

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fifteenth Lok Sabha
(Thirteenth Session)



(Vol. XXXI contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 125.00

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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. Akashdeep Printers, 20-Ansari Road, Daryaganj, New Delhi-110 002.

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, February 22, 2013/Phalguna 03, 1934 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER

Death of several persons and injuries to many others in two bomb blasts in Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, as you are aware, several persons were killed and a large number were injured in two bomb blasts in Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh yesterday.

The House unequivocally condemns this barbaric and cowardly act of terrorism.

The House expresses its profound sorrow on this tragic incident which has brought pain and suffering to the affected families.

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

11.01 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

11.02 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Adhi Sankar, Shri P. Kumar, Shri P. Karunakaran, Shri Venugopala Reddy and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Baalu, I will call you in 'Zero Hour'.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Kindly go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Grant of Mineral Concessions

*1. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA :

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution of mining sector to the country's Gross Domestic Product during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of mineral concessions granted by the State Governments and the number of prior approvals conveyed by the Union Government for grant of mineral concessions during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the details of the applications for grant of mineral concessions lying pending with the Union Government and the State Governments including the reasons for their pendency along with the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government for their expeditious clearance?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):

(a) The contribution of mining and quarrying in country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is as follows:

*Not recorded.

(in Rs. Crore)

Sector	2009-10	2010-11 2nd (RE)*	2011-12 1st (RE)*
Mining & Quarrying	157400	196092	201076
Contribution of Mining & Quarrying (in %)	2.58	2.70	2.41

RE* = Revised Estimate;

(b) As State Governments are the owners of the minerals and they grant the concessions in accordance with the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act, 1957), and the Rules framed thereunder after necessary statutory clearances, the information regarding grant of mineral concessions by the State Governments is not centrally maintained. However, State Governments are required to obtain prior approval of the Central Government in respect of eleven atomic minerals and ten metallic and non-metallic minerals listed in Part 'B & C' respectively of first Schedule to the MMDR Act, 1957. The number of prior approvals conveyed by the Ministry of Mines for grant of mineral concessions during the years 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and the current year, State/UT wise, is at enclosed Statement.

(c) The details of applications for grant of mineral concessions awaiting prior approval of the Ministry of Mines are given in the enclosed Statement-II. The details of the applications pending with the mineral-rich State

Governments, as per their latest quarterly reports, are shown in the enclosed Statement-III. The primary reasons for the delay are insufficient information/documents furnished by the applicants, time taken in obtaining statutory forest and environment clearances, legal implications and inappropriate application of the provisions of the MMDR Act and Mineral Concession Rules (MCR), 1960 by the State Governments.

The Ministry of Mines has taken several steps for expeditious clearance of mineral concession applications, viz.,

- i. The Ministry of Mines has issued detailed guidelines on 24th June, 2009, 9th February, 2010, 29th July, 2010, 13th October, 2010 and 11th February, 2013 in order to bring about more clarity and consistency in processing the mineral concession proposals. These guidelines are available on the Ministry's website (www.mines.nic.in).
- ii. A Model State Mineral Policy has been framed and circulated by the Ministry to all State Governments on 12.10.2009 with the request to finalize and adopt a Mineral Policy as per their priority and requirements, for enabling consistency in recommendation of proposals.
- iii. A Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee has been constituted in the Ministry of Mines under the chairmanship of Secretary (Mines) to inter alia monitor and minimize delays in grant of approvals for mineral concessions.

Statement-I

Numbers of Prior Approvals for Mineral Concessions conveyed in the Period of 1/4/2009-21/2/2013

Sl. No.	States	Number of Prior Approvals conveyed				
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32	1	5	1	39
2.	Assam	1	0	0	0	1
3.	Chhattisgarh	9	7	10	5	31
4.	Goa	1	0	0	0	1
5.	Gujarat	1	1	1	0	3
6.	Jharkhand	2	2	2	0	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Karnataka	4	16	8	1	29
8.	Kerala	3	1	0	0	4
9.	Madhya Pradesh	83	35	51	22	191
10.	Maharashtra	25	0	2	12	39
11.	Manipur	0	0	6	0	6
12.	Odisha	3	3	0	0	6
13.	Rajasthan	24	9	9	1	43
14.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	7	7
15.	Uttar Pradesh	4	1	0	0	5
16.	West Bengal	0	0	0	1	1
Total		192	76	94	50	412

*upto 21.2.2013

Statement-II*Mineral Concessions with the Central Government as on 21.02.2013*

Sl. No.	Name of States	Proposals with the Central Government as on 21.2.2013	Clarifications sought from State Governments	Under process with Central Government
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	1	6
2.	Chhattisgarh	26	14	12
3.	Gujarat	12	10	2
4.	Goa	0	0	0
5.	Jharkhand	4	0	4
6.	Karnataka	25	20	5
7.	Madhya Pradesh	91	44	47
8.	Maharashtra	16	7	9
9.	Odisha	2	1	1
10.	Rajasthan	26	14	12
11.	Tamil Nadu	19	8	11
12.	Others	16	4	12
Total		244	123	121

Statement-III*Details of applications for grant of mineral concessions lying pending with the State Governments*

Name of the State	Quarterly Report received up to	No. of pending applications with Mineral rich States			
		RP*	PL^	ML#	Total
Andhra Pradesh	Dec-11	58	2189	3080	5327
Chhattisgarh	June-12	61	1898	670	2629
Goa	Dec-11	12	660	93	765
Gujarat	Sept-12	12	1154	3540	4706
Jharkhand	Sept-12	79	1027	3252	4358
Karnataka	Sept-12	0	2885	16464	19349
Madhya Pradesh	June-12	72	4289	674	5035
Maharashtra	Dec-12	13	162	89	264
Odisha	Sept-12	35	1924	1720	3679
Rajasthan	June-12	140	1702	13037	14879
Tamil Nadu	Sept-12	25	127	1100	1252
	Others	19	219	473	711
	Total	526	18236	44192	62954

*RP-Reconnaissance Permit, ^ PL-Prospecting Licence, #ML-Mining Lease

Development of Renewable Energy Sources

- *2. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

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

(a) the details of the various schemes being implemented by the Union Government for the development and tapping the potential of new and renewable energy sources in the country, scheme and State-wise;

(b) the details of the targets set and the achievements made in power generation from various renewable energy sources in the country during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise and source-wise;

(c) the incentives being given by Union Government to the States for power generation from renewable energy

sources; and

(d) the other steps being contemplated by the Union Government to promote power generation from alternative sources of energy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Ministry is implementing a number of schemes / programmes, throughout the country, for the development and tapping the potential of new and renewable energy sources. Details of these schemes/programmes are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The total installed capacity of power generation from renewable energy in the country is 26,920 MW. A capacity addition of 10,431 MW against a target of 9623 MW has been achieved from renewable energy sources during the last 3 years. During 2012-13, a capacity addition of 2005.57 MW has been achieved till 31.01.2013 against the target of 4125 MW. Source-wise targets and

achievements are given in the enclosed Statement-II. State-wise targets for the power generation from renewables are not fixed. State-wise renewable power generation capacity added during the last 3 years and current year (as on 31.01.2013), are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(c) and (d) The Government is giving various fiscal and financial incentives, such as capital/interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation, concessional excise and customs duties to promote power generation from new and renewable energy sources sector. The capital/ interest subsidy given under various programmes are given in the enclosed Statement-IV. Among the other steps taken to promote power generation from alternative sources of energy include preferential tariff for purchase of power generated from renewable sources, introduction of Renewable Energy Certificates and Renewable Purchase Obligation.

Statement-I

Details of the Renewable Energy Schemes/ Programmes implemented in the country.

1. Grid-Interactive/Off-Grid Renewable Power:
 - Wind Power: MW-scale Wind Farms/Aero generators/ Hybrid systems
 - Bio-power: Biomass power/Cogeneration
 - Small Hydro Power: Small hydro power plants upto 25 MW capacity; Watermills/Micro hydel plants
 - Solar Power: Grid-interactive-Solar Thermal and SPV power generation plants, and off-grid/ decentralized systems for various applications under National Solar Mission.
2. Renewable Energy for Rural Applications:

- Remote Village Electrification Programme: provision of lighting/electricity in the unelectrified remote villages/hamlets
 - Biomass Gasifier for Rural Energy/Industrial Energy.
 - Biogas Programme: setting up of Family Type biogas plants for cooking/lighting/manure/small scale power generation
 - Solar Thermal Systems: deployment of decentralized solar thermal systems/devices (mainly solar cookers/driers for cooking, drying farm produce) under National Solar Mission.
3. Renewable Energy for Urban, Industrial & Commercial Applications:
 - Biomass (non-bagasse) cogeneration/ U&I Waste to Energy
 - Solar water heating systems - for domestic, institutional, commercial/industrial applications under National Solar Mission,
 - Solar air heating/steam generation systems - for community cooking/other applications in institutions and industry under National Solar Mission,
 - Green Buildings - incorporating active renewable energy systems and passive designs
 - Solar Cities - Planning for reducing their conventional energy consumption through energy conservation and use of renewable energy devices/ systems.
 4. Research, Design & Development:
 - Supporting research and development projects at premier institutions and industries on different aspects of new and renewable energy technologies.

Statement-II

Source-wise targets and achievements of power generation during last 3 years and Current year (till 31.01.2013)

(in MW)

Sl. No.	Programme/system	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (till 31.01.2013)	
		Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Wind Power	2500	1565.00	2000	2350.00	2400	3197.00	2500	1199.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Small Hydro	300	305.27	300	307.22	350	353.00	350	110.67
3.	Bio Power	424	452.72	472	473.50	475	487.90	475	400.60
4.	Solar Power	2	8.15	200	26.59	200	905.00	800	295.30
Total		3226	2331.14	2972	3157.31	3425	4942.90	4125	2005.57

Statement-III

State-wise renewable power generation capacity added during the last 3 years and current years (as on 31.01.2013).

Sl. No.	State/UT	SHP (MW)	Wind Power (MW)	Bio-Power (MW)	Solar Power (MW)	Total (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37.00	312.95	35.00	23.15	408.10
2.	Arunanchal Pradesh	36.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.16
3.	Assam	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00
4.	Bihar	16.10	0.00	43.42	0.00	59.52
5.	Chhattisgarh	10.20	0.00	93.50	4.00	107.70
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	8.60	1526.38	30.00	824.09	2389.07
8.	Haryana	7.40	0.00	39.30	7.80	54.50
9.	Himachal Pradesh	275.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	275.74
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	18.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.70
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.00	16.00
12.	Karnataka	405.70	785.95	188.50	14.00	1394.15
13.	Kerala	24.55	8.10	0.00	0.00	32.65
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15.00	173.20	17.40	7.75	- 213.35
15.	Maharashtra	74.20	1037.00	562.85	25.00	1699.05
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	12.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Odisha	20.00	0.00	20.00	13.00	53.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21. Punjab		30.60	0.00	96.50	9.00	136.10
22. Rajasthan		0.00	1616.80	62.00	251.25	1930.05
23. Sikkim		5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00
24. Tamil Nadu		33.00	2856.20	207.40	17.05	3113.65
25. Tripura		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26. Uttar Pradesh		0.00	0.00	361.90	12.00	373.90
27. Uttranchal		42.40	0.00	10.00	5.00	57.40
28. West Bengal		0.00	0.00	26.50	2.12	28.62
29. Andaman and Nicobar		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30. Chandigarh		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31. Dadar and Nagar Haveli		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32. Daman and Diu		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33. Delhi		0.00	0.00	16.00	2.52	18.52
34. Lakshwadeep		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35. Pondicherry		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		1076.34	8316.58	1810.27	1233.73	12436.92

MW = Mega Watt

SHP = Small hydro power

Statement-IV

Subsidies available under renewable power generation programmes

1. **Wind Power:**

Demonstration Projects in

Special Category States (NE Region, Sikkim, J&K, HP and Uttarakhand)	Rs.3.00 crore X C ^{0.646}
Other States	Rs.2.50 crore X C ^{0.646}

C: Capacity of the project in MW; ^: raised to the power

2. **Solar Power:**

- i. Generation based incentive linked to CERC/SERC announced tariff guidelines for projects connected at 11 kV and below.
- ii. For projects connected at 33kV and above- National Viduyt Vyapar Niagam (NVVN) to purchase power at a rate fixed by CERC through bidding process.

3. **Small Hydro Power:**

Support to new SHP projects in State sector:

Category	Above 100 KW and up to 1000 KW	Above 1 MW - 25 MW
Special category and NE States	Rs.50,000 / KW	Rs. 5.00 crore for first MW + Rs.50 lakh / MW for each additional MW
Other States	Rs.25,000 / KW	Rs. 2.50 crore for first MW + Rs.40 lakh / MW for each additional MW

Support to new SHP project in private/co-operative/joint sector:

Category	Up to 1000 KW	Above 1 MW - 25 MW
Special category and NE States	Rs. 20,000 / KW	Rs. 2.00 crore for first MW + Rs.30 lakh / MW for each additional MW
Other States	Rs. 12,000 / KW	Rs. 1.20 crore for first MW + Rs.20 lakh / MW for each additional MW

4. Biomass Power Project and Bagasse Cogeneration Projects:**A. Private/Joint/Cooperative/Public Sector Sugar Mills**

Project Type	Special Category States (NE Region, Sikkim, J&K, HP & Uttaranchal)	Other States
	Capital Subsidy	Capital Subsidy
Biomass Power projects	Rs.25 lakhX (C MW) ^{0.646}	Rs.20 lakhX(C MW) ^{0.646}
Bagasse Co-generation by Private sugar mills	Rs.18 lakh X (C MW) ^{0.646}	Rs.15 lakh X (C MW) ^{0.646}
Bagasse Co-generation projects by cooperative/public sector sugar mills		
40 bar & above	Rs.40 lakh *	Rs.40 lakh *
60 bar & above	Rs.50 lakh *	Rs.50 lakh *
80 bar & above	Rs.60 lakh *	Rs.60 lakh *
	Per MW of surplus power @ (maximum support Rs. 8.0 crore per project)	Per MW of surplus power @ (maximum support Rs. 8.0 crore per project)

*For new sugar mills, which are yet to start production and existing sugar mills employing backpressure route/seasonal/incidental cogeneration, which exports surplus power to the grid, subsidies shall be one-half of the level mentioned above.

@ Power generated in a sugar mill (-) power used for captive purpose i.e. net power fed to the grid during season by a sugar mill.

B. Bagasse Cogeneration projects in cooperative/public sector sugar mills implemented by IPPs/State Government Undertakings or State Government Joint Venture Company/Special Purpose Vehicle (Urja Ankur Trust) through BOOT/BOLT model

Project Type	Minimum Configuration	Capital Subsidy
Single coop. mill through BOOT/BOLT Model	60 bar & above	Rs.40 L/MW of surplus power *
	80 bar & above	Rs.50 L/MW of surplus power* (maximum support Rs.8.0 crore/sugar mill)

* Power generated in a sugar mill (-) power used for captive purpose i.e. Net power fed to the grid during season by a sugar mill.

C. Bagasse Cogeneration Project in existing cooperative sector sugar mills employing boiler modifications:

Project Type	Minimum Configuration	Capital Subsidy
Existing Cooperative Sugar Mill	40 bar & above	Rs.20 L/MW of surplus power *
	60 bar & above	Rs.25 L/MW of surplus power*
	80 bar & above	Rs.30 L/MW of surplus power*

* Power generated in a sugar mill (-) power used for captive purpose i.e. Net power fed to the grid during season by a sugar mill. CFA will be provided to the sugar mills who have not received CFA earlier from MNRE under any of its scheme.

[*Translation*]

HIV/AIDS Patients

*3. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

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

(a) whether the number of people living with HIV/AIDS is on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor and the number of HIV/AIDS cases and related deaths reported in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the steps taken/proposed and the funds released/utilized by the Government for the treatment, care and rehabilitation of HIV/AIDS patients during the said period in the country, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the performance of various HIV/AIDS control programmes being run in the country; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof and the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government to address the issue?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Under the Care, Support & Treatment component (CST) of the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP), Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) centres have been established in the medicine department of Medical colleges, District Hospitals and Sub-District/Area Hospitals in the Government Sector to provide comprehensive services to persons with HIV/AIDS including free Antiretroviral Therapy (ART). As on 31st December 2012, there are 380 ART centres functional in the country and 6,04,987 patients are availing free ART from these centres.

It is proposed to make 600 ART centres functional in the country by the end of 2016-17 which will provide treatment to an estimated 8,50,000 persons living with HIV/AIDS.

Rehabilitation of People living with HIV is not a mandate of this ministry. Different ministries and departments of the Government of India provide rehabilitation services through social security schemes.

State/UT-wise details of funds utilised by the Government for care, support & treatment of HIV/AIDS patients are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Yes, madam.

(e) The performance of NACP has been assessed through periodic Joint Implementation Reviews and Mid-term Review involving development partners and the Government and through independent Impact Assessment study. All the review missions reported that most of the targets under NACP have been achieved and even

surpassed. An independent Impact Assessment Study, funded by the World Bank, undertaken by a consortium of three public health institutes in India, brought out that the HIV epidemic has remained contained and has been declining in the country. Increase in condom use in sex work as a result of Targeted Interventions and IEC accounted for the declines.

A detailed review of the programme performance was undertaken as a part of the elaborate multi-stakeholder consultative planning process for National AIDS Control Programme Phase-IV (2012-17) during 2011. Key challenges identified include emerging epidemics due to

vulnerabilities including migration & injecting drug use, increasing treatment needs and continued stigma & discrimination. The strategy for next five years highlights further scale up & strengthening of key interventions such as targeted interventions for High Risk Groups, focused IEC for demand generation and reducing stigma, condom promotion and increased access to HIV counseling, testing and treatment. In order to address the emerging challenges, newer initiatives such as revised migrant strategy focusing at source, transit & destination, Opioid Substitution Therapy for Injecting Drug Users and multi-drug regimen for preventing mother to child transmission of HIV are being rolled out.

Statement

Details of funds released/ utilised by the Government for care, support & treatment of HIV/AIDS patients in last three years & current year, State/UT-wise

(Amounts in Lakh Rs.)

State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13
Andhra Pradesh	1422.01	1365.07	1707.21	1568.61
Arunachal Pradesh	16.66	31.61	19.77	27.25
Assam	96.76	97.75	110.43	42.38
Bihar	51.17	165.52	164.44	127.35
Chandigarh	30.10	67.10	47.20	56.52
Chhattisgarh	37.31	56.60	80.13	48.33
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.00
Daman and Diu	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00
Delhi	154.46	364.47	219.90	288.58
Goa	44.91	34.86	38.72	32.15
Gujarat	320.80	416.91	448.98	305.21
Haryana	22.90	29.75	33.18	28.38
Himachal Pradesh	15.63	51.38	70.92	43.30
Jammu and Kashmir	20.51	10.90	16.06	25.48
Jharkhand	18.23	109.29	55.55	54.57
Karnataka	419.89	708.18	1274.96	755.02
Kerala	240.05	264.90	253.34	180.03

1	2	3	4	5
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	68.25	98.38	164.36	124.19
Maharashtra	547.94	1010.94	1134.35	941.31
Manipur	191.25	285.63	209.34	265.41
Meghalaya	9.97	11.50	12.09	9.08
Mizoram	65.79	71.46	89.69	83.99
Mumbai (District)	140.65	172.92	191.50	130.92
Nagaland	154.38	175.27	176.37	139.50
Odisha	48.11	65.29	103.19	77.94
Puducherry	28.29	43.16	30.59	24.42
Punjab	84.31	166.88	200.86	133.37
Rajasthan	140.21	216.55	213.83	148.26
Sikkim	12.98	23.81	28.50	20.09
Tamil Nadu	494.88	1635.53	1117.73	1478.24
Tripura	41.11	51.21	41.73	28.56
Uttar Pradesh	176.91	259.33	359.51	249.12
Uttarakhand	51.40	49.28	73.71	21.43
West Bengal	222.43	240.61	173.09	195.13
Total	5390.25	8352.57	8861.24	7654.23

[English]

NPAs

*4. DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount outstanding on account of Non Performing Assets (NPAs) in the banks has increased over the years;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the percentage of NPAs held by the corporate sector, individuals, small and medium farmers during the last three years and the current year, category-wise;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to reduce

NPAs and improve the health of the financial sector and the success achieved as a result thereof; and

(d) the further corrective steps being taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) The Gross Non-Performing Assets (GNPAs) of the Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) has increased from Rs.94,121 crore as on March, 2011 (GNPA ratio 2.36%) to Rs. 1,37,102 crore as on March, 2012 (GNPA ratio 2.94%) and Rs. 1,84,193 crore as on December, 2012 (GNPA ratio 3.69%). Category-wise GNPA and GNPA ratio for agriculture, retail loans and corporate available details as provided by RBI are as under:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Value Name	Mar-10	Mar-11	Mar-12	Dec-12
Gross NPAs	81808	94121	137102	184193
GNPAs Agriculture	10354	16661	24827	30800
GNPAs Retail Loans	24617	23781	24528	26224
GNPAs in Corporate lending	33862	37645	68221	98884
GNPAs Ratio in Agriculture (as %)	2.42	3.30	4.321	5.20
GNPAs Ratio in Retail Loans (as %)	3.89	3.25	2.85	2.73
GNPAs Ratio in Corporate lending (as %)	1.79	1.63	2.48	3.41

Source: Latest updated RBI (OSMOS) database.

(c) and (d) To improve the health of the financial sector, to reduce the NPAs, to improve asset quality of banks, and to prevent slippages, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued instructions which stipulate that each bank is required to have a robust mechanism for early detection of signs of distress including prompt restructuring in the case of all viable accounts; to have a loan recovery policy which sets down the manner of recovery of dues, targeted level of reduction (period-wise), norms for permitted sacrifice/waiver, factors to be taken into account before considering waivers, decision levels, and reporting to higher authorities; monitoring of write-off/waiver cases; valuation of properties including collaterals accepted for their exposures; and taking recourse to legal mechanisms like SARFAESI Act, 2002, DRTs and Lok Adalats.

The Government has advised Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to take a number of new initiatives to increase the pace of recovery and manage NPAs, which include appointment of Nodal officers for recovery, to conduct special drives for recovery of loss assets, to put in place early warning system, to replace system of post dated cheques with Electronic Clearance System (ECS) and to constitute a Board level Committee for monitoring of recovery.

Parliament has recently enacted The Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012' for removing certain bottlenecks in the recovery of bad debts. The Amendment Act has come into force from 15.01.2013.

The steps taken by the Government and RBI have resulted in improvement in recovery of NPAs. The recovery of NPA by Public Sector Banks has increased from Rs.

9,726 crore (March 2010) to Rs. 13,940 crore (March 2011), Rs. 17,043 crore (March 2012) and Rs. 10,815 crore (September 2012).

Improvement in Health Services

*5. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to provide better health service to the people in the 12th Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether opening of new hospitals under the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode in the rural and semi-rural areas of the country is envisaged in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government has held any consultation with the State Governments in this regard and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the State Governments thereto; and

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

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

(b) The Twelfth Plan strategy is to strengthen initiatives taken in the Eleventh Plan to further expand the reach of health care with focus on vulnerable and marginalized sections of population. The Plan envisages substantial expansion and strengthening of the public health systems and robust provision of primary health care.

(c) to (e) At present, there is no proposal with the Government for opening hospitals under public - private partnership (PPP mode) in rural and semi urban areas of the country. However under NRHM, funds are provided to State Governments according to the proposals received from States in their annual State Programme Implementation Plans, which may include opening of new hospitals under PPP mode in the rural and semi-rural areas of the country, as per the felt need of the State/UT Governments.

Direct Transfer of Cash

*6. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented any scheme recently for direct transfer of cash to the beneficiary's bank account;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the eligibility criteria laid down for the purpose;

(c) the items identified for the purpose, the number of beneficiaries and the amount of funds transferred till date, item and Statewise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to expand the area of coverage and the items included under the scheme and if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes.

(b) Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT) was rolled out from 1st January, 2013 in 43 districts for 26 selected Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes in a phase wise manner. List of Schemes and Districts is provided in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

The eligibility criteria for this purpose will be the same as laid down under the respective identified schemes of the Ministries.

(c) State and Scheme wise data on i) total number of beneficiaries and ii) amount of funds transferred, is provided in the enclosed Statement-III and IV respectively.

(d) and (e) DBT roll out is based on the twin pillars of Aadhaar generation and financial inclusion. Preparedness of Districts in this regard determines their readiness for the roll out.

Statement-I

Schemes Selected for Direct Benefit Transfer

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	No. of Schemes	Name of the Scheme	Type of Scheme ¹	
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	M/o Social Justice & Empowerment	07	1	Post Matric Scholarship for SC Students.	CSS
			2	Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC Students.	CSS
			3	Pre-Matric Scholarship for Children of those engaged in unclean occupations.	CSS
			4	Upgradation of merit of SC Students.	CSS
			5	Post Matric Scholarship for OBCs.	CSS
			6	Top Class Education Scheme.	CS
			7	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship	CS
2.	D/o Higher Education	03	1	Scholarship to Universities/College Students.	CS

1	2	3	4	5
		2	Fellowship Schemes of UGC.	CS
		3	Fellowship Schemes of AICTE.	CS
3.	D/o School Education & Literacy	02	1 National Means cum Merit Scholarship.	CS
			2 National Scheme for Incentive for the girl child for secondary education.	CS
4.	M/o Tribal Affairs	03	1 Post Matric Scholarship Scheme.	CSS
			2 Top Class Education System.	CS
			3 Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship.	CS
5.	M/o Minority Affairs	03	1 Matric Scholarship Scheme.	CSS
			2 Maulana Azad National Fellowship.	CS
			3 Merit cum Means Scholarship Scheme.	CSS
6.	M/o Women and ChildDevelopment	02	1 Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY).	CSS
			2 Dhanalakshmi Scheme.	CSS
7.	M/o Health & Family Welfare	01	1 Janani Suraksha Yojana.	CSS
8.	M/o Labour and Employment	05	1 Scholarship to the Children of beedi workers.	Non Plan
			2 Housing subsidy to beedi workers.	Non Plan
			3 Stipend to children in the special schools under the Child Labour Project.	CSS
			4 Stipend to Trainees-welfare to SC/ST through Coaching cum Guidance & Vocational Training	CSS
			5 Stipend to trainees in LWE districts	CSS
Total		26		

Statement-II*List of 43 Districts for Rollout of DBT*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the District
1	2	3
1.	Karnataka	Tumkur
2.		Dharwar
3.		Mysore
4.	Puducherry	Puducherry
5.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
6.	Punjab	SBS Nagar/ Nawanshahar
7.		Gurdaspur
8.		Fatehgarh Sahib
9.	Delhi	North-East Delhi
10.		North-West Delhi
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad
12.		East Nimar (Khandwa)
13.		Harda
14.	Rajasthan	Ajmer
15.		Udaipur
16.		Alwar
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
18.		Anantpur
19.		Chittoor
20.		East Godavari

1	2	3
21.		Rangareddy
22.	Daman and Diu	Diu
23.		Daman
24.	Kerala	Pathanamthitta
25.		Wayanad
26.	Haryana	Ambala
27.		Sonepat
28.	Sikkim	Sikkim West
29.		Sikkim East
30.	Goa	North Goa
31.	Maharashtra	Wardha
32.		Amravati
33.		Mumbai + Suburban
34.		Pune
35.		Nandurbar
36.	Jharkhand	Saraikela - Kharsawan
37.		Ranchi
38.		Khowai
39.		Ramgarh
40.		Hazaribag
41.	Tripura	Tripura West
42.		Dhalai
43.		Tripura North

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
OBC Students	402,362	46	-	-	-	1,868	-	-	-	-	110,639	-	6,374	-	-	-	521,289
7. Top Class Education Scheme for SC students.																	
8. Scholarship to Universities/ College Students.	1,527	117	-	1,066	36	43	4	788	99	151	901		102	548	186		5568
9. Fellowship Schemes of UGC	237	18	-	60	11	12	51	101	17	2	96	78	18	37	8	7	753
10. Fellowship Schemes of AICTE.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. National Means cum Merit Scholarship.	4,685	159	31	468	65	216	410	1,195	306	310	2,823	245	266	42	170	60	11,451
12. National Scheme for Incentive for the girl child for secondary education.	-	1,600	232	3,005	135	-	9,908	7,035	2,436	1,074	-	4,337	14,633	1,728	729	4,081	50,933

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
13. Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST	39,380	-	248	-	526	-41,453	9,128	2,685	7,381	35,570	-	-19,117	1,328	11,472	168,288		
14. Top Class Education Scheme for ST students.	21	-	-	-	-	21	11	-	-	11	-	-	9	1	3	77	
15. Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship.	31	-	-	-	-	5	11	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	3	60	
16. Post Matric Scholarship Scheme.	12,426	245	-	1	70	162	1,950	2,993	6,166	320	7,222	14	13,658	1,300	49	203	46,779
17. Maulana Azad National Fellowship.	12	5	-	9	4	-	6	13	1	14	4	4	5	3	-	1	77
18. Merit cum Means Scholarship Scheme.	807	11	2	60	32	42	300	213	265	58	679	22	561	260	34	73	3,419
19. Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY).	4,225	576	-	4,113	6,718	-	-12,639	-	-	-	27,671	-	-	28,714	1,165	4,286	90,107

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Guidance and Vocational Training.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Payment of stipend to trainees under the Scheme of Skill Development in 34 Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	700,445	4,653	578	9,843	7,725	7,517	12,366	49,942	15,832	12,532	92,879	4,700	75,098	74,801	3,953	21,226	1,094,090

Grand Total-10,94,090

Statement-IV

National Automated Clearing House-APB summary for the period 1st January, 2013 to 20th February, 2013

Scheme and State wise transactions report

Scheme/State	Net Amount(Rs.)
1	2
Dhanlaxmi	64,500.00
Punjab	64,500.00
Fellowship Scheme of UGC	824,000.00
Puducherry	824,000.00
Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna	1,826,402.00
Chandigarh	1,491,000.00
Punjab	902.00
Rajasthan	334,500.00
Janani Suryaksha Yojna	42,300.00
Andhra Pradesh	4,000.00
Karnataka	2,100.00
Madhya Pradesh	15,200.00
Maharashtra	2,100.00
Rajasthan	18,900.00
Merit Cum Means Scholarship for Minorities	60,000.00
Rajasthan	60,000.00
National Child Labour Policy	2,968,993.00
Andhra Pradesh	592,835.00
Jharkhand	2,348,258.00
Karnataka	3,900.00
Madhya Pradesh	22,050.00
Maharashtra	1,950.00
Post Matric Scholarship for Minority Students	1,263,695.00
Karnataka	1,263,695.00

1	2
Post Matric Scholarship for Tribals	842,208.00
Madhya Pradesh	823,308.00
Maharashtra	18,900.00
Post Matric Scholarship for OBC	4,990,161.00
Haryana	2,844,865.00
Madhya Pradesh	1,953,296.00
Puducherry	192,000.00
Post Matric Scholarship for SC	40,038,569.00
Andhra Pradesh	35,454.00
Daman and Diu	11,700.00
Haryana	27,547,349.00
Karnataka	74,010.00
Madhya Pradesh	1,908,732.00
Puducherry	841,511.00
Punjab	9,155,900.00
Rajasthan	463,913.00
Pre Matric Scholarship for SC	352,350.00
Karnataka	3,200.00
Madhya Pradesh	103,630.00
Rajasthan	245,520.00
Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship	462,400.00
Puducherry	462,400.00
Grand Total	53,735,578.00

Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitran Yojana

*7. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the Minister OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of new LPG distributorships commissioned under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitran Yojana (RGGLVY) in the country, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Government is providing one time grant to BPL families in the rural areas for release of new LPG connections under RGGLVY; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the funds spent for the purpose so far, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) As on 01.01.2013, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have commissioned 1689 number of Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaraks (RGGLVs) in the Country, out of which 198 are in the State of Maharashtra. The States/UT wise details of RGGLVs are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Six major oil companies are utilizing 20% of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds to sanction one time grant to BPL families in rural areas for release of new LPG connections. The grant covers one time security deposit plus cost of pressure regulator. As on 01.01.2013, 1.30 lakh LPG connections were released by the OMCs to BPL families under this scheme, with utilization of Rs. 18.81 Crore from CSR funds. The States/UT wise details of funds spent under CSR scheme for LPG connections are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

As on 01.01.2013 the status of RGGLVs

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of RGGLVs
1	2	3
1.	Chandigarh	0
2.	Delhi	0
3.	Haryana	29
4.	Himachal Pradesh	8
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
6.	Punjab	30
7.	Rajasthan	178
8.	Uttar Pradesh	284
9.	Uttranchal	6
10.	Andaman and Nicobar	0

1	2	3
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
12.	Assam	6
13.	Bihar	198
14.	Jharkhand	66
15.	Manipur	7
16.	Meghalaya	0
17.	Mizoram	11
18.	Nagaland	0
19.	Odisha	89
20.	Sikkim	0
21.	Tripura	3
22.	West Bengal	97
23.	Chhattisgarh	38
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
25.	Daman and Diu	0
26.	Goa	0
27.	Gujarat	26
28.	Madhya Pradesh	93
29.	Maharashtra	198
30.	Andhra Pradesh	166
31.	Karnataka	63
32.	Kerala	13
33.	Lakshadweep	0
34.	Pondicherry (including Mahe)	0
35.	Tamil Nadu	78
Total		1689

Statement-II

State/Ut wise LPG connections and expenditure from CSR funds as on 01.01.2013 is as under:

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of connections	Expenditure (Rs. Lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	592	8.29
2.	Bihar	8270	131.65
3.	Chhattisgarh	5886	86.18
4.	Goa	0	0
5.	Gujarat	22	0.35
6.	Haryana	0	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	83	1.24
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
9.	Jharkhand	9	0.13
10.	Karnataka	1631	26.1
11.	Kerala	0	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	20868	311.47
13.	Maharashtra	5468	76.92
14.	Odisha	368	5.89
15.	Punjab	48	0.76
16.	Rajasthan	22103	311.4
17.	Tamil Nadu	0	0
18.	Uttranchal	0	0
19.	Uttar Pradesh	65213	919.27
20.	West Bengal	0	0
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
22.	Assam	0	0
23.	Manipur	0	0

1	2	3	4
24.	Meghalaya	0	0
25.	Mizoram	48	0.48
26.	Nagaland	0	0
27.	Sikkim	0	0
28.	Tripura	146	1.83
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0
34.	Pondicherry	0	0
Total		130755	1881.96

[Translation]

Health Problems caused by Contaminated Water

*8. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of health problems reportedly arising due to intake of contaminated drinking water in the country;

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

(c) the programmes being implemented by the Government for the health care needs of such patients along with the financial and technical support extended to the States thereunder during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Consumption of contaminated drinking water can cause diseases such as Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases, Enteric Fever

(Typhoid), Cholera, Viral Hepatitis and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES).

State/UT-wise number of cases and deaths due to Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases, Enteric Fever (Typhoid), Cholera, Viral Hepatitis and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES), as reported by State/UT Governments, during the years 2009-2012 (as per the latest report) are given in the enclosed Statement-I to V.

(c) and (d) Health is a state subject and the responsibility for providing healthcare facilities to patients primarily lies with the respective State Governments. However, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare provides financial and technical assistance to State/UT Governments under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for strengthening of primary and secondary health care facilities to effectively respond to health care needs

including health problems arising from consumption of contaminated drinking water. The financial assistance for this purpose is provided under NRHM Flexipool as per the needs of States/UTs which are reflected in their annual Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs). State/UT-wise release and utilization of funds under NRHM Flexipool during the last three financial years and the current financial year (as on 31.12.2012) are enclosed at Statement-VI.

Further, National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), Delhi, provides technical assistance to State/UT Governments on prevention and control of water-borne diseases in carrying out investigation of outbreaks of such diseases under Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP). At the national level, NCDC also coordinates laboratory support for outbreak investigations besides conducting regular training courses for development of trained manpower.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise number of Cases and Deaths due to Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases reported during the years 2009-2012

Sl. No.	State /U.T.	2009		2010		2011		2012*	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2322963	111	2291375	214	2235614	107	1943750	92
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	26909	7	19104	3	32228	11	10937	2
3.	Assam	190070	0	75681	0	96816	16	11213	0
4.	Bihar	NR	NR	NR	NR	130276	0	473067	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	125069	11	51480	2	64575	5	77346	10
6.	Goa	20103	0	16417	5	15146	2	13618	1
7.	Gujarat	337608	3	357922	3	367450	0	383368	6
8.	Haryana	240017	33	215717	43	224223	21	213587	27
9.	Himachal Pradesh	334699	24	284548	28	310227	51	312349	56
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	518678	5	494138	5	544711	0	550645	13
11.	Jharkhand	64817	5	58767	0	98258	1	47131	4
12.	Karnataka	787179	81	583103	62	591989	49	277901	23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Kerala	371714	4	373945	2	260938	0	343849	10
14.	Madhya Pradesh	565568	134	305438	107	290705	92	325101	117
15.	Maharashtra	640056	39	813445	12	507046	4	348500	1
16.	Manipur	20614	9	13869	12	17605	39	25359	52
17.	Meghalaya	174769	24	181411	16	148801	20	176001	19
18.	Mizoram	21841	17	16148	12	16192	11	15957	7
19.	Nagaland	33970	0	36535	0	30458	1	18724	0
20.	Odisha	663651	91	681659	104	632493	143	575132	149
21..	Punjab	190473	51	204936	39	190022	15	197059	27
22.	Rajasthan	244836	27	223106	11	227571	7	486903	10
23.	Sikkim	46629	6	55223	2	44094	2	47756	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	517896	18	455668	49	210074	24	284996	17
25.	Tripura	147400	33	119945	88	109777	83	51784	15
26.	Uttarakhand	111240	70	100065	42	79643	26	101927	21
27.	Uttar Pradesh	453863	159	431893	164	554770	185	463503	119
28.	West Bengal	2443284	725	1970448	398	1854651	288	1949779	272
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30416	0	28028	8	19679	0	31372	3
30.	Chandigarh	10468	7	NR	NR	42615	0	38218	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	94537	0	69265	1	81322	1	74007	0
32.	Daman and Diu	6849	0	8169	0	12638	0	12557	0
33.	Delhi	145171	107	115478	89	102983	62	130641	108
34.	Lakshadweep	4590	1	6742	0	4693	0	4707	0
35.	Puducherry	76543	16	82659	5	80766	3	89745	20
Total		11984490	1818	10742327	1526	10231049	1269	10108489	1209

(Source: 'National Health Profile' published by Central Bureau of Health Investigation, Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India)

Notes 1: NR implies "Not Reported".

2: * The figures of the year 2012 are provisional.

Statement-II

*State/UT-wise number of Cases and Deaths due to Enteric Fever (Typhoid)
reported during the years 2009 - 2012*

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	2009		2010		2011		2012*	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	136585	8	170763	5	180297	6	241515	37
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3739	23	5715	10	7885	9	2807	0
3.	Assam	4422	0	4140	0	4541	5	464	0
4.	Bihar	NR	NR	NR	NR	14787	0	135048	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	53291	5	38532	0	42115	1	46032	1
6.	Goa	623	0	431	0	285	0	290	0
7.	Gujarat	7156	1	9778	0	14371	0	23143	0
8.	Haryana	21183	31	22361	2	25469	1	34324	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	20252	4	24417	3	28074	2	36521	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	93953	0	90847	1	82347	0	68157	0
11.	Jharkhand	34172	10	35872	0	27009	3	13752	3
12.	Karnataka	50434	11	34296	6	38727	2	27480	1
13.	Kerala	4331	2	4621	1	3322	0	4620	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	57883	39	33792	25	32490	20	42375	29
15.	Maharashtra	79162	12	94363	0	50095	1	45956	2
16.	Manipur	5247	3	3859	0	5498	7	12715	7
17.	Meghalaya	10066	0	8169	1	9235	2	5908	10
18.	Mizoram	1163	4	1115	0	2270	1	2248	1
19.	Nagaland	15569	0	19014	0	14962	2	8895	0
20.	Odisha	50341	33	45692	29	59903	104	57911	72
21.	Punjab	22444	1	28248	6	36263	9	42536	4
22.	Rajasthan	11469	0	10575	0	7902	0	23158	2
23.	Sikkim	218	0	689	0	551	0	320	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	143948	1	112879	51	50185	0	30156	0
25.	Tripura	2025	1	2068	5	3553	0	1973	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26.	Uttarakhand	23009	49	16489	2	13760	1	28698	4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	65096	72	71037	158	117537	80	140125	65
28.	West Bengal	133095	78	146428	74	127180	34	135889	27
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2608	0	1266	1	1343	1	1198	1
30.	Chandigarh	498	0	NR	NR	3190	0	3023	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2653	0	2221	0	2269	0	2559	0
32.	Daman and Diu	920	0	1652	0	964	0	1265	0
33.	Delhi	40646	47	32542	60	42976	55	45836	70
34.	Lakshadweep	4	0	13	0	14	0	5	0
35.	Pondicherry	1126	1	11001	0	11077	0	2442	0
Total		1099331	436	1084885	440	1062446	346	1269344	344

(Source: National Health Profile published by Central Bureau of Health Investigation, Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India)

Notes 1: NR implies "Not Reported".

2: * The figures of the year 2012 are provisional.

Statement-III

State/UT-wise number of Cases and Deaths due to Cholera reported during the years 2009 - 2012

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	2009		2010		2011		2012*	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	308	4	178	0	227	0	107	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	0	0	0	0	0	NR	NR
3.	Assam	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	NR	NR	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	0	12	0	1	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	309	0	132	1	79	0	71	0
8.	Haryana	17	1	105	0	1	0	7	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	5	0	0	0	3	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	2976	3	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11. Jharkhand		NR	NR	NR	NR	0	0	0	0
12. Karnataka		143	0	301	3	166	0	84	0
13. Kerala		62	2	2	0	19	1	0	0
14. Madhya Pradesh		7	4	3	0	0	0	0	0
15. Maharashtra		183	1	384	1	210	2	370	0
16. Manipur		NR	NR	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Meghalaya		0	0	NR	NR	0	0	0	0
18. Mizoram		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Nagaland		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Odisha		0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
21. Punjab		19	0	43	1	9	0	0	0
22. Rajasthan		1	0	37	0	0	0	0	0
23. Sikkim		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu		818	0	156	0	580	0	529	1
25. Tripura		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Uttarakhand		1	NR	NR	NR	0	0	0	0
27. Uttar Pradesh		0	0	20	0	9	0	0	
28. West Bengal		486	0	570	0	652	0	132	0
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Chandigarh		35	0	NR	NR	0	0	0	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0	1	0	8	0	33	0
32. Daman and Diu		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Delhi		1066	NR	77	0	380	7	79	0
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
Total		3482	12	5004	9	2341	10	1430	1

(Source: 'National Health Profile' published by Central Bureau of Health Investigation, Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India)

Notes 1: NR implies "Not Reported".

2: *The figures of the year 2012 are provisional.

Statement-IV

State/UT-wise number of Cases and Deaths due to Viral Hepatitis reported during the years 2009 - 2012

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	2009		2010		2011		2012*	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9457	53	9949	60	11050	61	6158	69
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	153	2	219	6	636	4	408	1
3.	Assam	7770	0	312	0	2557	25	0	0
4.	Bihar	NR	NR	NR	NR	202	0	3058	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	1835	13	287	4	139	1	603	0
6.	Goa	96	0	71	0	118	0	92	0
7.	Gujarat	3068	99	3190	0	4328	0	2507	0
8.	Haryana	2011	4	1583	4	2557	2	2683	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2979	5	2566	13	1248	10	1206	14
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6190	0	3990	0	5129	2	5967	0
11.	Jharkhand	340	4	358	0	384	2	699	0
12.	Karnataka	11029	19	8872	16	6049	8	5457	8
13.	Kerala	7810	13	5353	6	5336	7	7840	18
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7381	17	5168	15	3851	12	6426	4
15.	Maharashtra	7488	30	5446	36	5994	30	3935	21
16.	Manipur	1764	0	320	0	229	0	220	4
17.	Meghalaya	205	2	438	1	87	3	194	1
18.	Mizoram	476	7	571	12	812	14	919	15
19.	Nagaland	542	0	119	0	64	0	264	0
20.	Odisha	5610	82	3328	62	3272	89	4329	84
21.	Punjab	5750	7	6546	21	5041	12	3323	0
22.	Rajasthan	981	2	1356	1	967	0	1475	5
23.	Sikkim	364	3	1180	2	484	0	540	6
24.	Tamil Nadu	3978	1	5732	3	5940	0	9729	0
25.	Tripura	987	3	717	8	404	0	154	1
26.	Uttarakhand	20132	17	6645	12	3143	19	6499	16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1988	19	2203	9	7749	28	6264	14
28.	West Bengal	4525	121	4779	68	5480	105	3867	92
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	243	2	255	6	208	5	151	9
30.	Chandigarh	390	2	NR	NR	1309	0	1751	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	277	0	314	2	269	0	159	0
32.	Daman and Diu	62	0	103	0	484	0	192	1
33.	Delhi	7657	40	6510	61	8347	68	8153	66
34.	Lakshadweep	30	0	20	0	15	1	13	0
35.	Puducherry	517	33	650	2	520	12	728	16
Total		124085	600	89150	430	94402	520	95963	468

(Source: 'National Health Profile' published by Central Bureau of Health Investigation, Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India)

Notes 1: NR implies "Not Reported".

2: * The figures of the year 2012 are provisional.

Statement-V

State/UT-wise number of Cases and Deaths due to Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) reported during the years 2009 - 2012

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	2009		2010		2011		2012	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49	0	139	7	73	1	64	0
2.	Assam	462	92	469	117	1319	250	1343	229
3.	Bihar	325	95	50	7	821	197	745	275
4.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
5.	Goa	66	3	80	0	91	1	84	0
6.	Haryana	12	10	1	1	90	14	5	0
7.	Jharkhand	0	0	18	2	303	19	16	0
8.	Karnataka	246	8	143	1	397	0	189	1
9.	Kerala	3	0	19	5	88	6	29	6
10.	Maharashtra	5	0	34	17	35	9	37	20
11.	Manipur	6	0	118	15	11	0	2	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Nagaland	9	2	11	6	44	6	21	2
13.	Punjab	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Tamil Nadu	265	8	466	7	762	29	935	64
15.	Uttarakhand	0	0	7	0	0	0	174	2
16.	Uttar Pradesh	3073	556	3540	494	3492	579	3484	557
17.	West Bengal	454	5	70	0	714	58	1216	100
Total		4975	779	5167	679	8249	1169	8344	1256

(Source: Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme- Delhi, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India)

Note: All reported cases and deaths due to AES are not attributable to intake of contaminated water.

Statement-VI

State/UT wise details of funds released and utilized under NRHM Flexipool during the Financial Years 2009-2010, 2010-2011, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013.

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State /U.T.	2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013*	
		Released	Utilized#	Released	Utilized#	Released	Utilized#	Released	Utilized#
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	240.29	319.23	235.73	253.87	310.25	216.90	75.88	280.15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.94	25.62	30.24	37.41	22.26	36.91	10.60	13.21
3.	Assam	363.92	448.96	398.23	671.80	391.32	422.22	238.96	122.40
4.	Bihar	48.15	136.10	335.39	184.44	106.43	273.72	306.30	140.20
5.	Chhattisgarh	82.42	47.49	80.00	80.17	118.90	162.35	109.10	43.25
6.	Goa	3.55	6.92	4.18	6.69	5.34	10.00	4.16	4.88
7.	Gujarat	182.56	303.75	167.50	304.01	193.17	289.65	114.65	101.38
8.	Haryana	55.75	211.96	71.17	112.53	109.57	94.83	48.14	81.20
9.	Himachal Pradesh	24.11	80.37	40.38	56.01	47.95	27.96	19.53	53.92
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	39.94	86.94	77.02	121.99	136.46	105.06	15.00	69.32
11.	Jharkhand	18.04	41.45	108.67	146.61	153.86	131.74	140.83	74.02
12.	Karnataka	139.45	315.77	179.15	312.18	216.42	324.10	174.10	170.95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Kerala	132.96	155.90	99.11	126.32	144.34	123.90	24.39	80.71
14.	Madhya Pradesh	147.82	149.61	219.86	245.88	270.38	195.97	-	139.38
15.	Maharashtra	307.18	485.62	316.18	556.86	422.87	594.96	213.36	343.29
16.	Manipur	32.55	34.08	42.36	23.84	18.75	26.11	-	10.32
17.	Meghalaya	31.48	40.74	36.30	44.23	32.71	58.21	34.09	46.29
18.	Mizoram	12.27	22.90	21.07	30.21	14.54	19.24	12.55	11.05
19.	Nagaland	27.21	30.69	33.54	33.92	29.80	56.88	22.78	15.68
20.	Odisha	151.20	263.59	158.54	215.89	191.01	237.88	155.30	138.27
21.	Punjab	64.23	88.81	75.61	145.27	92.70	153.85	52.60	70.63
22.	Rajasthan	227.51	370.64	243.53	519.65	319.57	281.21	169.37	131.50
23.	Sikkim	7.47	17.38	15.63	11.11	6.52	9.76	3.78	3.33
24.	Tamil Nadu	164.25	208.54	193.34	277.53	262.83	248.85	28.01	133.47
25.	Tripura	43.76	30.89	23.79	51.29	44.70	65.58	22.49	52.02
26.	Uttarakhand	33.64	46.32	39.59	88.07	53.54	60.66	28.81	52.80
27.	Uttar Pradesh	542.30	602.67	671.97	959.57	411.59	278.98	738.92	60.66
28.	West Bengal	212.14	168.88	187.29	292.56	305.29	259.18	260.15	176.57
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.45	8.86	9.83	9.22	1.46	5.26	1.08	1.14
30.	Chandigarh	2.19	1.74	2.29	2.86	3.40	1.85	-	0.79
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.08	1.11	1.69	1.41	0.96	1.14	0.98	0.69
32.	Daman and Diu	0.93	0.71	1.49	1.23	0.48	0.81	0.29	0.61
33.	Delhi	6.16	17.92	26.70	29.90	38.95	12.66	-	14.27
34.	Lakshadweep	0.16	0.64	1.20	1.89	0.49	0.88	0.26	0.51
35.	Pondicherry	2.59	4.57	5.03	7.62	4.52	6.60	3.55	2.39
Total		3365.65	4777.37	4153.60	5964.04	4483.32	4795.86	3030.01	2641.25

Note

1. *Utilization for the financial year 2012-13 (upto 31.12.2012) are provisional, expenditure figures for the financial year 2012-13 for the states/UTs of Chhattisgarh, Mizoram, Uttar Pradesh, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu and Puducherry are upto 30.9.2012.

2 *Release for the financial year 2012-13 upto 30.10.2012. Releases relate to Central Government Grants and do not include State share contribution.

Includes carried over unspent balance and state share releases.

Illegal Mining

*9. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:
SHRI RATAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases of illegal mining detected/ reported in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether any criminal-official nexus has been found in aiding illegal mining operations in the country;

(c) if so, the details of officials and companies found involved in illegal mining operations in the country, particularly those indicted by the Justice Shah Commission along with the action taken/proposed to be taken against them, State/UT-wise;

(d) the loss of revenue to the Union and State Governments thereby and the mechanism evolved to recover the losses; and

(e) the stringent measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government in co-ordination with State Governments to curb illegal mining in the country?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):

(a) As per section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, the State Governments have been empowered to make rules for preventing illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals. Therefore, specific details of cases of illegal mining are not centrally maintained in the Ministry. However, year-wise details of cases of illegal mining detected and action taken by State Governments till June 2012, as reported by the State Governments are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) On the basis of Justice M. B. Shah Commission of Inquiry's Report on the State of Goa, the Government of Goa has ordered scrutiny of all documents, approvals and permissions to ascertain the veracity of all leases that would, inter-alia, cover appraisal of illegal, unsustainable and unscientific mining and to suggest remedial measures. To mitigate the damage, recovery of the cost of damages and penalty for default including cancellation of lease will also be examined. The Central Government asked State Governments to set up special anti-extortion and anti-money laundering cell by State Police/State Government to prevent any nexus between illegal mining/forest contractors, transporters and extremists.

21 State Governments have constituted Task Forces at State and District Level for monitoring illegal mining.

(e) The Central Government in co-ordination with State Governments has taken the following steps to curb and check illegal mining in the country:

(i) State Governments were asked to frame rules to control illegal mining as per Section 23 C of MMDR Act (18 States have framed Rules).

(ii) State Governments were advised to set up State Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee (SCEC) to coordinate efforts to control illegal mining by including representatives of Railways, Customs and Port authorities (13 State Governments have set up such Committees).

(iii) State Governments were advised to adopt an Action Plan with specific measures to detect and control illegal mining including, use of remote sensing, control on traffic, gather market intelligence, registration of end-users and setting up of special cells etc.

(iv) A Central Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee set up under Secretary (Mines) having representation of major mineral bearing states and concerned Central Government Ministries/Departments on 4.3.2009. The Committee is holding regular meetings to consider all mining related issues including matters relating to coordination of activities to combat illegal mining.

(v) Railways have instituted a mechanism to allow transportation of iron ore only against permits issued rake-wise and verified by State Government, apart from taking measures to fence and set up check post at the railway sidings.

(vi) Customs Department has issued instructions to all its field units to share information on ore export with State Governments.

(vii) Ministry of Shipping has issued a direction to all major Ports to streamline the verification procedures for movement of consignment by road and rail to Ports for exports.

(viii) Government has notified amendment in Rule 45 of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988, on 9.2.2011 making it mandatory for all miners, traders, stockist, exporters and end-users to register with IBM and report their transaction in minerals on

- monthly basis for a proper end-to-end accounting of minerals.
- (ix) Indian Bureau Mines had constituted Special Task Forces for inspection of mines in endemic areas by taking the help of Satellite imageries.
- (x) The Central Government has set up Justice M. B. Shah Commission to inquire into large scale illegal mining of iron ore and manganese ore in the country. The extended tenure of the Commission is till 16th July, 2013.

Statement

(for all minerals excluding atomic and fuel minerals)

Sl. No.	State	Details of State-wise Illegal mining cases				Action taken upto June 2012		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (till June)	FIR Lodged (Nos.)	Court Cases Filed (Nos.)	Fine realized by State Governments (Rs. Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15530	13939	19913	5227	18	537	9304.313
2.	Chhattisgarh	2606	2017	2946	868	88	6961	1896.6047
3.	Goa	12	13	1	-	0	0	3.33799
4.	Gujarat	4020	2184	3485	1607	215	4	6961.062
5.	Haryana	1437	3446	2022	1419	438	19	890.91445
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1398	1213	1289	-	186	1189	97.1162
7.	Jharkhand	15	199	364	-	285	30	46.8607
8.	Karnataka	4692	6476	6691	1837	488	175	5223.086
9.	Kerala	1847	2028	3175	-	0	0	698.33956
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5782	4245	7147	1634	2741	18562	8510.0997
11.	Maharashtra	26283	34265	40642	7721	0	1	13143.323
12.	Odisha	487	420	309	65	11	36	4339.34
13.	Punjab	131	754	314	-	67	0	382.525
14.	Rajasthan	4690	1833	1201	1719	1236	53	1725.2944
15.	Tamilnadu	273	277	123	64	1528	561	6573.9309
16.	Uttar Pradesh	-	4641	4708	3266	0	0	2433.03
17.	West Bengal	113	239	269	92	824	128	0
Total		69316	78189	94599	25519	8125	28256	62229.178

(Source: Indian Bureau of Mines, Government of India)

*[English]***Cases of Influenza A H1N1**

- *10. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

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

(a) whether new cases of influenza A H1N1 (Swine Flu) have been reported in various parts of the country including Delhi and the National Capital Region;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the number of such cases reported and those treated and died in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has drawn any action plan to ensure proper diagnosis, detection and treatment of patients suffering from the said influenza and sufficient availability of related drugs and vaccines across the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the financial and technical assistance provided to the State Governments for the purpose, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the other measures being taken by the Government to check the recurrence of the cases of influenza A H1N1 in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. New cases of Influenza A H1N1 have been reported from the States of Rajasthan, Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. Details provided by the States/UTs of laboratory confirmed cases and deaths for the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I. As on date, Influenza A H1N1 virus is circulating as seasonal influenza virus causing seasonal outbreaks.

(c) to (e) Health is a State subject. However, Ministry of Health & FW has provided guidelines on screening & categorization of patients, laboratory diagnosis, infection control, home care and clinical management. These guidelines are also available on the website of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. The drug Oseltamivir available with the Central Government has been supplied, as per requisition, to the States. This drug can also be procured by the States locally. State/UT-wise details of drugs supplied for the period 2012-2013 are given in the enclosed

Statement-II. States that sought H1N1 vaccine in 2012 were provided the same. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Technical support is provided for surveillance through Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme. To facilitate laboratory diagnosis through a network of 26 laboratories in Government Sector, in addition to the earlier support given for strengthening these laboratories, support for diagnostic reagents for diagnosis of Influenza A H1N1 is being given. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-IV. Personal Protective Equipment, surgical masks and N-95 masks are also provided. Funds to the tune of Rs.2.4 crores received from WHO were utilized earlier for training rapid response teams and clinicians up to district level. State/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-V.

The situation is being regularly monitored by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Statement-I

Laboratory confirmed Cases and Deaths caused by Influenza A H1N1: State/ UT-wise (1st Jan, 2013-16th February, 2013)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13	1
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4.	Assam	0	0
5.	Bihar	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	33	2
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0
10.	Delhi	360	9
11.	Goa	0	0
12.	Gujarat	133	33
13.	Haryana	184	24
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0

1	2	3	4
15. Jammu and Kashmir*		-	-
16. Jharkhand		0	0
17. Karnataka		33	0
18. Kerala		1	0
19. Lakshadweep		0	0
20. Madhya Pradesh		10	1
21. Maharashtra		84	10
22. Manipur		0	0
23. Meghalaya		0	0
24. Mizoram		0	0
25. Nagaland		0	0
26. Odisha		0	0
27. Puducherry		0	0
28. Punjab		110	26
29. Rajasthan		468	87
30. Sikkim		0	0
31. Tamil Nadu		10	1
32. Tripura		0	0
33. Uttar Pradesh		0	0
34. Uttarakhand		2	0
35. West Bengal		0	0
Cumulative Total		1441	194

* Report is awaited from State surveillance.

Statement-II

Supply of Oseltamivir (Number of Capsules), State wise, 2012-2013

Oseltamivir 75 mg

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2012	2013
1	2	3	4
1.	Delhi	3000	0

1	2	3	4
2.	Maharashtra	500000	0
3.	Puducherry	15000	0
4.	Tamil Nadu	800000	0
5.	Rajasthan	50000	1600000
6.	Haryana	0	100000
7.	Kerala	1190000	0
8.	Madhya Pradesh	100	0

Oseltamivir 45 mg

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2012	2013
1	2	3	4
1.	Delhi	0	0
2.	Maharashtra	50000	0
3.	Puducherry	10000	0
4.	Tamil Nadu	50000	0
5.	Rajasthan	50000	50000
6.	Haryana	0	3000
7.	Kerala	159000	0
8.	Goa	1500	0
9.	Madhya Pradesh	29000	0

Oseltamivir 30 mg

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2012	2013
1	2	3	4
1.	Maharashtra	254900	0
2.	Puducherry	10000	0
3.	Tamil Nadu	50000	0
4.	Rajasthan	50000	0
5.	Kerala	169000	0
6.	Goa	1500	0
7.	Madhya Pradesh	150000	0

Statement-III

State wise Supply (Number of vials) of Influenza A H1N1 Vaccine 2012

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2012
1.	Maharashtra	10000
2.	Gujarat	8720
3.	Puducherry	4000
4.	Karnataka	10200
5.	Tamil Nadu	25000
6.	Rajasthan	300
7.	Punjab	10000
8.	Andhra Pradesh	50000

Statement-IV

Laboratories for influenza A H1N1 testing earmarked for States/UTs

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Laboratory
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Institute of Preventive Medicine, Hyderabad Narayanaguda, Hyderabad 500029
		Centre for DNA Fingerprinting & Diagnostics, Hyderabad, Bldg. 7, Gruhakalpa, 5-4-399 / B, Nampally, Hyderabad-500001;
2.	A and N Islands	Regional Medical Research Centre Post Bag No. 13, Port Blair -744101
3.	Assam	Regional Medical Research Centre, Dibrugarh-786001
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Regional Medical Research Centre, Dibrugarh-786001
5.	Bihar	Rajendra Memorial

1	2	3
		Research Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna 800007
6.	Chandigarh	Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research; Sector-12, Chandigarh PIN- 160 012.
7.	Chhattisgarh	National Centre for Disease Control 22, ShamnathMarg, New Delhi-110 054
8.	Dadar, Nagar, Haveli	B. J. Medical College, Asarwa, Ahmedabad-380016
9.	Daman & Diu	Haffkine Institute, Mumbai, AcharyaDondemarg, Parel, Mumbai
10.	Delhi	National Centre for Disease Control 22, ShamnathMarg, New Delhi-110 054
		Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute University of Delhi, Delhi 110007
		All India Institute of Medical Sciences Ansari Nagar, New Delhi 110016
11.	Goa	National Centre for Disease Control 22, ShamnathMarg, New Delhi-110 054
12.	Gujarat	B. J. Medical College, Asarwa, Ahmedabad-380016 (Gujarat)
		New Civil hospital, Surat, Gujarat
13.	Haryana	National Centre for Disease Control 22, ShamnathMarg, New Delhi-110 054
		Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research Sector-12, Chandigarh PIN- 160 012.

1	2	3	1	2	3
14. Himachal Pradesh	Central Research Institute, Kasauli Dist Solan, Himachal Pradesh 173204				Containment Centre, MCC 130/1 Sus Road, Pashan, Pune-411021
	Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla-171001		22. Manipur		National Institute of Cholera & Enteric Diseases, Kolkata P-33, CIT Road, Scheme XM Belegkata, Kolkata-700 010
15. Jammu and Kashmir	National Centre for Disease Control 22, Shamnath Marg, New Delhi-110 054		23. Meghalaya		Regional Medical Research Centre, Dibrugarh-786001
16. Jharkhand	National Institute of Cholera & Enteric Diseases, Kolkata P-33, CIT Road, Scheme XM, Belegkata, Kolkata-700 010		24. Mizoram		National Institute of Cholera & Enteric Diseases, Kolkata P-33, CIT Road, Scheme XM, Belegkata, Kolkata-700 010
17. Karnataka	National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS); Hosur Road; Bangalore - 560029.		25. Nagaland		Regional Medical Research Centre, Dibrugarh-786001
18. Kerala	Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology Thycaud PO, Poojappura, Thiruvananthapuram - 695 014		26. Odisha		Regional Medical Research Centre, Chandrasekharpur, Nandankanan Road, Bhubaneswar-751016
19. Lakshwadeep	Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology Thycaud PO, Poojappura, Thiruvananthapuram - 695 014		27. Puducherry		JIPMER, Dhanvantri Nagar, Gorimedu, Pondicherry - 605 006,
20. Madhya Pradesh	Defence Research Development Establishment Jhansi Road, Gwalior		28. Punjab		Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research; Sector-12, Chandigarh PIN-160 012.
	RMRC, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh		29. Rajasthan		Advanced Basic Sciences & Clinical Research Laboratory, Department of Microbiology & Immunology, Sawai Man Singh Medical College, Jaipur, Rajasthan Desert Medicine Research Centre, Pali road, Jodhpur Vallabhbai Patel Chest Institute, University of Delhi, Delhi-110007
21. Maharashtra	Haffkine Institute, Mumbai Acharya Donde Marg, Parel, Mumbai-400 012.				
	National Institute of Virology, Pune, 20/A, Dr. Ambedkar Road. Post Box No. 11, Pune-411001				
	National Institute of Virology, Microbial				

1	2	3
30. Uttarakhand	All India Institute of Medical Sciences Ansari Nagar, New Delhi-110016	
31. Sikkim	National Institute of Cholera & Enteric Diseases, Kolkata P-33, CIT Road, Scheme XM, Belegkata, Kolkata-700 010	
32. Tamil Nadu	King Institute of Preventive Medicine Guindy, Chennai 600 032	
33. Tripura	National Institute of Cholera & Enteric Diseases, Kolkata P-33, CIT Road, Scheme XM, Belegkata, Kolkata-700 010	
34. Uttar Pradesh	Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences (SGPGIMS), Raebareli Road, Lucknow 226014; India	
35. West Bengal	National Institute of Cholera & Enteric Diseases, Kolkata P-33, CIT Road, Scheme XM, Belegkata, Kolkata-700 010	

Statement-V

States/UT-wise Funds released(2009-10) for District Level Training of Rapid Response Teams and Clinicians

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of training workshop(s)	Amount (Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	821700
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	547800
3.	Assam	3	821700
4.	Bihar	4	1095600

1	2	3	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	547800
6.	Goa	1	273900
7.	Gujarat	6	564000
8.	Haryana	3	821700
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	547800
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	547800
11.	Jharkhand	3	821700
12.	Karnataka	3	821700
13.	Kerala	2	547800
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6	1643400
15.	Maharashtra	4	1095600
16.	Manipur	1	273900
17.	Meghalaya	1	273900
18.	Mizoram	1	273900
19.	Nagaland	1	273900
20.	Odisha	4	1095600
21.	Punjab	6	1467000
22.	Rajasthan	4	1095600
23.	Sikkim	1	273900
24.	Tamil Nadu	6	1970700
25.	Tripura	6	1378800
26.	Uttarakhand	2	547800
27.	Uttar Pradesh	8	2191200
28.	West Bengal	2	547800
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	273900
30.	Delhi	1	273900
31.	Lakshwadeep	1	273900
32.	Puducherry	1	273900
			24279600

Subsidized LPG Cylinders

*11. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be please to state

(a) whether the Government has increased the number of subsidized LPG cylinders from 6 to 9 per year per connection and the price of LPG cylinders;

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

(c) the total number of domestic LPG consumers in the country vis-a-vis the number of subsidized LPG cylinders available for consumers during the current financial year from the date of implementation of cap, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to further increase the number of subsidized cylinders in order to provide relief to joint families as well as the poor and the

middle-class in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam, Government has revised the cap on supply of subsidized LPG cylinder per domestic connection from 3 to 5 for the period from 14.9.2012 to 31.3.2013 and from 6 to 9 annually w.e.f. 1.4.2013.

(c) The total number of domestic LPG customers as on 01.01.2013 is 14.45 crore and the number of subsidized LPG cylinders available per consumer during the current financial year from the date of implementation of cap is 5. State/UT wise details of consumers are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal to further increase the number of subsidized cylinders to be provided in a year to any consumer.

Statement

Domestic LPG Customer Population (in Lacs) as on 01.01.2013

State/UT	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL	IND. Total
1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	2.55	0.5	0.82	3.87
Delhi	33.58	11.09	7.18	51.85
Haryana	20.83	13.82	9.05	43.70
Himachal Pradesh	13.54	1.06	1.86	16.46
Jammu and Kashmir	4.92	1.6	11.17	17.69
Punjab	34.38	14.17	11.92	60.47
Rajasthan	30.85	18.36	18.87	68.08
Uttar Pradesh	94.04	38.22	23.85	156.11
Uttranchal	17.16	2.84	1.42	21.42
Total North	251.85	101.66	86.14	439.65
Andaman and Nicobar	0.66	0	0	0.66
Arunachal Pradesh	1.96	0.02	0	1.98

1	2	3	4	5
Assam	24.01	1.58	0.66	26.25
Bihar	25.71	8.61	8.2	42.52
Jharkhand	10.33	2.04	3.08	15.45
Manipur	3.09	0	0	3.09
Meghalaya	1.67	0.03	0	1.70
Mizoram	2.62	0	0	2.62
Nagaland	2.01	0.01	0	2.02
Odisha	7.95	4.6	9.12	21.67
Sikkim	1.68	0	0	1.68
Tripura	3.59	0	0	3.59
West Bengal	48.34	12.49	17.07	77.90
Total East	133.62	29.38	38.13	201.13
Chhattisgarh	7.44	2.1	4.83	14.37
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0.58	0.58
Daman and Diu	0	0.21	0.37	0.58
Goa	0.12	1.71	3.15	4.98
Gujarat	38.38	16.79	15.22	70.39
Madhya Pradesh	29.57	12.39	16.88	58.84
Maharashtra	21.32	80.96	79.04	181.32
Total West	96.83	114.16	120.07	331.06
Andhra Pradesh	57.23	33.51	70.97	161.71
Karnataka	36.72	20.47	28.16	85.35
Kerala	38.17	22.14	12.29	72.60
Lakshadweep	0.02	0	0	0.02
Pondicherry	1.22	0.89	1.27	3.38
Tamilnadu	91.19	37.64	21.59	150.42
Total South	224.55	114.65	134.28	473.48
All India	706.85	359.85	378.62	1445.32

**Vaccine Against Japanese
Encephalitis**

*12. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) the present status of implementation of the vaccination campaign against Japanese Encephalitis (JE) and the extent of success achieved in bringing down the number of cases of JE in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether India has recently developed an indigenous vaccine against JE using the Indian strain of virus;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the present status of its development and the time by which the said vaccine is likely to be introduced in public health programme in the country;

(d) whether certain countries have requested the Government to share the information about the development of the said indigenous vaccine; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Japanese Encephalitis (JE) vaccination campaign was started from 2006 onwards. Till date, approximately 8 crore children from 15 States have been vaccinated. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-I

The details of reported JE Cases from 2008 onwards for the said 15 States are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) and (c) An Indian manufacturer, i.e. Bharat Biotech, has developed an inactivated, vero cell culture derived adjuvanted liquid vaccine. The virus strain used for this vaccine is an Indian strain isolated from a patient in a JE endemic zone in Kolar, Karnataka by the National Institute of Virology, Pune and transferred to Bharat Biotech through a material transfer agreement. Phase 3 clinical trial of this vaccine has been carried out in India. The

Manufacturing permission of inactivated Japanese Encephalitis vaccine under Rule 122B of Drugs & Cosmetics Rules has been granted to M/s Bharat Biotech Ltd by the Drug Controller General of India (DCGI) on 06.07.2012; however, the manufacturing licence in Form 28D for said vaccine has not been granted due to some regulatory requirements as per the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules.

(d) and (e) No such request has been received by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare from any country.

Statement-I

*Number of Children vaccinated during JE
vaccination campaign during 2006 to 2012 in JE
endemic States in the Country*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total Children vaccinated
1.	Assam	4718923
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	44793
3.	Andhra Pradesh	7820575
4.	Bihar	7616554
5.	Goa	162572
6.	Haryana	1959441
7.	Karnataka	3456656
8.	Kerala	647440
9.	Maharashtra	2807787
10.	Manipur	410008
11.	Nagaland	159497
12.	Tamil Nadu	4345907
13.	Uttar Pradesh	41599857
14.	Uttarakhand	422762
15.	West Bengal	3933622
	Total	80106394

Statement-II*State wise reported JE Cases from 2008-2012*

Sl. No. Affected States/ UTs	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1. Assam	157	218	142	489	463
2. Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
3. Andhra Pradesh	16	35	7	4	3
4. Bihar	0	0	0	145	8
5. Goa	3	1	9	1	9
6. Haryana	0	1	1	12	3
7. Karnataka	0	7	3	23	1
8. Kerala	0	0	0	37	2
9. Maharashtra	0	4	0	6	3
10. Manipur	0	1	45	9	0
11. Nagaland	0	9	2	29	0
12. Tamil Nadu	7	18	11	24	25
13. Uttar Pradesh	193	302	325	224	139
14. Uttarakhand	10	0	7	0	1
15. West Bengal	41	57	1	101	87
Total India	427	653	553	1104	744

Schemes for Children

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

(a) the expenditure incurred under the Integrated Child Development Scheme and the Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in need of Care and Protection during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the percentage share of the above expenditure to the total plan expenditure of the Government;

(c) the total number of children catered / being catered and the share that each child gets under the above Scheme;

(d) whether the Government proposes to introduce any structural changes in those schemes for making them

more effective for the protection and development of children in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) and (b) The details of expenditure incurred under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme and Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in need of Care and Protection of the Ministry of Women and Child Development during the last three years and the current year and its percentage share to total plan expenditure of the Ministry and to the Government of India during the said period are as under:

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No. Scheme/Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	
	(Actual Expenditure)			(BE)	Expenditure as on 8.2.2013
(i) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme	8,157.76	9,763.11	14,272.21	15,850.00	12,226.07
(ii) Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in need of Care and Protection	9.50	10.19	9.65	10.00	5.83
Total (i+ii)	8,167.26	9,773.30	14,281.86	15,860.00	12,231.9
Total Plan Expenditure of the Ministry of Women and Child Development	8,487.72	10,634.70	15,604.44	18,500.00	13,282.82
Percentage of expenditure under schemes at (i) and (ii) above to total expenditure of Ministry of Women and Child Development	96.22	91.90	91.52	85.73	92.09
Total Plan Expenditure of the Government of India (*)	3,03,391.40	3,79,029.14	4,26,604.15	5,21,025.00	
Percentage of expenditure under schemes at (i) and (ii) above to total expenditure of GOI	2.69	2.58	3.35 (\$\$)	3.04	2.35 (#)

\$ - Revised Estimates for 2011-12; \$\$ - Against Revised Estimates for 2011-12

- Against Budget Estimates of Rs. 5,21,025.00 crores for 2012-13

* Source: Summary of expenditure (Statement-1), Expenditure Budget Vol. I for the years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13.

(c) Under ICDS Scheme, as per information received from States / UTs, as on January, 2013, there are 74680932 children beneficiaries in the age group of 0 - 5 years and 18084590 pregnant and lactating mothers covered. The total beneficiaries covered under ICDS are 927655222.

However, for Supplementary Nutrition component of ICDS Scheme, the financial norms for beneficiaries for the above expenditure is given below:

Sl. No.	Category	Prevailing Rates for SNP
1.	Children (6-72 months)	Rs. 4.00
2.	Severely malnourished children (6-72 months)	Rs. 6.00
3.	Pregnant women and Nursing mothers	Rs. 5.00

The above rates have further been revised under Restructured and Strengthened ICDS to Rs. 6.00, Rs.

9.00, and Rs. 7.00 for the above categories of beneficiaries respectively. The revised rates would follow in three phases as mentioned in the answer to part (d) and (e).

Under Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in need of Care and Protection, 116 projects are being supported by this Ministry at present. Each project sanctioned under the scheme caters 100 beneficiaries and therefore, the total number of beneficiaries being catered under the scheme comes to 11,600. As per schematic norms, each child gets Rs. 10,368 to Rs. 10,668 per annum (depending on class of the city of the project location) which is borne by the Ministry of Women and Child Development and the implementing agency in the ratio of 90: 10 respectively.

(d) and (e) In order to address various programmatic, management and institutional gaps and to meet administrative and operational challenges that had crept

the ICDS over the years, Government approved the proposal for Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS Scheme with an over-all budget allocation of Rs. 1,23,580 crore during 12th Five Year Plan. The Administrative Approvals in this regard have since been issued to the States/UTs.

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

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

The key features of Strengthened and Restructured ICDS *inter-alia* include addressing the gaps and challenges with (a) special focus on children under 3 years and pregnant and lactating mothers; (b) strengthening and repackaging of services including care and nutrition counseling services and care of severely underweight children; (c) a provision for an additional Anganwadi Worker cum Nutrition Counselor for focus on children under 3 years of age and to improve the family contact, care and nutrition counseling for P&L Mothers in the selected 200 high-burden districts across the country, besides having provision of link worker, 5% Anganwadi cum creche 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) introduction of Annual Programme Implementation Plan (APIP); (g) improving Supplementary Nutrition Programme including cost revision; (h) provision for construction and improvement of buildings of Anganwadi centres; (i) allocating adequate financial resources for other components including Monitoring and Management and Information System (MIS) Training and use of Information and communication technology (ICT); (j) to put ICDS in a mission mode etc. and (k) revision of some financial norms etc.

An evaluation of the Scheme for the Welfare of Working Children in need of Care and Protection was conducted by National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) during the year 2009-10. The scheme was largely found to be achieving desired results of mainstreaming the beneficiary children. However, subsequent to the evaluation, a Committee was set up in

the Ministry to suggest changes in the scheme, based on the outcomes on the evaluation. The Committee has recommended that as the Open Shelter component of the Ministry's newly introduced scheme, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) provides similar services, albeit with better norms and procedures, the projects under the Scheme for Welfare of Working Children be covered under ICPS and this scheme be phased out. Since the scheme was formulated on the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, permission has been sought from the Hon'ble Supreme Court to allow discontinuation of the scheme.

[*Translation*]

Clinical Trials

*14. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI AJAY KUMAR:

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

(a) the number of applications received and approved by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) for conducting clinical trials of new drugs/vaccines on human beings during each of the last three years;

(b) the details of the irregularities and malpractices including unconsented conduct of trials of certain drugs/vaccines on tribals reported and the action taken by the Government thereon during the said period;

(c) the number of trial related deaths and injuries reported including the compensation paid to them during the said period, company-wise;

(d) the number of complaints for nonpayment of compensation received along with the action taken/proposed by the Government thereon during the said period; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government to strengthen regulatory and monitoring mechanism to ensure proper conduct of clinical trials and safety/rights of trial subjects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The number of applications received for conducting clinical trials of new drugs/vaccines on human beings and those approved by CDSCO during each of the last three years and the current year is as under:

Year	New Drugs/ Vaccines	
	number of applications received	number of clinical trial permissions granted
2010	546	529
2011	306	283
2012	480	253

(b) During the last three years, there were alleged irregularities in nine cases of clinical trials. Tribal persons were included in one case of Phase-IV post licensure clinical trial of Human Papilloma Virus Vaccine, granted to an NGO, PATH (Program for Appropriate Technology in Health) on 22nd April, 2009, to conduct trials in Khammam district, Andhra Pradesh and Vadodara district, Gujarat. The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat were the collaborating partners. In all, 14,091 girls received the vaccine in Andhra Pradesh and 10,686 girls received the vaccine in Gujarat. There were reports of deaths of 7 girls during the trial. The trial was suspended by ICMR on 7 April 2010. A committee constituted by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare to enquire into the alleged irregularities in the conduct of studies using Human Papilloma Virus Vaccine by PATH in India reported irregularities in the following areas:

1. Consent forms and the actual implementation of the consent process during the study.
2. Method of monitoring the adverse events and the serious adverse events and remedial measures for such events.
3. Inclusion of vulnerable tribal population group.
4. Blurring of distinction between National Immunization Programme and PATH study.
5. Insurance coverage for the study participants.
6. Free supply of vaccine by the manufacturer and the statement in the consent forms that "you will not be charged for your daughter to receive the Vaccine" that could be considered to be convert inducement and indirect coercion.

After investigation, the committee reported that the deaths were most probably unrelated to the vaccine, as there was no characteristic and uniform pattern of illness preceding the death, or temporal/spatial clustering.

Based on the findings of the report, a warning letter was issued to M/s. PATH on 3rd July, 2012, asking them to be careful while conducting clinical trial so as to ensure that such discrepancies are not repeated in future. M/s. PATH was also directed to comply with Schedule-Y and GCP guidelines in ongoing and future research studies.

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

Details about SAEs of death due to clinical trials and compensation paid

Year	SAEs of death	Death due to clinical trials	Number of cases: compensation paid
2010	668	22	21*
2011	438	16	16*
2012	436	--	--

Note: '--' The cases of 2012 are under examination.

*- the details of compensations paid are given in the enclosed Statement I and II.

(d) The office of DCGI has received two requests from subjects or their relatives who have requested for payment of compensation. The matter is under examination.

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

- (1) 12 New Drug Advisory Committees (NDAC) consisting of leading experts from the government medical colleges, institutes from all over the country have been constituted to advise CDSCO in matters related to approval of clinical trials and new drugs.
- (2) Applications of Investigational New Drugs (IND); i.e, New Drug Substances which have never earlier been used in human beings, are evaluated by the

- IND committee, chaired by the Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research. (CROs) have been prepared and posted on CDSCO website.
- (3) Registration of clinical trial in ICMR registry at www.ctri.in has been made mandatory. Further, Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, have been amended vide notifications of 30/01/2013, 01/02/2013 and 08/02/2013 to incorporate additional provisions to strengthen regulatory provisions and the monitoring mechanism in the country.
- (4) Guidelines for conducting inspection of Clinical Trial sites and sponsor/Clinical Research Organizations

Statement-I*Details of compensations paid in the cases of clinical trial related deaths in 2010*

Sl. No.	Sponsor	Investigational Product (IP)	Compensation
1.	Merck	Safmamide	Rs. 1,50,000/-
2.	Wyeth	Temsirolimus	Rs. 1,50,000/-
3.	Ouintiles	MLN0002/Placebo	Rs. 20,00,000/-
4.	Ouintiles	BI 1744/Trial Procedure	Rs. 3,00,000/-
5.	Lilly	H3E-MC-JMHR	Rs. 1,08,000/-
6.	Lilly	H3E-EW-S124	Rs. 2,00,000/-
7.	Lilly	Pemetrexed	Rs. 2,00,000/-
8.	Bayer	Rivaroxaban/ Placebo/Warfarin	Rs. 2,50,000/-
9.	Bayer	Rivaroxaban	Rs. 2,50,000/-
10.	Bayer	Clexane/Placebo	Rs. 3,50,000/-
11.	Bayer	Rivaroxaban	Rs. 2,50,000/-
12.	Bayer	Rivaroxaban	Rs. 2,50,000/-
13.	Amgen	AMG-706	Rs. 1,50,000/-
14.	Amgen	AMG-479/AMG102	Rs. 1,50,000/-
15.	Bristol Myers	Brivanib alaninate/ Sorafenib	Rs. 2,50,000/-
16.	Sanofi	AVE005/Placebo	Rs. 1,50,000/-*
17.	Sanofi	AVE005/Placebo	Rs. 1,50,000/-
18.	Sanofi	AVE005/Placebo	Rs. 2,00,000/-
19.	PPD	XL-184/Placebo	Rs. 10,00,000/-
20.	Pfizer	Sitaxsentan/Placebo	Rs. 1,50,000/-
21.	Pfizer	Sitaxentan/Placebo/Sildenafil	Rs. 2,25,000/-
22.	Pfizer	Axitinib	Rs. 1,50,000/-

* Compensation remained unpaid as whereabouts of the legal heir could not be located by the investigator and his team in spite of their best efforts.

Statement-II*Details of compensations paid in the cases of clinical trial related deaths in 2011*

Sl. No.	Name of Sponsor/CRO	Investigational Product (IP)	Compensation Paid (in Rs.)
1.	Apothecaries	Moxifloxacin or Placebo	2,16,000
2.	Fresenius	Paclitaxel Nanoparticle	50,000
3.	Fresenius	Paclitaxel Nanoparticle	50,000
4.	Icon	CS-7017, Erlotinib	2,02,500
5.	Icon	CS-7017. Erlotinib	2,70,000
6.	Icon	UT-15C SR	1,80,000
7.	Lambda	Amphotericin B Lipid Suspension for injection	2,00,000
8.	Pfizer	AG-013736 Axitinib Tablets	1,50,000
9.	Pfizer	Tascotinib/Placebo	5,00,000
10.	Sanofi	Cabazitaxel	1,00,000
11.	Sun Pharma	Paclitaxel Injection concentrate for Nano-dispersion	3,00,000
12.	Sun Pharma	Paclitaxel Injection concentrate for Nano-dispersion	3,00,000
13.	Sun Pharma	Docetaxel nano-dispersion	3,00,000
14.	Sun Pharma	Paclitaxel Injection concentrate for Nano-dispersion	3,00,000
11.	Sun Pharma	Paclitaxel Injection concentrate for Nano-dispersion	3,00,000
16.	Veeda	MT 102/Placebo	50,000

**Modernisation and Upgradation
of Hospitals**

*15. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

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

(a) the present status of the hospitals proposed to be set up/upgraded in the first and second phases of the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY);

(b) the reasons for the delay in setting up of new hospitals and upgrading the existing hospitals under the scheme;

(c) the time by which all the proposed All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) like hospitals are likely to be set up or upgraded;

(d) whether the Government proposes to constitute societies to run these AIIMS like institutions; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government for nomination of local Members of Parliament to these societies?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Under the first phase of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), Government have decided to set up six All India Institutes of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and to upgrade thirteen existing State Government Medical Colleges. Under the second phase of PMSSY, setting up of two more AIIMS and up-gradation of six more State Government Medical Colleges have been taken up.

In respect of the six AIIMS in the first phase, construction of Medical Colleges at each of the sites was started in May, 2010 and Hospitals in September, 2010.

Academic session in each of the six new AIIMS has commenced from September, 2012 for a batch of 50 MBBS students. The hospitals at all six AIIMS are envisaged to start in the year 2013-14.

Consequent on failure of bid process initiated in 2006 for selection of single Project Consultant for all the six institutions and rejection of bids for architectural design due to exorbitant price offered by the bidder, the whole process had to be initiated de novo. It was accordingly decided in January, 2007, that each AIIMS site should be treated as a separate and independent project instead of clubbing all six together and that the construction of housing complex should be separated from that of Hospital and Medical College, so that early construction took place. There was also delay in finalization of Detailed Project Reports for Medical College and Hospital complexes consequent upon incorporation of certain changes and also adoption of some additional features such as green building concept etc. in the design of the buildings. In addition, delay in the execution of work has also been due to a variety of reasons such as local problems at Bhubaneswar site, change in basic design of the building linked to site condition at Rishikesh, modification in design at foundation level linked to site requirements at Patna and at Raipur sites, deficient services by Project Consultant at Jodhpur site etc.

Out of thirteen institutions taken up for up-gradation in the first phase of PMSSY, work at six medical colleges has been completed. Implementation of remaining seven institutions has been delayed due to certain site conditions, local issues etc., however, work is in progress and these are planned for completion during 2013-14.

Out of six Medical Colleges taken up for up-gradation in the second phase of PMSSY, civil work at four Medical Colleges is in progress. At one medical college, only procurement of medical equipment is involved and the procurement process has already been initiated. In respect of remaining one medical college, plan/design was modified consequent on change of location by the State Government and new modified DPR has been prepared.

(d) and (e) The All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956 has been amended by enactment of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (Amendment) Act, 2012. Under Section 27-A of the Act, the societies earlier registered for different AIIMS locations have become Institutes (AIIMS) for the specific locations. As per the Act,

each of the Institutes shall have an Institute Body which is being formed. Each Institute Body shall include three Members of Parliament, two from the Lok Sabha and one from the Rajya Sabha.

Under Section 10 of the AIIMS Act, there shall also be a Governing Body of the Institute constituted by the Institute from among its members. The President of the Institute shall be the Chairman of the Governing Body.

Fraudulent Banking Transactions

*16. SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI:
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fraudulent banking transactions allegedly through hawala rackets have been unearthed by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence in the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the amount involved therein, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any responsibility in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the effective steps taken/being taken by the Government to check such transactions in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) One case has been booked during last three years by Directorate of Revenue Intelligence against two Hawala Syndicates engaged in transferring illegal remittances towards payment of under invoiced import consignments, using banking channels in the name of front/bogus firms. The modus operandi adopted by the syndicates is by submitting bogus import proforma invoices in order to remit advance payments against imports to be made at a later date but no such imports were made by them. The amount involved in such illegal remittances was to the tune of Rs.325 crore. The action is being taken under the provision of Customs Act, 1962 and Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, etc.

(c) and (d) No involvement of any officer has come to light so far.

(e) The following steps have been/are being taken by the Government to check such fraudulent banking transactions in the country:

- (i) Reserve Bank of India issues master circulars on monitoring fraudulent banking transactions, classification and prevention of fraud and manner of dealing/conducting transactions in foreign exchange under various provisions of FEMA.
- (ii) Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU-India) receives Suspicious Transaction Reports (STRs) from reporting entities including banking companies as per the Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002 (PMLA). Standard Red Flag Indicators (RFIs) reported by banks are analyzed and disseminated to the relevant law enforcement and intelligence agencies for investigation and necessary action.
- (iii) In respect of unauthorized transfer of funds involving persons resident outside India and persons resident in India, the Customs Department, banks and other law enforcement agencies report such violations to Enforcement Directorate (ED) for investigation under FEMA and PMLA. The ED takes appropriate action including adjudication, imposition of penalty and attachment/confiscation of the proceeds of crime as the case may be, under relevant provisions of FEMA and PMLA respectively.
- (iv) The Income Tax Department brings income arising out of such fraudulent banking transactions also under the purview of Income Tax Act 1961. Further, penalty and other proceeding are initiated under provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961.

[English]

Setting up of Tax Tribunals

*17. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Tribunals for disposal of cases pertaining to Income Tax, Customs and Central Excise in various States including Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the locations identified for the purpose, State/UT-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBRAM): (a) The Government has already set up Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) and Customs, Excise & Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT) for disposal of

cases pertaining to Income Tax, Customs and Central Excise in various States including Gujarat.

(b) State/UT-wise details of locations of various Benches of ITAT and CESTAT are given in the enclosed Statement.

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

Statement

State/UT-wise List of Benches of the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) and Customs, Excise & Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT)

Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Location of Bench
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Vishakhapatnam
2.	Assam	Guwahati
3.	Bihar	Patna
4.	Chattisgarh	Bilaspur
5.	Goa	Panaji
6.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad Rajkot
7.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
8.	Karnataka	Bangalore
9.	Kerala	Cochin
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore Jabalpur
11.	Maharashtra	Mumbai Pune Nagpur
12.	Odisha	Cuttack
13.	Dunjab	Amritsar
14.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Jodhpur
15.	Tamilnadu	Chennai
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow Allahabad Agra
17.	West Bengal	Kolkata
18.	Delhi (N.C.R.)	Delhi
19.	Chandigarh (U.T.)	Chandigarh

Customs, Excise & Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Location of Bench
1.	Delhi (N.C.R.)	Delhi
2.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
3.	Maharashtra	Mumbai
4.	Karnataka	Bangalore
5.	Tamilnadu	Chennai
6.	West Bengal	Kolkata

**Development of Forest
Villages/Habitations**

*18. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has been implementing programmes for development of forest villages habitations in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the development envisaged under the programmes;

(c) the number of forest villages/habitations in various parts of the country, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the funds allocated, released and utilised under the said programmes during the 11th Five Year Plan period and the first year of the 12th Five Year Plan so far, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs had implemented programme for development of forest villages from 2005-06 as a one-time measure for integrated development of forest villages with a view to raise the Human Development Index (HDI) of the inhabitants of the forest villages and for providing basic facilities and services in forest villages/habitations spread over twelve States in the country. The programme was implemented as a part of the Special Area Programme 'Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan'. The programme of development of forest villages included infrastructure works relating to basic services

and facilities viz., approach roads, healthcare, primary education, minor irrigation, rain water harvesting, drinking water, sanitation, community halls etc. and activities related to income generation.

(c) A Statement-I showing the State-wise no. of forest villages/habitations in various parts of the country is enclosed.

(d) Statement-II showing the funds allocated, released and utilized under the said programme during the 11th Five Year Plan period and the first year of 12th Five Year Plan (till date) is enclosed.

Statement-I

Total no. of forest villages in various states of the country identified for development and for which approval has been accorded by Ministry of Tribal Affairs

Sl. No.	States	Total No. of Villages
1	2	3
1.	Assam	499
2.	Chhattisgarh	425
3.	Gujarat	199
4.	Jharkhand	24
6.	Madhya Pradesh	893
5.	Meghalaya	23
7.	Mizoram	85
8.	Odisha	20
9.	Tripura	62
10.	Uttarakhand	61
11.	Uttar Pradesh	13
12.	West Bengal	170
Total		2,474

Statement-II

Allocation/Release and Utilization of Funds under the Programme of 'Development of Forest Villages' under SCA to TSP during 2007-08 to 2011-12 and 2012-13

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	11th Five Year Plan Period										
		2007-08 (Total Allocation: 15000.00)		2008-09 (Total Allocation: 15000.00)		#2009-10 (Total Allocation: 10000.00)		2010-11 (Total Allocation: 6050.00)		2011-12 (Total Allocation: 4201.00)		
		Rele- ase	Utili- zation	Rele- ase	Utili- zation	Rele- ase	Utili- zation	Rele- ase	Utili- zation	Rele- ase	Utili- zation	
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	
1.	Assam	0.00	0.00	4696.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	1034.00	1034.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1500.00	663.90	1297.18	0.00	0.00
3.	Gujarat	593.62	593.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1351.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Madhya Pradesh	2829.00	2829.00	6502.50	4831.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Mizoram	190.00	190.00	435.00	435.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	202.50	0.00	0.00
8.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	180.00	52.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	558.00	541.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	151.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	2550.00	1430.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		4646.62	4646.62	14951.55	7290.82	0.00	0.00	3003.10	663.90	1499.68	0.00	0.00

No funds were released during 2009-10

Note: No funds have been released during 2012-13 (till 19.02.2013) against total allocation of Rs. Nil

Monitoring of PDS SKO Dealers

*19. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the guidelines prescribed for allocation of the Public Distribution System (PDS) Superior Kerosene Oil (SKO) dealerships by the Oil Marketing Companies;

(b) whether the Government has received any

complaints against the PDS SKO dealers allegedly indulging in malpractices;

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

(d) the mechanism put in place by the Government to monitor the activities of such PDS SKO dealers indulging in malpractices; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to check the irregularities being committed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) Madam, Guidelines for selection of wholesale Superior Kerosene Oil (SKO) dealers, provide weightage for different parameters as indicated below:

Sl. No.	Parameters	Marks SKO-LDO
1.	Capability to provide land and infrastructure/facilities	35
2.	Capability to provide finance	35
3.	Educational qualifications/ General level of intelligence	15
4.	Age	4
5.	Experience	4
6.	Business ability/acumen	5
7.	Personality	2
Total		100

Reservation is provided for selection of dealership as given below (except in North Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram):

Category	Percentage
SC/ST	25%
Defence Personnel	8%
Freedom Fighter	2%
Outstanding sportspersons	2%
Paramilitary Police/Govt. Personnel	8%
Physically handicapped personnel	5%
Open Category	50%

33% of the dealership in each category mentioned above are reserved for Women belonging to that category.

The reservation in North Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram is as under:

States	Percentage to Scheduled Tribes	Percentage to Open Category
1	2	3
Arunachal Pradesh	70%	30%
Meghalaya	80%	20%
Nagaland	80%	20%
Mizoram	90%	10%

(b) and (c) During the last three years and the current year (April - December, 2012), 150 cases of Indian Oil Corporation Limited and 2 cases of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited have been detected for malpractices involving Public Distribution System (PDS) SKO dealers.

(d) and (e) PDS Kerosene supplies to Kerosene dealers are done on Ex-MI (Marketing Installation) basis by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). Further distribution of PDS kerosene within the State to the ration card holders through ration shops/retailers is controlled by the State Governments. The State Civil Supplies Authorities carry out inspection at Kerosene dealers to ensure that the product is delivered through the fair price shops to the intended beneficiaries. In order to check the black marketing/diversion of PDS kerosene, the Central Government have made provisions in the Kerosene (Restriction on Use and Fixation of Ceiling Price) Order, 1993, issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 which stipulates that dealers have to sell PDS Kerosene at a price fixed by the Government or OMCs and have to prominently display stock-cum-price board at the place of business including the place of store at a conspicuous place. Under this Control Order, State Governments are empowered to take action against those indulging in black-marketing and other irregularities. OMCs also take action under Marketing Discipline Guidelines and Dealership Agreements.

[*Translation*]

Malnutrition

20. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

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

(a) the number of women and children suffering from malnutrition in various parts of the country including rural/urban/slum/tribal backward areas, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the studies or surveys conducted by the Government to ascertain the level of malnutrition among women and children across the country and the criterion adopted for the purpose;

(c) the details of the schemes being run by the Government to tackle the problem of malnutrition and the achievements made therein; and

(d) the other measures taken/being taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3) is the last survey conducted in 2005-06 which provides the data on nutrition indicators at national level. As per this survey, 42.5% children under 5 years are underweight (weight-for-age) and the prevalence in urban, rural areas and in Scheduled Tribes is 32.7%, 45.6% and 54.5 % respectively.

As per NFHS-3, 35.6% of women in the age group of 15-49 years suffer from Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED) (measured as low Body Mass Index i.e BMI below 18.5) while CED is 25.0%, 40.6% and 46.6 % in urban, rural and Scheduled Tribes respectively. The State-wise details of the undernutrition levels in children and women are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

(c) 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. The schemes/programmes include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions. Besides, indirect multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. All these schemes have potential to address one or other aspect of Nutrition.

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 universalised with effect from 2008-09. The total number of sanctioned Projects are 7076 and Anganwadi centres (including Mini AWCs and Anganwadi on demand) are 13.71 lakhs. Against this there are 7025 operational projects and 13.31 lakh operational AWCs as on January 2013. The services are currently availed by 927.65 lakh beneficiaries which include 746.81 lakh children (6 months to 6 years) and 180.84 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers.

Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG), or Sabla provides a package of services including health and nutrition to adolescent girls in the age 11- 18 years (with a focus on out-of-school AGs) in 205 districts on a pilot basis. The scheme has two major components i.e. Nutrition and Non Nutrition Component. The beneficiaries in 2011-12 were 100.77 lakhs and during 2012-13 are 88.49 lakhs so far.

Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY), introduced in 2010, is a Conditional Cash Transfer scheme for pregnant and lactating (P&L) women to contribute to better enabling environment by providing cash incentives for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and nursing mothers. The scheme is being implemented initially on pilot basis in 53 selected districts. The beneficiaries in 2011-12 were 3.05 lakhs and during 2012-13 are 3.76 lakhs so far.

The Mid day Meal scheme by Department of School Education and Literacy has a provision for providing hot cooked mid day meal to children studying in class I to VIII in Government, Government aided, local body schools as well as children studying in the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) schools, Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS), Alternative and Innovative Education (AIE) centres and Madaras and Maqtabs supported under SSA etc. It is a world's largest school feeding programme and covers more than 11 crore children in 12.63 lakh institutions in the country.

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and under its umbrella, the Reproductive and Child Health Programme, seeks to improve the availability of and access to quality health care including Maternal and Child Health

services particularly to rural population throughout the country. Some of the key steps undertaken through this programme are Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana; Capacity building of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care; Name Based Tracking of Pregnant Women; Antenatal, Intranatal and Postnatal care including Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant & lactating women for prevention and treatment of anaemia; Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) (launched on 1st June, 2011) which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including Caesarean section; Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of maternal and child health services; Operationalisation of sub-centers, Primary Health Centers, Community Health Centres and District Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric care services. So far, 8.8 lakh Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHAs) have been engaged to interface with the

community, more than 5 lakh village health Sanitation and Nutrition Committees (VHSNCs) have been established, 2024 mobile medical units have been provided in 459 districts for delivery of health care.

(d) Recently Government has approved the strengthening and restructuring of ICDS with special focus on pregnant and lactating mothers and children under three. The restructured and strengthened ICDS will be rolled out in three phases with focus on the 200 high burden districts for malnutrition during 2012-13 and additional 200 districts in 2013-14 including districts from the special category States and 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 the pro-bono services of Shri Aamir Khan.

Statement-I

Prevalence of Underweight in children (under 5 years) State-wise in rural and urban areas - NFHS 3 (2005-06)

Sl. No.	State	% Underweight children (below 5 yrs. of age)				Total
		Urban	Rural	Scheduled Tribe	Slum Areas	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28.0	34.8	41.5	26 (Hyderabad)	32.5
2.	Assam	26.1	37.1	18.2		36.4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	21.0	36.3	29.6		32.5
4.	Bihar	47.8	57.0	--		55.9
5.	Chhattisgarh	31.3	50.2	52.8		47.1
6.	Delhi	26.5	22.5	-	35.3	26.1
7.	Goa	19.8	31.6	43.9		25.0
8.	Gujarat	39.2	47.9	64.5		44.6
9.	Haryana	34.6	41.3	--		39.6
10.	Himachal Pradesh	23.6	37.8	25		36.5
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.8	27.9	35.7		25.6
12.	Jharkhand	38.8	60.7	64.3		56.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Karnataka	30.7	41.1	41.9		37.6
14.	Kerala	15.4	26.4	--		22.9
15.	Madhya Pradesh	51.3	62.7	71.4	49.6 (Indore)	60.0
16.	Maharashtra	30.7	41.6	53.2	36.1 (Mumbai) & 41.7 (Nagpur)	37.0
17.	Manipur	19.1	23.3	24.2		22.1
18.	Meghalaya	39.6	50.3	48.5		48.8
19.	Mizoram	15.1	24.1	--		19.9
20.	Nagaland	19.3	26.6	23		25.2
21.	Odisha	29.7	42.3	54.4		40.7
22.	Punjab	21.4	26.8	--		24.9
23.	Rajasthan	30.1	42.5	46.8		39.9
24.	Sikkim	21.2	19.4	18		19.7
25.	Tamil Nadu	27.1	32.1	--	31.6 (Chennai)	29.8
26.	Tripura	32.2	40.8	36.5		39.6
27.	Uttar Pradesh	34.8	44.1	61.2	26.3 (Meerut)	42.4
28.	Uttarakhand	24.3	42.1	50.4		38.0
29.	West Bengal	24.7	42.2	59.7	26.8 (Kolkata)	38.7
	India	32.7	45.6	54.5	--	42.5

Statement-II

Percentage Women with Chronic Energy Deficiency (age 15-49 yrs) (BMI below normal) - NFHS-3 (2005-06) State-wise

Sl. No.	State	% Underweight Women (age 15-49 yrs) (BMI below normal)			
		Urban	Rural	Scheduled Tribe	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.1	39.4	43.5	33.5
2.	Assam	26.4	38.9	20	36.5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	19.8	15.0	12.7	16.4
4.	Bihar	32.0	47.6	0	45.1
5.	Chhattisgarh	28.4	48.0	50.3	43.4
6.	Delhi	14.4	19.8	34.6	14.8

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Goa	23.8	33.1	41.2	27.9
8.	Gujarat	24.6	45.5	61.6	36.3
9.	Haryana	20.6	36.2	--	31.3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	17.8	31.3	29.3	29.9
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	16.0	28.1	28.7	24.6
12.	Jharkhand	29.8	48.0	47.2	43.0
13.	Karnataka	26.3	41.5.	48.7	35.5
14.	Kerala	15.2	19.4	42.6	18.0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	32.5	45.4	49.8	41.7
16.	Maharashtra	26.6	45.6	51.6	36.2
17.	Manipur	13.0	15.6	11.9	14.8
18.	Meghalaya	16.8	13.8	12.1	14.6
19.	Mizoram	11.6	18.2	--	14.4
20.	Nagaland	16.0	18.0	16	17.4
21.	Odisha	28.6	44.1	51.3	41.4
22.	Punjab	17.2	19.9	--	18.9
23.	Rajasthan	30.9	39.1	49.3	36.7
24.	Sikkim	9.7	11.6	9.6	11.2
25.	Tamil Nadu	22.8	33.7	60.2	28.4
26.	Tripura	28.1	38.8	23.7	36.9
27.	Uttar Pradesh	27.2	38.9	46.4	36.0
28.	Uttarakhand	19.5	34.0	49.5	30.0
29.	West Bengal	23.3	46.2	55.6	39.1
	India	25.0	40.6	46.6	35.6

[English]

Services Under Tax Exempt Negative List

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring more services under tax exempt negative list;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which it is likely to be useful to the consumers in the market particularly for common man?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Madam, at this time of the year, announcements if any related to such matters of taxation are made by the Finance Minister as part of the Budget speech.

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

PCI and Investment in 12th FYP

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

(a) whether the projected per capita income and investment in some States is very much low in the Twelfth Plan period compared to the Eleventh Plan period;

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

(c) the corrective steps 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 State-wise targets for per capita income and investment

are not set by Planning Commission. The per capita net state domestic product (NSDP) for each of the years of the Eleventh Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12) is given in the enclosed Statement. The comparable information on investment for States is not available with the Central Statistics Office (CSO). There are significant variations in per capita incomes across States. These variations are explained by a number of factors which include resource endowments, historical background of development, availability of infrastructure and various other State specific factors.

(c) The Government has taken several measures to boost per capita incomes across the country. The policy instruments in this regard include plan and non-plan transfer of resources from Centre to States favouring less developed States, tax incentives for setting up of private industries in the backward regions, etc. Several centrally sponsored schemes and State specific schemes are being implemented in order to accelerate the growth rate and increase the per capita incomes of States.

Statement

Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices (Rupees)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39727	46345	51114	60703	68970
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	34352	39656	51031	59415	74059
3.	Assam	21290	24099	28383	33348	37250
4.	Bihar	11051	13728	15626	18507	22691
5.	Chhattisgarh	29385	34360	34366	40166	46743
6.	Goa	108708	135966	149164	164962	167838
7.	Gujarat	50016	55068	63549	75115	NA
8.	Haryana	56916	67388	82024	94464	108859
9.	Himachal Pradesh	43966	49903	58798	68020	74899
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	27448	30212	33650	38880	44533
11.	Jharkhand	24789	25046	28223	31993	35652
12.	Karnataka	42419	48084	51386	61073	69051
13.	Kerala	45700	53046	60226	69465	80924

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	20935	25278	28712	32223	37994
15.	Maharashtra	57760	62234	71300	87686	101314
16.	Manipur	23093	24773	27095	29281	32865
17.	Meghalaya	34229	40583	43142	48690	53542
18.	Mizoram	32488	38582	42715	48591	54689
19.	Nagaland	39985	46207	50263	53635	56461
20.	Odisha	27735	31416	33029	38878	41896
21.	Punjab	49380	55315	61894	68998	74606
22.	Rajasthan	26882	31279	35254	44709	53735
23.	Sikkim	36448	46983	90749	104506	121440
24.	Tamil Nadu	47606	54137	64336	75449	84496
25.	Tripura	31111	35587	39815	45087	50175
26.	Uttar Pradesh	17785	20422	23671	26741	30051
27.	Uttarakhand	42619	50657	62764	72217	79940
28.	West Bengal	31567	35487	41045	47738	54830
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	61430	69177	79396	85741	93075
30.	Chandigarh	102980	108486	117371	130461	140073
31.	Delhi	95241	111756	129746	150653	175812
32.	Puducherry	74201	79306	96860	105557	98055

NA: Not Available.

* As on 18.02.2013.

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments.

Ayurvedic Dispensaries

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to open new CGHS Ayurvedic Dispensaries/ Hospitals in the country;

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

(c) the total number of Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) Ayurvedic Dispensaries/Hospitals in the

country including Kerala, State/UT-wise?

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

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

(c) There are 33 Ayurvedic dispensaries/units across the country and one Ayurvedic hospital in Delhi. The State/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*State/UT-wise Details of CGHS Ayurvedic Dispensaries/Hospitals*

Sl. No.	State/UT	City	No. of Ayurvedic Dispensaries/Units/Hospitals
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	2
2.	Bihar	Patna	1
3.	Delhi	Delhi	13 + 1 Ayurvedic Hospital
4.	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	1
5.	Karnataka	Bangalore	2
6.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	1
7.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	2
		Nagpur	2
		Pune	1
8.	Odisna	Bhubaneswar	1
9.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	1
10.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	1
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	1
	Lucknow	1	
	Kanpur	1	
	Meerut	1	
12.	West Bengal	Kolkata	1
		Total	33 + 1 Ayurvedic Hospital

Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram

4. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any scheme in the name of Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) for ensuring safe motherhood and reduction in maternal and neo-natal mortality;

(b) if so, the main aims and objectives of the scheme along with the achievements in this regard;

(c) the details of funds allocated and utilised for the purpose during the current financial year, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the funds being allocated towards this scheme

during the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Government of India has launched Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) on 1st June, 2011 as one of the key initiatives to ensure safe motherhood and reduce maternal and neo-natal mortality.

(b) The initiative has been rolled out under the overall umbrella of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) with the objective of ensuring for all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions absolutely free and no expense delivery, including caesarean section.

The scheme covers all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions and entitles them to free drugs

and consumables, free diagnostics, free blood wherever required, and free diet up to 3 days for normal delivery and 7 days for C-section deliveries. This initiative also provides for free transport from home to health institution, between health facilities in case of a referral and drop back home.

Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick newborns accessing public health institutions for treatment till 30 days after birth.

The achievements of JSSK in terms of number of beneficiaries are not being captured in the Health Management Information System (HMIS).

(c) and (d) The details of State wise funds allocated and utilised under JSSK for the Current financial year 2012-13 till 31st December, 2012 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Activities under JSSK are being carried out with the funding support under NRHM and there is no separate allocation for the scheme for the 12th Five Year Plan.

Statement

Allocation and Utilization under JSSK for F.Y. 2012-13

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	SIIP Approval	Utilization
1	2	3	4
A. High Focus States			
1.	Bihar	407.00	21.84
2.	Chhattisgarh	2157.35	393.49
3.	Himachal Pradesh	2254.72	534.36
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	2084.37	1169.33
5.	Jharkhand	6489.20	1032.01
6.	Madhya Pradesh	3855.77	1791.83
7.	Odisha	6425.67	1068.11
8.	Rajasthan	14749.84	6873.79
9.	Uttar Pradesh	21040.00	75.52
10.	Uttarakhand	1328.00	906.43

1	2	3	4
	Sub Total	60791.92	13866.71
B. NE States			
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	122.13	7.81
12.	Assam	5741.09	1603.05
13.	Manipur	445.19	6.72
14.	Meghalya	627.68	38.67
15.	Mizoram	337.38	45.79
16.	Nagaland	363.05	22.48
17.	Sikkim	129.00	12.00
18.	Tripura	574.96	331.37
	Sub Total	8340.48	1867.88
C. Non-High Focus States			
19.	Andhra Pradesh	5784.62	2954.22
20.	Goa	170.60	97.69
21.	Gujarat	2855.80	446.78
22.	Haryana	2455.10	1007.85
23.	Karnataka	3780.00	1324.62
24.	Kerala	2343.67	896.80
25.	Maharashtra	7927.52	2488.19
26.	Punjab	2628.18	581.79
27.	Tamilnadu	14957.45	6362.37
28.	West Bengal	12020.50	3740.22
	Sub Total	54923.44	19900.53
D. Small States/UTs			
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	90.00	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	105.40	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	42.77	7.64

1	2	3	4
32	Daman and Diu	11.60	0.28
33	Delhi	1765.75	39.47
34	Lakshadweep	0.80	0.00
35	Puducherry	361.12	0.00
	Sub Total	2377.44	47.39
	Grand Total	126433.28	35682.51

Note:

* Expenditures for F.Y. 2012-13 (upto 31.12.2012) are provisional

* Expenditure figures for the states of Chandigarh, Chattisgarh, Daman and Diu, Mizoram, Puducherry and Uttar Pradesh are up to 30.09.2012.

* Besides this, funds are also allocated to the States for Drugs, Referral Transport, Call Centre, etc. which also helps in implementation of the Free Entitlements under JSSK.

National Investment Board

5. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cabinet Committee has taken decision on setting up of National Investment Board; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by which the same is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Government has set up the Cabinet Committee on Investments (CCI) with the Prime Minister as the Chairman to expedite decisions on approvals/clearances for implementation of projects. The CCI will monitor and review the implementation of major projects to ensure accelerated and time-bound grant of various licenses, permissions and approvals. This is likely to improve the investment environment by bringing transparency, efficiency and accountability in accordance of various approvals and sanctions.

Small Hydro Power Projects

6. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

(a) whether any proposal for setting up of micro/small hydro power projects are pending before the Government for clearance;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-UT-wise and the time by which all the pending proposals are likely to be cleared; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to tap vast potential of micro/small hydro power across the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No Madam. Setting up of a micro/small hydro project comes under the purview of the State Government. Accordingly, no clearance is required from Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for setting up of micro/small hydro projects.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is providing Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to set up micro/small hydro projects both in public and private sectors. Financial support is also given to the State Government for identification of new potential sites including survey and preparation of DPFs, and renovation and modernization of old SHP projects. So far, 939 SHP projects with an aggregate capacity of 3496 have been setup in the country.

Financial Assistance to Poor Patients

7. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government provides financial assistance for major surgeries and other treatments to the poor;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria fixed for providing such assistance; and

(d) the number of application approved and amount distributed during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise and disease-wise?

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

(b) The criterion for granting financial assistance to poor patients under Health Minister's Discretionary Grant

(HMDG), Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund under RAN (HMCPF) and Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) i.e. National Illness Assistance Fund (NIAF) are as under:

- (i) Poor patients with family income less than Rs. 1,00,000/- annually and suffering from major illness and requiring one-time treatment in Government hospitals/institutions are eligible for financial assistance under HMDG. Financial assistance limits are - (a) Rs.50,000/- if the estimated cost of treatment is up to Rs. 1,00,000/-; (b) Rs. 75,000/- if the estimated cost of treatment is above Rs. 1,00,000/- & up to Rs. 1,50,000/-; and (c) Rs. 1,00,000/- if the estimated cost of treatment is above Rs. 1,50,000/-.
- (ii) Under Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) financial assistance is provided to the patients living Below Poverty Line (BPL), who are suffering from major life threatening disease to receive medical treatment in Government hospitals. The financial assistance to such patients is released in the form of 'one time grant' to the Medical Superintendent of the hospital in which the treatment is being received.
- (iii) Under the Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund (HMCPF) the criterion is as under:
- (a) Financial assistance is provided to patients, below poverty line suffering from Cancer and undergoing treatment in any of the 27 Regional Cancer Centres.

b) The financial assistance to the Cancer Patient up to Rs. 1,00,000/- (Rs. One lakh only) is processed by the Institute/Hospitals concerned through the revolving fund placed at their disposal. The cases of financial assistance above this limit are to be referred by the Hospitals for assistance from Central Funds.

(c) The following criteria have been fixed for providing financial assistance to poor patients:

1. The applicant has to submit an application in the prescribed proforma duly filled in by the treating Doctor/HOD and countersigned by the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital (Government Hospital) where the patient is receiving the treatment, alongwith income certificate in original from the BDO/Tehsildar/Collector/SDM. The details of family members in case of BPL applicants i.e. attested copy of ration card.
2. The Directorate General of Health Services (Dte.GHS) technically appraises the proposal and thereafter, the approval of the Competent Authority is obtained for granting financial assistance to the eligible patient. A cheque of the admissible amount is issued to the hospital, who is required to submit utilization certificate to the Ministry.

(d) The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I to III.

Statement-I

State wise break up of financial assistance provided under Health Minister's Discretionary Grant (HMDG) during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13

State/U.T.	Number of patients and financial assistance provided							
	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (as on 31.01.13)	
	No. of patient	(Rs. in lakhs)	No. of patient	(Rs. in lakhs)	No. of patient	(Rs. in lakhs)	No. of patient	(Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
West Bengal	132	23.9	160	57	199	83.8	167	70.75
Uttar Pradesh	10	2	58	25.5	46	22.3	42	19.6
Bihar	6	1.2	18	6.8	30	13.5	33	14.8

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Uttarakhand	-	-	1	0.5	-	-	1	0.4
Delhi	8	1.5	2	0.7	10	4.7	9	3.78
Odisha	4	0.8	1	0.5	-	-	1	0.5
Maharashtra	-	-	1	0.2	1	0.5	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	3	0.6	4	1.7	5	2.2	-	-
Punjab	-	-	1	0.5	-	-	1	0.2
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	1	0.5	-	-	1	0.5
Kerala	-	-	7	2.5	12	4.09	7	2.8
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	2	0.4	5	1.8	4	1.9	3	1.2
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	1	0.2	-	-	1	0.5
Jharkhand	-	-	1	0.4	1	0.5	2	1
Chhattisgarh	1	0.2	1	0.5	-	-	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	1	0.2	1	0.5	6	2.7	2	1
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	1	0.5	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	1	0.5	-	-
Total	167	30.8	263	99.8	316	137.2	270	117.03

Statement-II

State wise break up of financial assistance provided under Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) Scheme during the year 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13

Name of State/UT	Year 2009-10		Year 2010-11		Year 2011-12		Year 2012-13 (as on 31.01.13)	
	No. of patient	(Rs. in lakhs)	No. of patient	(Rs. in lakhs)	No. of patient	(Rs. in lakhs)	No. of patient	(Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Uttar Pradesh	108	324.7	100	282.15	73	293.42	87	283.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
West Bengal	6	16.56	8	27.78	7	31.36	6	17.9
Jammu and Kashmir	4	13.8	14	49.97	18	85.3	15	48.42
Delhi	21	84.31	32	105.22	27	97.56	20	88.93
Madhya Pradesh	5	14.25	5	10.92	7	45.5	10	29.8
Bihar	43	134.9	42	134.41	35	134.65	55	208.3
Rajasthan	6	23.25	7	24.78	5	12.4	3	10
Odisha	6	12.6	3	11.01	3	9.23	2	3.8
Haryana	17	50.08	20	56.09	14	41.42	16	42.71
Uttarakhand	6	14.6	10	35.58	6	11.63	5	17.98
Himachal Pradesh	2	6.9	2	9.35		1	3.88	
Jharkhand	1	6.5	3	12	3	11	3	12.3
Chhattisgarh	2	4.75						
Punjab			1	1.42	4	8.89	1	2.4
Chandigarh								
Gujarat								
Maharashtra								
Karnataka								
Tamil Nadu								
Kerala							2	7
Andhra Pradesh					1	7.5		
Manipur			4	20.98	3	14	3	10.6
Assam			2	5.75			1	2.47
Tripura								
Arunachal Pradesh	1	3.55						
Sikkim			1	3.65	1	6.72		
UT Dadra, Nagar Haveli								
Total	228	710.7	254	791.06	207	810.58	230	789.6

Statement-III

List of 27 Regional Cancer Centre and Financial Assistance provided to them from Health Minister Cancer Patient Fund (HMCPF) within Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (as on 19.2.2013)

Amount released (Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Centres (27 RCCs)	2009-10	No. of patient	2010-11	No. of patient	2011-12	No. of patient	2012-13 (19.2.2013)	No. of patient
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata	30.00	478	80.00	376	80.00	322	80.00	166
2.	Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore, Karnataka	10.00	10	10.00	85	40.00	513	40.00	790
3.	Regional Cancer Institute (WIA) Adyar, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	20.00	40	10.00	20	40.00	56	50.00	45
4.	Acharya Harihar Regional Cancer Research & Treatment, Cuttack, Orissa.	10.00	24	-		20.00	24		
5.	Regional Cancer Control Society, Shimla.	10.00	180	40.00	800	40.00	839	50.00	452
6.	Cancer Hospital & Research centre, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.	10.00	36			10.00	32	20.00	31
7.	Indian Rotary Cancer Institute, (AIIMS), N.Delhi.	10.00	26	30.00	83	20.00			
8.	RST Hospital & Research Centre, Nagapur.	10.00	97			20.00	28	20.00	
9.	Pt. J N M Med. Coll., Raipur, Chhattisgarh	10.00	15	10.00	21	20.00			
10.	Post Graduate Instt. of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh	10.00	25	10.00	21	10.00			
11.	Sher-I Kashmir Instt. of Medical Sciences, Soura, Srinagar.	10.00	-	-			215	10.00	
12.	Regional Instt. of Med. Sciences, Manipur, Imphal.	10.00			41				
13.	Govt. Med. College & Ass. Hospital, Bakshi Nagar, Jammu.	10.00							
14.	Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram Kerala	10.00	56	40.00	156	60.00	282	110.00	125

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15.	Gujarat Cancer Research Institute, Ahmedabad.	10.00	14	10.00	18	20.00	110	20.00	
16.	MNJ Instt. of Oncology, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.	10.00		-		-			
17.	Puducherry Regional Cancer Society, JIPMER, Puducherry	10.00	10	10.00			7	10.00	
18.	Dr.B.B.Cancer Instt. Guwahati, Assam	10.00	202	-		30.00	681	40.00	635
19.	Tata Memo.Hos. Mumbai, Maharashtra	10.00	18	20.00	50	30.00	111	20.00	
20.	Indira Gandhi Instt. of Med. Sciences, Patna	10.00	10	-	10	-			
21.	Acharya Tulsi Reg. Cancer Trust & Research Instt. Bikaner, Rajasthan.	10.00		-	3		2		
22.	RCC, Pt. B.D.Sharma Post Graduate Instt. of Med. Sciences, Rohtak,	10.00			147	30.00	50		
23.	Civil Hospital, Aizawl, Mizoram	10.00	130	20.00	189	20.00	156	60.00	2.57
24.	Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Instt. of Med.Sc., Lucknow	10.00		-		-	3		
25.	Canojr Hos.Tripura, Agartala	10.00	177	40.00	615	20.00	551	40.00	431
26.	Kamala Nehru Memo.Hospital, Allahabad,	-		10.00		-	45	20.00	26
27.	Govt. Arignar Anna Memo. Cancer Hospital, Kancheepuram, Tamil Nadu.	-		-		-		10.00	
Total		280.00	1548	340.00	2635	510.00	4027	600.00	2958*

Note: * No. of beneficiaries are still awaited.

[*Translation*]

Banks Outstanding Loan against Companies

8. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the loans disbursed to the various private sector companies/industrial houses by public-private sector banks during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the said companies are making timely repayment of loans;

(c) if so, the details thereof including loans outstanding against multinationals/industrial houses during the last three years;

(d) the details of the recovery of such loans during the said period; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government including fixing of time limit for speedy recovery of such loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that desired information is not available. However, the total advances

to private companies and industrial houses, arrived at by subtraction of agriculture advances, retail advances and

SSI / MSE advances from total Gross Advances are given as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Bank Group	March 2010	March 2011	March 2012	December 2012
Public Sector Banks	15,21,127	18,06,806	21,60,417	22,05,702
Private Sector Banks	2,71,284	3,58,765	4,11,488	4,97,813

Source: latest updated OSMOS database

The recovery of the loans and advances disbursed is the primary responsibility of the concerned bank which is monitored at various levels in the bank.

Further, in order to improve asset quality of the banks and create a good recovery climate, RBI and the banks have already taken various steps over the years, which, *inter-alia*, include prescribing prudential norms for provisioning and classification of non-performing assets, guidelines for prevention of slippages, Corporate Debt Restructuring and other restructuring schemes, One Time Settlement schemes, enactment of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002, the Credit Information Companies (Regulation) Act, 2005 and the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institution (RDDBFI) Act, 1993, etc.

Furthermore, in order to ensure effective and expeditious recovery of defaulted loans of Banks and Financial Institutions through effective enforcement of their security interest, the SARFAESI Act and RDDBFI Act (DRT Act) have been amended. The Enforcement of Security interest and Recovery of Debts Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012 (No.1 of 2013) has been enacted bringing out certain amendments in the SARFAESI, Act, 2002 and RDDBFI Act, 1993.

[English]

Liver Transplantation Facility

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

(a) whether there is still no liver transplantation facility in all Government hospitals for poor patients in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide liver transplantation facility in all Government as well as charitable hospitals;

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be available in Government hospitals; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Public Health is a State subject, it is responsibility of the State Governments to provide necessary health care facilities including liver transplant facilities to the people.

In so far as three Central Government Hospital in Delhi i.e. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College & associated Hospitals are concerned, there is no liver transplantation facility available. There is no proposal for setting up of such facility at present as the creation of a new facility in these hospitals depends upon various factors such as availability of funds, qualified manpower, etc.

Advertisements of Health Care Products

10. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of certain advertisements in print and electronic media claiming the efficacy of various health care products including drugs, nutritional food and also bracelets made of various metals with potential to cure many ailments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has directed the manufacturers of such products to prove the scientific evidence supporting their claims;

(d) if so, the number of such claims verified along with the action taken against the manufacturers/companies for misleading/exaggerated claims during the last three years and the current year; 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) and (b) The misleading advertisements relating to drugs and magic remedies are taken care of by the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 and Rules made there under. State Governments are responsible for taking action as per provisions of the Act. As regards advertisement relating to food articles, the Food Safety Standards & Authority of India (FSSAI) monitors labels on various food items and claims advertised for food items by different companies in print and electronic media. The complaints received from stake holders are analysed and show-cause notices issued by the FSSAI to the manufacturers. Their replies are examined by a Committee constituted for this purpose by the Authority. As per recommendations of this Committee, actions including prosecution are initiated by Designated Officers at their regional levels.

(c) to (e) As per the information made available by the State Drugs Control Authorities, 630 cases were registered for investigations and 69 prosecutions were launched in the year 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 under the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act. Similarly, 57 food items have been identified with misleading claims through print and electronic media. Manufacturers of these articles have been served with show-cause notices. Prosecution has been launched in 19 cases by Designated Officers at their regional levels.

Tax Liability of British Telecom Company

11. SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of tax liability issue related to a British firm's acquisition of assets of another telecom firm;

(b) whether Government has appointed any panel in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the said panel has submitted its report to the Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the follow-up action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The Assessing Officer has issued a letter on 03.01.2013 to Vodafone International Holdings BV (VIHBV) stating that it is required to pay the tax demand of Rs. 11217,94,68,800/- created by order under section 201(1) and 201(1A) of Income-tax Act, 1961 dated 22.10.2010, along with interest. Subsequently, VIHBV has made a request to settle the issue in an amicable manner, which is under consideration.

(b) and (c) No panel has been appointed by the Government in this regard. However, "the applicability of the amendment on taxation of all non-resident transfer of assets where the underlying asset is in India, in the context of non-resident taxpayers" was included in the terms of reference of the Expert Committee on General Anti Avoidance Measures (referred to as 'Committee' hereafter), constituted by the Department of Revenue on 17.07.2012. The Committee consisted of Dr. Parthasarathi Shome, Chairman of the Committee and three members, Shri N. Rangachary, former Chairman of Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) and Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), Dr. Ajay Shah, Professor in National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) and Shri Sunil Gupta, Joint Secretary, Tax Policy and Legislation, Department of Revenue.

(d) and (e) The Committee has submitted its report which is being examined by the Government.

Restructure of Corporate Loans

12. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued any guidelines/norms for restructured loans recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the likely impact on the gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of the banks on the implementation of these guidelines; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) After the Second Quarter Review of Monetary Policy 2011-12 by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), a Working Group (WG) was constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri B. Mahapatra, Executive Director, RBI to review the existing prudential guidelines on restructuring of advances by banks/ financial institutions and suggest revisions taking into account the best international practices and accounting standards.

The Working Group has submitted its report and the same has been placed on the website of the Reserve Bank for comments of all stakeholders including banks.

(c) and (d) Given the larger objectives of financial stability, and keeping in view international best practices to ensure that banks have sufficient provisioning buffer, RBI has announced, in its second review of Monetary Policy, to raise the provision for restructured standard accounts from the existing 2 per cent to 2.75 per cent.

To address the issue of rise in NPAs and restructured advances of banks, and with a view to improving effective information sharing among banks on credit, derivatives and unhedged foreign currency exposures, banks are advised to put in place, by end-December 2012, an effective mechanism for information sharing. Any sanction of fresh loans/ad-hoc loans/renewal of loans to new or existing borrowers with effect from January 1, 2013 should be made only after obtaining/sharing necessary information. Non adherence to these instructions would be viewed seriously by RBI and banks would be liable to action including imposition of penalty.

The compliance of the above regulatory and supervisory measures are aimed at reducing growth in NPAs and restructured advances by banks and are closely monitored by RBI on an ongoing basis.

Beneficiaries under Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers, Act, 2006

13. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beneficiaries under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006;

(b) the total number of applications received till date;

(c) the size of forest area for which rights have been granted; and

(d) the number of claims made by women and the number of titles given to women headed households, State-wise including Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) and (b) As per information received from the State Governments/ Union Territory Administration, till 31st January, 2013, 32,45,191 claims have been filed under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and 12,80,100 titles have been distributed under the Act. Further, 16,226 titles were ready for distribution.

(c) As per the information received from State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, the forest rights under the Act have been vested over a total area of 46,47,212.42 acres of forest land till 31st January, 2013.

(d) The Ministry does not maintain data regarding the number of claims made by women and the number of titles given to the women headed households.

PESA Act, 1996

14. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) by adopting certain provisions of the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has consulted to State Governments in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. A proposal to amend the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) was initiated in 2010 with a view to removing certain ambiguities and deficiencies in the Act, and facilitate implementation of the Act. Consultation process with the State Governments was simultaneously started which has not reached a conclusive stage.

[*Translation*]

Petrol Pumps

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

(a) whether permission has been given to certain private oil producing companies to open petrol pumps in the country including Madhya Pradesh;

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

(c) whether such private companies have been provided land on lease for the purpose on nominal rates;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to take back such acquired land on which petrol pumps have not been opened so far?

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

(b) As per information provided by Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell (PPAC) company-wise number of retail outlets set up by these private companies on all India basis and in the State of Madhya Pradesh as of 01.01.2013 is given below:

	RIL	Essar	Shell	Total
Madhya Pradesh	93	112	0	205
All India	1400	1399	91	2890

(c) No lands were provided by Government to such companies.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

[*English*]

LPG Portability Scheme

16. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) whether the Government has recently launched Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) portability scheme in certain parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details along with its main features;

(c) whether the Government proposes to extend the scheme throughout the country in the near future;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the above scheme is likely to be implemented throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) To provide customer greater choice to select his distributor and to encourage distributors to improve customer service portability has been started on a pilot basis in Chandigarh. It will be expanded to 25 more districts in 2013-14.

Medico Legal Case Guidelines

17. PROF. SAUGATA ROY:
SHRI A. SAI PRATAP:

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

(a) whether the Government has issued new Medico Legal Case (MLC) guidelines for rapid response by hospitals to examine sexual assault victims; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Health is a State subject, it is the responsibility of the State Governments to issue guidelines for examination of sexual assault cases.

The Government of NCT of Delhi has circulated guidelines for rapid response by hospitals in case of MLC examination of victims of sexual assault, which includes identification and marking of a separate room by Director/Medical Superintendents in order to provide privacy to the victim; ensuring adequate availability of essential equipments and stock of sexual assault forensic evidence (SAFE) kit, for collection of forensic evidence; keeping HODs of the Hospital and doctors informed about the identified room; nomination of C.M.O./M.O. In-Charge of Casualty & Emergency, for oversight and supervision. The designated Nodal Officer ensures smooth collection of MLC evidence/material keeping in mind the sensitivity of the circumstances, provision of clothing to the victims in case the situation demands; arrangements of training sessions to the doctors on the protocols and guidelines on the MLC examinations/reporting in case of sexual assault victims; organization of workshop for sensitization of hospital

staff, medical and para-medical, in collaboration with the Delhi Commission for women, etc.

E-Governance of Panchayats

18. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

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

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

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

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

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

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has been reviewing the implementation of the Project in the review meetings which are held from time to time to monitor the progress of the Project. In the recent past, such national review meeting of all States and UTs was held on 11-12 September, 2012. The last round of national review meetings was held at New Delhi for four days i.e. 18-Feb 2013 to 21-Feb 2013 with different groups of States/UTs. The Project is also being reviewed by the NeGP Apex Committee headed by the Cabinet Secretary, Government of India and the last meeting of the Committee was held on 11-Jan, 2013.

(c) Two important Applications under e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP) that foster transparency and accountability in Panchayati Raj Institutions are PRIASoft (web based Panchayat accounting software) and Plan Plus (web based participatory planning software). During

2011-2012, more than 1 lakh Panchayats made online voucher entries. Details can be accessed at <http://accountingonline.gov.in>. PlanPlus facilitates adoption of decentralized, participative planning by the Panchayats. Over 47,000 Panchayats put their approved Annual Action Plans online for 2011-12. These can be accessed at <http://planningonline.gov.in>

(d) Ministry of Panchayati Raj is implementing the e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP) that addresses all core aspects of Panchayats' functioning viz. Planning, Monitoring, Implementation, Budgeting, Accounting, Social Audit, etc. Under e-Panchayat MMP, 11 Core Common Software Applications (reduced from 12 due to merger of two Applications) are envisaged which collectively constitute the Panchayat Enterprise Suite (PES). Four of these Applications namely PRIASoft, PlanPlus, National Panchayat Portal and National Panchayat Directory (now renamed Local Governance Director) have been adopted by the States since two years. Six more Applications namely Area Profiler, ServicePlus, Asset Directory, ActionSoft, Social Audit and Trainings Management were launched on 24th April, 2012 on the occasion of National Panchayat Day and the States are imparting trainings on these Applications during this year before their adoption. An amount of Rs. 130.39 Crores was earmarked for the Project. The details of funds released so far are as under:

- | | | |
|-------|--|------------------|
| (i) | Amount released to NIC SI/NIC for conducting field studies, development of Panchayat Enterprise Suite (PES) Applications and conducting trainings in the States. | Rs. 46.36 Crores |
| (ii) | Amount released to States as incentive grant for adoption of PES applications | Rs. 3.2 Crores |
| (iii) | Amount released to the States for setting up Programme Management Units (PMUs) at State and District levels. State/UT-wise allocation is given in the enclosed Statement | Rs. 38.5 Crores |

During 2012-13, an amount of Rs. 34.3 Crores is proposed to be released to the States for setting up Programme Management Units (PMUs) at State and District levels.

(e) For effective implementation of the Project, workshops/trainings are organised to demonstrate the applications to the State Govt. functionaries. Ministry of Panchayati Raj is also providing trained faculty to provide trainings on all applications. Consultants were provided to 25 States to initiate the rollout of the project upto June, 2012. States/UTs have been given financial assistance for

setting up of Programme Management Units (PMUs) at State and District levels for adoption of PES applications. Furthermore, States are also incentivized to adopt the PES applications through the annual e-Panchayat Puraskars.

Statement

Release of funds to States in 2011-12 for Setting up Programme Management Units at State and District levels

Sl. No	State/UT	Total Amount per State (In Lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.49
2.	Aandra Pradesh	171.35
3.	Arunanchal Pradesh	81.46
4.	Assam	163.29
5.	Bihar	202.08
6.	Chandigarh	25.19
7.	Chhattisgarh	153.87
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	3.50
9.	Daman and Diu	6.99
10.	Goa	28.68
11.	Gujarat	159.79
12.	Haryana	120.62
13.	Himachal Pradesh	132.55
14.	Jharkhand	174.84
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	145.81
16.	Karnataka	152.08
17.	Kerala	117.85
18.	Lakshdweep	3.50
19.	Madhya Pradesh	244.03
20.	Maharashtra	212.94
21.	Manipur	56.64
22.	Meghalaya	27.96
23.	Mizoram	31.46

1	2	3
24.	Nagaland	41.94
25.	Odisha	195.81
26.	Puducherry	13.98
27.	Punjab	138.82
28.	Rajasthan	162.92
29.	Sikkim	60.86
30.	Tamil Nadu	137.38
31.	Tripura	104.24
32.	Uttar Pradesh	317.41
33.	Uttarakhand	114.35
34.	West Bengal	135.32
Total		3850

[*Translation*]

Theft of Infants from Hospitals

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

(a) whether the incidents of stealing of new born children in various Government hospitals in the country have been increasing;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government against the persons found involved/guilty in such incidents; and

(d) the details of stringent measures being taken by the Government to check such incidents in future and for strengthening security in the hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) In so far as three Central Government Hospital in Delhi, Namely, Dr. R.M.L. Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital and LHMC & its associated hospitals are concerned, no such incident of theft of infants have been reported.

(d) Proper documentation of births is done in these hospitals and identification bands/labels are put on the babies. Babies are personally handed over to the mothers

by the Staff Nurse. No unauthorized person is allowed entry inside the labour room.

Adequate security measures are in place in these hospitals and the areas of new born infants come under CCTV coverage. The strategic points are also being watched by the Security Guards round the clock and the infants are allowed to go out of the Department only after verification of the Discharge slip. Notices are also put in all the wards and at the important public places that infants should not be handed over to unknown persons.

[English]

Red Ribbon Express for AIDS Awareness

20. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched the National AIDS Control Organisation's Red Ribbon Express, Phase-III;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the objectives of Red Ribbon Express;

(d) the extent to which the Phase-I and II have been able to obtain their objectives; and

(e) the details of the expenditure likely to be incurred on Phase-III?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) Yes, the Red Ribbon Express Phase III was launched on 12.1.2012 on a year long journey which culminated on 12.1.2013.

(b) Red Ribbon Express Phase III has covered 23 states and 162 halt stations. Total population covered during the year long run of phase III was about 1.14 crore.

(c) The objectives of Red Ribbon Express with primary focus on the rural areas are:

- i. Disseminating information regarding primary prevention and services;
- ii. Developing an understanding about the infection to reduce stigma & discrimination against People Living with HIV/AIDS;

iii. Strengthening people's knowledge about the measures to be taken to prevent HIV/AIDS; and

iv. Adopting preventive health habits and lifestyle.

(d) In both Phase I and II the objectives were met.

In Phase I, 62 lakh people were reached through exhibition and outreach activities to make them aware of HIV prevention and services. More than 1 lakh people underwent voluntary counselling on board the train, and 68,000 district level resource persons were trained on board for further dissemination among communities on HIV prevention, services and Stigma & discrimination.

In Phase II, above 80 lakh people were reached through exhibition and outreach activities to spread awareness on HIV prevention and services. Total 57,157 people were given counselling on HIV/AIDS, out of which 36,019 people had undergone voluntary testing for HIV and 81,398 district level resource persons were trained on board for further dissemination among communities on HIV prevention, services and Stigma & discrimination.

(e) The total expenditure incurred on Red Ribbon Express Phase III is about Rs. 18 crore.

[Translation]

Growth Rate of Bank Deposits

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note that growth rate of bank deposit has reached its lowest level during the last three years;

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

(c) the details of the targets of deposit growth rate fixed in terms of percentage by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for banking industry during the last three years along with the achievement made against the said target; and

(d) the steps taken / being taken by the Government / RBI to increase the bank deposit growth rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The details of growth of total deposits of all Scheduled Commercial Banks during the last three years, as reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

	March 2010	March 2011	March 2012
Total Deposits	45,77,493	53,91,920	61,37,863
Growth over previous March (%)	16.8	17.8	13.8

Source: Latest updated OSMOS database

The decline in the deposits growth during the financial year 2011-12 is mainly due to contraction of demand deposits as well as slower growth of savings bank deposits.

(c) and (d) No targets for deposits for banking industry are fixed by RBI. Since, 25th October, 2011, RBI has deregulated the saving bank deposit rates.

*[English]***Ban on Import of Iron Ore**

22. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether pointing out that illegal mining has become an endemic feature, a parliamentary panel has recommended ban on injudicious exports of natural resources like iron ore;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):

(a) and (b) In the 11th Report of Committee on Public Undertaking (2010-11) regarding comprehensive examination of Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited, the Committee has interalia recommended that injudicious export of raw natural resources like iron ore, coal needs to be banned.

(c) Export of iron ore is regulated through fiscal measure by imposition of export duty. Accordingly, the Central Government has increased the export duty on iron ore from 20% to 30% advalorem on all grades of iron ore (except pellets) with effect from 30.12.2011.

*[Translation]***Integrated Rural Energy Programme**

23. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Integrated Rural Energy Programme;

(b) the manner in which the scheme is being implemented in the country, particularly in the backward and rural areas;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the progress of implementation of the scheme in various States;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The salient features of the Integrated Rural Energy Programme (implemented up to the year 2006-07 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme) included- preparation of energy plans at micro and macro levels, demonstration of renewable energy devices/systems and organizing information dissemination and training programmes.

(b) to (e) While formulating proposals for the 11th Plan, the Integrated Rural Energy Programme was reviewed and a decision was taken to discontinue the Programme, as it had already demonstrated its objectives and most of the components of this Programme were covered under renewable energy Programmes/ Schemes being implemented by the Ministry through the State Nodal Agencies.

National Helpline for Women

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

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a National Helpline for Women in distress;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) whether it is proposed to extend the said facility throughout the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) The Working Group on Women's Agency and Empowerment for the Twelfth Five Year Plan set up by the Planning Commission and the Steering Group on Women's Agency and Child Rights for

the Twelfth Five Year Plan had recommended setting up of a women's helpline. Accordingly, the Ministry of Women & Child Development has initiated the process of setting up of a National Helpline for women in distress. The proposed toll free helpline would be available throughout the country.

Central Advisory Committee on Combating Trafficking

25. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted Central Advisory Committee on combating trafficking;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said Committee has submitted its report to the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the follow-up action taken by the Government on the recommendations made by the said Committee and further steps taken to combat trafficking of women especially to foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Ministry has constituted a Central Advisory Committee (CAC) under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India. The Central Advisory Committee (CAC) comprises of representatives from Ministries like Home Affairs, Labour & Employment, External Affairs, State Governments, National Commission for Women (NCW), National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), Law enforcement agencies, Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) and International organizations.

(c) and (d) The Committee meets regularly and advises the Government on various aspects of trafficking including measures for eradicating trafficking, social welfare programmes required for care and protection of victims of trafficking, amendments to existing legislation etc. The Committee also reviews the initiatives taken and problems faced by different stake-holders in combating trafficking of women and children. The last meeting of CAC was held on 24th May 2012. The major recommendations of the Committee, *inter alia*, are as follows:

(i) promoting possibility of child testification through video conferencing so that children are not required to be physically present during every sitting during judicial proceedings;

(ii) greater focus on inter-state coordination in handling trafficking issues as also collaboration at various levels and developing institutional mechanism particularly against child trafficking;

(iii) strengthening prevention measures through capacity building of key stakeholders at all levels etc.; and

(iv) sharing of data on children/girls and women in rescue and rehabilitation homes amongst States on a regular basis.

(e) The Ministry has taken a number of follow up actions on the recommendations of CAC. Among others, the Ministry has written to all State Government and UT Administrations about the actions required to be taken on various recommendations given by the CAC. The Ministry has also initiated the process of amendments in Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (ITPA), 1956. Further, the Ministry also works in coordination with Ministry of Home Affairs for addressing issues on cross border trafficking.

Smuggling of Fake Currency

26. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated fake currency notes in circulation in the country as on 31 January, 2012; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government and results achieved, to check the smuggling of fake currency notes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that they have no estimate regarding the total volume of the counterfeit currency notes in circulation.

(b) To address the multi-dimensional aspects of the FICN menace, several agencies such as the RBI, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, Security and Intelligence Agencies of the Centre and States, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) etc., are working in tandem, to thwart the illegal activities related to FICNs. The work of these agencies is periodically reviewed by a nodal group (FCORD) set up for this purpose. FCORD (FICN Coordination Cell) coordinates/shares all available

information/intelligence and analysis on circulation/smuggling of FICN in the world. At the functional level, the CBI has been declared as the nodal agency for coordination with the States and the Directorate General of Revenue Intelligence has been nominated as the Lead Intelligence Agency for the purpose. National Investigation Agency (NIA) has been empowered by National Investigation Agency Act to investigate and prosecute such

offences to deal with this menace. The Government has also constituted a Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell (TFFC) in NIA in 2010 to focus on investigation of Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cases.

Details of the Counterfeit currency (recovered and seized) during 2010, 2011 and 2012 are given in the enclosed Statement-I to III.

Statement-I

NATIONAL CRIME RECORDS BUREAU (MHA)

State/UT-wise and Denomination-wise Statement at Counterfeit Currency (Recovered and Seized)

Year/Report from: 01/01/2010 to 31/12/2010

Report generated on: 12/18/2012

Sl. No.	State/UT	Denomination									
		1000		500		100		50		Others	
		(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4097	2333	21786	5374	8325	4562	471	136	16	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam (R8-R9)	203	558	381	2093	75	577	3	19	0	0
4.	Bihar	981	483	9707	2061	11493	3596	687	279	8	411
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	10	0	350	0	657	0	3	0	6
6.	Goa	0	178	0	489	0	69	0	2	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1980	1020	9057	5501	3810	2445	274	120	15	9
8.	Haryana	0	761	0	2226	0	420	0	99	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	16	0	533	0	1	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	126	838	616	691	1275	164	29	0	0	1
11.	Jharkhand	0	1465	0	5799	0	145	0	16	0	0
12.	Karnataka (1)	3130	535	11670	980	2308	1970	110	59	5	1
13.	Kerala	1048	2050	2659	1769	631	425	19	1	1	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh (1-2, 10 R6)	612	35	4235	260	5424	508	533	0	19	159
15.	Maharashtra (5, R7)	11154	2838	44492	6482	9963	1268	1043	4265	16	8
16.	Manipur (1, 3)	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
17. Meghalaya		0	53	0	290	0	0	0	0	0	0
18. Mizoram		0	954	0	1281	0	5	0	0	0	0
19. Nagaland		0	4	0	99	0	14	0	0	0	0
20. Orissa (4, 7-12, R11)		295	583	2436	801	1876	1494	241	753	2	0
21. Punjab (8)		0	3658	0	7459	0	110	0	0	0	0
22. Rajasthan (1-2, 4, 10)		1560	3259	9029	910	9179	1804	523	98	11	3
23. Sikkim		0	3	0	48	0	121	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu		5723	3132	24940	12070	5668	3016	154	303	11	72
25. Tripura		0	28	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Uttar Pradesh (R1, R9, R11)		2683	2052	21622	55971	19050	9201	2088	3395	34	491
27. Uttarakhand		0	347	0	259	0	274	0	9	0	0
28. West Bengal		2118	5353	10735	33150	4407	2454	405	248	68	37
Total		35710	32550	173365	147024	83484	35300	6580	9805	206	1205
Union Territories:											
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Chandigarh (R8-R10)		1290	0	8158	5	17380	24	957	363	30	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli (11-12)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Daman & Diu (2-12)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Delhi (R6)		8213	233	37617	1255	16034	2889	1902	340	6	296
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		0	1	0	4	0	3	0	2	0	0
Total		9503	234	45775	1264	33414	2916	2859	705	36	296
Grand Total		45213	32784	219140	148288	116898	38216	9439	10510	242	1501

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Notes		Total Notes	Value in Rs.		Total Value (Rs.)	Person arrested
		(R)	(S)		(R)	(S)		
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34695	12412	47107	15846300	5483130	21329430	202
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
3.	Assam (R8-R9)	662	3247	3909	401150	1663150	2064300	86
4.	Bihar	22876	6830	29706	7018270	1891165	8909435	96
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	1026	1026	0	250910	250910	32
6.	Goa	0	738	738	0	429500	429500	4
7.	Gujarat	15136	9095	24231	6903430	4021140	10924570	56
8.	Haryana	0	3506	3506	0	1920950	1920950	47
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	550	550	0	282600	282600	4
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	2046	1694	3740	562950	1199910	1762860	29
11.	Jharkhand	0	7425	7425	0	4379800	4379800	40
12.	Karnataka (1)	17223	3545	20768	9201360	1224960	10426320	87
13.	Kerala	4358	4245	8603	2441560	2977050	5418610	47
14.	Madhya Pradesh							
	(1-2, 10 R6)	10823	962	11785	3298790	216595	3515385	21
15.	Maharashtra (5, R7)	66668	14861	81529	34448715	6419145	40867860	131
16.	Manipur (1, 3)	0	8	8	0	6000	6000	13
17.	Meghalaya	0	343	343	0	198000	198000	5
18.	Mizoram	0	2240	2240	0	1595000	1595000	25
19.	Nagaland	0	117	117	0	54900	54900	6
20.	Odisha (4, 7-12, R11)	4850	3631	8481	1712680	1170550	2883230	23
21.	Punjab (8)	0	11227	11227	0	7398500	7398500	10
22.	Rajasthan (1-2, 4, 10)	20302	6074	26376	7018730	3899360	10918090	21
23.	Sikkim	0	172	172	0	39100	39100	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	36496	18593	55089	18767680	9485090	28252770	78

1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
25.	Tripura	0	102	102	0	65000	65000	11
26.	Uttar Pradesh							
	(R1, R9, R11)	45477	71110	116587	15503940	31137095	46641035	229
27.	Uttarakhand	0	889	889	0	504350	504350	30
28.	West Bengal	17733	41242	58975	7947260	22185944	30133204	153
	Total	299345	225884	525229	131072815	110098894	241171709	1488

Union Territories:

29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh (R8-R10)	27815	392	28207	7155380	23050	7178430	5
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (11-12)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman & Diu (2-12)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi (R6)	63772	5013	68785	28720100	1171100	29891200	19
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	10	10	0	3400	3400	0
	Total	91587	5415	97002	35875480	1197550	37073030	24
	Grand Total	390932	231299	622231	166948295	111296444	278244739	1512

Note: R: Recovered by different branches of RBI as indicated at Sl. Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 & 33
S: Seized by Police and information received from SCRBx

* Figures are provisional

The numbers given in brackets in the 'Status' Column are explained as follows:

1	Data not received for Jan 10 (S)	R1	Data not received for Jan 10 (R)
2	Data not received for Feb 10 (S)	R2	Data not received for Feb 10 (R)
3	Data not received for Mar 10 (S)	R3	Data not received for Mar 10 (R)
4	Data not received for Apr 10 (S)	R4	Data not received for Apr 10 (R)
5	Data not received for May 10 (S)	R5	Data not received for May 10 (R)
6	Data not received for Jun 10 (S)	R6	Data not received for Jun 10 (R)
7	Data not received for Jul 10 (S)	R7	Data not received for Jul 10 (R)
8	Data not received for Aug 10 (S)	R8	Data not received Aug 10 (R)
9	Data not received for Sep 10 (S)	R9	Data not received Sep 10 (R)
10	Data not received for Oct 10 (S)	R10	Data not received Oct 10 (R)
11	Data not received for Nov 10 (S)	R11	Data not received Nov 10 (R)
12	Data not received for Dec 10 (S)	R12	Data not received Dec 10 (R)

Statement-II**NATIONAL CRIME RECORDS BUREAU (MHA)***State/UT-wise and Denomination-wise Statement at Counterfeit Currency (Recovered and Seized)**Year/Report from: 01/01/2010 to 31/12/2011*

Report generated on: 12/18/2012

Sl. No.	State/UT	Denomination									
		1000		500		100		50		Others	
		(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6269	2402	24864	8617	11116	3873	229	1144	13	82
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam (5, R1)	100	371	368	1384	194	54	3	8	0	39
4.	Bihar (10-12, R6-R8)	1311	73	9561	1609	5497	579	388	14735	0	49
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	53	0	330	0	581	0	31	0	35
6.	Goa	0	308	0	746	0	60	0	6	0	2
7.	Gujarat	5563	4277	18075	7028	5222	2456	241	170	14	1
8.	Haryana	0	2	0	271	0	614	0	560	0	46
9.	Himachal Pradesh (11)	0	74	0	133	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu & Kashmir (R12)	194	2102	725	1990	1321	381	14	103	0	9
11.	Jharkhand	0	178	0	148	0	139	0	0	0	1
12.	Karnataka (5-6, 9-10, 12)	3311	163	9278	952	1137	573	86	0	7	0
13.	Kerala	1272	1380	3583	1573	270	2527	14	4	6	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh (2-3, 11-12, R3, R6)	298	110	1756	63	2328	1093	165	21	3	0
15.	Maharashtra (R4, R8, R11)	16153	2052	48254	5795	10426	1428	943	72	31	8
16.	Manipur (2)	0	19	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya (8-11)	0	18	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	44	0	168	0	9	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha (1-4, 6, 7-12)	486	1	3603	20	1898	0	94	0	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
21.	Punjab (6-7)	0	372	0	2417	0	1901	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan (R1)	2233	1168	9327	1022	6399	240	254	67	4	207
23.	Sikkim	0	19	0	85	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	5918	0	28482	0	2695	0	99	0	13	0
25.	Tripura	0	3	0	148	0	7	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh (9, R3-R4, R8-R10)	4185	1350	27663	2741	17332	4170	1875	1605	23	10
27.	Uttarakhand (1, 8, 11-12)	0	141	0	69	0	130	0	2	0	0
28.	West Bengal (R12)	4352	3104	15769	7070	3966	2124	230	75	39	4
	Total	51645	19785	201308	44447	69801	22939	4635	18603	154	496
Union Territories:											
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh (R5, R7, R9-R12)	830	0	4043	0	7921	0	513	0	12	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (1-2)	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu (1-12)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	16017	717	55409	3618	19333	9800	2560	1592	13	3
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	1	0	17	0	2	0	0	0	0
	Total	16847	720	59452	3636	27254	9802	3073	1592	25	3
Grand Total		68492	20505	260760	48083	97055	32741	7708	20195	179	499

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Notes		Total Notes	Value in Rs.		Total Value (Rs.)	Person arrested
		(R)	(S)		(R)	(S)		
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42491	16118	58609	19824290	7155440	26979730	200
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	21	21	0	11000	11000	2
3.	Assam (5, R1)	665	1856	2521	303550	1069200	1372750	57
4.	Bihar (10-12, R6-R8)	16757	17045	33802	6660600	1672705	8333305	57

1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	1030	1030	0	278350	278350	28
6.	Goa	0	1122	1122	0	687340	687340	13
7.	Gujarat	29115	13932	43047	15134960	8045110	23180070	47
8.	Haryana	0	1493	1493	0	227360	227360	27
9.	Himachal Pradesh (11)	0	207	207	0	140500	140500	8
10.	Jammu & Kashmir (R12)	2254	4585	6839	689300	3140340	3829640	65
11.	Jharkhand	0	466	466	0	265910	265910	34
12.	Karnataka (5-6, 9-10, 12)	13819	1688	15507	8068120	696300	8764420	37
13.	Kerala	5145	5487	10632	3091270	2419430	5510700	65
14.	Madhya Pradesh (2-3, 11-12, R3, R6)	4550	1287	5837	1417090	251850	1668940	11
15.	Maharashtra (R4, R8, R11)	75807	9355	85162	41370230	5095990	46466220	107
16.	Manipur (2)	0	33	33	0	26000	26000	12
17.	Meghalaya (8-11)	0	46	46	0	32000	32000	3
18.	Mizoram	0	6	6	0	3000	3000	2
19.	Nagaland	0	221	221	0	128900	128900	14
20.	Odisha (1-4, 6, 7-12)	6082	21	6103	2482020	11000	2493020	2
21.	Punjab (6-7)	0	4690	4690	0	1770600	1770600	6
22.	Rajasthan (R1)	18217	2704	20921	7549140	1709405	9258545	34
23.	Sikkim	0	104	104	0	61500	61500	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	37207	0	37207	20433670	0	20433670	0
25.	Tripura	0	158	158	0	77700	77700	11
26.	Uttar Pradesh (9, R3-R4, R8-R10)	51078	9876	60954	19843805	3217860	23061665	90

1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
27.	Uttarakhand (1, 8, 11-12)	0	342	342	0	188600	188600	17
28.	West Bengal (R12)	24356	12377	36733	12645000	6855211	19500211	44
Total		327543	106270	433813	159513045	45238601	204751646	1001
Union Territories:								
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh (R5, R7, R9-R12)	13319	0	13319	3669450	0	3669450	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (1-2)	0	3	3	0	2500	2500	0
32.	Daman and Diu (1-12)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	93332	15730	109062	45782990	3585640	493686	39
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	20	20	0	9700	9700	0
Total		106651	15753	122404	49452440	3597840	53050280	0
Grand Total		434194	122023	556217	208965485	48836441	257801926	1040

Note:

R: Recovered by different branches of RBI as indicated at Sl. Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 & 33

S: Seized by Police and information received from SCRBx

* Figures are provisional

The numbers given in brackets in the 'Status' Column are explained as follows:

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9	Data not received for Sep 11 (S)	R8	Data not received Aug 11 (R)
10	Data not received for Oct 11 (S)	R9	Data not received Sep 11 (R)
11	Data not received for Nov 11 (S)	R10	Data not received Oct 11 (R)
12	Data not received for Dec 11 (S)	R11	Data not received Nov 11 (R)
		R12	Data not received Dec 11 (R)

Statement-III**NATIONAL CRIME RECORDS BUREAU (MHA)***State/UT-wise and Denomination-wise Statement of Counterfeit Currency (Recovered and Seized)**Periodical Report from: 01/01/2012 to: 30/09/2012*

Report generatd on 12/18/2012

Sl. No.	State/UT	Denomination									
		1000		500		100		50		Others	
	States:	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh (2, 7, R2-R3, R7)	3614	3176	11867	11137	7205	3037	159	162	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh (4, 8-9)	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam (2, R3, R7-R9)	101	108	486	899	118	396	4	1	2	0
4.	Bihar (1, 7-9, R3, R7)	1216	560	6578	897	3886	2257	357	255	1	41
5.	Chhattisgarh (8-9)	0	68	0	630	0	875	0	3	0	0
6.	Goa	0	14	0	21	0	9	0	113	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1290	1120	3800	8280	936	612	53	128	2	14
8.	Haryana	0	881	0	2125	0	568	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir (2, 4)	63	128	323	850	249	1371	13	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand (1, 9)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka (3, 9, R3, R7)	5580	1	10614	1	1088	0	51	999	0	0
13.	Kerala (8-9, R2-3, R7-8)	951	35	2081	1741	115	3	4	0	30	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh (1-3, R7-R9)	64	27	177	139	1090	85	0	21	0	0
15.	Maharashtra (1R2-3, R5, R7-9)	12358	3079	27044	3727	5207	3250	493	114	56	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
16.	Manipur (3)	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya (8-9)	0	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	309	0	257	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland (1-3)	0	1	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa (1-9, R2-R3, R7)	425	0	1991	0	622	0	28	0	1	0
21.	Punjab (9)	0	493	0	111	0	145	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan (1-9, R1-3, R5-9)	174	0	731	0	518	0	35	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim (1, 3)	0	4	0	32	0	6	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu (3, 9)	4331	0	13550	0	1111	0	45	0	4	0
25.	Tripura (8-9)	0	10	0	42	0	2	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh (9, R1-2, R7-9)	5338	1047	28521	1768	13527	3540	1475	692	23	7
27.	Uttarakhand (1, 4-9)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal (6-9, R4)	3581	1648	10455	1358	2376	82	136	0	0	0
	Total	39086	12765	118218	34091	38048	16241	2853	2488	128	69
Union Territories:											
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (3)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh (R1, R5, R7, R9)	316	0	1115	8	2284	0	184	0	4	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (8)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu (1-9)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi (R2-R3, R7)	9064	16577	26921	36721	9608	11910	2219	811	13	4
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	244	0	338	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Total	9880	18821	28033	37068	11892	11911	2403	811	17	4
Grand Total		49066	29586	146254	71159	49940	28152	8256	3299	145	73

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Notes		Total Notes	Value in Rs.		Total Value (Rs.)	Person arrested
		(R)	(S)		(R)	(S)		
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.	Andhra Pradesh (2, 7, R2-R3, R7)	22854	17512	40366	10276110	9056300	19332410	119
2.	Arunachal Pradesh (4, 8-9)	0	3	3	0	300	300	0
3.	Assam (2, R3, R7-R9)	711	1404	2115	356040	597150	953190	32
4.	Bihar (1, 7-9, R3, R7)	12038	4010	16048	4911470	1247440	6158910	32
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	1576	1576	0	470650	470650	6
6.	Goa	0	157	157	0	31050	31050	5
7.	Gujarat	6081	10154	16235	3286270	5327740	8614010	23
8.	Haryana	0	3574	3574	0	2000300	2000300	36
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	11	11	0	5500	5500	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir (2, 4)	648	2349	2997	250050	690100	940150	17
11.	Jharkhand (1, 9)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka (3, 9, R3, R7)	17333	1001	18334	10998350	51450	11049800	4
13.	Kerala (8-9, R2-3, R7-8)	3181	1779	4960	2003500	905800	2909300	8
14.	Madhya Pradesh (1-3, R7-R9)	1331	272	1603	261500	106050	367550	9
15.	Maharashtra (1R2-3, R5, R7-9)	45158	10177	55335	26426040	5273310	31699350	95
16.	Manipur (3)	0	2	2	0	1500	1500	2
17.	Meghalaya (8-9)	0	55	55	0	55000	55000	1
18.	Mizoram	0	566	566	0	437500	437500	3
19.	Nagaland (1-3)	0	64	64	0	32500	32500	8
20.	Odisha (1-9, R2-R3, R7)	3067	0	3067	1484120	0	1484120	0
21.	Punjab (9)	0	749	749	0	563000	563000	3
22.	Rajasthan (1-9, R1-3, R5-9)	1458	0	1458	593050	0	593050	0
23.	Sikkim (1, 3)	0	42	42	0	20600	20600	0

1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
24. Tamil Nadu (3, 9)		19041	0	19041	11219430	0	11219430	0
25. Tripura (8-9)		0	54	54	0	31200	31200	5
26. Uttar Pradesh (9, R1-2, R7-9)		48884	7054	55938	21025300	2319710	23345010	69
27. Uttarakhand (1, 4-9)		0	1	1	0	500	500	1
28. West Bengal (6-9, R4)		16548	3088	19636	9052900	2335200	11388100	45
Total		19833	65654	263987	102144130	31559850	133703980	525
Union Territories:								
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands (3)		0	1	1	0	500	500	0
30. Chandigarh (R1, R5, R7, R9)		3903	8	3911	1111160	4000	1115160	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli (8)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu (1-9)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Delhi (R2-R3, R7)		48425	66023	114448	24196402	36169092	60365494	19
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		0	583	583	0	413100	413100	11
Total		52328	66615	118943	25307562	36586692	61894254	30
Grand Total		250661	132269	382930	127451692	68146542	195598234	555

Note:

R: Recovered by different branches of RBI as indicated at Sl. Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 & 33

S: Seized by Police and information received from SCRBx

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12	Data not received for Dec 12 (S)	R12	Data not received Dec 12 (R)

Data not received from RBI branches:

*[Translation]***Oil and Natural Gas Deposits**

27. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether large deposits of petroleum and natural gas have been found at various places in the country recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the likely impact of discovery of these resources on the prices of said fuels in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) In the last five years (2007-12) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC), Oil India Ltd. (OIL) and Private/ Joint Venture (Pvt/Jvs) companies have made 258 hydrocarbon discoveries in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Eastern & Western Offshore and Andaman Offshore areas in the country.

In 2012-13 upto January, 2013, ONGC, OIL and Pvt/ Jvs companies have made 29 Hydrocarbon discoveries in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and in the Western & Eastern offshore areas of the country.

(c) The quantum of oil/gas reserves and their production profile will be known only after the assessment/ appraisal of hydrocarbon discoveries. The likely impact of hydrocarbon discoveries will be to the extent of oil & gas production potentials of these discoveries.

*[English]***Fire at IOC Depot**

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

(a) whether a major fire broke out recently at Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) depot at Hзира in Surat;

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

(c) the total loss suffered and the number of persons killed or injured during the accident along with the compensation paid by the Government; and

(d) the steps taken or being taken by the

Government for foolproof fire safety at fuel depots in order to avoid such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, there was a fire incident at around 1230 hrs on 5th January 2013 at Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)'s Oil Terminal at Hazira. MS Tank No.4 at terminal caught fire with loud explosion. Subsequently, the fire spread to Rimseal area of two adjacent tanks. The fire was finally extinguished on 8th January, 2013 at around 0700 hrs. As per Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD), the primary cause of the incident was seepage in roof pontoons of MS tank which resulted in the formation of flammable hydrocarbon mixture in the pontoons. The rich hydrocarbon mixture getting some source of ignition, from acts of repair by contractor's workers attempting to repair the leaky pontoon, caused explosion and fire.

(c) As per OISD, loss to the tune of Rs.45 crore is estimated. Three contractor workmen died in the accident and report from police for missing of two workmen have been received.

IOCL has reported payment of ex gratia of Rs. 5 lakh each, to next of kin, of the three deceased workmen and one reported missing workman.

(d) The Inter Disciplinary Enquiry Committee constituted under the convenership of Executive Director, OISD for investigating the incident, has submitted its report. The Committee has made various recommendations to prevent reoccurrence of such incidents.

Delay in Salary to Staff Nurses

29. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints from staff nurses working in Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital regarding delay in payment of salary;

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

(c) the action taken on such complaints; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital (KSCH), New Delhi has received some written complaints from a Staff Nurse regarding release of Bonus, DA & Salary. The said employee was absent from duty without permission/intimation of competent authority for 128 days.

(c) Salary of the complainant has been released after observation of the procedure.

(d) The salary of staff nurses or any other category of employees is held up due to the reasons such as long unauthorised absence from duty, etc. Whenever any official joins duty after a long period of unauthorized absence/absence without intimation or without getting his/her leave sanctioned from the competent authority in such cases all laid down procedures are followed before releasing the salary of the individual concerned.

Biometric Money Dispensing Machines

30. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Biometric Money Dispensing (BMD) machines across the country by replacing conventional Automated Teller Machines (ATMs);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented; and

(c) the funds earmarked for setting up such BMD machines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The banks install ATMs as per their assessed need and Business Plan. Banks also install ATMs with Biometric Authentication after assessing the specific needs and requirement, particularly in areas where the customers might have difficulty in using PIN based authentication. Installation of ATMs is part of the business activity of the banks and no funds are earmarked by the Government to be provided to banks for this purpose.

Establishment of Research Institutes

31. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish a few new research Institutes in the country to produce more Bacterial and Viral vaccines and sera;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Central Research Institute (CRI), Kasauli is not in a position to produce various vaccines due to shortage of staff;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Government has approved establishment of Intergrated Vaccine Complex (IVC), as a subsidiary of HLL Lifecare Limited, a Central Public Sector Enterprises, at a cost of Rs. 594 Crore on 26.04.2012. On completion of the project, the IVC would produce pentavalent combination (DPT plus Hep B plus Hib), BCG, measles, Hep. B, Human Rabies, Hib. And Japanese Encephalitis vaccine.

(c) to (e) As per the information available, shortage of staff at Central Research Institute (CRI), Kasauli, has not affected the production process of vaccines, significantly.

Duty on Sugar Import

32. SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received demands to raise sugar import duty to 60 per cent to stem shipments;

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

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

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

(b) and (c) Representations received during November-December, 2012 from industry associations and sugar companies were examined, and after taking into account relevant factors like international prices, domestic prices, import volume, domestic production etc. it was not found feasible to increase the customs duty on sugar.

Cases of Diabetes

33. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of people suffering from diabetes in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any study/survey to ascertain the factors responsible for increase number of in the diabetic patients across the country;

(c) if so, the details along with the outcome thereof;

(d) whether the Government has proposed certain new measures and research to control the menace of diabetes in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The International Diabetes Federation estimates that 61.3 million persons aged 20 years and above in India had diabetes in 2011. State/UT wise data on number of persons suffering from diabetes are not available.

(b) and (c) According to World Health Organisation (WHO), the factors responsible for increase in Non-communicable Diseases including diabetes are unhealthy diet, lack of physical activity, harmful use of alcohol, overweight, obesity, tobacco use etc.

(d) and (e) Government of India launched National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) during 11th Five Year Plan in 100 Districts in 21 States with the aim to prevent and control the Non-Communicable Diseases including Diabetes through awareness generation, behaviour and life-style changes, early diagnosis of persons with high levels of risk factors. The programme also provides opportunistic screening of persons above the age of 30 years for diabetes & hypertension in various health care facilities viz. District Hospitals, Community Health Centres (CHCs) and Sub-Centres and their referral to higher facilities for appropriate management of these diseases.

Anti-Dumping Duty on SPV Modules

34. SHRI A. SAI PRATAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Solar Independent Power Producers Association (SIPPA) has petitioned the Government for not imposing anti-dumping duty on solar photovoltaic (PV) modules;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken/being taken thereon; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of solar power producers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) In a representation dated 16.1.2013, SIPPA has, inter alia, stated that imposition of anti-dumping duty on solar modules would be detrimental to Indian manufacturers. However, based on an application filed by the Solar Manufacturer's Association, an investigation has been initiated by the Designated Authority to determine the existence, degree and effect of any alleged dumping of Solar Cells/Modules/Panels and to recommend remedial measures.

Movement of Tourists in N.E. States

35. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently relaxed the rules to permit free movement of foreign tourists in North-Eastern region of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Ministry to attract more foreign tourists in North-Eastern region of the country in view of the said relaxation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government of India has decided to exclude the entire area of the States of Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland from the Protected Areas regime notified under the Foreigners (Protected Areas) Order, 1958, for a further period of one year beyond 31.12.2012, subject to certain conditions.

(c) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, as a part of its on-going activities releases print, electronic and online media campaigns, under the 'Incredible India' brand-line, to promote India as a holistic destination in the domestic and international markets. The holistic promotion includes promotion of various Indian tourism products and destinations, including the North Eastern Region. Besides, the Ministry promotes North Eastern Region through its overseas offices by organizing Road Shows, Know India Seminars and Workshops etc. Free space is provided at major international travel fairs such as ITB in Berlin, WTM in London and domestic fairs like SATTE to North Eastern States for promoting their destinations and products. The

Ministry also extends Central Financial Assistance to all States/Union Territories including North Eastern States for production of publicity material, joint advertising in the print media and organization of fairs/ festivals and tourism related events.

Recently the Ministry of Tourism organized an International Tourism Mart with the objective of showcasing the tourism potential of the North Eastern region in the domestic and international markets from 18-20 January 2013 in Guwahati. 79 International Buyers and media delegates from 23 countries and domestic tour operators from different regions of the country participated in the Mart and were engaged in one-to-one meetings with sellers from the North Eastern Region and West Bengal. In addition, familiarization tours to the Eastern & North Eastern Region were arranged for travel and media representatives from overseas.

Food Testing Laboratories

36. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Food Testing Laboratories (FTLs) set up in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether these laboratories meet the international standards and the demand of the industry;

(c) if not, the measures taken by the Government to upgrade these laboratories;

(d) the details of laboratories likely to be upgraded/modernized in each State, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the total funds sanctioned and expenditure incurred thereon during the last three years till date?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) There are 140 Food Testing Laboratories in the country for testing

food as per standards prescribed under the Food Safety and Standards Authority Act, 2006 and Rules/Regulations made thereunder. Out of these 68 laboratories have National Accreditation Board for Laboratories (NABL) accreditation. State Governments have set up 72 food testing laboratories. These laboratories are equipped to check the quality of food articles as per standards prescribed under the FSS Rules/Regulations for various parameters. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement. Besides, there are four Referral Food Laboratories under the Act, which work as appellate laboratories for the purpose of analysis of appeal samples of food lifted by the Food Safety Officers of the States/UTs. and local bodies and the imported food samples.

The two laboratories viz. (i) Food Research and Standardization Laboratory, Ghaziabad and (ii) Referral Food Laboratory, Calcutta are under the administrative control of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the other two viz. Central Food Laboratory (CFL), Pune and Referral Food Laboratory (RFL), CFTRI, Mysore are under the administrative control of the Government of Maharashtra and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Govt. of India respectively. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) commissioned a gap analysis study for up gradation of 50 food laboratories under the Central and State Governments. The study has indicated that there is an urgent need to upgrade the infrastructure, strengthen staffing & training inputs and put in place more reliable laboratory management and operational procedures. Gap analysis reports of these laboratories have been sent to the States/UTs concerned. Modernization/upgradation of food testing lab is a continuous process. The State Governments sanction funds for their laboratories based on the budgetary provision. Details of the grant-in-aid granted by FSSAI to CFL, Pune and RFL, CFTRI, Mysore and the expenditure incurred are as under:

Sl. No.	Financial year	RFL, Mysore (fund sanctioned)	Expenditure Incurred (Based on the Utilization Certificate)	RFL, Pune (fund sanctioned)	Expenditure incurred (Based on the Utilization Certificate)
1.	2009-10	50 lakhs	50 lakhs	40 lakhs	40 lakhs
2.	2010-11	50 lakhs	50 lakhs	40 lakhs	40 lakhs
3.	2011-12	40 lakhs	40 lakhs	40 lakhs	40 lakhs
	Total	1.4 crore	1.4 crore	1.2 crore	1.2 crore

Statement

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Laboratories
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	1
4.	Chhattisgarh	1
5.	Gujarat	6
6.	Goa	1
7.	Haryana	2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
10.	Jharkhand	1
11.	Karnataka	4
12.	Kerala	3
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3
14.	Maharashtra	11
15.	Meghalaya	1
16.	Nagaland	1
17.	Odisha	1
18.	Punjab	3
19.	Rajasthan	8
20.	Tamil Nadu	7
21.	Tirpura	1
22.	Uttar Pradesh	3
23.	West Bengal	5

1	2	3
24.	Delhi	1
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
26.	Pondicherry	1
Total		72

Grid-Fed Solar Power

37. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of grid-fed solar power plants which have been sanctioned and commissioned during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of indigenous or foreign technology being used in such solar power plants; and

(c) the per unit cost of energy generated from such power plants?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) 185 grid connected solar power plants of 1172 MW aggregate capacity were taken up / allotted under different schemes of the Ministry during the last three years viz. 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12. Of these, 132 power plants of about 369 MW aggregate capacity have been commissioned up to 31.01.2013. These include 1 solar thermal power plant of capacity 2.5 MW and 131 solar PV plants of 366 MW aggregate capacity. State-wise details thereof are furnished in the enclosed Statement.

(b) In case of the commissioned solar PV plants (131 nos. / 366 MW), 65 nos. / 130 MW are using indigenous solar cells / modules technologies. All solar thermal power plants (10 nos. / 500 MW) are based on foreign technologies.

(c) The average bidded tariff for solar PV plants selected under JNNSM Phase-I is Rs. 12.16 per unit for Batch-I projects and Rs. 8.77 per unit for Batch-II projects and that for solar thermal plants is Rs. 11.48 per unit.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Projects Taken up / Allotted		Projects Commissioned as on 31.01.2013	
		No.	MW	No.	MW
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17	97.5	13	21.75
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	4	2	4
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	1	20	0	0
8.	Haryana	9	8.8	8	7.8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	8	16	8	16
12.	Karnataka	2	6	2	6
13.	Kerala	-	-	-	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3	5.25	3	5.25
15.	Maharashtra	10	47	7	17
16.	Manipur	-	-	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-
20.	Odisha	9	13	9	13
21.	Punjab	10	16.5	7	9
22.	Rajasthan	75	882	49	233.5
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	10	27	8	16
25.	Tripura	-	-	-	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6	13	5	12
27.	Uttarakhand	3	5	3	5

1	2	3	4	5	6
28. West Bengal		2	7	1	2
29. Andaman and Nicobar		-	-	-	-
30. Chandigarh		-	-	-	-
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		-	-	-	-
32. Daman and Diu		-	-	-	-
33. Delhi		18	0.99	7	0.53
34. Lakshadweep		-	-	-	-
35. Puducherry		-	-	-	-
Total		185	1169.04	132	368.83

[*Translation*]

Financial Assistance to PRIs

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

(a) whether the Union Government has released any funds to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in view of deficient rains in Rajasthan as per the recommendations of Finance Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to give special status of PRIs in Rajasthan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Assistance from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) is provided for meeting the expenditure on immediate relief as per norms to the victims of eligible natural calamities, including drought. Assistance from National Disaster Response Fund is also provided in cases of severe natural calamities and requiring expenditure by a State Government in excess of the balances available in its own SDRF. As recommended by the Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII), Ministry of Finance has released Centre's share of SDRF amounting to Rs.225.25 cr, Rs.698.27 cr and Rs.496.67 cr during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto 19-2-2013) respectively to Government of Rajasthan. Further, as per recommendation of FC-XIII, Ministry of Finance has released untied grants amounting to

Rs.366.68 cr, Rs.672.92 cr. and Rs. 419.04 cr. during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto 19-2-2013) respectively to the Government of Rajasthan for Panchayati Raj Institutions.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Bank Loans To SHGs

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

(a) the number and amount of loans sanctioned by the banks to the Self-Help Groups (SHGs) during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has recently made it mandatory for banks to convert all term-loans to the SHGs into a cash credit limit and also debarred the banks from giving fresh term loans to the SHGs;

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

(d) the total unpaid loan and the amount given to SHGs likely to be converted into cash credit limit, State-wise; and

(e) the likely impact of this change on the relationship between the banks and the existing SHG borrowers as well as the future lending to SHGs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The number and amount of loans sanctioned by the banks to Self Help Groups (SHGs) during the last three years and the current year (upto January, 2013), year-wise and State-wise as reported by NABARD are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) In order to provide flexibility to SHGs to deposit their available surplus savings with the bank and draw on the limits sanctioned to them besides reducing time taken and inconvenience caused to SHGs, the Government advised banks to sanction cash credit limits to SHGs. The banks are allowed to extend term-loans to

SHGs which have back-ended subsidy and the release of subsidy is contingent on repayment of loans. The term loans were also allowed to those SHGs where they undertake a group activity.

(d) The details of loans outstanding are given in the enclosed Statement-II. Details of loans likely to be converted to Cash Credit Limit (CCL) is not available With NABARD.

(e) This change would considerably reduce documentation, save time and would be convenient to SHG members. It would also reduce average cost of loan to SHGs as they would be able to deposit surplus money, as and when, they have and can draw the same any number of times, as per their requirements.

Statement-I

Loans disbursed to SHGs during the year (Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	Region/State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (upto Jan., 2013)	
		No. of SHGs	Loans Disbursed - Amount	No. of SHGs	Loans Disbursed - Amount	No. of SHGs	Loans Disbursed - Amount	No. of SHGs	Loans Disbursed - Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Northern Region									
1.	Chandigarh			74	84.08	48	55.87		
2.	Haryana	4023	4669.74	4789	6243.46	3865	6195.93	2561	3369.36
3.	Himachal Pradesh	3797	3821.6	5293	7329.43	4269	5324.46	1773	1139.49
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	675	578.99	622	677.26	1013	803.70	74	6.05
5.	New Delhi	416	446.2	344	381.76	511	507.98	182	102.11
6.	Punjab	1790	1944.55	2648	3220.83	2183	2381.89	1724	1113.4
7.	Rajasthan	26674	19172.25	28723	19815.29	18862	18273.37	8698	7157.44
	Total	37375	30633.33	42493	37752.11	30751	33543.20	15012	12887.85
B. North Eastern Region									
1.	Assam	39058	19573.61	29094	22715.61	28012	18746.98	9138	5245.51
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	919	318.13	956	452.41	130	157.96	NA	NA
3.	Manipur	538	301.14	721	351.64	1308	857.52	NA	NA
4.	Meghalaya	1895	884.18	1113	758.86	691	489.22	263	181.32
5.	Mizoram	417	466.87	420	286.92	575	690.20	NA	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Nagaland	603	637.83	657	519.74	862	621.29	NA	NA
7.	Sikkim	453	264.51	331	174.51	396	423.70	NA	NA
8.	Tripura	5424	6270.72	6015	6835.96	19029	23141.87	3257	31.39
	Total	49307	28716.99	39307	32095.65	51003	45128.74	12658	5458.22
C. Eastern Region									
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	326	133.25	559	330.91	710	570.00	159	98.44
2.	Bihar	24309	22576.85	32024	32204.76	39241	39860.94	20684	14416
3.	Jharkhand	12065	11219.92	11286	14332.75	12040	12741.07	480	399.91
4.	Odisha	117226	66666.4	71843	57492.17	49831	54097.58	18792	17685.3
5.	West Bengal	123520	53422.23	131912	57589.8	99379	55136.55	44821	236.01
	Total	277446	154018.65	247624	161950.39	201201	162406.15	84936	32835.66
D. Central Region									
1.	Chhattisgarh	13609	6768.29	8858	5899.24	10087	9258.84	6580	9608.87
2.	Madhya Pradesh	16042	9349.08	7767	11533.26	8751	9544.20	20279	19112
3.	Uttar Pradesh	42636	42416.18	28430	38425.05	34497	44540.83	25401	32589.68
4.	Uttarakhand	5559	4676.33	3679	4897.53	5125	7592.96	1660	3373.96
	Total	77846	63209.88	48734	60755.08	58460	70936.83	53920	64684.51
E. Western Region									
1.	Goa	1784	2543.64	3058	2364.36	2312	1988.84	42	NA
2.	Gujarat	37059	10869.66	25600	9000.15	30336	13116.83	5747	3251.4
3.	Maharashtra	110287	51284.24	63296	51226.89	68396	60180.02	36108	387.81
	Total	149130	64697.54	91954	62591.40	101044	75285.69	41897	3639.21
F. Southern Region									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	564089	670664.32	367420	620918.87	378526	817142.05	311916	759511.37
2.	Karnataka	104151	113044.23	90342	137435.43	87943	162949.21	45331	91254
3.	Kerala	62058	50745.31	72761	77768.62	55242	85415.45	14193	25383.16
4.	Lakshadweep			14	6.5	8	1.15		
5.	Puducherry	6259	13470.22	4016	7876.96	3798	7376.87		
6.	Tamil Nadu	259161	256129.89	191469	255622.18	179902	193291.54	52174	107770.22
	Total	995718	1104053.97	726022	1099628.56	705419	1266176.27	423614	983918.75
Grand Total		1586822	1445330.36	1196134	1454773.19	1147878	1653476.87	632037	1103424.20

Statement-II*Loans outstanding against SHGs as on 31 March**(Rs. lakh)*

Sl. No.	Region/State	2010		2011		2012	
		No. of SHGs	Loans Outstanding-Amount	No. of SHGs	Loans Outstanding-Amount	No. of SHGs	Loans Outstanding-Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern Region							
1.	Chandigarh			209	237.56	213	191.99
2.	Haryana	15802	15507.44	19369	19826.8	21433	20575.01
3.	Himachal Pradesh	27209	10597.06	25116	15994.64	35872	14090.33
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	1665	1032.56	2163	1159.29	3138	1647.10
5.	New Delhi	1564	1339.24	657	618.58	1120	1419.99
6.	Punjab	10045	6708.38 ¹	11201	7937.51	15304	8412.86
7.	Rajasthan	96206	46328.65	90393	44540.04	134961	71490.25
	Total	152491	81513.33	149108	90314.42	212041	117827.53
North Eastern Region							
1.	Assam	100422	49123.37	111589	51470.27	117809	63021.64
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3203	1068.49	3310	1012.06	361	291.13
3.	Manipur	4452	1878.58	4561	2036.73	5807	2300.18
4.	Meghalaya	3191	1339.83	3412	1484.54	2569	1394.64
5.	Mizoram	2097	2325.9	311	620.49	2383	4003.37
6.	Nagaland	4236	1450.16	4326	1895.58	2752	1789.79
7.	Sikkim	1604	474.17	1734	700.44	2561	1208.27
8.	Tripura	14580	9687.29	20778	10304.98	25174	25317.81
	Total	133785	67347.79	150021	69525.09	159416	99326.83
Eastern Region							
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	1186	337.16	2542	581.76	1349	610.52
2.	Bihar	82215	55777.3	194244	79603.41	223033	104071.34
3.	Jharkhand	63741	29075.16	72422	32197.28	63336	35955.95
4.	Odisha	372646	151608.49	335041	157948.1	314669	165338.66
5.	West Bengal	507782	132692.77	501284	149924.65	382942	157003.37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total		1027570	369490.88	1105533	420255.2	985329	462979.84
Central Region							
1.	Chhattisgarh	52588	19906.13	62605	18793.17	53285	20259.57
2.	Madhya Pradesh	76928	44513.39	63289	37953.07	60815	41408.15
3.	Uttar Pradesh	338357	163587.5	214331	169100.15	212922	203176.97
4.	Uttarakhand	30049	18232.58	18647	10693.13	25430	13184.44
Total		497922	246239.60	358872	236539.52	352452	278029.13
Western Region							
1.	Goa	3425	2455.66	9446	4597.13	2965	2491.13
2.	Gujarat	69286	14161.83	74540	15544.09	72495	17633.18
3.	Maharashtra	384765	120330.99	232835	104481.81	214012	116253.99
Total		457476	136948.48	316821	124623.03	289472	136378.30
Southern Region							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1471284	1173953.62	1693792	1336912.29	1400995	1534172.26
2.	Karnataka	300738	205530.33	252613	224612.02	266978	346988.17
3.	Kerala	257760	101530.66	178211	157274.98	159843	177922.64
4.	Lakshadweep			14	5.53	35	12.10
5.	Puducherry	13463	15331.18	7393	9430.26	13678	16436.58
6.	Tamil Nadu	538867	405942.2	574385	452624.21	514203	463926.81
Total		2582112	1902287.99	2706408	2180859.29	2355732	2539458.56
Grand Total		4851356	2803828.07	4786763	3122116.55	4354442	3634000.18

Woing Fixed Deposits

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

(a) whether bankers have sought changes in tax laws to woo fixed deposits; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government thereto for the last three years and current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c)

Proposals in respect of legislative changes in direct tax laws can be considered through the Finance Bill during the Annual Budgetary exercise. The Budgetary exercise for the year 2013-14 is under progress. The response of the Government in this regard shall be reflected in the form of Finance Bill. However, there is no change in direct tax laws with respect to fixed deposits which have been made in the last three years.

[*Translation*]

Interest Free Agricultural Loans to Farmers

41. SHRI RAMKISHUN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/RBI has issued any directions to the public sector banks to provide interest free agricultural loans to farmers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the banking industry thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No such directions have been issued by the Government. However, the 'Interest Subvention Scheme' is being implemented by the Government of India since 2006-07 with Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Co-operative Banks to make short-term crop loans upto Rs.3 lakh available to farmers at the interest rate of 7 percent per annum. In addition, the Government of India has since 2009-10 been providing additional interest subvention to prompt payee farmers, i.e., those who repay their loans in time. The additional subvention was 1% in 2009-10, 2% in 2010-11 and 3% in 2011-12. Further, in order to discourage distress sales, the benefit of interest subvention was made available in the year 2011-12 to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period of up to six months post harvest on the same rates as available to crop loans against negotiable warehouse receipts for keeping their produce in warehouses. The Interest Subvention Scheme for the year 2011-12 has been continued in 2012-13 as well.

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign Aid

42. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether unutilized committed external assistance has been increasing over the years;

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

(c) whether inadequate planning by Ministries/ Departments resulted in avoidable expenditure in the form of commitment charges;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Externally aided Government projects generally have implementation period of 6 to 7 years, with low plan disbursement in the initial stages. Different activities including procurement of goods, works and services are spread, as per need, throughout the implementation period. Accordingly, the Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) utilize the committed external assistance, in a phased manner. The unutilized committed external assistance in a year also increases due to signing of new agreements in that year. State-wise and Sector-wise details of unutilized committed external assistance during last three years are at given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(c) and (d) Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) enters into relevant financing agreements with external lending agencies after considering the preparedness of the projects and readiness of the implementing Ministries / State Governments for launching the project. As part of the terms and conditions of the loans under external assistance, commitment charges are levied by some lending agencies on unutilized loan commitments. Commitment charge is the charge levied for holding available the undisbursed balance of a loan commitment. Generally, these charges are levied after a grace period of signing the loan agreements (2 to 6 months, depending on the terms and conditions of the loan). Since only the disbursed portion of the loan earns interest for the lender, the undisbursed funds remain blocked without earning any interest. The lender incurs cost on these blocked funds, as these funds have to be kept in liquid assets, ready for disbursement. To compensate for this, a commitment charge is charged on the undisbursed loan balance. It is an integral part of terms and conditions of multilateral and bilateral loans and unavoidable, as such. Being usually a fraction of interest rate, it is significantly lower than alternate funding options.

As the average implementation period ranges from 6 to 7 years, projects may get delayed due to difficulties arising out of unforeseeable contingencies, often beyond the control of the implementing Ministries / State Governments and paying of commitment charges may not necessarily be attributable to inadequate planning by

Ministries/Departments or State Governments.

(e) In order to ensure timely utilization of the committed external assistance, regular review meetings

are held by DEA, Line Ministries/State Governments and external lending agencies to monitor the progress of implementation and identify bottlenecks to take corrective measures.

Statement-I

State-wise unutilized external assistance in Government projects

(Rs. crore)

Central/State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (As on 18.02.2013)
1	2	3	4	5
Central Government (A)	42158.96	43260.7	64168.39	68081.42
State Governments (B)	63248.53	67630.69	84013.39	91682.87
Andhra Pradesh	12063	13076.58	13099.98	12137.85
Assam	2132.98	2554.67	3944.64	6062.83
Bihar	1777.93	3387.39	3681.87	4313.76
Chhattisgarh	658.27	223.78	189.5	78.79
Goa	1089.27	1198.74	1185.87	1054.63
Gujarat	726.58	644.82	1056.02	986.21
Haryana	1385.05	1065.05	1113.54	1122.68
Himachal Pradesh	2013.86	2725.47	2770.55	5484.7
Jammu and Kashmir	691.07	497.35	326.99	227.71
Jharkhand	0	810.89	899.36	795.36
Karnataka	7727.03	8024.43	10093.16	9112.48
Kerala	2379.21	2020.9	3637.64	3281.93
Madhya Pradesh	4090.59	3114.18	7398.54	6219.56
Maharashtra	2621.91	2244.3	3539.23	3186.93
Manipur	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	80.3	83.8	25.92	0
Mizoram	250.81	270.52	65.58	68.39
Odisha	3677	3667.36	3701.31	3860.11
Puducherry	161.91	149.39	1.31	0
Punjab	1544.06	1433.62	1468.05	1348.55

1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan	1939.63	1960.29	4063.76	6724.73
Sikkim	261.61	382.7	424.89	402.49
Tamilnadu	7156.75	7607.71	6109.96	9262.59
Tripura	315.63	322.08	331.66	289.72
Uttar Pradesh	3222.59	2870	3581.55	3315.45
Uttarakhand	2070.66	1705.47	1934.41	1733.51
West Bengal	1386	2018.54	3414.51	4303.19
Multi States	1824.83	3570.66	5953.59	6308.72
Grand Total (A+B)	105407.49	110891.39	148181.78	159764.29

Statement-II*Sector-wise utilized external assistance in Government projects (Rs. crore)*

Central/State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (As on 18.02.2013)
1	2	3	4	5
Agriculture	4207.09	4523.48	4450.61	7107.46
Education	865.47	4242.07	2111.16	4654.19
Energy: Atomic	3910.62	3660.54	4135.29	4351.14
Energy: General	1475.81	1447.79	1603.16	6229
Energy: Non Conventional	0	0	0	0
Energy: Power	7958.86	7882.56	14364.47	14884.6
Environment and Forestry	3786.69	5335.49	12077.87	11777.08
Financial	0	57.49	49.51	1128.01
Health	4864.66	4705.77	4321.77	3383.57
Industry & Finance	588.84	583.11	661.57	699.94
Infrastructure: General	5555.92	4792.79	3831.76	4772.03
Infrastructure: Port	200.62	225.57	512.84	508.67
Infrastructure: Railways	5201.63	5709.56	11063.61	11725.69
Infrastructure: Road	11619.27	16654.21	19983.91	21383.79
Law and Justice	0	0	867.19	726.49
Rural Development	4300.91	4857.66	10547.28	10810.32

1	2	3	4	5
Social	711.34	1174.49	1183.69	1116.17
Structural Adjustment	9077.57	89.28	0	0
Urban Development	23882.75	23351.76	30785.84	27263.62
Water Resource Management	7331.47	9790.87	12945.23	11902.58
Water Supply and Sanitation	9860.15	11798.11	12685.02	15339.94
Others	7.82	8.79	0	0
Total	105407.49	110891.39	148181.78	159764.29

[English]

Rehabilitation of Rape Victim

43. SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme to provide legal assistance, financial assistance and rehabilitation of the rape victims is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said scheme is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The scheme of 'Restorative Justice to Victim of Rape' as a component of Umbrella Scheme for Protection and Empowerment of Women has been formulated by Ministry of Women and Child Development for implementation during the remaining years of the 12th Plan. The Scheme envisages financial assistance of Rs. 1.20 lakhs and provision of support services such as shelter, counselling, medical aid, legal assistance, education and vocational training to rape victim depending upon her need.

[Translation]

Production of Petroleum and Natural Gas

44. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

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

(a) the details of investment made to increase production of petroleum and natural gas in the country during the last three years and the current year, year-wise; and

(b) the increase in annual production of petroleum and natural gas in the country as a result of the said investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The details of investment made by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC), Oil India Ltd. (OIL) and Private/Joint venture (Pvt/JVs) companies for exploration, development and production activities of oil/gas/CBM during the last three years and the current year are as under:

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (from April 2012 to December, 2012)
ONGC (Rs. Crore)	23559.05	28275.54	29246.55	33577*
OIL (Rs. Crore)	1195.78	1203.72	1498.80	1089.97
Pvt/Jvs (in US \$ Million)	4,758	3,593	1,863	#

* Estimated for 2012-13

The details of investment made during the current year 2012-13 can be confirmed only after the audited accounts are compiled for the year.

(b) Crude oil and natural gas production by the country in last three years and current year is as under:

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto December, 2012)
Crude oil (MMT)	33.505	37.685	38.086	28.595
Natural gas (MMSCMD)	130.2	143.1	130.3	114.1

MMT-Million Metric Tonne

MMSCMD-Million Metric Standard Cubic Metre per Day

Crude oil production has increased from 33.505 MMT in 2009-10 to 38.086 MMT in 2011-12. Natural gas production has decreased to a level of 114.1 MMSCMD in 2012-13 from 130.2 MMSCMD in 2009-10.

Technology Assessment Board

45. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has constituted a technology assessment board for hospitals across the country to prevent fleecing of patients and monopoly of doctors and hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith its terms of reference; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for providing structured and transparent system with evidence based treatment of patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Department of Health Research, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has constituted a Technology Assessment Board that is in the process of formulating guidelines for government hospitals across the country on how to treat patients and which

medicines should be prescribed and which equipments to be purchased as per need and requirement.

The Government had enacted Clinical Establishments Act 2010 to safeguard the interest of the common people from exorbitant charges for the medical services provided by the clinical establishments.

(b) and (c) The Advisory Committee to establish the Board is being headed by Prof MS Valiathan, national research professor, along with Dr V M Katoch, Secretary, Health Research, Government of India. Further, under Clinical Establishments Act 2010, technical experts have been associated in the development of Standard Treatment Guidelines (STGs) in twenty therapeutic categories.

[English]

Withdrawal of Funds from Infrastructure Sector

46. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign investors are reportedly withdrawing funds from infrastructure sector;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No Madam, the Government has no such information.

(c) Does not arise.

Passenger Information Kiosks at Tourist Places

47. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of touch screen passenger information kiosks installed at various tourist places in the country during each of the last three years and the current year along with the number of Kiosks out of them in working condition, State/UT-wise;

(b) the funds allocated/released and utilised for the purpose during the said period along with the proposed allocation for 2013-14, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the extent to which it is helpful in providing comprehensive information to tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) to (c) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. However, the Ministry of Tourism (MOT) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to various State Governments/Union Territory Administration for various tourism projects prioritized every year in consultation with them subject to availability of funds, inter-se priority and adherence to the scheme guidelines.

The following CFA has been sanctioned for the installation of Kiosks to various State Governments/UT Administrations:

- i. Rs.19.69 Lakh to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh during 2010-11.
- ii. Rs.8.55 Lakh to the State Government of Himachal Pradesh during 2011-12.
- iii. Rs.50.00 Lakh to the State Government of West Bengal during 2010-11.
- iv. Rs.50.00 Lakhs to the State Government of Assam during 2011-12.

The responsibility for running the Kiosks lies with the respective State Government.

Functioning of NABARD

48. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) is functioning effectively in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the measures

being taken to facilitate credit flow to farmers for the development of agriculture and agro industries during the last three years; and

(c) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised under the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) maintained by the NABARD during the last three years and the current year, programme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The NABARD was established by an Act of Parliament on 12 July 1982, as a Development Bank with a mandate for providing and regulating credit and other facilities for promotion and development of agriculture, small-scale industries, cottage and village industries, handicrafts and other rural crafts and other allied economic activities in rural areas with a view to promoting integrated rural development. NABARD has taken various measures relating to promotion of credit in the field of agriculture which includes extending refinance to rural financial institutions, cooperatives and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) for short term crop loan as well as refinance for investment credit or agricultural term loans. The details of refinance extended by NABARD during the last three years are given below:

(Rs. in crore)

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Refinance for short term crop loans	24,715	34,196	48,981
Refinance for Investment credit	12009	13485	15421

(c) The details of funds allocated, sanctioned and disbursed under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) during the last three years and current year (up to 31 December 2012) are as under:

Year	Allocation	Sanctioned	Disbursed
2009-10	20500** (including Rs. 6500 Cr. sanctioned for National Rural Road Agency)	22129.82*	18887.54*
2010-11	16000	18314.88	12060.04
2011-12	18000 (including Rs.2000 Cr. for Warehousing)	20701.12	14168.19 (Excluding Rs. 759 Cr. Refinanced to banks under Warehousing)
2012-13 (upto Dec, 2012)	20000 (including Rs. 5000 Cr. for warehousing)	14997.35	6917.43

Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakaram

49. SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has recently launched a new child health screening and early intervention service viz. Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakaram (RBSK) at Palghar in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the salient features of the programme;

(c) whether such a programme is proposed to be extended in other districts across the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the likely expenditure to be met by the Union and State Governments on the programme?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Child health screening and early intervention services has been rolled out under the National Rural Health Mission.

(b) The salient features of the programmes are:

- The purpose of Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram is to improve survival, development and quality of life of children in the age group of 0 to 18 years through early detection of Defects at birth, Diseases, Deficiencies, Development Delays including Disability and follow-up management.
- The child health screening services builds on the existing school health services and will be provided through dedicated mobile health teams placed in every block. The block level dedicated mobile medical health teams would comprise of trained doctors and paramedics.
- The teams will screen children in the age group 0-6 years at Anganwadi centres besides screening of all children enrolled in Government and Government aided schools from class 1 to class 12.
- The newborns will be screened for birth defects in health facilities where deliveries take place and during the home visits by ASHA.

- An estimated 27 crore children in the age group of 0 to 18 years are expected to be covered in a phased manner.
- RBSK envisages to cover 30 common health conditions prevalent in children for early detection and free intervention and treatment.
- There is a provision for District Early Intervention Centres at the district level for management of cases referred from the blocks and further referral to tertiary level health services in case of need.
- Existing services offered by Ministry of Women and Child Development, Social Justice and Empowerment and Education will also be optimally utilized.

(c) and (d) The programme would cover all States and UTs in the country.

(e) The initiative is under the aegis of National Rural Health Mission where 75 percent funding is given by the central Government and 25 percent by States / UTs except North-east and special category where funding pattern is 90:10.

[Translation]

Shortage of Health Centres

50. SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI:
SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:

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

(a) the total number of Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs), Sub-Centres (SCs) and District Hospitals in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any shortage of these centres/ district Hospitals in the country especially in remote, backward and rural areas;

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

(d) whether the Government has received any proposals from the State/UT Governments regarding upgradation and setting up of new centres/district hospitals; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the total funds granted/released by the Government to these States for the said purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The number of Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs), Sub-Centres (SCs) and District Hospitals in the country, State-wise as per Rural Health Statistic in India, 2011 is attached as Statement-I.

(b) and (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 their felt needs and priorities,

State/UT Governments incorporate their proposals to set up/upgrade rural health infrastructure in their annual Programme Implementation Plans, which are appraised and approved by the Union Government. The support has been increasing over the years.

The data on shortfall of Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs), Sub-Centres (SCs) and District Hospitals as per Rural Health Statistic in India, 2011 is attached as Statement-II.

(d) and (e) The details of proposals received from States/UTs are placed as Statement-III. The total funds granted/released by the Government to these States for upgradation and setting up of new centres/district hospitals is placed as Statement-IV.

Statement-I

Number of Sub-Centres, PHCs & CHCs Functioning

Sl. No.	State/UT	As on March 2011			
		Sub centre	PHCs	CHCs	DII
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12522	1624	281	17
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	286	97	48	14
3.	Assam	4604	938	108	24
4.	Bihar	9696	1863	70	36
5.	Chhattisgarh	5076	741	148	17
6.	Goa	175	19	5	2
7.	Gujarat	7274	1123	305	24
8.	Haryana	2508	444	107	21
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2067	453	76	12
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1907	397	83	22
11.	Jharkhand	3958	330	188	21
12.	Karnataka ³	8870	2310	180	31
13.	Kerala	4575	809	224	14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8869	1156	333	50
15.	Maharashtra	10580	1809	365	23
16.	Manipur	420	80	16	7

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Meghalaya	405	109	29	10
18.	Mizoram	370	57	9	8
19.	Nagaland	396	126	21	11
20.	Odisha ¹	6688	1228	377	32
21.	Punjab	2950	446	129	20
22.	Rajasthan	11487	1517	376	34
23.	Sikkim	146	24	2	4
24.	Tamil Nadu ²	8706	1204	385	30
25.	Tripura	632	79	11	0
26.	Uttarakhand	1765	239	55	18
27.	Uttar Pradesh	20521	3692	515	72
28.	West Bengal	10356	909	348	16
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	114	19	4	3
30.	Chandigarh	17	0	2	1
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50	6	1	1
32.	Daman and Diu	26	3	2	2
33.	Delhi	41	8	0	9
34.	Lakshadweep	14	4	3	1
35.	Puducherry	53	24	3	4
All India		148124	23887	4809	613

Note:

¹ Total 146 new CHCs have been created by converting 117 PHCs & 29 Area Hospitals.

² 50 PHCs established. To fall within the norms of GOI. Addl. PHCs. PHCs and upgraded PHCs have been given nomenclatures as PHCs or CHCs and declared 385 CHCs with 1 CHC per block.

³ 146 CHCs now shown as Taluk Level Hospitals

Statement-II

Shortfall in Health Infrastructure as per 2001 Population in India (As on March, 2009)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sub Centres			PHCs			CHCs		
		R	P	S	R	P	S	R	P	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11892	12522	*	1955	1624	331	488	281	207

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	313	286	27	48	97	*	12	48	*
3.	Assam	5841	4604	1237	953	938	15	238	108	130
4.	Bihar	18533	9696	8837	3083	1863	1220	770	70	700
5.	Chhattisgarh	4904	5076	*	776	741	35	194	148	46
6.	Goa	1110	175	*	18	19	*	4	5	*
7.	Gujarat	7934	7274	660	1280	1123	157	320	305	15
8.	Haryana	3306	2508	798	551	444	107	137	107	30
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1269	2067	*	210	453	*	52	76	*
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1995	1907	88	325	397	*	81	83	*
11.	Jharkhand	6043	3958	2085	964	330	634	241	188	53
12.	Karnataka	7931	8870	*	1304	2310	*	326	180	146
13.	Kerala	3525	4575	*	586	809	*	146	224	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12314	8869	3445	1977	1156	821	494	333	161
15.	Maharashtra	13410	10580	2830	2189	1809	380	547	365	182
16.	Manipur	492	420	72	77	80	*	19	16	3
17.	Meghalaya	758	405	353	114	109	5	28	29	*
18.	Mizoram	173	370	*	26	57	*	6	9	*
19.	Nagaland	457	396	61	68	126	*	17	21	*
20.	Odisha	8136	6688	1448	1308	1228	80	327	377	*
21.	Punjab	3463	2950	513	577	446	131	144	129	15
22.	Rajasthan	11374	11487	*	1851	1517	334	462	376	86
23.	Sikkim	104	146	*	16	24	*	4	2	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	7516	8706	*	1249	1204	45	312	385	*
25.	Tripura	673	632	41	106	79	27	26	11	15
26.	Uttarakhand	1440	1765	*	238	239	*	59	55	4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	31037	20521	10516	5172	3692	1480	1293	515	778
28.	West Bengal	13036	10356	2680	2148	909	1239	537	348	189
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	52	114	*	8	19	*	2	4	*
30.	Chandigarh	5	17	*	0	0	0	0	2	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	54	50	4	8	6	2	2	1	1
32.	Daman and Diu	12	26	*	2	3	*	0	2	*
33.	Delhi	83	41	42	13	8	5	3	0	3
34.	Lakshadweep	4	14	*	0	4	*	0	3	*
35.	Puducherry	78	53	25	13	24	*	3	3	0
India		178267	148124	35762	29213	23887	7048	7294	4809	2766

Notes: The requirement is calculated using the prescribed norms on the basis of provisional rural population from Census, 2011 and estimated rural tribal population in 2011 using % of tribal population out of rural population in 2001. All India shortfall is derived by adding State-wise figures of shortfall ignoring the existing surplus in some of the states.

R: Required: P: In Position: S: Shortfall: *: Surplus

Statement-III

Infrastructure Proposals Received from States/UTs - FY 2012-13 \$ ##

Sl. No.	Name of State	Statewise statement of New Construction Works at public health facilities in FY 2012-13					Statewise statement of Upgradation/ Renovation works# at public health facilities in FY 2012-13 *				
		Proposals received from States (number)									
		SC	PHC	CHC	SDH	DH	SC	PHC	CHC	SDH	DH
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	34	17	4	0	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	526	94	0	0	26	0	0	160	68	22
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	34	0	0	0	0	0	28	10	0	13
4.	Assam	626	65	55	0	1	261	337	17	0	14
5.	Bihar	753	13	0	0	0	0	69	22	27	18
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	347	462	27	18
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	6	4	0	0	0	62	26	0	1
11.	Goa	0	2	0	0	0	8	6	3	0	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12.	Gujarat	94	39	14	0	0	28	102	142	23	5
13.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	20	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	7	10
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	100	30	21	0	8
16.	Jharkhand	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Karnataka	281	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Kerala	0	1	12	0	0	0	0	27	0	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
20.	Maharashtra	25	10	1	0	0	684	446	57	89	37
21.	Manipur	16	6	0	0	0	19	32	9	1	5
22.	Meghalaya	24	0	0	0	0	57	71	24	0	8
23.	Mizoram	44	1	0	0	0	93	32	0	0	2
24.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	146	70	81	19	112
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	18	0	0	0	0	134	42	254	26	32
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	2	0	1
28.	Punjab	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30****
29.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	2474	854	440	18	320
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	38	9	0	0	31
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	74	0	0	0	84	65	0	0	0
32.	Tripura	95	29	0	1	0	37	35	5	7	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	796	28	15	0	0	0	0	90	0	139
34.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	7	6
35.	West Bengal	321	1	0	0	0	0	35	35	23	13
Total		3873	422	104	1	27	4199	2716	1900	342	820

This does not include proposals for Ongoing & Splill over works and Hospital Strengthening/IPHS, training institutions, drug ware houses, DPMU/SPMU offices etc.

the infrastructure works include proposals for staff quarters/MCH wings/miscellaneous civil works/JSY wards//boundary wall/Miscellaneous civil works etc.

*** In state of Tamil Nadu; state proposed for upgradation/Renovation of 40 FRUs

**** It includes 6+1 MCH wing, 24 DH for drug de-addiction, 1 Eye block at DH

\$ Source: Record of Proceedings 2012-13

Statement-IV

Allocation under Hospital Strengthening & New
Constructions/Renovation and Setting up of PHCs,
CHCs, SCs and District Hospitals For F.Y 2012-13

(Rs. In Cr)

Sl. No. States/UTs		2012-13
1	2	3
A. High Focus States		Allocation
1	Bihar	95.05
2	Chhattisgarh	135.64
3	Himachal Pradesh	15.44
4	Jammu and Kashmir	3.88
5	Jharkhand	24.73
6	Madhya Pradesh	108.37
7	Odisha	221.69
8	Rajasthan	243.97
9	Uttar Pradesh	404.96
10	Uttarakhand	14.44
Sub Total		1,268.17
B. NE States		
11	Arunachal Pradesh	9.77
12	Assam	359.77
13	Manipur	20.67
14	Meghalaya	22.45
15	Mizoram	5.19
16	Nagaland	12.43
17	Sikkim	8.00
18	Tripura	35.11
Sub Total		452.73
C. Bon-High Focus States		
19	Andhra Pradesh	317.64
20	Goa	3.68
21	Gujarat	146.57

1	2	3
22	Haryana	46.84
23	Karnataka	137.10
24	Kerala	67.67
25	Maharashtra	495.04
26	Punjab	48.82
27	Tamilnadu	224.69
28	West Bengal	189.52
Sub Total		1,677.55
D. Small States/UTs		
29	Andaman and Nicobar	2.72
30	Chandigarh	-
31	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00
32	Daman and Diu	0.04
33	Delhi	29.91
34	Lakshadweep	0.00
35	Puducherry	0.53
Sub Total		33.19
Grand Total		3,431.63

*[English]***Criteria for Education Loan to BPL**

51. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN:
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted and quantum of educational loans disbursed to the students belonging to the General, Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST), Other Backward Caste (OBC), Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Minority communities by the Public and Private Sector Banks during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise, bank-wise, category-wise;

(b) whether the Government is considering to dispense with the condition/requirement of taking any guarantee/surety for advancing education loans;

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

(d) whether the Government has taken note that the students are unable to raise educational loans due to complex and lengthy process of documentation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government to simplify the process for raising educational loans and to redress the grievances of the students in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Indian Banks' Association (IBA) has circulated a Model Educational Loan Scheme to its member banks which covers all students including students belonging to the General category, Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST), Other Backward Caste (OBC), Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Minority communities.

As per information maintained by Reserve Bank of India, details of education loans by the Public and Private

Sector Banks, Bank-wise as on last reporting Friday of March, 2010, 2011 and 2012 including loans to SCs/STs and State-wise as on last reporting Friday of March, 2010, 2011 and 2012, are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(b) and (c) No Madam. As per IBA's revised Model Educational Loan Scheme the educational loans upto Rs.4 lakh are collateral free. For loans above Rs.4 lakh, collateral security in the form of suitable third party guarantee is taken and for loans above Rs.7.5 lakh, tangible collateral security of suitable value acceptable to bank is required.

(d) and (e) The Model Educational Loan Scheme is modified from time to time by IBA keeping in view the changing needs of the students. The last such revision was made in September, 2012. The educational loans outstanding of Public Sector Banks have been increasing over the years. It has increased from Rs. 19,844 crore as on last reporting Friday of March, 2008 to Rs.46,740 crore as on last reporting Friday of March, 2012.

Statement-I

Bankwise educational loan outstanding of Public and Private Sector Banks

No. of A/c in lakh Amt. in Rs. Crore

Name of the Bank	As on the last reporting Friday of March					
	2010		2011		2012	
	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Public Sector Banks						
State Bank of India	4.20	8711.00	5.31	10367.00	5.58	11488.00
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	0.19	367.89	0.20	435.04	0.2	405.47
State Bank of Hyderabad	0.51	1009.48	0.52	1055.94	0.51	1098.26
State Bank of Indore	0.11	210.03	Merged with State Bank of India			
State Bank of Mysore	0.26	489.39	0.29	533.70	0.29	566.15
State Bank of Patiala	0.51	304.43	0.13	340.00	0.14	369.90
State Bank of Travancore	0.47	1682.00	1.06	1719.00	1.09	1800.39
Allahabad Bank	0.39	818.82	0.43	1030.64	0.46	1163.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Bank	0.79	1647.81	0.74	1629.34	0.68	1507.81
Bank of Baroda	0.70	1466.36	0.81	1685.11	0.82	1780.59
Bank of India	0.90	1716.00	1.03	1917.64	1.16	2184.25
Bank of Maharashtra	0.21	379.21	0.23	409.41	0.25	499.18
Canara Bank	1.71	2896.00	1.93	3503.00	2.09	3948.24
Central Bank of India	0.68	1161.69	0.83	1515.89	0.98	2051.30
Corporation Bank	0.46	814.39	0.43	926.17	0.5	1049.46
Dena Bank	0.13	288.56	0.15	286.02	0.15	292.53
Indian Bank	1.61	2160.98	1.80	2635.19	1.99	3065.81
Indian Overseas Bank	1.12	1447.45	1.56	1970.92	1.86	2455.22
Oriental Bank of Commerce	0.41	938.52	0.46	1070.96	0.48	1147.27
Punjab National Bank	1.14	2131.69	1.35	2642.01	1.48	3087.06
Punjab & Sind Bank	0.07	204.23	0.07	218.28	0.07	226.56
Syndicate Bank	0.95	1459.68	1.02	1889.03	1.14	2268.13
Union Bank of India	0.67	1289.05	0.75	1536.76	0.84	1731.59
United Bank of India	0.22	421.80	0.21	457.19	0.22	520.03
UCO Bank	0.35	659.00	0.47	856.79	0.48	1059.24
Vijaya Bank	0.30	534.47	0.31	602.90	0.2	647.84
IDBI Bank Ltd	0.04	82.18	0.05	109.88	0.06	326.51
Sub Total (A)	19.12	35292.11	22.13	41343.81	23.72	46740.46
Out of Sub Total (A) above, loans to SCs/STs	3.48	2249.59	3.60	2691.91	1.75	2796.77
Private Sector Banks						
Bank of Rajasthan Ltd	0.00	9.19	Merged with ICICI Bank Ltd.			
Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd	0.04	63.44	0.05	80.41	0.06	101.31
City Union Bank Ltd	0.04	41.75	0.06	65.85	0.07	94.66
Development Credit Bank Ltd	0.00	1.51	0.00	2.18	0.00	3.30
Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd	0.02	30.56	0.02	33.11	0.02	34.70
The Federal Bank Ltd	0.13	222.67	0.15	265.40	0.18	316.47
HDFC Bank Ltd	0.09	246.54	0.11	279.50	0.09	228.36
ICICI Bank Ltd	0.01	5.85	0.02	348.18	0.21	213.24
IndusInd Bank Ltd	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.63	0.00	0.54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ing Vysya Bank Ltd	0.01	11.42	0.01	9.69	0.01	8.51
Jammu & Kashmir Bank	0.06	99.17	0.06	116.92	0.07	130.08
Karnataka Bank Ltd	0.05	94.54	0.05	111.00	0.06	129.56
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd	0.04	52.20	0.05	75.92	0.07	76.50
Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd	0.03	35.87	0.05	57.62	0.07	78.04
Nainital Bank Ltd	0.01	13.11	0.01	15.97	0.01	16.70
Ratnakar Bank Ltd	0.00	1.40	0.00	1.88	0.01	1.92
SBI Comm & Inter Bank Ltd	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00
The South Indian Bank Ltd	0.03	50.72	0.04	69.6	0.07	100.21
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd	0.06	67.29	0.08	92.8	0.09	120.28
Axis Bank Ltd	0.01	19.83	0.01	25.67	0.01	20.64
Sub Total (B)	0.61	1067.56	0.76	1652.37	1.10	1675.02
Out of Sub Total (B) above, loans to SCs/ STs	0.01	10.10	0.02	17.31	0.03	32.32

Source: RBI

Note: Data is provisional

Statement-II*State-wise educational loan outstanding of Public and Private Sector Banks*

(Amount in Rs. thousand)

State/Union Territories	Public Sector Banks			Private Sector Banks		
	Educational loans outstanding as on last reporting Friday of March					
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
North Eastern Region	3751042	4314788	5103608	12653	18925	27626
Assam	2675972	3038211	3631271	11553	15819	19273
Meghalaya	222214	295143	345001	605	290	2214
Mizoram	163653	212191	239180	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	100336	82898	105373	0	0	0
Nagaland	63808	85362	95665	495	1181	2990
Manipur	318643	352773	363825	0	1635	3078
Tripura	206416	248210	323293	0	0	71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Eastern Region	38415786	50641899	59225672	262751	281162	236588
Bihar	9394445	13806855	17992034	11166	14664	13566
Jharkhand	6876081	9274536	10861690	31739	29472	30270
West Bengal	11950256	13735361	15127608	190095	200962	160121
Orissa	10028808	13639406	14748755	27663	33766	30670
Sikkim	92463	85255	164382	1332	1669	1478
Andaman and Nicobar	73733	100486	331203	756	629	483
Central Region	41277279	48637736	54452705	246249	332926	364619
Uttar Pradesh	22878044	27907189	30950177	144942	182409	179885
Uttarakhand	3966874	5020614	5600558	54792	89636	106456
Madhya Pradesh	11951670	12891638	14773366	40390	51747	68094
Chhattisgarh	2480691	2818295	3128604	6125	9134	10184
Northern Region	39624019	42399219	45269366	1901136	2138785	2126933
Delhi	11550355	10961954	11049030	724397	786659	661862
Punjab	7741788	8313466	8980425	71043	68209	51690
Haryana	6935425	7694112	8345003	116682	112119	97840
Chandigarh	1780231	1828089	1945364	44880	46346	31747
Jammu and Kashmir	913199	932617	930013	842631	975109	1136725
Himachal Pradesh	1945952	2488080	2798563	1010	1965	1982
Rajasthan	8757069	10180901	11220968	100493	148378	145087
Western Region	41466782	43259666	50874067	1047078	4467053	1038480
Gujarat	11664398	11084318	12004282	179481	221776	187369
Maharashtra	28825778	31222103	37892598	856204	4234396	840926
Daman and Diu	135689	41134	28873	2547	3083	1738
Goa	805698	843096	892901	7297	5873	6847
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35219	69015	55413	1549	1925	1600
Southern Region	194011752	224165046	252349338	7220979	9270882	11134339
Andhra Pradesh	47617732	50081040	49889793	812446	836912	695795
Karnataka	28146978	31037098	34021664	1008567	1125383	1162240
Lakshadweep	1606	2334	3631	1459	0	0
Tamilnadu	71117895	92341998	112655475	2398827	3480800	4434790

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kerala	45766668	49036212	53763034	2976750	3784811	4782788
Puducherry	1360873	1666364	2015741	22930	42976	58726

Source: RBI

[*Translation*]

Black Marketing of LPG Cylinders

52. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI RATAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether certain complaints regarding black marketing of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) cylinders have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of raids conducted by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to check black marketing of LPG cylinders, OMC-wise; and

(c) the number of cases of irregularities noticed and the action taken by the Government against those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have reported certain cases of black marketing of LPG cylinders. Details of established cases of black marketing and raids conducted for the period 2011-12 and Apr-Dec, 2012 are as under:

Period	No of raids			No. of Black Marketing noticed		
	IOC	BPCL	HPCL	IOC	BPCL	HPCL
2011-12	1242	547	581	338	43	321
Apr-Dec, 12	740	314	798	216	49	147

(c) Company-wise total number of irregularities noticed for the period 2011-12 and Apr-Dec, 2012 are as under:

Period	No. of irregularities		
	IOC	BPCL	HPCL
2011-12	1022	139	720
Apr-Dec, 12	802	109	574

In all established cases of malpractices/irregularities, action is taken against the erring LPG distributors as per provisions of MDG, 2001.

IT Notice to Sports Board

53. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State:

(a) whether the income tax department has issued notice to any sport board for its non-payment of income tax;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the amount required to be deposited and date from which it is outstanding;

(c) whether the Government proposes to levy/impose tax on sports; and

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the factors taken into consideration while fixing rates of such taxes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) and (d) For the year 2013-14, the Budgetary exercise is under progress, Government's response in this regard shall be reflected in the form of Finance Bill, 2013.

Shortage of Neurologists

54. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether there has been a steady increase in the number of people suffering from neurological diseases in the country;

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

(c) whether there is a shortage of qualified neurologists to attend to the increasing needs of patients suffering from neurological diseases in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor indicating the estimated number of qualified neurologists in the country; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to overcome the shortage of neurologists and for treatment and care of patients suffering from neurological diseases in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per WHO, there has been a steady increase of neurological disorders globally (including India). Neurological disorders contributed to 4.2% of Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) in 1996 which increased to 6.29% of DALYs in 2005. This is estimated to increase to 6.77% in 2030. The increase is partly due to longevity associated neurological diseases and partly due to improved awareness of such diseases among people.

(c) and (d) There is a shortage of qualified neurologists in the country with approximately 1100 neurologists available in India. The shortage can be attributed to lack of teaching infrastructure and faculty for providing training and capacity building in the country. As per Medical Council of India, 154 seats of DM - Neurology are available in the country in 51 Institutions.

(e) The steps taken by the Government to overcome the shortage of neurologists and for treatment and care of patients suffering from neurological diseases in the country include:

- i. Increase in the number of seats by Medical Council of India in all the centres providing training in Neurology.
- ii. Establishment of six AIIMS like institutions in the country.
- iii. Upgrading State Medical Colleges across the country so that these centres can impart training and services in Neurology.

Dual Pricing of Policy of Diesel

55. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:
SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

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

(a) the details of the dual pricing policy of diesel adopted by the Government along with the revenue earned by various Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies by selling diesel at market rate to bulk consumers in the country;

(b) whether the dual pricing of diesel has resulted in distortion of its intended objective with bulk consumers in the country including Gujarat are crowding the retail outlets for subsidies diesel;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) whether the withdrawal of subsidy for the supply of diesel to bulk consumers is likely to affect the public transportation system in the country;

(e) if so, whether the Union Government proposes to provide assistance to State Transport Corporations including that of Kerala to overcome the financial burden arising as a result thereof; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the other corrective measures being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) In order to reduce under-recovery of the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) on sale of Diesel, the Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs (CCPA) in its meeting held on 17.01.2013 decided to authorize OMCs to sell diesel to all consumers taking bulk supplies directly from the installations of OMCs at the non subsidized market determined price.

Accordingly, OMCs have implemented the decision to sell Diesel to bulk consumers at non-subsidized market determined price with effect from midnight of 17/18.01.2013. As per the Industry Performance Review of March, 2012 (as released by Indian Oil Corporation Limited), about 17.77% of the total Diesel was sold to the bulk consumers during 2011-12.

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

(d) At the non-subsidized market determined price, adequate quantity of Diesel is available for meeting the requirement of bulk consumers including public transportation system.

(e) and (f) There is no such proposal, at present.

[English]

De-Notification of Tribes

56. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to de-notify tribes to get a better deal in the Twelfth Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action plan of the Government to create social environment for them to enable them to utilize reap the benefits of reservation in the fields of education and employment;

(d) whether a survey has been done for introducing a shelter programme for them; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) No Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) This Ministry has not got conducted any survey for introducing a shelter programme for tribals.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Renewable Energy Products

57. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of renewable energy products available in the market;

(b) whether these products are beyond the reach of the common household;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to make affordable these products and to give more attractive incentives to the manufacturers and consumers to install/purchase the same; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) A number of renewable energy products/systems are available in the market. The most common ones are: Solar Water Heating System, Solar Cookers, Solar Home Lighting Systems, Solar Lanterns, Solar Street Lighting Systems, Solar Pumps, Family Type Biogas Plants, Small Wind Turbines, Water Mills. Renewable Energy products are relatively expensive. The average cost of these products are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) To make these products affordable to consumers, the Government is providing incentives/subsidy. The details thereof, are given in the Statement.

Statement*Details of renewable energy products available in the market with average cost and subsidies*

Sl. No.	Name of the Product	Cost Range (in Rs.)	MNRE Subsidy (in Rs.)
1.	Solar Water Heating Systems (2 Sq. Meters)	13,000-20,000	6000 - 6600
2.	Solar Cookers		
	i. Box Type Solar Cooker	3,500 to 4,200	30% of the product cost (Maximum)
	ii. Dish Type Solar Cooker	6,500 to 8,000	
	iii. Scheffler Dish	15,000 to 20,000	
3.	Solar Home Lighting Systems	11,000—15,000	In Special Category States 60% of the product cost (Maximum)
4.	Solar Street Lighting Systems	17,000—22,000	
5.	Solar Lanterns	1700-3000	
6.	Solar Pumps	1,70,000/kW	
7.	Family Type Biogas Plants (2 Cubic m)	20,000 to 25,000	8,000 to 14,700 (depending upon location)
8.	Small Wind Turbines for off-grid applications	2,00,000/kW	Upto 120,000/kW
9.	Water Mills	70,000 — 80,000	35,000

*[English]***Funds to Hotels/ Motels**

58. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government sanctions and releases funds for the development of State run hotels and motels in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the funds sanctioned and released for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has no scheme for sanctioning and releasing of funds for the development of State run hotels and motels in the country. Therefore, Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has not sanctioned and released any funds for the development of State run hotels and motels in the country during the last three years and the current year.

*[Translation]***Solar Energy Generation**

59. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI SULTAN AHMED:
SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any policy to finance the solar energy generation companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of proposals received from the State/ UT Governments regarding setting up of solar energy projects, State/UT-wise including Uttar Pradesh along with the details of funds allocated and utilised during the last three years and current year, State/UT-wise for the purpose;

(d) whether any study has been conducted to examine the cost efficiency of solar energy for use in air-conditioners; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with financial assistance provided to install solar project for domestic use?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Under the rooftop photovoltaic and small solar power generation programme, which was a onetime 100 MW scheme for grid-connected SPV power projects, the Ministry is providing generation based incentives to the solar energy generation companies.

(c) The Ministry has been receiving project proposals on regular basis from State/UT Renewable Energy Development Agencies and other Implementing Agencies including Uttar Pradesh for sanction of the central financial assistance (CFA) for off-grid solar photovoltaic systems and power plants. The projects are sanctioned by the ministry depending upon the fulfilment of the conditions of the scheme of Off-grid Solar Applications under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission and availability of funds. The Ministry does not make State-wise allocation of funds for the off-grid SPV systems and power plants. State-wise release of funds for various SPV systems such as solar lanterns, home lights, street lights, water pumping systems, lantern charging stations and power plants during the last three years and current financial year upto 31.01.2013 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) The Ministry has not provided any central financial assistance for installation of air conditioners running on solar thermal technology for domestic use so far except R&D cum demonstration project to develop solar based air conditioners.

Statement

State-wise funds released under SPV Programmes during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 upto 31.01.2013

Sl. No. States/UTs		Rs. in Lakhs
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1192.73
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1218.67
3.	Assam	800.3
4.	Bihar	596.88

1	2	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	11906.26
6.	Delhi	52.03
7.	Goa	38.75
8.	Gujarat	227.74
9.	Haryana	1681.84
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1618.9
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	13301.02
12.	Jharkhand	842.19
13.	Karnataka	659.21
14.	Kerala	649.14
15.	Lakshadweep	2258.2
16.	Madhya Pradesh	3464.87
17.	Maharashtra	1417.68
18.	Manipur	2210.62
19.	Meghalaya	797.84
20.	Mizoram	479.45
21.	Nagaland	1404.77
20.	Odisha	154.78
21.	Puducherry	166.34
22.	Punjab	1167.31
23.	Rajasthan	11515.59
24.	Sikkim	1537.81
25.	Tamil Nadu	3049.52
26.	Tripura	92.35
27.	Uttarakhand	3241.32
28.	Uttar Pradesh	4357.88
29.	West Bengal	3352.6
30.	CEL, REIL, NABARD, Regional Rural Banks, NGOs, etc. and other Channel Partners	28431.62
Total		103886.21

[English]

Oil and Gas Projects

60. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
PROF. SAUGATA ROY:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether differences between his Ministry and Ministry of Defence are holding up various oil and gas blocks exploration projects in Krishna-Godavari, Mahanadi basins and other off-shore areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details of projects affected or delayed as a result thereof and the reasons therefor along with the amount of investment involved in the aforesaid projects;

(c) whether his Ministry has taken up the matter with the Ministry of Defence to resolve the differences;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof along with the number of blocks allotted so far in consultation with the Ministry of Defence; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to resolve the issues at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Ministry of Defence (MoD) had placed restrictions on exploration and development activities in respect of 39 exploration blocks in offshore areas including Krishna-Godavari and Mahanadi basins, subsequent to the grant of Petroleum Exploration License (PEL). These blocks were awarded to different companies under various bidding rounds of Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP).

(b) As on 31.03.2012 an investment to the tune of US\$ 13.28 Billion has been made by the Contractor(s) for carrying out exploration and development activities in 39 affected blocks. MoD had placed restrictions on account of strategic and security related considerations. The area-wise details of the affected blocks are as under:

Basin Name	Location	No. of Blocks Affected
Krishna-Godavari	Eastern Offshore	22
Mahanadi-North-East Coast	Eastern Offshore	9
Cauvery	Eastern Offshore	3
Pranhita-Godavari	Eastern Offshore	2
Gujarat-Saurashtra	Western Offshore	2
Andaman	Andaman Offshore	1
Total		39

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) and (e) The matter has been taken up by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoP&NG) with Ministry of Defence (MoD) and other concerned agencies at various levels. Further, the same was discussed by the Cabinet Committee on Investments (CCI) in its meeting held on 30.01.2013. The CCI has directed Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister and National Security Advisor to further discuss the issue with MoP&NG and MoD and apprise progress to CCI in a month's time. As per the directives of CCI, meetings are being held to resolve the issue.

Differential Interest Rates on Home Loans

61. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of different rates of interest on home loans being charged by various Scheduled Commercial Banks across the country;

(b) if so, the details of present rate of interest being charged on home loans by different banks, bank-wise;

(c) the reasons for variation in rates of interest offered by the public and private sector banks along with the rates and regulations framed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to issue instructions to all the banks to offer home loans to the consumers at a uniform rate of interest; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes. Interest rates on advances have been de-regulated by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The banks determined their actual lending rates on loans and advances with reference to their Base Rate and by including such other customer specific changes as considered appropriate.

(b) A Statement is enclosed.

(c) As per the guidelines of RBI, Base Rate system has been introduced in the banks with effect from 01.07.2010 and all loans sanctioned/dispensed on or after 01.07.2010 are linked to the Base Rate. Since Base Rate arrived at by banks is based on cost of funds and various other factors of respective banks, the Base Rate of individual banks varies. Since interest rates of housing loans are linked to the Base Rate, there is variation in interest rates offered by various banks.

(d) and (e) No, there is no such proposal.

Statement

Rate of Interest (ROI) Charged by Public Sector Banks on Individual Home Loans

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	As on January 10, 2013 (In %)	
		Minimum	Maximum
1	2	3	4
1.	Allahabad Bank	10.20	10.95*
2.	Andhra Bank	10.50	11.75
3.	Bank of Baroda	10.75	12.25
4.	Bank of India	10.50	10.75
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	10.50	12.25
6.	Central Bank of India	10.25	10.50
7.	Corporation Bank	10.50	11.00
8.	Canara Bank	10.50	10.75
9.	Dena Bank	10.45	11.75
10.	Indian Bank	10.50	12.00
11.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	10.40	11.00

1	2	3	4
12.	Punjab National Bank	10.50	11.25
13.	State Bank of India	10.00	10.15
14.	Vijaya Bank	10.25	11.25*
15.	Union Bank of India	10.50	13.25*
16.	IDBI	10.25	11.50*
17.	Indian Overseas Bank	10.25	11.25*
18.	Punjab and Sindh Bank	10.50	11.00
19.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	10.40	10.50
20.	State Bank of Hyderabad	10.25	10.25
21.	State Bank of Mysore	11.00	12.00
22.	State Bank of Patiala	10.50	12.75
23.	State Bank of Travancore	10.25	10.50
24.	Syndicate Bank	10.50	12.00
25.	UCO Bank	10.20	10.20*
26.	United Bank of India	10.70	11.00

*as on 19.02.2013.

Subsidy on Petroleum Products

62. SHRI P. KUMAR:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to rationalize or completely wipe out subsidy on petroleum products instead of burdening few oil Public Sector Undertaking (PSUs) to bear excess burden at the cost of their financial health;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal regarding completely wiping out subsidy on petroleum products;

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

(e) the manner in which the Government proposes to balance the oil pricing mechanism by imposing lesser

burden on the consumers in the event of hike in the international oil price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Government had set up an Expert Group, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Kirit S. Parikh, to advice on a viable and sustainable system of pricing of petroleum products. In the light of the recommendations made by the group and decisions taken in the meeting of Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM), the Government has made the price of Petrol market-determined with effect from 26.6.2010. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of Petrol in line with the international oil prices and market conditions.

Further, pursuant to the decision taken by the Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs (CCPA) in its meeting held on 17th January 2013, the Government has authorized the OMCs to (a) increase the retail selling price of Diesel in the range of 40 paise to 50 paise per litre per month (excluding VAT as applicable in different State/Union Territories) until further orders, and (b) sell Diesel to all consumers taking bulk supplies directly from the installations of the OMCs at the non-subsidized market determined price with immediate effect. OMCs will not be eligible to any subsidy on such direct sale of Diesel to bulk consumers.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal before the Government, at present.

(e) In order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions, the Government continues to modulate the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Diesel (partially), PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG resulting in incidence of under-recoveries to the OMCs. Based on the Refinery Gate Price effective 16.02.2013 for Diesel and 01.02.2013 for PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG, the OMCs are currently incurring under-recovery of

Rs.10.27 per litre on Diesel, Rs.31.60 per litre on PDS Kerosene and Rs.481.00 per 14.2 kg. cylinder on Subsidized Domestic LPG.

Death due to Measles

63. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the increasing number of deaths due to measles;

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

(c) the measures to be taken by the Government to deal with it?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per report of World Health Organization, India accounted for 47% of estimated global measles mortality in 2010. During the period 2000 to 2010, mortality due to measles has not increased and in fact it has actually declined, though relatively slowly.

(b) The total number of deaths due to measles in India, year-wise and State-wise, during 2009-2012 as published by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI) is enclosed as Statement.

(c) Government of India has launched 2nd dose of measles under the Universal Immunization Programme in 2010 through a two pronged strategy. 21 State/UTs with >80% measles 1st dose coverage have incorporated 2nd dose under their Routine Immunization (RI) while 14 States/UTs with measles 1st dose coverage <80% are covering all children between 9 months to less than 10 years of age with measles vaccine through a Supplementary Immunization Activity (SIA) followed by incorporation of 2nd dose under RI. The SIA targets to cover 13.9 crore children in 364 districts in 14 States in a phased manner. Till date, 9.37 crore children have been vaccinated with measles vaccine under SIA.

Statement

Details of deaths due to measles in India, year-wise and State-wise (2009-2012)

Sl. No.	State/UTs Names	2009	2010	2011	2012 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	0	2	7

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	1	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	--	--	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	1	0
8.	Haryana	0	1	0	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	1	0	1	0
13.	Kerala	0	3	1	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	5	2	2	1
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	1	1	2	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	1	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	1	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	3	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	1	0
28.	West Bengal	24	11	30	14
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	4	--	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
33. Delhi		9	14	10	15
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		0	0	0	0
Total		48	32	56	38

Notes:

../NR Not reported/Not received

Source: CBHI

[English]

Control of Malaria Cases

64. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

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

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

(b) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to deal with the malaria cases along with the achievements made as a result thereof;

(c) whether the funds earmarked and allocated to deal with the malaria cases is sufficient to control the disease;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor along with the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The State/UT-wise details indicating the number of cases reported due to malaria during the last three years 2009,2010,2011 and the year 2012, are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) to (e) The Government of India is implementing the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme

(NVBDCP), through the States/UT Governments, for prevention & control of malaria. The Government of India provides technical support and supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing funds and commodities as per the Programme parameters and requirements of the States as reflected in the Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

The steps taken for prevention and control of Malaria include:

1. Intensified surveillance by involving ASHAs/ community volunteers.
2. Effective management of severe cases in hospitals.
3. Co-ordination with IDSP for early detection and response to outbreak.
4. Vector control measures by Indoor Residual Spray (IRS), Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs), Use of Larvicidies and source reduction measures.
5. Inter-sectoral co-ordination by involving community and other sectors.
6. Providing additional human resource in high burden areas to strengthen the system.

Monitoring of malaria in the States/UTs is regularly undertaken and reports are received through structured reporting format by the public health facilities on monthly basis. These show a decrease in reported malaria cases from 1563574 in 2009 to 1018729 cases in 2012.

State/UT wise details of financial assistance provided during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II

Statement-I*Number of reported Malaria cases in the country during 2009-2012*

States/UTs	2009	2010	2011	2012*
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	25152	33393	34949	24025
Arunachal Pradesh	22066	17944	13950	6257
Assam	91413	68353	47397	30945
Bihar	3255	1908	2843	2419
Chhattisgarh	129397	152209	136899	112419
Goa	5056	2368	1187	1714
Gujarat	45902	66501	89764	71480
Haryana	30168	18921	33401	23727
Himachal Pradesh	192	210	247	220
Jammu and Kashmir	346	802	1091	859
Jharkhand	230683	199842	160653	131997
Karnataka	36859	44319	24237	16618
Kerala	2046	2299	1993	1575
Madhya Pradesh	87628	87165	91851	74440
Maharashtra	93818	139198	96577	58499
Manipur	1069	947	714	225
Meghalaya	76759	41642	25143	20587
Mizoram	9399	15594	8861	9905
Nagaland	8489	4959	3363	2891
Odisha	380904	395651	308968	248948
Punjab	2955	3477	2693	1697
Rajasthan	32709	50963	54294	38137
Sikkim	42	49	51	77
Tamil Nadu	14988	17086	22171	15940
Tripura	24430	23939	14417	11345
Uttarakhand	1264	1672	1277	1935

1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	55437	64606	56968	46568
West Bengal	141211	134795	66368	55733
A and N Islands	5760	2484	1918	1551
Chandigarh	430	351	582	225
D and N Haveli	3408	5703	5150	5059
Daman and Diu	97	204	262	186
Delhi	169	251	413	382
Lakshadweep	8	6	8	0
Puducherry	65	175	196	114
All India Total	1563574	1599986	1310656	1018729

*The figures of 2013 are not yet available.

2012 figures are provisional

Statement-II

Allocation and Releases under NVBDCP

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013 (As on 11.01.2013)	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	1416.19	1048.06	1302.61	1159.24	3189.96	3457.42	2678	542.33
2	Arunachal Pradesh	858.93	963.24	758.92	880.69	1101.85	1526.82	1574.1	305.72
3	Assam	6616.03	3206.06	4394.61	4910.03	3883.71	3774.39	4865.5	757.12
4	Bihar	3307.7	2231.78	3436.05	4213.38	4637.38	4891.27	3333.75	2657.4
5	Chhattisgarh	1956.33	1922.97	3099.98	2117.94	4094.31	4960.09	3339.3	888.03
6	Goa	57.57	35.81	63.21	61.08	78	77.9	179.1	90.03
7	Gujarat	698.46	1116.15	530.85	267	683.44	501.34	1750	524.95
8	Haryana	146.44	260.46	173.88	0	202.82	138.5	260	123.11
9	Himachal Pradesh	26.1	9.55	27.3	7.74	36	16.52	138.55	19.8
10	Jammu and Kashmir	21.21	27.42	25.82	15.54	42	31	106.2	41.32
11	Jharkhand	3433.18	1906.27	3579.74	3586.13	5069.4	5014.76	4638.6	456.84
12	Karnataka	470.22	403.41	469.66	443.88	823.92	639.34	1748.1	367.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13	Kerala	329.79	439.15	354.44	305.75	503.38	361.18	778	238.11
14	Madhya Pradesh	1444.44	1813.99	2331.14	1824.64	3428.98	3919.85	3500	471.35
15	Maharashtra	978.41	706.37	1112.39	487.54	846.5	436.98	1763	731.51
16	Manipur	723.66	239.75	507.78	602.04	496.32	410.76	689.2	137.17
17	Meghalaya	1102.16	611.29	859.96	1089.04	901.96	640.12	1344.8	418.26
18	Mizoram	664.19	627.12	676.63	774.11	801.72	702.31	1268.6	279.3
19	Nagaland	913.1	675.57	794.16	1287.91	915.47	997.73	1187.2	566.58
20	Odisha	5672.29	5360.88	5143.79	4324.05	6818.41	7894.82	5563.9	612.54
21	Punjab	143.4	254.69	120.36	98.07	184.89	127.38	390	83.39
22	Rajasthan	674.32	1262.96	960.13	1310.26	1239.14	1342.52	1361	1095.66
2.3	Sikkim	28.68	11.83	21.35	137.71	1826	22.6	77	32.6
24	Tamil Nadu	627.11	681.58	450.49	372.5	764.95	341.41	908	126
25	Tripura	1358.22	765.15	1331.17	1430.54	993.21	401.82	1580.6	647.69
26	Uttar Pradesh	2742.96	1999.87	2455.59	2730.95	3341.09	2431.94	3257.2	483.41
27	Uttarakhand	39.28	56.98	71.92	77.53	102.39	85	216.1	41.7
28	West Bengal	3176.03	1794.54	2697.03	2964.01	2326.29	2457.13	2890.4	612.05
29	Delhi	73.67	61.1	35.37	40.88	43.76	0	405.5	0
30	Pudducherry	43.23	24.29	36.05	36.83	45.24	29.31	91	33.89
31	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	434.29	464.05	335.61	349.58	428.5	459.63	524	361.8
32	Chandigarh	55.66	60.02	24.51	23.13	33.25	34.87	88.5	61.77
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	64.52	43.77	46.48	69.6	56.5	61.09	98.2	43.65
34	Daman and Diu	19.9	27.91	2548	31.7	38	51.94	61.8	31.47
35	Lakshadweep	22.33	2.32	21.8	19.8	30	11.4	52.8	27.78
Total		40340	31116.36	38276.26	38050.82	48201	48251.14	52708	13911.53

Oil Exploration and Production

65. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

(a) whether most of the country's sedimentary basins remain poorly explored necessitating adoption of a system of upfront cost recovery to incentivise investment in oil exploration and production;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the recommendations made by Dr. C. Rangarajan Committee in this regard;

(c) the details of the recommendations of the Committee on the pricing and profit sharing of domestically produced oil and natural gas in the country; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) India has 26 sedimentary

basins covering an area of about 3.14 Million Sq. Km. The exploration status in the Indian basins in the year 2011-12 are as under:

Level of Exploration	Area (Sq. Km.)	% of Total Sedimentary Area
Unexplored	0.374	12%
Exploration Initiated	1.384	44%
Poorly Explored	0.695	22%
Moderate to well explored	0.687	22%
Total	3.14	100%

In order to accelerate the pace of hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation in the country and to attract investment in Exploration and Production (E & P) sector, Government introduced International Competitive Bidding rounds under Pre-NELP and New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) for award of exploration blocks. The awarded blocks are operated as per the Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) signed between the Contractor(s) and the Government. The PSCs envisage upfront cost recovery by the Contractor(s) upto 100%, in case of successful exploration resulting in commercial oil/gas production. Such incentives were given to the Contractor(s) to encourage participation in the bidding process.

A Committee has been constituted under Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan, PM's Economic Advisory Council (EAC) with the following Terms of Reference (ToR):-

- (i) Review of the existing PSCs, including in respect of the current profit-sharing mechanism with the Pre-Tax Investment Multiple (PTIM) as the base parameter and recommend necessary modification for the future PSCs;
- (ii) Exploring various contract models with a view to minimize monitoring of expenditure of the contractor without compromising, firstly, on the hydrocarbons output across time and, secondly, on the Government's take;
- (iii) A suitable mechanism for managing the contract implementation of PSCs which is being handled at present by the representation of Regulator/Government nominee appointed to the Management Committee;
- (iv) Suitable governmental mechanisms to monitor and to audit Government of India (GOI) share of profit petroleum;

- (v) Structure and elements of the Guidelines for determining the basis or formula for the price of domestically produced gas, and for monitoring actual price fixation; and

- (vi) Any other issues relating to PSCs.

The Committee has made recommendations on ToR (i) to (v). The said report and recommendations of the Committee can be viewed/downloaded from the official website of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister <http://eac.gov.in/>. The said report and recommendations of the Committee are under consideration of the Government.

Loan Recovery Agents

66. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has taken note of some public/private sector banks and other financial institutions harassing their customers in regard to recovery of loans;

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

(c) whether the Government/RBI has issued any guidelines in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government/RBI to protect the interests of the customers and for effective compliance of these guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The details of complaints regarding Direct Selling Agents/ Recovery Agents received against the Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) by the Offices of the Banking Ombudsman and disposed off during the last three years are as under:

Bank Group	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (July-Jan)
1	2	3	4	5
SBI & Associates	306	62	87	44
Nationalised banks	351	58	58	29

1	2	3	4	5
Private Sector Banks	669	928	223	111
Foreign Banks	228	658	83	38
Total	1554	1706	451	222
Disposed	1461	1604	428	182

Source - RBI

The year represents the period from 01st July to 30th June.

(c) to (e) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued instructions, vide its Master Circular dated July 01, 2011, on recovery of loans including vehicle loans and engagement and training of recovery agents, methods to be followed by them, as well as for avoiding adoption of uncivilized, unlawful and questionable behaviour of recovery agents during the process of recovery, as banks are responsible for the acts of their agents. These are applicable to all Scheduled Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and even Primary Cooperative Banks. Such complaints are reviewed by RBI on a case to case basis. In order to mitigate the problems faced by the customers, banks and their agents are also required to follow the 'Code of Bank's Commitment to Customers' issued by the Banking Codes and Standards Board of India (BCSBI) and Fair Practice Code for the Lenders. Further, non-observance of RBI guidelines on engagement of recovery agents by banks has been incorporated in the Banking Ombudsman Scheme as a ground of complaint with effect from February 03, 2009.

[*Translation*]

Mortgaging Government Securities

67. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of excessive increase in the loan being availed by public sector banks from Reserve Bank of India (RBI) by mortgaging Government Securities;

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

(c) the reasons for increasing the quantum of loan availed during the said period; and

(d) the details of the adverse effects likely to be caused to the economy as a result of such market intervention?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Scheduled

Commercial Banks (SCBs) including the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) invest in Government Securities as part of their statutory requirement to maintain the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR). The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) manages day-to-day liquidity in the banking system through its Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF), which is available to SCBs. The LAF is implemented through Repo (liquidity injection) and Reverse Repo (liquidity absorption) operations. Under this facility, banks, which are short of liquidity, can borrow from the RBI overnight (for one day) at the Repo Rate by keeping government securities as collateral that are held by the banks in excess of the requirement under the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) under Section 24 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. Since May 09, 2011, an additional window called "Marginal Standing Facility" has been instituted under which a bank can use SLR securities to the extent of 2% of the Net Demand and Time Liability (NDTL) to borrow funds from RBI at a rate exceeding Repo Rate by 1%. This is in line with the best international practices.

(b) The details of RBI LAF operations as regards net absorption or injection with the public sector banks during the last three years upto 19th February, 2013 are given below:

Year	Net absorption (-) / Injection (+)
2009-10	(-)62,562
2010-11	(+)30,427
2011-12	(+)49,978
2012-2013 (upto Feb 19, 2013)	(+)35,322

Bank-wise details of the LAF operations are enclosed as Statement.

(c) During the last three years, RBI operations have been both for the purpose of liquidity absorption as well as liquidity infusion. The liquidity condition in the banking system is affected, inter alia, by (a) the changes in the Government of India balance with the RBI (b) changes in the currency in circulation and (c) RBI's foreign exchange operations.

(d) Borrowings by banks from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) with the Government securities as a collateral is a normal liquidity management operation for banks and this happens whenever there is overall liquidity deficit in the system. The net borrowings of banks from RBI, in the recent times, is a reflection of the deficit liquidity conditions. This has helped strengthen the monetary transmission mechanism and is consistent with the anti-inflationary stance of monetary policy.

Statement*(Amount in Rs. crore)*

Sl. No.	Bank	2009 - 2010				2010 - 2011			
		Repo		Reverse Repo		Repo		Reverse Repo	
		Aggregate	Daily Average	Aggregate	Daily Average	Aggregate	Daily Average	Aggregate	Daily Average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Allahabad Bank		0.00	14750	40	391700	1073	37375	102
2	Andhra Bank		0.00	119770	328	35540	97	32075	88
3	Bank of Baroda		0.00	578250	1584	531000	1455	112000	307
4	Bank of India		0.00	925400	2535	795000	2178	172400	472
5	Bank of Maharashtra		0.00	629785	1725	237445	651	85815	235
6	Canara Bank	1400	3.84	1117000	3060	1149800	3150	102550	281
7	Central Bank of India	1500	4.11	834950	2288	562100	1540	85850	235
8	Corporation Bank	350	0.96	261805	717	519200	1422	31500	86
9	Dena Bank		0.00	159200	436	36600	100	27300	75
10	IDBI Bank Limited		0.00	2859955	7835	1149650	3150	29300	80
11	Indian Bank		0.00	499950	1370	267785	734	41650	114
12	Indian Overseas Bank	74315	203.60	1062650	2911	680050	1863	206500	566
13	Oriental Bank of Commerce	2900	7.95	366750	1005	528170	1447	38450	105
14	Punjab & Sind Bank		0.00	154600	424	24875	68	10300	28
15	Punjab National Bank		0.00	1011350	2771	837050	2293	32200	88
16	SB of Bikaner and Jaipur		0.00	98675	270	40300	110	10900	30
17	State Bank of Hyderabad		0.00	842800	2309	60750	166	210325	576
18	State Bank of India		0.00	9141500	25045	3733800	10230	50000	137
19	State Bank of Indore		0.00	138110	378	1035	3	3435	9
20	State Bank of Mysore		0.00	63250	173	65670	180	25915	71
21	State Bank of Patiala		0.00	614305	1683	83665	229	48205	132
22	State Bank of Travancore		0.00	46450	127	134825	369	11080	30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23	UCO Bank	5450	14.93	314095	861	414345	1135	142420	390
24	Union Bank of India	900	2.47	799375	2190	186320	510	143250	392
25	United Bank of India	12600	34.52	91620	251	159500	437	9450	26
26	Vijaya Bank		0.00	188300	516	208655	572	28550	78
Grand Total		99415	272.37	22934645	62835	12834830	35164	1728795	4736

Sl. No.	Bank	2011 - 2012				2012-2013 (Upto Feb 19, 2013)			
		Repo		Reverse Repo		Repo		Reverse Repo	
		Aggregate	Daily Average	Aggregate	Daily Average	Aggregate	Daily Average	Aggregate	Daily Average
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Allahabad Bank	392600	1073	49950	136	177400	546	14700	45
2	Andhra Bank	21800	60	21550	59	60750	187		0
3	Bank of Baroda	865800	2366	24600	67	14900	46	9000	28
4	Bank of India	1737800	4748	37800	103	1433300	4410		0
5	Bank of Maharashtra	492870	1347	5600	15	806645	2482	975	3
6	Canara Bank	1148100	3137	38625	106	104900	323	2600	8
7	Central Bank of India	237400	649	98700	270	421325	1296	18000	55
8	Corporation Bank	594650	1625	23750	65	420600	1294	1600	5
9	Dena Bank	59170	162	12200	33	117100	360	5100	16
10	IDBI Bank Limited	1317050	3598	76900	210	683850	2104	48800	150
11	Indian Bank	468125	1279	7450	20	297470	915	1440	4
12	Indian Overseas Bank	1444900	3948	14050	38	1056000	3249	4000	12
13	Oriental Bank of Commerce	609025	1664	21625	59	490035	1508		0
14	Punjab & Sind Bank	40100	110		0	19900	61	150	0
15	Punjab National Bank	857400	2343	64150	175	282500	869	30550	94
16	SB of Bikaner and Jaipur	41450	113	11700	32	23825	73	4900	15

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
17	State Bank of Hyderabad	174000	475	20700	57	33500	103	1000	3
18	State Bank of India	6934700	18947	121500	332	4274250	13152	38500	118
19	State Bank of Indore	67000	183	9775	27	80535	248	1840	6
20	State Bank of Mysore	61860	169	10620	29	117950	363	1500	5
21	State Bank of Patiala	118875	325	1300	4	33250	102	1800	6
22	State Bank of Travancore	172245	471	6800	19	198400	610	7800	24
23	UCO Bank	767845	2098	81000	221	84925	261	22100	68
24	Union Bank of India	66850	183	39630	108	241575	743		0
25	United Bank of India	218270	596	9340	26	140860	433	19245	59
26	Vijaya Bank	202655	554	11275	31	105625	325	6150	19
Grand Total		19112540	52220	820590	2242	11721370	36066	241750	744

[English]

Misuse of ECB

68. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of companies found to / alleged to have misused/diverted funds obtained under the External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) during the last three years and current year along with action taken by the Government thereon, company-wise;

(b) the details of such companies who were allowed to avail ECB despite allegations against them and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) policy is framed and reviewed periodically by the Government in consultation with RBI. The same is operationalised / administered by

RBI under FEMA. The misuse/diversion of ECB funds inter-alia include - availing of ECB for working capital, general corporate purpose, on-lending to another company etc.

The year-wise number of contraventions observed by the RBI during the last three financial years are summarized below:

Year	No. of Cases
2009-10	39
2010-11	52
2011-12	34
2012-13	29
Total	154

The year-wise action taken by the RBI during the last three financial years in respect of the contraventions detected is summarized below:

Year	Compounded	Appli- cations under process	Appli- cations returned*	Appli- cations pending receipt
2009-10	31	0	2	6
2010-11	37	0	1	14
2011-12	24	1	3	6
2012-13	10	6	7	6
Total	102	7	13	32

*As per the extant rules, companies whose contraventions have been detected by RBI are required to submit applications for compounding of contravention to RBI. Applications are returned /rejected if they are not filed in prescribed format and / or within stipulated time frame.

Company wise details of misuse / diversion of funds obtained under the ECB during the last three financial years and current year along with the action taken is furnished at enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) As per A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 71 dated June 30, 2009 issued by RBI, proposals of the companies to avail ECB despite allegations against them are considered by Reserve Bank subject to their compliance with all the extant guidelines of ECB and concurrence of Directorate of Enforcement. The details of such companies who were under the investigation of ED or where RBI had observed ECB contraventions and were allowed to avail ECB are furnished at enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Year wise list of companies who diverted/misused ECB funds and action taken by RBI is as under

Financial Year 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Remarks
1	2	3
1	Vista Films & Packaging Pvt Ltd (earlier known as Vista Paper & Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.)	Compounded
2	System Advisers Software Services Private Limited (SASSPL)	Returned

1	2	3
3	Asseal Cold Weld Private Ltd.	Compounded
4	TIBCO Software India Pvt Ltd.	Compounded
5	Yahoo Software Development India Private Limited	Compounded
6	Suguna Poultry Farm Limited. (SPFL)	Compounded
7	XL India Business Services Pvt. Ltd.	Compounded
8	Subex Ltd., (erstwhile Subex Azure Ltd.)	Compounded
9	Magal LVD India Pvt. Ltd.	Compounded
10	Tantex Chemicals India Private Ltd.	Compounded
11	Entegris Materials Integrity India Pvt. Ltd. (EMIL)	Compounded
12	First Advantage Private Ltd.	Compounded
13	Malwan Hotels Pvt. Ltd.	Compounded
14	Sonus Networks India Pvt. Ltd.	Compounded
15	Dozco (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Compounded
16	Dozco (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Compounded
17	Dozco (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Compounded
18	Dozco (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Compounded
19	Educomp Solutions Ltd.	Compounded
20	Educomp Solutions Ltd.	Compounded
21	3i Infotech Ltd.	Compounded
22	3i Infotech Ltd.	Compounded
23	Novum Structures (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Compounded
24	Mars International India Private Limited	Compounded
25	Reza Progetti India Pvt. Ltd.	Compounded

1	2	3
26	UEC Technologies Limited	Compounded
27	Object Edge India Services Pvt. Ltd.	Compounded
28	Colt Technology Services India Private Limited	Compounded
29	Renfro India Pvt. Ltd.	Compounded
30	Strata Geosystems (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Compounded
31	Call 2 Connect India Pvt. Ltd.	Compounded
32	NMCI Inspections & Survey Co. (I) Pvt. Ltd. (NMCI)	Compounding application not received
33	TietoEnator Software Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	Compounding application not received
34	AT & S ECAD Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	Compounding application not received
35	Sarla Infotech Ltd.	Compounding application not received
36	Korta Engineering India Pvt. Ltd.	Compounding application not received
37	Colt Technology Services India Private Limited	Compounded
38	Shri Adhikari Brothers Television Networks Ltd.	Compounding application not received
39	Bharat Luxindo Agrifeeds (p) Ltd.	Returned
	Sub-Total (2009-10)	39
Financial Year 210-11		
40	Indowind Energy Ltd.	Compounded

1	2	3
41	Niron Hospital & Research Centre Pvt. Ltd.	Compounded
42	Progress Software Development Private Ltd.	Compounded
43	ZMG Ward Howell India Pvt. Ltd.	Compounded
44	Befesa Infrastructure India Pvt. Ltd.	Compounded
45	Daramic Battery Separator India Pvt. Ltd.	Compounded
46	3i Infotech Ltd.	Compounded
47	Ezentec India Pvt. Ltd.	Compounded
48	Raffles Design International India Private Limited	Compounded
49	Microsoft Research Lab India Pvt. Ltd.	Compounded
50	Reliance Communications Ltd.	Compounded
51	Reliance Communications Ltd.	Compounded
52	Reliance Communications Ltd.	Compounded
53	Center Healthcare Solutions Private Limited	Compounded
54	RR International	Compounded
55	G4S IT Services (India) Pvt. Ltd. (formerly known as Group 4 Internal Services Pvt. Ltd.)	Compounded
56	Virtela India Private Limited	Compounded
57	STR Labs Pvt. Ltd.	Compounding application not received
58	Bertelsmann Marketing Servicing India Pvt. Ltd.	Compounded
59	Ohsung Electronics India Private Limited	Compounded
60	SNC-Lavalin Engineering & Technology Pvt. Ltd.	Compounded

1	2	3	1	2	3
61	I.Tech India Private Limited	Compounded	78	Roentgen Oncologic Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	Compounded
62	Helios and Matheson Information Technology Ltd.	Compounded	79	Hotset India Private Ltd.	Compounding application not received
63	DHR Holding India Pvt.Ltd.	Compounded	80	V. S. Dempo & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	Compounding application not received
64	Elekta Medical Systems India Private Limited	Compounded	81	Sanmina - SCI India Pvt. Ltd.	Compounding application not received
65	Ambuja Trading Services Private Ltd.	Compounded	82	Affiliated Computer Services India Private Limited	Compounded
66	Wachovia Technology Planning and solutions India Private Ltd.	Compounded	83	SML Labales (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Compounded
67	Pitney Bowes Software India Private Ltd. (Previously known as Map info India Private Ltd.)	Compounded	84	Brookside Resorts Pvt. Ltd.	Compounding application not received
68	Reliance Infratel Ltd. (RITL)	Compounded	85	Giordano Fashions (India) Private Ltd.	Returned
69	Reliance Infratel Ltd. (RITL)	Compounded	86	D B Corp Limited	Compounding application not received
70	Reliance Infratel Ltd. (RITL)	Compounded	87	ASAP Automation (India) Private Limited	Compounding application not received
71	Acalmar Oils & Fats Ltd.	Compounded	88	Parwan Telcom Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	Compounding application not received
72	Advani Pleasure Cruise Company Private Limited	Compounded	89	Apotex Research Pvt. Ltd.	Compounding application not received
73	Chorus Call Conferencing Services (P) Ltd.	Compounded	90	Nektar Therapeutics India Private Limited	Compounding application not received
74	Agility E Services Private Ltd.	Compounding application not received			
75	Torch Hotels Pvt. Ltd.	Compounding application not received			
76	Torch Hotels Pvt. Ltd.	Compounding application not received			
77	Torch Hotels Pvt. Ltd.	Compounding application not received			

1	2	3
91	Scintan India Pvt. Ltd.	Compounded
	Sub-Total (2010-11)	52
Financial Year 2011-12		
92	Petrofac Engineering Services (India) Private	Compounded
93	Petrofac Engineering Services (India) Pvt. Limited	Compounded
94	Metro Cash and Carry India Pvt. Ltd.	Compounded
95	Metro Cash and Carry India Pvt. Ltd.	Compounded
96	AON Global Insurance broker Pvt. Ltd.	Compounded
97	The Walt Disney Company (India) Private Limited	Compounded
98	The Walt Disney Company (India) Private Limited	Compounded
99	Pradot Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	Compounded
100	Pradot Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	Compounded
101	Fame India Ltd.	Compounded
102	Roxtec India Pvt. Ltd.	Compounded
103	Huawei Technologies India Pvt. Ltd.	Compounded
104	Apex Printing Technology India Private Limited	Compounded
105	Cochin Submarine Cable Depot India Pvt. Ltd.	Compounded
106	Equant Solutions India Private Ltd.	Compounded
107	Emmsons International Limited	Compounded
108	Lite Eat Out Foods Pvt. Ltd.	Compounded
109	Albany Molecular Research Hyderabad Research Centre Pvt. Ltd.	Compounded

1	2	3
110	Petrofac Engineering Services (India) Pvt. Limited	Compounded
111	Aarush Plantation & Resorts Pvt. Ltd.	Compounding application not received
112	Adecco Peopleone India Ltd.	Under process
113	Belgium Aluminum & Class Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Compounding application not received
114	Nichi-in-Software Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	Compounding application not received
115	Autoform Engineering India Pvt. Ltd.	Compounding application not received
116	Nexthermal Manufacturing (I) Pvt. Ltd.	Compounding application not received
117	M/s. Blackrock India Pvt. Ltd.	Compounding application not received
118	Sailpoint Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Compounded
119	Tac Resources (India) Private Ltd.	Returned
120	Neo Mobile Private Limited	Compounded
121	Dogetech Machinery Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.	Returned
122	Mainetti India Pvt. Ltd.	Returned
123	H.F.Metalart Pvt. Ltd.	Compounded
124	H.F.Metalart Pvt. Ltd.	Compounded
125	H.F.Metalart Pvt. Ltd.	Compounded
	Sub-Total (2011-12)	34

1	2	3	1	2	3
Financial Year 2012-13			137	Inetest Technologies India Private Limited.	Compounded
126	M/s. Pragmacs Financial services (Pvt) Ltd.	Compounding application not received	138	M/s Foundation 9 Entertainment India Pvt. Ltd.	Compounded
127	M/s. Avery Dennison India Pvt. Ltd.	Compounding application not received	139	Mary Kay Cosmetics Pvt. Ltd.	Compounded
128	M/s. Guardian International Pvt. Ltd.	Compounding application not received	140	Closure Systems International (I) Pvt. Ltd.	Compounding application under process
129	M/s. Epsom Properties Limited	Compounding application under process	141	M/s. Alexis Multi Specialty Hospital Pvt. Ltd.	Compounded
130	M/s. Viraj Clean Sea Enterprises (P) Ltd.	Compounding application under process	142	M/s. FEV India Private Limited	Returned
131	M/s. Heritage Resort Pvt. Ltd.	Compounding application not received	143	M/s. GIA India Laboratory Pvt. Ltd.	Returned
132	M/s. Broekman Logistics India Pvt. Ltd.	Compounding application under process	144	M/s. Institute of Neurosciences Kolkata	Compounded
133	M/s. K-Tek Level Engineering Pvt. Ltd.	Compounding application under process	145	Asrani Inns and Resorts Private Limited	Returned
134	M/s. BMS International (Bombay) LLP	Compounding application under process	146	Centrodorstroy (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Compounded
135	M/s. Lodhi Property Company Ltd.	Compounding application not received	147	Hitkari Hitech Fibres Pvt. Ltd.	Returned
136	Communication Test Design India Pvt. Ltd.	Compounding application not received	148	Innovative Prosthetics & Orthotics(P) Ltd.	Returned
			149	Indosolar Limited	Compounded
			150	MRI Scans Private Limited	Compounded
			151	Sarat Chatterjee & Co.	Compounded
			152	Cunningham Lindsey International Private Ltd.	Compounded
			153	IMERYS Minerals (India) Private Limited	Returned
			154	Computer Generated Solutions India Private Limited.	Returned
				Sub-Total (2012-13)	29
				Grand Total	154

Statement-II

The details of such companies during the last three years who were allowed to avail of ECB and were under the investigation of ED or where RBI had observed ECB contraventions

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	ECB amount approved	End-Use	Remarks	Year
1	Tata Power Company	US\$400 million	Overseas investment and capital expenditure		2009-10
2	Reliance Communication Ltd.	US\$ 1.33 billion	Refinancing of Rupee loans availed of for 3G spectrum allocation		2010-11
3	Reliance Communication Ltd.	US\$ 255 million	Refinancing of Rupee loans availed of for 3G spectrum allocation		2010-11
4	Reliance Infrastructure Ltd. (erstwhile Reliance Energy Ltd.)	US\$150 million	Refinancing of ECB	Company did not avail the approved ECB	2010-11
5	Reliance Infrastructure Ltd. (erstwhile Reliance Energy Ltd.)	US\$30 million	Import of capital goods		2011-12
6	Reliance Power Ltd. (acquired the business of Reliance Natural Resources Ltd. pursuant to a scheme of arrangement approved by High Court)	US\$ 299.9 million	Refinancing of outstanding FCCBs. End-use later changed to capital expenditure		2011-12
7	The Indian Hotels Company Ltd.	US\$95 million	Overseas investment in wholly owned subsidiary (WoS)	Company advised to go under auto route	2011-12
8	Bharat Forge Ltd.	US\$40 million	Refinancing of FCCB		2011-12
9	Bharat Forge Ltd.	US\$80 million	Capital Expenditure		2011-12
10	Jaiprakash Associates Ltd.	US\$250 million	Refinancing of FCCBs and / or rupee capital expenditure		2012-13
11	Jaiprakash Associates Ltd.	US\$250 million	Refinancing of FCCBs and / or rupee capital expenditure		2012-13
12	RelianceCommunication Ltd.	US\$ 925.2 million	Refinancing of FCCBs		2011-12

[*Translation*]

Bank Scams

69. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of scams in certain banks have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, bank-wise along with the names of banks and the loss of revenue suffered as a result thereof;

(c) whether the Government/Central Bureau of Investigation is conducting inquiry in these cases of scams;

(d) if so, the details thereof scam-wise and the outcome of the inquiry as on date; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) RBI has informed that they do not have specific information about scams in the Banks. However, the bank-wise incidents of frauds along with the amount involved therein since financial year 2009-2010 is furnished in the enclosed Statement. The amount involved in the frauds is not total loss to the banks as recovery also takes place in such cases.

(c) and (d) CBI has registered, 456 cases related to bank frauds during the years 2010, 2011 and 2012 (till 31.12.2012).

(e) Reserve Bank of India has issued detailed instructions vide Master Circular dated July, 02, 2012 on "Frauds-Classification and Reporting" containing all the details/aspects relating to frauds. On receipt of fraud related

reports from banks, various aspects related to the frauds are examined and concerned banks are advised to report the case to CBI/Police/SFIO; examine staff accountability; complete proceedings against the erring staff expeditiously; take steps to recover the amount involved in the fraud, claim insurance wherever applicable and streamline the system as also procedures so that frauds do not recur.

Reserve Bank of India as a part of its supervisory process also takes the following measures to prevent/reduce the incidence of frauds:

- (i) Sensitizes banks from time to time about common fraud prone areas through issuance of modus operandi circulars on various types of frauds and the measures to be taken by them.
- (ii) Issues caution advises in respect of borrowers who have defaulted the banks.

In the past considering various concerns arising out of bank's operations, including incidence of frauds, RBI has advised banks to:

- (a) Introduce a system of concurrent audit;
- (b) Review working of internal inspection and audit machinery in banks by the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors;
- (c) Constitute a Special Committee of the Board to exclusively monitor frauds of Rs.1 crore and above.
- (d) In order to make third parties and professionals accountable, who have played a vital role in credit sanction/disbursement or facilitated the perpetration of frauds, banks have been advised vide circular dated March 16, 2009 to report to Indian Bank's Association (IBA). IBA in turn will prepare caution lists of such parties for circulation among the banks.

Statement

Fraud Cases Reported to RBI by Public Sector Banks

Sl. No.	Name of the bank	2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013 (up to Dec-12)	
		No. of Cases	Amount Involved In Lakhs	No. of Cases	Amount Involved In Lakhs	No. of Cases	Amount Involved In Lakhs	No. of Cases	Amount Involved In Lakhs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Allahabad Bank	112	2371.25	110	4025.51	106	12121.30	116	30384.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	Andhra Bank	95	7001.75	59	2471.05	97	6901.84	63	11361.67
3	Bank of Baroda	233	3764.96	251	5726.72	184	5730.55	91	42376.19
4	Bank of India	221	5790.15	249	11683.37	228	50261.20	304	51589.54
5	Bank of Maharashtra	81	1847.43	95	6529.75	55	1327.45	33	3852.13
6	Canara Bank	151	6210.67	118	12243.09	125	38643.77	55	19498.90
7	Central Bank of India	165	8369.19	135	30883.05	117	3333.92	92	12852.43
8	Corporation Bank	87	1091.08	83	7548.27	107	5705.32	100	13608.29
9	Dena Bank	35	980.55	42	707.83	38	4951.94	23	21649.53
10	IDBI Bank Limited	121	22126.01	137	27590.38	266	11188.95	132	3717.99
11	Indian Bank	99	6250.15	104	3858.89	94	5793.67	75	15194.17
12	Indian Overseas Bank	134	10803.94	115	38948.59	134	51903.01	110	46003.58
13	Oriental Bank of Commerce	54	1133.46	89	11983.30	77	22702.74	44	14027.50
14	Punjab & Sind Bank	33	2855.52	37	740.15	23	4110.91	24	6691.59
15	Punjab National Bank	244	7620.35	358	9856.84	281	19561.85	247	65146.04
16	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	62	825.80	63	834.84	36	596.12	43	14325.49
17	State Bank of Hyderabad	30	1778.67	48	5148.32	59	1965.79	28	43322.13
18	State Bank of India	548	25502.63	784	29848.64	695	65434.57	432	41895.22
19	State Bank of Indore	27	221.80	5	27.09	0	0.00	0	0.00
20	State Bank of Mysore	28	328.05	36	13322.68	27	11261.37	9	306.28
21	State Bank of Patiala	58	1857.23	82	1098.51	52	8759.04	26	15905.77
22	State Bank of Travancore	34	514.93	17	440.95	40	7028.18	24	5470.61
23	Syndicate Bank	99	3834.76	147	5847.77	117	3491.42	127	20266.80
24	UCO Bank	133	2968.08	247	13937.51	161	10286.46	62	34951.06
25	Union Bank of India	137	22433.77	141	5353.19	90	12546.03	101	69263.10
26	United Bank of India	60	2085.01	95	3111.60	116	21364.44	151	13295.27
27	Vijaya Bank	169	3970.34	71	3132.59	67	15560.20	31	40435.92
Total		3250	154537.53	3718	256900.48	3392	402532.04	2543	657391.40

Interest Rate on Agricultural Loan

70. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to lower the interest rate on agricultural loan under Interest Subvention Scheme to farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has given any direction to public/private sector banks in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Interest Subvention Scheme is being implemented by the Government of India since 2006-07 with Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Co-operative Banks to make short-term crop loans upto Rs.3 lakh available to farmers at the interest rate of 7 percent per annum. The Government of India has since 2009-10 been providing additional interest subvention to prompt payee farmers, i.e., those who repay their loans in time. The additional subvention was 1% in 2009-10, 2% in 2010-11 and 3% in 2011-12. Further, in order to discourage distress sales, the benefit of interest subvention was made available in the year 2011-12 to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period of up to six months post harvest on the same rates as available to crop loans against negotiable warehouse receipts for keeping their produce in warehouses. The Interest Subvention Scheme for the year 2011-12 has been continued in 2012-13 as well.

The Government has released subvention to the extent of Rs. 2011 crore in 2009-10, Rs. 3531.19 crore in 2010-11 and Rs. 3282.70 crore in 2011-12. During the current year subvention of Rs. 4377.99 crore has been released till January, 2013.

[English]

Fiscal Deficit

71. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the category-wise target fixed and collection actually made, of direct and indirect taxes during each of the last three years and the current year along with reasons for shortfall, if any;

(b) the category-wise details of revenue forgone during the same period;

(c) the fiscal deficit of the Union Government during the said period; and

(d) the remedial action taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to reduce the fiscal deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) A Statement indicating the category wise target fixed and collection actually made in respect of direct and indirect taxes during each of the last three years and the current financial year (upto January, 2013) is enclosed. During the Financial Year 2009-10 and 2011-12, there was a short fall in collection of total direct and indirect taxes. This can be attributed to various factors including Economic slowdown resulting in lower GDP growth due to factors such as Global economic meltdown, fluctuation in exchange rates, slow growth in manufacturing and trade sectors, etc. Further, the Central Bank policy on interest rates has led to an investment down turn and affected corporate profitably. Further, reduction in basic Customs and Excise duty rates on crude petroleum & products w.e.f. 25th June, 2011 affected the total collection of central taxes during the above period.

(b) The category-wise detail of revenue forgone for direct tax during the period 2008-09 to 2010-11 are as under:

Financial Year	Revenue Forgone (in Rs. crore), category-wise		
	Corporate*	Firms/ Association of persons/Body of Individuals	Individuals
2008-09	66901	4354	33216
2009-10	72881	4845	40297
2010-11	83328	6173	30653

* The figures are exclusive of net additional liability on account of MAT.

The revenue forgone w.r.t. Customs and Central Excise under indirect taxes is given below:

(Rs. in crore)			
Head	F.Y: 2009-10	F.Y: 2010-11	^F.Y: 2011-12
Customs	195288	172740	223653
Central Excise	169121	192227	212167

^ Indicates provisional estimate.

(c) and (d) The Fiscal Deficit of the Government during the last three years are as follows:

(Rs. In crore)	
Year	Fiscal Deficit
2009-10	418482 (6.5%)
2010-11	373592 (4.9%)
2011-12*	509731 (5.8%)
2012-13 (BE)	513591 (5.1%)

*As per provisional accounts. Figures in parenthesis are as % of GDP.

In the current fiscal, Government has reverted to the path of fiscal consolidation with gradual exit from the expansionary measures in a calibrated manner. The reduction in fiscal deficit from 5.9 per cent of GDP estimated in RE 2011-12 to 5.1 per cent of GDP in BE 2012-13 was designed with a mix of reduction in total expenditure as

percentage of GDP and improvement in gross tax revenue as percentage of GDP.

Government has taken various steps towards expenditure reforms like rationalization of expenditure and optimization of available resources with a view to improve macroeconomic environment. This include 10% mandatory cut on Non Plan expenditure in the current financial year, ban on holding of meetings, ban on creation of Plan and Non Plan posts, restrictions on foreign travel, restrictions on re-appropriation of funds, observance of discipline in fiscal transfers to States, Public Sector Undertakings, Autonomous Bodies such as releases to any entity shall be based on furnishing of Utilization Certificates, no release of funds in relaxation of conditionalities attached to such transfers (matching funding), etc. Government's also endeavours to restrict the expenditure on Central subsidies in 2012-13. Government has introduced 'Medium-term Expenditure Framework Statement', setting forth a three-year rolling target for expenditure indicators with a view to undertaking a de-novo exercise for allocating resources for prioritized schemes and weeding out others that have outlived their utility. It would also encourage efficiencies in expenditure management. In implementing the 12th Plan, the recommendations made by the Expert Committee to streamline and reduce number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes and to address Plan and non-Plan classifications, would be kept in view. The Central Plan Scheme Monitoring System would be expanded to facilitate better tracking and utilization of funds released by the Central Government. These measures are expected to economise the overall expenditure of the Government.

Statement

The category wise target fixed and collection actually made in respect of direct and indirect taxes during each of the last three years and the current financial year (upto January, 2013)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Category of Tax	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12(P)	2012-13(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Corporate Tax				
	BE	256725	301331	359990	373227
	RE	255076	296377	327680	
	Actual Collection	244725	298688	323224	248131 (Up to 31st Jan., 2013)

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Personal Income Tax (inc uding STT, WT etc.)				
	BE	113275	128669	172661	197030
	RE	131932	149623	172971	
	Actual Collection	133338	148247	171575	142179 (Up to 31st Jan., 2013)
3	Customs Duty				
	BE	98000	115000	151700	186694
	RE	84477	131800	153000	
	Actual Collection	83324	135813	149300	134802 (Upto 31st Jan., 2013)
4	Union Central Excise*				
	BE	106477	132000	164116	194350
	RE	102000	137778	150696	
	Actual Collection	103621	138299	145617	138654 (Upto 31st Jan., 2013)
5	Service Tax				
	BE	65000	68000	82000	124000
	RE	58000	69400	95000	
	Actual Collection	58422	71016	97356	102322 (Upto 31st Jan., 2013)

P. - Provisional

B.E. - Budget Estimates

R.E.- Revised Estimates

*Central Excise Actual for 2012-13 is exclusive of cesses not administered by the Department of Revenue.

[*Translation*]

Medical Facilities for Rape Victims

72. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make separate treatment wards in all the district hospitals under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in the country in order to make available medical facilities to the rape victims on priority basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds provided by the Government for the purpose, State-wise; and

(d) the details of mechanism to monitor the money

to be spent on this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Under National Rural Health Mission there is no such proposal at present.

(c) and (d) Question does not arise.

[*English*]

Rehabilitation of Displaced Tribal Community

73. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether tribal communities have been displaced from their traditional habitats on a large scale in the country;

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

(c) the action being taken by the Union Government to stop this trend; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to rehabilitate these displaced tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) to (d) As per the information received from the Department of Land Resources, the nodal agency, information regarding the state-wise/project wise details about the displacement of tribals, compensation provided to them and the quantum of tribal land lying unutilized etc. is not maintained. However, the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007, which came into force on 31st October, 2007 covers affected families who are involuntarily displaced permanently due to any reason. The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 provides for the basic minimum requirements that all projects leading to involuntary displacement must address. The State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings or agencies, and other requiring bodies shall be at liberty to put in place greater benefit levels than those prescribed in the NRRP-2007.

A Bill related to Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement, 2011 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 7th September, 2011.

Penetration of Insurance Policies

74. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make a slew of changes in the Life Insurance Sector in near future to increase its penetration across the country and canalise huge funds into infrastructure sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) is likely to come out with a new policy giving automatic clearance to standard life insurance products and relax investment guidelines to encourage the flow of funds into the infrastructure sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Insurance companies, both life and non-life sector have initiated number of steps to increase insurance penetration

across the country. These include, inter alia, opening of offices in hitherto un-covered towns, and introduction of new products.

For the purpose of canalising funds into infrastructure sector, the IRDA has amended its Investment Regulations recently.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam, IRDA has constituted Working Groups in consultation with the Life Insurance Council to set out parameters and framework within which standard life insurance products can be automatically cleared. With regard to the relaxation of Investment Guidelines, the IRDA has amended its Investment Regulations. Salient features of these regulations are detailed below:

- I. Permitted investments in the category of 'other than approved investments' to qualify for the investments mandatory requirement of investing in 15% of Life Fund in 'Housing and Infrastructure' category.
- II. Investments in "Infrastructure Debt Funds" backed by Central Govt, as approved by the Authority shall be reckoned for investments in Infrastructure.
- III. Reduced the mandated outstanding tenure of infrastructure bonds from 10 years to 5 years.
- IV. The exposure of any insurer to an infrastructure company has been increased to 20% as against the single Investee Company exposure norms of 10%. The limit can further be increased by another 5% in case of Debt with the prior approval of the Board.
- V. Permitted investments in infrastructure SPVs to the extent of 20% of the project cost subject to appropriate guarantees by the parent company(ies) and meeting the specified eligibility criteria.
- VI. Investments in Infrastructure are excluded from the applicability of industry sector exposure norms.

[Translation]

LPG Cylinders

75. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI:

Will the Minister OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL

GAS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of reduction in number of subsidized LPG cylinders to consumers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total amount so far saved by the Government along with the profits earned by various companies thereafter company-wise;

(c) the percentage fall in sale of LPG cylinders during the year 2012-13 along with the estimated subsidy saving projected by the government for the current and next financial year;

(d) whether the cap of LPG cylinders has helped the Government to cut diversion of subsidized cylinders and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the gas supplying companies are unable to meet the demand of LPG cylinders even at market price; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor and the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have estimated (based on previous year consumption data) that 90% of cylinders will be sold at subsidized rates and annually only 10% of cylinders will be sold at market prices at current cap level of 9. This translates to saving fiscal subsidy and under recoveries on around 0.92 crore cylinders @ Rs.503.58/cylinder.

(c) and (d) The cap was implemented w.e.f. 14.09.2012. During the period Sep'12-Jan'13, OMCs registered a growth of -1.8% as compared to a growth of 6.9%, during Sep'11-Jan'12 in domestic LPG. On the other hand they have registered a growth of 12.5% during Sep-Jan'13 against 5.4% growth in corresponding period of previous year i.e. Sep-Jan'12 in sales of industrial LPG (NDNE).

(e) and (f) OMCs have reported that they are meeting the genuine demand of the customers registered with them. However, if backlog gets generated due to uncontrollable/unavoidable reasons, the same is tided over by augmenting supplies to the affected markets by

operating the bottling plants on Sundays/holidays.

[English]

Exploration of Crude Oil

76. SHRI RAMEN DEKA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of exploration of crude oil in Assam during the last three years;

(b) the details of royalty paid to Assam against oil during the said period;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the royalty; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The exploration efforts made by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) and Oil India Ltd. (OIL) in terms of 2D Seismic, 3D Seismic and exploratory Drilling in the state of Assam during the last three year from 2009-10 to 2011-12 is as under:

	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	ONGC	OIL	ONGC	OIL	ONGC	OIL
2D Seismic data in Ground Line Kilometer (GLKM)	NIL	487	NIL	505	121	524
				.89	.15	.01
3D Seismic data in Square Kilometer (SQKM)	322	587	162	354	218	267
	.39		.41	.97	.07	.70
Exploratory well drilled	23	13	15	09	18	14

In addition, Private/Joint venture (Pvt/JVs) companies has carried out 920 Line Kilometer (LKM) of 2D Seismic, 1351 SQKM of 3D Seismic and drilled 11 exploratory wells during last 3 years from 2009-10 to 2011-12.

(b) The Royalty paid by ONGC, OIL and Pvt/Jvs company under the PSC regime during the last three years from 2009-10 to 2011-12 is as under:

(In Rupees Crore)

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
ONGC	392	388	540
OIL	1,039.88	1,047.02	1,218.82
Pvt/JVs	6.53	6.13	#

Not available as production ceased.

(c) and (d) Currently there is no proposal for increase of Royalty.

Shome Committee Report

77. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shome Committee on General Anti-Avoidance Rule (GAAR) and retro-tax laws has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if yes, the present status of implementation of its recommendations;

(c) whether the Government is considering to abolish capital gains tax altogether;

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

(e) the estimated revenue loss due to the abolition of capital gains tax?

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

(b) The Government has considered the recommendations of the Committee on GAAR. Major recommendations of the Committee have been accepted by the Government with some modification. The implementation would be done through required legislative changes in due course.

The recommendations of the Committee on retro-tax laws are under examination by the Central Government.

(c) For the year 2013-14 the Budgetary exercise is under progress. Government's response in this regard shall be reflected in the form of Finance Bill, 2013.

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

Diversion of Funds under CSS

78. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the funds given to States under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) run by the Panchayats are being delayed or diverted;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj implements Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY) which has two components namely Training and Infrastructure. The Training is conducted by the State Government Agencies like State Institutes of Rural Development. Under the scheme of e-Panchayats, money is released to the States for e-enablement of the PRIs. The scheme of Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) is released in the form of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) which provides for assistance for Capacity Building of Panchayat Elected Representatives and for infrastructure development. Under all these schemes, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj sanctions and releases the funds to States under specified guidelines which include timely release of funds and utilization of funds for the purpose for which it is released.

(b) and (c) If any information is received in the Ministry on delay or diversion of allocated funds, the matter is taken up with the concerned States for appropriate action in the matter.

Use of Chemicals for Ripening of Fruits and Vegetables

79. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

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

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

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

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) There have been reports in the Media that some hazardous chemicals are being used for early ripening and to increase the size of fruits and vegetables and milk production. However, no scientific validated information is available for the same. Clause 2.3.5 of The Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sales) Regulations, 2011, prohibits sale of fruits which have been artificially ripened by use of acetylene gas commonly known as carbide gas produced from Calcium Carbide. There is no provision of use of ripening hormones under the Food Safety and Standards Act/Rules/Regulations.

However, the Ministry of Agriculture has recommended the use of ethylene gas in low concentration exogenously to trigger ripening of fruits. The details of cases, persons booked/convicted are not maintained centrally. As per information provided by some of the States, details of cases detected and action taken during 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 are enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) Following the reports of use of the artificial coloring/ripening agents in vegetables/fruits, a Joint Committee for Research on Food Safety, was formulated in August, 2010 under Co-Chairmanship of the Director

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

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

Statement

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

1	2	3		
	Year	Destroyed carbide	Destroyed stock of Fruits	Approx cost in Rupees
	2009	100 kg.	22 tones mango & banana	4.25 Lakh
	2010	136 kg.	1675 kg.	0.53 lakh
	2011	242 kg.	13632 kg. mango & banana	4.72 lakh
	Jan -2012 up to Dec-2012	1531 kg.	16372 kg. mango & banana	4.54 lakh
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	No such case has been reported in the State of J&K		
6.	Maharashtra	In last three years 353 samples of fruits and vegetables for the detection of calcium carbide were tested, out of which 54 samples were detected positive. Out of 54, 43 prosecutions were filed in different courts.		
7.	Meghalaya	No such case has been detected in Meghalaya.		
8.	Puducherry	No such case has been detected in Puducherry.		
9.	Punjab	A complaint regarding open and unhindered sale of Oxytocin injection in the open market used by farmers and others was received in the Office of State Drugs Controller, Punjab through the Punjab State Human Right Commission		
10.	Tamil Madu	The following quantity of fruits ripened by using chemicals were found out and destroyed.		
	Year	Quantity		
	2010	-	26 Ton	
	2011	-	3 Ton	
	2012	-	10 Ton	
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Details of samples tested and action during 2009 to 30.11.2012:		
	Item	Sample tested	Result	Action taken
	Fruits	523	49 samples were not found to be conforming to the	48 persons were arrested and 2 were

1	2	3
		prescribed standards, and in 46 cases, fruits were found to be ripened by using chemicals.
	Vegetables 687	4 samples were not found to be conforming to the prescribed standards, and in 2 cases, traces of harmful chemicals were found.
	Milk 7889	3448 samples were not found to be conforming to the prescribed standards, and in 45 cases, traces of harmful chemicals were found.
		penalised with imprisonment
		7 persons were arrested in 2 cases of traces of harmful chemical in vegetables.
		126 persons were arrested and 183 persons were penalised with imprisonment and fine amounting to Rs. 54.12 lakh.
12. Bihar	No such case has been reported in Bihar.	

[*Translation*]

LPG Connections

80. DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) the number of LPG consumers at present along with the number of connections estimated to be provided during the year 2013-14, company and State/UT-wise;

(b) the total number of consumers who have submitted the Know Your Customer (KYC) form along with the total number of LPG connections disconnected so far due to non-submission of KYC form, company and State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding harassment of consumers in this regard by LPG distributors; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The number of LPG consumers as on 01.01.2013 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The total number of LPG connections released so far during the period from April, 2012 to January, 2013 is 90.97 Lakh.

(b) The number of consumers who have submitted the Know Your Customer (KYC) form is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

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 *Suo moto* disconnected any connections so far due to non submission of KYC form.

(c) and (d) Procedural difficulties as and when faced by the customers are addressed on priority. No complaints of harassment have been established during KYC drive. Constant efforts are also being made to communicate various provisions to the public at large, through web site, press release, advertisements etc.

Statement-I*Domestic LPG Customer Population (in Lacs) as on 01.01.2013*

State/UT	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL	IND. Total
1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	2.55	0.5	0.82	3.87
Delhi	33.58	11.09	7.18	51.85
Haryana	20.83	13.82	9.05	43.70
Himachal Pradesh	13.54	1.06	1.86	16.46
Jammu and Kashmir	4.92	1.6	11.17	17.69
Punjab	34.38	14.17	11.92	60.47
Rajasthan	30.85	18.36	18.87	68.08
Uttar Pradesh	94.04	38.22	23.85	156.11
Uttaranchal	17.16	2.84	1.42	21.42
Total North	251.85	101.66	86.14	439.65
Andaman and Nicobar	0.66	0	0	0.66
Arunachal Pradesh	1.96	0.02	0	1.98
Assam	24.01	1.58	0.66	26.25
Bihar	25.71	8.61	8.2	42.52
Jharkhand	10.33	2.04	3.08	15.45
Manipur	3.09	0	0	3.09
Meghalaya	1.67	0.03	0	1.70
Mizoram	2.62	0	0	2.62
Nagaland	2.01	0.01	0	2.02
Odisha	7.95	4.6	9.12	21.67
Sikkim	1.68	0	0	1.68
Tripura	3.59	0	0	3.59
West Bengal	48.34	12.49	17.07	77.90
Total East	133.62	29.38	38.13	201.13
Chhattisgarh	7.44	2.1	4.83	14.37
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0.58	0.58
Daman and Diu	0	0.21	0.37	0.58

1	2	3	4	5
Goa	12	1.71	3.15	4.98
Gujarat	38.38	16.79	15.22	70.39
Madhya Pradesh	29.57	12.39	16.88	58.84
Maharashtra	21.32	80.96	79.04	181.32
Total West	96.83	114.16	120.07	331.06
Andhra Pradesh	57.23	33.51	70.97	161.71
Karnataka	36.72	20.47	28.16	85.35
Kerala	38.17	22.14	12.29	72.60
Lakshadweep	0.02	0	0	0.02
Pondicherry	1.22	0.89	1.27	3.38
Tamilnadu	91.19	37.64	21.59	150.42
Total South	224.55	114.65	134.28	473.48
All India	706.85	359.85	378.62	1445.32

Statement-II

State/company-wise number of consumers submitted the Know Your Customer (KYC) as on 01.02.2013

Sl. No.	State/UTs	IOC	BPCL	HPCL	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Chandigarh	33665	4336	1075	39076
2.	Delhi	352337	82233	26114	460684
3.	Haryana	431742	161504	36541	629787
4.	Himachal Pradesh	353138	28143	5377	386658
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	152463	29078	29094	210635
6.	Punjab	274346	132644	53685	460675
7.	Rajasthan	728686	155303	67247	951236
8.	Uttar Pradesh	1783894	591972	282471	2658337
9.	Uttaranchal	485919	40583	21875	548377
10.	Andaman	30257	0	0	30257
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	102000	432	0	102432
12.	Assam	986270	82632	23808	1092710

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Bihar	366167	94637	48442	509246
14.	Jharkhand	185495	43948	46691	276134
15.	Manipur	214717	0	0	214717
16.	Meghalaya	72000	1349	0	73349
17.	Mizoram	146700	0	0	146700
18.	Nagaland	123000	626	0	123626
19.	Odisha	138925	68975	135767	343667
20.	Sikkim	52549	0	0	52549
21.	Tripura	85472	0	0	85472
22.	West Bengal	1042741	346563	124740	1514044
23.	Chhattisgarh	77684	25323	21804	124811
24.	Daman and Diu	0	1354	691	2045
25.	Goa	2773	18715	25456	46944
26.	Gujarat	465668	251474	59690	776832
27.	Madhya Pradesh	499265	283400	75745	858410
28.	Maharashtra	317965	1605867	638942	2562774
29.	Andhra Pradesh	824852	250458	195745	1271055
30.	Karnataka	318601	182898	35652	537151
31.	Kerala	257582	116412	7453	381447
32.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
33.	Puducherry	6725	12929	3117	22771
34.	Tamil Nadu	228130	175008	43890	447028
Total		11141728	4788796	2011112	17941636

NABARD Loan under KCC

81. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of loan sanctioned under Kisan Credit Cards by Gramin Banks under National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Gramin Bank wise;

(b) the total amount of NPAS declared under Kisan Credit Card (KCC) during the last three years by Gramin Banks, year-wise and bank-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against defaulters and to recover NPAs of the Gramin Banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) State-wise data on KCCs issued and amount sanctioned by Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) as on 31st March, 2012 is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The State-wise number of operative KCC accounts and amount outstanding as on 31st October, 2012 is given in the enclosed Statement-II. NABARD does not centrally maintain bank-wise data on

number of Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) issued and amount sanctioned.

(b) and (c) NABARD does not maintain data on NPAs declared under KCCs. However, the ratio of NPAs to the credit outstanding of agriculture sector were 2.42% in

2009-10, 3.45% in 2010-11 and 4.79% in 2011-12 for public sector banks. In respect of the recovery of NPAs, banks follow-up the NPA accounts at various levels and take appropriate action to recover their dues in accordance with their Board approved recovery policies.

Statement-I

Statement of KCC - Progress as on 31 March 2012 (Cumulative by RRBs) since inception

(Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Regional Rural Banks		
		Cards issued	Amt. sanctd.	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	5	2496439	567513
2	Assam	2	276559	90832
3	Arunachal Praesh	1	3368	480
4	Bihar	4	1576268	678796
5	Gujarat	3	296685	294511
6	Goa \$			
7	Haryana	2	455322	447490
8	Himachal Pradesh	2	86379	58309
9	Jammu and Kashmir	2	42267	27932
10	Karnataka	6	1504119	773250
11	Kerala	2	544347	239883
12	Madhya Pradesh	8	729673	456420
13	Maharashtra	3	384068	145418
14	Meghalaya	1	24270	4396
15	Mizoram	1	10018	6032
16	Manipur	1	2082	284
17	Nagaland	1	1841	394
18	Odisha	5	865067	188455
19	Punjab	3	187976	301871
20	Rajasthan	6	672433	794791

1	2	3	4	5
21	Sikkim \$			
22	Tamil Nadu	2	386378	97890
23	Tripura	1	109090	16707
24	Uttar Pradesh	10	4805204	1972317
25	West Bengal	3	734466	309822
26	A and N Island \$			
27	Chandigarh \$			
28	Daman and Diu \$			
29	New Delhi \$			
30	D and N Haveli \$			
31	Lakshadweep \$			
32	Puducherry	1	133	38
33	Jharkhand	2	606583	71125
34	Chhattisgarh	3	427263	118388
35	Uttarakhand	2	62838	31317
Total		82	17191036	7694661

Note: \$ No. of banks implementing the Scheme as on 31 March 2012. Post amalgamation, the number of RRBs has further reduced to 66, updated KCC position whereof is not readily available with NABARD.

Statement-II

State-wise Operative/Live KCCs by RRBs - Progress as on 31 October 2012 (Cumulative)

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Regional Rural Banks	
		Cards issued	Amt. outstanding
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	1512727	6269.39
2	Assam	274086	901.70
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2958	5.41
4	Bihar	1111659	3476.83
5	Gujarat	234143	1683.99
6	Goa \$	0	0

1	2	3	4
7	Haryana	189395	2655.35
8	Himachal Pradesh	32077	149.20
9	Jammu and Kashmir	13946	93.89
10	Karnataka	616614	3648.78
11	Kerala	148911	802.75
12	Madhya Pradesh	469201	3750.50
13	Maharashtra	322340	1463.28
14	Meghalaya	10422	33.37
15	Mizoram	3993	18.03
16	Manipur	2213	3.57
17	Nagaland	860	1.46
18	Odisha	409330	788.07
19	Punjab	92010	1757.17
20	Rajasthan	472900	5888.07
21	Sikkim \$	0	0
22	Tamil Nadu	216947	484.58
23	Tripura	54172	75.00
24	Uttar Pradesh	2744091	11788.2
25	West Bengal	466892	1301.00
26	A and N Island \$	0	0
27	Chandigarh \$		0
28	Daman and Diu \$		0
29	New Delhi \$	0	0
30	D and N Haveli \$		0
31	Lakshadweep \$		0
32	Puducherry	1234	6.01
33	Jharkhand	330460	444.11
34	Chhattisgarh	222934	665.50
35	Uttarakhand	43068	214.31
Total		9999583	48369.52

\$ No RRB in these States/UTs.

**Occupational Diseases among
Mining Workers**

82. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI RATAN SINGH:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

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

(a) whether there is significant prevalence of silicosis and other occupational diseases among the mining workers including those working in dolomite mines across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor indicating the number of workers reportedly affected from these diseases in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether any study has been conducted in this regard;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government for the treatment and healthcare of mining workers?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has informed that Silicosis is a notifiable disease under the Factories Act. During the past few years, National Institute of Occupational Health (NIOH), Ahmedabad has carried out studies on silicosis in different industries where the exposure to free silica dust can occur. These industries/processes included slate pencils cutting units of Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh, agate grinding units of Khambhat, Gujarat; Ceramic and Pottery units of Thangadh, Gujarat. In addition, ICMR's Desert Medicine Research Centre at Jodhpur has also carried out a study among stone quarry workers in 2000. The prevalence of silicosis in the industries where NIOH has carried out studies is given in the enclosed Statement.

Ministry of Labour & Employment has given details of number of workers affected due to occupational diseases reported from coal mines and from non-coal mines to DGMS during 2001-2012 which are given in the enclosed Statement-II & III. It has been further informed that no cases of silicosis from dolomite mines have been reported to the Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS).

DGMS has not conducted any study in this regard.

(e) Ministry of Labour & Employment has informed that adequate provisions for safety and health of persons employed in mines are made in the Mines Act, 1952, Mines Rules, 1955, Coal Mines Regulations, 1957, Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1961 and Oil Mines Regulations, 1984.

The Mines management is required to comply within such provisions in their mines.

The compliance of such provisions are checked during the course of inspections and enquiries by officers of DGMS and suitable measures such as notices, prohibitory orders are issued to ensure compliance.

Statement-I

*Prevalence of Silicosis in the industries where
NIOH has carried out studies*

Industry	Year	Prevalence of silicosis (%)
Slate pencils cutting	1981	54.7
Stone quarry	1986	22.4
Agate grinding	1987	29.1
Ceramic and pottery	1995	15.1
Agate grinding	2001	44.1
Stone crushing	2002	44.9
Slate pencils	2005	46.9

Statement-II

Number of workers affected due to occupational diseases reported from Coal Mines to DGMS during 2001-2012 (upto December)

Year	State	Coal Workers' pneumoconiosis	Carcinoma of Lung	Carcinoma of Stomach
2001	Andhra pradesh	0	0	1
2002	Jharkhand	1	0	0
	Odisha	1	0	0
	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	1
2003	Jharkhand	2	0	0
	Odisha	1	0	0
	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	0
2004	Jharkhand	29	0	0
	Odisha	1	0	0
2005	Jharkhand	8	0	0
	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	1
2006	Jharkhand	3	0	0
	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	0
2007	Jharkhand	5	0	0
	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	0
	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	2
2008	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	1
2009	Andhra Pradesh	0	2	1
2010	Odisha	1	0	0
	Andhra Pradesh	0	1	0
2011	Andhra Pradesh	0	1	0
	Jharkhand	1	0	0
	Odisha	4	0	0
2012	Andhra Pradesh	0	3	1
	Chhattisgarh	1	0	0
	Odisha	1	0	0
	Tamil Nadu	3	0	0

Statement-III

Number of workers affected due to occupational diseases reported from Non-Coal Mines to DGMS during 2011-2012 (upto December)

Year	State	Silicosis				Noise Induced Hearing Loss
		Zinc Mine	Gold Mine	Iron Ore Mine	Uranium Mine	Manganese Mine
2001	Karnataka	0	0	1	0	0
2002	Jharkhand	0	0	0	4	0
	Rajasthan	1	0	0	0	0
2003	Jharkhand	0	0	0	5	0
2004	Jharkhand	0	0	0	9	0
2005	Rajasthan	30	0	0	0	0
	Karnataka	0	3	0	0	0
2006	-	0	0	0	0	0
2007	-	0	0	0	0	0
2008	Karnataka	0	3	0	0	0
2009	-	0	0	0	0	0
2010	-	0	0	0	0	0
2011	Orissa	0	0	1	0	0
2012	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	2

Infusion of Capital into Banks

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

(a) whether the Government has approved capital infusion of Rs. 15,000 crore for public sector banks to help them enhance their capital base and increase lending capacity;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the non-equity and equity capital share thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the manner in which the Government proposes to retain its stake in PSBs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Government has approved capital infusion of Rs. 12,517

crore during 2012-13 in Public Sector Banks (PSBs) through preferential allotment of equity shares in its favour which will raise shareholding of Government in PSBs.

Biogas-Fertiliser Plants

84. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to promote the Biogas-Fertiliser Plants (BGFP) for generation of clean energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the salient features and the mode of central financial assistance for the scheme;

(c) the guidelines being followed by the Government to select the beneficiaries of the BGFP Schemes;

(d) whether the Government maintains any record regarding the sanctioned projects of BGFP;

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

(f) the details of proposal received, sanctioned and pending regarding BGFP Scheme, State-wise including Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) There is no scheme for promotion of biogas fertilizer plants (BGFPs), however, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has taken up a few demonstration BGFPs for biogas generation, purification and bottling besides production of bio-fertiliser.

(b) The Ministry has sanctioned Central Financial Assistance (CFA) of upto 50% of the project cost (excluding

cost of land) for the demonstration projects being set up through entrepreneurs. The CFA is provided upon successful commissioning of projects and fulfillment of the prescribed terms and conditions.

(c) The demonstration projects have been sanctioned on the basis of technical and financial scrutiny of the proposals received in response to an invitation for 'expression of interest' issued through Newspapers and MNRE's website.

(d) The records of all the sanctioned projects are maintained in the Ministry.

(e) The State-wise and year-wise details of the BGFPs, which have been commissioned and are under installation, are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(f) The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of Biogas Fertiliser Plants commissioned and under installation

Sl. No.	State	Name of the project / organization	Capacity of the plant (m ³ /day)	Year of Sanction	Total CFA Sanctioned (Rs. in Lakh)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Brahma Enterprises, Rangareddy	1000	2011-12	72.50	Under installation
2.	Chhattisgarh	R.G. Organics, Raipur	1000	2009-10	74.61	Under installation
3.	Gujarat	Enhanced Energy Inc., Vadodara	1000	2011-12	72.50	Under installation
4.	Haryana	Option Energy Pvt. Ltd. Hissar	1000	2010-11	100.88	Commissioned
5.	-do-	Shashi Energies, Dist-Fatehabad	600	2010-11	47.50	Commissioned
6.	-do-	21st Century Enviro Engineers Pvt. Ltd., Sirsa	4216	2011-12	204.6	Under installation
7.	-do-	Amit & Sumit Dairy Farm, Jhajjar	700	2011-12	52.25	Under installation
8.	Karnataka	Maltose Agri Products Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore	1000	2010-11	73.00	Commissioned
9.	Maharashtra	Ashok Biogreen Pvt. Ltd., Vill-Talwade, Dist.-Nashik	500	2009-10	55.00	Commissioned
10.	-do-	M/s Spectrum Renewable Energy Pvt. Ltd., Warnanagar, Kolhapur	8000	2011-12	363.40	Commissioned
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Ashoka Biogreen Pvt. Ltd., Indore	4500	2011-12	239.00	Under installation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Punjab	Anand Energy, Abohar	600	2009-10	50.05	Commissioned
13.	-do-	SASK Energy, Muksar	1000	2010-11	79.75	Commissioned
14.	-do-	Sanjh Deep Gas Energy, Bhatinda	5000	2011-12	265.00	Under installation
15.	Rajasthan	Singla Bio-Energy, Sri Ganganagar	1000	2010-11	79.75	Under installation

Statement-II

State-wise details of proposals for BGFPs received, sanctioned and pending

Sl. No.	State	Status of Proposal			
		Received	Sanctioned	Pending	Cancelled due to non-execution/ commissioning of the project
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	1	-	-
2.	Bihar	1	1	-	1
3.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	-	-
4.	Delhi	1	-	-	-
5.	Gujarat	3	3	-	2
6.	Haryana	6	5	-	1
7.	Karnataka	2	2	-	1
8.	Maharashtra	7	6	-	4
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2	1	-	-
10.	Punjab	5	4	-	1
11.	Rajasthan	1	1	-	-
12.	Tamilnadu	3	-	-	-
13.	Uttar Pradesh	3	1	-	1
Total		38	26	0	11

[Translation]

Production Sharing Contracts under NELP

85. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Production Sharing Contracts

(PSC) signed with various companies regarding exploration of oil and gas prior to the year 2004-05 under the New Exploration and Licensing Policy (NELP); and

(b) the expenditure and production estimated from such oil and gas exploration blocks at the time of signing of the PSCs along with the present status of production and expenditure incurred therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Under the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP), the Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) were signed for 90 exploration blocks awarded under first four rounds of NELP bidding (NELP-I to NELP-IV), held prior to the year 2004-05. The company-wise details (as Operators) of the awarded blocks are as under:

Operator	Blocks awarded
Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	47
Oil India Ltd.	6
Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	3
Reliance Industries Ltd.	26
Hindustan Oil Exploration Company Ltd.	1
Jubilant Oil & Gas Private Ltd.	3
Cairn Energy India Pty Ltd.	2
NIKO Resources Ltd.	1
OAO Gazprom	1
Grand Total	90

(b) The Contractor(s), at the time of bidding, submit the Minimum Work Programme (MWP) in the blocks and estimated exploration investments required to carry out the MWP. However, no estimate for development investment and production profile is made at the time since the same depends on the success of the exploration activities to be carried out after the award of the blocks and resultant commercial oil/gas discoveries, if any.

So far, the investment made by the Contractor(s) for exploration and development activities in the above 90 blocks is to the tune of US\$ 17.4 Billion (comprising of US\$ 9.3 Billion for exploration and US\$ 8.1 for development) as against the committed exploration investment of US\$ 3.9 Billion at the time of bidding.

The commercial oil/gas has already commenced from 6 discoveries. During the current year (2012-13 till January, 2013), the average oil/condensate and gas production from these discoveries were 10,400 BOPD and 27.7 MMSCMD respectively.

(BOPD- Barrels of Oil Per Day, MMSCMD - Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter Per Day)

[*English*]

Extinction of Primitive Tribes

86. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of primitive tribes in the country are on the verge of extinction;

(b) if so, the names thereof and their population, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to protect the identity and culture of such tribes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) There are 5 tribes in Andaman & Nicobar Islands namely Great Andamanese, Onge, Sentinelese, Shorn Pen and Jarawa whose populations are less than 500.

(b) Name of PTG Population (2001 Census)

Sentinelese	39
Great Andamanese	43
Onge	96
Jarawa	240
Shorn Pen	398

(c) A Central Sector Scheme for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) covers 75 identified PTGs. The scheme is extremely flexible because it enables every State to focus on areas that they consider is relevant to their PTGs and their Socio-cultural environment including identities and culture. Funds are being made available to States as per the provisions of the scheme.

Blood Banks

87. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

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

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

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

(c) whether many blood banks in the country are reportedly being run without proper licenses;

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

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against such blood banks running without proper licenses?

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

(b) The blood banks are required to comply with the provisions under the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945 relating to requirements for the collection, storage,

processing and distribution of whole human blood and human blood components to ensure quality and safety.

(c) and (d) As per the information received from State/UT Drug Control Authorities, following three cases of blood banks operating without proper licenses were detected in Uttar Pradesh:

2009-2010: 01 (at Lucknow)

2010-2011: 01 (at Sonbhadra)

2011-2012: 01 (at Jaunpur)

(e) The Government of Uttar Pradesh has registered First Information Report against the persons involved in the running of these blood banks.

Statement

Number of Licensed Blood Banks in the Country up to Nov 2012

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	No of Govt. Blood banks	No. of Private Blood Banks	Total No. of Licensed Blood Banks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	1	3
2	Andhra Pradesh	55	231	286
3	Arunachal Pradesh	6	1	7
4	Assam	39	27	66
5	Bihar	38	29	67
6	Chandigarh	3	1	4
7	Chhattisgarh	20	25	45
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	Nil	1
9	Daman and Diu	1	Nil	1
10	Delhi	25	38	63
11	Goa	2	2	4
12	Gujarat	31	121	152
13	Haryana	21	44	65
14	Himachal Pradesh	19	1	20
15	Jammu and Kashmir	24	2	26
16	Jharkhand	25	20	45

1	2	3	4	5
17	Karnataka	39	131	170
18	Kerala	34	137	171
19	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil
20	Madhya Pradesh	51	81	132
21	Maharashtra	90	199	289
22	Manipur	3	1	4
23	Meghalaya	4	2	6
24	Mizoram	8	2	10
25	Nagaland	5	Nil	5
26	Odisha	67	16	83
27	Puducherry	3	10	13
28	Punjab	48	51	99
29	Rajasthan	48	40	88
30	Sikkim	3	Nil	3
31	Tamil Nadu	96	181	277
32	Tripura	7	Nil	7
33	Uttarakhand	13	10	23
34	Uttar Pradesh	76	125	201
35	West Bengal	74	35	109
Total		981	1564	2545

Shortage of Manpower in Anganwadi

88. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:
SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:

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

(a) the number of Anganwadi supervisors/workers/helpers in the country along with the details of honorarium paid to them, State-wise;

(b) whether there is acute shortage of Anganwadi supervisors/workers/helpers across the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has constituted any committee to review the various benefits being provided to them including revision of honorarium/minimum wages/regular Government service/pay-scale equal to primary teachers, insurance etc.; and

(e) if so, the details and outcome thereof and the action taken/being taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a): The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a centrally sponsored Scheme being implemented by the States/UTs. Against sanctioned number of Anganwadi Centres by Government of India, there are 18642 vacant positions of Supervisors, 107496 vacant positions of Anganwadi Workers and 94932 vacant

positions of Anganwadi Helpers across the country, as reported by States/UTs. A Statement-I indicating State-wise position in this regard is at enclosed.

Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers do not hold permanent post and are paid honoraria as decided by the Government from time to time. Presently, Government of India has approved honorarium to Anganwadi Workers ranging from Rs. 2938/- to Rs. 3063/- per month, depending on their educational qualifications and experience and Rs. 1500/- to Anganwadi Helpers and Workers of Mini-Anganwadi Centres, in the cost sharing ratio of 90:10 between the Centre and the States/UTs, across the country. Most of the States/UTs also provide additional honoraria to AWWs/AWHs from their own resources. As per information available from States/UTs, Statement-II indicating quantum of additional honorarium being paid by the States/UTs from their resources is enclosed.

In so far as the Supervisors are concerned, they are employees of the respective State Government/UT

Administration and born on the appropriate cadre/service of the State Government/UT Administration. They are paid salary as per the pay-scale prescribed for them by respective State/UT, for which expenditure is borne from the ICDS budget in the cost sharing ratio of 90:10 between the Centre and the States/UTs.

(b) and (c) Shortage and vacancies are due to non-operationalization of sanctioned Anganwadi Centres and also due to administrative, procedural and legal delays in filling-up of vacant posts by the State Governments/UT Administrations. Ministry of WCD has repeatedly impressed upon the State Governments/UT Administrations to take all required measures for early operationalisation of sanctioned AWCs/Mini-AWCs as well as filling up vacant positions for ensuring quality service delivery under ICDS Scheme.

(d) and (e) No, Madam, no such committee has been constituted presently by the Government.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	State/UT	Supervisors			Anganwadi workers			Anganwadi Helpers		
		Sanctioned by GOI	In-position	Vacancy against Sanctioned by GOI	Sanctioned by GOI	In-position	Vacancy against Sanctioned by GOI	Sanctioned by GOI	In-position	Vacancy against Sanctioned by GOI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3626	3132	494	91307	83237	8070	80481	74027	6454
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	273	258	15	6225	6028	197	6225	6028	197
3.	Assam	2492	1370	1122	62153	58118	4035	56728	55261	1467
4.	Bihar	3513	1720	1793	91968	81677	10291	86528	81022	5506
5.	Chhattisgarh	2446	1398	1048	64390	48501	15889	55709	41745	13964
6.	Goa	67	52	15	1262	1249	13	1262	1256	6
7.	Gujarat	2409	1952	457	52137	48251	3886	50552	46369	4183
8.	Haryana	1146	546	600	25962	24867	1095	25450	24267	1183
9.	Himachal Pradesh	814	344	470	18925	18162	763	18386	17873	513
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1174	873	301	28577	28483	94	28577	28483	94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	Jharkhand	1288	671	617	38432	36605	1827	35745	33927	1818
12.	Karnataka	2711	1984	727	64518	61719	2799	61187	56576	4611
13.	Kerala	1462	1150	312	33115	33064	51	32986	32945	41
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3229	3087	142	92230	89471	2759	78929	77063	1866
15.	Maharashtra	4227	3367	860	110486	102029	8457	97475	89802	7673
16.	Manipur	391	362	29	11510	10274	1236	9958	9497	461
17.	Meghalaya	192	188	4	5156	3913	1243	3922	3878	44
18.	Mizoram	102	87	15	1980	1970	10	1980	1970	10
19.	Nagaland	146	145	1	3515	3455	60	3455	3455	0
20.	Odisha	2881	2054	827	72873	66455	6418	62657	58137	4520
21.	Punjab	1152	638	514	26656	26397	259	25436	25067	369
22.	Rajasthan	2497	1544	953	61119	57625	3494	54915	51902	3013
23.	Sikkim	55	45	10	1233	127	1106	1233	1210	23
24.	Tamil Nadu	1830	1288	542	55542	48244	7298	50080	42614	7466
25.	Tripura	405	292	113	9911	9906	5	9911	9906	5
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7222	4046	3176	187517	178006	9511	165331	157756	7575
27.	Uttarakhand	755	366	389	23159	18117	5042	18039	13193	4846
28.	West Bengal	5059	2256	2803	117170	106329	10841	117170	100830	16340
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	31	22	9	720	699	21	689	680	9
30.	Chandigarh	20	10	10	500	420	80	500	420	80
31.	Delhi	432	184	248	11150	10525	625	11150	10568	582
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	8	3	267	246	21	233	220	13
33.	Daman and Diu	5	3	2	107	107	0	107	107	0
34.	Lakshadweep	4	2	2	107	107	0	96	96	0
35.	Puducherry	36	17	19	788	788	0	788	788	0
Total		54103	35461	18642	1372667	1265171	107496	1253870	1158938	94932

Statement-II*Monthly Additional Honorarium paid to AWWs/AWHs by States/UTs*

(in Rupees)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Additional Honorarium	
		AWW	AWH
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	700	450
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	500	250
4.	Bihar	Nil	Nil
5..	Chhattisgarh	500	250 (also for AWWs in Mini-AWCs)
6.	Goa	3000-4200 (based on qualification & exp.)	1700 -2300 (Based on qualification & experience)
7.	Gujarat	1000	500
8.	Haryana	1938-2063 (based on qualification & exp.)	1000
9.	Himachal Pradesh	300	200
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	562-637 (based on qualification & exp.)	340
11.	Jharkhand	700	350
12.	Karnataka	500	250
13.	Kerala	1000	1000
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1000	1000
15.	Maharashtra	800	400
16.	Manipur	100	50
17.	Meghalaya	50	Nil
18.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil
19.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil
20.	Odisha	500	250
21.	Punjab	800	400
22.	Rajasthan	300	150
23.	Sikkim	2250	1500
24.	Tamil Nadu	3957	2558

1	2	3	4
25.	Tripura	1681	1194
26.	Uttar Pradesh	200	100
27.	Uttarakhand	1500	750
28.	West Bengal	850	850
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1000	750
30.	Chandigarh	400	300
31.	Delhi	1000	500
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	500	300
33.	Daman and Diu	500	300
34.	Lakshadweep	800	500
35.	Puducherry	200-600	125-300
			AWW
		Issue of Ration Card	200
		Pulse Polio & Immun.	200
		PMGY	50
		Old Age Pension	600
		Physically Handicapped	350
			AWH
			125
			200
			50
			300
			150

**RBI Guidelines on Saving Fund
Account Holder**

89. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has laid down/issued any guidelines on restriction and number of cheques to be issued per month by saving fund holders;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether RBI has issued directions to bank for advising their saving fund account holders not to issue more than 10 cheques in a month or restrict transfer of funds to maximum of 10 persons; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and 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 issued a Master Circular dated 02.07.2012 on 'Customer Service in Banks' which,

inter-alia, provides that banks may issue cheque books with larger number of leaves (20 or 25) if a customer demands the same and also ensure that adequate stocks of such cheque books (20/25 leaves) are maintained with all the branches to meet the requirements of the customers.

[*Translation*]

Adventure Tourism

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for the diversification of tourism products and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the potential of adventure tourism in the country including camping spots;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the schemes/ programmes implemented for the purpose;

(d) the details of projects focusing on adventure tourism sanctioned alongwith the funds sanctioned and released thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(e) the completion status of the sanctioned projects along with utilisation of funds reported during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(f) the further steps taken by the Government to promote adventure tourism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) The Ministry of Tourism has taken the initiative of identifying, developing and promoting various niche products of the tourism to overcome the aspect of 'seasonality' and promote India as a 365 day destination, attract tourists with specific interests and to ensure repeat visits for the unique products in which India has competitive advantage. The niche products identified by the Ministry of Tourism for development and promotion inter alia, include Cruise, Adventure Medical, Wellness, Golf, Polo, Meetings, Incentives Conferences & Exhibitions (MICE), Eco-tourism and Film Tourism.

(b) and (c) Adventure Tourism is one of the emerging segments of tourism in India. The Ministry of Tourism

extends Central Financial Assistance to various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for the prioritized tourism development projects including the ones with focus on Adventure Tourism, on the basis of proposals received from them subject to adherence to scheme guidelines, availability of funds and inter-se-priority. The Ministry of Tourism has been also promoting Adventure Tourism through its domestic and international campaigns. However, no separate study has been commissioned to assess its potential.

(d) and (e) The details of projects sanctioned to various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations which primarily focus on development of Adventure Tourism during the last three years and current year up to 31st January, 2013 are given in the enclosed Statement along with the utilization of funds released and completion status.

(f) The steps taken by the Ministry of Tourism to promote Adventure Tourism, inter alia, include the issuance of Guidelines for Approval of Adventure Tour Operators, formulation of guidelines on Safety and Quality Norms on Adventure Tourism, Central Financial Assistance to various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for projects focusing on Adventure Tourism.

Statement

Details for Central Financial Assistance given to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations during the last three Years and Current Year (Upto 31st January, 2013) for tourism projects focusing on Adventure Tourism

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Year	Name of Project	Amount sanctioned	Amount Released	Utilisation Certificate Received	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh						
1	2009-10	Development of Adventure Tourism camping Destination site at Jotte Poma River	387.05	387.05	387.05	Completed
2	2009-10	National Rafting Championship at Siang River	10.00	8.00	8.00	Completed
3	2011-12	Construction of White Water Rafting River Front Development at Tai, West Siang Distt. (Tribal Area)	475.55	380.44	0.00	Ongoing
Assam						
4	2010-11	Destination of Haflong, NC Hills along with Heliport in	475.79	321.97	0.00	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Assam (Procuring Trekking Equipments- 2.94 lakhs)				
	Delhi					
5	2010-11	Development of Soft Adventure Park at Sanjay Lake, Mayur Vihar, Delhi	451.82	361.46	0.00	On going
	Haryana					
6	2009-10	Development of Camping Site at Surajkund	361.24	289.00	289.00	Completed
7	2009-10	Development of Camping Site at Dundehera (Gurgaon)	320.63	256.50	256.50	
	Himachal Pradesh					
8	2010-11	Mountain Biking Event - 2010 in Himachal Pradesh	5.00	5.00	5.00	Completed
9	2010-11	Paragliding Pre-world Cup 2010 in Himachal Pradesh	10.00	10.00	10.00	Completed
10	2011-12	Celebration of International Rafting Championship at River Sutuj Valley March 2012 in Himachal Pradesh	10.00	10.00	10.00	Completed
11	2011-12	Celebration of Mountain Biking event, Shimla September-Oct. 2011 in Himachal Pradesh	10.00	10.00	10.00	Completed
12	2012-13	Organizing Paragliding Event 2012 in Distt. Kangra, Himachal Pradesh	10.00	10.00	0.00	Completed
13	2012-13	Organizing mountain Biking Event, 2012 in Distt. Shimla, Himachal Pradesh	10.00	10.00	0.00	Completed
	Jharkhand					
14	2010-11	Adventure sports events during 12-26 February, 2011 at Ranchi/Dhanbad/Jamshed pur in Jharkhand	25.00	25.00	0.00	Ongoing
	Manipur					
15	2010-11	Celebration of Youth Adventure Tourism	5.02	5.02	5.02	Completed
	Nagaland					
16	2009-10	Tourist Destination at Kigwema - MT. Suro Eco-Adventure	383.06	383.06	383.06	Completed
17	2010-11	Integrated Tourist Eco-Adventure & Cultural Circuit- Changtongya-Mingkong-Noksen-Tobu-Shatuya	784.70	627.76	627.76	Completed
18	2010-11	Integrated Tourist Destination Eco-Adventure Culture Hub Chizami in Nagaland	500.00	400.00	400.00	Completed
19	2010-11	Integrated Tourist Destination Eco-Adventure & Cultural Hub at Akito in Nagaland	434.70	347.76	347.76	Completed
	Sikkim					
20	2009-10	Development of Camping sites and trekking routes along the Singhalia Trekking trail and West Sikkim	490.54	392.43	257.09	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21	2010-11	Development of Integrated Adventure Tourism Infrastructure in and around ThamiDara in East Sikkim	398.01	318.40	129.50	Ongoing
22	2010-11	Celebration of 'Youth Adventure Festival' in Yangang South Distt.	25.00	25.00	25.00	Completed
Uttarakhand						
23	2010-11	Purchase of Adventure Sports equipment for development of Adventure Tourism.	250.00	200.00	200.00	Completed
24	2011-12	Organizing 8th International Rafting Championship form 20-22th May, 2011 at River Tons near Mori in the Dun Valley in Uttarakhand	6.78	6.78	6.78281	Completed
25	2011-12	Celebration of Ice skating carnival during 15th July to 14th August 2011 at Dehradun	25.00	25.00	0.00	Completed
26	2012-13	Celebration of Ice-Skating-Skiing Carnival & Adventure Festival, Dehradun	20.00	20.00	0.00	Completed
27	2012-13	Celebration of Tehri Water Sports in Uttarakhand	10.00	10.00	0.00	Completed
28	2012-13	Development of Water Adventure Centre, District in Uttarakhand	497.47	397.97	0.00	Ongoing
West Bengal						
29	2010-11	Destination Tourism Buxaduar in West Bengal (Upgradation of trekking route from Santrabari to Buxa Fort- Rs. 174.00 lakh and trekkers hut and cafeteria at Buxaduar Rs. 100.00 lakh)	394.00	315.20	0.00	Ongoing

New CGHS Plastic Cards

91. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:

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

(a) whether several working and retired beneficiaries covered under Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) are being deprived of CGHS facilities and new plastic cards are not being issued to them after they moved to other towns of National Capital Region;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government to provide CGHS facilities and new plastic cards to the said beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) As per the records no such complaints have been received.

Moreover, preparation and issuance of plastic cards is a continuous process and the cards are prepared and issued as and when beneficiaries apply for the same. However, CGHS facilities including medicines are provided on the basis of old CGHS cards also, if plastic cards are yet to be issued to beneficiaries.

[English]

Credit Rating Downgrade

92. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a credit rating agency has recently warned the Government about a credit rating downgrade

in the near future despite the new wave of economic reforms unleashed by the Government;

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

(c) whether the various reform measures announced by the Government is likely to help in reducing fiscal deficit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which they will prove helpful in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) India's sovereign debt is usually rated by six major Sovereign Credit Rating Agencies (SCRAs) viz. Moody's Investor Services, Standard and Poor's (S&P), Dominion Bond Rating Service (DBRS), Fitch Ratings, Japanese Credit Rating Agency (JCRA) and Rating and Investment Information (R&I).

During the current calendar year, no rating report or credit opinion has been received from the above mentioned SCRAs issuing a warning to the Government about a credit rating downgrade in the near future.

On the other hand, on 17th January 2013, Moody's Investor Services issued a credit opinion reaffirming India's rating at Baa3 (investment grade) with stable outlook. They *inter-alia* recognised India's credit strengths such as diversified economic structure, strong actual and potential growth, a high domestic savings rate and an adequate international reserves position.

Further, on 4th February 2013, Fitch Ratings released a report titled "India Commitments Encouraging, Delivery, Growth Still Key" mentioning, *inter-alia*, that "Public commitments and policy announcements by the Indian government so far in 2013 are encouraging signals that the authorities want to maintain the momentum towards fiscal consolidation and structural reform generated since last summer".

Government has noted the views expressed by SCRAs in these reports.

(c) and (d) In the current financial year, Government has taken a number of reform measures with a view to, *inter-alia*, reducing the fiscal deficit. These include imposition of economy measures like rationalization of expenditure and optimization of available resources with a view to improving the macroeconomic environment. The economy measures also include a 10% mandatory cut on Non Plan expenditure in the current financial year, ban on

holding of meetings and conferences at five star hotels, ban on creation of Plan and Non Plan posts, restrictions on foreign travel, restrictions on re-appropriation of funds, observance of discipline in fiscal transfers to States, Public Sector Undertakings, Autonomous Bodies etc.

Government has also introduced a 'Medium-term Expenditure Framework' (MTEF), setting forth a three year rolling target for expenditure indicators. MTEF would encourage efficiencies in expenditure management.

Government will also endeavor to better target and reduce wastage in the expenditure on Central subsidies.

The measures mentioned above are expected to assist in the achievement of the target of fiscal consolidation adopted by the Government for the 12th Plan. These targets are shown below:

Year	Fiscal Deficit (As % of GDP)
2012-13	5.3
2013-14	4.8
2014-15	4.2
2015-16	3.6
2016-17	3.0

Involvement of Celebrities in Tourism Promotion

93. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken note that State Governments are roping in various celebrities as brand ambassadors at huge amounts for promotion of tourism;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government plans to issue guidelines to check such expenditure and spend this money for the welfare and providing better facilities for tourists;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the other measures proposed to be taken to put a check on such expenditure and promote tourism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) to (e) Promotion and development of various tourism destinations and

products is primarily the responsibility of respective State Government/Union Territory Administration. However the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance to States/Union Territories for the projects for development and promotion of tourism prioritised in consultation with them, subject to availability of funds, inter-se priority and adherence to scheme guidelines. The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has not released any funds under Central Financial Assistance to States/Union Territories for roping in various celebrities as brand ambassadors for promotion of tourism in the respective States.

Violation of SEBI Guidelines

94. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has received complaints against any company for violation of SEBI guidelines, corporate Governance issues, misappropriation of public money etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the nature of complaints received during the last two years and current year; and

(c) the action taken by SEBI in this regard, company/entity-wise?

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

(b) and (c) As per the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Act, 1992, the Listing Agreement under Section 21 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and the provisions of Section 55A of the Companies Act, 1956, SEBI essentially deals with complaints relating to disclosures in offer documents, continuous disclosure requirements as per listing agreements, issue of capital, transfer of securities and non-payment of dividend etc. In this context, SEBI receives complaints against companies, mainly relating to non-receipt of refund/allotment/dividend, non-transfer of shares etc. As regards complaints on governance issues relating to listed companies, the same are governed by provisions of the Listing Agreement. With regard to complaints received by SEBI relating to alleged mis-appropriation of funds, the same are forwarded to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs for appropriate action. The details of companies against which complaints have been received and the action taken

thereon for the last two years and the current year is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[Translation]

Vacancy in National Commission for Scheduled Tribes

95. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of posts of senior officers and members of National Commission for Scheduled Tribes are lying vacant for a long time;

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

(c) the action taken/being taken by the Government to fill up these vacant posts;

(d) the details of cases lying pending with the Commission at present;

(e) the details of cases which have been sent to various Ministries for settlement; and

(f) the time by which the pending cases are likely to be settled.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The posts of the Vice Chairperson, one Member, and the Secretary and three posts of Director in National Commission for Scheduled Tribes are lying vacant.

(c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs pursues with the concerned Ministries/Departments for filling up such vacant posts in NCST from time to time and this is a continuous process.

(d) As per the information furnished by NCST, 5534 cases are pending for final disposal.

(e) and (f) The Commission takes up the matter relating to the grievances with various authorities of the State Government, Central Ministries/Departments and other organizations, concerned. This is a continuous and ongoing process for which a time frame cannot be set.

Missing of Dhankiya Caste Tribes

96. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of missing of persons belonging to Dhankiya Caste have been noticed in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any report has been submitted to the Union Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) No such incident has come to the notice of this Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) This Ministry has not received any such report in this regard.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Retirement Age of Doctors

97. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether decision taken by the Government to increase the retirement age of faculty doctors from 65 years to 70 years has been implemented;

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

(c) whether the Government has discontinued to recommend the names of dedicated doctors of Government hospitals for Padam Shri award and;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Medical Council of India, with the prior approval of the Central Government, has amended "Minimum Qualifications for Teachers in Medical Institutions Regulations, 1998" thereby enhancing age limit for appointment/extension/re-employment in-service against posts of teachers/dean/principal/director in medical colleges from 65 to 70 years. It is for the appropriate recruitment authorities to avail the benefit of above relaxation.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Contribution of Tourism Sector

98. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tourism sector contributes in the economic growth of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the contribution made by the tourism sector in the economic growth of the country particularly in States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure that local communities are benefited from development of tourism in the country;

(d) whether the Government engages the private sector in the development of infrastructure in various tourist centres in the country under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) model; and

(e) if so, the details thereof indicating the tourism projects being implemented in the country, particularly in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand under the PPP model alongwith the expenditure involved therein, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per the second Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) for India, during 2009-10, the contribution of tourism to total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was 6.8 per cent (direct and indirect).

Regional TSA has been prepared on pilot basis only for the States of Madhya Pradesh and Kerala.

As per the Regional TSA for the State of Madhya Pradesh, during 2009-10, the Tourism Direct Gross Value Added (TDGVA) was 6.54 per cent (direct and indirect) of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP).

(c) The Ministry of Tourism encourages the practice of Eco-Tourism, Responsible and Rural Tourism. All these tourism models stress on involving the local communities, reduce conflict between resource use for tourism and livelihood of local inhabitants and are compatible to socio-cultural characteristics of the local community. A total of 186 rural tourism projects in 29 States/Union Territories have been sanctioned upto 31st December 2012.

(d) The Ministry of Tourism has a scheme of Assistance for Large Revenue Generating (LRG) Projects for development of tourism infrastructure, in order to bring in private sector, corporate and institutional resources as well as techno-managerial efficiency. The projects admissible under this scheme should be of tourist's attraction or used by tourists to generate revenue through levy of fee or user charges on the visitors.

Some of the important items which are covered under this scheme are: Tourist trains, Cruise vessels, Cruise Terminals, Convention Centres, Golf Courses, Health and Rejuvenation facilities and last mile connectivity to tourist destinations, etc.

(e) The projects sanctioned during 11th Five Year Plan under the LRG Scheme are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

List of LRG Projects Sanctined during 11th Plan

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. In Lakhs)	Amount Released (Rs. In Lakhs)
1.	Delhi	2009-10	CFA for launching of Pan India Luxury Tourist Train through Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Ltd. (IRCTC)	1237.00	1229.95
	Total			1237.00	1229.95
2.	Rajasthan	2008-09	New BG-II Palace on Wheels Train under LRG Scheme	750.00	750.00
	Total			750.00	750.00
3.	Tamil Nadu	2008-09	Purchase of Ferries for Kanniyakumari under LRG Scheme in Tamil Nadu	52.70	52.70
	Total			52.70	52.70
Grand Total				2039.70	2037.65

[Translation]

ASHA Training Module-7

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

(a) whether the Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) training module-7 under the National Health System Resource Centre (NHSRC) covers all the ASH As in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of diseases included in the ASHA training module-7 under the the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(d) whether the responsibility of providing ASHA training in the State of Bihar has been entrusted to an organisation which is located outside Bihar; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for entrusting the responsibility of providing training to an organisation located outside the State of Bihar instead of some local organisation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Training of ASHAs in Module 7 is underway in all states except Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Puduchery, non-tribal area of Tamil Nadu and Union Territories where ASHA programme has not been started so far.

(c) The contents of ASHA Training Module-7 include Childhood Pneumonia, Diarrhea, Malaria and Tuberculosis. In addition, States have the flexibility to include conditions prevalent within the state.

(d) Training of ASHA in Module 5, 6 and 7 in Bihar is being provided by organizations which have been selected after following due process of selection. These organisations have community presence and are serving the community under different programs in the state of Bihar. The list of organisations involved in training is enclosed as Statement.

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

Statement

Organisations Working in Bihar on ASHA Training at State and District Level

1. JANANI, Patna (Head Office: Patna, Bihar)
2. CARITAS INDIA, New Delhi (Head office: New Delhi; State office: Patna)
3. Population Foundation of India (Head office: New Delhi; State office: Patna)
4. Public Health Resource Network (Head office: New Delhi; State office: Patna)
5. Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Limited, New Delhi (Head office: New Delhi; Branch office: Patna)
6. Daudnagar Organisation for Research and Development, Aurangabad, Bihar
7. Young Men's Christian Association, Patna, Bihar
8. Arun Abhashree Society, Patna, Bihar
9. Geeta Mahila Uthan Samiti, Bhojpur, Bihar
10. Gramin Jan Kalyan Parishad, Muzaffarpur, Bihar
11. Kanchan Sewa Ashram, Muzaffarpur, Bihar
12. Gandhi Kushtha Nivaran Pratisthan, Kaimur, Bihar
13. Shantidoot, Biharsharif, Bihar
14. Goghardiha Prakhanda Swarajiya Vikas Sangh, Madhubani, Bihar
15. Gatividhi, Purnea, Bihar
16. Savitri Katai Bunai Awam Mahila Vikash Kendra, Saran, Bihar

17. Ragho Sewa Sansthan, Sheikhpura, Bihar

18. Bihar Gramin Vikash Parishad, Sitamarhi, Bihar

Economic Policy

100. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has not been benefited much in absence of proper economic reforms policy;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up a Committee to review the progress of economic reforms;

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

(e) whether the benefits of economic reforms are limited to specific class only and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the steps taken/proposed to be taken to remove the anomalies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) Economic reforms initiated in 1991 are a continuous process focused on promoting growth, enhancing investment, stabilizing prices, seeking efficiency gains through progressive liberalization of trade, financial sector, product and factor markets and providing social protection to the poor and vulnerable sections. Reforms are an ongoing process and far reaching changes have been made in the macroeconomic and sectoral policies since 1991. In recent years, the Government has taken several initiatives in this direction taking into account concerns of various stakeholders involved in the process.

Some of the recent reform measures taken by the Government to address the slowdown in growth and to strengthen the investment climate include liberalization of FDI in multi-brand retail, civil aviation and broadcasting; rationalizing diesel prices and capping subsidized LPG cylinders to consumers with Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) through AADHAR; introducing the Competition Commission of India (Amendment) Bill 2012 in Parliament; reducing the rate of withholding tax to enable low cost foreign borrowing by Indian companies; legislative measures in the Banking Sector paving the way for granting of new bank licences by the RBI; setting up the Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI) for fast-tracking mega projects of over Rs. 1,000 crore; and approving the scheme for Financial Restructuring of State Distribution Companies (DISCOM)

by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs. Besides the above, other reforms are also being taken which include the following. The Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Committee is examining the laws governing the financial sector with a remit to suggest ways of modernizing them. The recommendation of Kelkar committee on roadmap for fiscal consolidation has been accepted by the Government. The Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement (LARR) Bill has been cleared by the Cabinet, to bring greater clarity, reduce uncertainty, and thereby aid investments. Several fiscal and administrative measures to rein in inflation and steps to reduce the fiscal and current account deficits are also being taken.

[English]

**Tax Evasion of Mobile Handsets
Company**

101. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income Tax Department has found a manufacturer of mobile handsets in India evading tax to the tune of several thousand crores of rupees;

(b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise since its incorporation;

(c) whether the Income Tax Department is conducting such investigation against other big players also in the field; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Investigation on allegations of evasion of tax against a manufacturer of mobile handsets in India is in progress.

(b) Since the investigation is in progress, it is premature to conclude on the fact of evasion and to quantify it.

(c) Appropriate action under the Direct Tax laws is taken to bring to tax any undisclosed income whenever credible information on tax evasion is received. Penalty and prosecution proceedings are also initiated in appropriate cases.

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

Fiscal Deficit of States

102. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in a recent study has found that various States have improved their financial positions and their fiscal deficit to gross Domestic Product (GDP) ratios are expected to decline;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three financial years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has data with regard to the States that could not meet the targets; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per the assessment made by the Reserve Bank of India in its recent publication "State Finances: A Study of Budgets of 2012-13", published in January 2013, the key deficit indicators of the state governments at the consolidated level are budgeted to improve during 2012-13. The consolidated revenue surplus is budgeted to increase by 0.3 percentage points of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during 2012-13, with 22 of the 28 states expected to record improvement in their revenue account. The assessment further states that in line with an improvement in the revenue account, the consolidated Gross Fiscal Deficit to Gross Domestic Product (GFD-GDP) ratio is budgeted to be lower by 0.2% in 2012-13.

(b) As compiled from Reserve Bank of India's publications, State Finances: A Study of Budgets of 2011-12 and 2012-13, the ratios of Revenue Deficit and Gross Fiscal Deficit to Gross State Domestic Product of various states during the last three financial years and 2012-13 (BE) are at enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) The Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII) has worked out a fiscal consolidation roadmap containing the Revenue Deficit, Fiscal Deficit and Outstanding Debt targets for each State, for its award period 2010-15. States are required to enact/amend their Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Acts (FRBMA) to incorporate the fiscal roadmap. As gleaned from Budget Estimates (BE) of 2012-13, though States on an aggregate basis are expected to achieve GFD-GDP ratio of 2.1%, against a target of 2.5%, eight out of the twenty eight States have not complied with some of their

respective FRBMA targets. The details of the States that have not met the targets during 2012-13 (BE) are given in the enclosed Statement-II. From the financial year 2012-13 the fiscal performance of States vis-a-vis their respective FRBMA targets is measured for extending the interest

relief on National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) loans. The benefit of reduced interest rates on NSSF loans has been extended to 20 States that are within the prescribed FRBMA targets.

Statement-I

Revenue Deficit and Gross Fiscal Deficit of State Governments

(Per cent)

Sl. No.	Name of States	2009-10 Actuals		2010-11 Actuals		2011-12 (RE)		2012-13 (BE)	
		RD/ GSDP	GFD/ GSDP	RD/ GSDP	GFD/ GSDP	RD/ GSDP	GFD/ GSDP	RD/ GSDP	GFD/ GSDP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Non Special Category	0.7	3.3	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.7	-0.3	2.5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-0.3	2.9	-0.4	2.0	-0.1	2.6	-0.6	2.6
2.	Bihar	-1.7	3.0	-3.0	1.9	-0.3	5.4	-2.7	2.9
3.	Chhattisgarh	-0.8	1.6	-2.9	-0.3	-1.6	2.8	-1.8	2.8
4.	Goa	0.5	4.8	-2.0	1.7	0.3	4.1	0.2	3.8
5.	Gujarat	1.6	3.5	1.0	2.9	-0.3	2.2	-0.5	2.6
6.	Haryana	2.0	4.8	1.0	2.7	0.8	2.5	0.7	2.1
7.	Jharkhand	-2.7	1.9	0.1	4.4	-0.5	3.2	-3.3	2.1
8.	Karnataka	-0.5	3.2	-1.1	2.8	-0.7	2.9	-0.2	2.9
9.	Kerala	2.2	3.4	1.3	2.8	1.7	3.5	0.9	2.7
10.	Madhya Pradesh	-2.5	2.9	-2.5	1.9	-2.6	2.6	-1.9	3.0
11.	Maharashtra	0.9	2.9	0.1	1.8	0.2	1.7	0.0	1.7
12.	Odisha	-0.7	1.4	-2.0	0.3	-1.4	0.9	-0.9	1.8
13.	Punjab	2.7	3.2	2.4	3.2	2.2	3.8	1.1	3.1
14.	Rajasthan	1.9	4.0	-0.3	1.3	-0.1	2.1	-0.2	2.1
15.	Tamil Nadu	0.7	2.5	0.5	3.2	-0.1	2.9	-0.3	2.9
16.	Uttar Pradesh	-1.4	3.6	-0.6	3.0	-1.3	2.9	-0.8	3.0
17.	West Bengal	5.4	6.3	3.6	4.1	3.1	3.9	1.1	2.5
	Special Category	-1.8	4.6	-2.3	2.9	-2.5	4.5	-3.7	3.1
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	-8.7	7.3	-20.4	-0.1	-19.7	16.9	-23.1	3.2
19.	Assam	1.5	4.4	-0.1	1.9	-0.3	3.9	-1.1	3.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20.	Himachal Pradesh	1.9	6.4	1.0	3.4	-0.8	2.9	-0.6	2.9
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	-10.3	5.1	-6.9	4.3	-4.9	6.1	-7.6	2.9
22.	Manipur	-10.3	8.8	-14.1	5.9	-3.4	15.5	-14.2	4.2
23.	Meghalaya	-2.1	1.8	-1.8	2.4	-4.0	2.6	-5.5	2.1
24.	Mizoram	-4.6	5.5	0.4	10.6	-2.8	7.0	-7.8	3.3
25.	Nagaland	-4.5	5.0	-7.3	2.8	-6.0	5.8	-9.9	3.5
26.	Sikkim	-10.9	3.6	-2.5	5.6	-132	4.8	-17.5	3.5
27.	Tripura	-9.2	-0.5	-4.7	1.4	-7.0	2.0	-5.7	2.6
28.	Uttarakhand	1.8	4.2	0.0	2.4	-0.3	3.1	-0.4	3.4
All States		0.5	2.9	-0.0	2.1	-0.1	2.3	-0.4	2.1

Note:

RE: Revised Estimates

BE: Budget Estimates

RD: Revenue Deficit

GFD: Gross Fiscal Deficit

GSDP: Gross State Domestic Product

Data for all State are as percent to Gross Domestic Product

Negative (-) Sign indicates surplus

Source: Table V.2 of Reserve Bank of India's Report on "State Finances: A Study of Budgets of 2011-12" and Table IV.3 of Reserve Bank of India's Report on "State Finances: A study of Budgets of 2012-13".

Statement-II

States not meeting the fiscal targets during 2012-13 (BE)

(Per cent)

Sl. No.	States	Revenue Deficit/GSDP	Fiscal Deficit /GSDP	Outstanding Debt/GSDP
1	Arunachal Pradesh	-	3.13 (3.0)	-
2	Goa	0.18 (0.00)	4.46 (3.0)	-
3	Haryana	0.73 (0.00)	-	-
4	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	44.7 (44.4)
5	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	63.9 (53.6)
6	Kerala	0.96 (0.90)	-	-
7	Manipur	-	4.16 (3.5)	-
8	West Bengal	1.16 (1.10)	-	-

Note: GSDP: Gross State Domestic Product Figures in paranthesis are FRBMA targets.

*[Translation]***Non Deposition of Service Tax**

103. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of non-deposition of service tax deducted by the service providers have come to light brought to the notice of the Government;

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

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against such companies/service providers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[English]***Expansion of Foreign Banks**

104. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has put on hold the expansion of foreign banks in the country;

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

(c) whether several foreign banks have decided to convert into wholly owned subsidiaries in India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has received a proposal from the State Bank of Mauritius, which is having 3 branches in India, for establishing a wholly owned subsidiary in India.

Prices of Petroleum Products

105. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
SHRI P. KUMAR:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) the increase or decrease in the prices of petrol, Compressed Natural Gas and various other petroleum products during the last three years and the current year along with the reasons therefor, product and year-wise;

(b) the details of increase in revenue of Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) as a result thereof during the said period, OMC-wise;

(c) the reasons for partially deregulating diesel prices and permitting the OMCs to increase diesel prices in slabs in the coming years along with the details of the assessment made, if any, of its impact on various segments of the society;

(d) whether the Government proposes to review its decision in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to check the increase in prices of petroleum products including formulation of a policy to increase the revenue of OMCs without increasing the prices of petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The details of increase/decrease in RSP of Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene, Domestic LPG are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The Retail price of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) in any city is fixed by the City Gas Distribution (CGD) entity operating in the city. The price of CNG is not decided or approved by the Government. The CGD entities use a varying mix of domestic gas, Long Term RLNG and spot

RLNG. The price of CNG is a function of the weighted, average of the price of the gas (domestic gas/RLNG/Spot LNG), operating expenses, various Central, State and local taxes/levies. The details of increase in price of CNG at Delhi since 01.11.2009 till date are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) The detail of turnover and Profit After Tax (PAT) of Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies for the period from 2009-10 to 2012-13 (April-September, 2012) is given below:

Indian Oil Corporation Limited

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (April-September, 2012)
Turnover	271074	328744	432823	196616
PAT	10221	7445	3955	(-)12840

Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (April-September, 2012)
Turnover	125840	163218	211866	116688
PAT	1538	1547	1311	(-)3802

Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (April-September, 2012)
Turnover	108599	142396	178139	96633
PAT	1301	1539	911	(-) 6922

(c) The under-recovery of OMCs on sale of Diesel is around 60% of the total under-recovery. As per the Industry Performance Review of March, 2012 (as released by Indian Oil Corporation Limited), about 17.77% of the total Diesel was sold to the bulk consumers during 2011-12.

In order to reduce under-recovery of the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) on sale of Diesel, the

Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs (CCPA) in its meeting held on 17.01.2013 decided to authorize OMCs to:

- (a) increase the retail selling price of Diesel in the range of 40 paise to 50 paise per litre per month (excluding VAT as applicable in different State/ Union Territories) until further orders; and
- (b) sell Diesel to all consumers taking bulk supplies directly from the installations of the OMCs at the non-subsidized market determined price with immediate effect. OMCs will not be eligible to any subsidy on such direct sale of Diesel to bulk consumers.

Pursuant to the aforesaid decision, price of Diesel for retail consumers has been increased by 0.45 paise each per litre (excluding VAT) on 18th January, 2013 and 16th February, 2013 respectively. Further, Accordingly, OMCs have implemented the decision to sell Diesel to bulk consumers at non-subsidized market determined price with effect from midnight of 17/18.01.2013.

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal before the Government, at present. However, the Government has revised annual cap on the subsidized LPG cylinders from 3 to 5 for the period from 14.09.2012 to 31.03.2013 and from 6 to 9 annually with effect from 01.04.2013.

In order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions, the Government continues to modulate the retail selling price of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG resulting in incidence of under-recovery to the OMCs. These under-recoveries are being shared by all the stakeholders under the Burden Sharing Mechanism in the following manner:-

- (i) Government through Oil Bonds/Cash Assistance;
- (ii) Public Sector Upstream Oil Companies namely, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), Oil India Limited (OIL) and GAIL (India) Limited (GAIL) by way of price discount on Crude oil and products.
- (iii) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies, by absorbing a part of the under-recovery.

The Government provided Cash Assistance of Rs.83,500 crore during 2011-12 and Rs.55,000 crore during 2012-13 (April-December, 2012) to wards compensation of under-recovery on sale of sensitive petroleum products to the OMCs.

OMCs are currently selling Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG below the required price

and are incurring under-recovery of Rs.10.27 per litre on the sale of Diesel, Rs.31.60 per litre on PDS Kerosene and Rs.481 per 14.2 kg. cylinder of Subsidized Domestic

LPG (based on the refinery gate prices effective 16.02.2013 for Diesel and 01.02.2013 for PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG).

Statement-I

Increase in RSP of Petroleum Products since 1.4.2009, at Delhi

Date	Petrol	Diesel	PDS	Domestic	Reason
			KEROSENE	LPG	
		(Rs./litre)		(Rs./Cylinder)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
01.04.2009	40.62	30.86	9.22	279.70	RSP as on 1.4.2009
02.07.2009	44.63	32.87		281.20	Increase in Prices (eff. 1.07.09)
08.09.2009			9.23		Revision in Dealers commission
27.10.2009	44.72	32.92			Revision in Dealers commission
13.01.2010			9.32		Increase in Siding & shunting charges
27.02.2010	47.43	35.47			Change in Custom/Excise duty
01.04.2010	47.93	38.10		310.35	Introduction of Euro IV fuels/Subsidy removal in Dom. LPG in Delhi
26.06.2010	51.43	40.10	12.32	345.35	Increase in Basic Price
01.07.2010	51.45	40.12			Increase in Siding & shunting charges
20.07.2010		37.62			VAT reduction in Delhi
08.09.2010	51.56	37.71			Revision in Dealers commission
21.09.2010	51.83				Increase in Basic Price
17.10.2010	52.55				Increase in Basic Price
02.11.2010	52.59	37.75			Increase in Siding & shunting charges
09.11.2010	52.91				Increase in Prices
16.12.2010	55.87				Increase in Prices
15.01.2011	58.37				Increase in Prices
18.01.2011			12.73		Increase in Transportation charges
15.05.2011					Increase in Prices
25.06.2011	63.37	41.12	14.83	395.35	Increase in Prices
01.07.2011	63.70	41.29		399.00	Increase in Siding & shunting charges/ Dealer commission
16.09.2011	66.84				Increase in Prices

1	2	3	4	5	6
01.10.2011		40.91			Rebate of Rs.0.375 per Litre in VAT on diesel in Delhi
04.11.2011	68.64				Increase in Prices
16.11.2011	66.42				Reduction in Prices
01.12.2011	65.64				Reduction in Prices
24.05.2012	73.18				Increase in Prices
03.06.2012	71.16				Reduction in Prices
18.06.2012	70.24	41.29			Rebate (Petrol)/Removal of rebate (Diesel) in VAT at Delhi
29.06.2012	67.78				Reduction in Prices
24.07.2012	68.48				Increase in Prices
01.08.2012	68.46	41.32			Revision in Siding/shunting
14.09.2012		46.95			Increase in Prices
01.10.2013					Increase in Prices
03.10.2012			14.79		Revision in siding charges
07.10.2012				410.50	Increase in LPG distributor commission
09.10.2012	67.90				Reduction in price
27.10.2012	68.19	47.15			Increase in dealer commission
01.11.2012					Increase in Prices
02.11.2012					Reduction in price
16.11.2012	67.24				Reduction in price
16.01.2013	67.56				Removal of rebate on VAT in Delhi
18.01.2013	67.26	47.65			Increase (Diesel)/Reduction (Petrol) in Prices
28.01.2013		14.96			Increase in dealer commission
16.02.2013	69.06	48.16			Increase in Prices
	69.06	48.16	14.96	410.50	Current Retail Selling Price at Delhi

Notes:

1. Petrol price since 26.6.2010 onwards is as per IOCL.
2. Since 13.9.2012, the prices of Domestic LPG are for subsidized dom. LPG cylinders.

Statement-II*Details of increase in price of CNG in Delhi since 01.11.2009 till date*

ROM	TO	Sale Price Inclusive of Excise Duty (Rs./Kg.)	Change in Consumer Price (Rs./Kg.)	Reasons
1	2	3	4	5
1-Nov-09	19-Mar-10	21.20	0.20	Increase in average operating cost
20-Mar-10	15-May-10	21.70	0.50	(i) Increase in APM price on account of Royalty & Local Distribution Charges and increase in input cost from other sources (ii) Increase in Operating Expenses on account of increase in minimum wages
16-May-10	16-Jun-10	21.90	0.20	
17-Jun-10	30-Sept-10	27.50	5.60	Increase in APM price (USD 1.89 per mmbtu to USD 4.2 per mmbtu)
1-Oct-10	1-Jan-11	27.75	0.25	Incremental demand met through Spot RLNG during Aug-Sept' 10, which raised the weighted average cost of gas
2-Jan-11	2-Apr-11	29.00	1.25	(i) Incremental demand met from long term spot gas during Jan-Mar,11 which raised the weighted average cost of gas (ii) Increase in operating expenses due to increase in commission to Oil Marketing Companies
3-Apr-11	4-Jun-11	29.30	0.30	Increase in operating expenses due to increase in minimum wages.
5-Jun-11	15-Aug-11	29.80	0.50	Differential increase in weighted average gas cost from the last price increase on account of gas cost.
16-Aug-11	30-Sep-11	30.00	0.20	Increase in operating expenses and increase in minimum wages
1-Oct-11	30-Dec-11	32.00	2.00	(i) Increase in overall input cost of natural gas due to appreciation of dollar vis-a-vis rupee (ii) Decrease in volume of KG D-6 supplies which were met through costly Spot R-LNG (iii) Increase in operating expenses due to hike in power tariff
31-Dec-11	5-Mar-12	33.75	1.75	(i) Increase in overall input cost of natural gas due to appreciation of dollar vis-a-vis rupee (ii) Increased dependence on imported Spot R-LNG

1	2	3	4	5
6-Mar-12	6-July-12	35.45	1.70	Increase in the overall input cost of natural gas being sourced due to increased quantum of imported R-LNG
7-July-12	4-Jan-13	38.35	2.90	(i) Increase in overall input cost of natural gas due to appreciation of dollar vis-a-vis rupee (ii) Increased dependence on imported Spot R-LNG (iii) Hike in power tariff in Delhi (iv) Hike in minimum wages announced by the government
5-Jan-13	Till date	39.90	1.55	(a) Increase in the overall input cost of natural gas being sourced due to increased quantum of imported R-LNG (b) Increase in price of RLNG available in market

Child Sex Ratio

106. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
PROF. SAUGATA ROY:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
WAKCHAURE:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

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

- (a) whether the child sex ratio has declined in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of the child sex ratio in the country, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the number of cases for illegal sex determination reported during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;
- (d) the action taken by the Government against the Diagnostic Centres indulging in such illegal activities during the said period, State/UT-wise; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to check illegal sex determination tests and the practice of female foeticide as well as improve the sex ratio in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. The child sex ratio (0-6 years) has declined from 927 females per thousand males in 2001 to 914 females per 1000 males in 2011 as per Census 2011. State/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) As per Quarterly Progress Reports received from the States/UTs. The State/UT-wise details of cases filed against violations of the PC & PNDT Act are given in the enclosed Statement-II. So far, a total of 996 machines have been seized/sealed and 111 convictions have been secured and 33 medical licenses have been suspended for violations of the PC & PNDT Act. The details are given in the Statement-III.

(e) Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to check illegal sex determination tests and to curb female foeticide in the country. For prohibition of sex selection, before and after conception, and for regulation of prenatal diagnostic techniques, the Government has enacted a comprehensive legislation the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994, further amended in 2003.

The measures include the following:

- The Government have intensified effective implementation of the said Act and amended various rules covering provision for sealing and seizure

and confiscation of unregistered machines and punishment against unregistered clinics. Regulation of use of portable ultrasound equipment has been notified only within the registered premises has been notified. Restriction on medical practitioners to conduct ultrasonography at maximum of two ultrasound facilities within a district has been placed. Registration fees have been enhanced. Rules have been amended to provide for advance intimation in change in employees, place, address or equipment.

- The Minister of Health and Family Welfare has requested all the State Governments to strengthen implementation of the Act and timely steps to stop use of illegal sex determination.
- The Prime Minister has urged the Chief Ministers of all States to provide personal leadership to reverse the declining trend in child sex ratio and address the neglect of the girl child through focus on education and empowerment.
- Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has intensified efforts to exhort the States and UTs to pay utmost attention to serious implementation of the Act.
- The Central Supervisory Board (CSB) under the PNDT Act has been reconstituted and regular meetings are being held.
- Matter has been taken up with Ministry of communication and information technology to block sex selection advertisements on websites.
- The National Inspection and Monitoring Committee (NIMC) have been reconstituted and inspections of ultrasound diagnostic facilities have been intensified. Inspections have been carried out in many states including Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh.
- The Government is rendering financial support to the States and UTs for Information, Education and Communication campaigns and for strengthening structures for the implementation of the Act under the National Rural Health Mission.
- States have been advised to focus on Districts/Blocks/Villages with low Child Sex Ratio to ascertain the causes, plan appropriate Behaviour Change Communication campaigns and effectively implement provisions of the PC & PNDT Act.

- Religious leaders, women achievers etc. are being involved in the campaign against skewed child sex ratio and discrimination of the girl child.

Statement-I

Child Sex Ratio in India (2001-2011)

Sl. No. State/UTs		Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	
		2001	2011
1	2	3	4
	India	927	914
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	941	859
2.	Himachal Pradesh	896	906
3.	Punjab	798	846
4.	Chandigarh	845	867
5.	Uttarakhand	908	886
6.	Haryana	819	830
7.	NCT of Delhi	868	866
8.	Rajasthan	909	883
9.	Uttar Pradesh	916	899
10.	Bihar	942	933
11.	Sikkim	963	944
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	964	960
13.	Nagaland	964	944
14.	Manipur	957	934
15.	Mizoram	964	971
16.	Tripura	966	953
17.	Meghalaya	973	970
18.	Assam	965	957
19.	West Bengal	960	950
20.	Jharkhand	965	943
21.	Odisha	953	934
22.	Chhattisgarh	975	964
23.	Madhya Pradesh	932	912

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
24	Gujarat	883	886	30	Goa	938	920
25	Daman and Diu	926	909	31	Lakshadweep	959	908
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	979	924	32	Kerala	960	959
27	Maharashtra	913	883	33	Tamil Nadu	942	946
28	Andhra Pradesh	961	943	34	Puducherry	967	965
29	Karnataka	946	943	35	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	957	966

Source: Census of India 2011, Provisional Population Totals

Statement-II*Details of cases filed under PC & PNDT Act*

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	2	0
2.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3.	Punjab	1	7	26	1
4.	Chandigarh	0	1	1	0
5.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0
6.	Haryana	5	6	12	0
7.	Delhi	2	2	1	0
8.	Rajasthan	12	106	60	0
9.	Uttar Pradesh	0	2	2	0
10.	Bihar	0	0	0	0
11.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
13.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
14.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
15.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
16.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
18.	Assam	0	0	0	1
19.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
20	Jharkhand	0	0	0	15
21	Odisha	0	0	20	1
22	Chhattisgarh	0	0	5	0
23	Madhya Pradesh	0	11	13	0
24	Gujarat	0	0	0	18
25	Daman and Dui	0	0	0	0
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
27	Maharashtra	9	20	137	50
28	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0
29	Karnataka	0	2	0	0
30	Goa	0	0	0	2
31	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
32	Kerala	0	0	0	0
33	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0
34	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
35	A and N Islands	0	0	0	0
Total		29	157	279	83

*Up to Sep. 2012

Statement-III

*No. of machines seized/sealed, convictions and suspension of medical licenses under PC & PNMT Act
(Up to December 2012)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Machine seized/ sealed	Convictions	No. of suspension of medical license
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	8	0	0
4.	Bihar	1	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0
6.	Goa	1	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Gujarat	3	4	0
8.	Haryana	0	30	4
9.	Hirnachal Pradesh	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	5	2
15.	Maharashtra	535	45	17
16.	Manipur	3	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18.	Mizorain	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	1	3	0
21.	Punjab	0	24	1
22.	Rajasthan	321	0	9
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	72	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0
26.	Uttarakhand	1	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	33	0	0
28.	West Bengal	4	0	0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	1	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0
Total		996	111	33

**Shortage of Homoeopathic
Doctors in CGHS**

107. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

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

(a) whether a large number of posts of Homoeopathic doctors/advisors are lying vacant in CGHS dispensaries and Department of AYUSH across the country for the last several years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the action taken by the Government to fill up these vacancies in a time bound manner;

(c) whether the Government proposes to appoint Homoeopathic doctors on contractual basis to meet the shortage of doctors and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the concrete measures taken/being taken by the Government to ensure smooth running of the CGHS dispensaries?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) There are 39 posts of Homoeopathic Doctors currently lying vacant In Department of AYUSH including one post of Adviser and its break-up is as under:

CGHS -	28
{13 (Delhi/NCR) and 15(Outside Delhi)}	
Department of AYUSH -	11

A proposal to fill up 27 posts of Homoeopathic Doctors has been sent to the Union Public Service Commission in August, 2012 under Single Window System. As the remaining posts are required to be revived as per the extant instruction of the Central Government, the process has been initiated to revive these posts in consultation with the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure). In respect of Adviser (Homoeopathy), the UPSC held the DPC meeting on 04.10.2012 to fill up the post by promotion which, however, did not materialize due to the retirement of the recommended candidate.

(c) and (d) In order to fill up the vacant posts of Homeopathic doctors, D/o AYUSH has initiated the action

as indicated above, however, CGHS appoints the retired Homeopathic Doctors on contract basis in order to meet the immediate requirement of Doctors for catering the medical needs to the CGHS beneficiaries and to ensure smooth running of the CGHS dispensaries. Interviews have already been held on 21st December, 2012 for contractual appointment on short term basis.

GDP Growth

108. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the projected growth rate of Indian economy measured in terms of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) will reportedly be the lowest in the decade;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for such low projection; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per the Advance Estimates released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the growth rate of GDP (at factor cost at constant 2004-05 prices) is estimated to be 5.0 per cent in 2012-13. This growth rate is the lowest during the period 2003-04 to 2012-13. The slowdown in growth in 2012-13 is on account of lower growth in agriculture, industry and the services sector. The slowdown is attributable to both domestic factors as well as the uncertain global economic environment. Among domestic factors, the tightening of monetary policy during most of 2011-12 in order 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.

(c) The steps being undertaken by the Government to revive the economy, inter alia, include better access to finance for manufacturing sector, fast tracking of large investment projects in infrastructure, use of buffer stocks to moderate food inflation, strengthening of financial and banking sector, reducing the volatility of exchange rate, etc. The measures recently announced by the Government

also include disinvestment in certain Public Sector Undertakings; liberalization of FDI in multi-brand retail, aviation, broadcasting; reduction in the subsidy of diesel; the roadmap for fiscal consolidation, etc. These measures are expected to revive market confidence, and restore growth momentum over the medium term.

Multi-Lingual Helpline for Tourists

109. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a multi-lingual helpline to provide tourism related information and local assistance to foreign travellers visiting the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the proposed helpline is likely to become operational;

(c) whether any travel advisory has been issued by the foreign countries to their citizens to avoid travelling to India;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, as part of its on-going activities, considers various IT related initiatives for the development and promotion of tourism which, *inter-alia*, includes setting up of Tourism Information line. However, no proposal regarding the same has been firmed up.

(c) to (e) Travel Advisories are issued by various countries from time to time, advising their citizens to avoid travel or to take precautions while travelling to other countries/certain areas in other countries for various reasons. The Ministry of Tourism, through the Ministry of External Affairs and Indian Missions abroad takes up the matter regarding lifting of such travel advisories as and when issued by different countries, to avoid any adverse impact on tourism to the country.

The Ministry of Tourism also provides information about the correct ground situation in the country regularly through its overseas offices to mitigate the impact of the travel advisories issued.

Universal Free Health Coverage

110. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:
SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':

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

(a) whether the Government plans to introduce Universal Health Coverage (UHC), providing free medical aid, for all the citizens of the country;

(b) if so, the salient features of the programme along with the comprehensive standard treatment and referral guidelines framed for the purpose;

(c) whether the State Governments have also been advised to launch UHC as pilot/incremental coverage project in atleast one of the districts in each State;

(d) if so, the reaction of the State/UT Governments thereon-State/UT-wise; and

(e) the time by which this scheme is likely to be implemented and fully operational?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) The Twelfth Plan strategy seeks to strengthen initiatives taken in the Eleventh Plan to expand the reach of health care and work towards the long term objective of establishing a system of Universal Health Coverage (UHC) in the country. The Plan envisages substantial expansion and strengthening of the public health systems both in rural and urban areas, with robust provision of primary health care.

Several of the ongoing initiatives like Reproductive and Child Health, Control of Communicable and Non-communicable Diseases, have the features of universal coverage through public health facilities for the target population, which encompass the following:

- Free Maternal Health Services, which include antenatal check up including free investigations and Iron-Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation, post-natal care, safe abortion services and Reproductive Tract Infection (RTI)/Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) services including investigations and treatment. Recent initiatives such as Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) guarantees free and no expense delivery including c-section in public health facilities, entitlements include free to and fro transport, free drugs, consumables, diagnostics, blood and diet and similar guarantees for sick neonates.
- Free Child Health Services which include home based new born care, facility based new born care, Nutritional rehabilitation, Diarrhea management including free Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) and Zinc, pneumonia management including antibiotics. New Initiatives like Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram seeks to provide child health screening and early intervention services.
- Universal Immunization Programme which guarantees free vaccination of children against 7 diseases, free vaccination (TT) to pregnant women.
- Adolescent Health Services which include adolescent friendly services through Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health (ARSH) Clinics, Weekly Iron-Folic Acid Supplementation with deworming (WIFS).
- Family planning activities, which include free services including providing information, supply of contraceptives and other family planning interventions.
- Control of Communicable diseases, which include free investigation and treatment for Malaria, Kala-azar, filarial, Dengue, Japanese Encephalitis and Chikungunya, Tuberculosis and Leprosy etc.
- Control of Non-communicable diseases, which include free cataract surgery for blindness control, free cornea transplant, glaucoma/diabetic retinopathy, free spectacles to children.

For these schemes, guidelines have been developed and shared with the States and the Schemes are operational. These are important steps towards achieving UHC which is an incremental process, linked to availability of adequate financial resources.

Account Number Portability

111. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has constituted any panel/committee to look into the possibility of account number portability through a unique number for each customer across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said panel/committee has submitted its report to the Government;

(d) if so, the recommendations made by the said panel / committee and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) the time by which the recommendations made by the panel / committee are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The Committee on Customer Service in Banks constituted by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) under the Chairmanship of Shri M Damodaran, had recommended intra-bank Account Number Portability stating that the customer should also be allowed to maintain the same account number in a bank even when he/she moves to another city or shifts his account to another branch in the same city. This recommendation has been accepted by the Indian Banks Association for implementation and RBI issued guidelines in this regard vide a circular dated April 27, 2012 whereby the banks have been advised that opening of fresh account and the Know Your Customer (KYC) fulfillment at another branch of the same bank is not required if full KYC was already done. Further, in order to safeguard the interest of the banks and the customers, RBI has advised banks for allotting Unique Customer Identification Code (UCIC) to all their individual customers in a time-bound manner.

RBI also constituted a "Technical Committee to examine uniform routing code and account number structure", which also examined the matter regarding inter-bank portability of the account number. The Technical Committee is of the view that account number portability may not be feasible even with the implementation of International Bank Account Number (IBAN) because of the two constraints, i.e. (i) Bank code is an integral part of IBAN and as such, it does not facilitate account number

portability across banks (ii) even if portability of the account number is considered without the bank code, it would give rise to a scenario where the said number may already be allotted to other customer of the destination bank. RBI has hosted the Report of the Technical Committee on its website www.rbi.org.in for public comments.

[*Translation*]

Inflation

112. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:
SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of inflation and the rate of economic development during the last year and the current year in the country;

(b) whether the rate of inflation in India is higher than that of other developed or developing countries of the world during 2008-12;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to contain inflation in the country;

(d) whether the Government has made any assessment of the effect/impact of inflation on demand and supply of various consumer goods in the market; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof and the efforts being made by the Government to check inflation and the rise in prices of various consumer goods in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The inflation in terms of Wholesale Price Index which had averaged 8.94 per cent for 2011-12 declined to 7.46 per cent during

2012-13 (Apr-Jan). The overall growth of India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices is estimated at 5.0 per cent for 2012-13 as compared to 6.2 per cent achieved in 2011-12.

(b) and (c) Comparative inflation rates of India and the other advanced & developing countries from 2008 to 2012 are given in Table 1.

Table 1: Comparative movement of inflation rates (per cent)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
India	8.1	10.8	12.0	8.9	9.3
Advanced economies	3.4	0.1	1.5	2.7	2.0
Emerging market and developing economies	9.3	5.1	6.1	7.2	6.1

Note: The above inflation rates are based on annual averages of Consumer Price Index (CPI). In case of India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) has been used.

Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database and Labour Bureau, Shimla.

Inflation rates in India during the last four years has been relatively higher than the inflation in advanced and developing economies because of higher food inflation and differential impact of global commodity prices. Apart from the administrative and fiscal measures that the Government has taken to control inflation, the Reserve Bank also had taken necessary monetary measures to moderate demand in the economy.

(d) and (e) Monetary policy to contain inflation, operating through the interest rates, usually leads to a moderation in growth of private final consumption expenditure (PFCE) in the economy. As per the estimates by Central Statistics Office, rate of growth of PFCE moderated from 8.0 per cent in 2011-12 to 4.1 per cent in 2012-13. Since October 2011, the stance of monetary policy, however, has shifted to addressing increasing growth risks as reflected in the slowing down of the economy. In addition, Government has also being taking appropriate fiscal and commodity specific measures to contain inflation.

*[English]***Black Money**

113. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated quantum of black money detected within and outside the country during the last one year and the current year;
- (b) whether some of the foreign banks where black money are being stashed have offered gold accounts to its clients;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the respons of the Government thereto;
- (d) the details of the efforts made/steps undertaken by the Government to put a check on generation, accumulation and transfer of black money to foreign countries along with the achievements made thereon till date; and
- (e) the fresh strategy adopted and steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to bring back black money stashed in the various banks abroad along with the details of black money brought back from foreign banks during 2012-13 so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) In the searches conducted by Income Tax Department during F.Y.2011-12 and F.Y.2012-13 (upto December, 2012), undisclosed income of about Rs. 14,017 crore and Rs.6,798.93 crore* respectively were admitted by the persons searched and undisclosed assets of about Rs.905.61crore and Rs.453.53*crore respectively were seized. Further, in the surveys conducted by Income Tax Department during F.Y.2011-12 and F.Y.2012-13 (upto December, 2012), undisclosed income of about Rs.6,572.75 crore and Rs.8,254.41crore* respectively were detected. (* figures are provisional)

- (b) No such information is available.

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

(d) India has been renegotiating its Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) with other countries to bring the Article on Exchange of Information to International standards. It has also been expanding its treaty network by signing new DTAAs with many other countries and by entering into Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs) with many tax jurisdictions in its effort to facilitate the exchange of information and to bring in tax transparency. It has also become a member of the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters in 2012. Legislative measures requiring reporting of assets (including bank accounts) held outside the country and providing for reopening of assessments upto 16 years for taxing undisclosed assets (including bank accounts) kept outside the country have been introduced by Finance Act, 2012 to take action in more effective manner in such cases.

(e) Drive against tax evasion is an ongoing and continuous process and Government of India is taking various steps to tackle this problem in more effective ways. Appropriate action under the Direct Tax laws is taken to bring to tax any undisclosed income whenever the same is detected. Penalty and prosecution proceedings are also initiated in appropriate cases.

*[Translation]***Expansion and Modernisation of Government Hospitals**

114. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

- (a) whether due to delay in modernisation and expansion of Government hospitals in Delhi, the patients coming to Delhi from all over the country have to wait for very long periods for getting treatment in these hospitals;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government in this regard; and
- (c) the effective measures taken/being taken by the Government for expansion and modernisation of Government hospitals in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) As far

as three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi, viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and LHMC and associated Hospitals are concerned, patients come to these hospitals not only from Delhi and NCR but also from other states of the Country leading to some waiting time in some specific Department. However, emergency patients are attended to promptly. Upgradation and development of these hospitals is a continuous process and is taken up as per the requirement and availability of funds.

In addition, 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**.

Funds under NRHM

115. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI:
SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI:
DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA:

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

(a) whether there is shortage of doctors, particularly lady doctors and para-medical staff in Primary Health Centres/Community Health Centres/Sub-Centres/District

Hospitals of the country under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise along with the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government to fill up the vacant posts at the earliest, especially in the remote and tribal areas;

(c) the details of funds allocated, released and utilized under NRHM during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether all the States have properly utilized the funds allocated for the purpose; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the names of such States which have not properly utilised the funds alongwith the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure transparency in utilisation of funds under NRHM?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The State/UT wise detail of shortfall of doctors, paramedical staff as per Rural Health Statistics in India, 2011 is given in the enclosed Statement-I to V. No separate data is maintained for lady doctors.

Various reasons attributed for shortage include non-availability of requisite number of doctors and paramedics, shortage of medical colleges and training institutes in certain states and unwillingness on the part of doctors to work in rural areas and in Government health facilities.

Public Health is a state subject. Financial support is provided to States under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to strengthen the health system including engagement of doctors and paramedics on contractual basis based on the requirements proposed by the States in their annual Programme Implementation Plans. Support under NRHM is also provided by way of additional incentives to serve in rural areas and improved accommodation arrangements in rural areas, so that health professionals find it attractive to join public health facilities in rural areas. State governments are also regularly requested to fill up the vacancies on priority. Further, to increase the availability of doctors, several initiatives have been taken to rationalize the norms in medical education, such as, relaxation in land requirements, bed strength, increase in ceiling for maximum intake for undergraduates, enhancement of teacher-student ratio in PG etc. which has resulted in substantial increase in number of undergraduate and post graduate seats. 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.

(c) Statement-VI showing funds allocated, released and utilized under NRHM during the last three years and the current year State/UT-wise is enclosed.

(d) and (e) Some cases of improper utilization of funds have come to the notice of the Govt. of India under NRHM in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir and Rajasthan. The improper utilisation may be because of acts of commission or omission on part of concerned officials, or because of limited capacities of financial management or non-availability of competent human resources in finance in the field etc.

Whenever any observation of improper utilization has been received from the State either from the Statutory Audit's report or any review, the States were communicated for necessary action. In respect of Uttar Pradesh, the matter is being investigated by the CBI. The following mechanisms have also been put in place for adherence to financial procedures and proper financial utilisation:

- Submission of quarterly Financial Monitoring Reports by the States;
- Annual Statutory Audits;
- Concurrent Audits;
- Visits by the teams of the Financial Management Group of the Ministry to States for periodical reviews.

In addition to above the Ministry had requested the Comptroller & Auditor General (CAG) for conducting annual transaction audits of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in all the States from the Financial Year 2011-12 in order to identify the existing gaps, facilitate independent monitoring and timely corrective measures so that a quality and timely audit assessment becomes available to assist the State Governments in undertaking remedial measures and achieving the targets of NRHM. In addition, in order to build financial management capacities in States, the following initiatives have been taken by the Ministry:

- Model Accounting Handbooks for sub-district level has been prepared and circulated;
- Detailed operational guidelines on Financial Management under the NRHM;
- E-training modules on finance and accounts to help train finance personnel in all States have been disseminated;

- The Central Plan Scheme Monitoring Scheme (CPSMS) is under implementation for on line monitoring of funds under NRHM;
- The implementation of NRHM in States is reviewed through Common Review Missions (CRMs) and periodical reviews by the Ministry. The deficiencies/shortcomings noticed during the reviews are immediately brought to the notice of the States for remedial action.

Statement-I

General Duty Medical Officers (GDMOs) - Allopathic at CHCs

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2011)	
		Sanctioned	In Position
		[S]	[P]
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	880	650
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	108
3.	Assam	NA	391
4.	Bihar	NA	451
5.	Chhattisgarh	592	276
6.	Goa	21	20
7.	Gujarat	686	571
8.	Haryana	453	258
9.	Himachal Pradesh	282	260
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	539	318
11.	Jharkhand #	1681	1833
12.	Karnataka ##	255	240
13.	Kerala	224	264
14.	Madhya Pradesh	909	678
15.	Maharashtra	722	584
16.	Manipur	107	85
17.	Meghalaya	78	86
18.	Mizoram	NA	10

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
19. Nagaland		12	36	31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		NA	6
20. Odisha		367	316	32. Daman and Diu		4	4
21. Punjab		174	147	33. Delhi		0	0
22. Rajasthan		998	905	34. Lakshadweep		22	14
23. Sikkim		NA	5	35. Puducherry		21	21
24. Tamil Nadu		1926	1638	Total ²		12631	11798
25. Tripura		NA	36	Notes:			
26. Uttarakhand		55	48	#: Data for 2010 repeated			
27. Uttar Pradesh #		161	167	##: Sanctioned data for 2010 used			
28. West Bengal		1435	1353	NA: Not Available			
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		21	13	² For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded.			
30. Chandigarh		6	6				

Statement-II*Radiographers at CHCs*

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	281	255	117	138	164
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	48	NA	9	NA	39
3.	Assam	108	NA	61	NA	47
4.	Bihar##	70	89	13	76	57
5.	Chhattisgarh	148	148	70	78	78
6.	Goa	5	8	7	1	*
7.	Gujarat	305	273	122	151	183
8.	Haryana	107	91	73	18	34
9.	Himachal Pradesh	76	71	63	8	13
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	83	77	81	*	2
11.	Jharkhand	188	NA	58	NA	130

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Karnataka	180	NA	172	NA	8
13.	Kerala	224	13	10	3	214
14.	Madhya Pradesh	333	287	191	96	142
15.	Maharashtra	365	153	130	23	235
16.	Manipur	16	13	13	0	3
17.	Meghalaya	29	21	22	*	7
18.	Mizoram ##	9	9	6	3	3
19.	Nagaland	21	NA	1	NA	20
20.	Odisha	377	61	42	19	335
21.	Punjab	129	114	117	*	12
22.	Rajasthan	376	208	260	*	116
23.	Sikkim	2	NA	1	NA	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	385	207	139	68	246
25.	Tripura	11	NA	7	NA	4
26.	Uttarakhand	55	55	13	42	42
27.	Uttar Pradesh ##	515	269	181	88	334
28.	West Bengal	348	366	226	140	122
29.	A and N Islands	4	4	2	2	2
30.	Chandigarh	2	5	2	3	0
31.	D and N Haveli	1	NA	1	NA	0
32.	Daman and Diu	2	3		0	*
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	3	3	5	*	*
35.	Puducherry	3	3	3	0	0
All India ²		4809	2806	2221	957	2593

Notes:

= Sanctioned data for 2010 used

NA: Not Available.

¹ One 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 percentage of vacancy and shortfall, the States UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded.

Statement-III*Pharmacists at PHCs & CHCs*

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	1905	2154	1817	337	88
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	145	NA	56	NA	89
3.	Assam	1046	NA	1262	NA	*
4.	Bihar #	1933	989	439	550	1494
5.	Chhattisgarh	889	1037	548	489	341
6.	Goa	24	26	25	1	*
7.	Gujarat	1428	1433	904	529	524
8.	Haryana	551	435	406	29	145
9.	Himachal Pradesh	529	614	353	261	176
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	480	231	680	*	*
11.	Jharkhand #	518	501	344	157	174
12.	Karnataka	2490	NA	2417	NA	73
13.	Kerala	1033	1033	1013	20	20
14.	Madhya Pradesh #	1489	642	331	311	1158
15.	Maharashtra	2174	2071	2322	*	*
16.	Manipur	96	135	135	0	*
17.	Meghalaya	138	149	142	7	*
18.	Mizoram ##	66	69	33	36	33
19.	Nagaland	10	NA	112	NA	35
20.	Odisha	1605	1720	1265	455	340
21.	Punjab	575	844	939	*	*
22.	Rajasthan	1893	362	551	*	1342
23.	Sikkim	26	NA	10	NA	16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Tamil Nadu	1589	1619	1465	154	124
25.	Tripura	90	NA	116	NA	*
26.	Uttarakhand	294	331	267	64	27
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4207	6472	5582	890	*
28.	West Bengal	1257	1501	1018	483	239
29.	A and N Islands	23	27	39	*	*
30.	Chandigarh	2	16	16	0	*
31.	D and N Haveli	7	NA	8	NA	*
32.	Daman and Diu	5	5	4	1	1
33.	Delhi	8	3	3	0	5
34.	Lakshadweep	7	11	20	*	*
35.	Puducherry	27	30	29	1	*
All India ²		28696	24460	24671	4775	6444

Data for 2010 repeated

Sanctioned Data for 2010 repeated

NA: Not Available.

¹ One per each Primary Health Centre and 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 extended.

Statement-IV

Laboratory Technicians at PHCs & CHCs

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2011)				
		Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1905	1793	1476	317	429
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	145	NA	88	NA	57
3.	Assam	1046	NA	1211	NA	*
4.	Bihar ##	1933	683	498	185	1435

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Chhattisgarh	889	889	277	612	612
6.	Goa	24	24	22	2	2
7.	Gujarat	1428	1426	975	451	453
8.	Haryana	551	446	316	130	235
9.	Himachal Pradesh	529	387	320	67	209
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	480	529	630	*	*
11.	Jharkhand	518	518	371	147	147
12.	Karnataka	2490	NA	1058	NA	1432
13.	Kerala	1033	238	268	*	765
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1489	816	606	210	883
15.	Maharashtra	2174	1492	1501	*	673
16.	Manipur	96	133	132	1	*
17.	Meghalaya	138	146	134	12	4
18.	Mizoram ##	66	40	71	*	
19.	Nagaland	147	NA	104	NA	43
20.	Odisha	1605	476	330	146	1275
21.	Punjab	575	648	497	151	78
22.	Rajasthan	1893	1818	2639	*	*
23.	Sikkim	26	NA	32	NA	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	1589	1406	896	510	693
25.	Tripura	90	NA	63	NA	27
26.	Uttarakhand	294	89	87	2	207
27.	Uttar Pradesh #	4207	1116	995	121	3212
28.	West Bengal	1257	984	525	459	732
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23	23	22	1	1
30.	Chandigarh	2	8	8	0	*
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	NA	9	NA	*
32.	Daman and Diu	5	4	4	0	1
33.	Delhi	8	3	2	1	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34.	Lakshadweep	7	8	12	*	*
35.	Puducherry	27	10	29	*	*
All India ²		28696	16153	16208	3525	13611

Data for 2010 repeated

Sanctioned Data for 2010 repeated

NA: Not Available.

¹ One per each Primary Health Centre and 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 extended.

Statement-V

Total Specialists at CHCs
Total Specialists [Surgeons, OB&GY, Physicians & Paediatricians]
(As on March, 2011)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[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 and Kashmir	332	315	170	145	162
11.	Jharkhand	752	124	66	58	686
12.	Karnataka	720	NA	584	NA	136
13.	Kerala	896	640	774	*	122
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1332	778	227	551	1105
15.	Maharashtra	1460	649	600	49	860

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	504	1068	569	499	935
23	Sikkim	8	NA	0	NA	8
24	Tamil Nadu ³	1540	0	0	0	1540
25	Tripura #	44	NA	0	NA	44
26	Uttarakhand	220	210	78	132	142
27	Uttar Pradesh	2060	2060	1894	166	166
28	West Bengal	1392	542	175	367	1217
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	16	0	16	16
30	Chandigarh	8	11	7	4	1
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	0	0	0	4
32	Daman and Diu	8	2	0	2	8
33	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep ##	12	0	1	*	11
35	Puducherry	12	3	5	*	7
All India ²		19236	9831	6935	3880	12301

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 extended.

3. Specialists are attending CHCs on hiring basis

Statement-VI

State-wise Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NRHM for F.Ys 2009-10 to 2012-13

Sl. No.	States	(Rs. in crore)														
		2009-10				2010-11				2011-12				2012-13		
		Allocation	Release	Exp	Allocation	Release	Exp	Allocation	Release	Exp	Allocation	Release	Exp	Allocation	Release	Exp
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16.82	8.23	20.11	20.26	15.84	17.66	22.64	8.85	21.30	22.60	6.02	7.82			
2.	Andhra Pradesh	717.30	708.32	764.91	816.11	810.23	693.92	931.80	934.11	709.05	1088.44	417.06	824.78			
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	51.14	57.32	66.16	66.67	73.76	78.64	56.02	75.82	90.70	74.01	43.75	35.72			
4.	Assam	906.72	813.93	763.71	894.01	736.45	1093.37	851.35	377.39	1035.14	1054.14	670.27	505.99			
5.	Bihar	860.29	649.71	826.20	977.40	1035.18	1454.98	1122.10	787.28	1147.74	1421.32	934.44	862.07			
6.	Chandigarh	9.86	7.59	8.25	11.20	6.91	9.25	11.72	8.69	10.75	14.59	5.25	3.71			
7.	Chhattisgarh	292.01	261.65	240.41	345.76	327.24	308.60	392.54	421.53	482.58	473.71	345.83	240.45			
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.27	3.27	4.62	4.77	6.30	5.76	5.92	4.81	6.49	7.54	3.33	2.98			
9.	Daman and Diu	3.51	2.33	3.46	3.92	3.06	3.96	4.98	2.57	5.21	5.97	1.44	1.95			
10.	Delhi	121.25	83.03	75.89	136.74	108.48	90.13	145.27	102.36	92.27	169.95	51.34	62.73			
11.	Goa	12.90	12.43	18.59	16.68	17.21	18.37	20.47	19.88	27.49	23.96	20.30	18.33			
12.	Gujarat	464.90	500.55	634.27	528.69	556.79	722.26	600.61	620.98	766.41	715.69	496.95	432.86			
13.	Haryana	179.72	206.17	336.78	203.94	219.69	287.73	233.52	297.34	289.21	289.15	221.11	311.46			
14.	Himachal Pradesh	97.07	115.41	187.81	110.68	113.22	164.74	123.89	197.20	149.75	141.97	97.91	124.01			
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	134.94	130.34	155.59	153.87	173.80	210.76	175.54	252.48	249.39	209.75	119.67	201.15			
16.	Jharkhand	349.39	179.34	195.45	398.78	356.90	381.09	458.88	467.46	419.41	555.83	343.86	277.96			
17.	Karnataka	505.17	436.86	680.64	551.80	586.38	700.62	612.69	672.66	767.55	721.48	568.90	533.64			
18.	Kerala	284.34	237.62	385.19	308.59	253.41	385.95	345.37	582.51	428.16	379.23	217.38	304.64			

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
19. Lakshadweep	2.09	1.09	2.86	2.28	2.54	3.44	3.99	1.62	4.10	3.52	1.47	2.29		
20. Madhya Pradesh	705.88	604.79	741.28	766.66	784.40	996.80	870.83	959.47	968.86	1032.41	562.48	751.76		
21. Maharashtra	860.39	959.72	1044.71	981.28	903.36	1271.63	1078.51	1309.24	1483.17	1270.27	828.95	927.17		
22. Manipur	90.09	81.45	64.11	98.67	67.98	68.21	88.49	61.29	65.88	114.66	25.27	41.10		
23. Meghalaya	85.75	79.78	75.13	86.95	52.50	91.99	94.25	62.31	107.72	125.45	76.82	77.50		
24. Mizoram	50.72	49.87	58.66	62.15	70.49	77.33	63.46	67.13	76.92	75.84	54.67	46.96		
25. Nagaland	78.30	73.87	64.26	82.47	66.40	81.84	83.31	88.00	111.81	95.78	70.70	60.77		
26. Odisha	457.57	470.18	646.74	494.09	549.44	664.37	568.53	693.89	727.75	653.52	446.88	438.71		
27. Puducherry	11.32	12.04	13.34	13.94	16.32	17.36	15.17	15.83	20.59	15.89	12.96	10.35		
28. Punjab	209.58	359.53	241.41	246.77	252.31	339.34	276.56	336.45	382.71	318.91	239.59	246.35		
29. Rajasthan	633.19	748.96	1001.74	743.41	863.97	1172.06	824.17	1045.55	1951.53	980.98	665.25	760.41		
30. Sikkim	26.73	25.80	35.73	35.54	32.94	33.45	34.01	27.07	31.95	54.12	22.17	21.07		
31. Tamil Nadu	568.68	639.10	691.93	659.92	702.09	825.22	765.42	774.89	917.15	867.98	622.96	622.80		
32. Tripura	125.20	111.98	81.10	116.91	85.47	105.43	117.46	68.39	109.15	133.44	68.42	99.53		
33. Uttar Pradesh	1867.65	1965.82	2230.74	2079.73	2191.38	2693.30	2224.00	1863.69	2011.11	2685.50	1865.42	855.46		
34. Uttarakhand	117.75	130.85	144.00	129.18	147.39	206.31	169.95	208.45	212.90	206.67	145.91	183.65		
35. West Bengal	678.81	741.25	730.24	771.41	680.79	836.69	870.31	931.34	901.71	1026.41	689.54	668.09		
Total	11581.30	11470.18	13216.05	12923.25	12871.11	16112.63	14263.72	14848.55	15883.63	17030.69	10964.28	10566.20		
Others (Training and Central Component under NRHM)										27.80	111.88	77.15	11.30	104.58
Grand Total	11581.30	11470.18	13216.05	12923.25	12871.11	16112.63	14291.52	14960.43	15960.78	17041.99	11068.86	10596.58		

Note :

Expenditure for the F.Ys 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13 (upto 31.12.2012) are provisional

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

#Release figures for the F.Y.2012-13 are updated as on 18.01.2013

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

*[English]***Cases of Cancer**

116. SHRI P. LINGAM:
 SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
 SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
 SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
 SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:
 SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
 SHRI C.R. PATIL:
 DR. KIRODILAL MEENA:
 SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
 SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of higher incidence of cancer cases in certain States including Punjab than the national average;

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

(c) the estimated number of cancer patients in the country along with the number of cancer cases and deaths reported during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) the steps taken so far by the Government to control cancer and the provide affordable treatment to the patients along with the funds allocated and spent for the purpose during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the action plan drawn by the Government to put in place comprehensive cancer control and treatment facilities across the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Information received from Indian Council of Medical Research suggests that the estimated number of cancer cases and deaths are increasing. State/UT-wise number of estimated cancer cases and deaths for the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

Increase in the number of cancer cases may be attributed to ageing population, unhealthy life style, use of tobacco and tobacco products etc.

(d) and (e) Health being a State subject, it is for the State Government to provide healthcare facilities. To supplement the efforts of the State Governments in detection, treatment and management of cancer cases, Government of India has launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular diseases & Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 in 100 district across 21 States. State-wise release of funds and Utilization under NPCDCS during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (provisional) is at enclosed Statement-III.

Under the Programme, Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs) and Government Medical College Hospitals across the country are eligible for receiving financial assistance upto Rs.6.00 crore (Rs.4.80 crore from Central Government and Rs.1.20 crore from State Government) for providing comprehensive cancer care services under Tertiary Cancer Centre (TCC) component. Funds released under this component of the programme are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

Statement-I*State/UT-wise Estimated Number of new Cancer Cases (2009-2011)**

Sl. No.	States	Cancer cases		
		2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	322	324	327
2.	Andhra Pradesh	71737	72553	73330
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1144	1170	1188

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Assam	24084	24460	24716
5.	Bihar	85978	87924	89030
6.	Chandigarh	873	889	909
7.	Chhattisgarh	21307	21752	22053
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	266	282	298
9.	Daman and Diu	182	195	210
10.	Delhi	12930	13201	13495
13.	Goa	1236	1248	1267
12.	Gujarat	50388	51301	52092
13.	Haryana	21071	21473	21809
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5798	5868	5905
15.	Janimu and Kashmir	10390	10615	10775
16.	Jharkhand	27451	28013	28381
17.	Karnataka	49688	50436	51070
18.	Kerala	28309	28682	29381
19.	Lakshadweep	53	54	56
20.	Madhya Pradesh	51521	52485	53132
21.	Maharashtra	94283	95706	96890
22.	Manipur	1422	1455	1480
23.	Meghalaya	2457	2516	2551
24.	Mizoram	1137	1160	1179
25.	Nagaland	1695	1701	1717
26.	Odisha	35407	35878	36171
27.	Pondicherry	1033	1060	1083
28.	Punjab	23268	23577	23826
29.	Rajasthan	57146	58271	59004
30.	Sikkim	349	357	364
31.	Tamil Nadu	76279	77418	78446
32.	Tripura	3081	3132	3178

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Uttar Pradesh	166327	169419	171369
34.	Uttaranchal	8463	8616	8740
35.	West Bengal	76935	77975	78820
Total		1014010	1031166	1044242

*Based on cancer incidence data (2006-08) and actual growth rate (2001-2011) observed in India.

Statement-II

State/UT-wise Estimated Number of Cancer Deaths in India (2009-2011)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Estimated Cancer Deaths		
		2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36145	36641	3144
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	592	611	82
3.	Assam	12379	12598	1322
4.	Bihar	41735	42787	4864
5.	Chhattisgarh	10341	10541	1745
6.	Goa	658	499	93
7.	Gujarat	25497	26037	2588
8.	Haryana	11104	11401	1708
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2947	2996	945
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4952	5042	534
11.	Jharkhand	13902	14237	1579
12.	Karnataka	24688	25105	2531
13.	Kerala	14540	14672	1805
14.	Madhya Pradesh	26088	26645	2214
15.	Maharashtra	48859	49911	5989
16.	Manipur	667	679	90
17.	Meghalaya	1228	1260	1295
18.	Mizoram	595	610	126
19.	Nagaland	1277	1341	410

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Odisha	17696	17970	18249
21.	Punjab	12090	12330	12575
22.	Rajasthan	29463	30209	31976
23.	Sikkim	204	209	216
24.	Tamil Nadu	37806	38452	39127
25.	Tripura	1536	1560	1583
26.	Uttar Pradesh	85202	87189	89224
27.	Uttaranchal	4257	4345	4435
28.	West Bengal	38903	39545	40199
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	186	192	197
30.	Chandigarh	505	523	540
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	164	179	195
32.	Daman and Diu	102	109	114
33.	Delhi	7649	7962	8289
34.	Lakshadweep	30	32	32
35.	Pondicherry	483	492	502
Total		514470	524911	535767

*Based on M/I ratio of Mumbai data (2006-08)

Source: NCRP: National Cancer registry Programme (ICMR)

Statement-III

National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & Stroke (NPCDCS)

Statement showing Expenditure

Sl. No	Name Of State	Amount Released (in Lakh)				
		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 #
		GIA Released By GOI	Expenditure Reported By the State	GIA Released By GOI	Expenditure Reported By the State	Expenditure Reported By the State (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	268.57	Nil	1305.65	Nil	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Assam	249.08	Nil	915.62	140.00	217.29
3.	Bihar	215.16	Nil	925.1	0	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	153.49	Nil	463.8	0	3.32
5.	Gujarat	284.04	Nil	925.1	7.9166	116.206
6.	Haryana	111.08	Nil	654.07	31.865	50.79
7.	Himachal Pradesh	136.8	Nil	463.8	0	0
8.	Jharkhand	0	Nil	399.72	0	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	221.97	Nil	734.82	34.16	299.48
10.	Karnataka	285.13	Nil	734.83	24.25	36.60
11.	Kerala	167.31	Nil	844.35	4.746	395.8
12.	Madya Pradesh	126.69	Nil	844.35	3.305	36.29
13.	Maharashtra	263.72	Nil	925.1	54.02	64.17
14.	Odisha	121.18	Nil	844.35	16.705	92.51
15.	Punjab	146.54	Nil	463.8	0	0
16.	Rajasthan	309.51	Nil	1115.38	0	0
17.	Sikkim	100.78	Nil	313.88	70.87	163.94
18.	Tamil Nadu	131.73	Nil	844.35	0	0
19.	Uttarakhand	121.51	Nil	273.53	2.636	21.60
20.	Uttar Pradesh	0	Nil	0	0	0
21.	West Bengal	157.3	Nil	463.8	1.12	0
Total		3571.59	Nil	14455.4	391.59	1497.99

During the Financial Year 2012-13 GIA of Rs.24.3125 Crores released only to Uttar Pradesh. GIA to other States could not be released on account of non-submission of UC, Huge unspent Balance lying with State and non-contribution of State Matching share by the States.

Statement-IV

State-wise Funds released under TCC component of NPCDCS

Sl. No.	States/UT	2011-12 (Rs. in lakh)	2012-13 (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	480.00	Nil

1	2	3	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	480.00
3.	Himachal Pradesh	480.00	Nil
4.	Kerala	960.00	960.00
5.	Maharashtra	Nil	480.00
6.	Mizoram	480.00	Nil
7.	Punjab	480.00	Nil

1	2	3	4
8.	Sikkim	Nil	480.00
9.	Tamil Nadu	480.00	Nil

- No funds were released under TCC component in 2010-11.
- No Utilisation Certificate has been received from the States/institutes about the utilization of funds under Tertiary Cancer Centre component of NPCDCS.

[Translation]

Loan from Domestic and Foreign Sources

117. SHRI ARJUN ROY:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans raised from domestic and foreign sources during each of the last three years and the current year till the end of December 2012 and its proportion to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country; and

(b) the reasons for increase in the amount of loan during the current year and reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Amount of loans raised from domestic (through dated securities) and foreign sources during each of the last three years and current year till December, 2012 and its proportion to the GDP is as under:

(Rs. Crore)

Source of Loans	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (till Dec, 2012)
Domestic (Gross borrowing)	4,51,000	4,37,000	5,10,000	5,10,000
% to GDP	7.0	6.0	5.8	5.0
Foreign (Gross Borrowing)	22,170	35,330	26,034	13,045
% to GDP	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1

(b) The increase in internal and external borrowings is on account of financing the fiscal deficit which is mainly due to the higher developmental expenditure. The Government has reverted to the path of fiscal consolidation with gradual exit from the expansionary measures in a calibrated manner. The reduction in Fiscal deficit from 5.9 per cent of GDP in RE 2011-12 to 5.1 per cent of GDP in BE 2012-13 is designed with a mix of reduction in total expenditure as percentage of GDP and improvement in gross tax revenue as percentage of GDP. With reprioritization of expenditure towards developmental side and curtailing the growth in non-development expenditure, total expenditure is estimated to decline as percentage of GDP. The Finance Minister has recently announced a fiscal roadmap to bring down the fiscal deficit to 3% by 2016-17 with a reduction of 0.5% - 0.6% every year.

Increase in Price of Natural Gas

118. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

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

(a) the price of natural gas at present vis-a-vis the price of natural gas during the year 2004;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase the prices of natural gas produced by various gas producing companies in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and its likely impact on consumers along with the criteria being followed for increasing the price of natural gas in the country;

(d) the profit margin of various public and private sector gas producing companies likely to be increased as a result thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to protect the consumers from increase in price of natural gas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The comparative price of domestic gas during 2004 vis-a-vis the price of gas at present is enclosed as Statement. The price of imported R-LNG is based on commercial negotiation between the seller and buyer depending on the source, period and quantum.

(b) to (e) A Committee has been constituted under Chairmanship of Dr.C. Rangarajan. Chairman. PM's Economic Advisory Council (EAC) with the following Terms of Reference (ToR):

- (i) Review of the existing PSCs, including in respect of the current profit-sharing mechanism with the Pre-Tax Investment Multiple (PTIM) as the base parameter and recommend necessary modification for the future PSCs;
- (ii) Exploring various contract models with a view to minimize monitoring of expenditure of the contractor without compromising, firstly, on the hydrocarbons output across time and, secondly, on the Government's take;
- (iii) A suitable mechanism for managing the contract implementation of PSCs which is being handled at present by the representation of Regulator/

Government nominee appointed to the Management Committee;

- (iv) Suitable governmental mechanisms to monitor and to audit Government of India (GOI) share of profit petroleum;
- (v) Structure and elements of the Guidelines for determining the basis or formula for the price of domestically produced gas. and for monitoring actual price fixation; and
- (vi) Any other issues relating to PSCs.

The Committee has made recommendations on ToR (i) to (v). The said report and recommendations of the Committee can be viewed/ downloaded from the official website of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister <http://eac.gov.in/>. The said report and recommendations of the Committee are under consideration of the Government.

Statement

Domestic gas source	Gas Price 2004	Current Gas Price
Administered Pricing Mechanism (APM)	Rs.1700- Rs.2850/ MSCM excluding Royalty	\$2.52 - \$4.2/MMBTU including Royalty
The price of APM gas supplied to Consumers not entitled for APM gas	N.A.	\$4.2- \$5.25 /MMBTU including Royalty
Non-APM	N.A.	\$4.2- \$5.25/MMBTU including Royalty
Pre-NELP	Ravva-I \$3/mmbtu	Ravva-I \$3.5/mmbtu
	Ravva Satellite \$3.3 /mmbtu	Ravva Satellite \$4.3/mmbtu
	Panna Mukta Tapti -\$3.11 /mmbtu	Panna Mukta Tapti - \$5.57- 5.73/ mmbtu
NELP	N.A.	\$4.2/mmbtu

Note:

1. MSCM- Thousand Standard Cubic Meter
2. mmbtu- Million British Thermal Unit
3. During 2004 all the customer getting supply of APM gas at APM price.
4. The Non-APM pricing started during 2010 after Cabinet approval.
5. Supply of NELP gas started during 2009.
6. Ravva-I & Rawa satellite prices are due for revision from 2008.
7. Ravva-I is purchased at \$3.5/mmbtu but supplied at \$4.2/mmbtu.

[English]

Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956

119. SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:
DR. AJAY KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has set up any panel/ committee to suggest amendments to the said Act;

(d) if so the details thereof alongwith the recommendations made by the said panel/ committee and the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent re-victimisation of victims of child trafficking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The Government proposes to amend the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956. For this purpose, the Ministry constituted an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development and consisting of representatives from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice, Delhi Police, National Commission for Women (NCW), National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) and three Delhi based Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) to suggest on the required amendments in the Act.

The IMG discussed the various provisions of ITPA and recommendations made by various organizations and submitted a report to the Ministry. Based on the suggestions given by the IMG, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has prepared a cabinet note proposing amendments to the ITPA 1956 with a view to making the provisions unambiguous, contemporary, enforceable and appropriately stringent, and compatible with the UN Conventions and Protocols.

(e) The Government is already taking a number of measures to combat trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation and preventing re-victimization of child victims in the country. The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 supplemented by the Indian Penal Code prohibits trafficking

in human beings, including children, for the purpose of prostitution and lays down procedures. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing "Ujjawala" Scheme wherein financial assistance is provided for prevention of trafficking and for rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration of victims of commercial sexual exploitation. Also, Swadhar Shelter Homes provide care and protection to women in difficult circumstances including trafficked victims. In these institutions, services are provided in victim friendly manner. This Ministry implements the centrally sponsored Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) since 2009-10 for providing a safe and secure environment for overall development of children who are in need of care and protection, and children in conflict with law. The various components of the scheme also include rescue and rehabilitation of children in difficult circumstances, which includes trafficked and sexually exploited children. Further, the Ministry has issued various guidelines and manuals for law enforcement agencies on rescue protocols, social workers for psychosocial interventions, judicial handbooks etc. to prevent re-victimization of child victims. In addition, the Ministry of Women and Child Development continuously conducts advocacy, awareness generation, and sensitization programmes for prevention of trafficking of women and children.

Generic Medicines

120. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

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

(a) whether India is the largest producer of generic medicines in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the value of generic medicines produced and exported during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the share of generic and non-generic medicines in the total sale of medicines in the country during the said period;

(d) whether the Government proposes certain measures including compulsory prescription of generic medicines by doctors to promote the consumption of generic version of medicines in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the other steps taken/proposed by the Government to ensure the quality of generic medicines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Department of Pharmaceuticals under the Ministry of Pharmaceuticals under the Ministry of a Chemical & Fertilizers has informed that as per the Report of the Working Group on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals for 12th Five Year Plan, the Indian Pharmaceutical Industry has grown from Rs.71000 crores in 2007 to over Rs.1 lac crores in 2009-2010 comprising Rs.62,055 crores of domestic market and exports of over Rs.42,154 crores. The Industry is ranked 3rd globally in volume and 14th in value, supplying around 10% of total global production. This also amounts to around 20% of total volume of global generics. Thus, every 5th Tablet, Capsule and Injectable in generic drugs consumed anywhere in the World is manufactured in India The export data of the pharmaceutical products as provided by the Department of Commerce for the last three years is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Exports	24,570.26	25,130.42	40,218.15

(d) and (e) Instructions have been issued from time to time to all Central Government hospitals and CGHS dispensaries to prescribe generic medicines to the maximum extent possible. The State Governments have also similarly been asked to instruct their doctors to prescribe generic medicines.

[*Translation*]

Cyber Frauds in Banks

121. SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of incidents of cyber frauds particularly of withdrawing money by cloning of credit and debit cards including net banking are continuously increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such complaints sent by the public /private sector banks to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) during the last three years

and the current year, year-wise and the amount involved in it and loss suffered by banks as a result thereof, bank-wise;

(c) the details of the amount of public/private sector banks which has turned into non-performing assets due to said frauds during the said period; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to bring cyber safety and check frauds in online transactions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The details furnished by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in respect of Scheduled/Commercial Banks pertaining to frauds relating to ATMs/Debit Cards/Internet/Bankina and Credit Cards is as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Calendar Year	Total cases reported	Amount involved
1.	2010	15018	4048.94
2.	2011	9588	3672.19
3.	2012	8322	5266.95

* Bank wise details of Cyber Frauds for the last 3 years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) RBI has informed that it does not have data on Cyber Frauds in Public Sector Bank that have turned into non—performing assets.

(d) The measures initiated by RBI to strengthen security arrangements are as under:

- (i) RBI acts as per the Master Circular RBI.DBS.FrMC.BC.No.1/23.04.001/2012-13 dated July 02, 2012 on "Frauds - Classification and reporting" containing all the details/aspects relating to frauds. The same is also available on the website of RBI i.e. www.rbi.org.in. On receipt of fraud reports from banks, various aspects related to the frauds are examined and concerned banks are advised to report the case to CBI/ Police/ SFIO, examine staff accountability, complete proceedings against the erring staff expeditiously, take steps to recover the amount involved in the fraud, claim insurance wherever applicable and streamline the system as also procedures so that frauds do not recur.

- (ii) RBI has issued two circulars viz; (i) 'Security arrangements for ATMs of bank' dated February 22, 2006 and (ii) 'Skimming of ATM/Credit Cards' dated June 26, 2006 advising banks to take various preventive measures to combat frauds relating to skimming or duplicating of credit cards. The preventive measures include educating customers through cautionary messages posted in the website of card issuing banks, informing customers not to reveal PIN in response to requests received through e-mails, to periodically verify the transaction history, immediate reporting to the bank, if any unauthorized transaction is observed, and inform the bank if the card is lost or stolen.
- (iii) On the basis of suggestions of a Working Group set up by RBI in 2010, RBI has issued guidelines which are fundamentally expected to enhance safety, security, efficiency in banking processes leading to benefits for banks and their customers. The implementation progress are required to be reviewed and report submitted to the Board on quarterly basis.
- (iv) RBI vide its Master Circular dated 1.7.2011, on "Credit Card Operation of Banks" advised banks to set up internal control systems to combat frauds and to take pro-active fraud control and enforcement measures and to ensure that credit card operations were run on sound, prudent and profitable lines as also fulfill 'Know Your Customer' requirement, assess credit risk of customers, specify terms and conditions in clear and simple language, ensure prompt dispatch of bills, maintain customer confidentiality etc.
- (v) All Commercial Banks have also been cautioned by RBI vide letter dated. 16.02.2006 on phishing attacks which contained details of the modus-operandi on such attacks and minimum set of preventive/detective measures to tackle phishing attacks.
- (vi) Besides above, public is advised through press releases/notifications regarding not to reveal account details, do not fall prey to fictitious offers of fund transfer, remittance towards participation in lottery, money circulation schemes, and other fictitious offers of cheap funds etc.

Statement

Details of Calender Year wise Cyber Frauds in Banks (Amount in lakh)

Bank Name	2009		2010		2011		2012	
	No. of Cases	Amount involved	No. of Cases	Amount involved	No. of Cases	Amount involved	No. of Cases	Amount involved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Allahabad Bank	0	0	0	0	1	3.3	0	0
American Express Banking Corp.	980	904.57	819	360.75	908	522.76	1231	816.99
Andhra Bank	0	0	1	31.85	1	0.52	0	0
Axis Bank Ltd.	20	110.58	14	44.59	23	209.59	85	1225.41
Bank of Baroda	6	6.88	5	12.4	5	31.82	3	62.45
Bank of India	5	5.21	2	14.61	2	54.49	7	15.82
Bank of Maharashtra	4	3.55	4	4.69	2	2.9	3	105.26
Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	0	0	1	0.31	0	0	0	0
Barclays Bank Pic	35	21.68	48	8.38	14	6.03	7	1.11
Canara Bank	6	1.39	0	0	1	0.6	1	10.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Central Bank of India	2	0.84	2	2.15	0	0	0	0
Citibank N.A.	1226	773.18	925	521.27	774	420.01	1504	690.32
Corporation Bank	2	0.72	2	6.21	5	6.44	47	21.69
Dena Bank	0	0	1	2.07	1	0.53	0	0
Deutsche Bank (Asia)	61	116.64	35	81.94	9	13.67	2	34.74
Development Credit Bank Ltd.	2	0.96	2	0.3	0	0	0	0
Dhanlaxmi Bank Limited	0	0	3	2.29	1	3.02	4	1.09
Federal Bank Ltd.	0	0	2	20.5	0	0	3	83.69
FIRSTRAND BANK	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	4.82
HDFC Bank Ltd.	211	165.58	208	125.98	386	276.68	525	409.56
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.	3093	722.45	2520	293.02	793	181.41	709	180.73
ICICI Bank Ltd.	15666	3731.95	9811	1920.28	6013	1096.67	3428	676.51
IDBI Bank Limited	24	16.29	13	15.29	50	44.64	87	203.04
Indian Bank	0	0	1	1.41	1	0.41	4	20.9
Indian Overseas Bank	2	0.39	3	1.44	10	176.03	0	0
IndusInd Bank Ltd.	0	0	3	7.59	3	1.19	2	4.61
Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	1	4.51	2	6.58	0	0	1	13.88
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	0	0	1	23.14	0	0	0	0
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	57	75.26	31	29.63	52	33.11	78	67.64
Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10
Oriental Bank of Commerce	0	0	1	4.75	0	0	0	0
Punjab National Bank	33	50.15	108	248.64	28	170.19	14	99.43
South Indian Bank Ltd.	1	2.47	1	0.54	2	0.84	2	0.49
Standard Chartered Bank	374	356.37	386	187.52	435	185.11	511	207.96
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	2	6.66	2	0.15	2	3.49	1	49.32
State Bank of Hyderabad	0	0	0	0	4	63.33	6	50.52
State Bank of India	0	0	0	0	2	14.62	0	0
State Bank of Indore	1	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Bank of Mysore	0	0	1	1.01	0	0	0	0
State Bank of Patiala	0	0	0	0	4	80.45	2	31.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
State Bank of Travancore	0	0	0	0	6	10.3	3	3.2
Syndicate Bank	2	0.53	1	2.32	1	0.56	2	7.87
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0	1	0.27	1	1.49
The Royal Bank of Scotland N.V.	142	141.3	51	44.52	46	49.35	14	12.1
UCO Bank	2	0.58	1	1.6	0	0	4	31.22
Union Bank of India	5	10.45	7	19.22	2	7.86	9	70.17
United Bank of India	1	1.37	0	0	0	0	6	32.86
Vijaya Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8.4
Grand Total	21966	7233.31	15018	4048.94	9588	3672.19	8322	5266.95

Course on Community Health

122. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI RATAN SINGH:

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

(a) the objective along with the salient features of the proposed medical course namely, Bachelor of Science (Community Health);

(b) whether the task force constituted to frame the norms for requirement of physical infrastructure and examine various aspects regarding introduction of the course has since submitted its report;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the follow up action taken/proposed by the Government thereon; and

(d) the time by which the said course on community health is likely to be introduced in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The objective of the proposed Bachelor of Science (Community Health) course is to generate a cadre of health care providers who by the virtue of the way they are chosen, trained, deployed and supported will be motivated to live in and provide comprehensive primary health care in the rural areas at the sub-centre level. Admissions as well as deployment of these graduates would be district based in respective States.

(b) and (c) Yes. The Task Force inter-alia recommended the cost estimates for infrastructure, human resources, equipments, scholarships/stipends, transport facilities, requirement for drugs and consumables and contingency and other expenses and the same have been submitted for consideration of the Government.

(d) Bachelor of Science (Community Health) course is likely to be introduced in the States willing to adopt it from the academic 2013-2014.

Adulteration of Petroleum Products

123. SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI PATIL:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

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

(a) the number of inspections carried out by the Government to check adulteration in petrol, diesel and kerosene during each of the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) the State/UT-wise number of the cases registered, persons charge sheeted during the said period along with the punitive action taken by the Government against the persons found guilty;

(c) whether the Government has introduced a new marker system to curb adulteration of petroleum products; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the other steps taken by the Government to prevent adulteration of petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The number of inspections carried out by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) during the last three years and current year (April to December, 2012) to check adulteration in petrol, diesel and kerosene are as under:

Year	No. of inspections	
	Petrol/Diesel Retail Outlet Dealers	Kerosene Dealers
2009-10	150040	24774
2010-11	161248	24737
2011-12	165746	24295
2012-13 (April-Dec. 2012)	120825	15093

(b) As reported by OMCs, during the said period,

97 Petrol/Diesel Retail Outlet dealers and Kerosene dealers have been terminated by the OMCs on account of established cases of adulteration. State/UT-wise detail of number of Petrol/Diesel Retail Outlet dealers and Kerosene dealers terminated is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) IOCL has been advised to develop an in-house marker for doping with Kerosene, which is not launderable.

The Government has taken a number of initiatives viz. Automation of Retail Outlets, Third Party Certification of Retail outlets, Monitoring of movement of tank trucks through Global Positioning System (GPS) to check various irregularities/malpractices like adulteration, diversion etc. of petroleum products.

Apart from the above, Public Sector OMCs also undertake regular and surprise inspections of Retail Outlets and also take action under Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) and Dealership Agreements against those indulging in adulteration and malpractices. MDG provide for termination of dealership in the first instance itself for serious malpractices like adulteration, tampering of seals, and unauthorized fittings/gears in dispensing units.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of Petrol/Diesel Retail Outlet dealers and Kerosene dealers terminated by the Oil Marketing Companies on account of established cases of adulteration during last three years and current year (April-December, 2012)

A	Name of States/UTs	No. of Retail Outlets/Kerosene dealers terminated				
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (April-Dec. 12)	Total
	Year:					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	4	2	1	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	0	2	1	4
4.	Bihar	2	0	0	0	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	0	1	0	2
6.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	3	1	3	0	7
8.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Haryana	1	0	1	0	2
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	1	0	0	1
12.	Jharkhand	1	1	0	0	2
13.	Karnataka	0	0	1	0	1
14.	Kerala	2	2	0	0	4
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0	1	3	0	4
16.	Maharashtra	2	2	1	0	5
17.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	0	1	0	0	1
19.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Odisha	1	2	0	0	3
22.	Punjab	4	1	2	0	7
23.	Rajasthan	1	2	2	3	8
24.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	0	0	2
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	1	0	1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	8	14	5	0	27
29.	West Bengal	0	1	2	1	4
	Total (A)	31	34	26	6	97
B. Union territories						
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (B)	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total (A+B)		31	34	26	6	97

CNG Filling Stations

124. DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA:
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:

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

(a) the total number of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) filling stations operational in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of steps taken by the Government for extending CNG facility to more States and increasing the number of CNG filling stations in the country including Haryana and Madhya Pradesh;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide assistance to State Road Transport Corporations of various States including Kerala for conversion of their fleet to CNG fuel mode; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) As per information provided by Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) there are 860 CNG Stations operational in the country. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) PNGRB has envisaged a roll out plan of CGD network development (CNG/PNG) in more than 300 possible Geographical Area (GAs) in the country, including 14 GAs in the State of Haryana and 22 GAs in the State of Madhya Pradesh, on the basis of Expressions of Interest (EOI) submitted to the Board and on suo moto basis.

(c) and (d) Gail Gas Limited, a 100% subsidiary of GAIL (India) Limited has formed a Joint Venture with KSIDC with an objective to set up CGD and CNG network in Kerala, including *inter-alia*, supply of CNG for transport sector.

Statement

State-wise number of CNG filling stations as on 31.01.2013

Sl. No.	States	CNG Stations
1	2	3
1.	Haryana	14

1	2	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	29
3.	Gujarat	314
4.	Madhya Pradesh	15
5.	Maharashtra	173
6.	New Delhi NCT	243
7.	Rajasthan	3
8.	Tripura	3
9.	Uttar Pradesh	66
10.	Assam	0
Total		860

[English]

Survey on Spurious/Sub-Standard Drugs

125. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any nationwide survey on the extent of spurious, sub-standard and expired drugs in the country;

(b) if so, the details along with the outcome thereof indicating the estimated losses occurred to the original manufacturers on account of this malpractice;

(c) the follow up action taken/proposed by the Government thereon;

(d) whether the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) lack manpower to conduct operations against such activities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) A nationwide survey to assess the extent of spurious drugs in the country was conducted in the year 2009. 24,136 samples of 62

brands of drugs belonging to 9 therapeutic categories of 30 manufacturers from over 100 different pharmacy outlets in different regions of the country were drawn from different strata in various regions in the country. The survey revealed that only 0.046% of the drugs were found spurious. Survey was related to spurious drugs only which are manufactured clandestinely. The survey did not have reference to assess the losses occurred to the original manufactures on account of this malpractice. Further, on the basis of the information collected by the State Drug Control Departments, the number of samples of drugs declared as not-of standard quality has been found to be around 4.75% only.

(c) The cases of spurious, substandard and expired drugs are investigated by the State Drug Control Departments for violation of the provisions of the Drugs & Cosmetics Rule as and when detected and action is taken by them as per the provisions of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945. The manufacture of spurious drugs being a clandestine activity can be curbed only through continuous surveillance and surprise inspections by the State Drug Control Departments. The inspectorate staff keep strict vigil and draw samples of drugs for test and analysis to monitor the quality of drugs moving in the country.

The Central Government has taken following steps to check the problem of Spurious / Sub-standard Drugs:

1. A new scheme has been prepared by the Central Government for providing assistance for strengthening of State Drug Control Departments during the 12th Five Year Plan.
2. The Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 has been amended by Drugs & Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 for making penal provisions under the Act more stringent.
3. The Drugs & Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 also enabled establishment of special designated courts for trial of offences related to spurious and adulterated drugs. 14 States/UTs have already set up such courts.
4. A Whistle Blower Scheme has been initiated 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.

(d) and (e) Strengthening and upgradation of infrastructure and facilities of CDSCO is an continuous and ongoing process depending upon increase in responsibilities and consequent workload. Since 2008, 216 additional posts in the CDSCO have been sanctioned.

Review of MTP Act, 1971

126. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether his Ministry has requested the National Commission for Women (NCW) to review the Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act, 1971;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the response of the NCW thereon; and

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

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

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Banking Services in Rural Areas

127. SHRI SULTAN AHMED:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
SHRI RAMEN DEKA:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of accessibility penetration of banking services in the rural areas, State-wise, public and private sector, bank-wise;

(b) whether a number of villages/habitations in the country do not have banking facilities;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the reasons therefor along with the number of public and private sector banks and their branches opened in the rural areas during the last three years and the current year, bank-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to bring the unbanked areas of the country under the banking network?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The details of functioning branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs), in rural areas, State-wise and Bank-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

(b) and (c) The State-wise Average Population Per Bank Branch (APPB) in the country as on 31.03.2012 is given in the enclosed Statement-III. The details of branches opened by Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs), in rural areas, during last three years and current year, State-wise & Bank-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-IV and V.

(d) The Government and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) are taking various initiatives from time to time to expand banking network in the country. Under "Swabhimaan" campaign of the Government, banking facilities to over 74,000 unbanked habitations having population in excess of 2000 have been provided during 2010-12.

The RBI under its Branch Authorization Policy has permitted domestic SCBs (excluding RRBs) to open branches in Tier 2 to Tier 6 centres (with population upto 99,999 as per census 2001) without the need to take permission from RBI subject to reporting. The domestic SCBs have also been advised that while preparing their Annual Branch Expansion Plan, they should allocate at least 25% of the total number of branches proposed to be opened during a year in unbanked rural centres with population upto 9999).

Statement-I

State-wise number of functioning branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks in Rural Areas as on 31st December 2012.

Sl. No.	State	Rural Branches
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	23
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2901
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	54
4.	Assam	823
5.	Bihar	2608

1	2	3
6.	Chandigarh	11
7.	Chhattisgarh	795
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12
9.	Daman and Diu	2
10.	Delhi	78
11.	Goa	207
12.	Gujarat	1767
13.	Haryana	988
14.	Himachal Pradesh	865
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	647
16.	Jharkhand	1107
17.	Karnataka	2467
18.	Kerala	360
19.	Lakshadweep	8
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1882
21.	Maharashtra	2435
22.	Manipur	46
23.	Meghalaya	136
24.	Mizoram	58
25.	Nagaland	43
26.	Odisha	1831
27.	Puducherry	36
28.	Punjab	1529
29.	Rajasthan	2035
30.	Sikkim	64
31.	Tamil Nadu	2099
32.	Tripura	139
33.	Uttarakhand	713

1	2	3
34	Uttar Pradesh	5630
35	West Bengal	2573
	All India	36972

Note:

1. MOF data is dynamic in nature. It is updated based on information as received from banks.

2. Population group is as per MOF (Master Office File) defined

1	2	3
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as follows and based on 2001 population census:

The population group 'Rural' includes centres with population of less than 10,000. The population group 'Semi-Urban' includes centres with population of greater than or equal to 10,000 and less than 1 lakh. The population group 'Urban' includes centres with population of greater than or equal to 1 lakh and less than 10 lakh. The population group 'Metropolitan' includes centres with population of greater than or equal to 10 lakh.

Source: Master Office File on banks, DSIM, RBI as on 01-01-2013

Statement-II

Bank-wise number of functioning branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks in Rural Areas as on 31.12.2012

Bank Group	Banks	Rural Branches
1	2	3
SBI and its Associates	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	347
	State Bank of Hyderabad	377
	State Bank of India	5334
	State Bank of Mysore	223
	State Bank of Patiala	359
	State Bank of Travancore	60
SBI and its Associates	Total	6700
Nationalised Banks	Allahabad Bank	1031
	Andhra Bank	458
	Bank of Baroda	1335
	Bank of India	1528
	Bank of Maharashtra	581
	Canara Bank	1041
	Central Bank of India	1500
	Corporation Bank	317
	Dena Bank	410
	Indian Bank	520
Indian Overseas Bank	732	
	Oriental Bank of Commerce	369

1	2	3
	Punjab and Sind Bank	359
	Punjab National Bank	2210
	Syndicate Bank	852
	Uco Bank	846
	Union Bank of India	1001
	United Bank of India	645
	Vijaya Bank	271
	IDBI Bank Limited	106
Nationalised Banks	Total	16112
Old Private Sector Banks	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	18
	City Union Bank Limited	48
	Federal Bank Ltd.	64
	Ing Vysya Bank Ltd.	82
	Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	298
	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	95
	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	47
	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	42
	Nainital Bank Ltd.	24
	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	25
	South Indian Bank Ltd.	91
	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	63
	The Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	24
Old Private Sector Banks	Total	921
New Private Sector Banks	Axis Bank Limited	166
	Development Credit Bank Ltd.	5
	HDFC Bank Ltd.	197
	ICICI Bank Limited	288
	Indusind Bank Ltd.	52
	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	38
	Yes Bank Ltd.	34
New Private Sector Banks	Total	780

1	2	3
Foreign Banks	Total	8
Regional Rural Banks	Total	12451
All India	Total	36972

Source: Master Office File on banks, DSIM, RBI as on 01-01-2013

Statement-III

State-wise Average Population Per Bank Branch in India as on 31.03.2012

Sl.No.	State	Population (based on Census 2011)	Number of branches as on 31.3.2012	APPB (in thousand)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	379944	43	8.8359
2.	Andhra Pradesh	84665533	7785	10.8755
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1382611	88	15.7115
4.	Assam	31169272	1549	20.1222
5.	Bihar	103804637	4373	23.7376
6.	Chandigarh	1054686	290	3.6368
7.	Chhattisgarh	25540196	1471	17.3625
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	342853	39	8.7911
9.	Daman and Diu	242911	31	7.8358
10.	Delhi	16753235	2631	6.3676
11.	Goa	1457723	476	3.0624
12.	Gujarat	60383628	5172	11.6751
13.	Haryana	25353081	2807	9.0321
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6856509	1106	6.1994
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	12548926	1062	11.8163
16.	Jharkhand	32966238	2009	16.4093
17.	Karnataka	61130704	6598	9.2650
18.	Kerala	33387677	4681	7.1326
19.	Lakshadweep	64429	12	5.3691

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Madhya Pradesh	72597565	4495	16.1507
21.	Maharashtra	112372972	8927	12.5880
22.	Manipur	2721756	84	32.4019
23.	Meghalaya	2964007	224	13.2322
24.	Mizoram	1091014	101	10.8021
25.	Nagaland	1980602	100	19.8060
26.	Odisha	41947358	3126	13.4189
27.	Puducherry	1244464	159	7.8268
28.	Punjab	27704236	4012	6.9053
29.	Rajasthan	68621012	4581	14.9795
30.	Sikkim	607688	84	7.2344
31.	Tamil Nadu	72138958	6988	10.3233
32.	Tripura	3671032	247	14.8625
33.	Uttar Pradesh	199581477	11261	17.7232
34.	Uttarakhand	10116752	1344	7.5273
35.	West Bengal	91347736	5703	16.0175
	All India	1210193422	93659	12.9213

Source: Census 2011

Statement-IV

State-wise number of branches opened by Scheduled Commercial Banks in Rural Areas during last three years and current year 2012-13

Sl. No.	State	2009-10 Rural Branches	2010-11 Rural Branches	2011-12 Rural Branches	2012-13* Rural Branches
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	2		3	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	88	143	236	54
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1		3	
4.	Assam	11	8	12	6

1	2	3	4	5	6
5. Bihar		58	58	91	53
6. Chandigarh				1	1
7. Chhattisgarh		16	30	370 68	24
8. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		2	3	1	1
9. Daman and Diu			2		
10. Delhi		1	5	16	
11. Goa		7	13	22	2
12. Gujarat		53	69	128	44
13. Haryana		51	80	121	43
14. Himachal Pradesh		41	46	37	9
15. Jammu and Kashmir		7	25	49	16
16. Jharkhand		25	40	62	14
17. Karnataka		50	82	191	37
18. Kerala		14	13	14	7
19. Lakshadweep					
20. Madhya Pradesh		23	32	72	33
21. Maharashtra		53	71	121	57
22. Manipur			1	6	4
23. Meghalaya		1	3	5	2
24. Mizoram			1	2	
25. Nagaland		2	1	4	2
26. Odisha		55	48	60	20
27. Puducherry		5	2	2	
28. Punjab		69	135	123	82
29. Rajasthan		35	65	115	74
30. Sikkim		3	6	6	2
31. Tamil Nadu		71	76	227	62
32. Tripura		6	4	11	4

1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	Uttar Pradesh	148	187	375	103
34.	Uttarakhand	23	37	59	21
35.	West Bengal	67	76	93	23
	All India	988	1362	2336	801

Note:

1. MOF data is dynamic in nature. It is updated based on information as received from banks.

**: Data for the financial year 2012-13 relates to the period from April 1, 2012 to December 31, 2012.

Source: Master Office File on banks, DSIM, RBI as on 01-01-2013

Statement-V

Bank-wise Number of branches opened by Scheduled Commercial Banks in Rural Areas during last three years and current year 2012-13

		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
		Rural	Rural	Rural	Rural
		Branches	Branches	Branches	Branches
1	2	3	4	5	6
A) SBI and its Associates	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	7	20	21	14
	State Bank of Hyderabad	22	28	56	9
	State Bank of India	342	233	215	57
	State Bank of Indore	1			
	State Bank of Mysore	4	4	5	3
	State Bank of Patiala	10	61	18	9
	State Bank of Travancore	1	6	6	1
	BI and Its Associates Total	387	352	321	93
(B) Nationalised Banks	Allahabad Bank	6	18	39	16
	Andhra Bank	9	13	21	25
	Bank of Baroda	25	46	106	70
	Bank of India	28	73	141	54
	Bank of Maharashtra	6	11	12	35
	Canara Bank	39	50	196	42
	Central Bank of India	12	24	80	38

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Corporation Bank	10	28	63	32
	Dena Bank	7	6	33	14
	Indian Bank	16	10	11	15
	Indian Overseas Bank	9	35	141	11
	Oriental Bank of Commerce	24	34	30	9
	Punjab and Sind Bank	1	18	15	43
	Punjab National Bank	73	63	141	37
	Syndicate Bank	10	138	66	3
	Uco Bank	19	15	42	4
	Union Bank of India	41	29	129	47
	United Bank of India	11	2	18	1
	Vijaya Bank	7	1	12	
	IDBI Bank Limited	15	12	10	16
	Nationalised Banks Total	368	626	1306	512
(C) Old Private Sector Banks	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.				
	City Union Bank Limited	2		8	6
	Federal Bank Ltd.	9	4	13	2
	Ing Vysya Bank Ltd.			4	
	Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.		15	43	14
	Karnataka Bank Ltd.		2	5	1
	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.		1	10	6
	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd	5		3	
	Nainital Bank Ltd.	1			
	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.		1		
	South Indian Bank Ltd.	3	3	20	7
	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	1	3	10	5
	The Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	7			
Old Private Sector Banks		28	29	116	41
(D) New Private Sector Banks	Axis Bank Limited	18	47	40	32
	Development Credit Bank Ltd.			1	
	HDFC Bank Ltd.	28	34	55	16

1	2	3	4	5	6
	ICICI Bank Limited	14	17	27	4
	Indusind Bank Ltd.	6	12	14	16
	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	2	5	12	6
	Yes Bank Ltd.	7	3	8	3
	New Private Sector Banks Total	75	118	157	77
	Foreign Banks Total	1	2	0	1
	Regional Rural Banks Total	129	235	436	77
Total	All India	988	1362	2336	801

MOF data is dynamic in nature. It is updated based on information as received from banks.

Source: Master Office File on banks, DSIM, RBI as on 01-01-2013

**: Data for the financial year 2012-13 relates to the period from April 1, 2012 to December 31, 2012.

Drug Resistance

128. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

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

(a) whether the Government had set up a Committee to make drug regulations more stringent in the light of increasing incidence of drug resistance in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the Committee along with the follow up action taken/proposed by the Government thereon; and

(c) the other measures taken/proposed by the Government to arrest the rising incidence of resistance to drugs/antibiotics in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) On account of the growing public health concern regarding antimicrobial resistance in pathogens a Task Force was constituted by the Government to recommend measures to address the problem of multi drugs resistance arising out of widespread and indiscriminate use of antimicrobial drugs in the country and to assess, review and suggest measures on anti-microbial resistance. The Task Force recommended various steps to rationalize the use of antibiotics in the country. The recommendations included inter alia insertion of a separate Schedule under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules to regulate the sale of antibiotics, curtail the

availability of Fixed Dose Combinations, start colour coding of third generation of antibiotics and restrict their access only to tertiary care hospitals. It also recommended to develop standardized Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing methodology, develop detailed Standard Operating Procedure for microbial identification and for reporting and training of doctors, etc. Based on the recommendations of the Task Force, a draft notification GSR 228 (E) dated 20.03.2012 has been published in the Gazette of India for inviting public comments on the draft amendments to the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945 for taking out all antibiotics, TB drugs and certain habit forming drugs from the existing Schedule 'H' of the said Rules and putting them in a separate new Schedule 'H1' stipulating that the container of the substance specified in such Schedule 'H1' will be labelled with a symbol 'Rx' which shall be in red colour and conspicuously displayed on the left corner of the label with the warning - "It is dangerous to take this prescription except in accordance with medical advice and not to be sold by retail without the prescription of the Registered Medical Practitioner."

Development of Tourist Places/Circuits with Foreign Assistance

129. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the tourist places/circuits in the country are being developed with foreign assistance

including assistance from World Bank (WB) and Asian Development Bank (ADB);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of assistance received and utilized for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, project-wise; and

(d) the action plan of the Government for development of more tourist places/circuits in the country with foreign assistance in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) The details of foreign loan assistance received during the last three years is as follows:

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

Year	Japanese Yen in million
2009-10	253.09
2010-11	2506.80
2011-12	146.09
2012-13 (Upto 31.1.2013)	128.37

ii. A loan agreement for an amount equivalent to US\$ 20 million has been signed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in the year 2010 for South Asia Tourism Infrastructure Development Project - India Portion (Sikkim). A disbursement of US\$ 0.14 million has been made during financial year 2011-12 and US\$ 0.23 million during 2012-13 under this project.

iii. A loan agreement for an amount equivalent to US\$ 43.42 million has been signed by the Asian Development Bank in the year 2011 for Infrastructure Development Investment Programme for Tourism (Project 1) covering Himachal Pradesh and Punjab. A disbursement of US\$ 1.79 million has been made during financial year 2011-12 and US\$ 3.35 million during 2012-13 under this project.

iv. A loan agreement for an amount equivalent to US\$ 43.84 million has been signed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in the year 2012 for Infrastructure Development Investment Programme for Tourism (Project 2) covering Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand. A disbursement of US\$ 0.05 million has been made under this Project during financial year 2012-13.

(d) The Ministry of Tourism takes up the issue of development of tourism infrastructural projects with foreign loan assistance with various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations through the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.

Unclaimed Deposits in Banks

130. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether crores of rupees of the depositors are lying unclaimed in various banks of the country;

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

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised banks to set up 'depositors protection trust fund' for unclaimed funds deposited in the banks and to hand over the management of said fund to a company or 'regulatory authority' and also advised for an amendment in the Bank Regulation Act, 1949 in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that as on 31.12.2011, a total amount of around Rs. 2,481.40 crores in 1,12,49,844 accounts is lying as unclaimed deposits with the Commercial Banks. The data reporting system of RBI does not generate state-wise unclaimed deposits. However, the bank-wise details of number of accounts and amount of unclaimed deposits are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) In the Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012, a new section 26A has been inserted in the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 empowering the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to establish the "Depositor Education and

Awareness Fund" for the unclaimed deposits lying with any bank for more than ten years. This fund will be utilized for promotion of depositors' interest and for such other purposes which may be necessary for the promotion of depositors' interest as may be specified by the RBI from time to time. In terms of the provisions of the section 26A, RBI shall specify an authority or committee to administer the said fund.

(e) In terms of RBI circular dated 22.08.2008 detailed instructions have been given to banks on dealing with unclaimed deposits/inoperative accounts. They have been advised to find the whereabouts of the customers and their

legal heirs. These instructions, *inter-alia*, include (i) annual review of accounts in which there are no operations, (ii) operations in such accounts to be allowed after due diligence, and (iii) no charge to be levied for activation of inoperative accounts, etc.

Further, vide its circular dated 07.02.2012, RBI has instructed the banks to play a more proactive role in finding the whereabouts of the account holders of unclaimed deposits/inoperative accounts and also to display the list of unclaimed deposits of inoperative accounts which are inactive/inoperative for ten years or more, on their respective websites.

Statement

The Unclaimed deposits (More than 10 years old) - As on 31.12.2011

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Total Unclaimed Deposits	
		No. of A/cs	Amount (in INR)
1	2	3	4
1.	Allahabad Bank	71,640	51,28,09,024
2.	Andhra Bank	1,43,877	45,91,86,089
3.	Bank of Baroda	2,33,499	1,52,35,22,883
4.	Bank of India	1,28,867	19,68,53,629
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	2,61,433	28,08,65,060
6.	Canara Bank	29,84,149	4,00,61,40,908
7.	Central Bank of India	3,15,898	54,32,46,107
8.	Corporation Bank	4,34,498	5,54,60,484
9.	Dena Bank	81,379	33,07,18,193
10.	Indian Bank	2,16,201	15,09,60,876
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	7,02,517	1,33,31,88,462
12.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1,06,354	98,11,10,222
13.	Punjab National Bank	9,32,458	2,96,11,66,000
14.	Punjab & Sind Bank	86,155	38,48,65,000
15.	Syndicate Bank	6,38,165	70,92,36,583
16.	Union Bank of India	7,48,069	3,06,15,67,007
17.	United Bank of India	2,18,099	27,45,40,896
18.	UCO Bank	1,31,647	28,48,97,175
19.	Vijaya Bank	1,00,667	20,49,44,990

1	2	3	4
	Total - Nationalised Banks	85,35,572	18,25,52,79,588
	State Bank of India & Associates		
1.	State Bank of India	7,10,079	1,40,44,48,448
2.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	78,815	17,52,64,217
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	96,887	29,64,29,029
4.	State Bank of Mysore	1,44,770	37,61,71,344
5.	State Bank of Patiala	527	32,38,660
6.	State Bank of Travancore	64,200	8,35,58,463
	Total - SBI Group	10,95,278	2,33,91,10,161
	Other Public Sector Bank		
1	IDBI Bank Ltd.	1,48,294	1,18,98,75,636
	Total - Other Public Sector Banks	1,48,294	1,18,98,75,636
	Total - Public Sector Banks	97,79,144	21,78,42,65,385
	Private Sector Banks		
1.	Axis Bank Ltd.	1,471	2,18,67,042
2.	The Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	1,84,222	4,35,80,059
3.	City Union Bank Ltd.	62,800	2,29,69,322
4.	Development Credit Bank Ltd.	16,271	17,35,52,384
5.	The Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	54,828	1,82,63,227
6.	The Federal Bank Ltd.	73,148	13,59,03,878
7.	HDFC Bank Ltd.	7,045	7,55,50,538
8.	IndusInd Bank Ltd.	1,810	3,87,35,416
9.	ICICI Bank Ltd.	2,68,522	88,02,87,530
10.	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	1,66,989	36,47,01,205
11.	The Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd.	35,572	5,24,29,086
12.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	269	29,18,300
13.	The Karnataka Bank Ltd.	61,906	13,18,95,438
14.	The Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	90,793	6,59,06,464
15.	The Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd	81,203	4,32,32,037
16.	The Nainital Bank Ltd.	15,327	1,28,12,897
17.	The Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	6,045	2,32,20,994

1	2	3	4
18.	The South Indian Bank Ltd.	15,340	1,13,67,905
19.	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	2,80,532	21,64,36,222
	Total - Private Sector Banks	14,24,093	2,33,56,29,944
	Foreign Banks		
1.	Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank	35	13,17,160
2.	Bank of Bahrain & Kuwait	360	31,52,215
3.	Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Ltd.	332	1,00,01,438
4.	Barclays Bank	13	2,93,630
5.	Bank of Nova Scotia	71	34,64,508
6.	BNP Paribas	31	60,23,713
7.	Bank of America	1,025	2,94,52,644
8.	China trust Commercial Bank	13	2,62,100
9.	Credit Agricole Corporate & Inv. Bank	5	30,205
10.	Citi bank	6,709	9,12,87,814
11.	Deutsche Bank	71	39,62,206
12.	The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp Ltd.	1,844	7,41,60,165
13.	Mashreq bank	180	16,75,443
14.	Oman International	336	86,17,348
15.	Royal Bank of Scotland	1,220	5,49,95,603
16.	Societe Generale	3	39,708
17.	Standard Chartered Bank	34,359	40,53,39,232
	Total - Foreign Banks	46,607	69,40,75,133
	Grand Total - All Commercial Banks	1,12,49,844	24,81,39,70,462

[*Translation*]

**Development and Promotion
of Tourism**

131. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of projects and funds sanctioned for development and promotion of tourism during each of the last three years and the current year along with the proposals lying pending and their clearance status, State/UT-wise;

(b) the criteria/norms adopted for sanction of funds by the Union Government and utilisation/distribution of funds by the State Governments;

(c) the mechanism adopted to monitor implementation of projects and optimum utilisation of funds indicating the State/UT-wise status of utilisation of funds reported and projects completed during the said period;

(d) the details of tourist places identified to be having tremendous tourism potential especially in backward/ remote areas of the country and the steps taken for their inclusion in the tourist map; and

(e) whether the Union Government has provided any special package/incentives to States/UTs in view of demands of more funds by them and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) to (e) Promotion, development and timely completion of various tourism projects including in the backward/remote areas of the country are primarily the responsibility of respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. However, the Ministry of Tourism (MOT) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to various State Governments/Union Territory Administration for various tourism projects

prioritized every year in consultation with them subject to availability of funds, inter-se priority and adherence to the scheme guidelines.

The prioritization meetings with State Governments/UT Administrations are generally held before the commencement of each financial year and all pending and new proposals are considered for prioritization for CFA during the next financial year.

The details of number of projects and Central Financial Assistance sanctioned during last three years and current year upto 31.12.2012 including the projects sanctioned under the Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan for the Jammu & Kashmir are given in the enclosed Statement.

The State Governments/UT Administrations have set-up State Level Monitoring Committees (SLMC) to review the progress of tourism projects regularly. The State Governments/UT Administrations are required to submit the reports of the State Level Monitoring Committees to the Ministry of Tourism periodically. The Ministry of Tourism also monitors the implementation of projects through Regional Conferences, field inspections carried out by its officers and periodical review meetings with the State Governments/UT Administrations.

Statement

Number of Projects and Central Financial Assistance Sanctioned* during the last three years and current year (upto 31.12.2012)*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (till 31.12.2012)	
		No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	37.29	10	20.38	10	40.90	8	59.08
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	36.54	13	32.26	9	25.68	8	21.36
3.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
4.	Assam	7	22.76	4	23.55	3	4.23	0	0.00
5.	Bihar	3	6.99	1	3.60	0	0.00	0	0.00
6.	Chandigarh	5	11.51	5	11.04	0	0.00	0	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00	4	20.95	0	0.00	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10.	Delhi	9	44.91	5	9.75	3	2.69	2	24.62
11.	Goa	2	17.00	3	12.78	1	4.98	0	0.00
12.	Gujarat	1	7.33	1	0.14	2	51.75	1	4.87
13.	Haryana	6	12.37	6	27.41	5	0.80	0	0.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6	23.95	12	34.98	5	0.47	8	30.30
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	31	49.75	20	56.17	23	143.47	24	96.69
16.	Jharkhand	3	0.25	5	7.56	1	23.71	1	38.13
17.	Kerala	7	12.98	3	42.87	7	23.76	3	24.14
18.	Karnataka	13	42.42	2	8.59	1	5.00	0	0.00
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
20.	Maharashtra	2	5.01	3	11.30	4	57.32	2	0.74
21.	Manipur	9	27.14	8	39.40	5	30.73	1	0.50
22.	Meghalaya	7	14.73	9	22.53	2	0.40	2	0.68
23.	Mizoram	7	24.06	9	11.51	6	13.81	3	1.02
24.	Madhya Pradesh	11	60.99	13	30.85	6	31.45	9	73.22
25.	Nagaland	13	24.60	10	29.10	15	28.80	6	19.47
26.	Odisha	9	23.69	6	20.29	4	5.17	2	0.61
27.	Puducherry	3	5.57	3	50.26	4	0.30	0	0.00
28.	Punjab	3	9.48	4	11.91	2	4.39	2	0.50
29.	Rajasthan	7	19.74	7	31.32	3	14.50	0	0.00
30.	Sikkim	19	42.36	14	23.48	5	20.81	4	20.75
31.	Tamil Nadu	10	16.28	6	60.00	1	3.65	2	20.42
32.	Tripura	13	20.67	12	40.73	6	15.44	0	0.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	6	21.90	14	27.85	10	44.58	9	21.79
34.	Uttarakhand	1	0.55	8	29.78	13	102.49	6	13.47
35.	West Bengal	7	28.37	8	22.02	4	8.74	2	46.94
Grand Total		247	671.19	228	774.36	160	710.02	105	519.30

* Includes Projects relating to PIDDC, HRD and RT.

[English]

Banking Ombudsman

132. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received and settled by the Banking Ombudsman during the last three years, State-wise and bank-wise;

(b) the details of erring officials identified by the Banking Ombudsman during each of the last three years, bank-wise along with the action taken against them; and

(c) the steps taken by the Banking Ombudsman for speedy disposal of cases against such officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Banking Ombudsmen Scheme, 2006 (BOS) of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is an alternate grievance redressal mechanism aimed at providing expeditious and inexpensive forum to bank customers for resolution of their complaints relating to deficiencies in banking service provided by the commercial banks. This Scheme is operated region-wise through the offices of 15 Banking Ombudsmen of appropriate jurisdiction covering entire country. The details of complaints received and settled by the by the Offices of the Banking Ombudsmen during last three years are as under:

Number of complaints	Year (July to June)		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Received during the year	79,266	71,274	72,889
Brought forward from previous year	9,433	5,364	4,618
Handled during the year	88,699	76,638	77,507
Disposed of during the year	83,335	72,020	72,885

The Banking Ombudsman Scheme does not maintain state-wise data. However, the number of complaints received and settled by the Banking Ombudsmen during last three years bank-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Banking Ombudsmen Scheme, 2006 is an alternate grievance redressal mechanism which is also empowered to award compensation to customers of banks for violation of any guidelines issued to them by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) under the provisions of Banking Regulation Act, 1949. Banking Ombudsmen are not vested with authority to take action against erring bank officers/ staff as they are not a penal mechanism.

Statement

Bank wise complaints received by the Offices of the Banking Ombudsmen during the last three years.

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Year (July-June)		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	State Bank of India	18939	19435	22418
2.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	1328	1005	1-111
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	696	628	778
4.	State Bank of Indore	473	-	-
5.	State Bank of Mysore	350	305	316
6.	State Bank of Patiala	468	548	609
7.	State Bank of Travancore	578	386	622

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Allahabad Bank	797	834	964
9.	Andhra Bank	822	842	745
10.	Bank of Baroda	1782	2034	2063
11.	Bank of India	1452	1532	1808
12.	Bank of Maharashtra	296	369	416
13.	Canara Bank	2153	2047	1986
14.	Central Bank of India	1272	1495	1528
15.	Corporation Bank	441	459	515
16.	Dena Bank	502	593	547
17.	Indian Ban	758	719	847
18.	Indian Overseas Bank	833	754	995
19.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	638	686	663
20.	Punjab and Sind Bank	215	278	332
21.	Punjab National Bank	2800	2946	3535
22.	Syndicate Bank	933	969	899
23.	UCO Bank	811	922	1080
24.	Union Bank of India	1237	1491	1662
25.	United Bank of India	309	466	490
26.	Vijaya Bank	322	295	331
27.	IDBI Ltd.	719	686	920
28.	Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	200	0	0
29.	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	72	43	67
30.	City Union Bank Ltd.	40	41	42
31.	Dhanalaxmi Bank Ltd.	44	100	153
32.	Federal Bank Limited	194	190	252
33.	ING Vysya Bank	323	324	486
34.	Jammu and Kashmir Bank	38	47	57
35.	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	66	74	72
36.	KarurVysya Bank Ltd.	132	109	128
37.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	50	55	49
38.	Nainital Bank Ltd.	9	22	17

1	2	3	4	5
39. Ratnakar Bank Ltd.		2	9	6
40. SBI Commercial and International Bank Ltd.		1	2	0
41. South Indian Bank Ltd.		123	102	169
42. Tamilnadu Mercantile Bank Ltd.		100	61	71
43. Axis Bank Ltd.		2045	2215	2404
44. Development Credit Bank Ltd.		84	94	94
45. HDFC Bank Ltd.		7542	5590	4976
46. ICICI Bank Ltd.		10328	6895	4771
47. IndusInd Bank Ltd.		295	373	440
48. Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd		826	728	720
49. Yes Bank Ltd.		39	48	110
50. AB Bank Ltd.		4	0	2
51. **ABN AMRO BANK N.V.		2143	0	0
52. American Express Ban		83	67	68
53. Bank of America		1	0	7
54. BANK OF BAHRAIN AND KUWAIT B.S.C.		1	0	0
55. Bank of Ceylon		0	0	1
56. Bank of Nova Scotia		0	0	6
57. Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi UFJ Ltd.		0	0	1
58. Barclays Bank		1106	629	337
59. BNP Paribas		1	1	0
60. Calyon Bank		1	0	0
61. Chinatrust Commercial Bank		0	1	0
62. Citibank		2005	967	746
63. DBS Ltd.		4	36	5
64. Deutsche Bank		444	208	174
65. HSBC		3388	1865	1106
66. JP MORGAN CHASE BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION		1	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
67. ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND		0	1162	425
68. Societe Generale		2	-	-
69. Sonali Bank		1	0	3
70. Standard Chartered Bank		2263	2144	2187
71. State Bank of Mauritius Ltd.		2	1	0
72. PRIMARY COOPERATIVE BANKS		183	255	251
73. RRBS		785	875	1188
74. Others		2371	3217	3118
Grand Total		79266	71274	72889

[*Translation*]

Development of Rural Tourism

133. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives of Rural Tourism Scheme being implemented by the Government along with the criteria adopted for providing Central Financial Assistance (CFA) thereunder for development of rural sites;

(b) the details of projects focusing on rural tourism sanctioned out of proposals received along with the funds sanctioned and released thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of funds utilisation under the sanctioned projects along with the status of completed projects, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to develop remote and small/medium towns as tourists attraction sites; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and steps taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) Ministry of Tourism is implementing its Rural Tourism Scheme with the main objective of showcasing rural life, art, culture and heritage in villages which have core competence in art & craft, handloom, textiles, natural environment etc. Central Financial Assistance (CFA) under the scheme is sanctioned to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations on the basis of proposals received from them, subject to adherence to scheme guidelines availability of funds and inter-se priority.

(b) and (c) The state-wise details of the amount sanctioned and released to the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations for rural tourism projects during each of the last three years and current year and funds utilized by the State Govts/UT Administrations are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) The Rural Tourism Scheme is aimed at development of tourism in rural areas only. However, under its scheme of Product/Infrastructure Development of Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC), Ministry of Tourism sanctioned tourism projects to States in all parts of the country including remote and small/medium towns. The number of projects and the amount sanctioned to State Governments/UTs under the Scheme of PIDDC during 2009-10 to 2012-13 are as under:

Year	Projects sanctioned	
	Number	Amt. sanctioned (Rs. in crore)
2009-10	247	671
2010-11	228	774.4
2011-12	223	927.7
21012-13	105	519.3
(upto 31.12.12)		

Statement

Amount of funds sanctioned, released and utilized for Rural Tourism projects sanctioned during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13 (till 31.12.12).

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of projects	Amt. sanctioned	Amt. released	Amt. Utilized	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2009-10						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	220.37	165.92	159.75	Ongoing - 3 Completed - 4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	64.66	51.73	17.00	Completed - 2
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	12	374.82	236.80	236.80	Completed - 12
4.	Kerala	1	18	14.40	0	Ongoing - 1
5.	Manipur	1	16.33	13.06	16.33	Completed - 1
6.	Meghalaya	1	20	16.00	0	Ongoing - 1
7.	Nagaland	6	205.1	175.10	175.10	Completed - 6
8.	Sikkim	5	146.76	117.41	101.75	Ongoing - 5
9.	Tamil Nadu	3	86.45	61.96	61.96	Completed - 1 Dropped - 2
10.	Tripura	6	163.22	130.57	0	Ongoing - 5 Dropped - 1
11.	Puducherry	1	50	40.00	0	Ongoing - 1
2010-11						
12.	Andhra Pradesh	3	109.8	87.84	19.91	Ongoing - 3
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	17.0	13.60	0	Ongoing - 1
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	136.74	109.39	93.39	Ongoing - 1 Completed - 3
15.	Mizoram	1	20	16.00	1.15	Ongoing - 1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Punjab	1	15.5	12.40	0	Ongoing - 1
17.	Sikkim	5	181.27	145.02	81.49	Ongoing - 5
18.	Tripura	4	164.9	131.92	0	Ongoing - 4
19.	Uttar Pradesh	1	40.51	32.41	32.41	Completed -1
20.	Puducherry	1	15.17	12.13	0	Ongoing - 1
2011-12						
21.	Andhra Pradesh	2	62.54	50.40	14.78	Ongoing - 2
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	85.88	68.71	0	Ongoing -1 Completed - 1
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	266.19	212.95	0	Ongoing - 6
24.	Maharashtra	1	17.29	13.83	0	Ongoing - 1
25.	Mizoram	1	50	40.00	0	Ongoing - 1
26.	Nagaland	8	268.44	214.75	0	Ongoing - 6 Completed-2
27.	Odisha	1	20	16.00	0	Ongoing - 1
28.	Punjab	1	15.93	12.74	0	Ongoing - 1
29.	Uttarakhand	1	17	13.60	0	Ongoing - 1
30.	West Bengal	2	70	56.00	0	Ongoing - 2
2012-13 (till 31.12.12)						
31.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	20.00	16.00	0	Ongoing -1
32.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	51.00	40.8	0	Ongoing - 3
33.	Maharashtra	1	49.08	39.26	0	Ongoing - 1
34.	Meghalaya	1	50.00	40.00	0	Ongoing - 1
35.	Mizoram	2	62.7	50.16	0	Ongoing - 2

[English]

Foreign Medical Degree Holders

134. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

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

(a) the number of foreign medical degree holders who appeared in the screening test for getting registration and the number out of them qualified during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of foreign medical degree holders who got registration with the Medical Council of India (MCI) or any State Medical Council during the said period;

(c) whether any recommendation has been made to the Government to conduct an exit test for all graduates of unrecognised foreign medical institutions in place of the current system of screening test which is mandatory for all foreign primary medical degrees;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed by the Government thereon; and

(e) the other measures being contemplated by the Government to address the plights of foreign medical degree holders in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per information provided by National Board of Examinations, the number of foreign medical degree holders who appeared and qualified in the screening test during the last three years is as under:

Year	Appeared	Qualified
2010	10115	2680
2011	13270	3576
2012	14476	3150

(b) As per information provided by Medical Council of India (MCI), all foreign medical degree holders have to get registered with MCI. The number of foreign medical degree holders who got permanent registration with MCI during the last three years is as under:

Year	Registered
2009-2010	1124
2010-2011	1077
2011-2012	2541

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Foreign medical degrees acquired from 5 English speaking countries namely, Australia, Canada, New Zealand United Kingdom and United States of America have already been recognised in India.

[Translation]

Children/Shelter Homes

135. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

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

(a) the number of deaths of children in children/shelter homes during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding negligence, corruption and irregularities committed by contractors/institutions running these children/shelter homes;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) The information is being collected will be laid on the Table of the House.

Polio Cases

136. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI PATIL:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:

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

(a) whether the World Health Organization (WHO) has removed India from the list of polio-endemic countries;

(b) if so, the number of polio cases reported despite regular administration of polio drops during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the Pulse Polio Programme in view of the said reported cases;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the amount allocated for polio eradication programme during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, Year-wise and State-wise; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to ensure rational utilisation of funds and to check recurrence of polio cases in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes. World Health Organization (WHO) has removed India from the list of countries with active endemic wild polio virus transmission.

(b) The number of Polio cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year, State/Union Territories (UT) wise is at enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Yes. The Polio eradication programme is reviewed at regular intervals by India Expert Advisory Group (IEAG) on Polio consisting of National and International experts on Polio. The IEAG reviews the status of Polio eradication programme in the country and based on the current situation, recommends next steps for achieving the goal of Polio eradication.

(e) The amount allocated for Polio eradication programme during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, Year-wise and State-wise is at enclosed Statement-II.

(f) To ensure rational utilization of funds, the funds for meeting operational cost of the Pulse Polio Immunization Programme to States/ Union Territories (UTs) are released on the basis of approved norms. Further grant-in-aid is released only after receiving pending utilization certificates of the preceding year. Besides, the Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) is procured centrally and released to States/UTs as per the requirement under Pulse Polio rounds. Government has formulated action plan to get the status of Polio free nation as per the recommendation of India Expert Advisory Group on Polio (IEAG). The details are as under:

- (i) To maintain population immunity, two nationwide polio campaigns (National Immunization Days) followed by four large scale polio campaigns in the high risk states/high risk population like mobile and migrant population (Sub National Immunization Days) will continue so that no wild polio virus could establish circulation.
- (ii) Continuous vaccination is being carried out in Indo-Pak and Indo-Nepal border to mitigate risk from importation of polio.
- (iii) Sensitive Surveillance to detect any polio cases.
- (iv) Environmental Surveillance of sewage samples is being carried out for detection of the polio virus at Mumbai, Delhi, Patna and Kolkata.
- (v) Emergency preparedness and response plan developed to respond to any wild polio virus case.
- (vi) multipronged strategy to improve sanitation, hygiene, availability of clean water and control of diarrhoea in 107 high risk blocks in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar which were reporting maximum number of polio cases in the country.

Statement-I

State/UT wise Polio cases from 2010 to 2013 (as on 08-02-2013)

Sl. No.	State/UTS	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh				
2.	Chhattisgarh				
3.	Goa				
4.	Kerala				
5.	Manipur				
6.	Meghalaya				
7.	Mizoram				
8.	Nagaland				
9.	Sikkim				
10.	Tamil Nadu				

1	2	3	4	5	6
11. Tripura					
12. Andaman and Nicobar Islands					
13. Chandigarh					
14. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		Nil			
15. Daman and Diu					
16. Lakshadweep			Nil		
17. Puducherry					
18. Gujarat				Nil	
19. Karnataka					Nil
20. Andhra Pradesh					
21. Assam					
22. Madhya Pradesh					
23. Odisha					
24. Uttarakhand					
25. Rajasthan					
26. Punjab					
27. Delhi					
28. Himachal Pradesh					
29. Jammu and Kashmir		1			
30. Jharkhand		8			
31. Maharashtra		5			
32. West Bengal		8	1		
33. Haryana		1	Nil		
34. Bihar		9	Nil		
35. Uttar Pradesh		10	Nil		
Total		42	1	0	0

Statement-II

Details of funds allocated for polio eradication programme during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, Year-wise and State-wise:

(in lakhs Rupees)

Sl. No.States/ UTs		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14.70	27.00	27.16	70.68	73.70
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2710.10	2050.00	2069.70	1825.68	1917.01
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	50.02	82.00	87.50	80.95	84.10
4.	Assam	735.46	750.00	2621.42	1066.95	893.23
5.	Bihar	6233.56	7136.00	7697.74	7087.06	6087.06
6.	Chandigarh	14.38	16.00	17.36	43.92	17.55
7.	Chhattisgarh	372.56	438.00	671.80	458.71	463.88
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.97	6.00	5.31	5.51	5.51
9.	Daman and Diu	2.25	4.00	3.57	3.89	3.89
10.	Delhi	1079.46	1360.00	1491.70	1860.70	1496.06
11.	Goa	9.78	17.00	17.98	18.00	18.05
12.	Gujarat	1300.49	1032.00	1218.91	1250.00	1102.64
13.	Haryana	827.03	1499.00	1333.54	1086.54	1086.54
14.	Himachal Pradesh	102.93	192.00	328.94	219.19	188.72
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	179.38	338.00	500.10	360.42	360.42
16.	Jharkhand	781.73	1847.00	676.87	753.57	753.57
17.	Karnataka	786.51	999.00	1478.04	991.01	991.01
18.	Kerala	203.13	383.00	383.46	372.42	372.82
19.	Lakshadweep	2.85	5.00	5.04	4.28	4.28
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1097.10	4280.00	5519.75	1471.73	1499.68
21.	Maharashtra	2516.63	3576.00	3673.96	3798.01	2798.01
22.	Manipur	64.99	117.00	117.73	117.85	120.37
23.	Meghalaya	79.04	109.00	144.53	147.55	155.78
24.	Mizoram	25.09	40.00	43.21	44.84	45.52
25.	Nagaland	53.99	92.00	96.58	87.81	90.61
26.	Odisha	564.06	611.00	1545.53	628.54	607.99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27.	Puducherry	19.60	15.00	14.94	14.31	14.42
28.	Punjab	657.29	1008.00	729.30	1016.58	750.17
29.	Rajasthan	1430.47	1806.00	1904.70	1963.12	1458.46
30.	Sikkim	14.65	25.00	24.88	23.13	23.13
31.	Tamil Nadu	512.65	960.00	969.70	936.19	936.19
32.	Tripura	79.16	125.00	139.97	140.13	140.13
33.	Uttar Pradesh	17616.78	19301.00	21922.30	17858.38	3028.52
34.	Uttarakhand	585.52	1215.00	1068.86	844.52	844.52
35.	West Bengal	1484.95	5020.00	1541.92	1904.83	1500.46
	Others	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	42,211.26	56,481.00	60,094.00	48,557.00	29,934.00

[English]

**Anemia Amongst Women
and Children**

137. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

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

(a) the details of various health programmes being run by the Government to check the prevalence of anemia amongst the children and women, State-wise with particular reference to Gujarat, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the present programme to supply Iron and Folic Acid supplements is sufficient to check the anemia amongst women and children;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) to corrective measures adopted/ 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) to (d) A mix of prevention, treatment, food diversification, awareness and education is a strategy adopted for reducing the prevalence of anemia in the country.

The Government is implementing various health programmes including the Reproductive & Child Health Programme under the umbrella of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in all States/UTs including Gujarat, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh. Some of the steps taken to check prevalence of anemia under the NRHM are:

- i. Iron and folic acid supplementation by providing iron and folic acid tablets having 100 mg of elemental Iron and 0.5 mg of folic acid for at least 100 days to pregnant & lactating women, iron and folic acid syrup having 20 mg of elemental Iron and 100 meg of folic acid per ml of liquid formulation to 6 months to 5 years children, small tablet having 30 mg elemental Iron and 250 meg of folic acid to children 6-10 years.
- ii. The Weekly Iron-Folic Acid supplementation Scheme (WIFS) has been launched targeting adolescent girls in order to decrease prevalence of anemia.
- iii. Identification and tracking of severely anemic pregnant women at all the sub centres and PHCs for their timely management.
- iv. Deworming: Children under 5 years of age are provided deworming tablets/syrups twice a year.

- v. Malaria control programme including distribution of Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) and Insecticide Treated Bed Nets (ITBNs) in endemic areas to tackle the problem of anaemia due to malaria particularly in pregnant women and children.
- vi. Introduction of Safe Motherhood booklet and Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card which are tools to enhance awareness and improve access to quality antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care services.
- vii. Besides the above, 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) provide supplementary nutrition/meal. NRHM, ICDS and SABLA (200 pilot districts) also have an inbuilt health and nutrition education component. Health and nutrition education is one of the activities during Village Health and Nutrition days (VHNDs) to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron folate rich food and increase the awareness to bring about desired changes in the dietary practices including the promotion of optimal Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices.
- viii. Besides, Food and Nutrition Board (FNB) of the Ministry of Women and Child Development with its 43 field units in India is engaged in creating awareness in nutrition in collaboration with State Government/institutions through exhibitions; advertisement in audio-visual and print medium; demonstrations of nutritious recipes; training of field functionaries of ICDS and NRHM; training in food preservation; celebration of nutrition related important days etc.

Schemes for Old-aged Patients

138. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has prepared any

scheme to help the old-aged patients through Primary Health Centres in each district of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT wise particularly in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the funds allocated and released for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes. The Govt. of India has launched the National Programme for Health Care of Elderly (NPHCE) in 2010 to provide dedicated health care facilities to senior citizens (> 60 years of age) at all levels of health care delivery system including at Primary Health Centres (PHCs).

(b) The National Programme for Health Care of Elderly provides for -

- Setting up Geriatric department in identified Regional Medical Institutes (RMIs) with OPD care services and 30 bed Geriatric ward for providing indoor services. PG Courses in Geriatric for developing Human Resource by the RMIs.
- Setting up of a 10 bedded Geriatric ward at the District Hospitals to provide indoor specialist services.
- Establishment of a Rehabilitation unit at all Community Health Centres (CHCs) and Geriatric clinic twice a week.
- Setting up weekly Geriatric clinic by trained Medical Officer at Primary Health Centres (PHCs)
- Aids and Appliances at the sub-centers.

As on date a total of 100 districts of 21 States and 8 Regional Medical Institutes have been covered under the Programme. Eight districts of Andhra Pradesh covered under the Programme are Nellore and Vijayanagaram in the year 2010-11 and Srikakulam, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Krishna, Kurnool and Prakasam in 2011-12.

(c) Statement showing funds released to the States and RMIs during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 till date, under NPHCE is annexed.

Statement*Details of fund released during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 Fund released to States (2010-11)*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Non-Recurring	Recurring	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	186.24	177.17	363.41
2.	Assam	124.96	101.33	226.29
3.	Bihar	139.52	112.05	251.57
4.	Chhattisgarh	89.68	91.54	181.22
5.	Gujarat	124.88	109.89	234.77
6.	Haryana	48.24	30.10	78.34
7.	Himachal Pradesh	64.08	56.98	121.06
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	95.04	61.33	156.37
9.	Karnataka	158.16	158.05	316.21
10.	Kerala	70.08	69.86	139.94
11.	Madhya Pradesh	58.24	45.86	104.10
12.	Maharashtra	119.60	99.01	218.61
13.	Sikkim	43.36	21.86	65.22
14.	Odisha	50.88	35.94	86.82
15.	Punjab	56.16	47.62	103.78
16.	Rajasthan	146.56	141.49	288.05
17.	Uttarakhand	54.40	39.62	94.02
18.	Tamil Nadu	58.48	47.06	105.54
19.	West Bengal	65.44	60.10	125.54
	Total	1754.00	1506.86	3260.86

*Fund released to Institutes
(2010-11)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Institute	Non-Recurring	Recurring	Total
1	2	3	4	5
(i)	Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Uttar Pradesh	140.00	73.65	213.65

1	2	3	4	5
(ii)	Govt. Medical College, Tiruvananthapuram, Kerala	140.00	73.65	213.65
(iii)	Guwahati Medical College, Guwahati, Assam	140.00	73.65	213.65
(iv)	SN Medical College, Jodhpur, Rajasthan	140.00	73.65	213.65
Grand Total		560.00	294.60	854.60

*Fund released to States
(2011-12)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Non-Recurring	Recurring	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	208.80	52.80	261.6
2.	Assam	351.68	90.30	441.98
3.	Bihar	111.36	112.68	224.04
4.	Chhattisgarh	55.68	70.06	125.74
5.	Gujarat	278.40	140.00	418.4
6.	Haryana	279.76	64.78	344.54
7.	Himachal Pradesh	161.52	37.44	198.96
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	272.00	63.16	335.16
9.	Jharkhand	341.20	65.24	406.44
10.	Karnataka	469.20	116.82	586.02
11.	Kerala	111.36	157.46	268.82
12.	Madhya Pradesh	111.36	121.36	232.72
13.	Maharashtra	111.36	126.44	237.8
14.	Odisha	111.36	112.52	223.88
15.	Punjab	55.68	63.54	119.22
16.	Rajasthan	139.20	70.40	209.6
17.	Sikkim	113.92	23.89	137.81
18.	Tamil Nadu	208.80	70.40	279.2
19.	Uttarakhand	27.84	22.48	50.32
20.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.0

1	2	3	4	5
21.	West Bengal	55.68	64.84	120.52
Total Expenditure		3576.16	1646.61	5222.77

*Fund released to Institutes
(2011-12)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Institute	Non-Recurring	Recurring	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	MMC, Chennai	300.00	66.876	366.876
2.	Grants Medical College	300.00	66.876	366.876
3.	Sher-e-Kashmir Institute	300.00	66.876	366.876
4.	AllMS, New Delhi	300.00	66.876	366.876
5.	Govt. Medical College, TRVM	160.00	0.00	160.00
6.	Guwahati Medical College, Assam	160.00	0.00	160.00
7.	SN Medical College, Jodhpur	160.00	0.00	160.00
8.	Banaras Hindu University, U.P.	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total		1680.00	267.504	1947.504

*Fund released to States
(2012-13)*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Non-Recurring	Recurring	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	871.52		871.52
2.	Bihar	446.72		446.72
3.	Chhattisgarh	229.20		229.20
4.	Gujarat	225.44		225.44
5.	Kerala	470.72		470.72
6.	Madhya Pradesh	391.84		391.84
7.	Maharashtra	426.96		426.96
8.	Odisha	374.56		374.56
9.	Punjab	196.24		196.24
10.	Rajasthan	711.20		711.20

1	2	3	4	5
11. Tamil Nadu		344.16		344.16
12. Uttarakhand		81.04		81.04
13. Uttar Pradesh		1178.48	676.56	1855.04
14. West Bengal		231.20		231.20
Total		6179.280	676.56	6855.840

Financial Super Market

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

(a) whether the concept of Financial super market has been introduced by any public sector bank in the country recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the objectives behind such a concept along with the response from the public thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur (SBBJ), a Public Sector Bank introduced Financial Super Market concept in Jaipur on 08.08.2012. SBBJ Financial Super market branch at Jaipur primarily sell and service products of its Channel partners like SBI Life, Mutual Fund, SBI General and SBI Card, both across the counters and through electronic means. The Channel partners have stationed their specialists at this Branch. SBBJ's Financial Supermarket branch at Jaipur not only serves the walk-in customers but also provides online and direct support to all Bank Branches and customers across India. The Branch caters to the logistics and other requirements of all the branches of the Bank and acts as a one point contact of its Channel Partners. Response from the public to the initiative has been satisfactory.

Diversion of Funds Meant for Tribals

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

(a) whether irregularities have been noticed in diversion of funds meant for tribals, particularly funds allocated under Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the complaints received in this regard from States, particularly from Andhra

Pradesh during Eleventh Five Year Plan and Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(c) the remedial steps taken by the Union Government to check such diversion of funds;

(d) whether the Union Government proposes to bring any legislation to check such diversion of funds in consultation with the State Governments;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the progress made in this regard; and

(f) the views of the Planning Commission in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) As per the information made available to this Ministry by the Planning Commission, no such reports have been received from States/UT Governments including Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of reply at (a) above. However, the Planning Commission had already issued guidelines for formulation, implementation, and monitoring of Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) for Scheduled Tribes to all State Governments and UT Administrations in 2005. The Guidelines *inter alia* include that funds under TSP outlays should be non-divertible and non-lapsable. As per the guidelines of the Planning Commission, the State Governments are showing all their TSP Allocations under Minor Budget Head '796' to check diversion of funds allocated under TSP.

(d) to (f) As intimated by Planning Commission, there is no such proposal under consideration in the Commission. Government of Andhra Pradesh has come out with a legislation named "Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan (Planning, Allocation and Utilization of Financial Resources) Act, 2013" which gives statutory backing to non-diversion of TSP funds in Andhra Pradesh.

ISSNIP

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

(a) the number of districts in which World Bank aided 'ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project (ISSNIP)' has been implemented along with the criteria for selection of these districts;

(b) whether specific interventions are being taken to address the problem of severe acute malnutrition through this project;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the funds allocated and released for the purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The World Bank aided 'ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project (ISSNIP)' has been approved and made effective from 26th November 2012. The programme will cover a total of

162 districts in eight States, viz. Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh (some of the first phase MNREGA districts) along with initiating urban pilots in and around NCR of Delhi and convergent nutrition actions pilots in some additional selected districts in two other States viz, Odisha and Uttarakhand. Except in Andhra Pradesh, selection of most of the districts are based on a composite index comprising two parameters, viz. (i) proportion of children below six years who are underweight (weight-for-age, <-2SD), and (ii) anemia level among pregnant women of age 15-44 years, based on District Level Household Survey (DLHS-2:2002-04).

(b) and (c) The project does not have any specific intervention to address the severe acute malnutrition. However, it intends to strengthen the behavior change communications and community participation activities amongst others under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme in the selected areas to address child under-nutrition and improve the ICDS systems.

(d) The state-wise allocations are as follows:

Name of the State	Allocation (Rs. Lakh)		
	Phase 1 (3 years)	Phase 2 (4 years)	Total
(1) Bihar	81,84.2	268,37.5	350,21.7
(2) Chhattisgarh	45,02.7	147,65.1	192,67.8
(3) Jharkhand	40,94.9	134,28.0	175,22.9
(4) Madhya Pradesh	90,71.7	297,48.1	388,19.8
(5) Maharashtra	96,03.0	314,90.3	410,93.3
(6) Rajasthan	67,60.4	221,68.8	289,29.2
(7) Uttar Pradesh	147,43.9	483,48.1	630,92.0
(8) Andhra Pradesh	56,63.9	185,73.0	242,36.9
Total (States)	62,624.7	205,358.9	267,983.6
Centre	55,46.6	157,69.8	213,16.4
Grand Total	681,71.3	2211,28.7	2893,00.00

No funds have been released to the States till date.

**Development of Co-operative
Marketing for Tribals**

142. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop co-operative marketing to protect the interest of tribals and save them from selfish traders;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other steps taken by the Government to protect and save the interest of tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) to (c) Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFPs) and Surplus Agriculture produce, (SAP), which constitute main source of tribal income come under the domain of the State Governments. Each state, depending upon the local needs, formulates its own policy related to collection, marketing and transit of MFP items. Different States have categorized MFP items under nationalized and non nationalized items depending upon the availability, importance, quality, livelihood dependence of the gatherers etc. State Governments declare procurement price for nationalized items for which each state has its own mechanism. Trade of nationalized and monopoly items is already managed by the State Co-operatives Societies/Federations. Government of India provides grant-in-aid to the state governments for State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (STDCCs) etc. for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) Operations.

Quota of Kerosene

143. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various State Governments including Maharashtra have requested to increase the quota of kerosene; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Various States Governments including Maharashtra have requested this Ministry to increase/restore the quota of Public Distribution System (PDS) Kerosene. The Government has taken a

considered decision to allow the States/UTs to draw one month quota of PDS Kerosene at non-subsidized rates during each financial year w.e.f. 2012-13 for special needs.

[Translation]

Celiac Disease

144. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is high prevalence of celiac disease among the children and adults in the country;

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

(c) the estimated number of children and adults suffering from celiac disease in the country; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed by the Government for the healthcare of such patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Celiac disease data is not monitored at the national level. Higher prevalence of this disease has not been reported by any State/UT to this Ministry.

However, a cross-sectional study conducted by AIIMS in small population of Ambedkar Nagar, Delhi & Ballabgarh covering 10488 population reflected prevalence of approx. 1% which also included persons who had no clinical symptoms.

A school-based study from Ludhiana indicated a prevalence of 1 in 300 school children.

(d) Health is a state subject. The diagnosis and management of the celiac disease is the responsibility of the State Governments.

However, the Gastro-enterology and other relevant Departments of Central Government Institutions like AIIMS, Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital, PGI Chandigarh, JIPMER, Puducherry provide facility for diagnosis and management of Celiac Disease.

[English]

Bank Levy on Cheque Clearance

145. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether banks charge a certain amount for cheque clearance on inter-bank transactions;

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

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has formulated any guidelines/rules in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued circulars to all banks on 19.01.2011 and 11.03.2012 on service charges for collection of cheques. RBI has stipulated following service charge structure w.e.f. 01.04.2011:

(i) Service (Processing) Charges For Local Clearing (by Clearing House from Member banks) -

System	Presenting Bank (Rs.)	Drawee Bank (Rs.)
Clearing at MICR-CPCS	1.00	1.50
Cheque Truncation	0.50	1.00

(ii) However, RBI has not issued any instructions on the local cheque collection charges i.e. cheque drawn on banks within the jurisdiction of a clearing house, from the customers.

(iii) Service Charges for Outstation Cheque Collection- (Amount in Rupees)

Value	Service Charge from Savings account customers
Upto and including 5,000	25#
Above 5,000 and upto and including 10,000	50#*
Above 10,000 and upto and including 1,00,000	100#*
Above 1,00,000	Banks to decide

* All inclusive maximum amounts chargeable by banks to the customers.

* No change.

(iv) Service Charges for Cheque Collection under Speed Clearing (by collecting Banks from customers) -

(Amount in Rupees)

Value	Service Charge from Savings account customers
Upto and including 1,00,000	Nil*
Above 1,00,000	Banks to decide

* No change

Further, in terms of the RBI guidelines, banks are free to fix charges for collection of instruments for credit to other types of accounts. While fixing service charges not mandated, the banks have to ensure that the service charge structure put in place by the bank should have the approval of its Board of Directors and should be reasonable and computed on a cost-plus basis. RBI has also advised the banks that the updated Service Charge Structure may be incorporated in their Cheque Collection Policy, and such rates may also be hosted on the website of the respective bank.

National Resources Management Project

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

(a) whether Germany is assisting the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development's (NABARD's) national resources management project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, project wise, phase-wise and State-wise for the Eleventh and Twelfth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Under Umbrella Programme on Natural Resource Management (UPNRM), the German Development Corporation (GDC) has sanctioned assistance to NABARD in two phases.

UPNRM Phase-I has a loan component of 15 Million Euro and a grant component of 12.9 Million Euro, totaling 27.9 Million Euro.

UPNRM Phase-II has a loan component of 52 Million Euro and grant component of 2 Million Euro, totaling 54 Million Euro.

The projects satisfying the criteria stipulated under UPNRM could be sanctioned by NABARD throughout the

country and no specific State-wise allocation has been made. However, presently, these projects are being given in the enclosed Statement.

implemented in 16 States and Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The State-wise sanction and disbursement under UPNRM, as on 15 February, 2013 are

Statement

UPNRM-State Wise sanction and disbursements - as on 15 February 2013

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	No. of projects	Assistance sanctioned	Disbursements				
				Total	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	76.99	65.4	11.59	36.465	3.5	39.965
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7	940.7	931	9.7	810	0	810
3.	Andhra Pradesh	34	5998.814	5654.252	344.562	4454.971	217.032	4672.003
4.	Bihar	6	840.952	745.642	95.31	470.012	52.34	522.352
5.	Gujarat	2	913.01	800	113.01	300	42.463	342.463
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2	50.21	41.49	8.72	10	4	14
7.	Jharkhand	6	3017.42	2959	58.42	1278.5	34.215	1312.715
8.	Karnataka	12	6183.073	5770.721	412.352	4921.483	260.526	5182.009
9.	Kerala	2	1073.367	992.912	80.455	766.232	27.05	793.282
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2	684.692	637.232	47.46	0	0	0
11.	Maharashtra	21	4197.074	3856.908	340.166	1314.745	127.908	1442.653
12.	Odisha	8	1036.7	933.43	103.27	474.696	43.15	517.846
13.	Rajasthan	2	204.33	187.37	16.96	8	1.25	9.25
14.	Tamil Nadu	15	486.746	432.86	53.886	356.267	37.144	393.411
15.	Uttarakhand	4	272.16	230.5	41.66	27.5	0.58	28.08
16.	Uttar Pradesh	1	46	45	1	0	0	0
17.	West Bengal	5	575.045	507.045	68	353.06	43.1	396.16
18.	Multi state	12	6526.02	6454.55	71.47	4036.402	29.847	4066.249
Total		142	33123.303	31245.312	1877.991	19618.333	924.105	20542.438

Agricultural Credit

147. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the targets set for Agricultural credit disbursement and the actual credit extended to the Agriculture sector including small and marginal farmers during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and Year-wise;

(b) the details of the procedure being adopted to set the credit disbursement targets to the Agricultural sector;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of Agricultural credit disbursed to the farmers at subsidized rates in respect of development and progress of the sector;

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

(e) whether the majority of small and marginal farmers in the country are still dependent on the unorganised sector for obtaining credit and continue to pay high rates of interests; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The targets and achievement made during the last three years and current year in respect of agriculture credit flow, including small/marginal farmers, is as under:

Year	(Amount in crore)		
	Target	Achievement	SF/ IMF Amount disbursed
2009-10	3,25,000	3,84,514	1,18,277.11
2010-11	3,75,000	4,68,291	1,63,189.65
2011-12	4,75,000	5,11,029*	2,21,329.24*
2012-13	5,75,000	3,52,635**	1,54,977.97*

* Provisional

State-wise details of the amount disbursed during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto November, 2013) are given in the enclosed Statement-I to IV.

(b) Considering the need of enhancing the flow of credit to the agricultural sector, the Government sets annual targets for flow of credit to agricultural sector taking, *inter alia*, into account the overall banking credit growth. Target for flow of agricultural credit has increased from Rs. 3,25,000 crore in 2009-10 to Rs. 5,75,000 crore in 2012-13. Further, under the Priority Sector Lending Guidelines, issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), all Scheduled Commercial Banks are required to lend 18% of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent Amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure, whichever is higher, as agricultural advances.

(c) and (d) Under the Interest Subvention Scheme, short-term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh are being disbursed by Public Sector Banks (PSBs), Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Cooperative Banks at interest of 7% per annum. Additional subvention is also being extended to such loanees who repay their loan in time. The additional subvention was 1% in 2009-10, 2% in 2010-11 and 3% in 2011-12 and 2012-13. The number of crop loan accounts have increased from 482.30 lakh in 2009-10 to 646.57 lakh in 2011-12, registering an increase of 34%.

(e) and (f) Year-wise details of number of small and marginal farmer accounts, out of total crop loan accounts, during the last three years and current year are as under:

(Accounts in lakh & Amount Rs. crore)

Year	No. of A/Cs	No. of A/Cs pertaining to SF/MF	% share to total number of A/Cs
2009-10	482.30	284.73	59.04
2010-11	549.60	335.95	61
2011-12	646.57	404.82	62.61
Upto November 2012 (*)	462.18	284.09	61.47

(*) Provisional

Statement-I

State-wise/Agency-wise Ground Level Credit (GLC) disbursements for Production Credit and Investment Credit under agriculture and allied activities during 2009-2010

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

(Rs. lakh)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14. Tripura			58	445	503	3152	3551	6703	18570	166	18736	25942
15. Sikkim			149	77	226	0	0	0	855	123	978	1204
North Eastern			1187	3860	5047	12111	13105	25216	130749	2774	133523	163786
16. Bihar			35250	5	35255	166868	18249	185109	319527	4118	323645	544009
17. Jharkhand			0	0	0	7893	6394	14287	98330	4947	103277	117564
18. Odisha			251208	10458	261666	50728	15929	66657	399766	112949	512715	841038
19. West Bengal			119918	91639	211557	51248	50991	102239	735143	274989	1010132	1323928
20. Andaman and Nicobar			271	46	317	0	0	0	483	0	483	800
Eastern Region			406647	102148	508795	276737	91555	368292	1553249	397003	1950252	2827339
21. Madhya Pradesh			387062	4522	391584	194367	14992	209359	861503	245259	1106762	1707705
22. Chattisgarh			78927	10039	88966	22673	13456	36129	374673	76423	451096	576191
23. Uttar Pradesh			257098	62099	319197	601641	91108	692749	1579230	78955	1658185	2670131
24. Utrakhhand			41599	10479	52076	10486	3838	14324	136362	51196	187558	253960
Central Region			764686	87139	851825	829167	123394	952561	2951768	451833	3403601	6207987
25. Dadra and Nagar Haveli			0	0	0	0	0	0	168	0	168	168
26. Daman and Diu			0	0	0	0	0	0	310	3	313	313
27. Gujarat			396002	62841	458843	86943	10088	97031	777187	479568	1256755	1812629
28. Goa			52	1253	1305	0	0	0	19450	6108	25558	26863
29. Maharashtra			731600	70004	801604	52409	7909	60318	1403058	1120575	2523633	3885555

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Western Region	1127654	134098	1261752	139352	17997	157349	2200173	1606254	3806427	5225528	
30. Andhra Pradesh	434651	25430	460081	413403	117938	531341	2755044	828836	3583880	4575302	
31. Karnataka	289624	36643	326267	247879	73520	321399	1380216	372703	1752919	2400585	
32. Kerala	598083	60381	658464	302243	6771	309014	1141355	824836	1966191	2933669	
33. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	0	94	94	
34. Pondichery	986	137	1123	2724	224	2948	37722	13726	51448	55519	
35. Tamil Nadu	199088	16173	215261	119734	19151	138885	2763973	1364660	4128633	4482779	
Southern Region	1522432	138764	1661196	1085983	217604	1303587	8078404	3404761	11483165	14447948	
RIDF CBs*								46332	46332	46332	
Total	5694569	655116	6349685	2980236	541526	3521762	20734733	7845240	28579973	38451420	

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

* State-wise data is not available.

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

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

Statement-II**State-wise/ Agency-wise Ground Level Credit (GLC) disbursements for Production Credit****Investment Credit under agriculture and allied activities during 2010-2011**

(Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Cooperative Banks			RRBs			CBeS			Total Agri-culture Credit
		Production Credit	Investment Credit	Total Cooperative Banks	Production Credit	Investment Credit	Total RRB	Sector Commercial Banks	Private Sector Commercial Banks	Total Commercial Banks	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	666777	171904	838681	838681
2.	New Delhi	58	239	297	0	0	0	666013	1032405	1698418	1698715
3.	Haryana	514205	166612	680817	206956	33040	240026	1466851	280789	1747640	2668483
4.	Himachal Pradesh	31631	26002	57633	8941	10314	19255	109776	62153	171929	248817
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1716	1719	3435	4261	2202	6463	26262	44403	70665	80563
6.	Punjab	1026427	102976	1129403	189177	20280	209457	1845368	285801	2131169	3470029
7.	Rajasthan	550934	43324	594258	391786	32688	424474	1217927	321697	1539624	2558356
	Northern Region	2124971	340872	2465843	801151	98524	899675	5998974	2199152	8198126	11563644
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	41	50	135	87	222	7258	24	7282	7554
9.	Assam	171	2159	2330	8857	13764	22621	120998	28200	149198	174149
10.	Manipur	5	531	536	50	49	99	6028	144766	150794	151429
11.	Meghalaya	520	732	1252	1718	836	2554	8209	104	8313	12119

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12.	Mizoram	71	761	832	1186	1342	2528	5848	0	5848	9208
13.	Nagaland	523	82	605	40	69	109	5313	12	5325	6039
14.	Tripura	756	1820	2576	991	9301	10292	18795	49319	68114	80982
15.	Sikkim	756	185	941	0	0	0	1321	18346	19667	20608
	N E Region	2811	6311	9122	12977	25448	38425	173770	240771	414541	462088
16.	Bihar	42192	0	42192	247072	71718	318790	541863	7796	549659	910641
17.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	9692	6597	16289	175378	4387	179765	196054
18.	Odisha	357126	28572	385698	75647	22514	98161	465313	96439	561752	1045611
19.	West Bengal	256066	53796	309862	89959	27873	117832	885361	356566	1241927	1669621
20.	Andaman and Nicobar	75	2720	2795	0	0	0	1419	0	1419	4214
	Eastern Region	655459	85088	740547	422370	128702	651072	2069334	465188	2534522	3826141
21.	Madhya Pradesh	503786	2625	506411	270269	14664	284933	1014851	395144	1409995	2201339
22.	Chhattisgarh	103320	4254	107574	34737	5925	40662	336612	66286	402898	551134
23.	Uttar Pradesh	326951	61030	387981	697462	98023	795485	1905143	151632	2056775	3240241
24.	Uttarakhand	43093	14108	57201	10082	6275	16357	176807	35511	212318	285876
	Central Region	977150	82017	1059167	1012550	124887	1137437	3433413	648573	4081986	6278590
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	56	14	70	0	0	0	825	194	1019	1089
26.	Daman and Diu	0	330	330	0	0	0	493	150	643	973
27.	Gujarat	460344	85035	545379	105673	9040	114713	1036349	650001	1686350	2346442
28.	Goa	438	1031	1469	0	0	0	22743	197233	219976	221445
29.	Maharashtra	720518	119001	839519	60251	8847	69098	1781567	1020292	2801859	3710476

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Western Region	1181356	205411	1386767	165924	17887	183811	2841977	1867870	4709847	6280425		
30. Andhra Pradesh	549773	42137	591910	556405	136002	692407	3511432	713237	4224669	5508986		
31. Karnataka	425138	41191	466329	319648	55203	374851	1772893	450511	2223404	3064684		
32. Kerala	632305	68781	701086	273038	5483	278521	1753058	1116854	2869912	3849519		
33. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	146	0	146	146		
34. Pondichery	966	58	1024	5930	915	6845	38845	38286	77131	85000		
35. Tamil Nadu	353879	36420	390299	242116	24145	266261	3545991	1693900	5239691	5896451		
Southern Region	1962061	188587	2150648	1397137	221748	1618885	10622365	4012788	14635153	18404686		
RIDF *							9434342					
Total	6903808	908286	7812094	3812109	617196	4429305	25139833	9447896	34587729	46829128		

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

* State-wise data is not available.

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

(ii) Cooperatives Banks and RRBs - Reported and Complied by NAGARD ROs/SO

Statement-III

State-wise/Agency-wise Ground Level Credit disbursements by Cooperative Banks and RRBs under agriculture and allied activities during 2011-12

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	SCB/CCBs	LDBs	Total Cooperatives (SCB+LDB)	RRBs	Total Agriculture Credit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	New Delhi	675.96	0.00	675.96	0.00	675.96
3.	Haryana	621312.93	39436.96	660749.89	290495.00	951244.89
4.	Himachal Pradesh	43871.66	4155.20	48026.86	24829.02	72855.88
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	407.53	643.82	1051.35	12772.00	13823.35
6.	Punjab	1242728.90	38521.77	1281250.67	277534.22	1558784.89
7.	Rajasthan	759902.90	21338.76	781241.66	562185.99	1343427.65
	Northern Region	2668899.88	104096.51	2772996.39	1167816.23	3940812.62
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	161.65	0.00	161.65	208.31	369.96
9.	Assam	3102.17	0.00	3102.17	27773.28	30875.45
10.	Manipur	222.83	0.00	222.83	212.99	435.82
11.	Meghalaya	1017.31	0.00	1017.31	2221.91	3239.22
12.	Mizoram	1472.84	0.00	1472.84	2923.21	4396.05
13.	Nagaland	1941.13	0.00	1941.13	270.21	2211.34
14.	Tripura	4738.37	12.78	4751.15	7419.30	12170.45
15.	Sikkim	664.97	0.00	664.97	0.00	664.97
	North Eastern Region	13321.27	12.78	13334.05	41029.21	54363.26
16.	Bihar	38684.52	0.00	38684.52	488190.43	526874.95
17.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	23900.10	23900.10
18.	Odisha	453067.51	0.00	453067.51	95298.97	548366.48
19.	West Bengal	173146.52	18052.56	191199.08	175822.11	367021.19
20.	Andaman and Nicobar	2523.91	0.00	2523.91	0.00	2523.91
	Eastern Region	667422.46	18052.56	685475.02	783211.61	1468686.63
21.	Madhya Pradesh	749776.85	5481.47	755258.32	338383.10	1093641.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Chhattisgarh	142003.80	152.59	142156.39	47067.11	189223.50
23.	Uttar Pradesh	369097.16	45486.28	414583.44	942756.14	1357339.58
24.	Uttarakhand	108701.24	0.00	108701.24	18947.00	127648.24
	Central Region	1369579.05	51120.34	1420699.39	1347153.35	2767852.74
25.	Gujarat	635850.32	12862.02	648712.34	126989.02	775701.36
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Goa	2437.87	0.00	2437.87	0.00	2437.87
29.	Maharashtra	1291243.79	0.00	1291243.79	108198.93	1399442.72
	Western Region	1929531.98	12862.02	1942394.00	235187.95	2177581.95
30.	Andhra Pradesh	868168.60	0.00	868168.60	732297.32	1600465.92
31.	Karnataka	401855.75	18793.25	420649.00	461960.00	882609.00
32.	Kerala	278665.31	36039.31	314704.62	306305.00	621009.62
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Pondichery	1076.70	1.36	1078.06	11918.90	12996.96
35.	Tamil Nadu	356748.01	31.81	356779.82	358120.81	714900.63
	Southern Region	1906514.37	54865.73	1961380.10	1870602.03	3831982.13
	Total	8555269.01	241009.94	8796278.95	5445000.38	14241279.33
	Commercial Banks *					36861630.00
	Grand Total	8555269.01	241009.94	8796278.95	5445000.38	51102909.33
						511029.09

* State-wise data not available

Break up of Production credit Credit and Investment Credit is not available

Source: Cooperative Banks' and RRB's data from NABARD Ros & Commercial Banks' data from IBA.

Statement-IV

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	SCB/CCBs	LDBs	Total Cooperatives (SCB+LDB)	RRBs	Total Agriculture Credit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Chandigarh	5 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	New Delhi	330.08	0.00	330.08	0.00	330.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Haryana	477247.09	13529.00	490776.09	222433.00	713209.09
4.	Himachal Pradesh	38343.83	1223.56	39567.39	17001.78	56569.17
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	424.57	501.64	926.21	10308.24	11234.45
6.	Punjab	1130008.16	21670.62	1151678.78	251984.81	1403663.59
7.	Rajasthan	870489.73	11620.48	882110.21	520104.39	1402214.60
	Northern Region	2516843.46	48545.30	2565388.76	1021832.22	3587220.98
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	150.63	0.00	150.63	274.65	425.28
9.	Assam	793.07	0.00	793.07	13632.33	14425.40
10.	Manipur	126.38	0.00	126.38	825.43	951.81
11.	Meghalaya	604.48	0.00	604.48	1118.94	1723.42
12.	Mizoram	872.42	0.00	872.42	2198.96	3071.38
13.	Nagaland	588.89	0.00	588.89	231.15	820.04
14.	Tripura	3015.39	182.47	3197.86	2471.91	5669.77
15.	Sikkim	249.02	0.00	249.02	0.00	249.02
	North Eastern Region	6400.28	182.47	6582.75	20753.37	27336.12
16.	Bihar	24281.00	0.00	24281.00	387393.04	411674.04
17.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	18525.50	18525.50
18.	Orissa	331445.48	0.00	331445.48	75580.43	407025.91
19.	West Bengal	124460.57	10346.96	134807.53	44862.61	179670.14
20.	Andaman and Nicobar	536.94	0.00	536.94	0.00	536.94
	Eastern Region	480723.99	10346.96	491070.95	526361.58	1017432.53
21.	Madhya Pradesh	824735.04	0.00	824735.04	284484.35	1109219.39
22.	Chhattisgarh	171043.23	21.03	171064.26	43053.54	214117.80
23.	Uttar Pradesh	314025.92	2051.48	316077.40	503695.19	819772.59
24.	Uttarakhand	82301.14	0.00	82301.14	13936.24	96237.38
	Central Region	1392105.33	2072.51	1394177.84	845169.32	2239347.16
25.	Gujarat	740682.00	4363.00	745045.00	132518.00	877563.00
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli UT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Daman and Diu UT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Goa	1989.57	0.00	1989.57	0.00	1989.57
29.	Maharashtra	1227245.15	0.00	1227245.15	141460.79	1368705.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Western Region		1969916.72	4363.00	1974279.72	273978.79	2248258.51
30. Andhra Pradesh		572783.98	0.00	572783.98	663106.75	1235890.73
31. Karnataka		361415.00	7879.00	369294.00	315496.00	684790.00
32. Kerala		213330.40	15743.15	229073.55	230407.00	459480.55
33. Lakshadweep		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34. Pondicherry		742.11	0.00	742.11	11439.96	12182.07
35. Tamil Nadu		288448.23	4.72	288452.95	192305.20	480758.15
Southern Region		1436719.72	23626.87	1460346.59	1412754.91	2873101.50
Total		7802709.50	89137.11	7891846.61	4100850.19	11992696.80
Commercial Banks *						23270843.00
Grand Total		7802709.50	89137.11	7891846.61	4100850.19	35263539.80
						352635.40

* State-wise data not available / not furnished by IBA

Source: Cooperative Banks' and RRB's data collated by NABARD & Commercial Banks' data is from IBA

Import of Crude Oil

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

(a) the total quantity and value of crude oil imported from Iran at present;

(b) whether United Nation's sanctions against Iran is likely to hit severely the country's oil imports;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to tackle the emerging situation and to ensure adequate supply of crude oil to the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) During April-December 2012 India imported 9.69 MMT of crude oil from Iran valued at Rs. 24,814 crore.*

(b) No Madam.

(c) Does Not arise in view of (b) above.

(d) The oil companies in India are continuously engaged in diversifying their crude basket in order to

eliminate dependence on any particular country or region. There is no problem faced by the oil companies in sourcing crude from abroad.

* Figure are provisional.

Import of Shale Gas from United States

149. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed with the United States for import of shale gas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the conditions for import of shale gas from United States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Based on the information available, no agreement has yet been signed for import of shale gas from United States. However, GAIL has signed a contract with M/s Sabine Pass Liquefaction LLC, US for import of 3.5 MMTPA of LNG for 20 years which may also include shale gas on FoB basis from 2018-19.

Eco-Tourism

150. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is tremendous scope for development of Eco-tourism in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for its development/promotion in the country, particularly in Karnataka;

(c) the details of projects' proposals received and sanctioned to various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations including Karnataka for its development along with the funds sanctioned and released thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of the completion status of the sanctioned projects and utilization of funds reported during

the said period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) Eco-Tourism is one of the emerging segments of tourism in India. The Ministry of Tourism extends Central Financial Assistance to various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for eco tourism projects on the basis of proposals received from them subject to adherence of scheme guidelines, availability of funds and inter-se priority. The Ministry of Tourism has been promoting Eco Tourism, inter alia through its domestic and international campaigns. The Ministry of Tourism also supports seminars and events focusing on development of eco-tourism from time to time.

(c) and (d) The details of projects sanctioned to various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations which primarily focus on development of eco-tourism during the last three years and current year up to January, 2013, utilization of funds released and completion status are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise/Union Territory wise details of Central Financial Assistance given by the Ministry of Tourism to various State Governments /Union Territory Administrations during the last three years and current year (up to January, 2013) for Projects Focusing on Eco-Tourism

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Utilisation Certificate Received	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh						
1.	2009-10	Development of Eco-Tourism centre at Jannaram Adilabad District.	283.94	227.15	154.00	Ongoing
2.	2010-11	Development of Eco-Tourism Center at Ananthagiri Ranga Reddy Dist.	404.51	323.61	323.61	Ongoing
3.	2011-12	Development of Eco-Tourism Centre at Orvakallu, Kunool District in Andhra Pradesh	486.35	389.08	0	Ongoing
Arunachal Pradesh						
4.	2010-11	Construction of Eco-Tourism at Tego Gamlin Village, West Siang District.	370.65	296.52	0	Ongoing
5.	2011-12	Construction of Eco-Tourism at Hukanjuri under Deomali Sub-Division.	487.93	390.34	0	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	2012-13	Eco-Tourism at Kone Gipong area under Dambuk sub division of Lower Dibang Valley distt.	468.43	374.74	0	Ongoing
Chandigarh						
7.	2010-11	Up-gradation at Eco-Tourism Park cum botanical Garden and Creation & Strengthening of Tourism infrastructure.	313.32	250.65	221.06	Ongoing
Jammu & Kashmir						
8.	2010-11	Development of Eco-Friendly Resort in between Nilgrath and Sarbal Village, J&K by Sonamarg Development Authority.	242.13	193.69	193.69	Ongoing
9.	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	93.31	93.31	Ongoing
10.	2012-13	Eco friendly development of Satkudi (Base camp) to Vishansar by Sonamarg Development Authority	406.37	81.270	81.270	Ongoing
Karnataka						
11.	2009-10	Development of Eco-Tourism Resort & Adventure Tourism Facilities, Talkale, Jog, Sagar Taluk, Shimoga District.	414.68	414.68	414.68	Completed
12.	2009-10	Development of Eco-Tourism Park at Kaginele (District Haveri).	499.97	499.97	499.97	Completed
13.	2009-10	Development of Eco-TourismResort/Facilities at Daroji Bear Sanctuary, Hampi, Hospet Taulak Bellary District.	339.77	339.77	339.77	Completed
14.	2009-10	Development Jungle Lodges & Resorts at Vilaspur tank in Bidar District.	381.35	142.00	142.00	Ongoing
15.	2010-11	Development of Eco-Tourism Resort at Khanapur, Forest, Belgum District.	440.32	352.28	255.00	Ongoing
16.	2010-11	Pilikula Nisargadhama Eco Tourism Resort.	419.65	352.28	230.00	Ongoing
Madhya Pradesh						
17.	2009-10	Samardha Eco-Tourism Destination Development, District Raisen.	33.45	26.76	26.76	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Manipur						
18.	2010-11	Eco-Tourism Complex at Thangal, Senapati District.	310.85	248.68	248.68	Ongoing
Nagaland						
19.	2009-10	Tourist Destination at Kigwema-MT. Suro Eco-Adventure.	383.06	383.06	383.06	Completed
20.	2010-11	Integrated Tourist Eco-Adventure & Cultural Circuit, Changtongya - Mingkong - Noksen-Tobu-Shatuya.	784.70	627.76	627.76	Ongoing
21.	2010-11	Integrated Tourist Destination: Eco-Adventure & Cultural Hub at Akito	434.70	347.76	347.76	Ongoing
22.	2010-11	Integrated Tourist Destination: Eco-Adventure Culture Hub Chizami.	500.00	400.00	400.00	Ongoing
Rajasthan						
23.	2010-11	Infrastructure Development of Eco-tourism destination, Kumbhalgarh - Todgarh - Raoli-Ranakpur as a tourist destination & development circuit	594.55	475.64	150.00	Ongoing
Sikkim						
24.	2009-10	Development and Promotion of Eco-Tourism Destination in Lachung, Yumthang and in North Sikkim	394.41	315.53	315.53	Ongoing
Tamil Nadu						
25.	2009-10	Destination Development of Thiruparandundram Eco-park in Madurai District.	387.63	310.10	310.10	Ongoing
26.	2011-12	Development of Botanical Garden at Yercaud in Salem District.	365.00	292.00	292.00	Ongoing
Uttar Pradesh						
27.	2011-12	Development and beautification of Shiv Dham & Eco-tourism at Shahpur, Sultanpur.	226.65	181.32	0	Ongoing
28.	2011-12	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as a Mega Tourist Circuit (Development of Eco-tourism at Goverdhan - Part Component)	3178.66 (91.95)	1589.33	186.26	Ongoing
Uttarakhand						
29.	2010-11	Development of Eco-Tourism Huts at Auli, Chamoli District.	461.62	369.29	369.29	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30.	2010-11	Development of Eco-Tourism at back waters of Tehri lake.	496.74	397.30	14.19	Ongoing
31.	2010-11	Development of Eco-Tourism on Purola-Netwar-Harkidun Circuit.	700.85	560.68	221.01	Ongoing
32.	2011-12	Development of Eco-Tourism at Almora.	490.80	392.64	0	Ongoing
33.	2011-12	Development of Nirmal Gangotri Eco-Tourism Mega Circuit at Uttarakashi in Uttarakhand	5,000.00	2,500	0	Ongoing
34.	2011-12	Development of Eco-Tourism at Sat Tal, Uttarakhand	494.79	395.83	0	Ongoing
35.	2011-12	Development of Eco-Tourism at Lansdowne, Uttarakhand	495.95	396.76	0	Ongoing
West Bengal						
36.	2010-11	Destination tourism of Buxaduar (eco tourism project)	394.00	315.20	0	Ongoing
37.	2011-12	Destination Tourism Project at Sunderbans, 24 Parganas (south)	488.53	390.82	0	Ongoing

Adulteration of Food Items

151. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to reward the whistle blowers who expose or provide information against those indulging in adulteration of food items;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other steps taken by the Government to enforce relevant provisions to curb the adulteration in food items?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has drawn up a reward scheme for information on cases of Mislabeled Food and Misleading Advertisements/Extravagant Claims, which is also uploaded on FSSAI website www.fssai.gov.in. The scheme has been finalized within the scope of section 95 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

(c) To curb the menace of food adulteration, regular surveillance, monitoring & sampling of food products are undertaken by State/UT Governments under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Rules & Regulations made

thereunder. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) issues advisories also from time to time to State/UT Governments to check the adulteration in food products and to file prosecutions wherever required. FSSAI also conducts awareness workshop/Training programme on Food Safety, involving Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), Public Health Department of State Government who have experience and presence in the field. A national Food Safety Helpline (1800 11 21 00) has also been started for having direct interface/communication linkages with the stakeholders in the food chain including the regulators, other government agencies, manufacturing associations, municipal bodies, NGOs, consumers, etc.

[Translation]

Gender Imbalance

152. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:

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

(a) whether the Government has identified twelve districts in the country as dangerous with regard to gender imbalance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is actively considering the recommendation of the Planning Commission to move towards a system of Gender Responsive Budgeting;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to achieve gender mainstreaming and gender equity in the sphere of budgeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) No Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) The Government has already adopted Gender Budgeting based on the recommendations of the Expert Group on classification system of Government transactions constituted by the Ministry of Finance under the Chairmanship of the Chief Economic Advisor to Government of India. An Inter-Departmental Committee was constituted in November 2004 under the chairmanship of Secretary, Expenditure, Ministry of Finance. Following which, instructions were issued by the Ministry of Finance, to all Ministries/Departments in December, 2004 to establish a 'Gender Budgeting Cell (GBC)'.
The GBCs have been formed with the objective of influencing and effecting a change in the Ministry's policies, programmes in a way that could tackle gender imbalances, promote gender equality and development. On 8th March 2007, the Ministry of Finance also issued a Charter for Gender Budget Cells (GBCs) outlining the composition of GBCs and their functions.

The following steps are being taken by the Government in the sphere of Gender Budgeting:

The following steps are being taken by the Government in the sphere of Gender Budgeting:

- i. Since 2005, the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) along with the Ministry of Finance has been pursuing with various Ministries/Departments for setting up of GBC As per information available, so far 56 Central Ministries/Departments set up GBCs.
- ii. As part of the Union Budget, every year, since 2005-06, a Gender Budget Statement 20 is prepared by the Ministry of Finance, which reflects 30% and above allocations made for women by different Ministries/Departments. In 2012-13, an allocation of Rs.88,142.80 crores in relation to 29 Ministries/Departments was reported in the GB Statement.

- iii. Further in order to strengthen the process of gender budgeting, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has been undertaking various capacity building measures for officials of Central, State Governments and various stakeholders. A Gender Budgeting Plan Scheme was launched during 2007-08 to this effect. The Ministry has also developed a Gender Budgeting Handbook for Government of India Ministries & Departments and a Gender Budgeting Manual for Trainers. The Ministry has also undertaken one-to-one sessions with several departments to promote Gender Budgeting.

[English]

Setting up of Oil and Gas based Industries

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

(a) whether a large number of Foreign Direct Investment proposals for setting up of crude oil and natural gas based industries in the country including Maharashtra under New Exploration and License Policy have been received;

(b) if so, the details thereof during 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively; and

(c) the details of proposals that have been operationalised so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Under the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP), exploration blocks are awarded through International Competitive Bidding with equal terms and conditions for Private/Foreign and National Oil Companies (NOCs). So far, a total of 256 exploration blocks have been awarded under nine rounds of NELP bidding process. The Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) have been signed for 254 blocks and are yet to be signed for the remaining 2 blocks. Out of the 256 awarded blocks, 39 blocks have been awarded to Foreign Companies as Operators of which 2 blocks fall in the State of Maharashtra. During the last two years and current year (2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 till date), under NELP - VIII and NELP-IX rounds of bidding, PSCs have been signed by 5 Foreign Companies in 11 exploration blocks as Operators. The details are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Foreign Company (Operator)	No. of PSCs Signed		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	Cairn Energy India Limited	2	-	-
2	BG Exploration and Production India Ltd.	1	-	1
3	BHP Billiton	3	-	-
4	Bengal Energy International Inc.	1	-	-
5	Deep Energy LLC	-	3	-
Total PSCs Signed		7	3	1

Vacancy in CBDT and Income Tax Department

154. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of posts in the department of Income Tax and Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) are lying vacant;

(b) if so, the details thereof, grade-wise along with its effect on the functioning of these departments;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to fill all the vacant posts expeditiously; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) Category-wise details of vacancy in Income Tax Department are as under:

Category	Vacancy
Group 'A'	1137
Group 'B'	557
Group 'C'	15002

Vacancy arises on account of retirement/VRS, promotion, deputation (ex-cadre) and officers proceedings on leave (Study leave/child care leave/maternity leave/extra ordinary leave etc.). These vacancies are filled up on regular basis by promotion as per Government Instructions and prescribed procedure which is a time consuming

process. In the meantime, vacancies are manned by the existing incumbents by holding additional charge so that work is not affected. Action has been initiated for holding Departmental Promotion Committee for promotion to the grade of Chief Commissioner of Income Tax and Commissioner of Income Tax for the next panel year. As regard, holding of Departmental Promotion Committee for promotion to the grade of Joint Commissioner of Income Tax and Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, the matter is subjudice.

Committee on Minor Forest Produce (MFP)

155. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a Committee to suggest appropriate measures for implementation of provisions regarding Ownership, Price Fixation, Value Addition and Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(d) the follow-up action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. A Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. T. Haque was constituted by the Government in 2010 to suggest appropriate measures on Ownership, Price Fixation, Value Addition and Marketing of Minor Forest Produce. The Committee submitted its Report in May 2011.

The major recommendations made by the Committee are:

- Amendment in State Laws and Indian Forest Act, 1927 should be done to clearly reflect the ownership of minor forest produce by the Gram Sabha.
- Strategic government intervention would be necessary in the short and medium term in the form of minimum support price (MSP) for at least 14 main MFPs, namely tamarind, mahuwa flower, mahuwa seed, tendu leaf, bamboo, sal seed, myrobalan, chironji, lac, gum karaya, honey and seeds of karaja, neem and puwad.

- The minimum support price should be fixed at the national level by a specially constituted Central Price Fixation Commission, comprising one chairperson who will be an expert in the field of tribal and rural development and three other members having experience in the relevant field.
- TRIFED can work as a technical support unit of the Central Price Fixation Commission and assist the Commission by providing relevant information.
- It will be obligatory for the State Government to ensure payment of MSP through its agencies. All administrative and operational costs of agencies defending the MSP shall be borne by the Government, as envisaged under first proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution or any other provision.
- All agencies that undertake MSP operations have to be accountable to the Gram Sabha. In order to ensure transparency and accountability, the activities of the agencies as well as local accounts have to be placed in the Gram Sabha for social audit.
- The Commission would develop appropriate methods for calculation of MSP for selected MFPs. Under no circumstances, the gatherers of MFP should be paid less than the existing minimum wages under the MGNREGA or minimum wages in agriculture sector, whichever is higher.
- The MSP operation in the tribal areas should be seen as an anti-poverty measure. Losses incurred in the process of procurement of MFPs at minimum support prices and their disposal shall be borne by the Government, as envisaged under first proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution or any other provision.
- Market information system will be needed for proper planning of the procurement, value addition and marketing of MFP by the stake-holders. Therefore, it is necessary to develop advanced information and communication technology based schemes.
- In order to improve the bargaining power of the MFP gatherers, to enable them to get market-based better prices in the long run and also to ensure sustainable management of MFPs, it would be necessary to organize the gatherers in self-help groups or co-operatives or producer companies.

The government should support such collectives through relevant government and non-government agencies.

- Promotion of MFP based value addition activities in a participatory manner should be accorded priority.
- To ensure sustainable regeneration, marketing and value addition, detailed information about the MFPs is needed and a systematic data base on these MFPs should be generated.
- Regeneration of MFP be made an integral part of the Forest Working Plans to ensure maximum participation from the community in all regeneration activities.

(d) The Government has examined the recommendations of the Committee and has decided to work on a separate Scheme for minimum support price.

Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST Students

156. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Tribes (ST) students;

(b) if so, the details and salient features thereof; and

(c) the Central Financial Assistance Provided to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations under the said scheme during 2012-13, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has introduced a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students studying in classes IX&X w.e.f. 01-07-2012.

(b) The Scheme aims at improving participation of ST children in classes IX and X of the Pre Matric stage, so that they perform better and have a better chance of progressing to the Post Matric stage of education. The rates of Scholarship are Rs.150/- per month for day scholars and Rs.350/- per month for hostellers, for a period of 10 months in a year and books and ad hoc grant of Rs.750/- per year for day scholars and Rs.1000/- per year for hostellers. Additional allowance for ST students with disabilities is also admissible to those students who are studying in private unaided recognized schools. The

scholarship is, however, available to only those ST students who are not getting any other Centrally funded Pre-Matric Scholarship and whose parents'/guardian's annual income does not exceed Rs.2.00 lakh. The Scheme is implemented through the State Governments and UT Administrations who receive 100% Central Assistance over and above the committed liability of the State Governments/UT Administrations is available from the Government of India.

(c) Details of Central Assistance released to State/UT-wise under the Scheme during 2012-13 (as on 31/01/2013) are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Central Assistance Released (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Odisha	3128.00
2.	Jharkhand	1472.00
3.	Madhya Pradesh	3400.00
4.	Assam	90.00
5.	Mizoram	70.00
6.	Tripura	340.00
Total		8500.00

Arrears to Fertilizer Units

157. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has examined the issue regarding backlog arrears of additional taxes levied by States which is not paid to fertilizer units either by Central Government or State Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and findings therefrom;

(c) the further action taken with regard to the State Government's failure to refund the amount of taxes already collected; and

(d) the time by which the matter is likely to be settled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Government does not favour the proposal to recover past period losses of the Urea manufacturers from the prospective sales, as it would mean that any purchase of Urea by a farmer after implementation of the scheme

would attract *Additional Cost due to Non-recognised Input Taxation* (ACNT) for his purchase, plus an additional ACNT for the losses suffered by the manufacturer for the period October 01, 2006 to March 31, 2011. That would tantamount to making a farmer buying Urea now to partially pay for someone else who bought it earlier.

(c) and (d) No further action is contemplated by Government of India in view of the position as stated above. It is for the State Governments concerned to examine the issue and take necessary action, as deemed fit.

Public-Private Partnership in Renewable Energy Sector

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

(a) whether Government is working to reduce the cost of setting up of power generation plants based on renewable sources of energy in the country in public-private partnership mode;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government has worked previously with private sector for the same; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the result and impact of such partnerships?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. To develop new technologies and to reduce the cost of power generation, the Ministry has a comprehensive scheme to support Research and Development (R&D) projects, including in Public-Private Partnership, in all areas of renewable energy (RE). It provides financial support for the R&D projects taken up by National Research Institutions, Academic Institutions & Universities, Autonomous bodies and Industry. Emphasis is on involvement of industry and coordinated research in institutions. Further, to reduce cost of Solar Power generation, recently reverse competitive tariff bidding has been introduced.

(d) and (e) The Ministry has been supporting R&D projects in Public-Private Partnership in the areas of Solar Photovoltaic, Solar Thermal, Hydrogen Energy, Fuel Cells, Waste to Energy etc. These projects have resulted into new product development, setting up of demonstration

projects in emerging technologies and testing new concepts. The reverse tariff bidding has resulted in a reduction of about 50% in just two years.

CST Compensation

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

(a) whether the Union Government has released the compensation for loss of Central Sales Tax (CST) revenue for the year 2010-2011 to the States;

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

(c) whether a committee comprising representatives of both the Union or the State Governments has examined the issue of compensation and other matters related to CST; and

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

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

(b) As per the enclosed Statement.

(c) Yes Madam.

(d) The representatives of the State Governments in the Committee proposed for the payment of 100% CST compensation for the years 2010-11, 75% CST compensation for year 2011-12 and 50% CST compensation for the year 2012-13 to be worked out as per the 22nd August 2008 guidelines. The committee has recommended that all unsettled CST compensation cases of individual States of earlier years should be decided on case to case basis at the earliest.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State	Compensation released for F.Y. 2010-11 (Rs.in Crore)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1667.09
2.	Assam	34.99
3.	Chhattisgarh	634.02
4.	Delhi	1075.85
5.	Haryana	1136.16

1	2	3
6.	Jharkhand	335.88
7.	Karnataka	609.36
8.	Orissa	256.17
9.	Puducherry	146.19
10.	Rajasthan	82.47
11.	Tamil Nadu	58.92
12.	West Bengal	221.44
13.	Uttarakhand	135.40
Total		6393.94

Shortage of OPD in Hospitals

160. SHRI A. SAI PRATAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that there is shortage of Out Patient Department (OPD) counters in the hospitals due to which Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) beneficiaries are facing many problems for getting their registration;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) In so far as three Central Government Hospitals viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and associated hospitals are concerned, there is no shortage of OPD counters. There are sufficient computerized OPD counters functioning in these hospitals from 8 A.M. to 11 A.M. and patients are seen up to 1 P.M. There are also separate registration counters for Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) beneficiaries in Safdarjung Hospital and Dr. RML Hospital and adequate number of registration counters are in position in these hospitals to take care of registration of CGHS beneficiaries.

Solar Energy in Rural Areas

161. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state,.

(a) whether the Government has formulated any schemes of adopting certain pockets or villages in a district to provide solar energy enabled power supply;

(b) if so, the details there of along with funds allocated, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the present status of implementation of the scheme, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No specific scheme has been formulated for adopting certain pockets or villages in a district to provide solar energy enabled power supply. However, under the Off-grid and Decentralised Solar Applications Scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, the Ministry provides a subsidy of 30% of the project cost ranging from Rs. 39/- to Rs.72/- per watt peak for off-grid SPV power plants depending on their capacity and configuration. The Ministry also provides a subsidy 30% cost of the project limited to Rs.150 per watt peak for installation of micro/mini-grid SPV power plants of unit capacity up to 250 kWp.

(b) and (c) Off-grid SPV power plants of capacity aggregating to 31.49 MWp have been installed up to 31.01.2013 in the country including rural areas. State-wise installed capacity is given in the enclosed Statement. No State/UT-wise allocation of funds is made under the Off-grid and Decentralised Solar Applications Scheme.

Statement

State-wise Cumulative Installation of Off-grid SPV Power Plants (31.01.2013)

Sl. No.	State/UT	kWp
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	167.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	781.595
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	17.10
4.	Assam	910.00
5.	Bihar	775.60
6.	Chandigarh	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	7132.72
8.	Delhi	82.00
9.	Goa	1.72
10.	Gujarat	374.60
11.	Haryana	689.25
12.	Himachal Pradesh	601.50

1	2	3
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	308.85
14.	Jharkhand	480.90
15.	Karnataka	254.41
16.	Kerala	214.39
17.	Lakshadweep	100.00
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1983.00
19.	Maharashtra	913.70
20.	Manipur	216.00
21.	Meghalaya	50.50
22.	Mizoram	241.00
23.	Nagaland	380.00
24.	Odisha	84.515
25.	Puducherry	0
26.	Punjab	281.00
27.	Rajasthan	4013.00
28.	Sikkim	365.00
29.	Tamil Nadu	609.77
30.	Tripura	35.00
31.	Uttar Pradesh	180.03
32.	Uttarakhand	3470.46
33.	West Bengal	889.00
34.	Others	4885.00
Total		31488.60

Integrated Tribal Development Projects

162. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the States in which the same is being implemented;

(c) the funds allocated, released and utilised under these projects during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Union Government has received some complaints regarding misutilisation of funds by the State Governments/UT Administrations under the said projects;

(e) if so, the details thereof State/UT-wise along with the action taken thereon; and

(f) the mechanism put in place by the Union Government to check misutilisation of funds by States/UTs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs releases grants to the State Governments under the two Special Area Programmes viz. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) and Grants under Article 275(l) of the Constitution of India for socio-economic development and filling up of gaps in critical infrastructure required for such development by improving the standards of life of the tribal population living below poverty line through income generation activities and raising the level of administration. The concerned State Governments implement the schemes/programmes by releasing funds to their respective administrative units viz. Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs)/Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) etc. There are 195 Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs)/ Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) spread over 20 States/UTs in the country. Areas included in Tribal Sub-Plan are the operational areas of ITDPs/ITDAs, Modified Areas Development Approach (MADA) pockets, clusters and areas where Dispersed Tribal Groups and Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) reside. State-wise details of CITDPs/ITDAs are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The details of such funding and implementation of items of works of these schemes/programmes, therefore, are maintained by the States. The responsibility of monitoring and strengthening their administrative units i.e., ITDPs/ITDAs also rests with the States.

(c) Details of funds allocated, released and utilized under the two Special Area Programmes administered by Ministry of Tribal Affairs are given in the enclosed Statement-II and III.

(d) No such complaints have been received during the year.

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

(f) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs periodically reviews proper implementation of programmes/schemes and utilization of funds with the State Governments through

utilization certificates and physical/financial progress reports of previous releases, periodical review meetings with State Governments, visits to the States by the officials of Ministry of Tribal Affairs etc.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise list of ITDPs/ITDAs

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Total No. of ITDPs/ITDAs
1	2	3
States		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8
2.	Assam	19
3.	Bihar	-
4.	Chhattisgarh	19
5.	Goa	-
6.	Gujarat	9
7.	Himachal Pradesh	5
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	-
9.	Jharkhand	14
10.	Karnataka	5
11.	Kerala	7
12.	Madhya Pradesh	31
13.	Maharashtra	16
14.	Manipur	5
15.	Odisha	21
16.	Rajasthan	5
17.	Sikkim	4
18.	Tamil Nadu	9
19.	Tripura	3
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1
21.	Uttarakhand	-
22.	West Bengal	12
Union Territories		
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
24.	Daman and Diu	1
Total		195

Statement-II

Funds allocated, released and utilization reported during last three years and current year under Art. 275 (1) of the Constitution of India

(As on 18.02.2013)

Rs. in lakh

Sl. No.	States	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
		Allocation	Release	Utilization reported	Allocation	Release	Utilization reported	Allocation	Release	Utilization reported	Allocation	Release	Utilization reported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5283.00	1946.20	1946.20	5526.00	5187.70	5187.70	6324.00	7998.00	997.65	6958.00	4834.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	738.00	35.20	35.20	772.00	772.00	647.08	883.00	1082.83	882.83	972.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	3483.00	1240.77	1240.77	3643.00	3517.96	2322.84	4169.00	3419.00	0.00	4587.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	801.00	95.00	95.00	838.00	838.00	838.00	959.00	959.00	0.00	1055.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	6966.00	2834.80	2834.80	7286.00	7786.00	7786.00	8338.00	9294.00	8079.30	9174.00	5950.00	0.00
6.	Goa	171.00	0.00	0.00	179.00	0.00	0.00	205.00	0.00	0.00	225.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	7875.00	4783.00	4783.00	8237.00	8302.00	8302.00	9426.00	9426.00	0.00	10371.00	4209.49	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	360.00	360.00	360.00	377.00	377.00	377.00	431.00	431.00	431.00	474.00	474.00	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1161.00	282.74	282.74	1214.00	607.00	607.00	1390.00	1390.00	411.34	1529.00	150.34	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	7461.00	3730.00	3730.00	7804.00	8004.00	8004.00	8931.00	9181.00	400.00	9826.00	7369.50	0.00
11.	Karnataka	3645.00	1823.00	1823.00	3813.00	3813.00	3813.00	4363.00	4263.00	3581.35	4800.00	4800.00	0.00
12.	Kerala	387.00	387.00	387.00	405.00	405.00	405.00	463.00	463.00	463.00	510.00	382.50	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13.	Madhya Pradesh	12870.00	6435.00	6435.00	13462.00	17311.31	17311.31	15405.00	14015.50	11396.61	16950.00	16518.04	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	9027.00	2000.00	2000.00	9442.00	9442.00	8224.81	10805.00	10805.00	4421.88	11889.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Manipur	783.00	352.50	352.50	819.00	819.00	819.00	937.00	937.00	0.00	1031.00	1031.00	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	2097.00	0.00	0.00	2193.00	2100.00	1302.10	2510.00	2798.00	0.00	2762.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	882.00	441.00	441.00	923.00	922.96	922.96	1056.00	1056.00	292.00	1162.00	810.75	0.00
18.	Nagaland	1863.00	576.59	576.59	1949.00	2047.42	2047.42	2230.00	2301.00	2301.00	2454.00	2454.00	0.00
19.	Odisha	8568.00	7026.00	7026.00	8962.00	11144.33	11144.33	10256.00	11347.00	4317.88	11284.00	11283.99	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	7470.00	1500.00	1500.00	7814.00	8351.00	8351.00	8942.00	7642.00	1182.36	9838.00	7737.98	0.00
21.	Sikkim	216.00	149.20	149.20	226.00	226.00	226.00	259.00	259.00	259.00	284.00	243.60	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	684.00	342.00	342.00	716.00	358.00	358.00	819.00	614.25	129.00	901.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Tripura	1044.00	780.00	780.00	1092.00	1358.73	1358.73	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	1375.00	1375.00	509.95
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1260.00	350.00	350.00	1318.00	1200.00	1200.00	1508.00	1484.91	0.00	1659.00	200.00	0.00
25.	Uttarakhand	270.00	120.00	120.00	282.00	250.00	134.96	323.00	0.00	0.00	356.00	0.00	0.00
26.	West Bengal	4635.00	2320.00	2320.00	4848.00	4848.00	4848.00	5548.00	6066.99	2080.22	6104.00	6104.00	0.00
Grand Total		90000.00	39910.00	39910.00	94140.00	99988.41	96538.24	107730.00	108483.48	42876.42	118530.00	75928.19	509.95

Statement-III

Funds allocated, released & utilization reported last three years and current year under SCA to TSP

(As on 18.02.2013)

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
		Allocation	Release	Utilization reported	Allocation	Release	Utilization reported	Allocation	Release	Utilization reported	Allocation	Release	Utilization reported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4404.35	1930.00	1930.00	5062.00	5746.50	5746.50	6057.00	6057.00	0.00	5789.00	4125.00	0.00
2.	Assam	4158.33	2883.00	2883.00	4675.00	3500.00	3500.00	5475.00	5475.00	2471.95	6233.00	4674.00	0.00
3.	Bihar	870.94	870.94	870.94	979.00	650.00	650.00	1147.00	1147.00	0.00	1306.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	7211.44	6322.88	6322.88	8189.00	8453.00	8453.00	9917.00	10645.00	8305.00	9478.00	9478.00	0.00
5.	Goa	160.10	0.00	0.00	178.00	0.00	0.00	208.00	0.00	0.00	237.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	6427.23	5635.53	5635.53	7326.00	8126.00	8126.00	8838.00	8838.00	3027.76	8448.00	7410.00	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1345.10	1179.40	1179.40	1506.00	1506.00	1506.00	1851.00	1851.00	1788.33	1768.00	1262.00	0.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1443.04	263.79	263.79	1622.00	489.57	489.57	1900.00	1143.00	0.00	2163.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	9271.38	0.00	0.00	9140.00	9481.55	9481.55	10704.00	10704.00	0.00	12187.00	11413.25	0.00
10.	Karnataka	1647.96	1647.96	1647.96	1853.00	2053.00	2053.00	2170.00	2170.00	0.00	2471.00	1853.25	0.00
11.	Kerala	417.33	366.10	366.10	502.00	440.00	440.00	574.00	574.00	482.00	549.00	549.00	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	13332.33	8722.00	8722.00	15214.00	15214.00	15214.00	15393.00	15593.00	10288.03	17525.00	17525.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13. Maharashtra	5879.67	895.91	815.90	6696.00	6696.00	6696.00	6693.76	8086.00	15593.00	0.00	7728.00	0.00	0.00
14. Manipur	1055.59	527.80	527.80	1187.00	1187.00	1187.00	1187.00	1390.00	705.00	0.00	1583.00	1230.10	0.00
15. Odisha	10133.53	8885.55	8885.55	11520.00	12393.00	12393.00	12393.00	13936.00	14449.15	5762.53	13321.00	13321.00	0.00
16. Rajasthan	5588.56	3400.00	3400.00	7273.00	7273.00	8209.00	7273.00	8765.00	1840.00	853.13	8377.00	7441.00	0.00
17. Sikkim	332.21	291.38	291.38	328.00	328.00	369.00	369.00	384.00	451.01	425.00	437.00	437.00	0.00
18. Tamilnadu	494.18	108.00	108.00	578.00	578.00	393.05	384.25	681.00	572.00	0.00	651.00	0.00	0.00
19. Tripura	1632.22	1431.29	1431.29	1879.00	1879.00	1879.00	1879.00	2244.00	2244.00	2094.00	2145.00	1955.00	788.59
20. Uttarakhand	132.35	108.14	0.00	149.00	149.00	0.00	0.00	174.00	0.00	0.00	198.00	0.00	0.00
21. Uttar Pradesh	679.62	0.00	0.00	760.00	760.00	0.00	0.00	785.00	0.00	0.00	894.00	0.00	0.00
22. West Bengal	3432.54	2654.34	2654.34	3384.00	3384.00	3384.00	3384.00	4721.00	4720.00	0.00	4512.00	2580.75	0.00
Total	80050.00	48124.00	47935.86	90000.00	90169.67	89222.63	105400.00	104771.16	35497.73	108000.00	85254.35	788.59	

Exclusive of fund released for Development of Forest Villages.

[Translation]

Backlog Vacancies in PSB

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

(a) whether there is a backlog of vacancies for Scheduled Castes/Schedule Tribes/Other Backlog Classes and disabled persons in various nationalized banks in the country;

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

(c) the number of appointments made on the basis of said backlog during the aforesaid period;

(d) whether any targets have been fixed for filling up of said vacancies; and

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

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

(b) to (e) The information is being collected from Public Sector Banks and will be laid on the table of the House.

[English]

Adoption of Children

164. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of children from India adopted by foreigners during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the adoptions are also allowed to the citizens of such countries that are not signatories to the Hague Convention on Inter-country Adoption;

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

(d) whether the Government is considering to revise the guidelines for adoption with a view to bring in more transparency;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to stop abuse of children after adoption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The number of children from India placed in inter-country adoptions during the years 2009, 2010, 2011 (January, 2011 to March, 2012) and 2012 (April, 2012 to December, 2012) are 666, 593, 589 and 242 respectively.

(b) and (c) Adoptions are allowed to Indian citizens residing in these countries which are not signatories to the Hague Convention on inter-country Adoption.

(d) to (f) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has revised the adoption guidelines and notified 'Guidelines Governing Adoption of Children 2011' on 27th June, 2011 to streamline the adoption procedures. To safeguard the interest of the adopted child, the adoption guidelines provides for post-adoption follow-up by adoption agencies for a period of two years after adoption.

Bio-Medical Waste

165. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the Government hospitals in the country, especially in the National Capital are casually dumping untreated hazardous bio-medical waste despite having expensive incinerators installed at the hospitals;

(b) if so, the details of hospitals where incinerators are not functioning along with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has any mechanism of to ensure proper implementation of Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998;

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

(e) the action taken by the Government against the erring hospitals for dumping of untreated medical waste in violation of the said rules and also for ensuring their proper implementation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per the annual report submitted by SPCBs/PCCs/Directorate General of Armed Forces Medical Services (DGAFMS) for the year 2010, some of the Health Care Facilities (HCFs)/Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facilities (CBWTFs) are reported to be violating the provisions of the Bio-Medical Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 1998 notified

under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

As far as three central government hospitals namely Dr. RML Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital and LHMC under the Directorate General of Health Services are concerned, they are disposing Bio-medical waste as per the BMW rules.

(c) to (e) Health being a state subject, it is the responsibility of the concerned State Government to take necessary steps to monitor the disposal of biomedical wastes through the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/ Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) in the Union Territories, as per the provisions made under the Bio-medical waste (Management & Handling) Rules in 1998, as amended in the years 2000 & 2003. The State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) are the prescribed authorities to grant authorization for the BMW Management. They are empowered to ensure the compliance of provisions of these Rules.

As per the Bio-Medical Waste (BMW) (Management & Handling) Rules, 1998, every occupier of an institution generating BMW has to ensure that such waste is handled without any adverse effect to human health and environment. The Bio-Medical Waste is required to be segregated according to the colour code for containers/bags prescribed in Schedule-II of the BMW Rules. Further, it is the responsibility of the occupier to treat and dispose of bio-medical waste in accordance with treatment and disposal options mentioned in Schedule-I of the aforesaid Rules.

The State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) in the Union Territories are the designated Prescribed Authorities for ensuring implementation of the Bio-medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998, notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The Government of India have delegated necessary powers vested in it under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to all the SPCBs and PCCs in UTs, to issue directions to any industry or any other authority for violation of standards and Rules, inter-alia, relating to Bio-medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998. The SPCBs/PCCs are required to closely monitor the implementation of the Rules by the Health Care Establishments (HCEs) and take necessary legal actions against the establishments which violate these Rules.

An inter-ministerial Committee of Senior Officers at the Central level has been constituted comprising representatives from the Ministry of Environment & Forests, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Ministry of Urban

Development and the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) to review the implementation of Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules in the country.

Containing Slow Down

166. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance of Indian Industrial sector has been affected by the (increasing interest rates in the country and global economic crisis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any plan to contain this slow down; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The performance of industrial sector in India has been affected both due to hardening of interest rates as well as moderation in external demand owing to uncertainty arising from the global economic crisis. Besides these factors, deceleration in the rate of credit flows, infrastructure bottlenecks, high input costs, slowdown in consumer expenditure and subdued business confidence have also contributed to the slowdown in industrial performance.

(c) and (d) The action plan of the government to contain industrial slowdown, inter alia, includes better access to finance for manufacturing sector; fast tracking of large investment projects in the areas of power, petroleum and gas, roads, coal, etc.; promoting Micro Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector by way of higher allocation of funds; enhancing investment in the infrastructure sector by focusing on Public Private Partnerships and introduction of a new National Manufacturing Policy. The government has also set up a high-level Cabinet Committee on Investment to quicken the pace of decision making in critical infrastructure projects.

New Bank Licences

167. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has finalised the guidelines on new bank licences;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor including the time by which these guidelines are likely to be finalised;

(c) whether the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has given any suggestion to the Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is in the process of finalizing the guidelines for licencing of new banks.

(c) and (d) The Government has not received any such suggestion from the International Monetary Fund (IMF). However, in its report on "*India: Financial System Stability Assessment Update*" of January, 2013 IMF has, in the context of the current bank licensing policy of RBI, indicated that the international experience supported the prudent policy position of disallowing industrial houses from promoting and owning banks. The policy of RBI aims to address the concerns of "under the radar" risk transfer, concentration risk, across the group contagion risk, etc.; through appropriate prudential means. The IMF Report lists out such prudential measures as setting-up of a non-operative financial holding company (NOFHC) to hold all the financial sector entities in the group and to be supervised by RBI as a Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC); requirement of 50 percent of directors (increased to a majority in some cases) to be independent of the promoter; and the bank, group entities, non-operative holding company, and the promoter being subject to RBI's consolidated supervision, etc.

[*Translation*]

Free Treatment to BPL Patients

168. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain private hospitals were allotted land at concessional rates with the condition to provide free treatment to the poor patients in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of such private hospitals which were allotted land at concessional rates;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints against these hospitals for their failure to provide free treatment to the poor patients as per the condition;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the names of such private hospitals; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Health is a State Subject, the information regarding allotment of land to certain private hospitals at concessional rate with the condition to provide free treatment to the poor patients in the country is not maintained centrally. However, the Directorate of Health Services under the Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that as per their available record, there are 46 functional identified private hospitals which were given land on concessional rates by land allotting agencies, namely, DDA, MCD and L&DO. Out of the 46 functional identified private hospitals, 43 private hospitals are providing free treatment to the eligible patient of EWS category, to the extent of 10%IPD and 25% of total OPD completely free of any charges, as per the directions of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The list of the 43 identified private hospitals is enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) to (e) The Directorate of Health Services under the Government of NCT of Delhi has received compliant in this regard, a list of such hospitals whose IPD or OPD or both achievements is less than requisite 10% IDP and 25% of total OPD for the year 2012 is enclosed as Statement-II.

Three Hospitals, namely, Mool Chand Khairati Ram Hospital, St. Stephen's Hospital and Rajiv Gandhi Cancer Institute & Research Centre are not providing free treatment and their matter is subjudice before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

The Directorate of Health Services, under the Government of NCT of Delhi has issued Notices to the hospitals whose IPD or OPD or both achievements is less than requisite 10% IDP and 25% of total OPD for the year 2012.

Statement-I*List of Identified Private Hospitals*

Sl. No.	Name of Hospital
1	2
1.	Action Cancer Hospital, H-2, FC-33, A-4 Paschim Vihar, New Delhi-63.
2.	Mata Chanan Devi Hospital, C-1, Janakpuri, Delhi-58
3.	Maharaja Agrasen Hospital, West Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi-26
4.	Mai Kamli Wali Ch. Hospital Plot No. 12, J-Block, Community Centre, Rajouri Garden, New Delhi-27
5.	Sri Balaji Action Medical Institute, FC-34, A-4, Paschim Vihar New Delhi-63
6.	M.G.S. Hospital, Road No. 35, West Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi-26
7.	Batra Hospital & Medical Research Centre, IMB Road, Tughlaqabad, Institutional Area, New Delhi-62
8.	National Chest Institute, Opp. A-13 3, Niti Bagh, Gautam Nagar, New Delhi-49
9.	National Heart Institute, 49, Community Centre, East of Kailash,, New Delhi-65
10.	Delhi ENT Hospital & Research Centre, FC-33 Plot No. 13, Jasola New Delhi-25
11.	Flt.Lt.Rajan Dhall Ch.Trust, Sector-B, Pocket-I, Aruna Asaf Ali Marg. Vacant Kunj, New Delhi-70
12.	Gujarmal Modi Hospital, Mandir Marg, Saket, New Delhi-17
13.	Indian Spinal Injuries Centre, Opp. Police Station, Sector-C, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-70
14.	Rockland Hospital, B-33-34, Qutab Institutional Area, New Delhi-16
15.	Pushpawati Singhanian Research Institute, Sheikh Sarai, Phase-II, Saket, New Delhi-17
16.	Venu Eye Institute & Research Centre, 1/31, Sheikh Sarai Institutional Area, N. Delhi-17

1	2
17.	Fortis Escorts Heart Institute & Research Centre, Okhla Road, Okhla, New Delhi-25
18.	Max Super Specialty Hospital East Wing unit of Devki Devi (A Foundation), 2 Press Enclave Road, Saket, New Delhi-17
19.	VIMHANS, Institutional Area, Nehru Nagar, New Delhi-65
20.	Sitaram Bhartia Institute of Science & Reserch, B-16, Qutub Institutional Area, New Delhi-16
21.	Guru Harkrishan Hospital, Gurudwara Bala Sahib, Ring Road New Delhi
22.	Bensups Hospital, A unit of B.R. Dhawan Medical Charitable Trust, Bensups Avenue, Sector-12, Dwarka New Delhi-12
23.	Vinayak Hospital, Plot No. 02 Derawal Nagar, Model Town, Delhi-09
24.	Jivodaya Hospital, Ashok Vihar Phase-I, Delhi-110052
25.	Bhagwan Mahavir Hospital, Sector-14, Extn. Madhuban Chowk, Rohini, Delhi-85
26.	Khosla Medical Institute & Research Society, K.M.I.&R.CentrePaschim Shalimar Bagh, Delhi-88
27.	Saroj Hospital & Heart InstituteSector-14 Extn. Near MadhubanChowk, Rohini, Delhi-85
28.	Bhagwati Hospital C-S/OCF-6 Sector-13 Rohini-85
29.	Jaipur Golden Hospital, 2, Institutiional Area, Sector 2, Rohini-85
30.	Sunder Lal Jain Charitable Hospital, Phase-3, Ashok Vihar Delhi-52
31.	Max Super Specialty, FC-50, Shalimar Bagh, Delhi-90
32.	Bimla Devi Hospital Plot No.5, Pkt. B, Mayur Vihar-II, Delhi-91
33.	Jeevan Anmol Hospital, Mayur Vihar Phase-1, Opp. Pratap Nagar Delhi-91
34.	Shanti Mukund Hospital, 2 Institutional Area, Vikas Marg Extn. Vikas Marg, Delh-92

1	2
35.	Dharamshila Hospital & Research Centre, Vansundhra Enclave, Delhi-96
36.	Deepak Memorial Hospital & Medical Research Centre, 5, Institutional Area, Vikas Marg Extn. Delhi-92
37.	Max Super Specialty Hospital (Max Balaji Hospital), 108-A, IP Extension Patparganj Delhi-92
38.	Amar Jyoti Ch. Trust, Karkardooma Delhi-92
39.	Kottakkal Arya Vaidyashala, Plot No. 18X19X Karkardootua, Vikas Marg, Delhi-92
40.	Dr. B.L. Kapur Memorial Hospital, Pusa Road New Delhi-05
41.	Primus Super Specialty Hospital, Chander Gupta Road Chahkayapuri, New Delhi-21
42.	R.B. Seth Jessa Ram Hospital, WEA Karol Bagh Delhi-05
43.	Sir Ganga Ram Trust Society Sir Ganga Ram Hospital Marg, Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi-60

Statement-II

List of Identified Private Hospitals whose Achievements is less than the requisite percentage 10% IPD and 25% of Total OPD in the Year, 2012

Sl. No. Name & Address of the Hospital

1	2
1.	Action Cancer Hospital, H-2/FC-33, A-4, Paschim Vihar, New Delhi-110063.
2.	Amar Jyoti Ch. Trust, Karkardooma, Vikas Marg, Delhi-110092.
3.	Batra Hospital IMB Road, Tughlakabad, Institutional Area, New Delhi-110062.
4.	Bensups Hospital, A unit of B.R. Dhawan Medical Charitable Trust, Bensups
5.	Deepak Memorial Hospital & Medical Research Centre, 5, Industrial Area, Vikas Marg Extn. II, Delhi-110092.

1	2
6.	Delhi ENT Hospital & Research Centre, FC-33 Plot No. 13, Jasola Institutional Area, New Delhi-110025.
7.	Dharamshila Hospital & Research Centre, Vansundhra enclave, Delhi-110092.
8.	Dr. B L Kapur Memorial Hospital, Pusa Road, New Delhi-110005.
9.	Escorts Heart Institute & Research Centre, Okhla Road, Okhla, New Delhi-110025.
10.	Flit. Lt. Rajan Dhall charitable Trust, Sector-B, Poclct-I, Aruna Asaf Ali Marg, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-70.
11.	Gujarmal Modi Hospital, Mandir Marg, Saket, New Delhi-110017.
12.	Indian Spinal Injuries Centre, Opp. Police Station, Sector-c, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-70
13.	Jaipur Golden Hospital, 2, Institutional Area, Sector,2, Rohini, Delhi-110085.
14.	Jeevan Anmol Hospital, Mayur Vihar Phase-I Opp. Pratap Nagar, Delhi-110009.
15.	Khosla Medical Institute & Research Society, (Maharishi Ayurveda Hospital), Paschim Shalimar Bagh, Delhi-110088.
16.	Kottakkal Arya Vaidyashala, Plot No. 18X, 19X, Karkardooma, Delhi-110092.
17.	Maharaja Agrasen Hospital, Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi-110026.
18.	M.G.S Hospital, Derawal Nagar, Delhi
19.	Mai Kamli Wali Ch. Hospital Plot No. 12, J-Block, Community Centre, Rajouri Garden, New Delhi-110027.
20.	Mata Chanan Devi Hospital, C-1 Janak Puri Delhi
21.	Max Super Specialty Hospital, (Max Devki Devi Heart & Cascular Institute)
22.	National Chest Institue, Gautam Nagar (Opp. A-133, Niti Bagh) New Delhi-110049
23.	National Heart Institute, 49, Community Centre, East of Kailash, New Delhi

1	2
24.	Primus Super Specialty Hospital, Chandergupt Marg, Chankapuri, N Delhi-21.
25.	Pushpawati Singhanian Research Institute.
26.	R.B Seth Jessa Ram Hospital, WEA Karol Bagh, Delhi-110005.
27.	Rockland Hospital, B-33,34, Qutab Institutional Area New Delhi-110016.
28.	Saroj Hospital & Heart Institute, Sector-14, Extn. Madhuban Chwk, Rohini, Delhi.
29.	Shanti Mukund Hospital, 2, Institutional Area, Vikas Marg Extn. Vikas Marg, Delhi
30.	Sunder Lal Jain Charitable Hospital Phase-III, Ashok Vihar, Delhi-110052
31.	VIMHANS, 1 Institutional Area, Nehru Nagar. New Delhi-110065.
32.	Max Super Speciality Hospital, Shalimar Bagh, New Delhi
33.	Sitaram Bhartia Institute of Science & Research, B-16, Qutab Institutional Area, New Delhi-16
34.	Jivodaya Hospital, Ashok Vihar Phase-I, Delhi-52.

[English]

MMR and IMR Rate

169. DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
PROF. SAUGATA ROY:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI :

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

(a) the details of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) reported during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT wise;

(b) the incidents of deaths of infants/children and pregnant women reported during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of programmes/schemes launched and incentives provided to the States to check the high rate of maternal infants mortality, especially due to malnutrition indicating the funds allocated and utilised for the purpose during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the other measures taken/proposed by the Government to bring down the IMR and MMR especially neo-natal mortality rate in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Survey data on Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is available from the Report of Registrar General of India Sample Registration System (RGI-SRS). As per this report, the latest IMR for the country is available for the year 2011 which is 44 per 1000 live births. IMR data (SRS) for the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 for the country and State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Survey data on Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) from the same source is available at three year intervals and is not provided every year. The latest available data on MMR is for the period 2007-09 which is 212 per 100,000 live births. MMR data for the country and major states is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Under the National Rural Health Mission, the key steps being taken by the Government of India to reduce MMR & IMR in the country including prevention and management of malnutrition in children and women are:

- Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY).
- Operationalization of sub-centers, Primary Health Centers, Community Health Centers and District Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric care & child care services.
- Capacity building of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care, Integrated Management of Neo-natal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI) and Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (NSSK) etc.
- Mother and Child Protection Card in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor service delivery for mothers and children.
- Name Based web enabled tracking of pregnant women & children has been introduced to ensure optimal antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care to

pregnant women and care to newborns, infants and children.

- Identifying the severe anaemic cases at all the sub centres and PHCs for their timely management.
- Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant & lactating women and children for prevention and treatment of anemia.
- To tackle the problem of anemia due to malaria, particularly in pregnant women and children, Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) and Insecticide Treated Bed Nets (ITBNs) are being distributed in endemic areas.
- Management of Malnutrition particularly Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) by establishing Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs). As breastfeeding reduces infant mortality, exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices are being promoted in convergence with Ministry of Woman and Child Development.
- Strengthening of Facility based newborn care by setting up Newborn care corners (NBCC) in all health facilities where deliveries take place; Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs) at District Hospitals and New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) at First Referral Units for the care of sick newborn.
- Weekly Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to adolescent girls.
- Engagement of 8.84 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
- Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) has been initiated through ASHA to improve new born care

practices at the community level and for early detection and referral of sick new born babies.

- Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of maternal and child health services.
- Universal Immunization Program (UIP) against seven diseases for all children. Government of India supports the vaccine program by supply of vaccines and syringes, cold chain equipments and provision of operational costs.
- Vitamin A supplementation for children aged 6 months to 5 years.
- Deworming of Children under 5 years of age by providing tablets/ syrup twice a year.
- Growth monitoring of children up to three years by promoting use of Mother and Child Protection card.
- Health and nutrition education during Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHND) to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron folate rich food as well as food items that promote iron absorption and increase in awareness to bring about desired changes in the dietary practices including the promotion of breast-feeding.
- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) has been launched on 1st June, 2011, to eliminate any out-of-pocket expense for pregnant women delivering in public health institutions and sick newborns accessing public health institutions for treatment upto 30 days after birth.

The States/UT-wise allocation of funds and utilization under Maternal & Child Health Programme during last 3 years is given in the enclosed Statement-III and IV.

Statement-I

Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)

(Source: RGI (SRS) 2009, 2010, 2011)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	SRS 2009	SRS 2010	SRS 2011
1	2	3	4	5
	India	50	47	44

A. Non-NE High Focus States

1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar	52	48	44
2.	Chhattisgarh	54	51	48
3.	Himachal Pradesh	45	40	38
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	45	43	41
5.	Jharkhand	44	42	39
6.	Madhya Pradesh	67	62	59
7.	Odisha	65	61	57
8.	Rajasthan	59	55	52
9.	Uttar Pradesh	63	61	57
10.	Uttaranchal	41	38	36
B. NE States				
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	32	31	32
12.	Assam	61	58	55
13.	Manipur	16	14	11
14.	Meghalaya	59	55	52
15.	Mizoram	36	37	34
16.	Nagaland	26	23	21
17.	Sikkim	34	30	26
18.	Tripura	31	27	29
C. Hon High Focus States				
19.	Andhra Pradesh	49	46	43
20.	Goa	11	10	11
21.	Gujarat	48	44	41
22.	Haryana	51	48	44
23.	Karnataka	41	38	35
24.	Kerala	12	13	12
25.	Maharashtra	31	28	25
26.	Punjab	38	34	30
27.	Tamil Nadu	28	24	22
28.	West Bengal	33	31	32
D. Union Territories				
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27	25	23

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Chandigarh	25	22	20
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	37	38	35
32.	Daman and Diu	24	23	09
33.	Delhi	33	30	28
34.	Lakshadweep	25	25	24
35.	Pondicherry	22	22	19

Statement-II*Maternal Mortality Ratio: India and State wise*

(Source: RGI (SRS) 2001-03, 2004-08, 2007-09)

Major State	MMR(SRS) (2001-03)	MMR(SRS) (2004-06)	MMR(SRS) (2007-09)
1	2	3	4
India Total *	301	254	212
Assam	490	480	390
Bihar	371	312	261
Jharkhand	371	312	261
Madhya Pradesh	379	335	269
Chhattisgarh	379	335	269
Odisha	358	303	258
Rajasthan	445	388	318
Uttar Pradesh	517	440	359
Uttaranchal	517	440	359
Andhra Pradesh	195	154	134
Karnataka	228	213	178
Kerala	110	95	81
Tamil Nadu	134	111	97
Gujarat	172	160	148
Haryana	162	186	153
Maharashtra	149	130	104
Punjab	178	192	172
West Bengal	194	141	145
* Others	235	206	160

*: Includes Others

Statement-III*Allocation and Expenditure under Maternal Health For F.Ys. 2009-10 to 2012-13*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. High Focus States									
1.	Bihar	23,165.16	23,328.04	25,552.23	24,265.80	25,851.86	15,105.01	33,218.77	24,735.55
2.	Chhattisgarh	5,894.30	3,632.23	7,668.52	4,966.44	7,779.64	4,137.57	8,355.17	2,508.99
3.	Himachal Pradesh	138.50	138.35	551.76	520.66	751.28	364.97	2,442.60	557.38
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,882.80	1,720.40	2,762.93	2,118.56	2,346.76	1,864.11	4,115.40	2,650.77
5.	Jharkhand	6,025.75	3,172.48	7,349.42	5,649.65	7,275.41	4,206.70	15,825.94	5,968.79
6.	Madhya Pradesh	25,510.43	22,781.72	22,341.42	21,661.58	20,343.57	15,223.80	26,474.90	17,449.08
7.	Odisha	11,976.34	10,714.70	13,700.48	12,045.72	12,288.67	8,534.01	18,029.81	9,042.89
8.	Rajasthan	14,275.97	16,854.50	14,761.72	18,162.07	18,514.77	12,045.56	32,377.91	18,423.59
9.	Uttar Pradesh	31,749.44	39,371.41	41,981.06	45,568.30	71,620.85	30,230.29	72,223.89	16,500.55
10.	Uttarakhand	1,392.75	1,425.65	2,199.79	1,541.77	1,787.90	1,552.90	3,171.99	1,943.86
	Sub Total	1,23,011.44	1,23,139.47	1,38,869.33	1,37,500.55	1,69,060.71	93,264.92	2,16,236.38	99,781.44
B. NE States									
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	172.80	168.60	214.84	166.44	172.90	71.76	283.09	58.97
12.	Assam	9,542.58	7,561.74	10,757.96	7,374.86	10,047.02	5,459.04	14,254.13	8,056.51
13.	Manipur	139.56	170.00	172.16	238.75	293.59	99.49	644.43	143.38
14.	Meghalaya	235.51	144.70	258.41	164.55	175.47	80.50	822.86	166.97
15.	Mizoram	156.21	153.41	187.08	151.48	206.69	98.88	480.22	100.68
16.	Nagaland	236.00	131.84	443.87	258.75	333.24	83.14	620.79	110.74
17.	Sikkim	50.87	78.76	84.72	71.72	89.29	34.58	183.57	32.36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18. Tripura		234.17	332.86	586.85	428.60	1,226.47	363.64	1,433.98	550.83
Sub Total		10,767.70	8,741.92	12,705.89	8,855.15	12,544.67	6,291.04	18,723.07	9,220.44
C. Non-High Focus States									
19. Andhra Pradesh		6,550.00	-	5,050.50	2,052.04	3,434.51	1,406.13	8,803.35	4,732.72
20. Goa		24.00	10.63	13.50	20.37	151.55	13.46	202.55	123.87
21. Gujarat		2,003.61	2,736.48	3,634.23	3,737.18	3,763.09	1,752.81	9,023.68	3,573.94
22. Haryana		749.00	480.74	841.59	895.46	1,085.97	590.15	2,983.48	1,278.86
23. Karnataka		2,750.60	3,303.86	4,613.20	4,657.56	3,856.48	2,997.44	7,867.50	4,477.46
24. Kerala		2,302.68	2,221.14	1,215.98	1,090.86	1,406.71	627.00	3,875.86	1,691.19
25. Maharashtra		3,228.76	2,946.96	2,749.82	3,421.10	6,423.25	2,760.39	11,016.12	4,964.60
26. Punjab		610.00	897.67	822.00	1,041.36	1,336.38	1,058.26	13,723.22	1,394.55
27. Tamilnadu		3,434.37	3,186.81	3,824.65	2,921.94	4,034.13	2,104.14	14,634.87	8,426.56
28. West Bengal		6,481.80	8,348.18	9,243.40	8,139.09	8,474.51	5,870.61	20,343.20	8,879.64
Sub Total		28,134.82	24,132.47	32,008.87	27,986.96	33,965.58	19,180.39	82,473.83	39,543.49
D. Small States/UTs									
29. Andaman and Nicobar		27.80	2.85	41.22	6.32	8.09	27.81	116.90	4.24
30. Chandigarh		11.94	6.33	10.00	2.62	8.30	2.46	109.23	13.27
31. Dadar and Nagar Haveli		18.35	4.67	18.46	6.57	25.20	5.58	57.34	14.81
32. Daman and Diu		4.00	2.12	5.08	1.33	1.44	0.79	42.15	1.38
33. Delhi		230.94	-	316.60	136.39	1,300.67	85.02	1,933.76	139.41
34. Lakshadweep		20.28	12.87	14.06	14.83	16.96	3.37	19.48	7.38
35. Puducherry		53.71	58.64	79.15	69.95	67.13	47.02	399.80	14.53
Sub Total		367.02	87.48	484.57	238.01	1,427.79	172.56	2,678.66	185.02
Grand Total		1,62,280.98	1,56,101.33	1,84,068.66	1,74,580.67	2,16,999.75	1,18,908.91	3,20,111.94	1,48,730.40

Note: Expenditure for the F.Y. 2008-09 and 2009-10 are as per Audit Report

Expenditure for F.Ys. 2010-11 to 2012-13 (upto 31.12.2012) are as per FMR

Statement-IV*Allocation and Expenditure under Child Health For F.Ys. 2009-10 to 2012-13*

Rs. in Lakhs

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Child Health								
		2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
A. High Focus States										
1.	Bihar	1610.85	618.17	2165.52	715.45	2238.37	283.33	7,994.21	703.28	
2.	Chhattisgarh	595.35	49.78	1006.92	255.29	689.20	144.45	1,388.11	86.26	
3.	Himachal Pradesh	260.54	106.46	452.35	237.92	0.00	6.80	182.79	57.93	
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	65.87	29.88	65.00	45.67	38.75	65.43	271.47	68.32	
5.	Jharkhand	152.08	13.99	525.82	295.43	470.93	210.12	1,040.57	182.45	
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1218.85	2912.27	1763.38	2364.28	1322.30	1113.58	3,057.95	1,756.26	
7.	Odisha	829.18	667.00	1083.98	775.47	443.69	91.54	1,233.57	370.58	
8.	Rajasthan	205.22	171.60	956.10	275.97	270.70	185.20	3,406.94	397.31	
9.	Uttar Pradesh	843.88	647.23	1157.54	973.25	1799.07	45.69	1,516.15	25.06	
10.	Uttarakhand	177.16	113.11	537.59	266.21	110.75	105.17	233.33	173.22	
	Sub Total	5958.98	5329.49	9714.20	6204.94	7383.76	2251.31	20325.09	3820.66	
B. NE States										
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.08	14.86	61.40	21.20	0.00	0.28	212.70	6.34	
12.	Assam	0.00	9.73	6.20	35.20	410.04	381.66	1,474.33	204.02	
13.	Manipur	40.00	17.23	31.50	32.38	26.20	10.05	88.72	1.90	
14.	Meghalaya	52.36	14.32	53.89	18.16	12.12	9.18	283.01	2.84	
15.	Mizoram	11.94	7.93	6.80	6.03	17.93	0.91	62.50	9.94	
16.	Nagaland	42.40	20.21	35.40	0.08	33.86	28.88	199.34	22.28	
17.	Sikkim	39.94	3.68	12.79	18.94	25.43	0.00	62.50	7.36	
18.	Tripura	81.42	98.00	112.80	36.95	200.48	26.82	221.21	41.19	
	Sub Total	278.14	185.95	320.78	168.94	726.05	457.78	2604.31	295.86	
C. Bon-High Focus States										
19.	Andhra Pradesh	200.00	0.00	1783.85	29.29	1604.14	61.36	2,604.38	865.19	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20.	Goa	4.50	1.86	32.40	21.31	10.28	97.07	43.28	2.23
21.	Gujarat	1116.11	1790.52	2023.72	1595.30	1118.55	439.89	4,616.99	1,226.13
22.	Haryana	177.36	64.04	352.39	136.89	742.61	250.93	484.79	113.54
23.	Karnataka	696.30	15.69	427.50	282.69	402.73	69.15	879.58	125.91
24.	Kerala	500.09	319.02	482.44	349.03	46.13	8.13	1,231.82	51.18
25.	Maharashtra	598.81	462.33	6017.99	4887.22	2931.06	1614.90	2,602.04	1,055.20
26.	Punjab	25.30	13.98	122.44	104.62	287.00	61.09	615.50	179.38
27.	Tamil nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.21	0.00	5,946.94	2.52
28.	West Bengal	1608.01	1512.67	5074.20	857.17	1286.83	181.50	3,593.78	466.40
	Sub Total	4926.48	4180.10	16316.93	8263.52	8446.54	2784.02	22619.10	4087.77
D. Small States/UTs									
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	10.50	5.90	4.00	3.49	0.00	0.00	55.45	-
30.	Chandigarh	10.60	10.72	1.00	0.89	14.58	0.00	14.03	-
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.50	0.00	0.75	0.00	1.31	0.00	21.01	0.29
32.	Daman and Diu	2.25	1.80	3.25	0.60	2.50	0.17	6.60	0.16
33.	Delhi	87.15	0.00	30.00	9.69	61.47	6.63	409.20	23.46
34.	Lakshadweep	36.86	0.00	20.00	2.54	0.20	0.00	47.00	-
35.	Puducherry	10.38	5.64	9.70	11.18	13.30	5.26	3.20	3.50
	Sub Total	159.24	24.07	68.70	28.39	93.36	12.06	556.49	27.41
Grand Total		11322.84	9719.61	26420.61	14665.79	16649.72	5505.17	45104.99	8231.71

Note: Expenditure for the F.Y. 2008-09 and 2009-10 are as per Audit Report

Expenditure for F.Y. 2010-11 and (2012-13 upto 31.12.2012) are as per FMR

Introduction of Plastic Currency

170. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering introduction of plastic notes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made in this regard till date; and

(c) the time by which the circulation of such notes is likely to start in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) With a view to elongating the life of the banknotes, in particular the lower denominations, it was decided by the Government of India and RBI (Reserve Bank of India) to introduce 1 billion pieces of Rs. 10 notes in polymer/plastic on a field trial basis in the cities of Kochi, Mysore, Jaipur, Bhubaneswar and Shimla, which were selected on the basis of their varied geographical locations and climatic

conditions. A decision to issue polymer/ plastic banknotes for long term circulation will be taken on the basis of the outcome of the field trial. The process for field trial has been initiated by RBI. A Pre-Qualification Notice (PQN) was issued by RBI on April 13, 2010. Eight vendors responded to the PQN and Government of India has since conveyed the security clearance to RBI on January 18, 2013. The review of policy of production of currency notes is a dynamic and continuous process which is carried out in accordance with extant guidelines.

[*Translation*]

Condition of Government Hospitals

171. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:
SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:
SHRI HARI MANJHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the shortage of doctors, lack of sanitation and prevailing unhygienic conditions in most of the Government hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has decided to constitute an Infection Control Committee in all the hospitals;

(d) if so, the number of Government hospitals where the said committees have been constituted so far; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to fill up the vacant posts of doctors and also to improve sanitation/hygienic system in the Government hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Public Health is a State subject, it is responsibility of the State Governments to ensure availability of doctors, proper sanitation and hygienic conditions in the hospitals, which fall under their jurisdiction. The information regarding constitution of Infection Control Committee by the Hospitals is not maintained Centrally.

As far as three Central Government Hospitals viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and LHMC & Hospitals are concerned, there is shortage of doctors in these hospitals due to retirements, resignations and natural wasting.

The replacement is a continuous process. The vacancies are as follows:

Safdarjung Hospital - 46

Dr. RML Hospital - 89

LHMC & Hospital - 81

However, Sanitation and hygienic conditions of these hospitals are satisfactory. Infection Control Committee already exists in these Hospitals.

Filling up of the vacant posts of doctors is a continuous process through UPSC after completing the required formalities. However, in order to retain the best talent in the Government Sector and to fill up the vacant posts, various steps have been taken, which include enhancement in age for superannuation of Teaching Specialists from 62 to 65 and the age of superannuation of Non-Teaching and Public Health Specialists of Central Health Services (CHS) enhanced from 60 to 62 years; extension of Dynamic Assured Career Progression Scheme (DACP) upto Senior Administrative Grade level; enhancement of study leave for CHS doctors from 2 year to 3 years for post graduation, etc.

Sanitation and hygiene is maintained in these hospitals with the help of regular sanitation staff and outsourced staff. Pest control is undertaken in these hospitals on regular basis. Mechanized cleaning is also carried out in the above mentioned hospitals. Sanitation workers are provided training time to time on sanitation, hygiene and hospital waste management.

[*English*]

Foreign Tourist Inflow

172. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Tourist inflow has declined sharply in the country during the year 2012;

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

(c) the number of Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) in the country along with the earnings of foreign exchange therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has fixed any target in this regard and if so, the details thereof including the measures taken by the Government to achieve the target; and

(e) the other measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to boost tourist inflow in the country?

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

The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during 2012 (Provisional) were 6.65 million registering a positive growth of 5.4% over 2011.

(c) The number of Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) to different States and Union Territories (UTs), during 2009, 2010 and 2011 are given in the enclosed Statement. This information for all States/UTs for the years 2012 and 2013 is not available.

The Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) from tourism for the country as a whole during 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 are estimated at Rs.53,700 crores, Rs.64,889 crores (Provisional), Rs.77,591 crores (Provisional) and Rs.94,487 crores (Provisional), respectively. The Ministry of Tourism does not compile State-wise estimates of FEE from tourism.

(d) The Working Group on Tourism for 12th Five Year Plan, set up by the Planning Commission, has

recommended to increase India's share of International Tourist arrivals to at least 1% by end of 12th Plan from the level of 0.63% in 2011.

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

(e) Other efforts made by Ministry of Tourism to boost tourist inflow include promoting Safe & Honourable tourism, improving the facilities for foreign and domestic tourists, creation/upgradation of tourism infrastructure, wayside amenities, providing last mile connectivity, increasing the availability of budget accommodation and trained manpower, etc.

Statement

Foreign Tourist Visits to States/UTs during 2009 - 2011 (Figures in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/ UT	2009	2010	2011 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.14	0.15	0.16
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7.95	3.23	2.65
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.04	0.03	0.05
4.	Assam	0.15	0.15	
5.	Bihar	4.23	6.36	9.72
6.	Chandigarh	0.38	0.39	0.37
7.	Chhattisgarh*	0.01	0.02	0.02
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.07	0.02	0.01
9.	Daman and Diu	0.06	0.05	0.04

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Delhi #	19.58	18.94	21.60
11.	Goa	3.77	4.41	4.46
12.	Gujarat	1.03	1.31	1.66
13.	Haryana	1.37	1.06	1.30
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4.01	4.54	4.85
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.54	0.48	0.72
16.	Jharkhand	0.14	0.16	0.72
17.	Karnataka	3.27	3.81	5.74
18.	Kerala	5.49	6.59	7.33
19.	Lakshadweep	0.04	0.02	0.01
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2.01	2.50	2.70
21.	Maharashtra	24.26	50.83	48.15
22.	Manipur	Neg.	Neg.	0.01
23.	Meghalaya	0.05	0.04	0.05
24.	Mizoram	0.01	0.01	0.01
25.	Nagaland	0.01	0.01	0.02
26.	Odisha	0.46	0.50	0.61
27.	Puducherry	0.54	0.51	0.52
28.	Punjab	1.10	1.37	1.51
29.	Rajasthan	10.73	12.79	13.52
30.	Sikkim	0.18	0.21	0.24
31.	Tamil Nadu	23.69	28.05	33.74
32.	Tripura	0.04	0.05	0.06
33.	Uttar Pradesh	15.50	17.33	18.87
34.	Uttarakhand	1.06	1.27	1.25
35.	West Bengal	11.80	11.92	12.13
Total		143.72	179.10	194.95

(a) * Estimated using all-India growth rate

(b) # Figure of Foreign Tourist Arrivals at Delhi Airport provided by Bureau of Immigration.

(c) Neg.: Negligible.

(d) Note: Totals may not tally due to rounding off

**Impact of Hike in Diesel
Price on Inflation**

173. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of impact of hike in price of diesel on various sectors of the economy and the overall inflation in the country;

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

(c) whether the Planning Commission has given any suggestions in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the response of the Government thereon; and

(e) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to mitigate the impact of hike in price of diesel on inflation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Direct impact of increase in diesel prices on overall inflation is indicated below. No assessment has, however, been made of the impact of diesel price increase on different sectors of economy.

1	Headline WPI	High Speed Diesel	
	Inflation	Inflation	Contribution
2	3	4	
Weight (%)	100.00	4.67	4.67
Apr-12	7.50	9.24	5.82
May-12	7.55	9.24	5.77

1	2	3	4
Jun-12	7.58	6.81	4.31
Jul-12	7.52	0.00	0.00
Aug-12	8.01	0.48	0.30
Sep-12	8.07	8.94	5.56
Oct-12	7.32	14.60	9.95
Nov-12	7.24	14.60	10.04
Dec-12	7.18	14.60	10.13
Jan-13	6.62	15.02	11.21

(c) and (d) The 12th Five Year Plan Document recently finalised by the NDC indicates the Suggestions with respect to the diesel prices as under:

- i. Although important steps have been taken in the first year of the Twelfth Plan to adjust diesel prices and to cap the subsidy on LPG, this has not eliminated the under-recovery of oil companies. The increase in under-recoveries of OMCs is adversely affecting the financial position of OMCs and may affect mobilisation of funds for new projects during the Twelfth Plan period. Currently, the under-recoveries of OMCs are compensated by the Government from fiscal budget, discount on crude and products by upstream oil companies and part absorption by OMCs.
- ii. One of the reforms required in the sector is to operationalize a road map to move petroleum product prices received by marketing companies to prices aligned with global prices. This may not be possible immediately, but it can be achieved by the end of the Twelfth Plan for diesel and petrol.

(e) There was a partial deregulation of diesel prices. By a decision taken on January 17, 2013, the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have been allowed to raise diesel prices for retail consumers by a small quantum periodically until they are able to cover the under-recoveries. Since the increase would be small, its impact on retail consumers and inflation would remain small and muted.

Loans to States from NSSFs

174. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether States are facing difficulties in financing their annual plans due to reduced share of loans from National Small Saving Funds (NSSFs) given to the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the percentage of share from NSSFs given to the States; and

(c) the details of steps taken to make up with reduced share of loans from NSSFs to the States and the extent of success achieved therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Annual Plans of States are financed through Balance of Current Revenues of State, Central Assistance, Miscellaneous Capital Receipts and various sources of borrowings of which NSSF is a part. Overall borrowings of States are capped as per their respective Fiscal Responsibility Legislations. States manage their debt resources from different sources subject to overall cap.

(b) and (c) State Governments make request to the Government of India under Article 293(3) for raising Additional Open Market Borrowings (AOMBs) in lieu of shortfall under NSSF transfers for financing their Annual Plans as approved by Planning Commission. As and when such requests are received from States, the same are examined with reference to available borrowing space considering the anticipated shortfall under NSSF transfers. During 2011-12, an amount of Rs. 10243.35 crores were transferred from NSSF to the States as against their projected NSSF allocation of Rs. 32847.35 crore, which is 31.18% of the projected NSSF allocation. Besides this, 9 State Governments were allowed AOMBs of Rs. 13886 crore in lieu of shortfall under NSSF.

[Translation]

Vijay Kelkar Committee Report

175. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in its report to the Government the Vijay Kelkar Committee has given any recommendation for regulating prices of petroleum products;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made in the report; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Vijay Kelkar Committee has made the following recommendations:

- i. Even if Diesel prices are not fully deregulated at this stage, the price adjustment should be done in small successive steps and the Government should move to complete deregulation of Diesel as early as possible.
- ii. To eliminate half of the Diesel per unit subsidy during this year itself by March 31, 2013 and the remaining during next fiscal year.
- iii. To eliminate the LPG subsidy by 2014-15 by reducing it by 25 percent this year, with the remaining 75% reduction over the next 2 years.
- iv. To reduce the kerosene subsidy by one-third by 2014-15.
- v. Increase in price of Diesel by Rs.4 per litre, of kerosene by Rs.2 per litre and of LPG by Rs.50 per cylinder immediately.
- vi. Smaller and more frequent price revisions should be taken as necessary subsequently and it should be left to the discretion to the OMCs.
- vii. The strategy that the Government should adopt is to keep adjusting the price on a regular basis in incremental steps towards eventual deregulation of Diesel and an affordable level of subsidy on LPG and Kerosene.
- viii. Regarding LPG, quick decision should be taken to cap the number of subsidized cylinders.

(c) In the light of the recommendations of the Kelkar Committee and the various representations received by this Ministry against capping of subsidized domestic LPG cylinder of 14.2 kg. to 6 per consumer per annum on 13th September 2012, the Government, on 17.01.2013, has decided to authorize Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to:

- (a) increase the retail selling price of Diesel in the range of 40 paise to 50 paise per litre per month

(excluding VAT as applicable in different State/ Union Territories) until further orders;

- (b) sell Diesel to all consumers taking bulk supplies directly from the installations of the OMCs at the non-subsidized market determined price with immediate effect. OMCs will not be eligible to any subsidy on such direct sale of Diesel to bulk consumers; and
- (c) revise annual cap on the subsidized domestic LPG cylinders from 3 to 5 for the period from 14.9.2012 to 31.03.2013 and from 6 to 9 annually w.e.f 1.4.2013. This will be subject to the condition that no refunds will be admissible on any LPG domestic cylinders already supplied to LPG consumers at the non-subsidized price during the period from 14.9.2012 till date.

The above decisions came into effect from midnight of 17/18.01.2013.

Phenol Production Unit

176. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received a proposal for setting up of a phenol production unit in Barauni oil refinery;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (c) the time by which phenol production unit is likely to be set up there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Indian Oil Corporation Limited at present, do not have any approved plan for setting up of a phenol production unit in Barauni Oil Refinery.

[English]

Integrated Child Protection Scheme

177. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

- (a) whether the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) is being implemented throughout the country since its inception;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated, released and expenditure incurred by the States under the scheme during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Union Government has signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with various State Governments for implementation of the said Scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, UT/State-wise and steps taken by the Union Government for effective implementation of the scheme throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) The Government, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development has introduced in 2009-10, the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for implementation throughout the country with the objective of creating a protective environment for children, especially those in difficult circumstances. The Scheme requires signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with States/UTs before implementation. All States and Union Territories, except Jammu & Kashmir, have signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Central Government for implementation of the Scheme. ICPS has not been introduced in the State of Jammu & Kashmir as the State Government has to amend its Juvenile Justice Act to bring it in line with the provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 enacted by the Central Government. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has taken up the matter with the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir to amend its JJ Act expeditiously.

The State/UT-wise details of funds sanctioned and released under ICPS during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement. The funds sanctioned and released are generally utilised, however, the unspent balance, if any, is adjusted from the eligible grant for the subsequent year.

Further, in addition to continuous review of the implementation of ICPS in the States/UTs by Ministry of Women and Child Development and State Governments, Regional Consultations have been organised by the Ministry with various stake holders on cross learnings to ensure effective implementation of the Scheme across the country.

Statement

State/UT-wise and year-wise details of funds sanctioned and released under Integrated Child Protection Scheme [ICPS]

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount sanctioned		[Rupees in Lakhs]	
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Upto 15-02-2013)
		Grant Released	Grant Released	Grant Released	Grant Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	504.49	902.54	2038.24	1689.48
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	147.05
3.	Assam	129.92	301.79	-	740.36
4.	Bihar	-	604.58	115.22	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	206.13	-	-	397.30
6.	Gujarat	269.42	490.54	626.37	1213.28
7.	Haryana	25.89	371.86	147.29	748.85
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	314.47	-
9.	Jharkhand	-	-	420.67	-
10.	Karnataka	203.11	381.67	1410.91	1856.50
11.	Kerala	149.16	320.21	333.33	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	481.62	-	240.31	1223.10
13.	Maharashtra	-	3730.28	1174.79	976.71
14.	Manipur	105.42	202.29	216.16	-
15.	Meghalaya	-	102.13	211.25	474.30
16.	Mizoram	-	195.36	225.46	231.17
17.	Nagaland	190.12	-	942.51	838.32
18.	Odisha	146.42	545.38	546.98	671.33
19.	Punjab	-	-	574.65	-
20.	Rajasthan	225.07	332.47	566.55	1422.38
21.	Sikkim	-	-	88.94	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	193.12	447.65	1276.56	4326.82
23.	Tripura	-	221.40	198.38	190.30
24.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	2142.25	1662.48

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	West Bengal	500.86	186.83	1205.52	487.06
26.	Chandigarh	-	-	17.96	-
27.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	16.53
28.	Delhi	-	237.29	341.93	1093.98
29.	Puducherry	-	107.22	-	-
Total		3330.75	9681.49	15376.70	20407.30

Affordable Medical Stores*[Translation]*

178. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to open affordable medical stores near the Central and State Government Hospitals on the pattern of the store located in AIIMS hospital;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these are likely to be opened;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to make available medicines to patients at affordable prices in the vicinity of hospitals across the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Since 'Health' is a State subject, it is up to the State Government to take decision in this regard. However, as far as three Central Government Hospital in Delhi i.e. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and LHMC & associated Hospitals are concerned, there is a proposal to open Jan Aushadhi Store. Safdarjung Hospital has been identified a space for construction of a suitable 24x7 Chemist shop in the premises of the hospital.

In these three Central Government Hospitals, all medicines are provided free of cost to admitted patients. In OPD medicines are dispensed free of cost as per hospital formulary.

Bed-Patient Ratio

179. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of beds in various hospitals in Delhi is much less in comparison to the number of patients admitted there;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor, hospital-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase the number of patients' wards and also to improve the bed-patient ratio?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) As per the provisional information compiled by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI) under this Ministry, there are 43109 beds available in 126 Government Hospitals in Delhi. Since Public Health is a State subject, it is the responsibility of the Government of NCT of Delhi to take steps for increasing the patients wards and improve the bed-patient ratio. As far as three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi, viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and LHMC and associated Hospitals are concerned, upgradation and development of these hospitals is a continuous process and is taken up as per the requirement and availability of funds.

In addition, 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.

[*English*]

Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000

180. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI BHARATRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 to redefine the juvenile with alternate age;

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

(c) whether the Supreme Court has also issued directions recently to the Government to amend the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and Rules;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the 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) The amendment to the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, is under consideration in the Ministry.

(c) to (e) No, Madam. Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

General Anti-Avoidance Rules

181. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has deferred the implementation of General Anti-Avoidance Rules (GAAR) by another two years to April 1, 2016;

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

(c) whether the Expert Committee constituted to receive feedback on GAAR guidelines has examined the suggestions/representations received from various stakeholders and submitted its report to the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the recommendations made by the said committee; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Having considered the recommendations of the Expert Committee it has been decided by the Government that GAAR provisions shall be applicable from 1st April, 2016.

(c) Yes Madam.

(d) The Committee had submitted its report to the Government on 30th September, 2012. The full report has been uploaded on the official website of the Finance Ministry on 14th January, 2013. Summary of the major recommendations of the Committee on GAAR are enclosed as Statement-I.

(e) The recommendations of the Committee have been examined and some of the recommendations have been accepted. A gist of the decisions of the Government is enclosed as Statement-II. The implementation would be done through required legislative changes in due course.

Statement-I*Summary of Major Recommendations of Expert Committee on General Anti Avoidance Rules*

- (i) The implementation of GAAR may be deferred by three years.
- (ii) The tax on gains from transfer of equity shares and units of mutual funds which is subject to Securities Transaction Tax be abolished.
- (iii) Only the arrangements which have the main purpose (and not one of the main purposes) of obtaining tax benefit be covered under GAAR.
- (iv) The Approving Panel for GAAR should be headed by a retired judge of a High Court and include members from outside the Government.
- (v) A monetary threshold of Rs. 3 crore tax benefit in a year to the taxpayer be prescribed for application of GAAR.
- (vi) GAAR provisions should not be applied to Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) who have not taken any benefit under a tax treaty. The provisions should also not be applicable to the non-resident investors in the FII.

Statement-II*Gist of Decisions of the Government on Major Recommendations of Expert Committee:*

- (i) The provisions of Chapter X-A will come into force with effect from April 1, 2016.
- (ii) An arrangement, the main purpose of which is to obtain a tax benefit, would be considered as an impermissible avoidance arrangement.
- (iii) The Approving Panel shall consist of a Chairperson who is or has been a Judge of a High Court; one Member of the Indian Revenue Service not below the rank of Chief Commissioner of Income-tax; and one Member who shall be an academic or scholar having special knowledge of matters such as direct taxes, business accounts and international trade practices.
- (iv) GAAR will not apply to such FIIs that choose not to take any benefit under an agreement under section 90 or section 90A of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

- (v) GAAR will not apply to non-resident investors in FIIs.
- (vi) A monetary threshold of Rs. 3 crore of tax benefit in the arrangement will be provided in order to attract the provisions of GAAR.

Supply of PNG

182. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:

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

(a) the names of cities where Piped Natural Gas (PNG) is being supplied in the country for cooking at present, city and State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to supply PNG in all the State capitals and certain other cities in the country;

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

(d) whether the Government has made any agreement or initiated any talks with the Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) or any other City Gas Company in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the PNG is likely to make available in all the State capitals and other cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Piped Natural Gas (PNG) forms part of Local or City Gas Distribution (CGD) network. As per information provided by Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB), the list of Geographical Areas, State-wise, having PNG network under the existing CGD networks is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) and (c) PNGRB has envisaged a roll out plan of CGD network development (CNG/PNG) in more than 300 possible Geographical Areas in the States, on the basis of Expressions of Interest (EOI) submitted to the Board and on suo moto basis. The list of Geographical Areas, State-wise, is enclosed as Statement-II.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Sl. No. Geographical Areas
having PNG Network
under the existing CGD
Networks as on 31.01.2013

1	2
1.	Sonipat (Haryana)
2.	Gurgaon (Haryana)
3.	Kakinada (Andhra Pradesh)
4.	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)
5.	Tinsukia (Assam)
6.	Dibrugarh (Assam)
7.	Sibsagar (Assam)
8.	Golaghat (Assam)
9.	Duliajan (Assam)
10.	Moran (Assam)
11.	Nazira (Assam)
12.	Digboi (Assam)
13.	Naharkatiya (Assam)
14.	Margherita (Assam)
15.	Johrat (Assam)
16.	Gandhinagar (Gujarat)
17.	Sabarkantha (Gujarat)
18.	Mehsana (Gujarat)
19.	Nadiad (Gujarat)
20.	Halol (Gujarat)
21.	Hazira (Gujarat)
22.	Rajkot (Gujarat)
23.	Khambhat (Gujarat)
24.	Morbi (Gujarat)

1	2
25.	Valsad (Gujarat)
26.	Navsari (Gujarat)
27.	Surendernagar (Gujarat)
28.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)
29.	Vadodara (Gujarat)
30.	Surat (Gujarat)
31.	Ankleshwar (Gujarat)
32.	Bharuch (Gujarat)
33.	Anand (Gujarat)
34.	Dewas (Madhya Pradesh)
35.	Indore including Ujjain (Madhya Pradesh)
36.	Pune (Maharashtra)
37.	Mumbai & Greater Mumbai (Maharashtra)
38.	Thane City & adjoining contiguous areas
39.	Delhi (NCT of Delhi)
40.	Kota (Rajasthan)
41.	Meerut (Uttar Pradesh)
42.	Mathura (Uttar Pradesh)
43.	Agra (Uttar Pradesh)
44.	Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)
45.	Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh)
46.	Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)
47.	Moradabad (Uttar Pradesh)
48.	Noida (Uttar Pradesh)
49.	Greater Noida (Uttar Pradesh)
50.	Gaziabad (Uttar Pradesh)
51.	Agartala (Tripura)

Statement-II

<i>Statement-II</i>			1	2	3
Sl. No.	City Enroute	State			
1	2	3			
1.	Chittoor	A.P	28.	Dibrugarh	Assam
2.	Kakinada	A.P	29.	Shivsagar	Assam
3.	Yanam	A.P	30.	Moran	Assam
4.	Rajahmundry	A.P	31.	Jorhat	Assam
5.	Khammam	A.P	32.	Silchar	Assam
6.	Tirupati	A.P	33.	Nawada	Bihar
7.	Eluru	A.P	34.	Deoghar	Bihar
8.	Suriapet	A.P	35.	Gaya	Bihar
9.	Guntur	A.P	36.	Sasaram	Bihar
10.	Nalgonda	A.P	37.	Patna	Bihar
11.	Vijaywada	A.P	38.	Chappra	Bihar
12.	Vishakapatnam	A.P	39.	Buxar	Bihar
13.	Vizianagarm	A.P	40.	Jehanabad	Bihar
14.	Bhimumpatnam	A.P	41.	Arrah	Bihar
15.	Srrkakulam	A.P	42.	Chandigarh	Chandiharh
16.	Hyderabad	A.P	43.	Raipur	Chattisgarh
17.	Secunderabad	A.P	44.	Durg	Chattisgarh
18.	Sangareddy	A.P	45.	Bhillai	Chattisgarh
19.	Zahirabad	A.P	46.	Daman	Daman and Silvassa
20.	Shaund	A.P	47.	Silvasa	Daman and Silvassa
21.	Mallavaram	A.P	48.	Delhi	Delhi
22.	Warangal	A.P	49.	Goa	Goa
23.	Karimnagar	A.P	50.	Hazira	Gujarat
24.	Nizamabad	A.P	51.	Surat	Gujarat
25.	Adilabad	A.P	52.	Ankleshwar	Gujarat
26.	Kottaguddem	A.P	53.	Bharuch	Gujarat
27.	Duliajan	Assam	54.	Vadodara	Gujarat
			55.	Dahod	Gujarat
			56.	Valsad	Gujarat

1	2	3	1	2	3
57. Navasari		Gujarat	86. Panipat		Haryana
58. Billimora		Gujarat	87. Karnal		Haryana
59. Gandevi		Gujarat	88. Kurukshetra		Haryana
60. Khambat		Gujarat	89. Ambala		Haryana
61. Ballabh Vidhyanaga		Gujarat	90. Jammu		J&K
62. Halol-Kalol		Gujarat	91. Katra		J&K
63. Kheda		Gujarat	92. Udhampur		J&K
64. Ahmedabad		Gujarat	93. Chotanagpur		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. Sonapat		Haryana	114. Saklshpur		Karnataka

1	2	3	1	2	3
115.	Chikmangalur	Karnataka	144.	Kochi	Kerala
116.	Madikeri	Karnataka	145.	Kottayam	Kerala
117.	Mangalore	Karnataka	146.	Alapuzha	Kerala
118.	Suratkal	Karnataka	147.	Periyar	Kerala
119.	Udupi	Karnataka	148.	Kollam	Kerala
120.	Kasarakod	Karnataka	149.	Thiruvanthapuram	Kerala
121.	Tumkur	Karnataka	150.	Jhabua	M.P
122.	Koppal	Karnataka	151.	Dhar	M.P
123.	Hampi	Karnataka	152.	Ratlam	M.P
124.	Chitraduge	Karnataka	153.	Shahjapur	M.P
125.	Davangere	Karnataka	154.	Ujjain	M.P
126.	Gadag	Karnataka	155.	Indore	M.P
127.	Bellary	Karnataka	156.	Gwalior	M.P
128.	Shimoga	Karnataka	157.	Vijaipur	M.P
129.	Hubli-Dharwad	Karnataka	158.	Guna	M.P
130.	Charwadmarga	Karnataka	159.	Raghogarh	M.P
131.	Homnabad	Karnataka	160.	Shivpuri	M.P
132.	Bidar	Karnataka	161.	Datia	M.P
133.	Karakal	Kerala	162.	Dewas	M.P
134.	Kasaragod	Kerala	163.	Mandsaur	M.P
135.	Madikeri	Kerala	164.	Hoshangabad	M.P
136.	Kannur	Kerala	165.	Bhopal	M.P
137.	Mahe	Kerala	166.	Sehore	M.P
138.	Kalpetta	Kerala	167.	Raisen	M.P
139.	Khozikhode	Kerala	168.	Vidisha	M.P
140.	Mallapuram	Kerala	169.	Shahdol	M.P
141.	Palakad (Palghat)	Kerala	170.	Betul	M.P
142.	Thrissur	Kerala	171.	Chinndwara	M.P
143.	Ernalyulam	Kerala	172.	Nagpur	Maharashthra

1	2	3	1	2	3
173.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	202.	Rourkela	Orissa
174.	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra	203.	Chattrapur	Orissa
175.	Satara	Maharashtra	204.	Khordha	Orissa
176.	Alibag	Maharashtra	205.	Bhubaneshwar	Orissa
177.	Mumbai	Maharashtra	206.	Jajapur	Orissa
178.	Chandrapur	Maharashtra	207.	Bhadrak	Orissa
179.	Gadchiroli	Maharashtra	208.	Ananapur	Orissa
180.	Yavatmal	Maharashtra	209.	Kamakhyanagar	Orissa
181.	Wardha	Maharashtra	210.	Baieshwar	Orissa
182.	Solapur	Maharashtra	211.	Baripada	Orissa
183.	Osmanabad	Maharashtra	212.	Ponoicherry	Puducherry
184.	Karmala	Maharashtra	213.	Rajpura	Punjab
185.	Latur	Maharashtra	214.	Nangal	Punjab
186.	Ahmadnagar	Maharashtra	215.	Patiala	Punjab
187.	Shirdi	Maharashtra	216.	Mandi Govindgarh	Punjab
188.	Nashik	Maharashtra	217.	Sangrur	Punjab
189.	Pune	Maharashtra	218.	Ludhiana	Punjab
190.	Lonavala	Maharashtra	219.	Jalandhar	Punjab
191.	Khopoli	Maharashtra	220.	Amritsar	Punjab
192.	Matheran	Maharashtra	221.	Bhatinda	Punjab
193.	Wadgaon	Maharashtra	222.	Pathankot	Punjab
194.	Panvel	Maharashtra	223.	Hoshiarpur	Punjab
195.	Kalyan	Maharashtra	224.	Kota	Rajasthan
196.	Thane	Maharashtra	225.	Banswari	Rajasthan
197.	Shahpur	Maharashtra	226.	Dungarpur	Rajasthan
198.	Murbad	Maharashtra	227.	Udaipur	Rajasthan
199.	Tarapur	Maharashtra	228.	Chittorgarh	Rajasthan
200.	Amravati	Maharashtra	229.	Bhilwara	Rajasthan
201.	Paralakhemundi	Orissa	230.	Jaipur	Rajasthan

1	2	3	1	2	3
231.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	260.	Aruppukkotai	Tamil Nadu
232.	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan	261.	Kovilpatti	Tamil Nadu
233.	Bikaner	Rajasthan	262.	Tirublveli	Tamil Nadu
234.	Sriganganagar	Rajasthan	263.	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu
235.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	264.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
236.	Badmer	Rajasthan	265.	Udhagammandalam	Tamil Nadu
237.	Jaisalmar	Rajasthan	266.	Tiruttani	Tamil Nadu
238.	Bhiwadi	Rajasthan	267.	Agartala	Tripura
239.	Hosur	Tamil Nadu	268.	Jhansi	U.P
240.	Krishnagiri	Tamil Nadu	269.	Lucknow	U.P
241.	Khichpuram	Tamil Nadu	270.	Auraiya	UP
242.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	271.	Dibiyapur	U.P
243.	Kanchipuram	Tamil Nadu	272.	Phaphund	U.P
244.	Tiruvannamalai	Tamil Nadu	273.	Babarpur	U.P
245.	Kallakurichichi	Tamil Nadu	274.	Mainpuri	U.P
246.	Dharmapuri	Tamil Nadu	275.	Etawah	U.P
247.	Cudalore	Tamil Nadu	276.	Jagdishpur	U.P
248.	Salem	Tamil Nadu	277.	Badayun	U.P
249.	Perambalur	Tamil Nadu	278.	Shahjahanpur	U.P
250.	Lalgudi	Tamil Nadu	279.	Bareilly	U.P
251.	Namakkal	Tamil Nadu	280.	Unnao	U.P
252.	Karur	Tamil Nadu	281.	Kanpur	U.P
253.	Erode	Tamil Nadu	282.	Aligarh	U.P
254.	Tiruchchirapalli	Tamil Nadu	283.	Hathras	U.P
255.	Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu	284.	Firozabad	U.P
256.	Dindigul	Tamil Nadu	285.	Khurja	U.P
257.	Padukkottai	Tamil Nadu	286.	Bulandshahr	U.P
258.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	287.	Dadri	U.P
259.	Virudunagar	Tamil Nadu	288.	Meerut	U.P

1	2	3
289.	Modinagar	U.P
290.	Muzzafarnagar	U.P
291.	Saharnpur	U.P
292.	Noida	U.P
293.	Greater Noida	U.P
294.	Ghaziabad	U.P
295.	Hapur	U.P
296.	Garhmukteshwar	U.P
297.	Moradabad	U.P
298.	Rampur	U.P
299.	Agra	U.P
300.	Mathura	U.P
301.	Allahabad	U.P
302.	Ghazipur	U.P
303.	Ballia	U.P
304.	Mirzapur	U.P
305.	Bhadohi	U.P
306.	Mau	U.P
307.	Jaunpur	U.P
308.	Sultanpur	U.P
309.	Azamgarh	U.P
310.	Akbarpur	U.P
311.	Faizabad	U.P
312.	Kashipur	Uttarkhand
313.	Ramnagar	Uttarkhand
314.	Roorkee	Uttarkhand
315.	Haridwar	Uttarkhand
316.	Rudrapur	Uttarkhand
317.	Haldwani	Uttarkhand

1	2	3
318.	Kathgodam	Uttarkhand
319.	Dehradun	Uttarkhand
320.	Rishikesh	Uttarkhand
321.	Kharagpur	West Bengal
322.	Medinipur	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

[English]

Status of Women

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

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

(a) whether the Government has constituted any Committee to undertake a comprehensive study to understand the current status of women in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said Committee has invited suggestions from various stakeholders;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said Committee is likely to finalise its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has set up a High Level Committee (HLC) on the status of women to undertake comprehensive study to understand the status of women since 1989 as well as to

evolve appropriate policy interventions based on a contemporary assessment of women's needs.

The composition of the Committee is as under:

i. Vacant at present	Chairperson
ii. Dr. Amita Singh	Member
iii. Dr. Pam Rajput	Member
iv. Ms. Rita Sarin	Member
v. Dr. Manorma Singh	Member
vi. Dr. Shantha Krishnan	Member
vii. Ms. Manira A Pinto	Member
viii. Smt. Vijayluxmi Kol.	Member
ix. Ms. Pratima Thami	Member
x. Mrs. Suman Kumar	Member
xi. Mrs. Anusuiya Sharma	Member
xii. Dr. Simrit Kaur	Member
xiii. Ms. Naheed Soz	Member
xiv. Dr. V. S. Elizabeth	Member
xv. Ms. Nandini Thockchom	Member
xvi. Ms. Razia Abdul Rahim Patel	Member
xvii. Smt. Deepa Jain Singh	Member Secretary

The Terms of Reference of the above High Level Committee (HLC) includes, among others, the following:

- I. The HLC will conduct an intensive literature survey to take stock of published data, reports, articles and research from about 1989 onwards, on the status of women in India.
- II. The HLC will prepare a Report on the current socio-economic, political and legal status of women in India. The Report will also bring out the interconnectedness of these aspects in terms of their impact on women and recommend measures for holistic empowerment of women.
- III. The HLC will examine the overall status of women including, inter-alia, the socio-economic, health and nutritional, legal and political status, disaggregated by rural/urban, economic and social position (e.g. APL/BPL, SC/ST, single women, disabled women, migrant women) and wherever possible by minority

status (e.g. Muslims/others). The analysis would take account of cross-regional differences and focus on inequalities both within and outside the household. It would also assess the impact made by existing policies and legislative changes on equality, security and holistic empowerment of women, and will identify inequalities in policy and legislation as well as gaps in implementation.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The High Level Committee has invited suggestions from NGOs/social activists and individual experts working in the field of welfare of women.

(e) The High Level Committee was constituted vide Resolution dated the 27th February, 2012 and it is required to present its report within 2 years from the date of its first meeting, which was held on 24th July, 2012.

Biomass Power Producers

184. SHRI AJAY KUMAR:
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) the current installed capacity of biomass based power generation along with the number of bio-gas plants installed in the rural areas of the country during the last two years, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to accord priority sector status to the biomass power production and provide subsidy to the rural people for setting up of biogas power plants;

(c) whether a large number of biomass based power plants are lying idle or running below capacity and if so, the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether biogas stoves are available in the market; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the efforts made by the Government to make available biogas stoves to the common people?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The State/UT-wise installed capacity of biomass power and bagasse co-generation projects and the number of biogas plants installed in rural areas during the last two years, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The suggestion of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for priority sector financing for rural renewable energy projects of upto 10 MW has been accepted only for off-grid projects by the M.V. Nair Committee appointed by the Reserve Bank of India to re-examine the existing classification and suggest revised guidelines in regard to priority sector lending. The Ministry provides central financial assistance for setting up of biogas power plants.

(c) Due to high price of biomass arising from its competing uses, and thus making biomass power projects unviable, the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission

has issued revised tariff structure to include fixed component for five years and variable component to be determined every year based on fuel price structure. Some of the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions have already revised tariff orders for respective States.

(d) and (e) Biogas Stoves with Bureau of Indian Standards specifications are available from about ten manufacturers and the biogas plant owners have the choice to procure the stoves either through the departments/agencies implementing the National Biogas Programme or from the manufacturers of biogas stoves.

Statement

State-wise installed capacity of Biomass Power and Bagasse Co-generation Projects and the number of biogas plants installed during last two years

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of Biogas based power generation plants	Numbers of biogas plants	Installed capacity of Biomass power and co-generation projects
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	31621	7.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		325	
3.	Assam		13313	
4.	Bihar		3635	46.92
5.	Chhattisgarh		8611	64
6.	Goa		83	
7.	Gujarat	1	8736	10
8.	Haryana	1	3198	65.5
9.	Himachal Pradesh		871	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		250	
11.	Jharkhand		1663	
12.	Karnataka	47	26827	99.5
13.	Kerala		7424	
14.	Madhya Pradesh		29157	7.5
15.	Maharashtra	18	43676	504.95
16.	Meghalaya		2665	

1	2	3	4	5
17. Mizoram			200	
18. Nagaland			2496	
19. Odisha			13236	
20. Punjab		8	37873	58
21. Rajasthan			773	84
22. Sikkim			993	
23. Tamil Nadu		18	3024	191
24. Tripura			206	
25. Uttar Pradesh			9362	141
26. Uttarakhand		1	4196	10
27. West Bengal			36986	10
28. Delhi/New Delhi			2	
Total		101	2,91,402	1299.87

Oil Drilling Rigs operated by ONGC

185. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

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

(a) the details of Oil drilling rigs being operated by the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) in the country as on date;

(b) whether any safety audit of these rigs has been done by the Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD) during the last three years and the current year;

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

(d) whether the ONGC has been operating these rigs without adequate safety standards;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for ignoring the off-shore safety rules by the ONGC; and

(f) the corrective measures taken by the Government for the safety of employees of ONGC working in oil drilling rigs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) In offshore, 09 Company Owned and 30 Chartered Hired Drilling Rigs are being operated by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC).

In onland 68 Company owned and 13 Chartered Hired Drilling Rigs are being operated by ONGC.

(b) and (c) Yes. In offshore, Safety audit of 20 offshore drilling rigs operated by ONGC (5 Company Owned and 15 Chartered Hired Rigs) have been carried out during the last three years from 2009-10 to 2011-12 and the current year 2012-13 (upto 15th February, 2013) and major audit observations include as under:

1. Consent to operate is pending for want of "fit-for-purpose certification" of ONGC rigs.
2. Blow out preventers (BOP) re-certification is pending.
3. More number of exhaustive safety audits needs to be carried out internally by ONGC to rectify critical safety lapses which are being observed in various OISD audits.
4. During drilling in 20" casing, only 21 ¼" Annular BOP is installed. Two ram BOP's or one annular & one ram BOP should be used in this phase of

drilling. Diverter should be used while drilling top section.

5. Excessive corrosion is observed at ONGC owned rigs. There is delay in docking/major lay up repairs. As a result, many of the essential major repair activities are being done in the field resulting in poor housekeeping and unsafe work areas.
6. System for monitoring of oil content in effluent water discharge is not available to ensure oil Parts Per Million (ppm) as per Ministry of Environment and Forest (MOEF) stipulations.
7. ONGC completion and production testing personnel on board chartered hired rigs should have valid well intervention well control training.

Regarding Onland Rigs, Safety audit of 46 drilling rigs operated by ONGC have been carried out during the last three years from 2009-10 to 2011-12 and the current year 2012-13 (upto 15th February, 2013) and the major audit observations include following:

1. Fire fighting system should be as per applicable OISD standard. The should be addressed immediately.
2. Drills should be based on emergency scenarios, and carried out as per documented state-wise guidelines. It should be conducted during odd hours also.
3. Health check or rig mast, structure & substructure should be carried out to confirm 'fit for purpose' status.
4. Contractor employees' safety should be emphasized. Bridging documents between organization and contractor to be available.
5. Statutory guidelines related to disposal of drilling fluids and drill cuttings should be complied with.
6. On drilling & work over rigs supervisory level personnel should have valid well control training certificate.

(d) and (e) None of the 9 ONGC owned offshore drilling rigs have 'fit for purpose' certification for rig equipment and 8 of the Company owned offshore drilling rigs do not have certified BOPs, 3 chartered hired offshore drilling rigs of ONGC do not have certified/tested BOPs.

All the rigs operate with mandatory class certification which is a primary requirement of safety of Rigs in offshore. All 9 ONGC owned rigs are under class certification for safe operation and complying all the statutory safety requirements applicable from time to time. All 9 ONGC owned rigs were under operation prior to commencement of the Petroleum and Natural Gas (Safety in Offshore operations) Rules, 2008 and need to obtain consent to operate from OISD under "already operating mobile offshore installation" category. The rigs are old and scheduled for overhaul/dry dock repairs. Some of the Rigs are under capital overhaul/repairs to obtain 'fit for purpose certification'. The Rigs needs to be taken up for capital overhaul in phased manner without hampering operation.

The following schedule has already been submitted to OISD for obtaining consent to operate:

1. 3 jack up Rigs and 1 drill ship by April 2013 (out of these 3 Rigs, the request for consent to operate of Rig Sagar Ratna has already been sent to OISD)
2. 1 Jack up Rig and 1 drill ship by June 2013
3. 2 Jack up Rigs by August 2013
4. 1 Jack up Rig will be converted in to Mobile Offshore Production Unit (MOPU).

Three hired rigs were given conditional consent to operate. The condition of third party witnessing of functional test of all the BOPs of these hired rigs is in progress and likely to be completed by March 2013.

(f) The following are the corrective measures taken by OISD/the Government for safety of the employees working on offshore drilling rigs:

1. Compliance with the Petroleum and Natural Gas (Safety in Offshore Operations) Rules notified in June, 2008;
2. OISD carries out periodic safety audits of offshore installations to ensure safety of employees working on drilling rigs. Focus area of the audit includes:
 - Blow Out Preventer certification/recertification
 - Well control training to key rig personnel
 - Upkeep of Safety Critical Equipment (Personnel protection devices, Equipment safety, Fire & Gas system, Life saving and fire fighting appliances)

- Bridging document between the operator (ONGC) and drilling contractor, for interface management on chartered hired rigs
 - Adherence to Permit to Work system
 - Standard operating procedures
 - Competency of rig personnel
3. Compliance with safety audit observations is being monitored quarterly and deficiencies are brought to the notice of company's management. Also, compliance status is taken up in OISD's Steering Committee meetings and Ministry's Safety Council meetings.

Transit Visit for Foreign Tourists

186. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether India commands a modest share of 0.6 per cent of the world's tourist arrivals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is planning a transit visa for 48 to 72 hours to encourage foreign tourists to plan a quick stopover in India as per the demand of Indian Association of Tour Operators;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the same is likely to become operational; and

(e) the other measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase India's share of international tourist arrivals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) The share of India in World Tourist Arrivals during 2012 was 0.64% (Provisional).

(c) and (d) The Government of India already has a scheme of issuing transit visa valid for direct transit, wherein the period of stay in transit cannot be normally more than 3 days for each visit.

(e) Promotion of India Tourism destinations abroad is an ongoing process. This is undertaken through participation in exhibitions, promotional campaigns, organization of Familiarization trips, dissemination of information brochures, CDs etc.

Further, as a facilitative measure to attract more foreign tourists to India, the Government launched a Scheme of 'Tourist Visa on Arrival (TVOA)' from January 2010 for the citizens of five countries, viz. Finland, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand and Singapore, visiting India for tourism purposes. The Government has extended this Scheme for the citizens of six more countries, namely Cambodia, Indonesia, Vietnam, Philippines, Laos and Myanmar from January 2011. TVOA facility is available at the international airports at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata.

[Translation]

Power from Bagasse

187. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

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

(a) the quantum of power generated through the sugarcane bagasse in the country during the last two years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether any assessment of the cost of the power generated through this source has been made;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any scheme has been formulated by the Government to promote generation of power from this source; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The estimated State-wise power generation by biomass and sugarcane bagasse cogeneration projects during the last two years and the current year (upto 31.12.2012) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The cost of power generation from bagasse based co-generation projects is estimated to be in the range of Rs. 3.00 to Rs. 3.50 per kWh, depending upon technical, financial and operating parameters.

(d) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing a scheme for promotion of power generation from biomass and sugarcane bagasse.

(e) The scheme for promotion of power generation through bagasse co-generation in the sugar mills provides

for Central Financial Assistance in the form of capital subsidy depending upon boiler configuration of projects in co-operative, public and private sector sugar mills. Besides, fiscal incentives such as, accelerated depreciation, excise duty exemption, concessional customs duty on equipment and components required for initial setting up of co-generation projects, ten years tax holiday on income tax are also available. Further, preferential tariff is being provided for the power generated by sugarcane bagasse cogeneration projects. Financial support is also provided for organizing business meets, workshops and training programmes.

Statement

State-wise Power generated from Biomass Power and Bagasse based Co-generation Projects during last two years and the current year (upto 31.01.2013)

Sl. No.	States	Power generation (in million kwh)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1742.53
2.	Bihar	204.07
3.	Chattisgarh	1174.53
4.	Gujarat	143.35
5.	Haryana	212.91
6.	Karnataka	2268.60
7.	Madhya Pradesh	75.20
8.	Maharashtra	3485.76
9.	Odisha	94.00
10.	Punjab	585.15
11.	Rajasthan	429.11
12.	Tamil Nadu	2531.89
13.	Uttar Pradesh	3452.15
14.	Uttarakhand	47.00
15.	West Bengal	122.20

Shortage of Health/Allied Health Professionals

188. SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME:
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

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

- (a) whether there is a shortfall of health and allied health professionals in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the norms/standards laid down by the World Health Organisation (WHO) regarding the ratio of health/allied health professionals in proportion to the population;
- (d) the availability of health and allied health professionals vis-a-vis population in the country, State/UT-wise; and
- (e) the action plan chalked out by the Government to meet the shortage of health and allied health professionals in the country?

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

(b) and (c) As per the Report of the Steering Committee on Health for the 12th Five Year Plan of the Planning Commission, we have only 19 health workers (doctors, nurses & midwives) per 10,000 people in India as against WHO norms of 25 per 10,000 people. Additionally, there are 7.9 Lakh AYUSH practitioners registered in the country (approx. 6.5 per 10,000).

(d) As per the 12th Five Year Plan document of the Planning Commission, we have 241 health personnel against one Lakh population in India.

(e) The Government has already taken a large number of steps to reduce the shortage of health and allied health professionals in the country which include:

- i. Relaxation in the norms for setting up of a medical college in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/ bed strength and other infrastructure.
- ii. Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.
- iii. Relaxation in teacher - student ratio to increase the seats at Postgraduate level.
- iv. Enhancement of age limit for appointment/extension/re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/director in medical colleges from 65-70 years.
- v. Financial support to State medical colleges, under the scheme of "Strengthening and Upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges", to increase postgraduate seats in various disciplines or to start new postgraduate medical courses.
- vi. Financial assistance to strengthen and upgrade the schools and colleges of nursing, pharmacy and paramedics.
- vii. Establishment of eight AIIMS-like institutions (six in first phase and two in second phase) in the country under PMSSY.
- viii. Establishment of 6 colleges of nursing at sites of AIIMS like institutions being set up under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yozana (PMSSY).
- ix. Establishment of one National Institutes of Paramedical Sciences (NIPS) at Najafgarh, Delhi and eight Regional Institutes of Paramedical Sciences (RIPS) at Chandigarh, Coimbatore, Bhopal, Nagpur, Bhubneshwar, Hyderabad, Lucknow and in Bihar under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.
- x. Norms to start B. Sc. (Nursing) & M. Sc. (Nursing) have been relaxed.

- xi. Admission for Nursing allowed for married candidates.

[English]

Cases of Mental Disorders

189. SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

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

(a) the number of people suffering from mental disorders in the country, State/UTwise;

(b) whether there is a shortage of mental healthcare professionals and mental hospitals/institutions in the country;

(c) if so, the present availability of mental healthcare professionals and mental hospitals/institutions in the country, State/UT-wise;

(d) the funds allocated and spent therefrom for the treatment and rehabilitation of such patients during the last three years and the current year, Year/ State/UT-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c): As per the National Survey of Mental Health Resources carried out by the Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare during May and July, 2002, the details of number of patients with mental disorders and proportionate availability of psychiatrist, psychiatric nurses and social workers, clinical psychologist and mental hospitals and beds in the Country, State/UT wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

As per the above mentioned survey, the ideal required number of mental health professionals has been calculated as under:

- i. Psychiatrists: 1.0 per 1,00,000 population
- ii. Clinical Psychologist: 1.5 per 1,00,000 population
- iii. Psychiatric Social Workers: 2.0 per 1,00,000 population
- iv. Psychiatric Nurses; 1 .0 per 10 psychiatric beds.

Based on the above, the details of present requirement and availability of mental health professionals in the country is as under:

Manpower	Requirement	Availability
Psychiatrist	11500	3800
Clinical Psychologist	17250	898
Psychiatric Social Workers	23000	850
Psychiatric Nurses	3000	1500
Total	54750	7048

There are 3 Centrally run mental health institutes, 40 State run mental hospitals and 335 Departments of Psychiatry in various medical colleges (154 in Government and 181 in private) across the country equipped to treat patients suffering from mental illness. List of Govt. Mental Health Institutes is enclosed as Statement-II.

(d) and (e) To address the huge burden of mental disorders, Government of India is implementing the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) since 1982. A total of 123 districts in 30 States/UTs have been covered under the District Mental Health Programme (DMHP). Under the, 11th Five Year Plan, the NMHP has been restructured to

include the following components:

- I. Manpower Development Scheme:
 - i) Establishment of Centres of Excellence (Scheme - A)
 - ii) Scheme for manpower development in Mental Health (Scheme - B)
- II. District Mental Health Programme with added components of Life Skills Education and Counseling in Schools and Colleges, suicide prevention services etc.
- III. Up-gradation of Psychiatric Wings of Government Medical College.
- IV. Modernization of Government Mental Hospitals.

Further, National Trust, under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, runs several schemes like Samarth (Residential centre), Niramaya (Health Insurance Scheme), Aspiration (Day Care Center), Gyan Prabha (Scholarship Scheme), Uddyam Prabha (Interest Subsidy Scheme), Sahyogi (Caregivers Training Scheme), GHARAUNDA etc. all over the country for the welfare of four disabilities i.e. Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities. The funds under all of the above schemes are provided for all four disabilities.

The details of funds allocated and utilized under NMHP during last three financial years and the current financial year are given in the enclosed Statement-III. The details of funds released under NMHP Scheme wise/State wise/UT wise during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-IV

The details of funds released during the last three years under various schemes of Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment for the welfare of the disabled (as on 23.03.2012) are given in the enclosed Statement-V.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	State (1)	Population (2)	Density/ Sq Km (3)	Estimated case load (4)		Existing facilities Hospital beds (5)	
				Major mental disorders	Minor mental disorders	Govt. sector	Pvt. sector
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	356265	43	3562	18810	10	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	75727541	275	757275	3766375	1020	210
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1091117	13	10911	54555	10	-
4.	Assam	26638407	340	266384	1331720	500	-
5.	Bihar	82878796	880	828787	4143935	-	-
6.	Chandigarh	900914	7903	9009	45045	57	
7.	Chhattisgarh	20795956	154	207959	1049795	10	3
8.	Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli	158059, 220451	1411, 449	3785	18925	10	-
9.	Delhi	13782976	9294	137829	689145	329	113
10.	Goa	1343998	363	13439	77195	210	-
11.	Gujarat	50596992	258	505969	2529845	853	326
12.	Haryana	21082989	477	210829	1054145	89	98
13.	Himachal Pradesh	6077248	109	60772	303860	14	3
14.	Jharkhand	26909428	338	269094	1345470	1173	145
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	10069917	99	100699	503495	120	-
16.	Karnataka	52733958	275	527339	2636695	1341	1113
17.	Kerala	31838619	819	318386	1591930	1937	1539
18.	Lakshadweep	60595	1894	605	3025	-	-
19.	Madhya Pradesh	60388118	196	603881	3019405	592	NA
20.	Maharashtra	96752247	314	967522	4837610	6073	652
21.	Manipur	2388634	107	23886	119430	10	-
22.	Meghalaya	2306069	103	23060	115300	70	-
23.	Mizoram	891058	93	8910	44550	14	-
24.	Nagaland	1988636	120	19886	99430	25	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
25. Odisha		36706920	236	367069	1835345	118	-	
26. Pondicherry		973829	2029	9738	48690	44	20	
27. Punjab		24289296	482	242892	1114460	580	267	
28. Rajasthan		56473122	165	564731	2823655	627	110	
29. Sikkim		540493	78	5404	27020	20	12	
30. Tamil Nadu		62110839	478	621108	3105540	1800	NA	
31. Tripura		3191168	304	31911	159555	16	-	
32. Uttaranchal		8479562	159	84795	423975	-	-	
33. Uttar Pradesh		166052859	689	1660528	8302640	1750	275	
34. West Bengal		80221171	904	802211	4011055	1471	210	
Grand Total					10270165	51251625	20893	5096

Manpower resources (6)

Sl. No.	State (1)	Psychiatrists			Clinical psychologists			Psy. social workers			Psychiatric nurses		
		Avail-able	Ideal req.	Deficit	Avail-able	Ideal req.	Deficit	Avail-able	Ideal req.	Deficit	Avail-able	Ideal req.	Deficit
11	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	4	3	-	6	6	-	8	8	-	3	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	180	757	577	8	865	857	3	1154	1151	Nil	123	123
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	10	9	-	15	15	-	20	20	-	1	1
4.	Assam	29	266	237	5	450	445	1	564	563	1	50	49
5.	Bihar	28	828	800	13	1214	1201	NA	1656	**	NA	**	**
6.	Chandigarh	31	9	+22	14	14	-	10	18	8	1	6	5
7.	Chhattisgarh	15	207	192	1	304	303	2	414	412	-	2	2
8.	Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	4	3	-	6	6	1	8	7	4	1	+3
9.	Delhi	155	137	+18	43	207	164	13	274	261	172**	32	+140
10.	Goa	26	14	+12	2	21	19	3	28	25	2	21	19
11.	Gujarat	97	505	408	12	753	741	12	1010	998	-	118	118
12.	Haryana	39	210	171	2	315	313	-	420	420	1	19	18

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
13. Himachal Pradesh		8	61	53	2	90	88	-	122	122	-	6	6
14. Jharkhand		50	270	220	15	405	390	10	540	530	NA	135	**
15. Jammu and Kashmir		4	100	96	1	150	149	1	200	199	-	12	12
16. Karnataka		198	527	329	69	762	693	56	1052	996	175	245	70
17. Kerala		238	318	80	42	477	435	40	636	596	14	348	334
18. Lakshadweep		-	1	1	-	2	2	-	4	4	-	1	1
19. Madhya Pradesh		12	603	591	-	905	905	-	1206	1206	1	60	59
20. Maharashtra		486	967	481	33	484	451	44	1934	1890	117	672	555
21. Manipur		6	24	18	1	36	35	2	48	46	-	1	1
22. Meghalaya		5	23	18	-	35	35	-	46	46	2	7	5
23. Mizoram		4	9	5	1	13	12	1	18	17	2	2	-
24. Nagaland		5	20	15	-	30	30	-	40	40	1	3	2
25. Odisha		19	367	348	5	550	545	1	734	733	-	11	11
26. Pondicherry		15	10	+5	1	5	14	13	20	7	20	7	-(+13)
27. Punjab		89	242	153	18	363	345	21	484	463	10	85	75
28. Rajasthan		75	565	490	12	798	786	4	1130	1126	-	74	74
29. Sikkim		2	5	3	-	7	7	-	10	10	-	3	3
30. Tamil Nadu		262	621	359	7	910	903	21	1242	1221	-	180	180
31. Tripura		9	31	22	-	45	45	-	62	62	-	2	2
32. Uttaranchal		6	84	78	-	126	126	-	168	168	-	-	-
33. Uttar Pradesh		115	1660	1545	20	2490	2470	35	3320	3285	-	202	202
34. West Bengal		83	802	719	28	1204	1176	-	1604	1604	4400*	1604	+4258
Grand Total		2219	5096	7477	343	13259	12926	290	19064	17118	** (6527)	4036	**

Note

*figures unreliable: Nurses with some psychiatric training but without a Diploma in Psychiatric Nursing (DPN) appear to have been included.

** Figures unreliable

Column 2. The population figures have been taken from the Census of India-2001 as published in Provisional Population Totals (Registrar General Census Commissioner, India).

Column 3. Population density per square kilometre together with geographical terrain is a useful input in planning deployment of mental health resources.

Column 4. Case-load in respect to major mental disorders has been calculated at the rate of 1% of the population and that of minor mental disorders at the rate of 5% of population.

Source: National Survey of Mental Health Resources carried out by the Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare during May and July, 2002

Statement-II*List of Govt. Mental Hospitals*

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Mental Hospital
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Institute of Mental Health, Govt. Hospital for Mental Care, S.R. Nagar, Hyderabad Pin code: 500038 Andhra Pradesh
2.		Government Hospital for Mental Care, Chinnawaltair, Vishakapatnam, Andhra Pradesh Pin Code: 500 023
3.	Assam	Lokopriya Gopinath Bordoloi Institute of Mental Health, P.O. Tezpur, Dist. Sonitpur, Assam, Pin Code: 784 001 (Central Government Institute)
4.	Bihar	Institute of Mental Health, Koelwar, Bhojpur, Bihar
5.	Jharkhand	Central Institute of Psychiatry, Kanke P.O. Ranchi, Pin Code: 834 006, Jharkhand (Central Government Institute)
6.		Ranchi Institute of Neuropsychiaty and Allied Science (RINPAS), Kanke, Ranchi, Pin Code: 834006, Jharkhand
7.	Delhi	Institute of Human Behavior & Allied Sciences, G.T. Road, P.O. Box 9520, Jhilmil, Delhi, Pin Code: 110 095
8.	Goa	Institute of Psychiatry & Human Behavior, Altinho, Panaji, GOA. Pin Code: 403 001
9.	Gujarat	Hospital for Mental Health, Bhuj, Gujarat. Pin Code: 370001
10.		Hospital for Mental Health, Vikasgruh Road, Jamnagar, Gujarat, Pin Code: 361008
11.		Hospital for Mental Health, Behind Kapadia High School, Outside Delhi Gate, Shahibaug Road, Ahamedabad 380 004. Gujarat Pin Code: 380004
12.		Hospital for Mental Health, Karelibag, Baroda,
13.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Hospital of Mental Health & Rehabilitation Boileauganj, Shimla-171004, Himachal Pradesh
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	Govt. Hospital for Psychiatric Diseases, Rainawari, Khatidarwaze, Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir)
15.		The Medical Superintendent, Psychiatric Diseases hospital GMC, Jammu, Ambphalla B.C. Road, Jammu, Pin Code: 180001, Jammu and Kashmir
16.	Karnataka	Karnataka Institute of Mental Health, Belgaum Road, Dharwad, Karnataka, Pin Code: 580 008
17.		National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences NIMHANS, P.O. Box No 2900, Bangalore. Pin Code: 560 029, Karnataka (Central Government Institute)

1	2	3
18.	Kerala	Mental Health Centre, Oolampara, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, Pin Code: 695 005
19.		Govt. Mental Health Centre, Kuthiravattom P.O. Kozhikode, Kerala, Pin Code: 673 016
20.		Govt. Mental Health Centre, Poothole P.O., Thrissur, Kerala, Pin Code: 680 004
21.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior Manasik Arogyasala, Central jail Road, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh, Pin Code: 4740 012
22.		Mental Hospital, Banganga Sawer Road, Indore, Madhya Pradesh, Pin Code: 452 002
23.	Maharashtra	Regional Mental Hospital, Nagpur, Maharashtra, Pin Code: 440029
24.		Regional Mental Hospital, Yeravda, Pune, Maharashtra, Pin Code: 411006
25.		Regional Mental Hospital, Wagle Estate, Thane (W) Maharashtra, Pin code: 400604
26.		Regional Mental Hospital, Ratnagiri, Maharashtra Pin Code: 415612
27.	Meghalaya	Meghalaya Institute of Mental Health & Neurosciences Shillong, Meghalaya
28.		Modern Psychiatric Hospital, Narsingarh, Agartala, West Tripura.
29.	Nagaland	Mental Hospital, Kohima, Nagaland, Pin Code: 797001
30.	Orissa	Mental Health Institute, S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack, Orissa, Pin Code: 753 007
31.	Punjab	Dr. Vidyasagar Punjab Mental Hospital. Circular Road, Amritsar, Pin Code: 143001
32.	Rajasthan	Mental Hospital (Psychiatric Centre), Janta Colony, Jaipur, Rajasthan., Pin Code: 302004
33.		Mental Hospital, (Psychiatric Center), Shastri Nagar, Jodhpur, Pin: 342001
34.	Tamil Nadu	Institute of Mental Health, Medavakkam Tank Road Kilpauk, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, Pin Code: 600010
35.	Uttar Pradesh	Institute of Mental Health & Hospital, Billochpura, Mathura Road, Agra, Uttar Pradesh, Pin Code: 282002

1	2	3
36.		Mental Hospital Bareilly, Civil Lines, Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh, Pin Code: 243005
37.		Mental Hospital, S2/1 Pandeypur, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, Pin Code: 221002
38.	West Bengal	Lumbini Park Mental Hospital, 115, G.S, Bose Road, Calcutta, West Bengal, Pin Code: 700 010
39.		Institute for Mental Care, Purulia P.O., Purulia, West Bengal, Pin Code: 723103
40.		Mental Hospital Berhampore, Berhampore Mental Hospital, Berhampore P.O., Murshidabad, West Bengal, Pin code: 74 2101
41.		The Mental Hospital (Calcutta & Mankundu), 133, Vivekananda Road, Calcutta, West Bengal, Pin Code: 700006
42.		7, D.L. Khan Road, Calcutta, West Bengal. Pin Code: 700025
43.		Calcutta Pavlov Hospital, 18, Gobra Road, Calcutta, West Bengal, Pin Code: 700 046

Statement-III*Details of funds allocated and utilized under National Mental Health Programme*

Sl. No.	Year		Allocation		Expenditure
			BE	RE	
1.	2009-10	General	60 cr	50 cr	49.3710 cr
		NE	10 cr	5 cr	2.6194 cr
2.	2010-11	General	103 cr	93 cr	90.72 cr
		NE	17 cr	8 cr	0.1922 cr
3.	2011-12	General	110 cr	70 cr	108.8992 cr
		NE	20 cr	5 cr	4.78 cr
4.	2012-13	General	86.50 cr	--	51.03 cr
		SC Component	19.80 cr		0.7516 cr
		ST Component	10.70 cr		0.0606 cr
		NE	13 cr		1.56 cr
		Total	450 cr	231 cr	309.984 cr

Statement-IV

Details of funds released under various schemes of NMHP during last three years and the current year 2009-10

1. District Mental Health Programme

Sl. No.	State	District	Amount
1.	Haryana	Gurgaon	Rs. 17,27,945/-
2.		Hissar	Rs. 15,05,749/-
3.	Manipur	Imphal West	Rs. 17,40,804/-
4.		Thoubal	Rs. 18,32,251/-

2. Upgradation of Psychiatric Wings of Govt. Medical Colleges/General Hospitals

Sl. No.	State	District	Amount
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	General Hospital, Pasighat	Rs. 50,00,000/-
2.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Sh. Vinoba Bhave Civil Hospital Silvassa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Rs. 50,00,000/-
3.	Odisha	VSS Medical College, Burla	Rs. 50,00,000/-

3. Manpower Development Schemes

Sl. No.	State	Institute	Amount
Scheme - A: Establishment of Centres of Excellence			
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Institute of Mental Health & Hospital, Agra, Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-
2.	Gujarat	Hospital for Mental Health, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-
3.	Haryana	State Mental Health Institute, Pandit Bhagwat. Dayal Sharma University of Health Sciences, Rohtak, Haryana	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-
4.	West Bengal	Institute of Psychiatry- Kolkata, West Bengal	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Institute of Mental Health, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	Psychiatric Diseases Hospital, Govt. Medical College, Srinagar	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-
7.	Chandigarh	Deptt. of Psychiatry, Govt. Medical College, Chandigarh	Rs. 20,50,000/-

Scheme - B: Support for PG Departments in Mental Health Specialties

7.	Gujarat	PDU Medical College, Rajkot, Gujarat	Rs. 32,78,000/-
8.		Government Medical College, Surat, Gujarat for	Rs. 47,12,000/-

1	2	3	4
9.	Uttar Pradesh	CSM Medical University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 1,73,66,000/-
10.	Jharkhand	Ranchi Institute of Mental Health & Neuro Sciences, Ranchi	Rs. 1,21,00,000/-
11.	Delhi	Dr. RML Hospital, Delhi	Rs. 35,16,000/-
12.	Rajasthan	S.P Medical College, Bikaner, Rajasthan	Rs. 58,60,000/-
13.		R. N. T. College, Udaipur, Rajasthan	Rs. 58,60,000/-
14.	Tamil Nadu	Institute of Mental Health, Chennai	Rs. 90,38,000/-
15.	Assam	Lokopriya Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur	Rs. 1,73,66,000/-

2010-11

1. District Mental Health Programme

Sl. No.	State	District	Amount
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapah	Rs. 21,80,000/-
2.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	Rs. 17,42,400/-
3.	Kerala	Kannur	Rs. 21,80,000/-
4.		Wayanad	Rs. 21,80,000/-
5.	Karnataka	Shimoga	Rs. 21,08,200/-
6.		Gulbarga	Rs. 19,59,400/-
7.		Karwar	Rs. 18,19,200/-
8.		Chamrajanagar	Rs. 13,44,800/-
9.	West Bengal	24-Parganas	Rs. 21,80,000/-
10.		Jalpaiguri	Rs. 15,81,648/-

2. Manpower Development Schemes

Sl. No.	State	Institute	Amount
Scheme - A: Establishment of Centres of Excellence			
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	Psychiatric Diseases Hospital, Govt. Medical College, Srinagar	Rs. 10,54,08,352/-
2.	Odisha	Mental Health Institute, Cuttack	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-

1	2	3	4
3.	Haryana	State Mental Health Institute, Pt. BD Sharma University of Health Sciences, Rohtak	Rs. 15,56,00,000/-
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Institute of Mental Health & Hospital, Agra	Rs. 15,56,00,000/-
6.	Kerala	IMHANS, Kozhikode	Rs. 20,84,00,000/-
7.	Chandigarh	Deptt. of Psychiatry, Govt. Medical College, Chandigarh	Rs. 5,07,50,000/-
8.	Delhi	IHBAS, Shahdra	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-

Scheme - B: Support for PG Departments in Mental Health Specialties

7.	Kerala	Govt. Medical College, Trivandrum	Rs. 1,73,66,000/-
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2011-12

1. District Mental Health Programme

Sl. No.	State	District	Amount
1	2	3	4
1.	Gujarat	Godhara	Rs. 20,70,000/-
2.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	Rs. 21,80,000/-
3.		Jaintia Hills	Rs. 21,80,000/-
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	Rs. 20,70,000/-
5.		Raebareli	Rs. 20,47,000/-
6.	Manipur	Churanchandpur	Rs. 21,57,000/-
7.		Chandel	Rs. 21,80,000/-
8.	West Bengal	West Midnapur	Rs. 20,98,564/-
9.	Tripura	West Tripura	Rs. 12,35,000/-
10.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Rs. 49,41,500/-
11.		Ramanathpuram	Rs. 49,41,500/-
12.		Dharampuri	Rs. 77,90,000/-
13.		Nagapattinam	Rs. 75,43,000/-
14.		Theni	Rs. 76,56,000/-
15.		Kanyakumari	Rs. 74,78,000/-
16.		Thiruvarur	Rs. 46,37,000/-
17.		Namakkal	Rs. 46,37,000/-
18.		Perambalur	Rs. 46,37,000/-

1	2	3	4
19.		Virudhunagar	Rs. 46,37,000/-
20.		Cuddalore	Rs. 46,37,000/-
21.		Thiruvallur	Rs. 46,37,000/-

2. Manpower Development Schemes

Sl. No.	State	Institute	Amount
Scheme - A: Establishment of Centres of Excellence			
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	Psychiatric Diseases Hospital, Govt. Medical College, Srinagar	Rs. 13,01,91,648/-
2.	Orissa	Mental Health Institute, Cuttack	Rs. 22,50,00,000/-
3.	Haryana	State Mental Health institute, Pt. BD Sharma University of Health Sciences, Rohtak	Rs. 5,52,38,788/-
4.	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Institute of Mental Health	Rs. 30,00,00,000/-
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Institute of Mental Health & Hospital, Agra	Rs. 7,97,00,000/-

Scheme - B: Support for PG Departments in Mental Health Specialties

6.	Karnataka	NIMHANS, Bangalore	Rs. 87,12,000/-
7.	Delhi	Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi	Rs. 1,30,00,000/-

3. Support to State Mental Health Authorities

Sl. No.	State	Mental Health Authority	Amount
1	2	3	
1.	State Mental Health Authority,	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 9,00,000/-
2.	State Mental Health Authority,	Arunachal Pradesh	Rs. 9,00,000/-
3.	State Mental Health Authority,	Assam	Rs. 9,00,000/-
4.	State Mental Health Authority,	Bihar	Rs. 9,00,000/-
5.	State Mental Health Authority,	Chandigarh	Rs. 9,00,000/-
6.	State Mental Health Authority,	Chhattisgarh	Rs. 9,00,000/-
7.	State Mental Health Authority,	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Rs. 9,00,000/-
8.	State Mental Health Authority,	Daman & Diu	Rs. 9,00,000/-
9.	State Mental Health Authority,	Delhi	Rs. 9,00,000/-
10.	State Mental Health Authority,	Goa	Rs. 9,00,000/-

1	2	3
11.	State Mental Health Authority, Gujarat	Rs. 9,00,000/-
12.	State Mental Health Authority, Haryana	Rs. 9,00,000/-
13.	State Mental Health Authority, Himachal Pradesh	Rs. 9,00,000/-
14.	State Mental Health Authority, Jharkhand	Rs. 9,00,000/-
15.	State Mental Health Authority, Karnataka	Rs. 9,00,000/-
16.	State Mental Health Authority, Kerala	Rs. 9,00,000/-
17.	State Mental Health Authority, Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 9,00,000/-
18.	State Mental Health Authority, Maharashtra	Rs. 9,00,000/-
19.	State Mental Health Authority, Manipur	Rs. 9,00,000/-
20.	State Mental Health Authority, Meghalaya	Rs. 9,00,000/-
21.	State Mental Health Authority, Mizoram	Rs. 9,00,000/-
22.	State Mental Health Authority, Nagaland	Rs. 9,00,000/-
23.	State Mental Health Authority, Orissa	Rs. 9,00,000/-
24.	State Mental Health Authority, Pondicherry	Rs. 9,00,000/-
25.	State Mental Health Authority, Rajasthan	Rs. 9,00,000/-
26.	State Mental Health Authority, Sikkim	Rs. 9,00,000/-
27.	State Mental Health Authority, Tamil Nadu	Rs. 9,00,000/-
28.	State Mental Health Authority, Tripura	Rs. 9,00,000/-
29.	State Mental Health Authority, Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 9,00,000/-
30.	State Mental Health Authority, Uttarakhand	Rs. 9,00,000/-
31.	State Mental Health Authority, West Bengal	Rs. 9,00,000/-

2012-13**1. District Mental Health Programme**

Sl. No.	State	District	Amount
1	2	3	4
1.	Punjab	Sangrur	Rs. 34,47,197/-
2.	Kerala	Kannur	Rs. 46,37,000/-
3.		Idukki	Rs. 45,41,660/-
4.		Wayanad	Rs. 41,29,248/-
5.	Manipur	Chandel	Rs. 46,37,000/-
6.		Churanchandpur	Rs. 37,71,554/-

1	2	3	4
7.	West Bengal	South 24 Parganas	Rs. 46,37,000/-
8.		Jalpaiguri	Rs. 42,89,625/-
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Rs. 43,16,456/-
10.		Faizabad	Rs. 41,80,490/-
11.		Raebareli	Rs. 45,06,267/-
12.		Sitapur	Rs. 38,52,468/-

2. Manpower Development Schemes

Sl. No.	State	Institute	Amount
1.	Chandigarh	Deptt. of Psychiatry, Govt. Medical College, Chandigarh	Rs. 13,31,00,000/-
2.	Gujarat	Hospital for Mental Health, Ahmadabad	Rs. 13,31,00,000/-
3.	West Bengal	Institute of Psychiatry, Kolkata	Rs. 13,31,00,000/-

3. Support to State Mental Health Authorities

Sl. No.	State Mental Health Authority	Amount
1	State Mental Health Authority, Punjab	Rs. 9,00,000/-

Statement-V

Funds released under Group Home and Rehabilitation Activities Under National trust Act for Disabled Adults (GHARAUNDA Scheme)

2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of the Agency	State	District	Funds Released
1.	Karnataka Parents' Association for Mentally Retarded Citizens (KPAMRC)	Karnataka	Bengaluru	2400000
2.	Open Learning System (OLS)	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	1200000
3.	Partner Hooghly	West Bengal	Hooghly	1200000
4.	PRAYAS- Community Living Centre, Tollygunge	West Bengal	Kolkata	1200000
5.	Govt. of Chhattisgarh, Raipur	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	3000000
7.	Savali	Maharashtra	Pune	1200000
Total			10200000	

2010-11

Sl. No.	Name of the Agency	State	District	Funds Released (in lakh)
1.	District Disability Rehabilitation Centre, West Tripura, Social Welfare & Social Education Deptt., Govt. of Tripura, Agartala	Tripura	Agartala	3000000
2.	Dera Project (Muskaan)	Delhi	New Delhi	1200000
Total				4200000

2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of the Agency	State	District	Funds Released (in lakh)
1.	Karnataka Parents' Association for Mentally Retarded Citizens (KPAMRC)	Karnataka	Bengaluru	800000
2.	PRAYAS- Community Living Centre, Tollygunge	West Bengal	Kolkata	1200000
3.	Dera Project (Muskaan)	Delhi	New Delhi	1200000
Total				3200000

Fund released under Sahyogi (Care Givers Training and Deployment Scheme)

2008-09

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	State/UT	District	Funds Released
1.	Parents Association of Shishu Sarothi Ram Krishna Mission Ashram Road Birubari, Guwahati, Assam, Kamrup - 781016	Assam	Guwahati/Kamrup	220000
2.	Aakansha Aakanksha Lions Den, Jalvihar Colony, Raipur, Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	220000
3.	Chetna, House No.23, Raura Sector-II, Bilaspur-174001, Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	220000
4.	Madhur Muskan Om Shanti Apartments, 4-A, Bangla School Lane, (OCC), Main Road, Ranchi, Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Ranchi	220000
5.	Information & Resource Centre (IRC) No. 9, 1st Cross Shankarapuram, Bangalore-560004, Karnataka	Karnataka	Bangalore	220000
6.	Open Learning System Plot. No. G-3/A/1, Gadakana,	Orissa	Bhubneshwar	220000

1	2	3	4	5
	Mouza P.O. Mancheswar Railway Colony, Near Press Chhak, Bhubaneswar-751017 Orissa			
7.	North Bengal Council for the Disabled C/o Agniraj, 1 Buddhader Boase Road, Ashram Pura, Silliguri, West Bengal	West Bengal	Siliguri	220000
Total				1540000

2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	State/UT	District	Funds Released
1.	Kiranam Org. C-835, NGOs Colony, Vanasthalipuram, Dist. Ranga Reddy, Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Ranga Reddy	220000
2.	Swayamkrushi, 17, Shri Malani Housing Cooperative Society Indian Airlines Colony, Trimughery Secunderabad-15, Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Secunderabad	220000
3.	Chaitanya Instt. for the LD Vizianagaram, Anjaneyapeta, Kothavalasa-535183, Vizianagaram, Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	220000
4.	Shri Shri Sewa Ashram Dhemaji, Borpathat, Po maduripathar, Silapathar, Distt. Dhemaji-787059, Assam	Assam	Dhemaji	220000
5.	Sneh Sampada 32, Bunglow Chowk, Sector 8, Bhilai Nagar, Durg, Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	Durg	220000
6.	Manovikas, A-26, Surajmal Vihar, Delhi-92	Delhi	New Delhi	220000
7.	DISHA Disha Lane, Hisar Road, Sirsa - 125055, Haryana	Haryana	Sirsa	220000
8.	Modern Education Society H. No. 241, Street No. 1, Gopalpur Road, Kharkhoda, Haryana	Haryana	Kharkhoda	220000
9.	Parents Association of Mentally Handicapped A2/28, Swam Vihar, Sonari, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	220000
10.	Sneha Sadan Complex Ernakulam, Pothiyakkara, Yordanapuram, P.O. Kalady - 683574, Ernakulam Distt. Kerala	Kerala	Ernakulam	220000
11.	Shri Shri Utkarsh Samiti 38, Narayan Bagh, Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Narayana Bagh	220000
12.	Jeevoday Education Society, Special School for the MH, Residency Road, Sadar, Nagpur-1, Maharashtra.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	220000
13.	Spastics Society of Mizoram, B/68, R, Laldanga Building, Chhing Veng, Aizawl-796001	Mizoram	Aizwal	220000
14.	Better Living Conditions & Research Organization (BELCRO) Athokpam, Near DC Office, Thoubal, Thoubal Distt. 1 Manipur-795138.	Manipur	Thoubal	220000

1	2	3	4	5
15.	CRSR- Centre for Rehabilitation Services & Research Patharadi, P.O.: Charampa, Dist - Bhadrak-756101 Orissa	Orissa	Bhadrak	220000
16.	Pingalakhi Public Welfare Org. (PPWO), Puri.At/PO-Jayashree Square, Nimapara, Dist.-Puri - 752106.	Orissa	Puri	220000
17.	Rural Org. for Social Elevation (ROSE) Mayurbhanj, At/PO Chadada, Via Barasahi, District Mayurbhanj-757026, Orissa.	Orissa	Mayurbhanj	220000
18.	Prachya Shodh Peeth 30/B, AC-1 Road, Bhupalpura, Udaipur-313001, Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Udaipur	220000
19.	Chidambaram Education Society 37, French Chappel Road, Thoothukudi-628001 Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	Thoothkudi	220000
20.	Ecomwel Orthopedic Centre Tharamangalam, Omalur Tk. Near R.C. Church, Dist.- Salem, Tamil Nadu-636502	Tamil Nadu	Salem	220000
21.	Voluntary Health Association of Tripura 'Circuit House Area, P.O. Kunjaban, Agartala-799006, Tripura West, Tripura.	Tripura	west Tripura	220000
22.	Viklartg Kendra Opp. Bhardwaj Ashram, Jawahar Lal Nehru Road, Allahabad, UP	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	220000
23.	Shikshit Yuva Sewa Samiti Pandav Bazar, Basti, UP-272002	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	220000
24.	Integrated Inst. of Rehab. for the Disabled (IIRD) C-3, Subhash Nagar, Albatiya Road, Shahganj, Agra-282010, U.P.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	220000
25.	Shubhasheesh Siksha abam Vikas Sewa Sansthan E-27, Industrial Area, Amawa Road, Raibarelli., UP	Uttar Pradesh	Raibareli	220000
26.	Happy Family Health Care & Research Association Subhash Nagar, Roorkee, Uttrakhand - 247667	Uttrakhand	Roorkee	220000
27.	Pradip: Centre for Autism Management 203/B, Blk: B, Post - Lake Town, Dist - 24 pgs(N) West Bengal Pin-700089.	West Bengal	Lake Town, Dist. Pgs (N)	220000
Total				5940000

2010-11

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	State/UT	District	Funds Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	PNR Society 51, Vidyanagar, Bhavnagar-364002, Gujarat	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	22000
2.	Abhoy Mission (Swabalamban) Ramnagar Road No.1, (@nd Lane) PO - Ramnagar, Agartala, West Tripura-799002.	Tripura	West Tripura	220000
Total				22000

*Funds released under Samarth (Residential Care) Scheme***2008-09**

Sl. No.	State	Name of Organisation	Fund allocated and released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Akshaya Kshetram	789000
2.		Andhra Manila Sabha	595200
3.		Parents Assoc. for Accountant's Gen Office Emp.	745560
4.		Parents Association for the M H Persons	728220
5.		Sai Manoteja Mentally Handicapped Society	779760
6.		Shri Dakshinya Bhava Samiti	842700
7.		Uma Manovikasa Kendram	492780
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	Abotani Assosiation welfare Association	114400
9.	Assam	Parents Association of Shishu Sarothi	339920
10.		Prerona Prattbandhi Shishu Bikash Kendra	289680
11.		Sanjivini	404400
12.	Bihar	Deepalaya Institute for Mental Health & Rehab	1003230
13.		Koshi Kshhetriya Viklang Vidhwa Vridh Kalyan Sanst	372400
14.		Lok Seva Sansthan	285120
15.	Chandigarh	GIMRC	498780
16.	Chhattisgarh	Aakansha	519840
17.		Handicapped Vocational & Educational Society	915840
18.		Sneh Sampada	765700
19.	Daman and Diu	Society for Welfare of MR Children	262599
20.	Delhi	Manovikas Comprehansive Rehab. & Research Centre	939060
21.		Mother Home	862437
22.	Gujarat	Andhjan Kalyan Trust	861120
23.		Blind People's Association	1037400
24.		Blind Welfare Council	1066380
25.		Manav Kalyan Trust	289200
26.		Shri Arbuda Adarsh Trust	21600

1	2	3	4
27.		Sneh Education Trust	96800
28.	Haryana	DISHA	648080
29.		Educational & Rehabilitation centre for special children	999200
30.		Modern Education Society	988960
31.	Himachal Pradesh	Prem Ashram	785900
32.		Sahyog Balshravan Viklang Kalyan Samiti	448600
33.		Bateshwar Seva Sansthan	349500
34.	Jharkhand	Jeevan	567000
35.		Madhur Muskan	558260
36.		Samajik Samsya Nivaran Evam Kalyan Sansthan	519300
37.	Karnataka	Angaviklara Poshakara Sangha	885700
38.		Gramina Abyudaya Seva Samasthe	583200
39.		GREZIM-Integradeed Home and School for the Handicapp	974933
40.		Manju Education Society	1130200
41.		Manovikasa Institute of Training and Rehabilitation for the mentally handicapped	436800
42.		Service Agency to Rural Women and Children	420660
43.		Shri Ganesh Seva Trust	996600
44.	Kerala	Asha Bhawan	686880
45.		Fr. Tezza Spl. School cum Training Centre for M	1191630
46.		Kerala Ecumenical Mission Mental Health Centre	770100
47.	Madhya Pradesh	Ajay Memorial Trust	795000
48.		Asha Gram Trust	225480
49.		Bright Star Social Society	927540
50.		Digdarshikha	702180
51.		Kranti Kala Sangam	689200
52.		Viklang Sahayata Samiti	598320
53.		Seva Shikshan Prashikshan Evam Anusandhan Samiti	593100
54.		Shri Shri Utkarsh Sansthan	583860

1	2	3	4
55.	Maharashtra	Akhil Bhartiya Apang Kalyankari Bahurdashiya Sanst	743040
56.		Groups of Disabled (GODS), MBA Foundation	547200
57.		Indian Red Cross Society	644933
58.		Institute of Rural Development and Social services	1064000
59.		Jeevhala Society for Mentally Handicapped	783166
60.		Navjeevan Society for Rehabilitation of M R	957300
61.		Sangopita	608000
62.		SAVALI	848880
63.	Manipur	All Manipur MH Persons Welfare Orgn.	926040
64.		People Advance in Social Service	645360
65.	Mizoram	Spastic Society of Mizoram	548576
66.	Orissa	Association for Social Help in Rural Area (ASHRA)	1321600
67.		Centre for Rehabilitation Services & Research	709380
68.		Dr. Brajvihari Mohanti Memorial M R Benefit Trust	1106910
69.		Ganjam District Orthopaedically Handicap Wel.Assoc	684360
70.		Open Learning System	1094200
71.		Vikash	723682
72.		VSS Institute for Mentally Handicapped	1122326
73.	Pondicherry	Integrated Rehabilitatin Devlopment Centre	609600
74.	Punjab	Indian Red Cross Society	487800
75.		Sadhu Basant Residential Care	573390
76.	Rajasthan	Jubln Spastic Home & Charitable Trust	384246
77.		Navdisha	507150
78.		Navjyoti Manovikasa Kendra	493519
79.		Prayass Sansthan, Prachya Shodh Peeth Samiti	862340
80.	Sikkim	Rajasthan Mahila Kalyan Mandal	713043
81.		Shikhar Society for the Welfare of the Handicapped	989279
82.		Shri Savariya Bahuddaishya Viklang Seva Sansthan	188800
83.		Spastic Society of Sikkim	430301

1	2	3	4
84.	Tamil Nadu	Centre for Rural Technology for Community Developm	1124640
85.		Ecomwel Orthopaedic Centre	1158807
86.		Keel Otivakkam Grama Sangam	843360
87.		Local Level Committee	889220
88.		Rural Area Development Trust	724474
89.		Vidya Vikasini Opportunity School	742200
90.	Tripura	All Tripura SC, ST and Minority Upliftment Council	857320
91.		All Tripura SC, ST and Minority Upliftment Council	187600
92.	Uttar Pradesh	Adarsh Viklang Kalyan Samiti	842130
93.		Akhil Bhartiya Viklang Kalyan Samiti	244000
94.		Balprada Jan Seva Sansthan	198000
95.		Bhartiya Chauhan Samiti	739920
96.		Gramodyog Seva Sansthan	712865
97.		Integrated Institute for the Disabled	412290
98.		Integrated Institute of Rehabilitation of the Disabled	624600
99.		Jan Chetna	1144061
100.		Jan Swasthya Ewam Shiksha Kalyan Sansthan	255780
101.		Rama School	700200
102.		Subhasheesh Shiksha Evam Vikash Seva Sansthan	690570
103.		Viklang Kalyan Seva Sansthan	580700
104.	Uttranchal	Happy Health Care & Research Association	801840
105.		UNCESS Research & Development Society	1183920
106.	West Bengal	Alkendu Bodh Niketan	897480
107.		Behala Bodhayan	911120
108.		Howrah South Point	1172700
109.		Indian Red Cross Society	807000
110.		Moyna Ramkrishnayan Association	582400
111.		Rampurhat Spastics & Handicapped Society	397260
		Total	76720187

2009-10

Sl. No.	State	Name of Organisation	Fund allocated and released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Sai Manoteja Mentally Handicapped Society	230400
2.		Akshaya Kshetram	264720
3.		Uma Manovikasa Kendram	54600
4.		Shri Dakshinya Bhava Samiti	215880
5.		Parents' Association of Accountants General Office Employees for the Welfare of Mentally Handicapped Children	182280
6.		Parents Association for the M H Persons	240870
7.		Andhra Mahila Sabha	258120
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	Abotani Association welfare Association	317420
9.	Assam	Parents Association of Shishu Sarothi	129600
10.		Prerona Pratibandhi Shishu Bikash Kendra	330555
11.		Sanjivini	170640
12.	Bihar	Samaj Kalyan Sansthan	589860
13.		Koshi Kshetriya Viklang Vidhwa Vridh Kalyan Sansthan	470080
14.		Bihar Rehabilitation & Welfare Institute	312930
15.		Lok Seva Sansthan	210840
16.		Deepalaya Institute for Mental Health & Rehab	238500
17.	Chandigarh	GIMRC	224100
18.	Chattisgarh	Aakanksha	126900
19.		Sneh Sampada	211896
20.	Delhi	Manovikas Comprehensive Rehab. & Research Centre	216270
21.		Karuna Path, Mother Home	239400
22.	Gujarat	Blind Welfare Council	234900
23.		Sneh Education Trust	232800
24.		Andhjan Kalyan Trust	321708
25.		Blind People's Association	165600
26.	Haryana	Educational & Rehabilitation centre for special children	256800

1	2	3	4
27.		DISHA	217560
28.		Modern Education Society	279720
29.	HP	Sahyog Balshravan Viklang Kalyan Samiti	201690
30.		Prem Ashram	214200
31.	Jharkhand	Jeevan	259200
32.		Samajik Samasya Nivaran Awam Kalyan Sansthan	32400
33.		Madhur Muskan	267840
34.		Bateshwar Seva Sansthan	258000
35.	Karnataka	Grameena Abyudaya Seva Samasthe	399600
36.		Angaviklara Poshakara Sangha	204930
37.		Shree Ganesha Seva Trust for Exceptional Persons	186840
38.		Service agency to Rural Women & Children	70560
39.		Manju Education Society	264480
40.	Kerala	Kerala Ecumenical Mission Mental Health Centre	144540
41.	Madhya Pradesh	Ajay Memorial Trust	296400
42.		Asha Gram Trust	126360
43.		Digdarshikha	133650
44.		Shri Shri Utkarsh Sansthan	213120
45.		Gurukul Sanskrit Shikshan Samiti	222300
46.		Kranti Kala Sangam	176400
47.		Bright Star Social Society	268260
48.		Madhya Pradesh Viklang Sahayata Samiti	237324
49.	Maharashtra	Navjeevan Society for Rehabilitation of M R	276480
50.		Indian Red Cross Society	121920
51.		SAVALI	179820
52.		Jeevhala Society for Mentally Handicapped	220980
53.		Sangopita - A Shelter for Care	250944
54.		Groups of Disabled (GODS), MBA Foundation	219240

1	2	3	4
55.	Manipur	People Advance in Social Service	167160
56.		All Manipur Mentally Handicapped Persons Welfare Organization	210840
57.	Mizoram	Spastic Society of Mizoram	121770
58.	Odisha	Centre for Rehabilitation Services & Research	306360
59.		Dr. Brajvihari Mohanti Memorial M R Benefit Trust	307350
60.		Open Learning Systems	118800
61.		Association for Social Help in Rural Area (ASHRA)	287840
62.		VSS Institute for Mentally Handicapped	238920
63.	Pondicherry	Integrated Rehabilitatin Devlopment Centre	313200
64.	Punjab	Indian Red Cross Society	212040
65.		Sadhu Basant Residential Care	200880
66.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan Mahila Kalyan Mandal	103500
67.		Navdisha	120690
68.		Shikhar Society for the Welfare of the Handicapped	225960
69.		Jubin Spastic Home & Charitable Sansthan	68400
70.		Prayass Sansthan, Prachya Shodh Peeth Samiti	172800
71.		Navjyoti Manovikasa Kendra	215100
72.	Sikkim	Spastic Society of Sikkim	164400
73.	Tamil Nadu	Vidya Vikasini Opportunity School	184500
74.		Keel Otivakkam Grama Sangam	218840
75.		Local Level Committee	231300
76.		Ecomwel Orthopaedic Centre	210600
77.		Rural Area Development Trust	130626
78.	Tripura	Abhoy Mission (All Tripura SC, ST and Minority Upliftment Council) 2nd project	415280
79.	Uttar Pradesh	Viklang Samekit Punarvas Sansthan (Integrated Institute of Rehabilitation of the Disabled)	208800
80.		Jan Chetna	225900
81.		Bhartiya Chauhan Samiti	259200

1	2	3	4
82.		Rama School	163200
83.		Jan Swasth evam Shiksha Kalyan Sansthan	173160
84.		Balprada Jan Seva Sansthan	705180
85.		Viklang Kalyan Seva Sansthan	162000
86.		Gramodyog Seva Sansthan	85680
87.		Integrated Institute for the Disabled	62370
88.	Uttarakhand	Happy Health Care & Research Association	277560
89.	West Bengal	Rampurhat Spastics & Handicapped Society	445410
90.		Indian Red Cross Society	226800
91.		Moyna Ramakrishnayan	445440
92.		Howrah South Point	280940
93.		Alkendu Bodh Niketan	211410
94.		Behala Bodhayan - Parents Organization	212400
Total			21485033

2010-11

Sl. No.	State	NGO	Fund allocated and released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Sai Manoteja Mentally Handicapped Society	400658
2.		Akshaya Kshetram	128040
3.		Uma Manovikasa Kendram	55200
4.		Shri Dakshinya Bhava Samiti	253440
5.		Parents' Association of Accountants General Office Employees for the Welfare of Mentally Handicapped Children	103260
6.		Parents Association for the M H Persons	398940
7.		Andhra Manila Sabha	52128
8.	Assam	Parents Association of Shishu Sarothi	202320
9.		Prerona Pratibandhi Shishu Bikash Kendra	171045

1	2	3	4
10.	Bihar	Environmental Consultancy Vikash Centre (ECOVIC)	176640
11.		Bihar Rehabilitation & Welfare Institute	241920
12.	Chandigarh	GIMRC	75296
13.	Chhattisgarh	Handicapped Vocational And Educational Society	86928
14.		Aakanksha	156000
15.		Sneh Sampada	130200
16.	Daman and Diu	The Society for Welfare of Mentally Retarded Children	593454
17.	Delhi	Manovikas Comprehensive Rehab. & Research Centre	77400
18.		Society for Child Development	202785
19.	Gujarat	Blind Welfare Council	302565
20.		Andhjan Kalyan Trust	246084
21.		Blind People's Association	303376
22.	Haryana	Modern Education Society	566953
23.	Himachal Pradesh	Sahyog Balshravan Viklang Kalyan Samiti	147960
24.		Prem Ashram	132480
25.	Jharkhand	Jeevan	153120
26.		Samajik Samasya Nivaran Awam Kalyan Sansthan	63360
27.		Madhur Muskan	169920
28.	Karnataka	GERIZIM - Integrated Home & School for the Handicapped	644428
29.		Angaviklara Poshakara Sangha	386910
30.		Grameena Abyudaya Seva Samsthe	69120
31.		Shree Ganesha Seva Trust for Exceptional Persons	339120
32.		Service agency to Rural Women & Children	77280
33.	Kerala	Kerala Ecumenical Mission Mental Health Centre	36000
34.	Madhya Pradesh	Gurukul Sanskrit Shikshan Samiti	10080
35.		Kranti Kala Sangam	228960
36.		Shri Shri Utkarsh Sansthan	235200
37.		Madhya Pradesh Viklang Sahayata Samiti	109440

1	2	3	4
38.		Seva Shikshan Prashikshan Evam Anusandhan Samiti	170640
39.		Bright Star Social Society	264780
40.	Maharashtra	Indian Red Cross Society	94080
41.		Akhil Bhartiya Apang Kalyankari Bahuddeshiya Sanstha	69120
42.		SAVALI	286200
43.		Jeevhala Society for Mentally Handicapped	214560
44.		Navjeevan Society for Rehabilitation of MR	132000
45.		Sangopita - A Shelter for Care	285840
46.		Groups of Disabled (GODS), MBA Foundation	461520
47.	Manipur	People Advance in Social Service	154560
48.		All Manipur Mentally Handicapped Persons Welfare Organization	197340
49.	Mizoram	Spastic Society of Mizoram	32400
50.	Odisha	Centre for Rehabilitation Services & Research	361920
51.		Dr. Brajvihari Mohanti Memorial M R Benefit Trust	312000
52.		Association for Social Help in Rural Area (ASHRA)	244800
53.		Ganjam District Orthopaedically Handicapped Welfare Society	147240
54.		VSS Institute for Mentally Handicapped	175680
55.		Vikash	126720
56.		Open Learning System	518760
57.	Pondicherry	Integrated Rehabilitatin Devlopment Centre	730572
58.	Punjab	Indian Red Cross Society	250740
59.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan Mahila Kalyan Mandal	161920
60.		Navjyoti Manovikasa Kendra	203040
61.		Shikhar Society for the Welfare of the Handicapped	278640
62.	Sikkim	Spastic Society of Sikkim	140800
63.	Tamil Nadu	Vidya Vikasini Opportunity School	514624
64.		Keel Otivakkam Grama Sangam	86400
65.		Ecomwel Orthopaedic Centre	199980

1	2	3	4
66.	Tripura	Abhoy Mission (All Tripura SC, ST and Minority Upliftment Council) 1st project (OLD PROJECT)	359280
67.		Abhoy Mission (All Tripura SC, ST and Minority Upliftment Council) 2nd project (NEW PROJECT)	282240
68.	Uttar Pradesh	Viklang Samekit Punarvas Sansthan (Integrated Institute of Rehabilitation of the Disabled)	476880
69.		Jan Chetna Sansthan	508320
70.		Adarsh Viklang Kalyan Samiti	203580
71.		Bhartiya Chauhan Samiti	210000
72.		Balprada	227040
73.		Shubhasheesh Shiksha Evam Vikas Sewa Sansthan	259290
74.		Rama School	271945
75.		Jan Swasth Evam Shiksha Kalyan Sanstha	136800
76.	Uttranchal	Happy Health Care & Research Association	342240
77.	West Bengal	Rampurhat Spastics & Handicapped Society	178560
78.		Indian Red Cross Society	151920
79.		Moyna Ramakrishnayan	149760
80.		Behala Bodhayan - Parents Organization	351810
81.		Howrah South Point	215100
82.		Alkendu Bodh Niketan	115200
Total			18984851

2011-12 (upto Feb, 2012)

Sl. No.	State	NGO	Fund allocated and released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Sai Manoteja Mentally Handicapped Society	115560
2.		Akshaya Kshetram	60480
3.		Uma Manovikasa Kendram	7680

1	2	3	4
4.		Shri Dakshinya Bhava Samiti	119040
5.		Parents' Association of Accountants General Office Employees for the Welfare of MH Children	31680
6.		Parents Association for the M H Persons	106380
7.	Assam	Parents Association of Shishu Sarothi	77760
8.		Prerona Pratibandhi Shishu Bikash Kendra	65160
9.		Sanjivini	123080
10.	Bihar	Environmental Consultancy Vikash Centre (ECOVIC)	116640
11.		Koshi Kshetriya Viklang Vidhwa Vridh Kalyan Sansthan	34800
12.		Bihar Rehabilitation & Welfare Institute	97200
13.	Chhattisgarh	Handicapped Vocational And Educational Society	40936
14.		Aakanksha	52128
15.	Daman and Diu	The Society for Welfare of Mentally Retarded Children	119368
16.	Delhi	Manovikas Comprehansive Rehab. & Research Centre	105300
17.		Society for Child Development	43200
18.	Gujarat	Blind Welfare Council	126900
19.		Andhjan Kalyan Trust	101520
20.	Haryana	Modern Education Society	217640
21.	Himachal Pradesh	Prem Ashram	60480
22.	Jharkhand	Jeevan	66960
23.	Karnataka	Manju Education Society	259920
24.		GERIZIM - Integrated Home & School for the Handicapped	207000
25.		Grameena Abyudaya Seva Samasthe	52128
26.		Angaviklara Poshakara Sangha	90900
27.		Shree Ganesha Seva Trust for Exceptional Persons	133200
28.	Madhya Pradesh	Shri Shri Utkarsh Sansthan	81600
29.		Kranti Kala Sangam	129600

1	2	3	4
30.		Bright Star Social Society	140400
31.	Maharashtra	Institute for Rural Development & Social Services	7240
32.		Indian Red Cross Society	95040
33.		SAVALI	69120
34.	Manipur	All Manipur Mentally Handicapped Persons Welfare Organization	146880
35.	Odisha	Centre for Rehabilitation Services & Research	128640
36.		Dr. Brajvihari Mohanti Memorial M R Benefit Trust	129540
37.		Vikash	41268
38.		Association for Social Help in Rural Area (ASHRA)	300720
39.		VSS Institute for Mentally Handicapped	250920
40.	Punjab	Indian Red Cross Society	172530
41.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan Mahila Kalyan Mandal	34560
42.		Shikhar Society for the Welfare of the Handicapped	82560
43.		Navjyoti Manovikasa Kendra	77760
44.	Sikkim	Spastic Society of Sikkim	30720
45.	Tamil Nadu	Ecomwel Orthopaedic Centre	76050
46.	Uttar Pradesh	Viklang Samekit Punarvas Sansthan (Integrated Institute of Rehabilitation of the Disabled)	144000
47.		Jan Chetna Sansthan	120960
48.		Jan Swasth evam Shiksha Kalyan Sansthan	60480
49.		Shubhasheesh Shiksha Evam Vikas Sewa Sansthan	89100
50.	West Bengal	Rampurhat Spastics & Handicapped Society	64800
51.		Moyna Ramakrishnayan	95040
52.		Howrah South Point	321159
53.		Alkendu Bodh Niketan	57150
54.		Behala Bodhayan - Parents Organization	108000
Total			5688877

[Translation]

Research on Life Saving Drugs

190. SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the major research projects undertaken regarding the life saving drugs in the country along with the outcome thereof during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the funds allocated and spent for the purpose during the said period;

(c) whether the Government has prepared any action plan to promote research on life saving drugs during the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the funds earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and the Department of Pharmaceuticals have reported that no major research projects were undertaken in the 11th Five Year Plan.

(c) and (d) The Department of Pharmaceuticals has included in the Report of Working Group on Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Industry for the 12th Plan, submitted to the Planning Commission, a proposal for setting up Pharma Venture Capital Fund with an outlay of Rs. 500.00 crore for investment of identified funds into a newly created specialised private equity/Venture Capital that undertakes Research & Development (R&D) investments into companies in the Pharmaceutical industry.

Besides, in November 2011, M/s. Ernst & Young Private Limited (M/s E&Y), Gurgaon, has been given an assignment as Global Level Consultant for preparation of Details Project Report for developing India as a Drug Discovery & Pharma Innovation Hub 2020. M/s E&Y has since submitted draft Detailed Project Report (DPR).

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has informed that they have focussed on development of Streptokinase which is an effective and inexpensive clot dissolving drug used in the treatment of myocardial infarction and pulmonary embolism. They have also informed that a technology for synthesis of Recombinant Streptokinase has also been developed which has been launched in market in 2009. Earlier, the technology for

natural streptokinase developed by the institute was commercialized by another company. These products are available in Indian market.

[English]

Public Investment Board

191. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to start/started a Public Investment Board (PIB);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its proposed structure, objectives and powers of the Board;

(c) whether the Board is likely to have overriding powers over the concerned Ministries in the matter of giving approvals;

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

(e) whether any Ministry or administrative Department has raised any apprehensions about the powers of the proposed Board; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (f) The Government has set up the Cabinet Committee on Investments (CCI) with the Prime Minister as the Chairman to expedite decisions on approvals/clearances for implementation of projects. The CCI will monitor and review the implementation of major projects to ensure accelerated and time-bound grant of various licenses, permissions and approvals. This is likely to improve the investment environment by bringing transparency, efficiency and accountability in accordance of various approvals and sanctions.

[Translation]

Treatment by Doctors of Indian/Foreign Origin

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

(a) the provisions made by the Medical Council of India (MCI) in respect of grant of permission to doctors of Indian/foreign origin to carry out operation and treatment of patients in the country;

(b) the number of such doctors who have come to India for operation/treatment of patients in compliance with the required provisions during each of the last three years and the current year, country-wise;

(c) whether a number of doctors of Indian/foreign origin have reportedly visited the country for treatment of patients without following necessary procedure/permission;

(d) if so, the number of such cases reported during the said period; and

(e) the action taken/proposed by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per section 14(1) of Indian Medical Council (IMC) Act, 1956, the Central Government, in consultation with Medical Council of India (MCI), accords permission to those doctors of foreign origin who are enrolled as medical practitioners in accordance with the law regulating the registration of medical practitioners for the time being in force in that country for the purposes of teaching, research or charitable work for a specified period limited to the institution to which they are attached.

(b) As per information furnished by MCI, the Numbers of doctors who have been given permission under the above provisions during the last three years and the current year are as under:

Year	No. of Doctors
2009 to 2010	495
2010 to 2011	423
2011 to 2012	611
01/04/2012 to 20/02/2013	444

(c) and (d) All Doctors of foreign origin are given permission under Section 14 of IMC Act, 1956 on the basis of application of inviting institution made to MCI and the recommendation of MCI for grant of such permission. Therefore, question of doctors coming to India without following necessary procedures does not arise.

(e) It is for the State Governments to take action against any doctor violating provisions of IMC Act, 1956 and rules & regulations made thereunder.

ECB Limit

193. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given approval to development and home financial companies for availing external funds for providing low cost houses;

(b) if so, the details thereof and limits set in this regard if any;

(c) whether the companies of the said sector have complained about the said set limit being small; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) In the Union Budget 2012-13, an External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) provision was made for low cost affordable housing projects as a permissible end-use. The said Budget announcement was implemented by RBI vide its A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 61 dated December 17, 2012. Under this scheme, ECB can be availed by developers/builders and National Housing Bank (NHB) for low cost affordable housing projects. Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) and NHB can also avail ECB for financing prospective owners of low cost affordable housing units. Such ECBs can be availed under the approval route subject to satisfying conditions stipulated by RBI. The ECB proceeds shall, however, not be used for acquisition of land. For the financial year 2012-13 an aggregate limit of US\$ 1 billion has been fixed for ECBs to be raised under this scheme.

(c) and (d) No complaint has been received regarding the ECB limit set under this scheme as being small. However, a pre-budget memoranda from some of the HFCs has been received with the request to consider notifying the availability of the limit of US\$ 1 billion in each financial year for the next 5 years so that borrowers can plan their ECBs with certainty. In this connection, it is clarified that the US\$ 1 billion limit prescribed under this scheme is an annual limit and is subject to periodic review.

[English]

Infection in ICUs

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

(a) whether Intensive Care Units (ICUs) in Government hospitals have become a hotbed of infection;

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

(c) the number of patients in the ICUs of various hospitals in the country who get infected with one or the other disease, State/UT-wise during the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to control such of the possibilities in ICUs in the hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d): Health is a State subject and no such information is maintained centrally. However, in so far as three Central Government Hospital in Delhi i.e. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College & associated Hospitals are concerned, patients admitted in ICUs are in serious condition and often come from outside the hospital with infections. These sick patients often require multiple interventions like Urinary catheter, Oxygen catheter, tracheotomy, I/V lines etc. which increases the chances of infection. However these procedures are sanitized and carried out under aseptic conditions.

In these hospitals, there are well equipped ICUs where all the possible hospital infection control practices are followed strictly. There is a Hospital Infection Control Committee and a team who monitor the implementation of these practices on regular basis.

Doctors are educated to use the antibiotics judiciously to prevent antibiotic resistance.

Regular training programmes by the Infection Control Team are also held for all the categories of Health Care Workers. The prescribed guidelines for the disposal of bio-medical waste of the hospitals are also followed and monitored.

JNNSM

195. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the draft policy for the second phase of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the State/UT-wise details of progress achieved, fund allocated and utilized so far under the Mission; and

(d) the State/UT-wise details of grid connected solar power installed in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State/UT-wise details of progress achieved, fund allocated and utilized so far are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) The State/UT-wise details of grid connected solar power installed in the country are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

a) *State Wise List of Projects Sanctioned to Programme Administrator under JNNSM from Year 2010-11 to 12-13 for Solar Water Heating Programme*

State	Target Collector Area in M2	Cost of System Rs. In Lakhs	MNRE Share (Funds Allocated) (Target) Rs. In Lakhs	Financial Progress/ Achieved Rs. In Lakhs
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	83,473	7,084.20	2,564.18	900.00
Arunachal Pradesh	4,596	997	43	25
Assam	9,521	1,147	541	205

1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	32	782	217	114
Chhattisgarh	17,868	1,768.06	564.38	383.73
Delhi	4,135	524	136	99.50
Goa	6,450	695.00	207.65	100.00
Gujarat	78,580	8,326.01	2,461.77	770.65
Himachal Pradesh	28,273	3,703	1,580	650
Haryana	26,500	2,785	522.45	338.00
Jammu and Kashmir	27,860	3,094	1,660	332
Jharkhand	4,000	395	122	50
Karnataka	30,000	3,100	958	275
Kerala	16,660	2,048	549	150
Madhya Pradesh	47,500	5,175	1,405	250
Maharashtra	83,737	7,927	2,450	1,264
Manipur	6,822	778	463	626
Meghalaya	1,726	215.75	117.33	25.00
Mizoram	2,894	392	195	138
Nagaland	5,188	607	334	227
Odisha	4,632	651	148	62
Punjab	27,500	3,500	968	430
Rajasthan	21,335	2,407	677	475
Sikkim	440	57	30	20
Tamil Nadu	50,000	5,670	1,648	530
Tripura	410	69.40	25.83	5.00
Uttar Pradesh	21,650	2,285	819	523
Uttarakhand	25,465	2,880	1,395	720
West Bengal	1,000	147.97	32.44	22.00
Total	638,248	69,210	22,834	9,710

(b) State-wise Cumulative Installation of SPV Systems (31.3.2012)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Solar Photovoltaic Systems				Power Plants	
		Lanterns	Home Lights Numbers	Street Lights	Pumps	Stand alone kWp	Grid connected MWp
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	6296	405	358	5	167	0.1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	38544	2055	4186	613	731.1	21.75
3.	Arunanchal Pradesh	14433	10349	1071	18	17.1	0.025
4.	Assam	1211	0	98	45	210	0
5.	Bihar	50117	6528	955	139	775.6	0
6.	Chandigarh	1675	275	898	12	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	3311	7254	2042	230	4576.72	4
8.	Delhi	4807	0	301	90	82	2.5255
9.	Goa	1065	362	707	15	1.72	0
10.	Gujarat	31603	9231	2004	85	374.6	604.89
11.	Haryana	93853	50239	22018	469	676.05	16.8
12.	Himachal Pradesh	23909	22586	7430	6	201.5	0
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	43822	42133	5806	39	308.85	0
14.	Jharkhand	16374	7312	620	0	235.9	4
15.	Karnataka	7334	42355	2694	551	254.41	9
16.	Kerala	54367	32326	1735	810	57.7	0.025
17.	Lakshadweep	5289	0	1725	0	100	0.75
18.	Madhya Pradesh	9444	3304	7158	87	575	2
19.	Maharashtra	68683	3440	8420	239	913.7	20
20.	Manipur	4787	3865	928	40	148	0
21.	Meghalaya	24875	7840	1273	19	50.5	0
22.	Mizoram	8331	5395	431	37	109	0
23.	Nagaland	6317	868	271	3	144	0
24.	Odisha	9882	5156	5834	56	84.515	13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Puducherry	1637	25	417	21	0	0.025
26.	Punjab	17495	8620	5354	1857	181	9
27.	Rajasthan	4716	117662	6852	656	3530.8	197.5
28.	Sikkim	5840	9030	474	0	29.7	0
29.	Tamil Nadu	16818	7575	6350	829	150	15
30.	Tripura	64282	32723	1199	151	35	0
31.	Uttar Pradesh	61905	174022	100406	575	2983.72	12
32.	Uttarakhand	64023	91307	8568	26	180.03	5
33.	West Bengal	17662	133365	8726	48	811	2
34.	Others	125797	24047	9150	0	1124	0.81
Total		910504	861654	226459	7771	19820.22	940.2005
Watts		9105040	32098388	16757966	12433600	19820215	
						90215209	

c) State-wise Funds released under SPV Programmes during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 up to 31.01.2013:

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Fund released in Rs. in Lakhs during			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	240.02	631	287.99	33.72
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	133	372.67	250	463
3.	Assam	25.3	0	500	275
4.	Bihar	0	0	576.88	20
5.	Chhattisgarh	1086.26	2891.53	4841.45	3087.02
6.	Delhi	52.03	0	0	0.00
7.	Goa	35.8	2.95	0	0
8.	Gujarat	113.57	13.75	100.42	0
9.	Haryana	387.44	603.07	691.33	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Himachal Pradesh	148.5	440	515	515.4
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	384.21	2145.58	7893.11	2878.12
12.	Jharkhand	12	206.7	353	270.49
13.	Karnataka	456.93	95.75	58.45	48.08
14.	Kerala	28.85	4.5	551.11	64.68
15.	Lakshadweep	0	1387	871.2	0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	150.88	1071.91	1793.11	448.97
17.	Maharashtra	1148.68	115.35	126.08	27.57
18.	Manipur	53.69	265.98	499.35	1391.6
19.	Meghalaya	0	618.98	178.86	0
20.	Mizoram	0	246.4	60	173.05
21.	Nagaland	0	14.86	866.1	523.81
20.	Odisha	3.84	12.5	113.44	25
21.	Puducherry	11.54	0	154.8	0
22.	Punjab	421.23	489.57	160	96.51
23.	Rajasthan	666.99	3097.37	4773.5	2977.73
24.	Sikkim	91.68	223.2	1030	192.93
25.	Tamil Nadu	88.8	45.08	2798.78	116.86
26.	Tripura	1.12	91.23	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	158.75	2489.67	592.9	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	354.48	635.21	2185.87	1182.32
29.	West Bengal	1178.61	1247.02	811.95	115.02
30.	Others (CEL, REIL, NABARD, Regional Rural Banks, NGOs, etc.) and other Channel Partners	1529.04	5986.75	14691.4	6224.47
Total		8963.24	25445.58	48326	21151.35

Statement-II*Commissioning Status of Solar PV Projects under Batch-I. Phase-I of JNNSM**a) Rooftop PV and Small Solar Power Generation Programme (RPSSGP)***State Wise:**

Sl. No.	State	Solar PV capacity to be commissioned as per PPA (MW)	Solar PV capacity actually commissioned (MW)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.5	9.75
2.	Chhattisgarh	4	4
3.	Haryana	8.8	7.8
4.	Maharashtra	5	5
5.	Odisha	8	7
6.	Punjab	8.5	6
7.	Rajasthan	12	11
8.	Tamil Nadu	7	5
9.	Uttarakhand	5	5
10.	Uttar Pradesh	8	7
11.	Jharkhand	16	16
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5.25	5.25
Total		98.05	88.80

b) Grid Solar PV Projects under Migration Scheme

Sl. No.	State	Solar PV capacity allocated as per PPA (MW)	Solar PV capacity actually commissioned (MW)
1	2	3	4
1.	Maharashtra	11	11
2.	Punjab	2	2
3.	Rajasthan	41	35
Total		54	48

c) Grid Solar Thermal Projects under Migration Scheme

Sl. No.	State	Solar PV capacity allocated as per PPA (MW)	Solar PV capacity actually commissioned (MW)	Balance capacity to be commissioned (MW)
1.	Rajasthan	30	2.5	27.5
		30	2.5	27.5

The commissioning target is May, 2013.

(d) Grid Solar PV Projects under Phase-I, Batch-I.

Sl. No.	State	Solar PV capacity allocated as per PPA (MW)	Solar PV capacity actually commissioned (MW)
1.	Odisha	5	5
2.	Rajasthan	100	100
3.	Tamil Nadu	5	5
4.	Uttar Pradesh	5	5
5.	Karnataka	5	5
6.	Andhra Pradesh	15	10
7.	Maharashtra	5	-
	Total	140	130

(e) Grid Solar Thermal Projects under Phase-I, Batch-I

Sl. No.	State	Solar PV capacity allocated as per PPA (MW)	Solar PV capacity actually commissioned (MW)	Balance capacity to be commissioned (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Rajasthan	400	-	400
2.	Andhra Pradesh	50	-	50

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Gujarat	20	-	20
Total		470		470

The commissioning target is May, 2013

(f) *Projects under Batch-I I, Phase-I of JNNSM.*

Sl. No.	State	Solar PV capacity allocated as per PPA (MW)	Solar PV capacity actually commissioned (MW)	Balance capacity to be commissioned (MW)
1.	Rajasthan	295	130	165
2.	Andhra Pradesh	20	-	20
3.	Maharashtra	25	5	20
Total		340	135	205

[*Translation*]

Loan Waiver Scheme

196. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount waived off along with the number of farmers benefited from the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 across the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the said scheme has been successful in resolving the problems of the farmers across the country;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) 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) Under the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008, 3.73 crore farmers were benefitted to the extent of Rs. 52,259.86 crore. The State-wise details of implementation of the Scheme are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The Scheme has de-clogged the line of credit that were clogged due to the debt burden on the farmers and made them eligible for fresh loans.

(d) To ensure that only eligible farmers are covered under the Scheme, every lending institution was made responsible for the correctness and integrity of the list of farmers eligible under the Scheme. The guidelines also provided for publication of list of beneficiaries, audit by concurrent, statutory or special auditors, grievance redressal mechanism, etc.

a	b	c	d	c	d	g	h	e	f	k	l
	SCB	11320	237.05	0	0	29	5.34			11349	242.39
	SLDB (No LDB)	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
	RRBs	1013	235.12	37	17.27	0	0			1050	252.39
	Sub total	12333	472.17	37	17.27	29	5.34	0	0	12399	494.78
4.	Assam										
	SCB	13576	867.86	0	0	19	5.36			13595	873.22
	SLDB	95	48.38	0	0	13	2.68			108	51.06
	RRBs	72253	8188.57	0	0	681	66.81			72934	8255.38
	Sub Total	85924	9104.81	0	0	713	74.85	0	0	86637	9179.66
5.	Bihar										
	SCB	317028	33783.51	4673	624.48	0	0	0	0	321701	34407.99
	SLDB	15583	3458.8	0	0	324	202.13	0	0	15907	3660.93
	RRBs	449669	77650.95	5	80.61	14701	2344.2	2228	325.3	466603	80401.06
	Sub Total	782280	114893.26	4678	705.09	15025	2546.33	2228	325.3	804211	118469.98
6.	Delhi										
	SCB	453	254.55	0	0	100	47.61			553	302.16
	SLDB (No LDB)	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
	RRBs (No RRB)	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
	Sub Total	453	254.55	0	0	100	47.61			553	302.16
7.	Goa										
	SCB	2907	478.32	1	0.14	131	18.25			3039	496.71

a	b	c	d	c	d	g	h	e	f	k	l
	SLDB (No LDB)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
	RRBs No RRB)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
	Sub Total	2907	478.32	1	0.14	131	18.25			3039	496.71
8.	Gujarat										
	SCB	314519	77986.41	0	20.7	128148	29872.08			442667	107879.18
	SLDB	9941	4680.91	0	0	0	3081.29			9941	7762.2
	RRBs	28709	4772.67	8	7.15	10425	2062.43			39142	6842.25
	Sub Total	353169	87439.99	8	27.85	138573	35015.8			491750	122483.63
9.	Haryana										
	SCB	261229	82961.04	164	43.63	91582	16180.97			352975	99185.64
	SLDB	49316	19502.66	19	102.69	10101	2056.3			59436	21661.65
	RRBs	18991	6875.07	28	17.05	7423	2402.53			26442	9294.65
	Sub Total	329536	109338.77	211	163.37	109106	20639.8			438853	130141.94
10.	Himachal Pradesh										
	SCB (Including 1195 PAC)	113836	16689.9	64	20.64	567	123.98			114467	16834.52
	SLDB	10986	3897.64	0	0	1060	224.76			12046	4122.4
	RRBs	8294	1594.96	1	0.46	133	18.37			8428	1613.79
	Sub Total	133116	22182.5	65	21.1	1760	367.11			134941	22570.71
11.	Jammu and Kashmir										
	SCB	17929	2742.71	0	0	0	0			17929	2742.71
	SLDB	576	443.55	0	0	72	19.68			648	463.23

a	b	c	d	c	d	g	h	e	f	k	l
	RRBs	5414	1054.91	0	0	0	0	0		5414	1054.91
	Sub Total	23919	4241.17	0	0	72	19.68			23991	4260.85
12.	Jharkhand										
	SCB	36736	4930.3	0	0	0	0	0		36736	4930.3
	SLDB (No LDB)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
	RRBs	168733	14018.35	52	2.26	2680	215.03			171465	14235.64
	Sub Total	205469	18948.65	52	2.26	2680	215.03			208201	19165.94
13.	Karnataka										
	SCB	164964	30715.88	9998	3447.25	20005	2441.31			194967	36604.44
	SLDB	77456	9057.36	501	19.52	25780	3000.82			103737	12077.7
	RRBs	239423	67485.87	240	82.79	135125	24077.86			374788	91646.52
	Sub Total	481843	107259.11	10739	3549.56	180910	29519.99			673492	140328.66
14.	Kerala										
	SCB	524753	91659.17	73576	448.5	2347	667.72			600676	92775.39
	SLDB	126723	18196.36	0	0	3640	594.16			130363	18790.52
	RRBs	126650	36136.69	17	10.86	1130	289.06			127797	36436.61
	Sub Total	778126	145992.21	73593	459.36	7117	1550.94			858836	148002.51
15.	Madhya Pradesh										
	SCB	870103	100567.04	0	0	158037	18160.02			1028140	118727.06
	SLDB	115394	33233.21	1103	585.87	43311	6655.71			159808	40474.79
	RRBs	77188	16185.87	1517	383.23	41084	7652.06			119789	24221.16

a	b	c	d	c	d	g	h	e	f	k	l
	Sub Total	1062685	149986.12	2620	969.1	242432	32467.79			1307737	183423.01
16.	Chhattisgarh										
	SCB	270165	18244.78	1463	0	93812	8752.02	0	0	365440	26996.8
	SLDB	10226	1869.04	582	79.13	4869	924.62	221	27.07	15898	2899.86
	RRBs	52147	6843.52	2	0.43	9718	1667.98	2	0.54	61869	8512.47
	Sub Total	332538	26957.34	2047	79.56	108399	11344.62	223	27.61	443207	38409.13
17.	Maharashtra										
	SCB	2197706	374925.99	1492	398.77	647072	109272.27			2846270	484597.02
	SLDB	98687	29230.36	0	9.3	37834	4403.66			136521	33643.32
	RRBs	72044	12010.33	455	78.36	38597	7218.14			111096	19306.83
	Sub Total	2368437	416166.67	1947	486.43	723503	120894.07			3093887	537547.17
11.	Manipur										
	SCB	41210	2019.53	0	0	105	4.12			41315	2023.65
	SLDB	30	21.2	23	15.17	2	0.58			55	36.95
	RRBs	16780	221.8	0	0	32	7.24			16812	229.04
	Sub Total	58020	2262.53	23	15.17	139	11.94			58182	2289.64
19.	Meghalaya										
	SCB	4855	500.08	0	0	20	3.61			4875	503.69
	SLDB (No LDB)	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
	RRBs	5673	843.4	0	0	5	0.16			5678	843.56
	Sub Total	10528	1343.48	0	0	25	3.77			10553	1347.25

a	b	c	d	c	d	g	h	e	f	k	l
	SCB	89934	24117.83	1	0.56	12932	2007.01			102867	26125.4
	SLDB	26313	12498.19	0	0	25249	4497.05			51562	16995.24
	RRBs	6	2260.06	5	5.82	2564	728.85			2575	2994.73
	Sub Total	116253	38876.08	6	6.38	40745	7232.91			157004	46115.37
25.	Rajasthan										
	SCB	378957	57040.73	1182	205.62	284565	37973.32	0	0	664704	95219.67
	SLDB	109768	29056.18	1429	434.71	54413	9809.18	0	0	165610	39300.07
	RRBs	113816	24465.79	109	39.75	39930	7918.71	1	0.2	153856	32424.45
	Sub Total	602541	110562.7	2720	680.08	378908	55701.21	1	0.2	984170	166944.19
26.	Tamilnadu										
	SCB	90264	12538.1	3	0.79	13442	1806.07			103709	14344.96
	SLDB	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
	RRBs	41991	6345.39	6	0.64	5641	916.11			47638	7262.14
	Sub Total	132255	18883.49	9	1.43	19083	2722.18			151347	21607.1
27.	Sikkim										
	SCB	529	82.69	0	0	7	1.5			536	84.19
	SLDB (No LDB)	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
	RRBs (No RRB)	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
	Sub Total	529	82.69	0	0	7	1.5			536	84.19
28.	Tripura										
	SCB	18553	3199.21	0	25.12	0	0			18553	3224.33

a	b	c	d	c	d	g	h	e	f	k	l
	SLDB	987	250.4	0	0	5	0.58			992	250.98
	RRBs	7280	638.66	0	0	24	2.34			7304	641
	Sub Total	26820	4088.27	0	25.12	29	2.92			26849	4116.31
29.	Uttar Pradesh										
	SCB	1067922	79423.3	1793	137.51	37684	3622.92	0	0	1107399	83183.73
	SLDB	894908	149207.99	16996	3128.48	46079	6090.92	0	0	957983	158427.39
	RRBs	844366	157524.01	3364	1079.13	67165	11632.19	109	19.28	915004	170254.61
	Sub Total	2807196	386155.3	22153	4345.12	150928	21346.03	109	19.28	2980386	411865.73
30.	Ultranchal										
	SCB	72048	6932.04	37	6.22	1661	198.98			73746	7137.24
	SLDB (No LDB)	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
	RRBs	9790	1273.71	0	0	725	96.93			10515	1370.64
	Sub Total	81838	8205.75	37	6.22	2386	295.91			84261	8507.88
31.	West Bengal										
	SCB	669802	57318.18	12410	811.07	389	95.42			682601	58224.67
	SLDB	49155	9126.57	2	0.67	144	19.33			49301	9146.97
	RRBs	134033	13469.3	29	5.06	518	101.31			134580	13575.67
	Sub Total	852990	79914.45	12441	816.8	1051	216.06			866482	80947.31
	Grand Total	16144308	2495698.6	143979	14119.36	2524876	398278.19	13645	1837.62	18826808	2909933.8

*Provisional Figures. Subject to revision on account of refunds received from Banks and disbursement

DW GRM- Debt Waiver under Grievance Redressal Mechanism

DR GRM- Debt Relief under Grievance Redressal Mechanism

Reimbursement by Government of India under Agricultural Debt Waiver & Debt Relief Scheme 2008

(No. of accounts in thousands and amounts in Rs. actuals)

Sl. No.	Public Sector Banks	Total Debt Waiver		Total Debt Relief		Total Refunds	Net pd DW+DR pd
		paid Rs.	Bankwise Data ADWDRS 2008	paid Rs.	ADWDRS 2008		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Total Accs	Total Accs	Total Accs	Total Accs		
1.	State Bank of India	2429.25	53,29,44,10,382.05	714.70	14,76,86,52,783.05	0.00	68,06,30,63,165.10
2.	SB of Bikaner and Jaipur	1986.66	4,16,30,93,370.25	109.30	2,61,42,56,324.50	0.00	6,77,73,49,694.75
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	293.82	5,44,29,78,988.00	84.67	1,69,25,86,220.00	0.00	7,13,55,65,208.00
4.	State Bank of Indore	307.93	1,61,47,16,193.95	52.64	1,16,66,45,754.82	0.00	2,78,13,61,948.77
5.	State Bank of Mysore	750.90	2,43,54,88,153.00	27.06	76,12,16,165.00	0.00	3,19,67,04,318.00
6.	State Bank of Patiala	38.29	1,43,43,54,715.70	34.04	65,8630,164.85	0.00	2,09,30,44,880.55
7.	State Bank of Travancore	118.76	3,27,91,88,533.00	6.21	15,18,19,223.00	0.00	3,43,10,07,756.00
8.	Allahabad Bank	428.50	10,44,26,60,746.95	89.44	1,92,78,55,766.10	0.00	12,37,05,16,313.05
9.	Andhra Bank	397.84	7,47,00,13,355.00	78.45	1,51,81,20,961.75	0.00	838,8134,316.75
10.	Bank of Baroda	554.03	5,06,03,67,844.00	64.34	1,33,38,75,904.00	9,22,699.00	6,39,33,21,049.00
11.	Bank of India	339.92	6,39,21,85,943.78	71.71	1,62,51,03,267.00	0.00	8,01,72,89,210.78
12.	Bank of Maharashtra	86.58	2,19,28,06,730.75	39.32	82,00,85,639.00	0.00	3,01,28,92,369.75
13.	Canara Bank	1148.58	12,63,06,60,238.25	69.79	1,75,22,31,280.48	0.00	14,38,28,91,518.73
14.	Central Bank of India	445.98	9,83,39,08,201.00	87.21	2,01,94,75,756.00	0.00	11,85,33,83,957.00
15.	Corporation Bank	42.76	1,14,58,67,302.00	13.95	34,88,53,971.00	0.00	1,49,47,21,273.00
16.	Dena Bank	54.55	77,17,48,896.00	18.31	46,54,24,050.00	27,77,376.00	1,23,43,95,570.00
17.	IDBI Bank	11.27	27,32,13,581.00	4.11	8,22,43,008.20	3,06,050.00	35,51,50,539.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18. Indian Bank	582.87	4,60,28,70,616.00	30.42	64,31,71,482.00	0.00	5,24,60,42,098.00	
19. Indian Overseas Bank	2265.00	5,83,29,73,187.00	50.17	92,08,39,088.00	0.00	6,75,38,12,27530	
20. Oriental Bank of Commere	98.30	3,70,22,40,045.00	64.65	9431,33363.65	0.00	4,64,53,73,40835	
21. Punjab National Bank	339.40	11,47,27,84,863.00	98.04	2,79,57,82,863.70	2,67,29,431.27	14,24,18,38395.43	
22. Punjab & Sind Bank	15.38	47,73,77,955.00	5.71	16,46,43,567.00	0.00	64,20,21,522.00	
23. Syndicate Bank	293.25	7,37,05,39,664.15	84.66	132,32,28,324.75	0.00	9,1937,6738890	
24. Union Bank of India	275.94	7,38,86,44,112.25	57.89	1,44,04,54,659.85	0.00	8,82,90,98,772.10	
25. United Bank of India	144.94	2,11,19,44,545.00	1857.17	3,15,92,592.00	0.00	2,14,35,37,137.00	
26. UCO Bank	252.35	5,37,71,02,680.00	24.24	53,96,56,042.69	0.00	5,91,67,58,722.69	
27. Vijaya Bank	47.96	1,47,96,40,196.25	15.24	40,39,17320.00	50,43,443.21	137,85,14,073.04	
Total	13755.01	1,77,69,3741,63833	3854.11	43,413535,54239	337,78,999.48	2,21,07,153738134	
Private Sector Banks							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	17.10	5,31,20,868.00	0.69	1,26,32,315.00	93521.00	6,56,59,662.00	
2. Catholic Syrian Bk Ltd.	1.55	2,59,64,879.99	45.00	19,85,325.00	0.00	2,79,50,204.99	
3. City Union Bank Ltd.	5.61	9,75,82,109.65	0.69	1,46,01,177.50	0.00	11,21,83,287.15	
4. Dhanalakshmi Bk Ltd.	235	4,35,54,034.28	0.06	17,29,584.83	0.00	432,83,619.11	
5. Federal Bank Ltd.	18.77	1,05,71,41,431.00	2.56	20,35,24,215.00	0.00	1,26,06,65,646.00	
6. HDFC Bank Ltd.	0.43	2,91,73,542.00	0.89	4,11,33,578.00	0.00	7,03,07,120.00	
7. ICI Bank Ltd.	672.03	2,54,95,61,028.45	16.20	21,35,93,478.90	20000.00	2,76,31,34,507.35	
8. Karnataka Bank Ltd.	9.03	23,21,27,161.15	3.81	10,78,26,606.88	0.00	33,99,53,768.03	
9. Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	16.60	34,74,91,744.89	2.47	2,41,87,515.85	10952985.65	36,07,26,275.09	
10. Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	0.18	50,53,294.99	0.06	8,92,168.00	0.00	59,45,462.99	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Lakshmi Vilas Bk Ltd.	9.48	17,58,99,020.00	2.38	3,70,59,058.00	0.00	21,29,58,078.00
12.	Nainital Bk Ltd.	0.99	2,62,51,110.00	0.69	70,30,092.00	246647.00	3,30,34,555.00
13.	Ratnakar Bk Ltd.	1.10	2,99,62,591.00	0.00	1,07,15,931.00	0.00	4,06,78,522.00
14.	South Indian Bk Ltd.	4.90	9,52,48,747.99	0.39	1,11,51,282.00	0.00	10,64,00,029.99
15.	Tamilnad Merc Bk Ltd.	4.18	6,86,30,891.00	2.09	2,97,39,481.00	706908.99	9,76,63,463.01
16.	Axis Bank Ltd.	6.75	48,12,39,173.35	7.05	21,03,39,142.05	302035.92	69,12,76,279.48
17.	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	14.74	38,73,35,658.00	6.29	14,79,68,762.45	24422.00	53,52,79,998.45
18.	Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd.	8.25	20,59,60,974.00	0.44	1,48,08,204.80	0.00	22,07,69,178.80
Total		793.85	5,91,12,98,259.74	91.75	1,09,09,17,918.26	12346520.56	6,98,98,69,657.44
Name of the Local Area Bank							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Subhadra Local Area Bank	0.04	10,73,666.00	0.01	4,62,368.00	154963.00	13,81,071.30
2.	Coastal Local Area Bank Ltd	0.11	17,37,035.77	0.01	1,90,433.00	0	19,27,468.77
3.	Krishna Bhima Samruddhi	2.08	93,30,193.77	0.03	2,98,597.00	0	96,28,790.77
4.	Capital Local Area Bank Ltd	0.00	0.00	0.05	52,49,942.00	0.00	52,49,942.00
Total		2.23	1,21,40,895.54	0.11	62,01,340.00	1,54,963.00	1,81,87,272.54
Name of the Local Area Bank							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Urban Coop Banks		NA	3,52,24,54,853.33	NA	185749591.50	18,25,59,931.44	3,52,56,44,513.39
Total Scheduled Commercial Banks							
Total Scheduled Commercial Banks			1,87,13,96,75,046.94		44,69,64,24,392.15	23,08,40,414.48	231,60,52,59,024.61

[English]

Oil and Gas from KG Basin

197. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated reserves along with the present status of production of oil and gas from the Krishna Godavari (KG) basin, particularly from D6 blocks;

(b) the details of the terms and conditions laid down for exploration and production of oil and gas from the KG D6 basin; and

(c) the further investments proposed for maximising production of oil and gas from the KG basin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, so far oil and gas reserves have been established in the following three fields/blocks in Krishna-Godavari Basin:

i. KG-DWN-98/3 (KG-D6), operated by Reliance Industries Ltd. (RIL)

ii. KG-OSN-2001/3, operated by Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (GSPCL)

iii. Ravva Field, operated by Cairn Energy India Pty. Ltd. (CEIL)

Out of the above, commercial oil and gas production is being realized from Ravva field and KG-D6 block. The other block, operated by GSPCL, is currently under development. The details of Balance Recoverable Reserves of oil and gas, as on 31.01.2013 and the current oil/gas production are as under:

Block/Field	Balance Reserves		Average Production (2012-13)	
	Oil (Million Barrels) (MMBBL)	Gas (Trillion Cubic Feet) (TCF)	Oil (Barrels of Oil) (BOPD)	Gas (Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter Per Day) (MMSCMD)
Ravva	36.6	0.02	22,000	1.44
KG-D6*	12.6	10.6	9,400	27.62
KG-OSN-2001/3 (condensate)	19.1	1.06	Under Development	
Total	68.3	11.68	31,400	29.06

* The figures indicated above are as per approval given so far. Subsequently, RIL has submitted the Revised Field Development Plan

(RFDP) for D1 & D3 gas fields in KG-D6 block on 28.08.2012, with downward revision of recoverable reserves from 10.03 TCF approved in Addendum to the Initial Development Plan (AIDP) to about 3.10 TCF. Clarifications/data have been sought from RIL by Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) under this Ministry, for such downward revision of reserves.

Under nomination regime, as on 01.04.2012, ONGC has estimated in-place hydrocarbon volume of 677.55 Million Metric Tonne Oil Equivalent (MMTOE) in both on-land and offshore areas in KG Basin and the details of crude oil and natural gas production by ONGC during last two years i.e. 2010-11 and 2011-12 and the current year i.e. 2012-13 (April'12 to December'12) are as under:

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
Crude Oil Production			
Million Metric Tonne(MMT)			
KG Onshore (Rajahmundry Asset, Andhra Pradesh)	0.305	0.305	0.218
Eastern (KG) Offshore (off the Coast of Andhra Pradesh)	-	0.038	0.035
Total KG Basin	0.305	0.343	0.253
Natural gas Production Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter (MMSCM)			
KG Onshore (Rajahmundry Asset, Andhra Pradesh)	1384	1364	949
Eastern (KG) Offshore (off the Coast of Andhra Pradesh)	-	25	43
Total KG Basin	1384	1389	992

* Apr'12 to Dec'12-Provisional figures.

Reserves available for production as on 1.04.2012 are 133.06 MMTOE oil and gas, including 47.89 MMTOE in onland & 85.17 MMTOE in offshore areas of KG Basin as on 1.04.2012.

(b) The terms and conditions for exploration, development and production are laid down in the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) of KG-DWN-98/3 (KG-D6) block.

(c) Under the PSC regime, the following investments have been proposed by the Contractor(s) in the above three blocks for carrying out exploration and development activities in order to increase oil and gas production:

Block/Field	Proposed Investment (US\$ Million)
Ravva	335
KG-D6	5,024
KG-OSN-2001/3	3,069
Total	8,428

Under nomination regime, ONGC would invest approximately US\$ 1.4 Billion.

[*Translation*]

Population Stabilisation

198. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

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

(a) the details of the country's population as per the latest census, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government have formulated any schemes to stabilize population in the country;

(c) if so, the details of the schemes formulated and implemented, State/UT-wise along with the result achieved/being achieved as a result thereof;

(d) the funds allocated by the Government as well as World Bank for implementation of these schemes during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(e) whether certain States have announced or propose to announce their own population policies; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The details of the country's population as per the latest census, State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Population stabilization has been a key priority area of the Government. India has set itself the

goal of attaining replacement levels of fertility by 2012 to achieve the larger goal of population stabilization by 2045.

Government of India has been vigorously implementing the National Rural Health Mission launched in the year 2005 in line with the policy framework of population stabilization as envisaged in National Population Policy-2000, by helping create a robust service delivery mechanism to address the unmet need for family planning.

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

The interventions for population stabilisation include the following:

- A new scheme has been launched to utilize the services of ASHA to deliver contraceptives at the doorstep of beneficiaries. The scheme is now being implemented in all Districts of all States.
- With a view to ensuring spacing after marriage and between 1st and 2nd child, services of ASHA are utilized for counseling newly married couples to ensure spacing of 2 years after marriage and couples with 1 child to have spacing of 3 years after the birth of 1st child. The scheme is operational in North East States, Gujarat, Haryana Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh.
- MoHFW has introduced short term IUCD (5 years effectivity), Cu IUCD 375 under the National Family Planning programme.
- A new method of IUCD insertion (post-partum IUCD insertion) has been introduced by the Government.
- Promoting Post-partum Family Planning services at district hospitals by placement of dedicated Family Planning Counsellors and training of personnel.
- The Purna strategy (Responsible Parenthood Practices) of Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh (JSK) promotes population stabilization by encouraging delayed marriage (after the legal age) among girls, by rewarding and publically honouring the women who marry after the legal age and to ensure proper spacing in the birth of their children.
- The Santushti strategy of JSK provides for private sector gynecologists and vasectomy surgeons an

- opportunity to conduct sterilization operations in Public Private Partnership (PPP).
- Under the Compensation package for sterilization an amount of Rs. 1500/- is provided for each case of vasectomy for all categories in all States and Rs. 1000/- for tubectomy to all categories in High Focus States and BPL/SC/ST population in Non High Focus States in public health facilities. For APL categories in Non High Focus States, a package of Rs.650/- has been provided for tubectomy only in public health facilities.
 - National Family Planning Insurance Scheme to cover any mishap that may occur due to sterilization.
 - Promotion of long term IUD-380-A as a spacing method.
 - Promotion of male participation through Non Scalpel Vasectomy (NSV) methods.
 - Training of doctors on minilap sterilisation method.

- Enlistment of private providers to enhance provision of sterilization services.

Total Fertility Rate has come down from 6.0 in 1951 to 2.5 in 2010. While 21 States and UTs have already achieved the replacement level of fertility, 7 States have a TFR between 2.1 and 3.0 and 7 states have a TFR above 3. State/ UT wise details are at enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Funds allocated by the Government for implementation of schemes for Family Planning are at enclosed Statement-III.

Family planning/population stabilization was an integral part of RCH Phase II project, partly supported by the World Bank. Total SDR 245 million had been reimbursed by the World Bank under the RCH project, which includes expenditure incurred on family planning/ population stabilization related programs.

(e) and (f) Yes. As per information obtained from States/UTs, relevant details of State population policies are summarized at enclosed Statement-IV.

Statement-I

Distribution of Population, Sex Ratio, Density and Growth Rate of Population - Census, 2001 & 2011 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	India/State/ Union Territory	Population					
		2001			2011 (Provisional)		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	India	1,02,87,37,436	53,22,23,090	49,65,14,346	1,21,01,93,422	62,37,24,248	58,64,69,174
1	Andhra Pradesh	7,62,10,007	3,85,27,413	3,76,82,594	8,46,65,533	4,25,09,881	4,21,55,652
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10,97,968	5,79,941	5,18,027	13,82,611	7,20,232	6,62,379
3	Assam	2,66,55,528	1,37,77,037	1,28,78,491	3,11,69,272	1,59,54,927	1,52,14,345
4	Bihar	8,29,98,509	4,32,43,795	3,97,54,714	10,38,04,637	5,41,85,347	4,96,19,290
5	Chhattisgarh	2,08,33,803	1,04,74,218	1,03,59,585	2,55,40,196	1,28,27,915	1,27,12,281
6	Delhi	1,38,50,507	76,07,234	62,43,273	1,67,53,235	89,76,410	77,76,825
7	Goa	13,47,668	6,87,248	6,60,420	14,57,723	7,40,711	7,17,012
8	Gujarat	5,06,71,017	2,63,85,577	2,42,85,440	6,03,83,628	3,14,82,282	2,89,01,346

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	Haryana	2,11,44,564	1,13,63,953	97,80,611	2,53,53,081	1,35,05,130	1,18,47,951
10	Himachal Pradesh	60,77,900	30,87,940	29,89,960	68,56,509	34,73,892	33,82,617
11	Jammu and Kashmir	1,01,43,700	53,60,926	47,82,774	1,25,48,926	66,65,561	58,83,365
12	Jharkhand	2,69,45,829	1,38,85,037	1,30,60,792	3,29,66,238	1,69,31,688	1,60,34,550
13	Karnataka	5,28,50,562	2,68,98,918	2,59,51,644	6,11,30,704	3,10,57,742	3,00,72,962
14	Kerala	3,18,41,374	1,54,68,614	1,63,72,760	3,33,87,677	1,60,21,290	1,73,66,387
15	Madhya Pradesh	6,03,48,023	3,14,43,652	2,89,04,371	7,25,97,565	3,76,12,920	3,49,84,645
16	Maharashtra	9,68,78,627	5,04,00,596	4,64,78,031	11,23,72,972	5,83,61,397	5,40,11,575
17	Manipur	22,93,896	11,61,952	11,31,944	27,21,756	13,69,764	13,51,992
18	Meghalaya	23,18,822	11,76,087	11,42,735	29,64,007	14,92,668	14,71,339
19	Mizoram	8,88,573	4,59,109	4,29,464	10,91,014	5,52,339	5,38,675
20	Nagaland	19,90,036	10,47,141	9,42,895	19,80,602	10,25,707	9,54,895
21	Odisha	3,68,04,660	1,86,60,570	1,81,44,090	4,19,47,358	2,12,01,678	2,07,45,680
22	Punjab	2,43,58,999	1,29,85,045	1,13,73,954	2,77,04,236	1,46,34,819	1,30,69,417
23	Rajasthan	5,65,07,188	2,94,20,011	2,70,87,177	6,86,21,012	3,56,20,086	3,30,00,926
24	Sikkim	5,40,851	2,88,484	2,52,367	6,07,688	3,21,661	2,86,027
25	Tamil Nadu	6,24,05,679	3,14,00,909	3,10,04,770	7,21,38,958	3,61,58,871	3,59,80,087
26	Tripura	31,99,203	16,42,225	15,56,978	36,71,032	18,71,867	17,99,165
27	Uttar Pradesh	16,61,97,921	8,75,65,369	7,86,32,552	19,95,81,477	10,45,96,415	9,49,85,062
28	Uttarakhand	84,89,349	43,25,924	41,63,425	1,01,16,752	51,54,178	49,62,574
29	West Bengal	8,01,76,197	4,14,65,985	3,87,10,212	9,13,47,736	4,69,27,389	4,44,20,347
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,56,152	1,92,972	1,63,180	3,79,944	2,02,330	1,77,614
31	Chandigarh	9,00,635	5,06,938	3,93,697	10,54,686	5,80,282	4,74,404
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,20,490	1,21,666	98,824	3,42,853	1,93,178	1,49,675
33	Daman and Diu	1,58,204	92,512	65,692	2,42,911	1,50,100	92,811
34	Lakshadweep	60,650	31,131	29,519	64,429	33,106	31,323
35	Puducherry	9,74,345	4,86,961	4,87,384	12,44,464	6,10,485	6,33,979

Source: Census of India, 2011

Statement-II*Trend - Total Fertility Rate: 2005-2010*

Sl. No.	States	2005	2007	2009	2010	Point Decline: 2005-2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	All India	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	-0.4
	States with TFR > 3					
1	Bihar	4.3	3.9	3.9	3.7	-0.6
2	Uttar Pradesh	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.5	-0.7
3	D and N Haveli	3.5	3.3			
4	Madhya Pradesh	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.2	-0.4
5	Meghalaya	3.2	3.1			
6	Rajasthan	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.1	-0.6
7	Jharkhand	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.0	-0.5
	States with TFR <3 and >2.2					
1	Chhattisgarh	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.8	-0.6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2.5	2.7			
3	Uttarakhand (NFHS-3)	2.6				
4	Assam	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	-0.4
5	Gujarat	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	-0.3
6	Orissa	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	-0.3
7	Haryana	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.3	-0.5
	States with TFR <= 2.1					
1	Lakshadweep	2.2	2.1			
2	Jammu and Kashmir	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.0	-0.4
3	Karnataka	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	-0.2
4	Mizoram	2.0	2.0			
5	Nagaland	1.7	2.0			
6	Sikkim	2.2	2.0			
7	Maharashtra	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	-0.3
8	Daman and Diu	2.1	1.9			
9	Delhi	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	-0.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	Andhra Pradesh	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	-0.2
11	Himachal Pradesh	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.8	-0.4
12	Kerala	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.1
13	Punjab	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	-0.3
14	West Bengal	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	-0.3
15	Chandigarh	1.8	1.8			
16	Tripura	1.6	1.7			
17	Tamil Nadu	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	0.0
18	Puducherry	1.7	1.6			
19	Manipur	1.7	1.6			
20	Goa	1.5	1.6			
21	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.6	1.5			

Statement-III*Allocation under Family Planning for F.Ys 2009-10 to 2012-13*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10 Allocation	2010-11 Allocation	2011-12 Allocation	2012-13 Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. High Focus States					
1	Bihar	58.15	82.42	79.17	85.18
2	Chhattisgarh	21.21	22.23	19.11	25.32
3	Himachal	4.02	3.97	4.20	4.03
4	Jammu and Kashmir	2.70	2.76	3.05	2.50
5	Jharkhand	19.06	24.52	17.08	26.69
6	Madhya Pradesh	59.00	59.28	72.12	72.32
7	Odisha	18.28	16.90	16.78	17.52
8	Rajasthan	40.90	50.82	47.49	47.02
9	Uttar Pradesh	84.81	83.45	79.06	67.11
10	Uttarakhand	3.65	5.19	4.55	4.83

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sub Total	311.80	351.54	342.61	352.52
B. NE States					
11	Arunachal Pradesh	0.30	0.34	0.34	0.74
12	Assam	17.25	19.17	18.66	13.27
13	Manipur	0.45	0 48	0 10	0.41
14	Meghalya	0.46	0.82	0.74	0.69
15	Mizoram	0.47	0.45	0.53	0.54
16	Nagaland	0.39	0.56	0.37	1.09
17	Sikkim	0.14	0.10	0.10	0.12
18	Tripura	2.21	1.89	1.61	4.64
	Sub Total	21.66	23.81	22.44	21.61
C. Non-High Focus States					
19	Andhra	62.82	27.80	34.31	68.24
20	Goa	0.14	0.11	0.18	0.19
21	Gujarat	23.32	24.69	24.28	30.80
22	Haryana	13.69	10.49	12.04	18.78
23	Karnatak	45.15	54.46	37.36	21.69
24	Kerala	5.20	4.47	4.11	5.54
25	Maharashtra	59.13	45.99	43.14	42.94
26	Punjab	11.17	11.28	10.71	10.15
27	Tamilnadu	31.21	34.05	31.43	32.32
28	West Bengal	41.13	42.50	39.96	35.45
	Sub Total	292.96	255.84	237.50	266.09
D. Small States/UTs					
29	Andaman and Nicobar	0.10	0 10	0.04	0.22
30	Chandigarh	0.17	0.15	0.17	0.17
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.14	0.15	0.19	0.17
32	Daman	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.04

1	2	3	4	5	6
33	Delhi	3.12	3.63	3.63	4.39
34	Lakshyadweep	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02
35	Puducherry	-	0.77	0.70	0.82
	Sub Total	3.63	4.87	4.78	5.83
	Grand Total	630.03	636.06	607.33	646.06

Note: Expenditure figures for F.Y. 2009-10 are as per Audit Report and for F.Ys. 2010-11 to 2012-13 (up to 31.12.2012) are as per FMR

Statement-IV

Sl. No.	State/UT	Year	Details of population policy
1	2	3	4
1.	Gujarat	2002	<p>The objective of the State Population Policy is to provide integrated reproductive health care services, including addressing the unmet need for contraception. The state will strengthen health care infrastructure and support systems to improve access to these services to reduce the total fertility rate (TFR) from its current level of 3.0 to replacement level of fertility 2.1 by the year 2010. In achieving these objectives, an inter-sectoral approach will be adopted. The specific objectives to be achieved by the year 2010 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase contraceptive prevalence form 54.2 per cent to an average of 70 per cent. • Reduce infant mortality rate from 63 to 16 per 1000 live births. • Reduce maternal mortality rate from 389 in 1992-93 to less than 100 per 100,000 live births. <p>In order to achieve the objectives, the following are the key strategies;</p> <p>The Family Welfare Programme will be changed from the population control focus based on targets and incentives to a comprehensive reproductive and child health (RCH) programme. The RCH services will be treated as the rights of the people. The programme will be strengthened to meet the needs of women, men, adolescents and children as close to the community as possible. The focus will be on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decentralized client centered approach to meet the needs of the people in all stages of their life-cycle. • Addressing the needs of a variety of clients, expanding the range and improving the quality of RCH services.

1	2	3	4
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling the newly married couples to delay child bearing, making informed choices of spacing method, offering alternatives to sterilizations, improving access to permanent and emergency contraception, and providing safe abortion services. • Managing reproductive tract infections and sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS, and providing counselling to adolescents. • Increasing the participation of men in family planning, encourage responsible sexual and reproductive health behaviour among men, and promote responsible fatherhood. • Assessing and addressing the special need of migratory and aging population. • Incorporating Indigenous system of medicine (ISM) in j RCH and population programmes. <p>Considering the inter-regional variation and other disparities in service utilization and development, area and group specific approaches will be adopted to reach out to sections needing special attention.</p>
2.	Rajasthan	1999	<p>The goal for population stabilization has been set to achieve replacement level fertility by the year 2016. With this in view, the rate of contraceptive use has to be increased to 68 per cent by the year 2016. The goals include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age at marriage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To educate adolescent girls and boys about right age for marriage and responsible parenthood. - Increase awareness of legal age at marriage from 20 per cent in 1993 to 80 per cent by 2005. - Increase the average age of marriage of girls from 15 years in 1993 to 18 years by the year 2010. • Reduction in Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve antenatal services by increasing the proportion of pregnant women receiving IF A tablets from 49 per cent and TT injections from 43 per cent in 1996 to 90 per cent by 2010. - Make antenatal services accessible to all pregnant women and ensure their examination for early detection of risks associated with pregnancy. - Increase institutional deliveries from 11.6 per cent in 1995 to 50 per cent by 2016. - Expand emergency and obstetric care services.

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- Provide safe abortion services in 75 per cent of the primary health centres by the year 2016.
 - Increase assistance at delivery by trained persons from 33 per cent in 1995 to 100 per cent by 2005.
 - Reduction in Child and Infant Mortality Rate
 - Eradicate polio by ensuring 100 per cent coverage of children by 2000.
 - Provide full immunization coverage from 38 per cent in 1996 to at least 90 per cent of children in 2007.
 - Ensure 90 per cent use of ORS for diarrhoea control by 2007.
 - Reduce incidence of acute respiratory infection by 70 per cent by 2003.
 - Increase capacity of correct diagnosis and management of diarrhoeal diseases at sub-centre level to 70 per cent by 2007.
 - Ensure that 70 per cent children get five doses of Vitamin A by 2007.
 - Eliminate chronic and severe malnutrition among children as soon as possible and increase birth weight of children.
 - Reduction in Fertility Rate
 - Educate all the eligible couples about the contraceptive choices available, and encourage them to take responsible decisions.
 - Promote spacing method use by encouraging couples to have first child after two years of marriage; second child after 3-5 years of the first one and then to promote terminal methods to those couples having two or more children.
 - Encourage males to share responsibility and increase the use of contraceptive methods especially male sterilization.
 - Increase age of woman at first birth from 16.2 to 20 years as early as possible.
 - Reproductive Tract Infections
 - Document prevalence and incidence rates of reproductive tract infections in different parts of the state.
 - Reduce the prevalence rate of reproductive tract infections substantially with special emphasis on women in lower social and economic groups.
 - Create awareness and educate people on HIV/AIDS and provide counselling services.
 - Infertility
-

1	2	3	4
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide counselling and clinical services to couples facing the problems of infertility. • Goals for other Departments - Ensure that women enjoy social, economic and political rights, - Raise female literacy rate from the present rate of 20.44 per cent - Ensure that mean age at marriage for women is increased from 15 years in 1993 to 18 years. - Reduce severe and mild malnutrition among women and children. - Reduce prevalence of child labour among children below 14 years.
3.	Uttar Pradesh	2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mission of the Population Policy is to improve the quality of life of the people of Uttar Pradesh with unequivocal and explicit emphasis on sustainable development measures and actions. • The main objective of the Population Policy is to reach replacement level of fertility of 2.1 by 2016. For this purpose, the contraceptive prevalence rate by modern methods must increase from 22 per cent in 1998-99 to 52 per cent in 2016. • The specific objectives of the Population Policy are given below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To increase the median age at marriage for women from 16.4 years to 19.5 years by 2016. - To reduce total fertility from 4.3 in 1997 to 2.6 in 2011 and further to replacement level fertility of 2.1 in 2016. - To reduce maternal mortality ratio from 707 in 1997 to 394 in 2010 and further to below 250 in 2016. - To reduce the infant mortality rate from 85 in 1997 to 73 in 2006, to 67 in 2011 and to 61 in 2016 and to reduce under five mortality from 125 in 1997 to 105 in 2006, to 94 in 2011 and to below 84 in 2016. - To reduce RTI and STI prevalence and incidence substantially and to improve awareness of AIDS among men and women. - Regional level objectives.
4.	Madhya Pradesh	2000	<p>The mission of the population policy is to improve the quality of life of the people in the state by achieving a balance between population, resources and environment. The main objective of the population policy is to reach TFR by 2011. Contraceptive prevalence must increase from the present rate of 42 per cent to around 65 per cent in 2011. The specific objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To reduce the total fertility rate from the current rate of about 4 per woman to 3 by 2005 and further to 2.1 by 2011. - To reduce maternal mortality from 498 per 100,000 live births in 1997 to 330 by 2005 and further to 220 by 2011.

1	2	3	4
5.	Maharashtra	2000	<p data-bbox="686 347 1477 504"> - To reduce infant mortality rate from 97 per 1000 live births in 1997 to 75 by 2005 and to 62 by 2011 and to reduce child mortality from 120 in 1997 to 90 by 2005 and to 65 by 2011. - Provision of other services. </p> <p data-bbox="686 526 1477 728"> To control the population and also considering the changes made in implementing Family Welfare Programme as per recommendations of International Conference on Population Development, state has declared its population policy. One of the goals of the population policy is to reduce the TFR from 2.1 in 2004 to 1.8 in 2010. Main objectives of the policy are as given below:- </p> <ol data-bbox="686 750 1477 974" style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To reduce Total Fertility Rate (TFR) from 2.5 to 2.1 upto to 2004. 2. To reduce Infant Mortality & Maternal Mortality Significantly. 3. To improve comprehensive health of family. 4. To provide special services to tribal area, small size villages; and urban slum areas. <p data-bbox="686 996 1477 1108"> To achieve the desired goals, special emphasis will be given on optimum utilization of Health Institution, nfastructure manpower. The main points covered under it are as given below. </p> <ol data-bbox="686 1131 1477 1467" style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To improve programme management. (Moritoring; Supervision) 2. To enhance availability & improve quality of services. 3. To increase awareness among the community about the available facilities and also about the social factors affecting demographic process (Age at Marriage, son preference, right to health etc.) 4. To provide special Health.Services & Counselling for adolescents. 5. To enlist support from different Government departments & other sectors like NGOs Local self-Government etc. <p data-bbox="686 1489 1477 1523"> Proposed Activities </p> <p data-bbox="686 1545 1477 1579"> Following specific interventions are included in the policy. </p> <ol data-bbox="686 1601 1477 1973" style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Small Family Norm 2. Inclusion of policy implementation in officers Confidential Reports in their jurisdiction 3. Increasing availability of health services 4. Organization of family welfare camps by various institutions 5. Strict implementation of existing Acts and Policies 6. Acceptance of small family norm as eligibility condition for elections (from 1st May 2001)

1	2	3	4
			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Jagruk Gram Panchayat Yojana 8. Enhancing quality of services 9. Award scheme for staff working in First Referral Units 10. Strengthening of Intra-natal Care 11. Special measures to enhance quality of health care in urban area 12. Mother and Child Care Centres at village level 13. Revised Savitribai Phule Kanya Kalyan Yojana 14. State Population Women Commission
6.	Mizoram		<p>The Mizoram State Population Policy would essentially adopt the national goals. The immediate objectives of Mizoram Population Policy is to address the unmet needs for contraception, health care infrastructure, health personnel and to provide integrated service delivery for reproductive and child health care.</p> <p>The medium term objective is to bring TFR to replacement levels by 2010, through vigorous implementation of inter sectoral strategies.</p> <p>The long term objective is to achieve a stable population by 2030 at a level consistent with the requirements of sustainable economic growth, social development and environmental protection. The strategic themes are given below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decentralized planning and programme implementation 2. Convergence of services delivery at village levels 3. Empowering women for improved health and nutrition 4. Child health and survival 5. Contraceptive technology and research on RCH 6. Providing for older population
7.	Andhra Pradesh	1997	<p>The goals of Population stabilization include in the short term reaching the all India demographic goals set for 2000 A.D and in the long term for low population growth with low fertility and mortality.</p> <p>The objectives of the family welfare department include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in the fertility rate through <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of use of spacing methods: minimum spacing of 2 years before first birth and 3-5 years between 1st and 2nd births - Promotion of use of terminal methods with concentration on couples with 2 children and above

1	2	3	4
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing the use of male contraceptive methods - Increasing accessibility to reproductive health services - Improving the quality of family planning services • Reduction in MMR through <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in coverage of pregnant women with tetanus toxoid, IFA tablets and other ante-natal care from the current level of 86% to 100% by 2000 A.D.) - Increase in institutional deliveries (current level 32.9%) and domiciliary deliveries by medical and para medical personnel and trained traditional birth attendants (current level 27.3% to 100% by 2000 A.D. - Improved referral systems for emergency obstetric care - Increase in accessibility to quality services for medical termination of pregnancies and for treatment of reproductive tract infections • Reduction in IMR/CMR through <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eradication of polio cases and deaths by 1998 - Elimination of neo-natal tetanus by 1998 - Elimination of measles deaths by 1998 - Sustained universal immunization of children - Reduction in the incidence of diarrhoeal deaths by 75% and in cases by 50% by 2000 A.D. - Reduction in acute respiratory infection deaths by 75% by 2000 A.D. - Reduction in the incidence of low birth weight babies from the present level of 33% to 20% by 2000 A.D. • Objectives related to other Departments:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in the female literacy level from the current 33% - Increase in the median age at marriage of females from the current 15.1 years - Reduction in severe and moderate malnutrition among women and children - Reduction in child labour among children up to 14 years - Social, economic and political empowerment of women.
8.	Tripura	2001	<p>Objectives of the State Population Policy 2000 are:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediate Objectives:- To address the unmet needs for

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contraception, healthcare infrastructure and health personnel and to provide integrated service delivery for basic reproductive and child health care.

- Mid term Objectives:- To bring TFR to replacement level by 2010 through vigorous implementation of inter-sectoral operational strategies.
- Long term Objectives:- To achieve a stable population by 2045 at a level consistent with the requirement of sustainable economic growth, social development. Main endeavour will be elimination of poverty, illiteracy and socio-economic upliftment of the people.

Specific State Action:-

- a) Constitution of State Population Commission under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister.
- b) District level Committee under chairmanship of Zila Sabhadipati.
- c) Converge service delivery- Village level, Sub Centre level, Panchayat level.
- d) Cluster service for women and children may be provided by organizing mela etc.
- e) Status of Women in the society may be improved by empowering their rights in every sphere of activity.
- f) Special care may be given to improve the literacy rate of women (Female literacy rate in 2011-83.15%)
- g) Discrimination between girl child and male child may be removed by proper IEC activities.

9. Tamil Nadu

Goals and Objectives

A. Objectives:-

The objective of the State Population Policy is to achieve a stable population in Tamil Nadu by addressing the unmet needs for contraception and improving the overall health of the mother and child especially, in the poorer sections of the society.

B. Goals:-

Medium term goals to be achieved by 2012 i.e., at the end of XI Five Year Plan for achieving the main objectives are given below:

Sl. No.	Indicator	Goal for 2012
1.	Infant Mortality Rate	20.0
2.	Crude Death Rate	6.0

1	2	3	4
		3.	Maternal Mortality Ratio 0.45
		4.	Life Expectation at birth 70 Male Female 73
		5.	Crude Birth Rate 14.0
		6.	Couple Protection Rate 65%
		7.	Total Fertility Rate 1.4
		8.	Reduction of Higher order of births 10%
		9.	Male Participation in Contraception 10%
		10.	Still Birth Rate 7.0
		11.	Child Sex Ratio 950

STRATEGIES

In Tamilnadu, the State has already achieved a significant measure of success in reducing the growth rate and birth rate. Hence the population policy is defined to include not only fertility reduction measures but also emphasize the variety of socio economic factors which powerfully affect individuals' and couples' desire for children and their ability to implement these desires. The paramount concern of the policy is with the reduction of maternal morbidity and mortality and improving reproductive health services. The policy however incorporates not only programmes to reduce fertility by increasing age at marriage, popularising contraceptive use and providing access to safe MTP services, but also includes strategies and measures to influence and address pivotal factors like safe motherhood and child survival, empowerment of women, convergence of service delivery's through NGOs, private participation and community participation through self help groups.

10.	Uttarakhand	2002	Uttarakhand launched its first State Health and Population Policy in 2002 which aimed at achieving goals and objectives by 2010. The New Health and Population Policy 2013 is to be tabled in the Cabinet (In the Hon. Health Minister's Office)
11.	Jharkhand	2004	Jharkhand has its own Population and Reproductive & Child Health Policy announced at 2004.

[English]

Adulteration of Petrol and Diesel

199. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

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

(a) whether there are any provisions of condonation in established case of adulteration of petrol and diesel;

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

(c) the number of adulteration cases condoned during the last three years, agency-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) As reported by Oil Marketing Companies there is no provision of condonation in case the irregularity of adulteration is established against any dealer/transporter of the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies.

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

Corporate Debt Restructure

200. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of companies subjected to Corporate Debt Restructuring (CDR) in last three years along with its impact on management, promoters and lenders; and

(b) the existing mechanism to prevent the misuse of CDR and the measures taken recently to protect the principal/interest of lenders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The details of companies subjected to Corporate Debt Restructuring (CDR) during the last three years is as under:

Financial Year	No. of cases	Amount (Rs. in crore)
2010-11	27	6614.40
2011-12	50	39601.05
2012-13 (up to 15.02.2013)	73	62176.41
Total	150	108391.86

Impact of CDR on Management/Promoters is as under:

- Easing of company's cash flows by way of extension of repayment period, reduction in rate of interest and funding of interest for limited period.
- Infusion of fresh funds by promoters.

Impact of CDR on lenders is as under:

- Protection of stakeholders' interest.
- Asset classification protection as per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Guidelines.
- Sacrifice by lenders, which is to be recompensed by borrower on successful exit.

(b) The existing mechanism stipulates minimum rate of interest for all the facilities to be the base rate of lending; pledging of promoters' shares in all the cases; promoters'

personal guarantee (mandatory) in all the cases; promoters' contribution raised from 15% to minimum 25% and reducing the timeline for viability as the measures to prevent misuse of the CDR.

[*Translation*]

Non-Communicable Diseases

201. SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

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

(a) the prevalent non-communicable diseases along with the number of people suffering from them, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any study/survey in this regard;

(c) if so, the details along with the outcome thereof;

(d) the present status of implementation of the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & Stroke (NPCDCS), the funds allocated/spent and achievements made thereunder, State/UTwise; and

(e) the time by which NPCDCS is likely to be extended throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) According to the Disease Burden study on Non-communicable Diseases by ICMR in 2004, the estimated cases and prevalence for Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD), Stroke and Diabetes Mellitus are as under:

Disease	Number of cases (in millions)	No. of deaths (in millions)	DALYS LOST (in millions)
IHD	22.40	0.55	16.00
Stroke	0.93	0.64	6.40
Diabetes	37.80	0.10	2.30
Cancer	0.82	0.26	5.90

State wise data on disease burden is not maintained centrally.

(d) Government of India launched the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 in 100 Districts of 21 States with a focus on awareness generation for behaviour and life-style changes, early diagnosis and referral to higher facilities for appropriate management. It has also been envisaged to build capacity at various levels of health care system for prevention, diagnosis and treatment of NCDs.

Under this programme, opportunistic screening for diabetes and hypertension has been taken up for persons aged 30 years and above.

A Statement showing State-wise release of funds / expenditure incurred by States is enclosed.

Under NPCDCS, Cardiac Care Units (CCUs) in 35 districts and 17 Day Care Cancer Centres have been established. Chemotherapy services are being provided in 4 districts.

As on 20th February, 2013, Government of India has screened 1.57 crore persons in 21 States out of which 11.48 lakh (7.30%) and 10.40 lakh (6.65%) are found suspected for Diabetes & Hypertension respectively.

(e) At present the NPCDCS is under implementation in 21 States covering 100 Districts. It is not possible to give a time frame for extension of the programme throughout the country as this depends on availability of resources and inter-se-priorities.

Statement

National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & Stroke (NPCDCS) Statement showing Expenditure

Sl. No.	Name Of State	Amount Released (in Lakh)				
		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 #
		GIA Released By GOI	Expenditure Reported by the State	GIA Released By GOI	Expenditure Reported By the State	Expenditure Reported By the State (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	268.57	Nil	1305.65	Nil	0
2	Assam	249.08	Nil	915.62	140.00	217.29
3	Bihar	215.16	Nil	925.1	0	0
4	Chhattisgarh	153.49	Nil	463.8	0	3.32
5	Gujarat	284.04	Nil	925.1	7.9166	116.206
6	Haryana	111.08	Nil	654.07	31.865	50.79
7	Himachal Pradesh	136.8	Nil	463.8	0	0
8	Jharkhand	0	Nil	399.72	0	0
9	Jammu and Kashmir	221.97	Nil	734.82	34.16	299.48
10	Karnataka	285.13	Nil	734.83	24.25	36.50
11	Kerala	167.31	Nil	844.35	4.746	395.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12	Madya Pradesh	126.69	Nil	844.35	3.305	36.29
13	Maharashtra	263.72	Nil	925.1	54.02	64.17
14	Odisha	121.18	Nil	844.35	16.705	92.51
15	Punjab	146.54	Nil	463.8	0	0
16	Rajasthan	309.51	Nil	1115.38	0	0
17	Sikkim	100.78	Nil	313.88	70.87	163.94
18	Tamil Nadu	131.73	Nil	844.35	0	0
19	Uttarakhand	121.51	Nil	273.53	2.636	21.60
20	Uttar Pradesh	0	Nil	0	0	0
21	West Bengal	157.3	Nil	463.8	1.12	0
Total		3571.59	Nil	14455.4	391.59	1497.99

During the Financial Year 2012-13 GIA of Rs.24.325 crores released only to Uttar Pradesh. GIA to other States could not be released on account of non-submission of UC, Huge unspent Balance lying with State and non-contribution of State Matching share by the States.

Use of Ethanol

202. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to select some cities on trial basis to promote use of ethanol in trial basis to promote use of ethanol in the country;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to promote the use of ethanol in the said cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Madam. The Government has already decided on 22.11.2012 that 5% mandatory ethanol blending with petrol should be implemented across the country by 30.06.2013.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Shale Gas Reserves

203. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimates of shale gas reserves in the country;

(b) whether Public Sector Oil companies are acquiring shale gas assets in United States;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to explore shale gas reserves in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The status on different estimates of shale gas resources in India is as under:

- i. Energy Information Administration (EIA) of USA has estimated about 290 Trillion Cubic Feet (TCF) of risked Gas-in-Place and 63 TCF technically recoverable shale gas reserves for 4 out of 26 sedimentary basins in India.
- ii. United States Geological Survey (USGS), USA has estimated a recoverable shale gas reserves of about 6.1 TCF for 3 out of 26 sedimentary basins in India and also indicated that Indian Sedimentary Basins have potential for shale oil.
- iii. Further studies relating to resource estimation of shale gas/oil in some of the India's basins/sub-basins are being carried out by ONGC and Central Mine and Planning Design Institute Limited (CMPDI).

(b) and (c) Oil India Limited (OIL) and Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) have invested in a shale oil/condensate asset (with minor gas to the tune of 20%) in the producing Niobrara shale oil/condensate asset of Carrizo Oil & Gas Inc., in United States of America (USA) and GAIL acquired 20% of the working interest of Carrizo's Eagle Ford producing shale acreage (net 4040 acres to GAIL) through its wholly owned US subsidiary, GAIL Global (USA) Inc. at a transaction cost of US\$95 million with an estimated future capital expenditure of US\$208 million (GAIL's share).

(d) In order to explore and exploit shale gas/oil resources in the country, the Government is formulating a Shale Gas/Oil Policy.

**Food Safety and Standards
Regulation, 2011**

204. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

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

(a) whether number of cases of adulteration in food products including milk/milk products are increasing constantly;

(b) if so, the number of cases booked/convicted under Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restriction on Sales) Regulations, 2011 during each of

the last three years, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to curb the adulteration in food products and implementation of above regulation properly?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per information made available by the States/UTs., details relating to the number of cases registered/ challaned for adulteration in food products, during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) To curb the menace of food adulteration, regular surveillance, monitoring & sampling of food products are undertaken by State/UT Governments under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Rules & Regulations made thereunder. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) issues advisories from time to time to State/UT Governments to check the adulteration in food products, draw samples and file prosecution, where necessary FSSAI also conducts awareness workshop / Training programme on Food Safety, involving Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), Public Health Department of State Government who have experience and presence in the field. A national Food Safety Helpline (1800 11 21 00) has also been started for having direct interface/communication linkages with the stakeholders in the food chain including the regulators, other government agencies, manufacturing associations, municipal bodies, NGOs, consumers, etc.

Statement

Comparative Statement regarding number of cases registered, challaned, convicted during the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	2009		2010		2011-2012	
		No. of Cases Registered, Challaned	No. of Cases Convicted	No. of Cases Registered, Challaned	No. of Cases Convicted	No. of Cases Registered, Challaned	No. of Cases Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	415	32	382	37	342	56
2	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	10	1	16	7	0	0
4	Assam	105	11	103	10	N.A.	N.A.
5	Bihar	237	0	293	0	251	0
6	Chandigarh	153	7	121	118	64 (PFA)	124 (PFA)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7	Chhattisgarh	0	0	N.A.	N.A.	39	15
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	0	0	0	0	0
9	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	4	0
10	Delhi	225	99	180	106	70	0
11	Goa	9	0	2	0	13	01
12	Gujarat	619	44	683	99	92 (PFA) 0 (FSSA)	13 (PFA) 0 (FSSA)
13	Haryana	496	71	NA.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
14	Himachal Pradesh	143	18	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
15	Jammu and Kashmir	2661	1230	N.A.	N.A.	126	
16	Jharkhand	0	0	26	0	53	0
17	Karnataka	56	0	91	2	35	3
18	Kerala	0	0	0	0	N.A.	N.A.
19	Lakshadweep	N.A.	N.A.	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	533	23	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
21	Maharashtra	445	68	N.A.	N.A.	677	74
22	Manipur	N.A.	N.A.	0	0	N.A.	N.A.
23	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Nagaland	3	2	3	3	N.A.	N.A.
26	Orissa	82	3	29	6	N.A.	N.A.
27	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Punjab	310	34	516	30	N.A.	N.A.
29	Rajasthan	1022	3	806	18	N.A.	N.A.
30	Sikkim	3	1	3	1	N.A.	N.A.
31	Tamil Nadu	0	0	127	110	0	0
32	Tripura	0	0	0	0	N.A.	N.A.
33	Uttar Pradesh	3492	287	3789	540	5026	453
34	Uttarakhand	17	8	52	25	53	14
35	West Bengal	22	0	22	0	0	0
Total		11061	1942	7244	1112	6845	764

Indication N.A.=Not Available

PFA=Prevention of Food Adulteration Act

FSSA=Food Safety and Standards Act.

[Translation]

Diagnosis of Tuberculosis

205. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

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

(a) the number of cases of Tuberculosis (TB) and Extensively Drug-Resistant TB (XDR-TB) reported and those died therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year, gender and State/UTwise;

(b) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to control the rising number of cases of TB and XDR-TB in the country;

(c) whether the World Health Organisation (WHO) has recommended against the commercial serological tests for diagnosis of tuberculosis which is prevalent in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor and the follow up action taken/proposed by the Government thereon; and

(e) the other reliable and affordable diagnostic tests for TB detection proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The number of cases of Tuberculosis (TB) reported and those died there from during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise is at enclosed Statement-I.

The number of cases of extensively drug-resistant TB (XDR-TB) reported and those died there from during 2012 (the diagnostic and treatment services for Extensively Drug Resistant TB (XDR-TB) were initiated in 2012) State/UT-wise is at enclosed Statement-II.

Gender-wise information is not collected routinely.

(b) Under the programme, diagnosis and treatment facilities including anti TB drugs are provided free of cost to all TB patients. For quality diagnosis, designated microscopy centers have been established for every one lakh population in the general areas and for every 50,000 population in the tribal, hilly and difficult areas. More than 13000 microscopy centers have been established in the country. Drugs are provided under direct observation and the patients are monitored so that they complete their treatment.

The RNTCP recognizes the treatment of patient of Drug Resistant TB as a standard of care. Under the RNTCP the best way to prevent emergence of DR-TB is to implement quality DOTS services.

To diagnose and treat patients who develop drug resistant TB, the Programme has rolled out the Programmatic Management of Drug-Resistant TB (PMDT) Services in the country since 2007.

(c) Yes.

(d) As per the WHO recommendation, the currently available commercial serological tests provide inconsistent and imprecise estimates of sensitivity and specificity and these tests should not be used for the diagnosis of pulmonary and extra-pulmonary TB.

The Government of India has imposed a ban on the manufacture, sale, distribution, use and import of serological diagnostic tests for TB in India as per the Government of India Gazette Notification Nos. G.S.R. 432 (E) and G.S.R. 433 (E) dated 7th June 2012.

(e) The tests approved by the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) for diagnosis of TB include sputum microscopy, X-ray Chest, Solid & Liquid Culture methods and Rapid molecular tests.

Statement-I

Total Number of TB Patients and deaths registered under the programme State-wise and year wise:

State	2009		2010		2011		2012*
	Patients Registered	Deaths	Patients Registered	Deaths	Patients Registered	Deaths	Patients Registered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andaman and Nicobar	803	27	804	38	908	43	844
Andhra Pradesh	114074	6077	114414	5841	111915	5371	108727
Arunachal Pradesh	2432	71	2360	56	2311	79	2357
Assam	39910	1718	39788	1626	37841	1586	35788
Bihar	82401	2208	78510	2087	76484	1972	73450
Chandigarh	2572	50	2764	74	2537	56	2807
Chhattisgarh	27463	953	28658	913	27118	988	26885
D and N Haveli	386	15	397	22	419	21	415
Daman and Diu	326	16	293	12	313	59	330
Delhi	50693	1420	50476	1366	51645	1503	52006
Goa	1897	78	2156	103	1982	168	1950
Gujarat	80575	4174	77839	4104	74867	3950	72554
Haryana	38241	1751	36589	1500	37913	1400	37866
Himachal Pradesh	13743	564	14179	564	13501	630	13615
Jammu and Kashmir	13164	410	13482	454	13473	468	12662
Jharkhand	39569	1297	39465	1223	38574	1431	36651
Karnataka	67744	4881	68655	4958	70595	4676	67572
Kerala	27019	1155	26255	1122	26126	1002	25942
Lakshadweep	24	0	13	0	17	3	20
Madhya Pradesh	83276	3114	87823	3036	90764	4079	89544
Maharashtra	137705	7794	136135	7858	135281	6735	136046
Manipur	4239	139	3652	117	3080	167	2744
Meghalaya	4591	278	4947	199	5079	177	5114
Mizoram	2538	90	2310	98	2304	76	2337
Nagaland	3614	94	3904	78	3722	135	3526
Odisha	52145	2524	49869	2502	48970	2424	49192

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Puducherry	1385	80	1437	77	1568	72	1430
Punjab	38641	1642	40637	1778	39206	1875	39583
Rajasthan	111501	4281	112987	4385	112504	4134	101117
Sikkim	1720	87	1646	66	1631	164	1832
Tamil Nadu	82634	3973	82457	3980	79830	3794	79576
Tripura	2851	149	2850	136	2798	292	2557
Uttar Pradesh	283317	9384	277245	7986	285884	8221	271568
Uttarakhand	14300	489	14754	484	14883	823	15239
West Bengal	105816	5258	102397	4938	99829	4691	93273
Total	1533309	66241	1522147	63781	1515872	63265	1467119

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

Statement-II

Total Number of Extensively Drug Resistant TB (XDR-TB) Patients and deaths registered under the programme state wise and year wise:-

Sl. No.	State	2012	
		Patients Registered	Deaths
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0
3.	Arunaehal Pradesh	0	0
4.	Assam	0	
5.	Bihar	0	
6.	Chandigarh	0	
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	
8.	D and N Haveli	0	
9.	Daman and Diu	0	
10.	Delhi	38	5

1	2	3	4
11.	Goa	0	0
12.	Gujarat	33	2
13.	Haryana	0	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	
16.	Jharkhand	0	
17.	Karnataka	4	
18.	Kerala	8	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0
21.	Maharashtra	39	3
22.	Manipur	0	
23.	Meghalaya	0	
24.	Mizoram	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	

1	2	3	4
26. Odisha		0	
27. Puducherry		0	
28. Punjab		0	
29. Rajasthan		0	
30. Sikkim		0	
31. Tamil Nadu		2	0
32. Tripura		0	0
33. Uttar Pradesh		0	0
34. Uttarakhand		0	0
35. West Bengal		6	0
Grand Total		131	10

Remark: The diagnostic and treatment services for Extensively Drug Resistant TB (XDR-TB) were initiated in 2012.

[English]

Financial Assistance to States

206. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State Government has made request to the Union Government for providing financial assistance to review their poor financial condition given during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Requests for providing financial assistance have been received from time to time in the Ministry of Finance from various States, including the States of Arunachal Pradesh,

Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal during the last three years. Such requests are dealt within the ambit of recommendations of Finance Commission; and the State specific requirements for developmental needs, after accounting for impact of negative Balance of Current Revenues, if any, are factored in by the Planning Commission at the time of finalization of Annual Plans of the States on an assessment of inter-state and inter-sectoral priorities within the overall availability of resources at the Central and State level. Besides, Central Assistance also flows to States through Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes.

[Translation]

Schemes/Programmes for Scheduled Tribes (ST)

207. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes/programmes being implemented by the Government for the development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs) along with the funds allocated/released and utilized thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, Scheme-wise and State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of targets fixed and achievements made thereunder, scheme-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of miserable conditions of tribals in the country, causing them to survive by eating roots of trees and wild weeds-plants; and

(d) if so, the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for their upliftment, to provide them alternate livelihood in view of shrinking forest areas and to increase their per capita income at par with the national average?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing Special Area Programmes/Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes in the country. The projects for the development of Scheduled Tribes under the schemes/programmes of the Ministry are implemented through the State/UT Governments and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). Details of the schemes/programmes of the Ministry are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Scheme-wise and State-wise details of fund released and target achieved during the last three year & current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) No specific incident of tribals surviving by eating roots of trees and wild weeds/plants have been reported to this Ministry. However, main objective of the schemes/programmes administered by the Government of India and those implemented by State/UT Governments, is their socio-economic development including education. Accordingly, access to education enables them to explore alternative livelihoods. Implementation of the schemes/programmes of the Governments for the upliftment of tribal people is an on-going process.

Statement-I

The details of the schemes/programmes of the Ministry

- (i) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan for employment-cum-income generation activities.
- (ii) Grant under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India for promotion of welfare of Scheduled Tribes and upgradation of the levels of administration in Scheduled Areas. A part of grant under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution is used for setting up of

"Ekalavya Model Residential Schools" for providing quality education to ST students (both girls and boys) from class VI to XII.

- (iii) Scheme of Strengthening Education among Schedules Tribe (ST) Girls in Low Literacy Districts.
- (iv) Scheme of construction of hostels for ST Girls and Boys.
- (v) Scheme of Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas.
- (vi) Vocational Training in Tribal Areas. The Schemes of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas is a self-employment or employment oriented scheme aimed at benefiting ST boys and Girls equally.
- (vii) Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students.
- (viii) Pre-Matric scholarship for ST Students for class IX-X
- (ix) Upgradation of Merit of ST students.
- (x) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for STs.
- (xi) Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for STs.
- (xii) Top class Education for ST students.
- (xiii) Grants-in aid to Voluntary Organization (under which residential, non-residential schools, computer training centers and knitting, weaving & handloom training centers run by NGOs for ST students are supported, apart from hospitals, mobile dispensaries etc.)
- (xiv) This Ministry is also implementing the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 which seeks to recognize and vest forest rights over forest land in forest dwelling STs and other traditional forest dwellers.

Statement-II

Funds allocated, released & utilization reported during the last three years and Current Year under SCA to TSP.

(As on 18.02.2013)
(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
		Allocation	Release	Utilization reported	Allocation	Release	Utilization reported	Allocation	Release	Utilization reported	Allocation	Release	Utilization reported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4404.35	1930.00	1930.00	5062.00	5746.50	5746.50	6057.00	6057.00	0.00	5789.00	4125.00	0.00
2.	Assam	4158.33	2883.00	2883.00	4675.00	3500.00	3500.00	5475.00	5475.00	2471.95	6233.00	4674.00	0.00
3.	Bihar	870.94	870.94	870.94	979.00	650.00	650.00	1147.00	1147.00	0.00	1306.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	7211.44	6322.88	6322.88	8189.00	8453.00	8453.00	9917.00	10645.00	8305.00	9478.00	9478.00	0.00
5.	Goa	160.10	0.00	0.00	178.00	0.00	0.00	208.00	0.00	0.00	237.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	6427.23	5635.53	5635.53	7326.00	8126.00	8126.00	8838.00	8838.00	3027.76	8448.00	7410.00	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1345.10	1179.40	1179.40	1506.00	1506.00	1506.00	1851.00	1851.00	1788.33	1768.00	1262.00	0.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1443.04	263.79	263.79	1622.00	489.57	489.57	1900.00	1143.00	0.00	2163.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	9271.38	0.00	0.00	9140.00	9481.55	9481.55	10704.00	10704.00	0.00	12187.00	11413.25	0.00
10.	Karnataka	1647.96	1647.96	1647.96	1853.00	2053.00	2053.00	2170.00	2170.00	0.00	2471.00	1853.25	0.00
11.	Kerala	417.33	366.10	366.10	502.00	440.00	440.00	574.00	574.00	482.00	549.00	549.00	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	13332.33	8722.00	8722.00	15214.00	15214.00	15214.00	15393.00	15593.00	10288.03	17525.00	17525.00	0.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13. Maharashtra	5879.67	895.91	815.90	6696.00	6696.00	6696.00	6696.00	6693.76	8086.00	15593.00	0.00	7728.00	0.00	0.00
14. Manipur	1055.59	527.80	527.80	1187.00	1187.00	1187.00	1187.00	1187.00	1390.00	705.00	0.00	1583.00	1230.10	0.00
15. Odisha	10133.53	8885.55	8885.55	11520.00	12393.00	12393.00	12393.00	12393.00	13936.00	14449.15	5762.53	13321.00	13321.00	0.00
16. Rajasthan	5588.56	3400.00	3400.00	7273.00	8209.00	7273.00	8209.00	7273.00	8765.00	1840.00	853.13	8377.00	7441.00	0.00
17. Sikkim	332.21	291.38	291.38	328.00	369.00	369.00	369.00	369.00	384.00	451.01	425.00	437.00	437.00	0.00
18. Tamilnadu	494.18	108.00	108.00	578.00	393.05	384.25	681.00	572.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	651.00	0.00	0.00
19. Tripura	1632.22	1431.29	1431.29	1879.00	1879.00	1879.00	1879.00	1879.00	2244.00	2244.00	2094.00	2145.00	1955.00	788.59
20. Uttarakhand	132.35	108.14	0.00	149.00	0.00	0.00	174.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	198.00	0.00	0.00
21. Uttar Pradesh	679.62	0.00	0.00	760.00	0.00	0.00	785.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	894.00	0.00	0.00
22. West Bengal	3432.54	2654.34	2654.34	3384.00	3384.00	3384.00	3384.00	3384.00	4721.00	4720.00	0.00	4512.00	2580.75	0.00
Total	80050.00	48124.00	47935.86	90000.00	90169.67	89222.63	105400.00	104771.16	35497.73	108000.00	85254.35	788.59		

Statement II

Funds allocated, released Utilized during last three year and Current Year under Art. 275 (1) of the Constitution of India
(As on 10.02.2013)
(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
		Allocation	Release	Utilization reported	Allocation	Release	Utilization reported	Allocation	Release	Utilization reported	Allocation	Release	Utilization reported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5283.00	1946.20	1946.20	5526.00	5187.70	5187.70	6324.00	7998.00	997.65	6958.00	4834.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	738.00	35.20	35.20	772.00	647.08	647.08	883.00	1082.83	882.83	972.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	3483.00	1240.77	1240.77	3643.00	3517.96	2322.84	4169.00	3419.00	0.00	4587.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	801.00	95.00	95.00	838.00	838.00	838.00	959.00	959.00	0.00	1055.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	6966.00	2834.80	2834.80	7286.00	7786.00	7786.00	8338.00	9294.00	8079.30	9174.00	5950.00	0.00
6.	Goa	171.00	0.00	0.00	179.00	0.00	0.00	205.00	0.00	0.00	225.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	7875.00	4783.00	4783.00	8237.00	8302.00	8302.00	9426.00	9426.00	0.00	10371.00	4209.49	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	360.00	360.00	360.00	377.00	377.00	377.00	431.00	431.00	431.00	474.00	474.00	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1161.00	282.74	282.74	1214.00	607.00	607.00	1390.00	1390.00	411.34	1529.00	150.34	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	7461.00	3730.00	3730.00	7804.00	8004.00	8004.00	8931.00	9181.00	400.00	9826.00	7369.50	0.00
11.	Karnataka	3645.00	1823.00	1823.00	3813.00	3813.00	3813.00	4363.00	4263.00	3581.35	4800.00	4800.00	0.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12. Kerala	387.00	387.00	387.00	387.00	387.00	405.00	405.00	405.00	463.00	463.00	463.00	510.00	382.50	0.00
13. Madhya Pradesh	12870.00	6435.00	6435.00	6435.00	6435.00	13462.00	17311.31	17311.31	15405.00	14015.50	11396.61	16950.00	16518.04	0.00
14. Maharashtra	9027.00	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	9442.00	9442.00	8224.81	10805.00	10805.00	4421.88	11889.00	0.00	0.00
15. Manipur	783.00	352.50	352.50	352.50	352.50	819.00	819.00	819.00	937.00	937.00	0.00	1031.00	1031.00	0.00
16. Meghalaya	2097.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2193.00	2100.00	1302.10	2510.00	2798.00	0.00	2762.00	0.00	0.00
17. Mizoram	882.00	441.00	441.00	441.00	441.00	923.00	922.96	922.96	1056.00	1056.00	292.00	1162.00	810.75	0.00
18. Nagaland	1863.00	576.59	576.59	576.59	576.59	1949.00	2047.42	2047.42	2230.00	2301.00	2301.00	2454.00	2454.00	0.00
19. Orissa	8568.00	7026.00	7026.00	7026.00	7026.00	8962.00	11144.33	11144.33	10256.00	11347.00	4317.88	11284.00	11283.99	0.00
20. Rajasthan	7470.00	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	7814.00	8351.00	8351.00	8942.00	7642.00	1182.36	9838.00	7737.98	0.00
21. Sikkim	216.00	149.20	149.20	149.20	149.20	226.00	226.00	226.00	259.00	259.00	259.00	284.00	243.60	0.00
22. Tamil Nadu	684.00	342.00	342.00	342.00	342.00	716.00	358.00	358.00	819.00	614.25	129.00	901.00	0.00	0.00
23. Tripura	1044.00	780.00	780.00	780.00	780.00	1092.00	1358.73	1358.73	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	1375.00	1375.00	509.95
24. Uttar Pradesh	1260.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	1318.00	1200.00	1200.00	1508.00	1484.91	0.00	1659.00	200.00	0.00
25. Uttarakhand	270.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	282.00	250.00	134.96	323.00	0.00	0.00	356.00	0.00	0.00
26. West Bengal	4635.00	2320.00	2320.00	2320.00	2320.00	4848.00	4848.00	4848.00	5548.00	6066.99	2080.22	6104.00	6104.00	0.00
Grand Total	90000.00	39910.00	39910.00	39910.00	39910.00	94140.00	99988.41	96538.24	107730.00	108483.48	42876.42	118530.00	75928.19	509.95

Details of grant-in-aid released to State Governments/UT Administrations/Universities and utilization thereof under the Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys during the last three years and current financial year i.e. from 2009-10 to 2012-13

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT/University	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (As on 19.02.2012)	
		Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	418.30	UC awaited	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	75.09	75.09	1201.64	1201.64	0.00	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	830.83	830.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Gujarat	646.10	646.10	1296.43	1296.43	0.00	0.00	187.06	UC not due
5.	Himachal Pradesh	236.04	236.04	180.47	UC awaited	223.00	UC awaited	0.00	0.00
6.	Jharkhand	259.17	*102.04	0.00	0.00	716.00	716.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Karnataka	250.00	250.00	105.38	105.38	283.995	UC awaited	0.00	0.00
8.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	146.79	146.79	250.00	250.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1300.00	1300.00	0.00	0.00	1223.43	UC awaited	2291.57	UC not due
10.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	1372.54	1372.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	1000.00	1000.00	0.00	0.00	1697.50	UC not due
12.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	392.33	UC awaited	0.00	0.00
13.	Rajasthan	1503.83	539.48	3123.87	3123.87	1000.00	1000.00	1500.00	UC not due
14.	Tamil Nadu	200.00	UC awaited	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Tripura	664.00	664.00	0.00	0.00	1553.83	*664.15	0.00	0.00
16.	Uttrakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.48	UC awaited	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17.	West Bengal	10.03	UC awaited	179.90	UC awaited	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Delhi University	500.00	500.00	173.20	173.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Veer Narmad South Gujrat University, Surat	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	62.92	UC not due
20.	Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi	0.00	0.00	46.33	UC awaited	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Mizoram University	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	182.00	UC awaited	437.08	UC not due
22.	National Law School of India University, Banglore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	UC awaited	0.00	0.00
23.	JLN Krishi Vishva Vidyala, Jabalpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	218.00	UC awaited	0.00	0.00
Total		6400.00	5068.49	7800.00	7393.30	7800.00	4115.785	6176.13	0.00

* Further UC awaited

Details of grant-in-aid released to State Governments/UT Administrations and utilization thereof under the scheme of "Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan" during the last three years and current financial year i.e. from 2009-10 to 2012-13

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (As on 19.02.2012)	
		Funds sanctioned/ Released	Utilised	Funds sanctioned/ Released	Utilised	Funds sanctioned/ Released	Utilised	Funds sanctioned/ Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Chhattishgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	530.36	UC not due
3.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	UC not due

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	1887.53	1616.76	1500	UC awaited	0.00	0.00
5.	Karnataka	29.62	UC awaited	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Kerala	1236.04	1236.04	1025.02	1025.02	0.00	0.00	1025.02	UC not due
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1099.89	1099.89	0.00	0.00	2815.11	2815.11	0.00	0.00
8.	Orissa	1500.00	1500.00	2004.00	* 1660.86	2550.00	*93.00	2000.00	UC not due
9.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	634.89	UC awaited	0.00	0.00
10.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	622.76	622.76	0.00	0.00	797.23	UC not due
11.	Uttar Pradesh	234.45	*120.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Uttrakhand	0.00	0.00	460.69	UC awaited	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		4100.00	3956.31	6500.00	5425.40	7500.00	2908.11	4652.61	0.00

* Further UC awaited

Details of grant-in-aid released to State Governments/UT Administrations and utilization thereof under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students during the last three years and current financial year i.e. from 2009-10 to 2011-12

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (As on 19.02.2013)	
		Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2919.27	2919.27	20036.25	20036.25	16697.74	16697.74	12224.35	UC not due
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	23.52	23.52	0.00	0.00	633.00	UC not due
3.	Assam	2510.12	2510.12	2881.26	2881.26	4210.81	4208.82	4537.69	UC not due

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	298.42	UC awaited	90.00	UC not due
5.	Chhattisgarh	375.95	375.95	1253.96	1253.96	4034.11	3407.11	1210.00	UC not due
6.	Goa	54.26	45.71	29.11	1.00	26.77	UC awaited	8.00	UC not due
7.	Gujarat	3046.63	3043.70	5116.09	5113.47	8482.59	8482.59	2460.71	UC not due
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	113.99	113.99	1141.84	988.89	342.00	UC not due
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	733.48	733.48	428.81	UC not due
10.	Jharkhand	1267.00	1267.00	1855.54	1855.54	3374.06	3374.06	1188.02	UC not due
11.	Karnataka	1863.63	1863.63	3163.59	3163.59	6149.11	6149.11	2522.75	UC not due
12.	Kerala	284.40	284.40	457.08	457.08	957.08	957.08	329.45	UC not due
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3236.50	2416.28	2026.23	2026.23	4591.57	4591.57	7242.01	UC not due
14.	Maharashtra	1250.00	1250.00	6629.51	6629.51	8820.42	5965.00	4146.00	UC not due
15.	Manipur	2163.28	2163.28	2460.01	2460.01	4742.29	4731.05	4243.64	UC not due
16.	Meghalaya	1006.57	1006.57	2717.23	2717.23	2752.38	2752.38	1753.42	UC not due
17.	Mizoram	1571.26	1571.26	1633.93	1633.93	3732.93	376.30	3546.61	UC not due
18.	Nagaland	1866.77	1866.77	1908.44	1908.44	2813.71	2573.10	2191.09	UC not due
19.	Odisha	566.79	566.79	1104.03	1104.03	1809.47	1766.26	4542.00	UC not due
20.	Rajasthan	1661.31	1661.31	800.00	800.00	6031.54	6031.54	2142.99	UC not due
21.	Sikkim	37.88	37.88	56.41	56.41	198.00	65.00	414.15	UC

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									not due
22.	Tamil Nadu	72.34	72.34	112.71	68.25	78.91	0.00	178.66	UC not due
23.	Tripura	538.26	538.26	380.40	380.40	1358.95	1358.95	1036.47	UC not due
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	755.72	25.00	227.00	UC not due
25.	Uttarakhand	188.98	188.98	531.69	531.69	702.78	702.78	657.98	UC not due
26.	West Bengal	603.80	603.80	302.00	302.00	2045.22	1542.57	614.00	UC not due
27.	A. and N. Islands	0.00	0.00	9.15	9.15	10.00	10.00	3.00	UC not due
28.	Daman and Diu	1.73	1.73	0.85	0.85	14.76	UC awaited	4.00	UC not due
Total		27086.73	26255.03	55602.98	55527.79	86564.66	77490.38	58917.80	

Details of grant-in-aid released to State Governments/UT Administrations and utilization thereof under the Scheme of Upgradation of Merit of ST students during the last three years and current financial year i.e. from 2009-10 to 2012-13

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (As on 19.02.2012)	
		Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra-Pradesh	0.00	0.00	32.76	32.76	16.38	UC awaited	0.00	0.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	37.54	37.54	17.06	17.06	54.60	UC awaited	0.00	0.00
3.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	8.10	*7.76	17.60	UC awaited	0.00	0.00
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.045	0.045	0.39	0.39	0.39	UC not due

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	92.88	UC awaited	0.00	0.00
6.	Rajasthan	6.22	6.22	8.17	8.17	1.73762	1.30762	7.175	UC not due
7.	Sikkim	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	UC not due
8.	Tripura	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	UC not due
9.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.23	2.27	0.00	0.00
Total		50.00	50.00	72.375	72.035	197.05762	10.20762	13.805	

Statement

Details of grant-in-aid released to State Governments and utilization thereof under the Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas during the last three years and current financial year i.e. from 2009-10 to 2012-13

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (As on 19.02.2013)	
		Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	113.01	UC awaited	0.00	0.00
2.	Assam	0.00	0.00	150.00	150.00	0.00	0.00	89.00	UC awaited
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	107.87	UC awaited	0.00	0.00
4.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	37.12	37.12	228.96	87.78	0.00	0.00
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	260.00	260.00	50.16	50.16	0.00	0.00
6.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	152.88	152.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Total		0.00	0.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	237.94	89.00	0.00

The scheme-wise details of targets fixed and achieved during the year 2009-10 to 2012-13

Sl.No.	Name of the scheme	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Target fixed	Target achieved	Target fixed	Target achieved	Target fixed	Target achieved	Target fixed	Target achieved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys	5350 seats	10695 seats	5350 seats	11248 seats	6170 seats	6304 seats	6787 seats	1780 seats
2	Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas	3450 seats	2720 seats	3450 seats	6025 seats	3450 seats	10400 seats	3795 seats	1100 seats
3	Scheme of Post Matric, Book Banks	10.00 lakh students	13.74 lakh students	11.00 lakh students	13.75 lac students	13.32 lakh students	18.05 lakh students	13.32 lakh students	14.72 lakh students
4	Upgradation of Merit of ST students	1053 students	348 students	1053 students	329 students	1053 students	968 students	1053 students	73 students
5	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas (State)	4085 trainees	0.00	4085 trainees	3300 trainees	3650 trainees	2977 trainees	5500 trainees	2087 trainees
6	Pre-matric Scholarship for ST students studying in calsses from IX & X	0.00	0.00	22 lakh students	0	0.00	0.00	24 lakh students	7.23 lakh students
7	Scheme of Institute of Excellence/Top Class Education	350 students	88 students	700 students	261 students	600 students	425 students	625 students	326 students
8.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for ST students	2777 beneficiaries	2777 beneficiaries	3044 beneficiaries	3065 beneficiaries	3335 students	3335 students	3668 students	3335 students
9.	National Overseas Scholarship	15 students	8 student	15 students	10 students	15 students	7 students	15 students	0.00

Details of Scheme wise BE RE & Exp during 2009-10 to 2012-13

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2009-10				2010-2011			
		RE	EXP	Target fixed	Target achieved	RE	EXP	Target fixed	Target achieved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Grant-in-aid to voluntary organization including special incentive	46.75	46.54	5.79 lakh students (310 project)	5.99 lakh students (307 projects)	55.50	52.60	5.20 lakh students (260 project)	5.90 lakh students (298 projects)
2.	Coaching for Scheduled Tribe	3.00	3.00	1200 candidates	1353 candidates (20 centre)	4.50	1.52	1136 candidates (20 centres)	520 candidates (13 centre)
3.	Strengthening Education of ST Girls in low Literacy district	33.50	33.50	28000 ST Girls (135 projects)	21146 ST girls (67 projects)	39.70	37.56	22400 ST Girls (110 projects)	16517 ST girls (88 projects)
4.	Vocational Training Centre	2.00	2.00	1000 Trainees	780 Trainees	2.90	0.88	800 Trainees (8 centres)	300 Trainees (3 projects)
5.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)	83.62	83.61	Targets are not fixed	Targets are not fixed	244.20	232.44	Targets are not fixed	Targets are not fixed
Grand Total		168.87	168.65			346.80	325.00		

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2011-2012					2012-13		
		RE	EXP	Target fixed	Target achieved	RE	EXP (as on date)	Target fixed	Target achieved
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Grant-in-aid to voluntary organization including special incentive	55.50	53.48	5.20 lakh students (264 project)	9.56 lakh students (279 projects)	33.25	10.38	6.98 lakh students (264 project)	2.26 lakh students (135 projects)
2.	Coaching for Scheduled Tribe	4.50	2.50	1136 candidates (28 centres)	720 candidates (12 centre)	0.50	0.14	2000 candidates (20 centres)	80 candidates (1 centre)
3.	Strengthening Education of ST Girls in low Literacy district	40.00	31.23	20000 ST Girls (67 projects)	16544 ST girls (93 projects)	14.61	1.41	25000 ST Girls (67 projects)	761 ST girls (5 projects)
4.	Vocational Training Centre	3.00	1.80	800 Trainees (8 centres)	260 Trainees (3 projects)	2.22	1.23	800 Trainees (8 centres)	260 Trainees (3 projects)
5.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)	244.00	231.30	Targets are not fixed	Targets are not fixed	178.50	162.29	Targets are not fixed	Targets are not fixed
Grand Total		347.00	320.31			229.08	175.45		

The Utilization Certificate against the Grant-in-Aid released during the year 2012-13 is not due as on date

Any further Grant-in-Aid is considered on receipt of Utilization Certificate of previous year release

Funds released under the schemes of the Ministry to States/ UTs in the financial year 2009-10, 2010-11 2011-12 and 2012-13 State-Wise details.

Funds Released to Tribal Research Institute

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/TRIs	2009-10 (Released)		2010-11 (Released)		2011-12 (Released)	2012-13 (Released)
		TRI	Fellowship	TRI	Fellowship	TRI	Upto 21-2-12) TRI
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35.14	0.436	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2.	Assam	17.00	0.436	32.69	0.00	40.84	27.56
3.	Jharkhand	41.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	88.31	0.00
4.	Gujarat	95.83	0.00	39.91	0.00	15.00	0.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	16.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.50	0.00
7.	Kerala	13.31	0.00	40.00	0.00	43.87	0.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	80.80	0.588	77.36	0.00	54.275	77.00
9.	Maharashtra	74.34	0.436	30.67	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Manipur	57.50	0.00	49.00	0.00	55.50	68.64
11.	Odisha	50.31	0.00	64.83	0.00	50.34	115.31
12.	Rajasthan	23.00	0.00	15.82	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	West Bengal	36.50	0.315	0.00	0.436	0.00	0.00
14.	Chhattisgarh	16.00	0.00	15.50	0.00	0.00	15.50
Total		605.34	2.211	405.78	0.436	366.515	332.03

Exchange of Visits by the Tribals

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Upto 21-2-12)
1.	Tripura	-	6.16	-	-
2.	Assam	-	1.69	-	-
3.	Chhattisgarh	-	2.58	-	-
Total		0	10.43	0	0

Organisation of Tribal Festivals

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Released 2009-10	Released 2010-11	Released 2011-12	Released 2012-13 (Upto 21-2-12)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	7.50	0.00	0.00
2.	Assam	0.00	0.00	7.50	0.00
3.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.50
4.	Chhattisgarh	5.95	0.00	7.09	0.00
5.	Gujarat	0.00	7.50	7.50	0.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	6.00	0.00	7.50	0.00
7.	Maharashtra	6.00	0.00	7.50	0.00
8.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	7.50	10.00
9.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	7.50	10.00
10.	Tamil Nadu	5.95	7.50	0.00	0.00
11.	Tripura	6.00	0.00	7.50	10.00
12.	Uttarakhand (NGO)		7.50	0.00	0.00
Total		29.90	30.00	59.59	37.50

*[English]***Improvement of Urban Health Services**

208. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has finalized any scheme for providing primary healthcare to the urban poor and improving the Urban Health Services;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and the time by which the scheme is likely to be finalized and operationalized?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The proposal to launch National Urban Health Mission (NUHM), as a sub-mission under an overarching National Health Mission (NHM), for providing primary

healthcare to the urban poor and for improving the urban health services is in advanced stage of consideration.

*[Translation]***Import of CNG**

209. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) being imported from various countries at present;

(b) the amount of loss being incurred by the Government on daily basis on account of import of CNG in the country;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the price of CNG to compensate the loss; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Present CNG is not being imported

in India from any country as CNG is produced locally by compressing the natural gas. However, it may be noted that natural gas in India is imported from abroad in the form of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) and the same is regasified for converting into natural gas. The same imported natural gas can also be sold to City Gas Distribution companies, which in turn can be used as CNG after compressing the same.

(c) and (d) The retail price of CNG in any city is fixed by the concerned City Gas Distribution Company. The price of CNG is a function of the weighted average of the price of the gas (domestic gas/RLNG/spot RLNG), operating expenses, various central, state and local taxes and levies.

Medical Colleges

210. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government and private medical colleges recognised by the Medical Council of India (MCI) in the country indicating the number of MBBS and PG seats therein, State/UT-wise;

(b) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to increase the number of MBBS and PG seats in various disciplines in these colleges to meet the required number of health professionals in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to set up new medical colleges in the country, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has received recommendations/proposals to establish new medical colleges affiliated to district hospitals, particularly in the underserved districts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) At present, there are 362 recognized/permitted medical colleges in the country, out of which 168 are in Government sector and 194 in private sector. The intake capacity for MBBS course of these medical colleges is 45629 annually and 22850 for postgraduate courses. The state-wise details of MBBS seats and Post Graduate (PG) seats are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

(b) and (c) to increase the number of MBBS and PG seats, the Central Government, in consultation with Medical Council of India(MCI) has relaxed the norms in terms of teacher student's ratio, enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level, requirement of land, faculty, staff bed strength and other infrastructure for setting up of medical colleges. Further, financial assistance has been granted to 72 State Government Medical Colleges under the Scheme of "Strengthening and Upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges to increase PG seats in various disciplines". It is envisaged that about 4000 PG seats would increase under the scheme. In addition, two new schemes namely.

- (i) Establishment of new Medical Colleges attached with district hospitals, and
- (ii) Strengthening of State Government Medical Colleges for increasing MBBS seats have been approved in principle by Planning Commission.

(d) and (e) For the academic year 2013-14, MCI has received 4 proposals from State Governments for establishment of new medical colleges wherein they have opted for District Hospital utilization. The last date for grant of permission for establishment of medical colleges is 15th June, 2013.

Statement-I

Status of Intake Capacity of MBBS Seats

Sl. No.	State	Government		Private		Total	
		No. of College	Seats	No. of Colleges	Seats	No. of Colleges	Seats
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14	2050	26	3550	40	5600
2.	Assam	5	626	0	0	5	626

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Bihar	7	540	4	360	11	900
4.	Chandigarh	1	50	0	0	1	50
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	300	0	0	3	300
6.	Delhi	4	750	2	200	6	950
7.	Goa	1	150	0	0	1	150
8.	Gujarat	9	1530	13	1700	22	3230
9.	Haryana	2	300	4	400	6	700
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2	200	0	0	2	200
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	250	1	100	4	350
12.	Jharkhand	3	250	0	0	3	250
13.	Karnataka	11	1350	32	4655	43	6005
14.	Kerala	6	1000	17	1850	23	2850
15.	Madhya Pradesh	6	720	6	900	12	1620
16.	Maharashtra	19	2200	24	2995	43	5195
17.	Manipur	2	200	0	0	2	200
18.	Meghalaya	1	50	0	0	1	50
19.	Odisha	3	450	4	400	7	850
20.	Pondicheny	1	150	7	900	8	1050
21.	Punjab	3	350	7	795	10	1145
22.	Rajasthan	6	800	4	550	10	1350
23.	Sikkim	0	0	1	100	1	100
24.	Tamil Nadu	19	2205	23	3350	42	5555
25.	Tripura	2	200	0	0	2	200
26.	Uttar Pradesh	10	1240	15	1800	25	3040
27.	Uttaranchal	2	200	2	200	4	400
28.	West Bengal	13	1750	2	250	15	2000
29.	AIMS	7	377	0	0	7	377
30.	JIPMER	1	127	0	0	1	127
31.	BHU, Varanasi	1	59	0	0	1	59
32.	AMU, Aligarh	1	150	0	0	1	150
Total		168	20574	194	25055	362	45629

Statement-II

State-wise details of postgraduate seats in the country

Sl. No.	State	Total
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2648
2.	Assam	362
3.	Bihar	440
4.	Chandigarh	38
5.	Chhattisgarh	79
6.	Delhi	1111
7.	Goa	74
8.	Gujarat	1585
9.	Haryana	274
10.	Himachal Pradesh	146
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	363
12.	Jharkhand	187
13.	Karnataka	3161
14.	Kerala	1146
15.	Madhya Pradesh	629
16.	Maharashtra	2996
17.	Manipur	72
18.	Meghalaya	8
19.	Orissa	434
20.	Pondicherry	368
21.	Punjab	1003
22.	Rajasthan	871
23.	Sikkim	22
24.	Tamil Nadu	2255
25.	Tripura	25

1	2	3
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1315
27.	Uttaranchal	123
28.	West Bengal	1115
Total		22850

[English]

Disinvestment of CPSES

211. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has selected some Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) for disinvestment and fixed a target for revenue generation therefrom during the year 2012-13;

(b) if so, the details thereof and their percentage share of disinvestment along with the options / explored for such disinvestment;

(c) the progress made along with present status in regard to disinvestment of CPSEs and amount realised therefrom, against the revenue target fixed, CPSE-wise;

(d) the policy of the Government in regard to utilization of the revenue generated through such disinvestment;

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for achievement of the set target and protect the interests of employees of such CPSEs; and

(f) whether Union Government has received any request for not making disinvestment of any CPSE, if so, the details thereof and response of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. For the year 2012-13, the budgetary target for disinvestment receipts has been fixed at Rs. 30,000 crore. The details of the disinvestment transactions completed/ to be completed are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the CPSE	% of dis-investment	Method of disinvestment	Amount realized (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
Transactions completed during 2012-13				
1.	National Building Construction Corporation Ltd.	10	Initial Public Offer	124.97
2.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	5.58	Offer for Sale of Shares by Promoters through Stock Exchange Mechanism	807.03
3.	NMDC Ltd.	10	Offer for Sale of Shares by Promoters through Stock Exchange Mechanism	5973.27
4.	Oil India Ltd.	10	Offer for Sale of Shares by Promoters through Stock Exchange Mechanism	3141.51
5.	NTPC Ltd.	9.5	Offer for Sale of Shares by Promoters through Stock Exchange Mechanism	11457.54
Total				21504.32

Transactions to be completed during 2012-13

1	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	12.15	Offer for Sale of Shares by Promoters through Stock Exchange Mechanism
2	MMTC Ltd.	9.33	Offer for Sale of Shares by Promoters through Stock Exchange Mechanism
3	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	12.50	Offer for Sale of Shares by Promoters through Stock Exchange Mechanism
4	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	10.82	Offer for Sale of Shares by Promoters through Stock Exchange Mechanism

(d) The above proceeds would be used for funding the capital expenditure in social sector schemes identified by Planning Commission and Department of Expenditure.

(e) Disinvestment is carried out as per disinvestment policy of the Government. The interests of the employees are not affected as only minority stake is being disinvested.

(f) Central Trade Unions have demanded stoppage of disinvestment as a matter of their policy. However, disinvestment of minority stakes is carried out as per policy of the Government.

Mineral Exploration

212. SHRI RAMEN DEKA:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

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

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

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

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to undertake fresh survey to identify and tap the potential of new mineral rich areas for various minerals including Gold, Diamond and Platinum during the Twelfth Five Year Plan and using modern/latest technique in exploration?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):

(a) As per the information available with Indian Bureau of Mines [IBM], a subordinate office of Ministry of Mines, the details of exploration activities carried out by various agencies like Geological Survey of India [GSI], Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited [MECL], Hindustan Copper Limited [HCL], Hindustan Zinc Limited [HZL] and State DGMs, etc. and the outcome thereof for various minerals during 2009-10 and 2010-11 is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The details of mineral resources estimated by GSI during the field season period 2010-12 and for MECL during 2011-12 is given in the enclosed Statement-I(A). The details of exploration programme undertaken by GSI during the field season 2012-13 is given in the enclosed Statement-II and mineral exploration projects by MECL during current year 2012-13 is given in the enclosed Statement-II (A).

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

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

(Rs. in crores)

Mineral	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Exploration				(upto January 2013)
Expenditure	17.02	23.76	23.81	20.14

Further, for promotional exploration carried out by Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited [MECL] on behalf of Ministry of Mines the year-wise outlay and utilization for the last 3 years and the current year is given below:

(Rs. in crores)

Item	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Outlay	10.00	7.00	8.00	10.00
Utilisation	10.00	7.00	8.00	5.38 (upto January 2013)

As per the information available with IBM, 394 Reconnaissance Permits [RPs] were approved by Ministry of Mines and incurred expenditure by RP holders was Rs. 300.90 crores. The State-wise Summary of RPs approved in India with expenditure incurred is given in the enclosed Statement-V.

(d) Since the liberalisation of mining sector in 1993 and adoption of National Mineral Policy 2008, private sector participation in mining and exploration has increased. All mineral concessions, including mining leases and prospecting licences, are granted in terms of the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and Rules framed thereunder and commercial exploitation of any particular mineral is dependent on the market demand for such mineral.

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

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

Statement-I

The details of exploration carried out by various agencies and the outcome thereof for various minerals during 2009-10 and 2010-11

2009-10

Mineral	Agency	State	Location	Outcome/Quantum
1	2	3	4	5
Base Metal	HZL	Rajasthan	Rampura-Agucha mine in Bhilwara	About 120.36 million tonnes of ore resources with 1.92 to 2.17% Pb and 11.80 to 14.67% Zn
	MECL	Rajasthan	Rajpura-Dariba in Rajasmand Bajta North in Ajmer	About 42.20 million tonnes of ore resources with 1.40 to 2.30% Pb and 6.30 to 8.10% Zn About 1.241 million tonnes of ore resources with 0.70% Cu, 0.35% Pb and 0.56% Zn
			Ganeshpura block in Ajmer	About 0.973 million tonnes of ore with an average of 1.33% Pb and 1.44% Zn
			Rewara block in Chittorgarh Dist.	About 2.65 million tonnes of ore resources with 3.42% Pb, 0.38% Cu and 0.66% Zn
Bauxite	DGM	Chhattisgarh	Darai area in Kabirdham Dist. Sarbhanya area of Mainpet plateau in Surguja Dist.	About 0.22 million tonnes resources. 0.2 million tonnes of bauxite with an average of 47% Al ₂ O ₃ .
Iron ore	GSI	Odisha	Sagasahi block in Sundergarh Dist. Goraburhanii block in Sundergarh Dist.	About 4.61 million tonnes indicated resources So far a total of 13.71 million tonnes of indicated resources

1	2	3	4	5
SAIL	Chhattisgarh	Rajhara, Jharandalli & Dali in Durg Dist.		About 74.02 million tonnes.
DGM	Chhattisgarh	Rowghat area		About 5.0 million tonnes of iron ore of inferred category.
	Karnataka	Ambarakoppa in Haveri & Simoga dist.		About 6.20 million tonnes of iron ore resources.
	Odisha	Kusumdihi in sundergarh dist.		About 2.18 million tonnes of iron ore reconnaissance resources.
V. M. Salgaocar & Bros Pvt. Ltd.	Goa	Velguem/Surla mine		11.04 million tonnes of reserve
		Sancordem-Malpura		10.37 million tonnes reserve
		Sigao mine		7.50 million tonnes reserve
Manganese ore	GSI	Odisha	Damurda north block in Keonjhar Dist.	0.07 million tonnes of inferred resource 20% Mn cut off.
			Lasarda-Pacheri-Bolani and Damurda area in Keonjhar Dist.	14.84 million tonnes of inferred resource at 20% Mn cut off till date.
MOIL	Madhya Pradesh	Tirodi in Balaghat Dist.		1.77 million tonnes reported reserve
		Bharweli in Balaghat Dist.		21.53 million tonnes reported reserve
	Maharashtra	Dongri Buzurg in Bhandara Dist.		11.13 million Tonnes reported reserve
		Chikla in Bhandara Dist.		4.33 million Tonnes reported reserve
Gold	GSI	Jharkhand	Sindaori East block in Ranchi	A total inferred resource of 3.10 million of ore with an average grade of 1.81 g/t Au

1	2	3	4	5
		Karnataka	Ajjanahalli block	Block -C is 0.9946 million tonnes of ore with an average grade of 2.17 g/t (1 g/t cut off) Au and 0.213524 million tonnes of ore with an average grade of 1.45 g/t (0.5 g/t cut off) Au.
		Rajasthan	Delwara west block in Banswara Dist.	About 1.62 million tonnes of ore. Thus the total 34.73 million tonnes of inferred resources with an average grade of 1.87 g/t Au.
			Gundelpara block in Banswara Dist.	A resource of 1.932 million tonnes of ore with an average grade of 3.978 g/t Au
			Bharkundi in Dungarpur Dist.	A total reconnaissance resource of million tonnes with 0.25 g/t Au
	MECL	Jharkhand	Parasi Central block (phase II) in Ranchi	A resource estimated are 7.467 million tones with 0.995 g/t Au and 3.714 million tonnes with 1.65 g/t Au
			Parasi Central block (phase I) in Ranchi	A resource estimated are 3.486 million tones with 1.05 g/t Au and 1.67 million tonnes with 1.72 g/t Au
	HGML	Karnataka	Hutti in Raichur Dist.	A total of 9.18 million tonnes resource of or with 5.68 g/t Au
			Hira-Buddini in Raichur Dist.	About 0.75 million tonnes resource of gold ore with 3.26 g/t Au
	Limestone	Rajasthan	Miniyun-ki-Dhani (E) in Jaisalmer Dist.	A resource 235.28 million tonnes of SMS gn limestone and 336.07

1	2	3	4	5
Barytes, red ochre and silica sand	DGM	Rajasthan	Raipur, Bhondagaon, etc. in Bharatpur Dist.	million tonnes of cement grade limestone About 0.23 million tonnes of silica sand and 0.27 million tonnes of red ochre were estimated
Dolomite	DGM	Madhya Pradesh	N/v Banja in Chhatarpur Dist.	A total resource of 9.39 million tonnes were estimated
Gypsum	DGM	Rajasthan	Areas in Khajuwala, Pugal & Kolayat in Bikaner Dist.	About 1.5 million tonnes of resources were estimated
Laterite	DGM	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur & Nimach	About 47.25 million tonnes of resources were estimated
Limestone		Rajasthan	N/v Dag, Girdharpura, etc. in Jhalawar Dist.	About 43.51 million tonnes of inferred resources of laterite
		Chhattisgarh	Bastar area in Bastar Dist.	About 6.30 million tonnes of cement grade limestone resources
			Deogam-Kurra area in Raipur Dist.	About 5.925 million tonnes of cement grade and 3.076 million tonnes of blendable grade and 18.587 million tonnes of low grade
Limestone	DGM	Rajasthan	N/V Sam in Jaisalmer District	Resources of 116 million tonnes of SMS grade limestone and 181 million tonnes cement grade limestone were estimated
			N/V Gandwana and Kherwad	About 68 million tones resources of cement/chemical grade limestone were assessed
			N/V Madpura - Bher in Nagaur dist.	About 37.5 million tonnes resources of limestone were assessed

1	2	3	4	5
Limestone & Dolomite	DGM	Rajasthan	N/V Karji, Jagta, Rawat-ka-Padla, etc.	About 0.10 million tonnes resources of cement grade limestone were estimated.
Pyrophyllite/Sillimanite	DGM	Maharashtra	N/V Walni - Khadgaon in Chandrapur	About 0.16 million tonnes resources of Pyrophyllite-sillimanite have been estimated
Quartz	DGM	Karnataka	N/V Katteri in Mandya Hagnahalli etc.	About 15,000 tonnes of quartz resources hav been inferred.
Talc Steatite	DGM	Karnataka	Near Reddy camp and Village Kabbala in Devnagri Distt.	Reserve inferred were 0.20 million tonnes to a workable depth of 20 m.
Limestone	GMDC	Gujrat	N/V Parandhro in Kachchh	About 41 million tonnes of limestone resources estimated.
Friable Quartzite/ Glass sand	MECL	Assam	N/V Tadkeshwar in Surat distt.	Proved reserves of limestone were computed at 69 million tonnes.
Granite Gneisses and Dolerite	DMG	Karnataka	Jiajuri Block in Nagaon dist. N/V Dasarahalli, Lambanihatti and Kanave in Chitradurga distt.	About 320.53 million tonnes resources were assessed. Reserves inferred 1.58 million cu m to a workable depth of 20 m.
Sandstone	DMG	Rajasthan	N/V Subhanpura Raitonti, Dompura, etc. in Dhonpur Distt.	About 25.64 million tonnes resources of sandstone were assessed.
Sandstone & Masonry Stone	DMG	Rajasthan	N/V Prempura Loicha, Dulhapura, etc. in Bundi Distt.	Inferred reserves of sand stone for masonry purposes were calculated at 180 million tonnes.

1	2	3	4	5
			N/V Mandliya, Mandana, Ramgarh etc. in Kota distt.	Inferred reserves of sand stone for masonry purposes were calculated at 123.5 million tonnes.
2010-11				
Mineral	Agency	State	Location	Outcome/Quantum
1	2	3	4	5
Base Metal	HCL	Rajasthan	Khetri mine in Jhunjhunu Dist.	About 56.978 million tonnes with 1.37% Cu
	HZL	Rajasthan	Zawar Group of mine in Udaipur Dist.	About 65.86 million tonnes resources of lead-zinc ore
			Rajpura-Dariba in Rajasmand	About 49.37 million tonnes of ore resources with 1.65 to 2.21% Pb and 6.47 to 7.76% Zn
Lead-zinc	GSI	Madhya Pradesh	Jangaldehri block in Chhindwara Dist.	An indicated resources of 0.98 million tonnes of zinc ore with 1.10% Zn during 2008-09
			Bishkhan khari block in Betul Dist.	An indicated resources of 1.91 million tonnes of zinc ore with 1.14% during 2006-09
Base Metal	MECL	Rajasthan	Wari (B & C) block in Chittorgarh Dist.	A total resources of 2.56 million tonnes with 1.09% Cu,
Bauxite	DGM	Chhattisgarh	Sarbanja area of Mainpat plateau in Surguja distt.	About 1,00,000 tonnes of metal grade bauxite
			Dandkeshra area of Mainpat plateau in Surgua distt.	About 3,00,000 tonnes of metal grade bauxite
	GMDC	Gujarat	Balachod, Daban. Wandh 1 & II mines in Kachchh distt.	About 10.93 million tonnes of

1	2	3	4	5
Iron ore	GSI	Chhattisgarh	Aridongri area in Kanker district	bauxite resources were estimated. A total inferred resources of 10.01 million tonnes with a grade of 62.28% Fe was estimated.
	DGM	Chhattisgarh	Raoghat area in Bastar distt.	11 million tonnes of iron ore with 35-65% Fe was inferred
	SAIL	Jharkhand	Kiriburu and Meghatuburu mines in Singhbhum (West)	Estimation of 24.62 million tonnes reserves in Kiriburu and 51.42 million tonnes in Meghatuburu of iron ore were estimated
	V. M. Salgaocar & Bro Pvt. Ltd.	Goa	Velguem / Surla mine	The total 11.62 million tonnes of iron ore reserves
			Sancordem - Malpona mines	The total 10.37 million tonnes of iron ore reserves
			Sigao mine	The total 7.5 million tonnes of iron ore reserves
	Mysore Minerals Ltd. (MML)	Karnataka	Thimmappanagudi mine in Bellary district	Total 17.1 million tonnes of iron ore resources
	Jayaswal Neco Industries Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	Devepura iron ore deposit, Rajnandgaon district	A total 6.52 million tonnes in proved and probable categories were estimated
	Chowgule and Com pany Pvt. Ltd.	Goa	Pale deposits in North Goa	Estimation of 0.40 million tonnes iron ore resources
			Onda deposit. North Goa	Estimation of 0.10 million tonnes iron ore resources were estimated
Manganese ore	GSI	Odisha	Damurda south block in Keonjhar dist.	About 0.152 million tonnes inferred resources with 18.98%Mn in 2009-10

1	2	3	4	5
MOIL	Madhya Pradesh	Bharweli in Balaghat District		24.58 million tonnes in reported reserves
		Tirodi in Balaehat distt.		1.61 million tonnes in reported reserves
	Maharashtra	Gumgaon in Nagpur distt.		4.34 million tonnes in reported reserves
		Beldongri in Nagpur distt.		0.40 million tonnes in reported reserves
		Kandri in Nagpur distt.		3.50 million tonnes in reported reserves
		Mansar in Nagpur distt.		4.66 million tonnes in reported reserve
		Chikla in Bhandara distt.		4.22 million tonnes in reported reserves
		Dongri Buzurg in Bhandara distt.		11.22 million tonnes in reported reserves
Molybdenum	GSI	Velampatti area in Dharampuri district		An inferred resource of 2.74 million tonnes of molybdenum ore with an average grade of 0.102% Mo has been estimated in 2009-10.
Gold	GSI	Ajjanahalli Block C in Tumkur distt.		An inferred resources of 0.995 million tonnes with average grade of 2.17 g/t at 1 g/t cut off was estimated in 2009-10.
	HGML	Hatti mine in Raichur distt.		A total of 9.25 million tonnes of resources of gold ore with 5.26 g/t Au were estimated.

1	2	3	4	5
China clay	DGM	Kerala	Hira Buddini in Raichur distt. Kanjiramkode area in Kollam district	About 0.78 million tonnes resources of gold ore with 3.99 g/t Au were computed. Total mineable reserves are estimated at 2.18 million tonnes ore with 2.50 g/t Au to 2.91 g/t Au. A resource of about 0.33 million tonnes of china clay is estimated
Clay	DGM	Rajasthan	Uti in Raichur distt. N/v Khaoda & Gajjupura in Karauli dist.	About 70,200 tonnes in Khaoda and 93,600 tonnes in Gajjupura of Inferred reserves
Gypsum	DGM	Rajasthan	Parts of Kajuwala Anupgarh the in Bikaner and Ganganagar distt. Parts of Sanchoe The in Jallore district	About 1 million tonnes resources of gypsum were estimated. Total of 8.34 lakh tonnes of gypsum resources were estimated
Limestone	DGM	Chhattisgarh	Bastar area in Bastar distt. Devgaon Kurra area in Raipur distt.	Total 6.70 million tonnes of cement grade limestone has been inferred (so far 13.00 million tonnes) Total 50 million tonnes of cement grade limestone estimated (so far 80 million tonnes of all grade)
Limestone	DGM	Rajasthan	N/V Ladwara, Raipura, Baldara & Nagda in Baran	Inferred reserves of marginal cement grade limestone are estimated about 3.43 million tonnes; N/v Dungarpur, 2.29 million tonnes N/v Raipura Ladwara; 1.56 million tonnes N/v Baldara and 1.118 million tonnes N/v Nagda.

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

Source: Information received from various agencies.

Statement-I (A)

The details of mineral resources estimated by GSI during the field season 2010-12 and MECL during the year 2011-12

By GSI**Non Energy Minerals**

Commodity	State	Resources Estimated
1	2	3
Iron Ore	Odisha	Additional iron ore resource of 29.24 million tonnes (at Fe cut off of 55%) with (Fe 63.72%, SiO ₂ 1.83%, Al ₂ O ₃ 3.53%) was estimated in Ghoraburhani-Sagasahi area, Sundergarh district, Odhisa. The total resource comes out to be of 75.44 million tonnes.
Manganese Ore	Odisha	In Damurda South Block. Kendujhar district, Odhisa, Inferred resource (333) of 1.20 million tonnes of manganese ore (20% cutoff) has been estimated with average grade of 29.35%Mn.
Molybdenum Ore	Tamil Nadu	In Vellakkal Central Block, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu, Inferred resource (333) of 47,986 (tonnes) of molybdenum ore with 0.0518% for (500 ppm minimum average grade), 84,966 (tonnes) with 0.0339% for (300 ppm minimum average grade) and 2,10,032 tonnes with 0.0223% for (100 ppm minimum average grade) has been estimated.
Phosphorite	Rajasthan	In Shivpura. Banswara district, Rajasthan, a Reconnaissance resource (334) of 20,750 tonnes of phosphorite with 13.44% P ₂ O ₅ has been estimated.
Copper & Lead Ore	Rajasthan	In Mahawa block. Sikar district. Rajasthan. Inferred mineral resource (333) of 2.19 million tonnes (Cu)+ 0.65 million tonnes (Pb) with 0.38% Cu & 0.24% Pb respectively have been estimated.
Copper & Gold ore	Rajasthan	In Khera block, Mundiawas-Khera, Alwar district, Rajasthan, an Inferred resource (333) of 23.46 million tonnes (Cu) + 1.32 million tonnes (Au) + 1.51 million tonnes (Ag) with 0.28% Cu, 0.66 g/t Au, 6.55 g/t Ag has been estimated.
Gold Ore	Rajasthan	In Gundelapara NW block, Banswara district, Rajasthan, inferred mineral resource (333) of 2.90 million tons with average grade of 1.63 g/t of gold ore has been estimated.
Limestone	Karnataka	In Lokapur, Bagalkot district., Karnataka, a reconnaissance resource(334) of 5.245 million tonnes of limestone has been estimated.

1	2	3
Gold Ore	Karnataka	In Ajjanahalli - D Block. Tumkur district, Karnataka, an Inferred resource (333) of 1.05 million tonnes with 0.94 g/t of Au has been estimated.
Limestone	Andhra Pradesh	In Vaddemanu Block, Gargeypuram Block, Kurnool District. Andhra Pradesh, Reconnaissance resource (334) of 3125 million tonnes of cement grade limestone has been estimated.
Gypsum	Haryana	In Saharwa-Daryapur, Hissar and Bhiwandi district, Haryana, a Reconnaissance resource (334) of 2.18 million tonnes of gypsum with 57.83% (CaSO ₄ 2H ₂ O) has been estimated.
Phosphorite	Madhya Pradesh	Along the eastern extension of Khatama Block, in Dhanpura-Khatama and in Piploda block lying in the Jhabua district of Madhya Pradesh, an inferred resource (333) of 614615.63 tons of phosphorite (Piploda) with 15% P ₂ O ₅ and 275705.13 tonnes in (Khatama block) with 7.858% P ₂ O ₅ has been estimated.
Bauxite	Madhya Pradesh	In Tantar Block, Dindori district, Madhya Pradesh 173.960 million tonnes (334) of Metallurgical Grade II of bauxite ore with average of 49.7% Al ₂ O ₃ was estimated.
Manganese Ore	Maharashtra	In Savali and Mohgaon blocks along the Parseoni extension lying in Nagpur district of Maharashtra, inferred Manganese ore resource (333) of 64152 tonnes with 7.65% Mn, 1312.2 tonnes with 25.12% Mn and reconnaissance resource (334) 0.014 million tonnes with 11.01% Mn has been estimated.
Limestone	Meghalaya	In Umphryluh Block, Jaintia Hills district, Meghalaya, an inferred resource (333) of 261.46 million tonnes of limestone with 47.00%CaO (333) has been estimated.
Energy Minerals (Coal & Lignite)		
Coal & Lignite	West Bengal, Orissa, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh Madhya Pradesh Tamil Nadu	GSI has estimated coal resources of 2641.63 million tonnes in the states of West Bengal, Orissa. Jharkhand. Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh and 124.6 million tonnes of lignite in Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan as on 01.4.2011.
By MECL		
Rock Phosphate	Rajasthan	MECL has estimated reserves of 1.26 million tonnes with 8.76% P ₂ O ₅ in Dhol-ki-Patti, Rajasthan.

Statement-II**Mineral Exploration Programme taken up try GSI during Field season 2012-13**

Mineral	State	Location	Remarks/Results
1	2	3	4
Gold	Bihar	Korwadih Jhajha area of Sono block in Jamui district	Investigation of gold mineralization
	Bihar	Gere - Kewti area of Gaya District	To identify gold and base metal mineralization
	Jharkhand	Largadih-Balidih Block, Sareikela-Kharsawan, district	Investigation for gold
	Jharkhand	Sindauri-Ghanashyampur Block, Ranchi district	Investigation for gold
	Odisha	Barkeram-Chalkadisahi and Champani-Hatia blocks of Badampahar-Gorumahisani belt. Mayurbhanj District	Investigation for gold
	Maharashtra	Gothagaon -Gohari area, Sakoli fold belt, Nagpur District	Investigation for noble and associated metals
	Madhya Pradesh	Nanhwara-Vilayat Kalan area, Katni District	Preliminary Search for Gold in Mahakoshal Group of rocks
	Uttarakhand	Chopra-Bhatwari area, Rudraprayag District	Investigation for gold and associated mineralisation
	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra District	Search for gold and tungsten mineralization
	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra District	Search for gold and tungsten mineralization
	Uttar Pradesh	East of Parsoi in Sonbhadra district	Exploration for gold mineralisation
	Rajasthan	Bharkundi area. Dungarpur district	Exploration for gold-copper mineralisation

1	2	3	4
	Rajasthan	Gundelapara West Block, Banswara district	Investigation for gold and associated base metal mineralisation
	Rajasthan	areas between Bhukia to Dagocha, Banswara, Dungarpur and Udaipur districts	Investigation for gold-copper mineralisation
	Andhra Pradesh	Area between Tanakallu and Kandukur, southern part of Kadiri Schist Belt, Anantapur district.	Preliminary search for gold and associated minerals
Gold	Karnataka	Ajjanahalli Block-E Tumkur district	Investigation for gold for Assessment of gold mineralization
	Karnataka	Ajjanahalli Block-G Tumkur district	Investigation for gold, for Assessment of gold mineralization.
	Karnataka	Kakol and adjoining area, Shimoga Schist Belt, Haveri district	Investigation for gold
Tungsten	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi district	Investigation for tungsten and associated mineralisation
	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari, Kanker and Durg districts	Search for Kimberlite clan rocks in toposheet no. 64H/10 & 11.
Diamond	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari and Kanker districts	Search for Kimberlite clan rocks in toposheet No. 64H/14 & 15
	Maharashtra	Nagpur and Bhandara Districts	Search for Kimberlite Clan rocks based on diamond indicator minerals
	Karnataka	Maski Block, Raichur, Koppal and Bellary districts	Regional survey to locate kimberlites
	Karnataka	Tawargeri Block, Koppal and Bellary districts	Regional survey to locate kimberlites

1	2	3	4
	Andhra Pradesh	Koilkonda-Devatakadra block in Mahabubnagar and Rangareddy districts	Search for kimberlite/lamproite
	Andhra Pradesh	Chelima-Veligodu block in Kurnool and Prakasam districts	Search for kimberlite/lamproite
	Jharkhand	West Singhbhum District	Investigation for locating Iron ore and manganese occurrences
	Odhisa	Kalamang west block, Bonai - Kendujhar belt Sundargarh district	Exploration for iron ore
	Odhisa	Sagasahi East Block, Sundergarh district	Exploration for iron ore
Iron and	Odhisa	Bolani NE Block, Bonai - Kendujhar belt, Kendujhar district	Exploration for manganese
manganese	Chattisgarh	Bhalapuri, Eklama - Chelikama Block, Kabirdham (Kawardha) District	Assessment for Iron Ore
Iron and	Karnataka	Chiknayakanhalli area, Tumkur district	Preliminary investigation for manganese
manganese	Rajasthan	Karauli- Bundi area in parts of Bharatpur, Karauli and Bundi districts	Search for iron ore bodies
Chromite	Andhra Pradesh	The area between Kondapalli and Gangineni area, Krishna and Khammam Districts	Exploration for chromite mineralization
	Manipur	Moreh Area Chandel District	Gravity-Magnetic Survey Over Chromite Bearing Ultramafics
Magnetite	Meghalaya	Around Rambrai In West Khasi Hills District	Investigation For Titaniferous-Vanadiferous Magnetite
	Maharashtra	Ghanpur - Mudholi Block, Gadchiroli District	Investigation for copper and associated mineralization
	Haryana	Mahendragarh district	Investigation in the unexplored parts, north of Bakrija with the emphasis on demarcation of the host rock units of copper mineralisation

1	2	3	4
	Himachal Pradesh	Khanor Khad areas of Parvati Valley, district Kullu,	Investigation for base metal occurrences
	Jammu and Kashmir	Buniyar area, Baramulla district	Detailed investigation for lead-zinc deposit
Base Metal	Rajasthan.	Karoi - Rajpura area; Pur-Banera belt, Bhilwara district	Subsurface investigation for basemetals
	Rajasthan	Salampura and Dariba block. Pur-Banera belt, Bhilwara district.,	Investigation for basemetal mineralisation
	Rajasthan	Salampura and Dariba block, Pur-Banera belt, Bhilwara district	Investigation for basemetal mineralisation
	Rajasthan	Khera block; Mundiawas-Khera area, Alwar district	Investigation for copper and associated precious metals
	Rajasthan	Khera east block, Mundiawas- Khera area, Alwar district	Investigation for copper and associated precious metals
	Rajasthan	West of Nanagwas area, Sikar district	Exploration for basemetal
	Rajasthan	Dariba North Block, Sikar district	Investigation for basemetal
	Rajasthan	Ghatiwala block, Sikar district	Investigation for basemetal
	Rajasthan	Palaswala ki Dhani Block, Sikar district	Investigation for basemetal
	Rajasthan	Ponkh, South Extension Block, Central Khetri Belt, Jhunjhunun district	Investigation for copper and associated metals
	Rajasthan	Rampuriya-Gadariyakhera Block	Investigation for base metal and associated gold mineralization
	Rajasthan	Pilwa Block, Ajmer district	Investigation for basemetals
	Rajasthan	Chart (NW) Block, Udaipur district	Investigation for basemetal

1	2	3	4
			mineralization
	Rajasthan	Bhimana & Kivari blocks, Sirohi District	Investigation for basemetals
	Andhra Pradesh	Cherlapalle block of Kanganapalle area of Ramagiri-Penakacherla Schist Belt, Ananthapur district	Exploration for copper
	Kerala	Padinjattara area, Wayanad district	Investigation for massive sulphide mineralisation
	Sikkim	Extension Areas Of Dikchu Basemetal Prospect, East District	Preliminary Study For The Base Metals And Associated Gold
	Arunachal Pradesh	In Pakro - Ningcho Areas, East Kameng District	Basemetal And Associated Minerals Investigation
	Jharkhand	Dublaterali - Sundil area, Ranchi District	Investigation for rare metals
Rare metals REE & PGE	Jharkhand	Ranjrokocha- Janoa - Jojohatu-Tonto area, East Singhbhum District	Investigation for PGE, Cr and Ni
	Odisha	Kamakhyanager-Chandar sector, Dhenkanal district	Search for PGE
	Chattishgarh	Mayumacha-Kanpara, Jamjhor and Madhuban areas of Jashpur District	Reappraisal for PGE
	Chattishgarh	Chandranagar-Lohardadar Areas, Raipur Districts	Preliminary investigation for PGE &
	Maharashtra	Sausar Mobile Belt, Nagpur District	Regional Assessment For REE & RM
	Maharashtra	Akeri and Khardewadi areas, Sindhudurg District	Preliminary Investigation for PGE, Ni and Cr
	Madhya Pradesh	Thapna- Karhiya area, Sidhi District	Investigation for Platinum Group of Elements and associated Gold mineralisation
	Rajasthan	Dhani Granite, Pali district	Investigation for REE mineralisation
	Rajasthan	Sendra-Chitar area, Pali district	Search for rare metals

1	2	3	4
	Andhra Pradesh	Chimakurthi Igneous Complex, Prakasam district	Reappraisal of PGE mineralisation
	Andhra Pradesh	Area between Vutukuru and Kalichedu in Nellore district	Preliminary investigation for REE
	Kerala	Nilambur valley, Malappuram district	Preliminary investigation for PGE mineralisation
	Tamil Nadu	T1 and T2 sectors of Tasampalayam block in Sittampundi Anorthosite Complex	Exploration for Platinum Group of Elements by drilling
Rare metals REE & PGE	Tamil Nadu	by systematic drilling in Solavanur Block, Mettupalaiyam mafic - Ultramafic Complex	Exploration for Platinum Group of Elements
	Tamil Nadu	Mettupalaiyam Mafic - Ultramafic Complex	Exploration for Platinum Group of Elements by detailed mapping in Solavanur extension block.
	Tamil Nadu	Karattadipalayam-Gopichettipalayam-Dasampalayam sector. Erode district, Mettupalaiyam Ultramafic Belt	Preliminary investigation for Platinum Group of Elements
	Tamil Nadu	Tirumankaradu area, Tirupur district	Preliminary investigation for PGE
	Arunachal Pradesh	Anjaw, Lohit And Lower Dibang Valley Districts,	Investigation For PGE And Gold Mineralization
	Nagaland	Ophiolite Belt	Preliminary Investigation For Platinum Group Of Element
Rare Metals	Meghalaya	Lailad And Uniting, Ri-Bohi-District,	Preliminary Investigation For REE
	Maharashtra	Khobna area, Sakoli Fold Belt, Nagpur District,	Investigation for Molybdenum and associated mineralization
Molybdenum	Tamil Nadu	in Vellampatti South Block, Harur-Uttangarai Molybdenum Belt, Dharmapuri district,	Detailed exploration for molybdenum

1	2	3	4
Talc-Steatite	West Bengal	Parga and Alkhusa areas, Purulia district	Delineation of rare metal mineralization in pegmatite and aplite bodies of Chhotanagpur Gneissic Complex
	West Bengal	Adharsuli Sector, Raniganj Lignite Field, Barodhaman district	Regional exploration for lignite
	Rajasthan	Kharicharman south area in the Palana basin, Bikaner district	Search for lignite
	Tamil Nadu	Uttarakosamangai sector, Ramnad Sub-Basin, Ramanathapuram District	Regional exploration for lignite
Lignite			
	West Bengal	Raniganj Coalfield, Birbhum district	Regional exploration for coal
	West Bengal	Birbhum Coalfield, Birbhum district	Regional exploration for coal
	West Bengal	West of Gazipur area, Rajmahal Master Basin, Birbhum district	Exploration for coal
Coal	Odhisa	Khariaparha block Ib-River Coalfield. Jharsuguda district	Regional exploration for coal
	Odhisa	Grindola block, Ib-River Coalfield, Jharsuguda district	Regional exploration for coal
	Odhisa	Bandahal block Ib-River Coalfield, Jharsuguda district	Regional exploration for coal
	Odhisa	Charakani block, Talcher Coalfield, Angul district	Regional exploration for coal
	Odhisa	Nuagaon North area. Talcher Coalfield, Angul district	Regional exploration for coal
	Chhattisgarh	Samarsingha block, Mand - Raigarh Coalfield, Raigarh district	Regional exploration for coal
	Chhattisgarh	Amidhonda block, Mand - Raigarh Coalfield, Raigarh district	Regional exploration for coal
	Chhattisgarh	Teram block, Raigarh district, Mand - Raigarh Coalfield	Regional exploration for coal
Coal	Chhattisgarh	Vijaynagar-Giddhi block, Tatapani - Ramkola Coalfield, Surguja district	Regional exploration for coal
	Madhya Pradesh	Bhurkumdhana sector, PENCH Valley Coalfield, Chhindwara district	Exploration for coal
	Madhya Pradesh	Sarai (West) block, Singrauli Coalfield, Singrauli district	Regional exploration for coal
	Madhya Pradesh	Pachri block, Sohagpur Coalfield, Shahdol district	Regional exploration for coal
	Madhya Pradesh	Maiki (North) block, Sohagpur Coalfield, Shahdol district	Regional exploration for coal

1	2	3	4
	Madhya Pradesh	Bihar block, Sohagpur Coalfield, Shahdol district	Regional exploration for coal
	Maharashtra	Jharkola Area, Wardha Valley Coalfield, Yeotmal district	Exploration for coal
	Odhisa &		Geophysical Logging of boreholes (Promotional and non-promotional) in coal/lignite fields
	West Bengal		Exploration for coal
Coal	Andhra Pradesh	Vutasamudram-Venkatapuram area, Southern Sub-Basin of Godavari Valley Coalfield, Khammam and West Godavari Districts	Exploration for coal
	Andhra Pradesh	Bugga-Khammamtoogu Sector, Southern Part of main basin of Godavari Valley Coalfield, Khammam District	Exploration for coal
	Andhra Pradesh	Pagaderu (West) sector, Southern part of main basin of Godavari Valley Coalfield, Khammam district	Regional exploration for coal
	Assam &	Sukchar-Singrimari area, Singrimari Coalfield, Dhubri district	Regional Exploration for Coal
	Meghalaya		
	Assam &	Shalibhuin in Dhubri District of and Nakaigiri in West Garo Hills of Meghalaya	Preliminary Appraisal to locate potential Coal Zone
Phosphorite	Madhya Pradesh	Modri, Sadkhera and surrounding area, Khandwa district	Prospecting for phosphorite mineralization
	Madhya Pradesh	Tauro-Surajpura Block, Chhatarpur and Sagar Districts	Detailed prospecting of phosphorite
	Rajasthan	Fatehgarh Formation, Jaisalmer district	Search for low grade phosphorite
	Andhra Pradesh	Area between Ankireddipalle and Owk in Kurnool basin	Reappraisal For phosphorite potential
Graphite	Madhya Pradesh	Tikri, Gauthana, Chiklar and Surrounding areas, Betul District	Investigation for Graphite
	Arunachal Pradesh	Siyom Group And Ragidoke Formation, West Siang And Upper Subansiri Districts	Preliminary Search For Graphite Horizons

1	2	3	4
Limestone	Himachal Pradesh	Sirmaur and Solan districts of	Investigation for tracing and assessment of limestone/ dolomite bands
	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer district	Search of low silica SMS grade limestone
	Rajasthan	Sabbu ka Toba-AsuTar area, Jaisalmer district	Search of low silica SMS grade limestone
	Andhra Pradesh	Area between Macherla-Pentachintala-Gurajala, Guntur district	Preliminary investigation for limestone resources
	Andhra Pradesh	Area between Pulipadu and Gurajala, Guntur district	Exploration for limestone resources
	Meghalaya	Umphyrulh Block, Litang Valley, Jaintia Hills District	Investigation For Limestone
Quartzite	Jammu & Kashmir	Banjai- Bhund area, Kathua District	Investigation for quartzite
China clay/ Kaolinite	Rajasthan	Jahazpur-Mangrop area, Bhilwara district	Regional assessment of China clay / Kaolinite
Heavy Minerals in beach sands	Gujarat	The coast between Dumas, Surat District and Tithal, Valsad District	A preliminary assessment of heavy minerals in beach sands
Wollastonite	Gujarat	Dhanpura-Ghoda area of Banaskantha district	Assessment of the Wollastonite and associated mineral occurrences
Barite	Karnataka	Gadisanapura area (Hungund-Kushtagi Schist Belt), Bagalkot district	Preliminary investigation for barite
Bentonite	Karnataka	Coastal area of Udupi district	Investigation for clay minerals with special reference to bentonite
Sillimanite	Meghalaya	Mairang-Langtor-Nongdong Area, West Khasi Hills District	Preliminary Assessment of Sillimanite

Statement-II (A)*Mineral Exploration Projects by MECL during current year 2012-13*

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Mineral	State	Reserves [million tonne]	Grade	Category as per UNFC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Tongnub	Limestone	Meghalaya	274.04	2.27% SiO ₂ , 50.79% CaO, 1.57% MgO, 0.95% Al ₂ O ₃ , 1.17% Fe ₂ O ₃ & 41.57% LOI	332
2.	Rajabsha	High MgO flux grade rock	Orissa	15.36	31.69% MgO & 33.82% SiO ₂ at 30% MgO cut-off	332
3.	Rupa	Dolomite	Arunachal Pradesh	561.26	1.37% SiO ₂ , 30.50% CaO & 20.95% MgO	333
4.	Tikhi	Lead-Zinc	Rajasthan	3.32	5.98% Pb, 0.86% Zn and 0.20% Cu.	332
5.	Gurla [north]	Lead-Zinc-Copper	Rajasthan		Report preparation under progress.	
6.	Banera	Copper	Rajasthan		Report preparation under progress.	
7.	Muradpur	Copper	Rajasthan		Field investigations under progress.	
8.	Ajjanahalli	Gold	Karnataka		Field investigations under progress.	
9.	Paharadia	Gold	Jharkhand		Detailed exploration to commence shortly.	

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

Sl. No.	Mineral	Unit	Reserves	Remaining Resources	Total Resources
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Alexandrite		Not Estimated		
2.	Andalusite	000' tonnes	-	18,450	18,450
3.	Antimony				
	Ore	tonnes	-	10,588	10,588
	Metal		-	174	174
4.	Apatite	tonnes	2,090,216	22,138,530	24,228,746
5.	Asbestos	tonnes	2,510,841	19,655,762	22,166,603

1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Ball clay	tonnes	16,777,842	66,615,662	83,393,504
7	Barytes	tonnes	31,584,128	41,149,746	72,733,874
8	Bauxite	000' tonnes	592,938	2,886,682	3,479,620
9	Bentonite	Tonnes	25,060,508	543,306,838	568,367,346
10	Borax	tonnes	-	74,204	74,204
11	Calcite	tonnes	2,664,338	18,281,110	20,945,448
12	Chalk	000' tonnes	4,332	585	4,917
13	China clay	000' tonnes	177.158	2,528,049	2,705,207
14	Chromite	000' tonnes	53.970	149,376	203,346
15	Cobalt (Ore)	Mill, tonnes	-	44.91	44.91
16	Copper				
	Ore	000' tonnes	394,372	1,164,086	1,558,458
	Metal	000' tonnes	4,768.33	7,518.34	12,286.67
17	Corundum	tonnes	598	740,194	740,792
18	Diamond	carats	1,045,318	30,876,432	31,921,750
19	Diaspore	tonnes	2,859,674	3,125,144	5,984,818
20	Diatomite	000' tonnes	-	2,885	2,885
21	Dolomite	000' tonnes	738.185	6,992,372	7,730,557
22	Dunite	000' tonnes	17,137	168,232	185,369
23	Emerald		Not Estimated		
24	Felspar	Tonnes	44503240	87,832,212	132,335,452
25	Fireclay	'000 tonnes	30104	683,415	713,519
26	Fluorite	Tonnes	4712316	13,501,588	18,213,904
27	Fullers earth	Tonnes	58200	256,593,879	256.652,079
28	Garnet	Tonnes	19324793	37,638,032	56.962,824
29	Gold				
	Orel Primary)		24124537	469,570,375	493,694,912
	Metal (Primary)	tonnes	110.54	549.3	659.84

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Ore (Placer)		-	26,121,000	26,121,000
	Metal (Placer)		-	5.86	5.86
30	Granite (Dim. stone)	000' cu.m	263692	45966608	46230300
31	Graphite	tonnes	8031864	166,817,781	174,849,645
32	Gypsum	000' tonnes	39096	1,247,402	1,286,498
33	Iron Ore (Magnetite)	000' tonnes	21755	10,622,305	10,644,060
34	Iron Ore (Haematite)	000' tonnes	8093546	9,788,551	17,882,097
35	Kyanite	tonnes	1574853	101,670,767	103,245,620
36	Laterite	000' tonnes	24714	446,119	470,833
37	Lead and zinc				
	Ore	000' tonnes	108,980	576,615	685,595
	Lead Metal	000' tonnes	2,245.01	9,304.38	11,549.39
	Zinc Metal	000' tonnes	12,453.26	24,211.64	36,664.90
	Lead +Zinc Metal	000' tonnes	0	118.45	118.45
38	Limestone	000' tonnes	14,926,392	170,008,720	184,935,112
39	Magnesite	000' tonnes	41,950	293,222	335,172
40	Manganese ore	000' tonnes	141,977	288,003	429,980
41	Marble	000' tonnes	276,495	1,654,968	1,931,463
42	Marl	Tonnes	139,976,150	11,704,870	151,681,020
43	Mica	Kg.	190,741,448	341,495,531	532,236,979
44	Molybdenum				
	Ore	tonnes	-	19,286,732	19,286,732
	Contained MOS ₂		-	12,640	12,640
45	Nickel Ore	Mill tonnes	-	189	189
46	Ochre	tonnes	54,942,176	89,319,089	144,261,265
47	Perlite	000' tonnes	428	1,978	2,406
48	PGM (Metal)	tonnes	-	15.7	15.7
49	Potash	Mill tonnes	-	21,816	21,816

1	2	3	4	5	6
50	Pyrite	000' tonnes	-	1,674.401	1,674,401
51	Pyrophyllite	tonnes	23,275.451	32,807,451	56,082,902
52	Quartz & Silica Sand	000' tonnes	429,223	3,069,808	3,499,031
53	Quartzite	000' tonnes	86,599	1,164,649	1,251,248
54	Rock Phosphate	tonnes	34,778.650	261,505,701	296,284,351
55	Rock Salt	000' tonnes	16,026	-	16,026
56	Ruby	Kg.	236	5,112	5,348
57	Sapphire	Kg.	-	450	450
58	Shale	000' tonnes	15.331	580	15,911
59	Sillimanite	tonnes	4.085,052	62,902,385	66,987,437
60	Silver				
	Ore	tonnes	187,558,668	279,426,291	466,984,959
	Metal	tonnes	8,039.47	19,588.68	27,628.25
61	Slate	000' tonnes	0	2,369	2,369
62	Sulphur (Native)	000' tonnes	-	210	210
63	Talc, Steatite & soapstone	000' tonnes	90,026	178.996	269,022
64	Tin				
	Ore	tonnes	7,131	83,719,066	83,726,197
	Metal	tonnes	1,132.43	101,142.41	102,274.84
65	Titanium minerals	tonnes	22,030.223	371,965,694	393,995,917
66	Tungsten				
	Ore	tonnes	-	87,387,464	87,387,464
	Contained WO3	-	142,094.35	142,094.35	
67	Vanadium				
	Ore	tonnes	410,955	24,307,933	24,718,888
	Contained V2O5		1.602.72	63,284.45	64,887.17
68	Vermiculite	tonnes	1,704.007	803,003	2,507,010
69	Wollastonite	tonnes	2.487.122	14,082,751	16,569.873
70	Zircon	tonnes	1,347,470	1,786,482	3.133,952

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

Statement-IV

Production and Value of Fuel, Metallic and Non-Metallic mineral, 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12 (P)
(Value in Rs.'000)

Mineral Type	Unit	2009-10		2010-11(P)		2011-12(P)	
		Qty	Val	Qty	Val	Qty	Val
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Fuel Minerals			1336584336		1547508099		1544760266
Coal	'000t	532042	513182500	532694	620210400	539852	626758451
Lignite	'000t	34071	37756000	37733	43307200	42897	48276082
Natural Gas (UT)	m c m	47496	177751225	52222	195438015	46576	174308170
Petroleum (Crude)	'000t	33690	607894611	37712	688552484	38088	695417563
Metallic Minerals			317337960		476387940		469016162
Bauxite	Tonne	14124093	4887897	12722820	5122151	12877394	5520032
Chromite	Tonne	3425580	10453620	4325699	25964208	3764120	26523121
Copper Concentrate	Tonne	124577	3809462	136856	4733515	130458	6167138
Copper Ore	Tonne	3271169	0	3601984	0	3478189	0
Gold Ore	Tonne	517520	0	741522	0	492192	0
Gold Primary	Kg	2084	3425814	2399	4345197	2192	5496037
Iron concentrate	THT	571	392025	681	414708	409	279465
Iron Fines	THT	127720	137815781	129203	222181727	104180	199634866
Iron Lumps	THT	90262	126412246	77273	173545279	62700	179737036
Iron Ore	THT	218553	264620052	207157	396141714	167289	379651367
Lead & Zinc Ore	Tonne	7101872	0	7539999	0	8041881	0
Leadconcentrate	Tonne	133921	1765874	147625	2000435	161157	2464159
Manganese Ore	Tonne	2491950	11905233	3056385	14684000	2349300	11712864
Silver	Kg	138780	3388694	148303	5438695	207142	11561651
Tin Concentrate	Kg	59016	22895	60643	27799	48971	26742
Zinc concentrate	Tonne	1279880	13058419	1427231	17930226	1412291	19893051

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Agate Total	Tonne	11	6	19	10	476	238
Apatite Total	Tonne	5992	12911	3846	8345	3053	6401
Asbestos Total	Tonne	243	12268	268	13341	280	12827
Ball Clay Total	Tonne	932993	218174	1086714	390238	1594634	635665
Barytes Total	Tonne	2152552	2601842	2338806	2698279	1722804	1651573
Calcite Total	Tonne	49309	16980	38826	14104	51499	18342
Chalk Total	Tonne	185218	71087	177197	65799	176010	66612
Clay (Others)	Tonne	1056273	71294	730752	70342	744561	51117
Corundum	Kg	6600	20	0	0	0	0
Diamond	Carats	16891	116279	11222	106776	18489	198242
Diaspore	Tonne	25569	27422	26082	32003	24124	28519
Dolomite	Tonne	5911759	1672224	5839710	1870047	5416817	1521320
Dunite	Tonne	71642	19281	23716	6879	39223	25386
Felsite	Tonne	1337	1608	1670	2420	1018	1854
Felspar	Tonne	496997	98648	546472	154676	660371	212294
Fireclay	Tonne	548748	89680	856741	136668	759746	130654
Fluorite (Graded)	Tonne	4995	20614	59954	50147	4856	11782
Fluorite Conc.(A)	Tonne	1879	28369	0	0	0	0
Fluorite Conc.(M)	Tonne	6907	70486	0	0	0	0
Garnet	Tonne	1580617	763377	2126337	1274864	1824648	1354920
Graphite	Tonne	124625	53830	115697	50380	148974	66451
Gypsum	Tonne	3370322	1004631	4918170	1475454	3189229	1315174
Iolite	Kg	758	40862	4	40	0	0
Jasper	Tonne	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kaolin (Natural)	Tonne	2718377	524683	2651448	598095	2667219	520244
Kaolin (Processed)	Tonne	79963	152045	76498	139006	67130	114551

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kaolin	Tonne	2798340	676728	2727946	737101	2734349	634795
Kyanite	Tonne	5495	5812	5954	6291	4064	4802
Laterite	Tonne	1300772	177376	1220304	147948	1665820	226797
Lime Kankar	Tonne	335067	58754	383817	84903	311218	62847
Limeshell	Tonne	62215	50917	30410	32159	33226	39832
Limestone	THT	232950	32477596	246336	36349567	256669	36529857
Marl	Tonne	5908226	381599	4399379	307556	4143975	269024
Mica (Crude)	Kg	1060858	39940	1333277	44505	1807430	61934
Mica(Waste/Scrap)	Kg	8098142	0	7310749	0	13690117	0
Ochre	Tonne	1258207	226881	1218261	240374	1352812	217588
Phosphorite	Tonne	1605489	3103095	2097490	5014699	2326876	6429734
Pyrophyllite	Tonne	240747	60425	240082	83123	239811	72720
Pyroxenite	Tonne	279332	152371	253205	126179	87310	29150
Quartz	Tonne	528066	95759	497546	112108	520146	117074
Quartzite	Tonne	112652	37377	118117	45750	181065	91790
Rock Salt	Tonne	1836	4908	1200	2971	0	0
Sand (Others)	Tonne	2159405	101399	2057119	109682	2625329	162809
Selenite	Tonne	14598	12408	6736	5726	12852	14547
Shale Total	Tonne	3033948	89288	3081622	103993	3338919	128416
Silica Sand Total	Tonne	2545988	408559	3380968	444684	4334925	689115
Sillimanite Total	Tonne	33687	258779	48784	407406	58043	521094
Slate Total	Tonne	0	0	0	0	0	0
Steatite Total	Tonne	876548	713708	902686	618286	958746	788833
Sulphur	Tonne	263124	0	236998	0	381146	0
Vermiculite Total	Tonne	11662	7653	19234	13132	9746	6690
Wollastonite Total	Tonne	132385	111930	183381	145958	184445	159931

Source: MCDR Return

Statement-V

*State-wise Summary of Reconnaissance Permits [RPs] approved in India with their expenditure
(as on 30/06/2012)*

Sl. No.	State Name	Total RP's approved	Incurred Expenditure (in Rs. Lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53	6338
2.	Aruncha Pradesh	1	-
3.	Chhattisgarh	42	6334
4.	Gujrat	4	-
5.	Jharkhand	4	154
6.	Karnataka	66	3551
7.	Kerala	1	54
8.	Madhya Pradesh	88	3801
9.	Maharashtra	10	64
10.	Manipur	1	-
11.	Odisha	26	4320
12.	Rajasthan	74	4312
13.	Uttar Pradesh	21	1155
14.	West Bengal	3	7
Total		394	30090

Statement-VI

New mineral rich areas identified within potential mineral belts by GSI

Sl. No.	Metallogenic Domains	State	New Mineral Rick Areas Identified	Commodity
1	2	3	4	5
1.	North Delhi fold belt	Rajasthan	Khera block, Mundiawas-Khera area, Alwar district	Copper
2.	North Delhi fold belt	Rajasthan	Mahawa block, Sikar district	Copper
3.	Chitradurga schist belt	Karnataka	Ajjanahalli Block-D, Block-E & G	Gold
4.	Singhbhum belt	Jharkhand	Sindauri- Ghanashyampur block, Sinduari east dlock	Gold
5.	Bhukia gold prospect	Rajasthan	Gundelpara Block Delwara west Block	Gold
6.	Mahakoshal belt	Uttar Pradesh	Chakoriya-Charka area of Sonbharda district	Gold
7.	Sittampundi mafic-	Tamil Nadu	Tasampalaiyam block Chettiyapalaiyam Block	PGE

1	2	3	4	5
	ultramafic complex			
8.	Mettupalaiyam mafic-ultramafic complex	Tamil Nadu	Solavanur	PGE
9.	Trans-Aravalli belt	Rajasthan	Dhani Granite	REE
10.	Sung valley complex	Meghalaya		REE
11.	Jaisalmer basin	Rajasthan	Munyan ki Dhani (East), Jaisalmer district	Limestone
12.	Bijawar basin	Madhya Pradesh	Piploda and Dhanpura-Khatama blocks of Jhabua district Lukri-Akrotha-Raipura-Surajpura area, Chhatarpur and Sagar Districts	Low grade Phosphorite
13.	Onai- Kendujhar belt	Odisha	Ghoraburhani-Sagasahi Block, Sundergarh district	Iron ore

Statement-VII

Details of Technology Infusion envisaged during XII Five Year Plan Period

1. Strengthening of the state of the art equipment in chemical laboratories like ICP-MS, ICP-AES to match world standard in precision and also facilitate logical conclusion of mineral exploration within scheduled time.
2. Modernization and augmentation of equipment for ground geophysical survey like multi-channel gamma ray spectrometry, multi frequency EM system etc.
3. High-end penological instrument for diamond, strategic and PGE exploration.
4. State of the art drilling machine (reverse circulation, hydraulic etc.).

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

1. Airborne surveys including airborne magnetic, electromagnetic and gamma-ray surveys have proved quite useful in identifying first order target areas worldwide and may be used as direct tool in exploration. The airborne survey is strengthened by procurement of heliborne multi-sensor airborne survey system comprising on board sensors like magnetic, gravity, time domain electromagnetic (TDEM) and gamma ray spectrometry and hyper

spectrometry.

2. Application of geochemistry to mineral exploration, adopting conventional as well as advanced geochemical techniques, in soil surveys, stream-sediment surveys, vapour surveys and bedrock surveys has proved useful in detection of dispersion haloes of hidden ore bodies. To strengthen the geochemical exploration GSI has upgraded its regional laboratories by procurement of sophisticated instruments like ICPMS, EPMA etc. for low detection analytical determinations particularly for elements like gold, PGE, rare earth etc.
3. Application of time-tested geophysical techniques in locating concealed deposits is considered as one of the most effective exploration tools. Ground geophysical survey is being strengthened by procuring new sophisticated instruments like Multi electrode resistivity-IP unit, multi frequency EM profiling unit etc.
4. GSI has procured magneto telluric (MT) instrument to strengthen its geophysical survey over Indian craton to image the sub continental lithospheric mantle (SCLM). The outcome of the survey will enhance the scientific knowledge of the deeper parts of the earth and will help to model the process of craton formation more accurately which in turn will help in targeting concealed ore bodies/kimberlite bodies (KCR)

5. GSI carries out offshore surveys and mineral resource evaluation in the EEZ and TW. To strengthen the marine survey GSI is procuring one deep Ocean Going Research Vessel from M/s Hyundai Heavy Industries, South Korea. This will help in assessing the mineral/natural resources present in EEZ of our country.
6. The details of technological upgradation with adequate instrumental back up is as follows:
- In the field of Thematic Geological Mapping (TGM), the technology infusion that has been envisaged includes: Field Laptop, or Table PC, Mapping GPS unit, GSI Portal, mobile mapping vans with portable generator.
 - In view of completion of systematic geological mapping over the country, an Integrated Thematic Mapping (ITM) has been visualized with required technology infusion that includes: Ground Penetration Radars [GPR], shallow drills, deep drills. Electron Probe Micro Analyzer etc.
 - As a redressal measure for effective analytical output with lower detection limits of geochemical samples, augmentation of the state of the art instruments such as ICPMS, AAS, XRF and DMA. in the laboratories of GSI has been incorporated.
 - In the field of geophysical mapping, the technology infusion that is being proposed includes high precision gravimeter and total field magnetometer.
7. For hyperspectral mapping, Space borne and Airborne Hyperion data with specific spectral range (necessary for geological objects) are to be procured and utilized. In this context, it is contemplated to have a continuous acquisition of hyperspectral data in collaboration with ISRO/NRSG/NNRMS.
8. To enhance the pace of drilling and quality/reliability of subsurface information, it is necessary to induct improved techniques and equipment such as reverse circulation drilling with inbuilt system for controlled deflection of borehole path and adopting a combination of coring and non-coring operations in a single borehole. Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling

which is fastest and cheap method is also to be inducted. State of the art drilling machines such as reverse circulation, hydraulic rigs, etc., are in the process of procurement.

Cases of Child Abuse

213. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases related to child abuse in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 has a provision for Juvenile Police Unit in every Police Station;

(c) if so, whether such units have been set up in every Police Station;

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

(e) the appropriate steps taken 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 provided by National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), State-wise number of complaints and suo moto cases related to child abuse dealt by them during each of the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Section 63(3) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 [JJ Act] provides for creation of 'Special Juvenile Police Unit' for every district and city to coordinate and upgrade the treatment of juveniles and children by the police.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

(e) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has advised all State Governments/UT Administrations to set up a 'Special Juvenile Police Unit' in every district and city, if already not set up, in accordance with the JJ Act and also to designate one officer in every police station to handle issues related to juveniles and children.

Statement

Complaints/Suo-moto cases dealt by NCPCR related to Child Abuse during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (till 15th February 2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1	0	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	11	15	51	31
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0
4.	Assam	1	5	3	2
5.	Bihar	21	9	6	14
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	5
7.	Chhattisgarh	2	4	4	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	26	44	68	83
11.	Goa	1	0	1	1
12.	Gujarat	2	5	4	8
13.	Haryana	6	11	5	37
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5	3	2	3
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	2	0	1
16.	Jharkhand	7	6	5	12
17.	Karnataka	7	9	4	15
18.	Kerala	2	5	3	9
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	15	8	10	15
21.	Maharashtra	9	12	15	16
22.	Manipur	1	3	3	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	2	5	1
24.	Mizoram	0	0	1	0
25.	Nagaland	1	2	2	0
26.	Odisha	14	3	15	17

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	1
28.	Punjab	5	5	11	22
29.	Rajasthan	8	9	4	20
30.	Sikkim	0	1	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	12	10	62	54
32.	Tripura	0	2	1	0.
33.	Uttar Pradesh	60	86	67	110
34.	Uttarakhand	2	3	5	4
35.	West Bengal	15	12	14	26
Total		234	277	371	509

Note: Includes corporal punishment and other child abuses in schools, sodomy, rape, unlawful detention, torture by police, drugs and substance abuse, trafficking, foeticide and infanticide, child marriage, child labour.

Strengthening of Panchayats

214. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated any fresh measures to make panchayat system more efficient and strong in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to allocate more funds under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the Twelfth Five Year Plan for the said purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) To strengthen the Panchayati Raj system and increase its efficiency the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has provided assistance to States for capacity building of Panchayats through the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY), Capacity Building grant of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) and Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan (PMEYSA) and promoted e-

enablement of Panchayats through the e-Panchayat scheme. An untied grant is provided to Panchayats through States for bridging critical gaps in local infrastructure in identified backward districts on the basis of decentralized planning under BRGF. MoPR has incentivized States through the Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS) for devolving funds, functions and functionaries to Panchayats and has incentivized Panchayats for performance. For the Twelfth Plan MoPR has initiated the Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan which enables States to take measures to strengthen their Panchayati Raj systems as per their needs.

(c) to (e) For the 12th Five Year Plan Period Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) to the tune of Rs. 6437 crore has been provided by Planning Commission as against the GBS of Rs. 876.37 crores in the Eleventh Plan.

Complaints Against Banks

215. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of increasing number of complaints against functioning of public/private sector banks;

(b) if so, the details of such complaints received and disposed of during each of the last three years and the current year, bank-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard and to improve the working of the public sector banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Madam. There is marginal increase in the complaints received under Banking Ombudsmen Scheme, 2006 in 2011-12 as compare to 2010-11. The details of complaints received and settled by the by the Offices of the Banking Ombudsmen during last three years are as under:

Number of complaints	Year (July to June)		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Received during the year	79,266	71,274	72,889
Brought forward from previous year	9,433	5,364	4,618
Handled during the year	88,699	76,638	77,507
Disposed of during the year	83,335	72,020	72,885

(b) The details of complaints received and settled by the by the Offices of the Banking Ombudsmen during

last three years bank wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

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

Banks are also required to follow the Banking Codes and Standards Board of India (BCSBI)'s Code of Banking Commitments to Customers and Code of commitment to Micro and Small Enterprises.

In order to improve customer service in banks, majority of recommendations of the Damodaran Committee have been implemented by the banks. A Working Group has also been constituted by the Reserve Bank of India to review and update the BO Scheme and also the changes in services and product delivery strategies of banks.

Incognito visits by RBI Officers are conducted to bank branches to make independent assessment of the level of customer service provided by the Banks.

Statement

Bank-wise complaints received by the Officers of the Banking Ombudsmen during the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Year (July-June)		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	State Bank of India	18939	19435	22418
2.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	1328	1005	1111
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	696	628	778
4.	State Bank of Indore	473	-	-
5.	State Bank of Mysore	350	305	316
6.	State Bank of Patiala	468	548	609
7.	State Bank of Travancore	578	386	622
8.	Allahabad Bank	797	834	964
9.	Andhra Bank	822	842	745
10.	Bank of Baroda	1782	2034	2063

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Bank of India	1452	1532	1808
12.	Bank of Maharashtra	296	369	416
13.	Canara Bank	2153	2047	1986
14.	Central Bank of India	1272	1495	1528
15.	Corporation Bank	441	459	515
16.	Dena Bank	502	593	547
17.	Indian Bank	758	719	847
18.	Indian Overseas Bank	833	754	995
19.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	638	686	663
20.	Punjab and Sind Bank	215	278	332
21.	Punjab National Bank	2800	2946	3535
22.	Syndicate Bank	933	969	899
23.	UCO Bank	811	922	1080
24.	Union Bank of India	1237	1491	1662
25.	United Bank of India	309	466	490
26.	Vijaya Bank	322	295	331
27.	IDBI Ltd.	719	686	920
28.	Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	200	0	0
29.	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	72	43	67
30.	City Union Bank Ltd.	40	41	42
31.	Dhanalaxmi Bank Ltd.	44	100	153
32.	Federal Bank Limited	194	190	252
33.	ING Vysya Bank	323	324	486
34.	Jammu & Kashmir Bank	38	47	57
35.	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	66	74	72
36.	KarurVysya Bank Ltd.	132	109	128
37.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	50	55	49
38.	Nainital Bank Ltd.	9	22	17
39.	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	2	9	3

1	2	3	4	5
40.	SBI Commercial and International Bank Ltd.	1	2	0
41.	South Indian Bank Ltd.	123	102	169
42.	Tamilnadu Mercantile Bank Ltd.	100	61	71
43.	Axis Bank Ltd.	2045	2215	2404
44.	Development Credit Bank Ltd.	84	94	94
45.	HDFC Bank Ltd.	7542	5590	4976
46.	ICICI Bank Ltd.	10328	6895	4771
47.	IndusInd Bank Ltd	295	373	440
48.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	826	728	720
49.	Yes Bank Ltd.	39	48	110
50.	AB Bank Ltd.	4	0	2
51.	ABN AMRO BANK N.V.	2143	0	0
52.	American Express Bank	83	67	68
53.	Bank of America	1	0	7
54.	BANK OF BAHRAIN AND KUWAIT B.S.C.	1	0	0
55.	Bank of Ceylon	0	0	1
56.	Bank of Nova Scotia	0	0	6
57.	Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi UFJ Ltd.	0	0	1
58.	Barclays Bank	1106	629	337
59.	BNP Paribas	1	1	0
60.	Calyon Bank	1	0	0
61.	Chinatrust Commercial Bank	0	1	0
62.	Citibank	2005	967	746
63.	DBS Ltd.	4	36	5
64.	Deutsche Bank	444	208	174
65.	HSBC	3388	1865	1106
66.	JP Morgan Chase Bank National Association	1	0	0
67.	Royal Bank of Scotland	0	1162	425
68.	Sociele Geneiale	2	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
69. Sonali Bank		1	0	3
70. Standard Chartered Bank		2263	2144	2187
71. State Bank of Mauritius Ltd.		2	1	0
72. Primary Cooperative Banks		183	255	251
73. RRBS		785	875	1188
74. Others		2371	3217	3118
Grand Total		79266	71274	72889

[Translation]

Capital Gains Tax

216. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Income Tax has initiated any special drive against those found involved in evasion of capital gains tax;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Drive against tax evasion is an ongoing process. Distinction between capital gains and other heads of income is not made in the process.

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

(c) Appropriate action under the Direct Tax laws is taken to bring to tax any undisclosed income whenever the same is detected. Penalty and prosecution proceedings are also initiated in appropriate cases.

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

Import of Fossil Fuels

217. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) the present status of import of fossil fuels particularly crude oil along with the quantum of production of crude oil in the country at present;

(b) whether the country's dependency on imported fossil fuels is likely to increase manifold by 2031-32;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the production of crude oil and make the country self-reliant in fossil fuels by that time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The crude oil imports by oil companies during the year 2012-13 (April-December 2012) (Provisional) are 134.02 Million Metric Tonne (MMT). The indigenous crude oil production for the same period is 28.595 MMT.

(b) and (c) As per the report of the Working Group on Petroleum and Natural Gas sector for the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17), the indigenous crude oil production is projected to be 41.16 MMT at the end of 12th Five Year Plan. The demand projection of Petroleum Products is 186.21 MMT at the end of 12th Five Year Plan with an import dependency of 79.2% based on demand projections.

(d) Several measures have been taken by the Government/Oil Public Sector Undertakings to accelerate the production of crude oil and enhance energy security for the country, which *inter-alia* includes the following:

(i) Carving out more and more areas for exploration for offer under various rounds of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP)/Open Area Licensing Policy (OALP).

- ii) Implementation of New Technologies such as horizontal well drilling etc.
- iii) Application of Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR)/Improved Oil Recovery (IOR) techniques for increasing recovery factor from existing fields.
- iv) Exploring alternate energy sources such as Coal Bed Methane (CBM), Shale Gas/Oil and Gas Hydrate etc.
- v) Acquiring oil and gas assets abroad by oil PSUs.
- vi) Sourcing gas through trans-national Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) pipeline.

[English]

Commission for Protection of Child Rights

218. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of States and Union Territories have not set up the Commission for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) stipulated under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has issued any direction to States in this regard recently;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or being taken by Union Government to persuade States to set up CPCR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, as of now 17 States have set up the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR). The States which have set up the State Commissions are (i) Assam (ii) Bihar (iii) Chhattisgarh (iv) Delhi (v) Goa (vi) Haryana (vii) Jharkhand (viii) Karnataka (ix) Madhya Pradesh (x) Maharashtra (xi) Odisha (xii) Punjab (xiii) Rajasthan (xiv) Sikkim (xv) Uttrakhand (xvi) Tamil Nadu and (xvii) West Bengal.

(c) to (e) Section 17 of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005 provides for setting up of State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights. The States /Union Territories have been urged from time to

time in writing and during discussions with them at the Conferences of State Ministers/ State Secretaries to set-up the SCPCR. Recently, the States/Union Territories have been reminded on 19th November, 2012 to set up SCPCR in their State/Union Territory.

Tapi Gas Pipeline Project

219. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has estimated the benefits of the proposed Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) Gas Pipeline Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of TAPI Gas Pipeline Project;

(c) the India's share of investment in the proposed Project; and

(d) the time by which the Project is likely to be fully functional?

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

Upon completion, TAPI Project envisages supply of 38 MMSCMD of gas to India. Natural gas is an efficient fuel for power generation, a cheaper feedstock for industries and a cleaner alternative fuel for vehicles. Accordingly TAPI completely integrates with India's energy management goals.

So far, the Inter Governmental Agreement, Gas Pipeline Framework Agreement and the Gas Sales and Purchase Agreement have been finalized. It has also been agreed to constitute a special purpose vehicle (TAPI Ltd.) to carry out pre project activities and to finalize an appropriate consortium leader for the Project.

(c) The initial equity contribution of India in the proposed SPV (TAPI Ltd.) would be USD 5 million. Further investments would be negotiated and decided upon the induction of Consortium Leader and after completion of the Feasibility Study.

(d) Commercial operation of TAPI Pipeline Project is expected to commence in 2017-18.

**Banking Licence to Cooperative
Credit Societies**

220. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cooperative credit societies are required to obtain banking licence from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of licences issued by RBI for setting up cooperative credit societies during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the manner in which these cooperative credit societies are likely to help the depositors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Cooperative Credit Societies are not required to obtain banking licence from the Reserve Bank of India(RBI) under the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

(d) As per the existing instructions of RBI, the Primary Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies (PACS) are not authorised to collect deposits from the public except members. They offer deposit services to their members and, in turn, use these resources to lend to the needy members of the Societies.

[Translation]

Allocation for Research and Development

221. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to allocate at least one per cent of the Gross Domestic Product every year for research and development activities in the industrial sector in the country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The allocation from the Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) is made as per requirement of various Ministries/ Departments, keeping in view the resource position of the

government. The Central Plan Outlay for the Industry and Minerals Sector (including IEPR of Public Enterprises) as per Budget for the year 2012-13 is Rs. 57,227 crores.

[English]

Powers of DCI

222. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives and powers of the Directorate of Criminal Investigation(DCI) set up under the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT);

(b) achievement of DCI along with details of shortcomings notice so far;

(c) whether the Government has taken back the powers assigned to DCI during the recent time; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Objectives of the DCI are to perform functions in respect of criminal matters having any financial implication punishable as an offence under any direct tax law including inter alia:

(i) Chapter XXII of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (Act 43 of 1961); and

(ii) Chapter VIII of the Wealth Tax Act, 1957 (Act 27 of 1957).

(b) The DCI has been collecting, collating & disseminating third party information under Annual Information Returns (AIR) and Central Information Branch (CIB). During the Financial year 2011-12 the number of pieces of information collected and amounts involved therein under AIR & CIB are as under:

F.Y.11-12	No. of information	Amount involved (in Cr.)
AIR	4661220	9430381
CIB	111738607	22352937

Besides, the DCI has conducted search and seizure operations in 8 cases executing 106 warrants. Undisclosed income admitted as a result of the search and seizure operations was Rs. 438 Crores (Approx). 5 Survey operations were also conducted wherein total undisclosed income was estimated at Rs. 41.95 crores (Approx). Shortage of manpower at various positions has been identified as one of the major limitations of DCI.

- (c) No, Madam.
 (d) Question does not arise in view of (c) above.

[*Translation*]

**Tax Incentives for Production of
 Petroleum and Natural Gas**

223. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
 DUDHGAONKAR:
 SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the tax incentives given by the Government for production of petroleum and natural gas;
 (b) whether the Government proposes to provide exemption to petroleum and natural gas producing companies in Income Tax and other taxes;
 (c) if so, the details thereof; and
 (d) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) So far as direct taxes are concerned, the Income Tax Act, 1961 provides tax incentives to undertakings engaged in the production of mineral oil and natural gas vide provisions of sub-section (9) of section 80-IB subject to the conditions specified therein. The incentive is in the form of a deduction of hundred per cent of the profits arising from the commercial production or refining of mineral oil and natural gas for a period of seven consecutive assessment years. So far as indirect taxes are concerned, tax incentives by way of customs and central excise duty exemption available to production of petroleum and natural gas includes:

- (i) Specified goods required in connection with petroleum operations undertaken under petroleum exploration licenses or mining leases or specified contracts under New Exploration Licensing Policy are fully exempted from all customs duties;
 (ii) Specified goods required in connection with coal bed methane operations undertaken under specified contracts under Coal Bed Methane Policy are fully exempted from all customs duties;
 (iii) Parts and raw materials for manufacture of goods to be supplied in connection with the purposes of off-shore oil exploration or exploitation are fully exempted from all customs duties;

- (iv) Specified goods required for setting up crude petroleum refinery attracts a concessional rate of Basic Customs Duty @ 5%;
 (v) Natural Gas other than Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) is fully exempted from Central Excise duty;
 (vi) 50% exemption from all excise duties on petroleum products manufactured by the refineries located in North East India.

(b) to (d) The proposals in respect of legislative changes in direct and indirect tax laws can be considered through the Finance Bill during the Annual Budgetary exercise. The Budgetary exercise for the year 2013-14 is under progress. Government's response in this regard shall be reflected in the form of Finance Bill, 2013.

[*English*]

Juvenile Homes

224. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the inmates of many juvenile homes in the country are addicted to drugs and are often sexually abused;
 (b) if so, whether the Union Government has ever directed the State Governments to conduct health check-up of these inmates;
 (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
 (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to run these juvenile homes efficiently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) As per information received from National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), there have been some cases of sexual abuse of children in the Homes registered under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 [JJ Act]. As regards drug addiction among inmates of juvenile Homes, the JJ Act provides for in-patient treatment of children who are addicted to any narcotic drug or psychotropic substance, in Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts being run under 'Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse and for Social Defence Services' of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment or any other corresponding scheme for the time being in force. Further,

Rule 45 of the Central Model Rules notified under the JJ Act already prescribes the detailed procedures for medical care and health check-up of inmates of juvenile Homes.

(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, under the Act and Rules there-under, for the services provided for children in these Homes. The JJ Act and Central Model Rules there-under provide for mechanisms for stringent monitoring of quality of services in the Homes, including Observation/Special Homes, through Inspection Committees set up by the State Government at State, district and city levels and Child Welfare Committees (CWCs). Further, the Rules provide for setting up of Children's Committees in every institution which are, *inter-alia*, also encouraged to report incidents of abuse and exploitation, if any. Besides, Rule 60 of the Model Rules framed under the JJ Act also prescribes comprehensive measures to respond in case any kind of abuse, including sexual abuse, neglect and maltreatment is noticed in the CCI.

To ensure that children in all the Homes receive the best of care, and are not subject to abuse and neglect, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has been strongly pursuing with 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, as prescribed under the JJ Act, where not available.

To improve the condition of the Homes and ensure well being of the children the Ministry of Women and Child Development is providing financial assistance to the State Governments/ UT Administrations under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme for setting up, upgradation and maintenance of various types of Homes, including Observation Homes and Special Homes for children in conflict with law. The Scheme also provides for training and capacity building of all child protection personnel, including functionaries in the Homes, so that they are sensitised and equipped to take care of the well-being of the children in their care.

Pending Loan Applications

225. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked public/private sector banks in the country to cut interest rates to make EMIs affordable and spur investment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of applications pending with the banks for grant of various loans; and

(d) the time by which all the pending applications for seeking loans are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) In August, 2012, the Government asked PSBs to reduce their cost of advances and Net Interest Margin by sectoral tweaking of interest rates for loans for consumer durables, especially in the case of EMIs. Pursuant to the decision, many PSBs have reduced their lending rates and announced promotional schemes to spur credit flow.

(c) and (d) Credit flow in banks is a continuous process. Every bank has Board approved policy for sanctioning of loans and also internal policy guidelines on processing of loan applications. The loan applications are processed in the light of these guidelines.

[Translation]

ATMs Facilities in Rural Areas

226. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to expand the Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) facilities in the village and rural areas where banking facilities are not sufficiently available;

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

(c) the number of new ATMs proposed to be set up by banks in villages and rural areas across the country, State-wise and bank-wise; and

(d) the time by which these ATMs are likely to be installed in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) At the end of December, 2012, there were 105,784 ATMs of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) in the country out of which over 63,000 ATMs have been installed by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs).

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has also issued guidelines on White Label ATMs to permit non-bank entities to set up, own and operate ATMs in the country.

(b) State-wise details of ATMs as on quarter ended September, 2012 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Banks, including Public Sector Banks install ATMs including in the rural areas, as per the need assessed and their business plan.

Statement

State-wise Deployment of ATMs for the quarter ended September 2012

Sl. No.	Bank Name	Grand Total
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	57
2.	Andhra Pradesh	9352
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	72
4.	Assam	1591
5.	Bihar	2474
6.	Chandigarh	549
7.	Chhattisgarh	1444
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	58
9.	Daman and Diu	58
10.	Delhi	6330
11.	Diu	6
12.	Goa	553
13.	Gujarat	5754
14.	Haryana	3243
15.	Himachal Pradesh	671
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	990
17.	Jharkhand	1413
18.	Karnataka	8823
19.	Kerala	4708
20.	Lakshwadeep	9
21.	Madhya Pradesh	3950
22.	Maharashtra	12549
23.	Manipur	76
24.	Meghalaya	161
25.	Mizoram	52

1	2	3
26.	Nagaland	83
27.	Odisha	2670
28.	Pondicherry	335
29.	Punjab	3864
30.	Rajasthan	3883
31.	Sikkim	77
32.	Tamil Nadu	10878
33.	Tripura	142
34.	Uttar Pradesh	8639
35.	Uttaranchal	1178
36.	West Bengal	5054
Total		101746

Linking of Subsidy to AADHAR

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to link cash subsidy scheme with 'Aadhaar' card and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is facing problems as a result of the said decision and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken to overcome the difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The decision on whether Aadhaar should be linked for getting benefits through Direct Cash Transfer would be taken by the individual Ministry/Department with respect to their own schemes.

[English]

Systematic Research Projects for Welfare of ST

228. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any kind of systematic research projects have been started by Anthropological Survey of India

supported by the Government for benefitting Scheduled Tribes in the Country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof state wise including Gujarat and Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) and (b) It has been informed by the Ministry of Culture that the research projects undertaken by the Anthropological Survey of India are supposed to cater the academicians, policy makers and members of general public, so that they can plan and implement better governance including those for the tribal communities. The programmes are not supposed to benefit 'scheduled Tribes' directly or for any specific state of the Republic of India.

[Translation]

Making Export the Basis of Economic Development

229. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Indian exports in the International trade market at present;

(b) whether Government has taken a decision to make exports the basis of economic development of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes Madam. As per WTO's International Trade Statistics, 2012, in merchandise trade, India is the 19th largest exporter in the world with a share of 1.7 percent and the 12th largest importer with a share of 2.5 per cent in 2011. In commercial services, India is the 8th largest exporter in the world with a share of 3.3 per cent and the 7th largest importer with a share of 3.1 per cent.

(b) and (c) Exports have always played an important role in the economic development of countries. Increase in exports generates more employment in the country. Government has regularly undertaken various policy measures to boost exports. Some of the recent such measures include enhanced eligible limit of the Export Credit Refinance facility from 30 June 2012. Further the 2 percent Interest Subvention Scheme for labour intensive sectors has been further extended upto 31 March 2014.

[English]

Diversion of Funds

230. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of diversion of funds allocated by the Central Government for development and empowerment of people belonging to SC/ST categories;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action/steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that the funds earmarked for development of people belonging to SC/ST category are not diverted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Government had taken initiative to make separate allocation for the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan as part of the Plan allocations from the financial year 2011-12 and the same are also indicated clearly in the Memorandum of Understanding signed between Planning Commission and the concerned Ministry/Department. Instructions have also been issued to the Ministries/Departments for which such allocations are made by the Planning Commission as part of the Plan Agreement in their Budget to ensure that the provisions are accurately reflected in the concerned Minor Head "Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes" (Code '789') and "Tribal Sub Plan" (Code No.'796') below the functional major/sub-major heads wherever necessary, in terms of the instruction under Para 3.8 of the General Directions to the List of Major and Minor Heads of Accounts. The provisions made under these Minor Head are not allowed to be re-appropriated, except to the same Minor heads in other schemes under "Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes" . (Code '789') and "Tribal Sub Plan" (Code No. '796') thereby preventing any possibility of any diversion.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12 Noon.

11.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Twelve of the Clock.*

12.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

(*MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair*)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up Item No. 2, Papers to be laid on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (Amendment) Regulations, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 14-3/69(98)/Coordination Cell/Estt. I in Gazette of India dated 29th November, 2012 under sub-section (3) of Section 29 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8384/15/13]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): On behalf of Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated 18th January, 2013 issued by the President under clause (1) of article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Jharkhand published in Notification No. G.S.R. 27(E) in Gazette of India dated 18th January, 2013 under article 356(3) of the Constitution.
- (ii) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated 18th January, 2013 made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above Proclamation published in Notification No. G.S.R. 28(E) in Gazette of India dated 18th January, 2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8385/15/13]

- (2) A copy each of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Governor of Jharkhand dated 8th January, 2013 and 12th January, 2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8386/15/13]

- (3) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for immediate legislation by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013 (No. 3 of 2013).

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8387/15/13]

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): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Ordinances (Hindi and English versions) under article 123(2)(a) of the Constitution:—

- (1) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013 (No. 1 of 2013) promulgated by the President on 21st January, 2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8388/15/13]

- (2) The Readjustment of Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Ordinance, 2013 (No. 2 of 2013) promulgated by the President on 30th January, 2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8389/15/13]

- (3) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013 (No. 3 of 2013) promulgated by the President on 3rd February, 2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8390/15/13]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): On behalf of Shri S.S. Palanimanickam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Consolidated Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of Public Sector Banks as on 31st March, 2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8391/15/13]

- (2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 31(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 2nd January, 2013, containing Presidential Order constituting the Fourteenth Finance Commission under article 280 of the Constitution and of the Finance Commission (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8392/15/13]

12.02 hrs.

RESIGNATION BY MEMBERS

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up Item No. 5-A.

I have to inform the House that the following Members have resigned from the membership of Lok Sabha:—

- (i) Shri Virbhadra Singh, elected Member from the Mandi Parliamentary constituency of Himachal Pradesh *vide* his letter dated 1st January, 2013 submitted his resignation. I have accepted his resignation with effect from 1st January, 2013.
- (ii) Shri Vitthalbhai Hansrajbhai Radadiya, elected Member from the Porbandar Parliamentary constituency of Gujarat *vide* his letter dated 3rd January, 2013 submitted his resignation. I have accepted his resignation with effect from 3rd January, 2013.

12.03 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table the following two Bills passed by the the Houses of Parliament during the Twelfth Session of Fifteenth Lok Sabha and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 23rd November, 2012:—

1. The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2012; and
2. The Constitution (Ninety-eighth Amendment) Bill, 2012.

I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha, of the following five Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President:—

1. The North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Amendment Bill, 2012;
2. The Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2012;

3. The Prevention of Money-Laundering (Amendment) Bill, 2012;
4. The Unlawful Activities (Amendmnt) Bill, 2012; and
5. The Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2012.

12.03½ hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

Re: Death of several persons in two bomb blasts in Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: He is speaking on Hyderabad bomb blast only.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I have also given a notice on bomb blast in Hyderabad. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: I will call every member to express his viewpoint.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: He is speaking on terrorism only. I have asked him to speak on terrorism.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the hon. Minister speak.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Before the hon. Members speak on this issue which is obviously very important, I would like to inform the House, through you, that the Union Home Minister, along with the Home Secretary and the Director-General of the National Investigation Agency, left early morning for Hyderabad to review the situation of the blast. He has just returned or is returning shortly and he will make a Statement in the Lok Sabha at 2 p.m. ...(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: I will give an opportunity to everyone.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: He is speaking on serial bomb blast. Let him speak. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I am calling the members to express his/ her viewpoint on the same subject. I will call every member.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I am calling every member. His name figures in the list of Speakers who wish to speak on serial bomb blast and on the Adjournment Motion during the zero hour. That is why I had asked him to express his views.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I will call you later on, right now I have asked him to express his views.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Basu Deb Achariaji, the leader of the opposition wants to speak first.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam Speaker, every member may be given two minutes time to express his/ her viewpoint. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Sushmaji, you express your views.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Thank you, Madam Speaker. Today, as soon as the Business of the House commenced, the hon. Speaker first paid homage to those who were killed in yesterday's bomb blasts which occurred in Hyderabad. It is a very unfortunate incident, extremely painful and shameful also. As per my information, 14 people have been killed and 119 have been injured out of which, the condition of 7 people is very critical.

Madam Speaker, such incidents give us an opportunity to fight terrorism unitedly with a firm determination instead of levelling allegations against each other. However, it is possible only when we think alike in combating terrorism. However, I regret to say that we have not been able to build consensus in the country so as to

unitedly fight against terrorism. Often we talk about adopting a soft approach towards terrorists while defending human rights and many a times, the Union Government, by merely giving this information to the State Government that such incidents might take place, completely dissociate itself from its responsibility as it happened in this case also. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs is himself saying that we had given information. It happened earlier also when the Union Government had said that we had given information to the State Government, however, I would like to say that if such incidents occur even after having such information then the fault of the Government becomes more glaring. I would like to know as to what the Central and the State Governments were doing when the Home Ministry had given the information? The terrorists have become successful in killing the innocent people despite the fact that the Government had information and recce was conducted by the terrorist. How can the Government become too complacent by merely giving this information? These are such questions which arise whenever terrorist incidents occur in the country. However, as I have said earlier, if we develop a common strategy in regard to combating terrorism and make it clear in our minds that terrorism has no colour or religion and we will have to fight terrorism unitedly then only we will be able to overcome this menace. We talk about combating global terrorism and take up this issue at international platform, however, I would like to say that prior to all these, the country has to be united. All political parties have to unite together and if they adopt a uniform approach then we can be successful in combating terrorism. We were waiting that perhaps the Minister of Home Affairs will come before the commencement of the Business of the House and will appraise the House about the facts and thereafter the House will come to know as to what action he has taken in this regard. Just now, as the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has said that he has not yet reached and will make a statement at 2'o clock. We will put forward our views on the basis of the information which he will be giving at 2'o clock. Further, I would request that at 2'o clock, this issue may be taken up for discussion. Thank you. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I will call you. Right now, I have asked him to express his views. You will be given a chance after he expressed his views.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I will call every Member to express his/ her views.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, another unfortunate incident has taken place yesterday in Dilsukhnagar of Hyderabad city. The place which has been selected for serial bomb blast is a mini Andhra Pradesh where more than 20 lakh people reside.

[Translation]

This place has been selected for bomb blast. Earlier also, three such incidents had taken place.

[English]

In the city of Hyderabad there had been three serious bomb blasts in the past. I heard the statement of the Home Minister yesterday. He stated yesterday immediately after the incident that State Governments were informed that such incidents might take place and the Home Ministry had alerted the State Governments. That means, the Central Government was aware that such incidents would take place in some parts of our country. If State Governments were alerted, if State Governments were informed, if the Government of Andhra Pradesh was informed, if the Government of Andhra Pradesh was aware that such incidents or such bomb blasts would take place in the city of Hyderabad, then I would like to know why no action was taken by the State Government to prevent the occurrence of such an incident. As a result of this bomb blast, about 15 persons died and more than 100 persons are injured and out of 120 persons who are injured, the condition of many of them is very critical. So, the number of victims is likely to increase, it will not be limited to only 15. So, it is a very serious incident.

The Home Minister will come and make a statement at 2 o'clock and then we will be able to know what are the factors behind this incident, who were responsible etc. We are told that National Counter Terrorism Centre was set up in many parts of the country. I would like to know what that centre was doing. I would also like to know whether it was an intelligence failure. Every time when such an incident takes place, we are told JhaUtis an intelligence failure. What is the reason for such intelligence failure?

[Translation]

We would like to know this. When the hon. Minister will come, he will make a statement as to what were the reasons behind this incident. I would like to know as to why no action has been taken by the Government despite the fact that the Ministry of Home Affairs had information about this?

[English]

Terrorism has no colour or religion and we will have to fight terrorism unitedly without dividing the people of our country. Then only we will be able to overcome this menace.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam Speaker, the incident of bomb blast in Hyderabad is very serious and it is a very sad incident for the country. The most shocking thing and one that saddens me is that the Government had information about this. The Government also admitted that each state had been alarmed and still the terrorists were successful in carrying out blasts and as a result of these blasts 13 people have died till now. In another news the count is 14 or 15 or 19. A total of 83 people are injured till now. A lot of people are fatally injured and more people could die. We know that this is a danger to the country. The situation is such that the terrorists from nearby areas in the neighbouring countries infiltrate our borders and it is a very serious matter.

As far as there is the question of the country the leader of the opposition party has said that the entire country is with the Government on this issue. Earlier, too when such incidents took place, the Government was also assured. The entire country was in support of the resolution passed in the Lok Sabha. The entire country is with the Government, the entire House is with the Government, then what is the problem with the Government? Our courageous army is with the Government. The Government also has intelligence agencies such as RAW and other agencies. If such attacks can take place despite the prior information then how can the country be protected? The Government should answer these questions as it is the responsibility of the Government. Resolutions have been taken not once but many times in the Lok Sabha. There have been many occasions since China war when the entire country was with the Government. Then what could be the weaknesses or faults of the Government. When blasts take place and lives are lost the entire country is affected. All the people are scared today be it a pedestrian,

people in trains, ships, on cycles, in farms etc. across the country. The Government should give such assurances to people that they need not be scared. If the entire country lives in fear, it would not be a good situation. His excellency the President gave a speech on trade, foreign policy etc. What is your foreign policy? Who would support you for it? It is true that all the countries in the world may not unite against terrorism but a few countries can unite. What measures have been taken by the Government in this regard? If measures have been taken then which countries have come forward in fight against terrorism?

It is true that the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs has visited there. But you should have immediately passed on any information that you had. The entire public is in terror and dumbstruck. Whatever report or information you have, please share it with the House. The Hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, must have talked with the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs. He is well versed with the country and understand these incidents inside out as he has experience. It is not possible that he might not have had talks with the Prime Minister and the Home Minister ...(*Interruptions*). Some talks must have happened. What action plan the Government has adopted? You would go in details about the loss but what is your actual policy? Prime Minister and the Cabinet formulate the policy. If it is possible, please hold a meeting of the Cabinet within half an hour and please state your policy. This is not just a tough task but also dangerous ...(*Interruptions*) Such a huge country of ours and a brave army is with us. The ruling party and the opposition are united, then where is the problem or hurdles that you cannot nab these terrorists? I urge the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to disclose something in the House regarding this issue.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Madam Speaker, I on behalf of the Bahujan Samaj Party condemn the terrorist attack that took place in Hyderabad and offer my condolences to the families of the deceased.

Madam Speaker, this is a serious issue and raises questions that the Minister of Home Affairs had the prior information of these attacks and then such attacks taking place despite prior information is worrisome. The Minister of Home Affairs should inform the House about the technology that he is using. If something had happened suddenly it would have been understandable but the Minister of Home Affairs said that he knew about these attacks beforehand. How did he alert the State Government later on? What was the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India doing? The attacks later on definitely

raise eyebrows regarding the technology used by the Government of India. How many days before the incident can they be alerted by providing information to prevent such attacks. Therefore, I urge the Minister of Home Affairs to give an explanation regarding the lapses in security. I would also like the terrorists responsible for these attacks to be punished and it should also be assured that innocent people are not framed because this sends a wrong signal to the masses.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, I do not want to repeat what has been said by my colleagues just now. I was glancing through the statement made by the Home Minister, yesterday. As per the information 15 people have lost their lives there. We are only getting information and the incidents keep on taking place regularly. All of us not only condemn these but also promise to cooperate in every way possible. I think that this is a spineless Government. As all my colleagues said and the joint resolution of the Government is apparent nowhere. Afzal Guru was hanged. A lot of people across the country were disappointed that despite the verdicts of so many courts, we are not able to work on time. We did, please do not misunderstand me but when we say that everyone is equal in the eyes of the law then the method adopted by you to inform his family should not have been adopted considering the fact that there are different sentiments across the country. Some are good, some are bad. Beant Singh was the Chief Minister of Punjab. Whenever there is a talk of hanging his assassin, people in some of the areas get angry as this is a large country. It is not that we are thinking bad about them. It happens everywhere. ...(*Interruptions*)

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Country is greater than a state. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I understood. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI UDAY SINGH (Purnea): Sharadji, what are you saying, we are getting confused. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: There is nothing to get confused about. I am just saying that the law should be equal for everyone. ...(*Interruptions*). They unknowingly did a right thing under the law. How are they informing his family to complete that right work. ...(*Interruptions*) There was a delay...(*Interruptions*) 9 years passed by ...(*Interruptions*) Despite this you were not able to work properly. Why wasn't his family called? Why weren't they informed? Then you also signalled an alert across the country in this regard. This alert is surprising. Alert is

signalled. A letter was written - be ready and vigilant. I have never understood till date, when have we remained alert? What will happen by remaining alert? Whether the terrorist will ever inform you about the place and time of his attack? Yesterday, he was saying that they have informed. So, what will the State Government do? What will the alert achieve? Does he know our condition? The state of our police and intelligence is pitiable. This Government enjoys no authority anywhere within or outside the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright. Please conclude.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Shrimati Sushmaji has demanded a statement, he will give a statement. Each time, there is a bomb blast, people will die and he will give a statement. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Debate should be held after the investigations.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: What kind of debate will be held? We have unwittingly made a mistake by debating it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not talk amongst yourselves. This is a very serious issue that is being debated.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam Speaker, therefore, through you, I request the Members not to repeat the things we already know. If any solid evidence, please talk about that. He had alerted the entire country, in what state of mind was that done? What was the information? What was the source of that information? This is such a huge country. Statements were issued but we have heard these statements time and again. The country is restless. Such violence should stop. Tomorrow, we should give a proper statement and bring a resolution in this regard. All the people have said that they are ready to cooperate. Please tell what kind of help is needed? ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: What are you doing?

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Sharadji, have you concluded?

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam Speaker, I am not at all indulging in politics. With these words I urge you ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: What is happening? This is serious issue.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I urge that his statement should not be mere repetition of old statement. We should be informed about the ground reality.

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright. Thank you. Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay.

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): Madam, yesterday's incident in Hyderabad was really a barbaric, cowardice, as you have mentioned, a heinous and a shameful incident, which we strongly condemn. What it appears is that the Government of India possibly was over-confident that such type of incidents will not occur anywhere in India any further more. Yesterday, the hon. President in his speech implied that there were no possibilities. This was mentioned in President's speech that we are still concerned about the terrorist threat which may occur in our country. So, what we feel is that we are going to be sandwiched between terrorist attack on one side and Maoists attack on the other side.

We face this type of Maoist activities in our State of Bengal. You will be glad to know that now it is at zero level. The Chief Minister's tremendous style of functioning has made Maoist activities in Bengal at zero level. What I would like to mention or would suggest that when Advaniji was the Home Minister, he used to make us convinced as to how Hizb-ul-Mujahideen, Jaish-e-Mohammed, Lashkar-e-Taiba and other terrorist outfits were functioning. We have heard that Indian Mujahideen has now stationed in Hyderabad and they are trying to operate it. So, if we take these incidents seriously, we should be more cautious. I fully believe that India is a country where the people are firm believers of the principles of remaining united at the time of crisis.

All the political parties are united in standing behind the Government, and we will extend our full support to whatever measures the Government wishes to take in this regard. Equally the Government will have to rise to the occasion with firm attitude and should give a feeling to the common people that the Government is functioning properly with positive outlook and with managerial efficiency.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam): Madam, I am from the State where this happened. Please allow us to speak ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You will get a chance but please don't shout. Such a sad incident has taken place and discussion is being held in that regard. Therefore, please let the House function peacefully and sit down.

SHRI ARUNA KUMAR VUNDAVALLI (Rajahmundry): Yasmanno Dwijte Loko, Lokano Dwijte Jayati. Harshamarsh Bhyoduem Mukto, Yasyas Ch me Priyh.

This is our philosophy that one who is not afraid of anyone in the world and of whom no one is afraid in the world is dear to me, Lord Krishna has said this. We do not want to scare anyone and not be scared by anyone. But the situation is such that only scare tactics are followed. Terrorism is nothing but scaring people and that is what they believe in. All of us should unite to fight this and not only India but the entire world should unite against terrorism. Sometimes I wonder why the convicts are being turned into heroes. Those people who are laying their lives for the country are being ignored as it happened yesterday in Hyderabad. Some people died in Hyderabad. I read in newspapers that a man whose son who studies in IIT, was victim of the blast while talking on phone. His son kept asking his father, what happened? Likewise, two people were about to join police force as sub inspectors after training and went there to eat 'chaat' and both of them died as well.

Madam, I believe that the people who died in bomb blasts yesterday should be honoured as martyrs and their families should be honoured. These people laid their lives fighting the terrorists. Therefore, they and their families should be honoured like the soldiers who are martyred at the frontier. The way the concerns of the families of those soldiers are taken care of, same should be done for the families of those who lose their lives in terrorist attacks. These people laid their lives for the country. They did not die in combat against the enemy but the enemy of the country killed them. Terrorists believe that they can spread panic across the country through these attacks but this will never happen. The people who lost their lives are martyrs for us. We should assure their families be it parents, children or anyone, that we are with them, the entire country is with them.

[*English*]

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Sriperumbudur): Madam Speaker, on behalf of my Party, I strongly condemn the dastardly act and the heinous crime committed by the terrorists. It has cost us more than 17 innocent lives, and more than 150 people have been injured in this act of terrorism. Madam, this particular State has been subjected to such dastardly acts. Within a matter of one year, there were two such incidents. Now, this is the third incident which has taken place. A serial bomb blast has taken place yesterday.

Yesterday, our Home Minister has gone on record saying that he has already got information and the Intelligence Report was in possession. Definitely, he should have shared this information with other States, especially with Andhra Pradesh when it is State specific. I do not know whether this Report has been shared with the Andhra Pradesh Police or the Andhra Pradesh administration. If it is so, with whom he has shared, and what action have they taken? We would like to know why the Government of India has not taken preventive action. The Home Ministry should have joined with the State Police Force so that joint action would have been taken. All these things should be made clear when the Home Minister comes before this House; and we should have a proper statement in the House.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Madam, on behalf of my party, I strongly condemn the dastardly act, which happened in Hyderabad in Dilsukh Nagar. It is a cowardly act perpetrated by the enemy of this country.

I would also mention here that just 100 metres to 150 metres away from the Sai Temple, the first bomb blast had taken place. Yesterday was Thursday; and there was a large number of devotees who had congregated near the Sai Temple. On an earlier occasion, a bomb blast had taken place near the Sai Temple. As far as I am given to understand - I am sure, the Home Minister is going to make a statement at 2 o'clock today - that the target was the devotees of the Sai Temple of Dilsukh Nagar. Just 10 minutes before this bomb blast had taken place, the DGP had visited the Sai Temple. I am not aware whether he is a devotee of Sai Baba. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): He was the Police Commissioner and not the DGP.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I am told that he was the DGP.

Perhaps the cycle borne terrorist noticing the frequent movement of the police force in and around the Sai Temple had panicked and left that cycle just 100 metres or 150 metres away from the Sai Temple. My only view, which I want to mention here, is that by the statement of the hon. Home Minister, he has given the credit to the intelligence agency. The intelligence agency was aware about that incident as to what is going to happen. That information must have passed on to the police force of Andhra Pradesh. We would be eager to know from the Home Minister to find out where is the disconnect between the intelligence and the police force.

Invariably, we have been discussing in different forums that just one incident of 9/11 in the United States has totally controlled the terrorist activities in the United States. After two or three incidents in the UK, there is no further terrorist activity in Britain. But why is it that in our country, year after year, such incidents go on happening? That is why the leaders cutting across party line stand here and say: "Whatever endeavour the Government wants to take, we will be with it." Where is the problem today and why are we unable to control terrorism? Why can we not pre-empt the terrorist activities in our country? What more needs to be done?

I believe that there is a need to have proper dissemination of information that trickles down to the intelligence agencies from various quarters; and I hope that the incident that occurred last evening was not an instant decision of the terrorist organizations. They must have prepared themselves two or three days before. Certain information must have passed through different channels which must have been tapped by our intelligence agencies. We would be educated if the Government comes out with full details of those information.

I would also be obliged if the Home Minister stands up in this House and says, how far was the headquarters of disbanded SIMI organization from that place of the incident. There are a number of other organizations in this country, which are anti-India. They want this country to be poor and weak.

One message that should go from this House should be loud and clear that we are one in fighting against terror.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Shivkumar Udasi is allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Madam Speaker, yesterday's incident that took place in Hyderabad is a very

sad one. This morning itself you mentioned about it in the House in the Obituary.

Madam, India is the very biggest democratic country in the world. There is a conspiracy to destabilize our system. That is what is happening. The terrorism acts go like that. We know that this type of incidents is taking place continuously for many years. We have been seeing that. Even though the law and order is a State subject, the Centre cannot keep away its responsibility. It has to play a vital role because many incidents are taking place and all the State Governments may not have that kind of information. The Centre alone can feed the information to the State Governments.

Yesterday, even the Home Minister said that he had passed on the message to the State Government. I do not know whether it is a routine message he has sent or he has sent any specific message to the Government of Andhra Pradesh that this incident is going to take place. Then, where is the lapse? Why the Government failed? We do not know. Therefore, instead of giving routine statements, the Home Minister must give a clear statement about what actually happened.

Madam, we know that terrorism is a very big issue in the country. At the same time, what is the responsibility that we are taking? I know saving the human lives, lives of the citizens is the prime responsibility of the Government, not only of the State Government but also of the Central Government. We are elected to protect the lives of the human beings of this country. That is what the Kings did it. That is the prime duty. After the Defence Ministry, we have to deal with the Home Ministry. What sort of allocation are we giving to the Home Ministry? In many of the debates on the Home Ministry, I had requested the Government to consider and see that it has allocated more money to modernize our police force, and also requested the Government to give more money to the State Governments. Without that, how can you improve the intelligence agencies? It is because intelligence is very important. Without that, this kind of incidents takes place. If intelligence fails, then they cannot do anything. Therefore, in order to increase the efficiency of the intelligence agencies, we have to recruit good persons with caliber. For that, the Government has to come forward with a good scheme. That is why, because of the failure of intelligence agencies, this kind of incidents is taking place.

Yesterday, 15 persons died in Hyderabad. That is what the Home Minister said. Madam, 64 persons are in serious conditions. If this continues like that, then we are

shirking our responsibility. Therefore, we want to see that terrorism must be controlled and removed from this country. Also, the Centre must come forward to give more and sufficient funds to all the State Governments and also pass on the intelligence inputs to the State Governments in advance and see that this kind of incidents does not take place.

Therefore, on behalf of my Party, I strongly condemn the incident that took place in Hyderabad. We also sympathize with the people who lost their lives and suffered injuries.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Raigarh): Madam Speaker, 15 people were killed and more than 100 injured by the terrorists in Hyderabad, yesterday. I strongly condemn this incident. Immediately after the occurrence of this incident, the Minister of Home Affairs made a statement saying that we had alerted the State Government of Andhra Pradesh two days ago that such incident might take place. Now the question is that when the Union Government was aware two days ago that such incidents might take place then what steps has it taken to prevent the occurrence of such incident.

This is not the first incident. Whenever such incidents occur, the country is sounded an alert. The country was put on high alert at the time of execution of Afzal Guru also. After execution of Afzal Guru the terrorist organisations threatened to take revenge. The Union Government and the State Governments were fully aware of this and despite that terrorists have become successful in carrying out yesterday's attack. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House and the Government towards one thing. We are facing the problem of terrorism for the past several years and these organisations have their base outside the country. The people of our country and the Government are fully aware of this fact. Several times statements have been made in the House by the Minister of Home Affairs that Pakistan is responsible for all these terrorist attacks. We all know this very well. The people of the entire country know that cross border terrorism is being promoted. The State Government and the Union Government are fully aware of the terrorist organisations within and outside the country involved in such incidents. If we really want to fight against terrorism then we should not link it with our sentiments. The security of the country is more important. The security of the country and the people is above all our sentiments. If we really want to fight terrorism then we should not link it with our sentiments.

We must dispassionately fight against terrorism. The people of entire country know that it is not merely terrorism rather it is a proxy war against our country. Attacks are being carried out one after the other. Hence there is a need to find out its root cause. There is a need to completely uproot those organisations which are involved in such activities.

Hon. Madam Speaker, my submission is that when the Minister of Home Affairs makes a statement at 2 O' clock then instead of informing the House about the facts he should also inform as to what action has been taken/ is proposed to be taken by the Government to deal with terrorism.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam): Madam Speaker, we strongly condemn the incident of bomb blast that took place yesterday in Hyderabad. We need to pay attention towards two things which had been stated by the Government. Firstly, the Home Minister has said that the State Government was informed two days ago that such incident might take place. Secondly it has been reported in the media that a recce was conducted in Hyderabad after Delhi police arrested a terrorist in the month of August. The terrorist who had been arrested six months ago informed that recce was conducted in all the three places i.e. Dilsukh Nagar, Begumpet and Abids of Hyderabad. However despite this, the Government failed to control the situation. Even the information which was received two days ago, was not taken seriously by the Government. Today, everyone is unhappy with the incident that took place in Dilsukh Nagar. Incidents of bomb blasts are taking place continuously in the country since 2004 and so far bomb blasts occurred in 30 places like Jaipur, Guwahati, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Delhi and Mumbai including Assam and Varanasi. 952 people were killed and 2500 people were injured in these incidents. Since 2004 such incidents occurred several times in Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.

The bomb blast occurred near Police Control Room. Earlier also, the terrorists carried out an attack at the same place. We can say that it is the failure of the Government. The Government has a system, Intelligence Agencies, however, such incident has occurred due to the failure of these intelligence agencies, State Government and the Union Government. Whenever such an incident takes place in the country we all pay homage to those who were killed. Thereafter, the Government makes a statement in this regard but it takes no action to find out as to whether any investigation has been conducted, due to which the

incidence of terrorism have been increasing in the country. Just now, we have said that we will support the Government on this issue and will help in combating terrorism. However, the Government is not taking it seriously. Whenever such incident takes place, the Government becomes active for few days and then it forgets such incident till the occurrence of similar incident in future. It is due to this attitude of the Government that such incidents are taking place in the country.

Madam, we are here to support the Government on this issue but today it is necessary for the Government to take such issues seriously. Besides, I request the Government to provide compensation to the families of those who were killed or injured in such incidents.

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Madam, three things are very important - hanging of Afzal Guru; place is Hyderabad; and the Minister is saying that we had given the warning only two days before. When Afzal Guru was hanged, everybody apprehended that terrorists will hit back. It was a common belief. Even the common people were saying this. It does not need anybody's intelligence report. It is needless to say that this apprehension was not taken seriously by the Government.

I tell you that this may not be the last blast. There may be more blasts because terrorists have been openly saying *hum revenge lenge, badla lenge*. So, it may not be the last blast; there may be more blasts. Therefore, preparedness of the intelligence wing and preparedness of the law enforcing agencies are very important.

There has been a colossal failure. We are not in the habit of hurling abuses on the Government. The Opposition should not be blamed that always we find something wrong with the Government. No. The point is, after the hanging of Afzal Guru, the whole country should have been on the alert; may not be publicly, but confidentially. And specially Hyderabad because in Hyderabad so many factors are there; I do not like to elaborate them; they are all self-explanatory. Temples are being targeted. In Gujarat a temple was targeted. They always target a place where there is a mass mobilization on any occasion - markets and temples. We have seen this in Gujarat.

The point is that India is not a cowardly nation. Let nobody believe that if a terrorist acts, we will bow down. No. India is a great nation. We are all together. We are not to be cowed down under the spate of terrorism - wherever it may originate from. The Government knows this. It is not

a question of everybody being united in the Parliament. No fool or stupid or mad in the country will say that he is in favour of terrorism. Only a terrorist can say that he is in favour of terrorism. Indian nation is united; the Government knows it. Therefore, it is not for us to repeat everyday that we are united.

We are not a cowardly nation. We know how to deal with terrorism. But, the point is why there is the repeated failure of the Government. What would the Minister say? Everything has come out on television yesterday. I have seen on TV that the police official was not corroborating that they had a warning from the Central Government. I had seen with my own eyes that the DGP did not corroborate it.

Therefore, I cannot say that terrorism has acted without sufficient warning. There was warning, but the warning was not taken note of. Therefore, I am saying let the country be prepared to face the situation; let there be proper intelligence; and let the Minister be little more serious. We are discussing this issue, but where is the Minister of Home Affairs? He should have shown this respect, at least, to the House. He will make a statement typed out by the Home Secretary. Therefore, there is a lack of seriousness.

Lastly, I agree with my friend, Shri Sharad Yadav, that while hanging Afzal Guru, his family should have been informed and his wife should have been allowed to see him. It is a gross violation of human dignity, definitely.

[Translation]

SHRI S. D. SHARIQ (Baramulla): Madam Speaker, all the members have criticised the incident that took place yesterday in which several valuable lives were lost. I also strongly condemn this incident. We condemn such incidents taking place in parts of our country from the core of our heart. However merely criticising will not do. There is a need to formulate an effective policy to combat terrorism. It seems that the existing policy has several shortcomings. I feel that the Government should pay attention to improve the effectiveness of our intelligence agencies. Once, during the tenure of the NDA Government, Atalji called a meeting of all the members of the Intelligence Department to discuss matters related to Kashmir. Advaniji was present in the meeting as Deputy Prime Minister. They showed on the maps that such elements come from one street and go from other alley. Political stalwarts like Shri Mulayam, Shri Lalu etc. were present there. They put forth their points of view and when my turn came, I said I was a small fry but

whatever they are saying is wrong. They don't know. They are hoodwinking the Government. I have visited all the places the streets whereof, as they say, are fraught with danger. So that's not true. I remember that while coming out of the meeting venue Atalji put his hand on my shoulder and said Mr. Shariq, I think you are right. It is not an issue of levelling allegations but it is an issue concerning everybody, and the country. I would request the hon. Prime Minister to convene a meeting of all party leaders to hold a discussion on this issue. Opinion of every member should be sought on this issue and if necessary, the Government should try to find out the shortcomings by holding a meeting with the members of Intelligence agencies and technical experts. We have to dig out the shortcomings. Why are we caught unawares until the terrorists come, engaged in bomb blast and kills scores of our people.

The terrorist incidents are taking place despite the fact that technology has advanced and so much cameras have been installed at public places. The entire country is in panic due to these attacks. Why such thing is happening? We have to find out its root cause as to why such incident are taking place and find a solution thereto. However, this incident deserves strongest condemnation. The humanity cannot be at peace with itself unless and until this menace is eliminated.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Madam Speaker, our people have been killed in terror attack in Hyderabad. It is an act against humanity and the country. The incident is being condemned in the country and the entire world. All of us condemn it. I am seeing the sentiments expressed in the House. The country is united in combating terrorism. I am seeing that we are not able to stop such incidents. Terrorist incidents often take place at important places in the entire country. They can shake the country, can frighten the people. The terrorist become successful in executing their plan, wherever they are active.

13.00 hrs.

We have not achieved any success in countering them, and nabbing them. Why intelligence warning are given in routine manner and in lighter way. It is a routine warning to be alert. What kind of information is it? This is intelligence failure and we have proven failure in preventing such incidents. Therefore, if we have such high moral support and the country is united in this regard, then also we are not able to counter it, it is our shortcoming. This shortcoming must be removed. This is my first point.

Secondly, what is the reason behind this terror incident? The persons responsible for it must be nabbed? Thirdly, the proper arrangement for treatment of persons injured in this attack be made and full assistance/compensation should be provided to persons killed in this attack. This measure should be taken. We are united and we cannot tolerate terrorism at any cost. The terrorists are engaged in destabilising this country, but it is pleasing that we are united. Our people do not get upset by such incidents, but are ready to counter them.

[English]

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO (Purulia): Thank you, Madam Speaker. Many hon. Members have spoken about yesterday's incident. I condemn last evening's incident.

My humble submission to you is this. Last evening, after the incident, I came to know about the remarks and comments of our Home Minister from the Television that the State Government was informed two days back about a possible terrorist attack taking place in Hyderabad.

Madam, terrorism is a burning issue of our country. This terrorist attack, that has happened yesterday, shows the lapses of the State Government and the lapses of the Central Government. The Central Government had informed the State Government about it two days back, but the lapses were there and hence this incident took place.

It is a very condemnable incident. Many hon. Members have expressed their views. We have strongly condemned the incident in this House, but the Government should look into the issues of the people who have died and those who have been injured. Nearly 15 people have died. Their family must be given compensation. Further, nearly 60 people have been seriously injured. Their treatment should be done by the Government.

Secondly, more than 30 such incidents took place previously. How can we check such incidents in the future? The Central Government and the Home Minister should mention about this in his Statement. I feel that a thorough message should be given to the country from this House that we are united and our nation is united irrespective of religion, etc. This is my humble submission to you.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you.

SHRI AJAY KUMAR (Jamshedpur): Thank you, Speaker, Madam. Firstly, I would like to extend my condolences to the bereaved families.

One of my colleagues has just now spoken on the intelligence failure. One thing interesting is that in the past so many years not a single case has been detected. So, we do not know about the terrorist attacks, but once we know about it, we are not able to catch the people who are involved in the terrorist attack. So, my request to my colleagues is this. What can we do as Parliamentarians? One of the recommendations is the continuous failure of the intelligence. So, the time has come when we should make the intelligence agencies accountable to the Parliament. There is no accountability of the intelligence agencies at all. So, it is high time that all the intelligence agencies should come under the Parliament's overseeing.

The second important thing is that whenever there is a terrorist incident, there is no standard procedure for compensation. My learned colleague has said why the Parliamentarians cannot evolve a policy to ensure that every time it is not left to the discretion of State Government or different agencies to decide on compensation. We should have a standard policy for injured for treatment for job or whatever it is. But this Parliament should decide about the victims. The moment this incidence happens, everybody forgets about the victim in two years' time. It has been happening for all the thousand people who have died in the past five to six years.

So, I would request this Parliament that one has to come with the policy for all victims of terrorist crime whether it is naxal affected or not.

Second, it is very important to bring intelligence agencies under the Parliament overseeing. Otherwise, we will continue to have people dying. There is no accountability of intelligence agencies. You say that information has been given by general alert. It is of no value.

There is last thing which is interesting. The police did a raid to one of the hotels and if they knew that person was involved, why could not they publish the photographs in all Television channels that these are people involved in terrorist activities? So, these are things which continue to shock us.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Shivkumar Udasi is permitted to associate on the issue raised by Shri Ajay Kumar.

13.06 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

44th Report

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Report of Business Advisory Committee Shri Ananth Kumar.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): I beg to lay on the Table 44th report of the Business Advisory Committee.

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Madam, I feel extremely honoured and I pay my respect to you for allowing me to raise this issue. I am referring to the two day general strike throughout the country by the workers of this country. All the trade unions are together. From INTUC to BMS, from AITUC to CITU all trade unions are together. There is no political division. All are together. We had been fighting for the minimum demands of the workers for the last three years. First demand of the workers today is to curb inflation. Our demand is to curb inflation because 94 per cent of the workers are unorganized. They do not get the benefit of Dearness Allowance. Our demand is Payment for work should be given. Minimum wages should be fixed at Rs. 10,000. Our demand is maternity benefit for the women; our demand is pension for all; our demand is that there should be welfare schemes for unorganized labour of the country; our demand is trade unions should be allowed to be registered. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): The total demands are reasonable but what is the necessity to have 48 hours strike? ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, we had been continuing the agitation for the last three years. On 28 September, last year, there was a general strike. The issue was raised in the Indian Labour Conference. The issue was raised in the Standing Committee of Labour. The issue was raised in Parliament. With your kind approval, there was a full discussion under Rule 193. What happened is that nobody talked with us. No Government talked with us. The Government has the time to talk to the tax evaders. The Government has time to talk to the delinquent corporates but trade union is untouchable. That is what forced us to go for 48 hours strike. Workers are the worst hit. They lost their jobs but the Government did not talk to us. What happened is that only a few days before

the strike, the Prime Minister made a very innocent appeal through the Press. He talks to the trade union from the Press. Does he talk to the corporates from the Press? We are the Members of Parliament. He could have talked to us. He could have talked to the Leader of the Opposition. He never talked to us. Just an open appeal would have withdrawn the strike. After that, the Labour Minister called us for a discussion. He had nothing to offer.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: So far as our demands are concerned, he had nothing to offer. We asked him what is that you are going to offer. Then the Prime Minister constitutes a four-man Committee. I am showing the apathy of the Government. The four-man Committee included the Finance Minister. He was not present in the discussion. Was it an act of arrogance or was it an act of ignoring the trade unions? Therefore, workers had gone on strike for two days. There has been a case of violence. We disapprove it absolutely. But it was peaceful throughout the country. Trade unions' right to go on strike is a constitutional right. Nobody can take away their right. After long months of waiting, we had gone for two day strike. The Government did not respond. Now the point is whether the country is going to be totally blind towards the 40 crore people of the country who produce the wealth. You do not produce the wealth; I do not produce the wealth.

[*Translation*]

These people prepare food, we eat. They construct buildings, but live in slums, They work, but do not get wages for their work. Whether this is India? Is this the meaning of independence. This is the condition of our common man, is it humanism? The people who toil hard, do not get anything in return, but those who are engaged in looting run the country.

[*English*]

Two days strike has ended, but the Government must respond.

[*Translation*]

The Government must speak on this issue, it should indulge in dialogue with them. They cannot refuse to talk with trade unions. The Government must be aware that if talks with trade unions are not held, they will again go to strike. The strike will take place in Delhi, it will spread to the entire nation.

[*English*]

We do not want strike.

[*Translation*]

Madam, we do not want strike, but the Government is compelling us to opt for strike.

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri M.B. Rajesh.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please send your slip. If you want to associate, you please send your slip.

...(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Hansraj G. Ahir, Shri P. K. Biju, Shri M. B. Rajesh, Shri Shiv Kumar Udasi, Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey, Shri Manohar Tirkey, Shri Rakesh Singh, Shri Rajendra Agrawal, Shri P. Lingam, Shri Narahari Mahato, Shri Nripendra Nath Roy, Shri P. Karunakaran, Sk. Saidul Haque and Shri Prashant Kumar Majumdar associate themselves with Shri Gurudas Dasguptaji.

...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri M.B. Rajesh is speaking. Let him speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): You allow him and allow me after that. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I am allowing.

...(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You may speak.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please send your slip.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I may be allowed to associate. I have given a notice for Adjournment Motion. Let me associate with this. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: If you are not allowing your own Member, then you speak. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You shall speak or let him speak, allow someone to speak.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Do you not want your Member to speak?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: He will speak.

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him speak then.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: After him, you allow me also. I have also given a notice for Adjournment Motion. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: First let him speak.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: If he is allowed, I will also have to be allowed.

SHRI M.B. RAJESH (Palakkad): Madam Speaker, with great pain and agony, I would like to draw the attention of this august House to a shocking experience I had yesterday. Yesterday, as a President of the Democratic Youth Federation of India, along with student activists and activists of Democratic Women's Association, I was leading a protest procession on a very serious issue related to sexual violence against women. We were demanding action *... who is involved in a serious case of sexual harassment against women. ...(Interruptions)

* Expunged as ordered by the chair.

SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS (Wayanad): That report is not correct. There has been only an allegation. That report should be withdrawn. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Let me make it clear. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: What are you doing? Please sit down. Why are you holding the discussion?

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Have you finished?

SHRI M.B. RAJESH: No, Madam, I have just started and I was interrupted. This is a very serious issue.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Madam, let me speak. This is a very serious thing. It is very unfortunate.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: He has given a privilege notice. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): He was beaten by the police. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I have given him chance. He has raised it.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI M.B. RAJESH: I was attacked by the police in front of the Parliament. ...(Interruptions)

13.16 hrs.

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

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you shouting like this?

...(Interruptions)

** Not recorded

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, I know my duty. You do not have to tell me.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Rajesh, I have received your notice of Question of Privilege dated 22nd February, 2013 against the Delhi Police personnel for brutal attack and injuries inflicted on you on 21st February, 2013, when you along with other Members from Kerala were holding a demonstration outside the Parliament House. I am calling for a factual note in the matter. I will take a decision after receipt of the same.

13.16 ½ hrs

At this stage, Shri Karunakaran and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

MADAM SPEAKER: Sk. Saidul Haque and Shri Mahendra Kumar Roy associate themselves with Shri M.B. Rajesh on this issue.

Now, Shri Hansraj G. Ahir.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Sharad Yadavji associate himself with the matter raised by Shri Gurudas Dasguptaji.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Raghuvansh Ji, let him speak.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Madam Speaker, I have given notice for the Adjournment Motion. ...(Interruptions), I should be given an opportunity to speak ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have rejected the notice.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let us listen to the views expressed by Shri Ahirji.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Madam Speaker, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on a very serious matter. Three days ago, three girls aged 6 years, 8 years and 11 years did not return from school in Maharashtra. When mother and other relatives went to police station to lodge the missing complaint, their

complaint was not registered. Next day those three girls were found murdered. Their bodies were dumped in a dry well. The rape was confirmed in the postmortem report. These girls were of very young age. These three girls have been murdered. I am raising this matter in the House because when their mother, who is a widow, went to police station to file missing complaint, her complaint was not registered. Had the report been registered, probably these girls would not have been raped and their lives could have been saved. Due to this reason, there is complete shut down in Bhandara district for the last three days. The people are on strike. Similar incident took place in Yavatmal district in Maharashtra. The parents of two and a half year old girl went to work. Somebody abducted the girl from her home and raped her. The girl died. This incident took place in a village of Yavatmal. When people came to know about the incident, they nabbed the guilty. But the guilty are still absconding in Bhandara district. Police has not caught the criminals. The senior officers of Maharashtra police, Special IG visited Bhandara district and have accepted that the culprits have not been caught due to police fault. The delay has been caused.

Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to tell you that they have got some financial assistance. Investigation Team should be sent from here. These kind of cases should be disposed off through fast track courts. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, this is a very serious matter being raised.

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: The Government should direct the State Government to file this case in Fast Track Court, punish the culprits and give them death sentence. No minister of the State Government has visited the grieved family after the rape and murder of two and a half year old girl in Yavatmal. The family has not got any financial assistance. The Union Government took a serious note of gang rape incident in Delhi and intervened in it. This case is more serious than the Delhi incident. The Union Government should direct that the same amount of compensation/assistance should be given to the said family as was given to the family of Delhi gang rape victim. I demand that the Government should send an investigation team in this regard.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Haribhau Jawale, Shri Rajendra Agrawal, Shri Ganesh Singh associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Hansraj G. Ahir.

This is very sad and shameful act. The similar incident took place in Delhi on 16 December. It has happened in the past also. These kinds of incident have always been taking place, particularly with minor girls, women of weaker sections and even now, they continue to happen unabated. The Government should take stringent steps to Check recurrence of such incidents. This is a matter of great concern and all this must come to an end.

[English]

*The House stands adjourned to meet again
at 2.20 p.m.*

13.21 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till
Twenty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.20 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at
Twenty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair)

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Two bomb blasts in Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Home Minister will now make a Statement.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, on 21.02.2013 twin blasts took place in a busy locality of Dilsukhnagar area of Hyderabad City at a local bus stop and a Canteen, which were about 150 meters from each other, at 6.58 p.m. and 7.01 p.m. respectively. Preliminary investigations reveal that the IEDs (improvised explosive devices) were placed on Bicycles causing explosions at both the places. A total of 16 persons died and 117 were injured out of which four are critically injured. The State Government immediately deployed emergency medical response team along with 25 ambulances to take the injured to hospital. The State Police and a team of NIA from the National Investigation Agency Branch office at Hyderabad immediately reached the place of occurrence and cordoned off the area and collected the evidence. The State forensic teams were also pressed into service to

collect the evidence from the crime scene. A team of NIA led by IG and Post Blast Investigative team (PBIT) of NSG were sent to Hyderabad from Delhi at 9.30 p.m. yesterday by a special plane and reached Hyderabad at 11.30 p.m. yesterday only. Two cases have been registered vide CR No. 146/2013 of Saroor Nagar, Police Station, Cyberabad and CR No. 56/2013 of Malkpet Police Station, Hyderabad City. The NIA will investigate the case in conjunction with Andhra Pradesh Police.

Today, early morning I along with Home Secretary and DG, NTA went to Hyderabad and reviewed the situation with Governor, Chief Minister, Chief Secretary, DGP, Commissioner of Police and other senior officers. I visited the scene of occurrence and thereafter I visited the injured in Hospital.

The hon. Prime Minister of India has announced ex-gratia of Rs.2 Lakh for the deceased and Rs. 50,000 to the injured. The State Government has also announced ex-gratia of Rs. 6 Lakh to deceased and Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1 lakh for injured besides bearing all the expenses for the treatment of the injured. The situation is under control.

I extend my heartfelt condolences for the bereaved families who have lost their near and dear ones in the blasts. The Government is committed to combat such cowardly terror attack and it shall make all possible efforts to apprehend the perpetrators and masterminds behind the blasts and ensure that they are punished as per law.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we were waiting for the statement by the Minister of Home Affairs since morning, which he made just now in the House. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs said that when the House would reassemble after lunch at 2 pm, the statement would be made at that time. However, the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs has given a very routine statement. In first para, facts are stated, after that the ex-gratia was announced and in the end, routine statement in regard to Government's commitment to combat terrorism has been made. While speaking in your absence in the morning, I laid emphasis on one thing that this is not the time to level allegations and counter allegations on each other, but to stand united and determined against terrorism. But that can be done only if we share same thinking. It is a matter of regret that our thinking is not same.

Our BJP president, Shri Rajnath Singhji, who is also an hon'ble Member of the House, also visited the site of

terror. He reached Hyderabad in the morning only. My other colleague, Shri Shahnawaz Hussain also accompanied him. I contacted him. I wanted to contact him before the Minister's statement, in the House and wanted to first hand information in regard to his observation. So that could have been able to express my views after knowing the conditions as it prevailed there. Contact was made, but at that time they had just reached the spot. They have not been able to analyse the situation. Therefore, I will not be able to speak keeping in view the situation there. I am not saying that the facts stated by you are false. We had asked a question. Everybody expressed his views here in your absence. My first question is that yesterday just after the incident, the Minister said that the Government had alerted the State Government. The said incident had occurred after particular incident. In these circumstances all the State Governments should have been cautious even if alert was not sounded, because Afzal Guru was hanged after nine years of long drawn judicial process. After the Government's decision which was pending for the last nine years, this kind of reactions was expected, particularly in sensitive areas, or vulnerable areas. Therefore, even if the Government had not shared the information, alert should have sounded at least in Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad. But after the sharing of information by the Union Government, the possibilities become more strong. I would like to ask whether the Union Government has the mere responsibility of warning the State Government or also to help them to avert the terror attack? If the Government owes the responsibility to provide assistance to prevent the terror attack, then what are the details of action taken by the Government in this regard. The Government fulfilled its duty by just sharing the information in this regard with the State Government and left everything on the State Government. Terrorism is not an ordinary issue of law and order, which the State Government can tackle on their own, because it has a large network to many states. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please be brief.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: What brief. ...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, 14 people have been killed, 109 were injured. ...*(Interruptions)* If I say anything irrelevant deviate from the main subject or give a very lengthy speech, then you can intervene and ask me to be brief. Don't I have the right to raise questions on the Statement made by him. The entire country wants to know this. Hon'ble Minister, I am saying this because Bangaluru

and Mumbai have also been included in the information given by the Government. I am asking that as it has been stated in the said information that this kind of incident can take place in Hyderabad, Bangluru and Mumbai. It took place in Hyderabad. Have we risen to the occasion in its aftermath. Have any measures been taken to check the recurrence of such incident in Bengluru and Mumbai. If so what are the details thereof? Can we be assured that after this incident, such incident will not take place in Bangaluru and Mumbai?

I want to say something more. A very serious incident has taken place in Hyderabad. An Hon'ble Member of this very House has made a very provocative speech in Hyderabad. His brother has given a speech. It was said that if police was removed for a while, they can kill everybody in just 25 minutes. ...*(Interruptions)* Has bomb explosion in Hyderabad got any connection with the said provocative speech? Therefore, some such questions are being raised?

Thirdly you have stated about ex-gratia. An hon'ble Member has raised a very important point that sometimes Rs. 2 lakh are being paid as ex-gratia and at other Rs. 10 lakh are being paid as ex-gratia. Can we fix ex-gratia amount to be paid in such kind of incidents, so that same amount be paid to all the affected persons. Because heat burning is caused where less amount is paid. People say that Rs. ten lakh is paid at so and so place, but we are getting only Rs. 5 lakh or only Rs. 2 lakh. Can we fix an amount to be paid as compensation in such incidents by discussing the matter in the House. The last sentence in the statement by the Minister is that we are committed. Please demonstrate your commitment. You are committed. Please show committment by doing something. The Government will say it has executed the death sentence. It has been executed after a lapse of nine years. The Supreme Court reconfirmed it many a times but the government put it on hold due to vote bank politics and then the decision to execute the death sentence was also taken due to vote bank politics. Otherwise what was the significance of putting it on hold for nine years, we also want to know it? I said it in your absence that there is a difference of opinion because sometimes we get divided on the issue of terrorism on the basis of religion and sometimes we advocate human rights of terrorists and say they should be treated softly. Untill this thinking exists, the government's committment will not be fulfilled, because this committment is not only to be made by the Government. The entire country wants this kind of committment form us also. The country want this kind of committment from both

opposition and the treasury benches. Therefore, this is a time, when such incidents take place, we should reiterate our resolution, we should have uniformity of opinion and India can definitely fight against terrorism if we have uniformity of opinion in this regard. I would like to say that alongwith this committment, we should maintain uniformity of opinion, then only the committment can be fulfilled. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Hon'ble Neta Ji should also be given an opportunity to speak for two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All of you, please sit down, I have to say something.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Under Rule 372 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha after a Statement has been made by a Minister on a matter of public importance, no question shall be asked. By convention, no discussion is held immediately after the Statement is made.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not allowed under the rule.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NAMA NAGESHWAR RAO (Khammam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a very important issue, therefore, all should be given an opportunity to speak for a couple of minutes ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon'ble Minister wants to say something. Let him speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

14.33 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Shailendra Kumar came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the point expressed by the leader of opposition is very important. The incident which took place is very grave and sad. There is no doubt about it. The entire House is associated with the said sentiment ...*(Interruptions)*

14.34 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Nama Nageshwar Rao and some other Hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMAL NATH: The discussion should definitely be held on it we are ready for the discussion under the rules. ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, the hon'ble Speaker or BAC should fix a time for it and the discussion on not only this issue, but other points raised by the leader of opposition will be held. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Give a notice and the discussion will be held. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Hon'ble Minister has to made a statement in the Rajya Sabha, therefore, he is going there.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon'ble Minister will not further attend the proceedings of the House now, because he has to make a statement in the Rajya Sabha also.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Give notice in writing, then we will take up the issue for the discussion.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It has been accepted, I said that.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 3.30 pm.

14.36 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Thirty Minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

15.37 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Thirty-Seven Minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

(SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA in the Chair)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up Item No.8. Shrimati Priya Dutt - not present

Item No. 9 - Shrimati Priya Dutt - not present

Item No. 10 - Shrimati Priya Dutt - not present

Item No. 11 - Shri Basu Deb Acharia

15.37¼ hrs.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILL - INTRODUCED

(I) OLD AGE PENSION BILL, 2012*

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for payment of pension to senior citizens.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for payment of pension to senior citizens."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I introduce the Bill.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item No. 12 - Shri Varun Gandhi - not present

Item No. 13 - Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki - not present

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 22.02.2013

Item No. 14 - Shri Anant Gangaram Geete

15.37½ hrs.

(II) CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2012*

(Amendment of Article 72)

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Raigarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item No. 15 - Shri Satpal Maharaj - not present

Item No. 16 - Shri Satpal Maharaj - not present

Item No. 17 - Shri Satpal Maharaj - not present

Item No. 18 - Dr. Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan

15.37¾ hrs.

(III) ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION (CONTROL OF NON-BIODEGRADABLE) BILL, 2013*

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to prevent throwing or depositing non-biodegradable garbage in public drains, roads and places open to public view so as to protect the environment from being polluted by such garbage and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to prevent throwing or depositing non-biodegradable garbage in public drains, roads and places open to public view so as to protect the environment from being polluted by such garbage and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.38 hrs.

(IV) ELECTRONIC WASTE (HANDLING AND DISPOSAL) BILL, 2013*

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for proper handling and disposal of electronic waste being generated by discarded electronic devices by prescribing norms and fixing responsibilities and duties on manufacturers, recyclers and consumers with regard to disposal of electronic waste and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for proper handling and disposal of electronic waste being generated by discarded electronic devices by prescribing norms and fixing responsibilities and duties on manufacturers, recyclers and consumers with regard to disposal of electronic waste and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 22.02.2013

15.38½ hrs.

(V) REMOVAL OF HOMELESSNESS BILL, 2013*

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to remove homelessness in the country by providing for framing of a housing scheme aimed at providing dwelling units with all basic facilities at an affordable cost to every homeless family.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to remove homelessness in the country by providing for framing of a housing scheme aimed at providing dwelling units with all basic facilities at an affordable cost to every homeless family."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.39 hrs.

(VI) INDECENT OR SURROGATE ADVERTISEMENTS AND REMIX SONGS (PROHIBITION BILL), 2013*

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to prohibit publication or telecast of indecent or surrogate advertisements and remix songs which contain vulgarity and nudity that adversely affect the minds of children and younger generation with a view to protect the culture and values of the society and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to prohibit publication or telecast of indecent or surrogate advertisements and remix songs which contain vulgarity and nudity that adversely affect the minds

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of the children and younger generation with a view to protect the culture and values of the society and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.39 ½ hrs.

(VII) INDIAN FOREST (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2013*
(Amendment of Section 2)

[*English*]

SHRI PREM DAS RAI (Sikkim): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Forest Act, 1927.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Forest Act, 1927."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PREM DAS RAI: I introduce the Bill.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item No. 23 - Shri Kalikesh Narayan Singh Deo - not present.

15.40 hrs.

(VIII) AGRICULTURAL WORKERS (EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS OF SERVICE AND WELFARE) BILL, 2013*

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE (Shirdi): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to protect the interest of agricultural workers and to provide for their welfare.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to protect the interest of agricultural workers and to provide for their welfare."

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 22.02.2013

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Sir, I introduce* the Bill.

15.41 hrs.

(IX) ABOLITION OF CHILD LABOUR BILL, 2013*

[*English*]

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE (Shirdi): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to abolish child labour in the country and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to abolish child labour in the country and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.41 ½ hrs.

(X) NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR YOUTH BILL, 2013**

[*English*]

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE (Shirdi): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the setting up a National Commission for Youth for their overall development and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the setting up of a National Commission for Youth for their overall development and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 22.02.2013

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

15.42 hrs.

(XI) HINDU SUCCESSION (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 2013***(Amendment of section 3 and 15)***[Translation]*

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur, H.P.):
Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to
amend the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to
amend the Hindu Succession Act, 1956."

*The motion was adopted.**[Translation]*

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, I introduce the
Bill.

15.43 hrs.

(XII) INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 2013***(Amendment of section 2, etc.)**

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA (Kendrapara): Sir, I beg to
move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the
Information Technology Act, 2000.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further
to amend the Information Technology Act, 2000."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: I introduce the Bill

15.44 hrs.

(XIII) BIHAR REORGANISATION (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 2013***(Amendment of the Eighth Schedule)***[Translation]*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Mr. Chairman,
Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend
the Bihar Reorganisation Act, 2000.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend
the Bihar Reorganisation Act, 2000."

*The motion was adopted.**[Translation]*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.45 hrs.

(XIV) PREVENTION OF FEMALE INFANTICIDE
BILL, 2013**[Translation]*

SHRI RAKESH SINGH (Jabalpur): Mr. Chairman,
Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to prevent
female infanticide.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to prevent
female infanticide."

*The motion was adopted.**[Translation]*

SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-
I dated 22.02.2013

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-
2 dated 22.02.2013

15.46 hrs.

(XV) COMPUTER TRAINING CENTRES
(REGULATION) BILL, 2013**[Translation]*

SHRI RAKESH SINGH (Jabalpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the functioning of computer training centres and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to regulate the functioning of computer training centres and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Sir, I introduce the Bill

15.47 hrs.

(XVI) SPECIAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE
STATE OF MADHYA PRADESH BILL, 2013**[Translation]*

SHRI RAKESH SINGH (Jabalpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for special financial assistance to the State of Madhya Pradesh for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Sections of people and for the development, exploration and proper utilisation of its resources.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for special financial assistance to the State of Madhya Pradesh for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Sections of people and for the development, exploitation and proper utilization of its resources."

The motion was adopted.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 22.02.2013

[Translation]

SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Sir, I introduce* the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar - Absent.

Shri Ramen Deka - Absent.

15.48 hrs.

PROVISION OF SOCIAL SECURITY TO SENIOR
CITIZENS BILL - 2010*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up further consideration of Item No. 35. Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal will continue his speech.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am speaking on the Provision of Social Security to Senior Citizens Bill, 2012, brought by Shri J.P. Aggarwal during the last session. I was trying to say that in this materialistic era, we analyse whether our parents are of any use to use or not. The senior citizens are facing difficulties because of our materialistic approach. I would like to narrate an anecdote. There was a man who became officer and when somebody asked him how he become an officer, he replied that he got the post because of his hard work. On being asked whether has parents have also made any contribution in his success he replied, no, his parents did not make any contribution in it. I told that officer that when he was five years old, he did not know what to do, whether to attend school or toil in the fields? The sense of right and wrong had not developed in him. At that time his parents took the decision to send him to school. Due to this he got education and became such a high ranking officer. We cannot repay what parents have done for us. Ours was a great culture. Therefore, parents are held in high esteem. It is because of this, that the Government did not make much intervention about what should be done for the senior citizens. In other countries, senior citizens faced the problem of shelter, so the Government intervened and set up Old Age Home, organised Free Medical Camps and made proper utilization of their services. But our such manpower is around 60

* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

years old, though life expectancy has also gone up. Now people live up to the age of 70-80 years. But when their condition become pitiable, society expects the Government to do something. The Government should intervene. When children are not able to take care of their parents, it becomes everybody's agony. But Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal felt this pain and brought this bill. Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal, must be taking care of his parents or must have taken care of them, but other people are not taking care of their parents. In Indian culture, we call it philanthropic approach. We are holding discussion on it due to the fact that the bill was brought by Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal Ji would like to tell the entire nation that it is not so that the persons who have grown old are of no use. Earlier we used to say that old is gold, but nowadays people say that as the person grows old, he is of no use, he should be busy in worshipping the god, he may or may not get food. Many such problems continue to crop up before them.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to cite an example. An Income Tax Commissioner conducted a raid in the state capital of Rajasthan, Jaipur. He smelt something fishy in the basement of the building. When he went downstairs, he found a godown. He came across an old couple there, who were parents of the owner. The person on whose premises raid was conducted was a very affluent person. He had a business of gems and jewellery. Both his parents were living in underground basement. On being asked since when were they living there, they replied that they were living there for the last 20-25 days. On asking how they get meals, they replied that they were given stale 'rotis' to eat. They said that they were living in that condition only. You will be surprised to know that the same commissioner set up a very large Old Age Home in Jaipur. I would like to say that people get inspired for social work, even while performing their duties. Seven hundred crore rupees has been sought from the Government under the Provision of Social Security to Senior Citizens Bill. A financial allocation of Rs. 700 crore has been demanded and the said amount is specifically for

[English]

Free medical and other health care facilities in the Government and private hospitals including reimbursement of the amount spend on medicines.

[Translation]

Therefore, I would like to say that though retired Government officers and employees get medical facilities, but many private hospitals are not in the panel. I would

like to say that they should be able to get treatment in private hospital also. He has demanded it in regard to all the senior citizens, whether he is an officer, employee or a common citizen. But the age of a senior citizen should be defined. I would like to add that Railways and some PSUs consider those who have attained the age of 58 years as senior citizens. Some organisations consider those as senior citizens who have attained the age of 60 year. In other cases, person above the age of 65 years are considered as senior citizens. Vijay Bahadur Singh Ji is present here, judges are considered as senior citizens after attaining the age of 70 years. They do not retire till they attain the age of 70 years. The age of senior citizen should be defined. At what age would the Railways start to given concessions, the banks would start to give interest free loans? From what age are the senior citizens likely to get income tax rebates? This age should be fixed. This one point was left out and I wanted to address it. Secondly, I would like to say that I have seen this entire Bill. He has recommended that senior citizens could help in conducting a symposium and seminar. I would like to say that the biggest problem in this country has been lack of character building programmes due to the advent of materialistic era. No character building programmes are conducted in schools either. There was a time when there used to be child seminars and they were taught as well but these days there are no character building programmes. We have a large number of senior citizens who are in the age bracket of 60-70 years and are healthy, they can teach as well. They can be given the task of character building, teaching yoga and pranayam, organising symposium, seminar and conferences etc. If the Government provides them TA an DA, they would teach for free. There needs to be segregation in this manner. Not every senior citizen can teach but there are a few senior citizens who can teach. Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh was telling a story about Allahabad and saying that there is a colony in Allahabad called I.C.S. colony. After retirement, I.C.S. officers used to stay there. No one cared about I.C.S. officers after retirement. They remained alone as their children left for greener pastures. An officer used to stand at the gates and kept waiting for someone to come. No one came so the officer went mad. If no one comes to meet I.C.S. he can go insane just like a politician can go insane if nobody comes to meet him on losing an election and on not getting a ticket. He needs to get some work. He should be segregated on the basis of his qualifications and assigned some work. They can work in conferences, seminar or in character building

classes. Lastly, I would like to say that this is a nation of youngsters. But the tendency of neglecting senior citizens should stop. Youngsters have the enthusiasm and energy and the older generation has wisdom. Therefore, the country can move forward if both old and young people work together. With this, I conclude my speech. I am thankful to you for allowing me to speak.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am to inform the hon. Members that two hours' time allotted for discussion on this Bill is over. As there are three more Members to take part in the discussion on the Bill, the House has to extend time for further discussion on this Bill.

Is it the pleasure of the House that time for discussion on the Bill be extended by one hour?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, the time for discussion on the Bill is extended by one hour.

Now, Chaudhary Lal Singh.

[*Translation*]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Sir, I am really happy that my big brother Shri J.P. Agarwal brought this Bill. I would like to congratulate him for this. Sir, this is a very emotional Bill. This is a very significant Bill. It should be understood. It is the question of honour of old people. It is about the honour and respect of old men. Everyone knows that when a person is young, he may be a government service or in private service, or a farmer or a labourer, he does not need to bank upon a support while he is young. I just want to say that when a government employee becomes old he has the support of pension though I am told that is being scrapped now.

16.00 hrs.

He can spend his life comfortably on this pension and his family also values him. When he gets lumpsum money at the time of retirement he is respected as well. When labourers or farmers get old they lose their energy and stamina and no one care for them in the capacity of parents at that time. I would also like to say that in this country parents are respected and honoured. I would like to tell you that there are parents in this country who worry a lot for their children. Parents want their children to be more successful than them, attain higher positions and surpass them in their life. A brother an uncle or other

relatives do not wish like that. It is only the parents who wish their children to be more successful than them. It is the parent who make a child who is. Two old people came to my house in my parliamentary constituency a few days ago. One person was almost 100 years old and a lady who accompanied him was 80 years old. I knew one of them and the other one introduced herself to me. The old person used to live a lavish life but is living in an ashram now. He had brought a woman with him from the ashram whose arm was broken. The woman asked me if I recognized her? I asked, "who are you, maji"? The woman said that I was an MLA in Basauli and she was from Kakrede, the mother of Hansraj master. She said she was in pain as her arm was broken and found it difficult to wear clothes. One can imagine, how would she take a bath in the ashram and live there? I felt bad for her and felt that it was unfortunate. I felt like sending her son to the prison as his mother who had nurtured him was living a life of humiliation and hell. Sir, I would like to say that the condition of both the parents, those who have children but their children don't look after them and the childless parents is pitiable. Who else is left to look after them? In case if a senior citizen is leading an insecure life then it is the responsibility of the Government to look after him as there is nothing in the name of social security in our country. When he was healthy, everyone used to recognise his value and now when he has become old and weak no one is there to look after him. I would like to tell one thing to you that when I was the Minister of Health and education, a doctor came to me and requested to get his transfer order cancelled as his aged parents live with him and there is no one to look after them. The parents devote their entire life to educate their children, help them in getting jobs but when they grow older, their children get transferred to some other places. I assured him that I would certainly do something to cancel the transfer order. But when I went to his house in the evening, I found that his parent were sleeping on floor mat and he has no respect for his parents while he wants to get his transfer order cancelled on the ground of taking care of his elderly parents. I receive letters in my office for staying the order of transfer citing family reasons like taking care of elderly parents though the fact is that their parents are physically fit. In their letters it has been mentioned that their parents are suffering from problems like sugar, hyper tension etc. Sometimes, it has even been mentioned that their parents are suffering from psychological problems. They use such words for their parents that we can't even imagine. They are leading such

a humiliating life. Our culture has undergone so much degradation that the Governments will have to take decision on such matters. If the Government does not take decision then there will not be any improvement in the circumstances. The Government has taken a decision to provide a pension of Rs. 150/-, Rs. 200/-, Rs. 250/- or Rs. 500/-. I would like to say that this meagre pension of Rs. 200/- or Rs. 500/- is not sufficient for an elderly pension to sustain himself or fulfil all his basic needs like clothing medicines etc. There is no one to look after him or fulfil his needs. We politicians feel ashamed when elderly people approach us seeking some help. I would like to tell you that for the last four years, no pension has been given to any elderly person in my state. Is there no senior citizen in my state? Even those Senior citizens who were eligible and looking forward to receive pension did not get pension and they died. When a person is young, he is too proud of himself or his actions. Today, the elderly people, who used to live their lives lavishly are leading a humiliating lives. Usually, we find that majority of the elderly people do not have separate bedrooms. They are compelled to sleep either on verandas or outside the house the reason being that they suffer from some or the other diseases. It is shameful. I would like to say that the Government should know as to which section of the society is leading an insecure life. Further, I would like to say that it is the elderly people who are subjected to extreme violence and leading a humiliating life.

Sir, I got the opportunity to visit America. There someone asked me to visit casino. When I went there, I found that elderly people between 80 and 90 years of age, who were walking with the help of walkers and sticks, were playing cards. They were enjoying their lives while in our country the elderly people are deprived of even basic necessities like food, clothing etc. How shameful it is? I feel sorry to say that our Government failed to provide even pension to senior citizens. I would like to say that Agarwalji has done a great dead by introducing this Bill which provides for social security to senior citizens while some people have tried to make a mockery of these elderly people. Though, there is a provisions to provide a pension of Rs. 200/- per month to elderly people still the elderly people are running from pillar to post to get their pension. They approach me and say that they have not received their pension for the last four years and request for redressal of their grievances. However, I would like to say that it is not possible for an individual representative to resolve so many cases. I request the Government to take initiative in this regard and provide pension to the elderly people so as to ensure their means of subsistence. The Government

should not provide less than Rs. 2000/- or Rs. 5000/- per month to each senior citizen. Further, the Government should do away with the discrimination between APL and BPL in the matter of giving pension to the senior citizens. It should also not make any discrimination on the basis of caste, creed, colour etc. Further, it is the choice of the senior citizen to take pension or not. The elderly people are asked whether they come under the category of BPL and widows are asked about their age. Should we ask such questions when a woman becomes a widow and have 2 or 4 children to feed. Does she become rich after becoming a widow? Her husband is expired and she has to rear up her children, how she will manage this task? Yesterday, I was arguing in favour of a person. It is very surprising because he is a billionaire. He has a daughter-in-law and grand children and the money is being calculated that how much wealth has to be given to them? She is requesting for the education of her children. The senior citizens have got no security. Here we philosophies everything. We are the politicians, we are in the Government. Some-one wields power in the state and some other in the centre. We are mighty people sitting here and have got intellectual power, despite all these, we are making the senior citizens face hardships. I would like to submit that arrangements should be made for securing basic necessities for them. They should be able to lead a good life. The children should keep their aged parents with them. It is a matter of regret that the elderly persons are not able to kiss their grandchildren. They yearn to hug their grandchildren. When there is time to play with grandchildren, they are sent to Old Age Homes. They cry because they want to live, they want to meet their grandchildren. Is it a sensible attitude? Who will stop all this? The Hon'ble Minister is present here, I would like to tell him that the world will respect and worship the person who will work for senior citizens. If he does not undertake any work people will say that many Ministers came and went. There are many ministers, who do not work. Do not act like a dummy Minister. Please formulate a plan and rectify the mistakes and take care of senior citizens.

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the bill presented by Shri Jaiprakash Agarwalji. I would like to thank him because this is a very pertinent and important subject. This is pertinent because our joint family structure, whether it is the case of Hindu, Muslim or Sikh has either fallen apart or is in the process of falling apart. The children no longer hold any accountability towards senior citizens. It is happening not only in the poor families, but in the

prosperous families as well. 'Shravan Kumar culture; is a passe now. People used to say that the children of so and so person are like Shravan Kumar. But today, Shravan Kumar culture no longer exists in the society. Therefore, it is a very relevant and important subject.

Sir, in section 60 of this Bill, the definition of senior citizens has been given. So far no appropriate law has been framed in this regard. In the pension scheme, introduced by the Government of India, age limit was 65 years. A target was fixed under the scheme launched for giving pension to the persons who have attained the age of 65 years. But it was not given to everybody. The target beneficiary of the said scheme were the people living below poverty line. Thus, there were two restrictions. Therefore, everybody did not get its benefit. The Government has reduced the age limit for pension from 65 years to 60 years, but no legislation has been enacted in regard to determining the age limit for senior citizens. Under the executive order of the Government, the persons who have attained the age of 60 years will get the pension. Indian Railways has also accepted this criterion. As per my information, in case of air journey, the said limit is of 65 years. There is no uniformity in defining senior citizens.

Agarwal Saheb has brought this bill, but it should have been mentioned in the bill that a law should be enacted in this regard. The Government has set the age limit of 60 years for senior citizens, therefore, the Government has reduced the age limit for pension from 65 years to 60 years. There is uniformity in regard to definition of senior citizens in various Departments and Ministries of the Government. Two years ago, the Government has increased the pension from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 and now it has been further increased from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 and the age limit has been reduced from 65 years to 60 years. I consider 60 years as the age limit. But now, there is no target fixed. Earlier the target was set in terms of percentage of senior citizens who will get Old Age Pension. Only 10 to 15 percent persons out of them got the pension. Therefore, everybody does not get its benefit, some people did not get the cover. Favouritism was practised in selection of persons to be covered under this scheme. The Government of India did very good job by reducing the age limit from 65 years to 60 years and increasing the pension amount from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300. The persons above the age of 80 years will get Rs. 500 as pension. The State Governments are free to enhance the pension by adding their own contribution in it. As in Delhi it is around Rs. 600. It means the senior citizens of Delhi are getting Rs. 300/- extra. In some States it is Rs.400/- Rs.500

or Rs.600/-. But my state is giving only Rs. 300 as old age pension as allocated by the Government of India. The State Government has not added any amount on its own. The hon'ble Member has made a mention of State Government as well as Central Government in the Bill. But there is no uniformity in regard to accountability of the State Governments for making their contribution in the pension. Many states are giving only what the Government of India has allocated on them and in many states it is not so. But the important point is that the joint family structure has collapsed. Relation between father and son no longer exists, because now the son has become independent, and he is living with his family in a separate house. If the son belongs to labour class and migrates to city in search of employment, he takes his wife and children alongwith him, but his parents are still living in the village.

I am witness to such kind of incidents. Two years ago, I visited a flood affected areas by boat. When I came back an old man was waiting for me. This incident of is of the year 2009. I saw that his hand was fractured. It was bandaged. I asked him, what is the matter? He replied that his hand is fractured, he gets Rs. 200/- as pension. The pension is not paid on a regular basis. The Government has not set any time limit for sanctioning the pension? What kind of system is in place for releasing the funds to states, for disbursal and payment of pension? Sometimes it take six months and sometimes even nine months. Sometimes they get pension for two months, and sometimes not. Arrangement should also be made for providing food to them because the son or his family is not providing food to him. They need medical facilities also, but there is no arrangement for it.

I would like to thank the hon. Member for defining social security in this Bill because we are a welfare state alongwith a democratic state. We are also a public welfare state. In public welfare state, the Government does not act as retail shopkeeper who runs the shop and spends money for making profit and minimising loss. The Government provides security to disabled, hapless and unprotected people of the society and runs programme for their welfare. The maximum number of people out of it, are senior citizens and pensioners. Therefore, the hon'ble Member has given very good definition in this regard. Apart from food and health care senior citizens should be provided shelter as well. Whatever Lal Singhji has said just now, is totally correct, though what he said may not be liked by some but he has stated the fact ...(*Interruptions*)... He has stated how

the elderly people are treated at home. They introduce themselves as the children of their parents only where they hope to get some facility or advantage in their < name. At home, they disregard and ignore their parents. The parents cry in wilderness but are not provided even a glass of water what to talk of getting food. In such circumstances, the Government should consider this issue seriously. I request that while considering this Bill, the Government should define the age of senior citizens as there is no uniformity in defining senior citizens. The age limit has to be fixed, however, the Government is in a dilemma regarding the age limit. Therefore, a clear cut age limit should be fixed. The old age home should provide shelter to them since a large number of senior citizens are shunted out of their homes. Some of them are shifted to dilapidated rooms and those who are not fortunate enough to have a roof at their heads run away from their homes.

Recently on my visit to a village, I came across a person whose son was a teacher. His wife was contesting for a prominent post. His father died for want of a blanket. His daughter-in-law did not provide him a blanket whereas his son stood a mute spectator. The 70 year old person was taken away from his home by the son of his daughter. He was kept without food for days and his wife slept in the cowshed. Her daughter-in-law snatched the bedsheet she was sleeping under and also beat her. The old couple informed their daughter who sent her son to take them away. Same is the story of an average household and the senior citizens, men or women are vulnerable to such ill treatment. However, if elderly people are provided pension then it will make their lives easier and their children will take care of them. In my State, there is no one to verify the elderly people who are living below poverty line. I agree with Lal Singh Ji that the Government should do away with the discrimination between APL and BPL in the matter of giving pension to the senior citizens. We have noticed that the people of affluent families are at the centre of the discussion. All the people have raised objection stating that BPL list is not credible as the people, who come under the category of APL have been included in it instead of poor people who are covered under BPL category. The people who are not covered under BPL do not get pension while the rich persons whose names have been included in BPL list, get pension. In this Bill, the issue of discrimination, which is meted in providing pension to the senior citizens, has not been considered. It is possible that such discrimination is not done in the State of Delhi but it is prevailing in my State. A village having a population of 100 people is covered under the scheme of providing

pension to the elderly people. However, whenever we visit such regions or districts, we find that aged people between 70 and 80 years of age have filed petitions as they do not get pension. A person who has attained the age of 80 or 82 years should automatically get pension of last five years. However, if he is a pension holder, then he is not eligible for old age pension. While a person, who is eligible to receive pension, is asked to provide proof of his age. These are the problems which are being faced by the senior citizens who are not receiving pension. Hence, I request that a law may be enacted to address such anomalies in providing pension to the senior citizens. Besides the pension amount of Rs. 300/- should be increased as this amount is less to meet the basic necessities like food, clothing etc. Further, if this amount is increased then only the family members of senior citizens will take care of them. It is said in rural India that a daughter-in-law gives respect to her mother-in-law in the hope of inheriting her jewellery. Similarly, if the senior citizens are provided a pension of Rs. 500/- or Rs. 1000/- it will make them feel protected and their family members will take care of them who are at present neglecting them since we are a welfare state, I request the Government to admit this Bill.

Sir, I thank Shri Agarwalji for introducing this Bill. He is a very sensitive person and this is the reason why he has introduced this Bill which relates to the senior citizens. Whenever we visit our constituency, any district or State, we feel sad on seeing the condition of the elderly people. Despite the provision made by the Government in regard to providing pension to the elderly people, there is neither any mechanism to ensure that all elderly people are being provided pension nor any officer who can give undertaking that old age pension is being given to all the eligible senior citizens and not even a single senior citizen is deprived of this facility as on date. This provision should also be included in the said bill as to who will take the responsibility of giving undertaking that as on a particular date no one is deprived of this facility. I expect the Government to admit this Bill in it after making necessary amendments/ improvements in it, as it is an important Bill.

While once again supporting this Bill, I would like to thank Shri Agarwalji for introducing this Bill which is the need of the hour and request that the Government should consider this Bill.

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Chairman, I extend my full support to the Bill that has been

introduced by our good friend Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal. I would be happy if he can tell us whether he is himself a senior citizen or not. Most of us who have participated in this discussion invariably agree with him because this is very timely as Shri Mangani Lal Mandal has just now mentioned.

The involvement of finance comes to around, as per his calculations, Rs.700 crores from the Consolidated Fund of India and another non-recurring expenditure of around Rs.7 crore. I would be happy if, other than piloting this Bill in this House, the hon. mover of this Bill also draws attention of the Finance Commission towards this problem relating to the senior citizens which the country is facing today.

Two major aspects have been propounded in this Bill. Firstly, 'duty of the appropriate Government to provide social security to all senior citizens'; and secondly, 'shall be paid monthly pension of such rate as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government'. These are the two major issues, other than what he has already narrated in the Bill. 'The Central Government shall, after due appropriation made by law by Parliament in this behalf, provide adequate funds to the State Governments for carrying out the purpose of this Act'. So, this is one of the major riders of this Bill.

Another issue which he has mentioned which I will be delving at length while discussing the Bill is that 'Government may establish and maintain old age homes at accessible places in each district'. This is a laudable suggestion which the hon. Member has put forth. Senior citizens are a neglected lot in a society when the family is fragmented. Flight of youngsters to earn their livelihood causes urbanization to take place in a major way. These are the three major causes which actually put senior citizens into difficulty and therefore, nuclear families are there. It has become a necessity to live in urban areas with nuclear families and the traditional joint family is breaking down, which is an asset of Indian society. It is the break down of family that has multiplied in this post-modern world, which has put senior citizens into a lot of difficulty.

It was in 1991, as has been very rightly mentioned by our senior colleague Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal while piloting this Bill, that the United Nations urged all the Governments to formulate policies for the benefit of senior citizens. Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal has moved this Bill to make provision for financial security, to make provision for medical care and to make provision for shelters for the

senior citizens. As per 2001 Census, the total population of senior citizens was 7.7 crores. The share of the people aged 60 years and above in the total population is the highest in Kerala, which is 8.82 per cent followed by Himachal Pradesh with 8.12 per cent and Punjab with 7.85 per cent. I would be happy if the Government also tells us the proportion of senior citizens especially in the areas, where the tribal people reside, of different States. Is it that many tribal people do not reach the age of 70 because of lack of medical care, because of lack of nutritious food for their livelihood or because they do not get that much of support from the society to live a long life? That also needs to be taken care of by a welfare State, as has been just mentioned.

Continuous increase in life expectancy means that more people are now living longer, but this also gives rise to another problem. Old-age diseases are also being seen throughout our country. At one point of time, we heard that President Reagan was suffering from Alzheimer.

I had also tried to bring in a discussion relating to geriatric diseases and the need to have more of geriatric clinics in every district headquarter hospital. Today, there is a need to have a two-pronged strategy. One is to identify those people who are suffering from Alzheimer, who are suffering dementia, who are suffering from senility and who are suffering from other old-age diseases as a result of which they forget and cannot express themselves as to what they feel about their well-being. That disease has become so endemic today that large number of families just fearing social boycott, do not express that senior citizens are suffering from Alzheimer or from dementia.

The greater problem is that we do not have today in our country large number of male nurses or female nurses to attend to this type of diseases. There is a need for them. I hope that when the Government responds to the Bill of Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal today or in future, it would cover the aspect of the need to have specific training because this is a different type of training that is required to attend to old-age people who suffer from Alzheimer or dementia. There are many of them who are tortured inside the house. They are just left in the lurch to die. There, the society has to come forward. The Government also has to extend a helping hand. I think, training is necessary, and providing a paltry sum of pension is not sufficient.

There is an old story, which I had read and I think that many of us must have read it during our primary

school days. A young King who took over power said that there is no need to have old people in his country and that his country needs young people to march ahead. So, he told to do away with all the old people who are above a certain age because they are not productive for the society. This country faced drought continuously for seven years and no seed was available to sow in the fields. A young boy who had actually kept his old father secluded and hidden in a cellar asked his father as to what he should do. The advice was to plough the drains just beside the road and he will find little bit of seed. He did it, and after the rains came, the sprout came up. The King got the information that here is a boy who could plough the drains beside the road and there he found some sprout, which has come up. How could he do it? The young boy was called before the King, and the King asked him this. Where did you get this idea? It is not your idea as the country has suffered for the last seven years. How could he do this? Who gave him this advice? This boy thinking about his father's life and thinking about his own life first begged apology. He said that if my head will be upright, then I can tell the truth to the King. The King asked him to do it and tell him the truth. This is how the King came to know that vigour of youth is necessary for progress of the country, but the sane advice of the old people is necessary to keep the country growing. Ultimately, this is how the King came to know that the decision that he had taken some 7 or 8 years back was not the right decision.

While narrating this story, I am also reminded of another story. I hope the Minister of Tribal Affairs and Panchayati Raj is aware about Fakir Mohan Senapati, the father of Odiya literature who had written a short story 100 years back, that is, in the later part of the 19 Century. The story's name is Daka Munshi. The story is about an old person who had devoted his full life to make his son literate so that he can become a Sub-Deputy. Ultimately, he is thrown out of his house because he does not live up to the standard to which his son has grown. I would just conclude the story in one line. Ultimately, the son came to know that how he has neglected his parents about which other Members have also spoken here. The amount of dejection that ultimately dawns on him because he has neglected his parents because of whom he has actually come to this earth was portrayed by Fakir Mohan Senapati some 100 years back in a story.

On an earlier occasion, I had visited Japan with the then Parliamentary Affairs Minister. There we came to know that a large number of villages are being abandoned. Some 20-25 years back the youth were abandoning the

villages. But now the old people who were actually left behind to sustain themselves are forced to leave the villages. Practically, the villages are being de-populated. We had gone to a village near Nagasaki where number of villages are being de-populated. They are migrating to the urban areas just to sustain themselves. Villages are being abandoned and flight of people today is there even in our country. I do not know what is happening in Bihar, but in Odisha in my own constituency I have seen that whenever we go to a village either you see aged people or you see the youngest who are below 12 years of age. Only they are there in the village.

The productive age of our generation is between 15 and 55 years, but most of them have left the villages and have gone to other places, especially, to urban areas to earn their livelihood. This is happening and this is a very serious problem, which our rural area is facing. This also leads to the problem the old-age people are facing in the rural area. The Government of India and the Government of the respective States are also providing old age pension. They are providing medical care. They are providing some type of support, but what is greatly needed is empathy, which every old age person requires. When one visits Brindavan or when one visits Mathura, one can always find this out from the old age widows who are there.

Now, I come to the old age people living in the cities. When this Bill has been piloted by Shri Agarwal, I would fail in my duty if I do not mention this that it is not only in Delhi, even in Bhubaneswar and even in other urban areas, old people who live in these urban areas face another type of hazard - that hazard is not only they feel neglected by the society, but also their lives are in danger. Some people just bulldoze into their houses, murder them for some paltry sum and run away with it. Their children live in far off shores in different countries or live in far off places, and they have very little security.

Therefore, my suggestion would be that respective State Governments, and the police force also should be taken into confidence, provide them with some sort of electric connection which, when they are in danger, at least, they could press the bell that would ring in the nearby police station or outpost so that a dedicated police force could attend to their grievances.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur, U.P.): What will happen when there is no electricity. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Where there is no electricity, the police will ensure their security. Necessity to

have a dedicated police force to look into the aspect, especially the security of older people.

I have been told by many old parents that the girl child is more attached to the old parents than the male child. I do not know about you, Sir, but I am experiencing it myself, though I have not reached the age of 60. I am experiencing it myself, and with all love and affection for my son, I would say this. I am witnessing it in our society.

Therefore, my suggestion would be that the Government should promote the concept of aging in place or aging in one's own home. Home care service is also required. There is a necessity to recognize senior citizens as a valuable resource for the country and ensure that it provides them with equal opportunities and also protect their rights. It should ensure income security for them in their old age.

Lastly, I would say that media has a greater role to play. Media has a greater role to disseminate the information relating to the problems of the older people. Media has a greater role to highlight the changing situation of senior citizens today in the society. I would also urge upon the Government to involve mass media for the support of senior citizens of this country.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur, UP): While supporting this Bill, I would first like to thank Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal for introducing this Bill. Many members have expressed their views on this Bill. I would like to mention two aspects of this Bill- financial aspect and social aspect. The financial aspect as it has been mentioned in the Statement of this Bill:—

[English]

"Senior citizens are often neglected by the members of their own families. Their problems have been increasing to such an extent that in the year 1991, the General Assembly of the United Nations had formulated the policy."

[Translation]

It means that senior citizens are facing problem in western world also, where there are no financial problems. Categorise the problems of senior citizens in two parts—first is financial aspect and the other is the social aspect. First of all, I will talk about social aspect, because it is very important in a developing country or a developing economy like ours. I was a student of history. Dr. Ishwari Prasad, taught me history in the university. Napoleon used to say that nothing can beat the experience. The biography of Napoleon by Emil Ludurxg is the best biography of

Napoleon. He wrote that Napoleon had more than 600 generals. At the time of selection of Generals for war, if he had shortlisted ten Generals, he used to select the oldest or the General having maximum experience for the war.

[English]

Even in the case of geographical hazards, youngsters was better.

[Translation]

Napoleon also gave importance to experience. When I was practicing law, I observed that a Prime Minister who had no majority ran the Government for five years. His name is Dr. Narsimaha Rao. I do not know whether one is permitted to take his name, here or not.

[English]

It is the experience that makes the sun shine.

[Translation]

It has its own importance in our mythology also. 32nd teeth or third molar erupts at the age of 60 years, it is called wisdom tooth. Chaudhary Lal Singh Ji was giving his speech just before him. He also said that one gains wisdom with experience only. I do not know what is his age. Agarwal Saheb should also keep in view this aspect also. Lessons in regard to giving respect to senior citizens should be included in curriculum Class I to XII in the school syllabus. The children should be sensitized in regard to respecting their elders and this should be included in curriculum also. It used to happen in ancient time. This issue is of respect.

Second is financial aspect. I read somewhere that life expectancy has increased upto 66.1 years due to better health care. Earlier it was 57 years, then it became 60, then 63 and now it is 66.1 years. If it is said that everyone whether he is rich or poor will be given Rs. 2000, it will not be a practical approach, it is Utopian thinking. But I think fine tuning in this regard can be done. I have observed that the retired officers, whether they are from IAS or small officers have to visit treasury every three months for submission of life certificate. The Government should dispense with the said practise. The senior citizens should not be bothered to visit court or Tahseel for the said purpose. A camp for senior citizens can be set up for this purpose at Tahseel level. The officers should visit the houses of senior citizens to do verification work. The senior citizens will feel respected and their respect will also increase in the eyes of society and their village.

[English]

I hope I can clarify very well.

[Translation]

For example, a Deputy Collector who retired in the year 1950 is now 89 years. He is unable to visit the court by himself. His son is not living with him. If he hires a car, it will cost him Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2000, which he cannot afford. It should be seen in what circumstances he visit the office. The process can be easily simplified, no problem should come in its way. The officers can verify photographs by visiting the home of the retired officers. Meghwal Saheb, who is a retired IAS officer can understand his problem. When Tehseeldar or Gazetted officer of the Union Government or State Government will visit his house, it will become very convenient for him and his respect will also increase in the society.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, secondly I would like to quote an example of western world. I had a friend, who was very senior to me. He is no more. Once he went to America. He told me that his children leave for work on Monday and they meet him on weekends only and that too with great difficulty. He told me this incident in around 1975-76. An elderly lady used to live in his neighboring flat. He used to talk to him sometimes. He did not see her for 5-6 days and found milk bottles and newspapers lying outside her home, nobody came to collect these items, most of the time the door of her home was closed. After some days, when foul odor start coming from her flat, the people came to know that the elderly lady was no more. Then police arrived on the spot and as per the information gathered, he had died five to six days ago. When his son who worked in Canada was contacted on his phone, traced from the social security number, he told that he didn't have time to attend the funeral and gave his bank account number asking to talk to the director adding that there was enough money in the account and directed to finalize everything as he had no time to visit. When my friend Gajadhar Prasad Bhargav, an advocate, got to know about this he asked his son to immediately book a ticket for him to India as he did not want to stay there anymore.

What I mean to say is that it is not necessary that a financially well off country with rich citizens would treat people well. As Shri Meghwal just shared an incident that at the time of an income tax raid the parents of the accused were found in the basement. I used to live in a hostel when I was in university. A lot of IAS officers were from that university. I was a student of B.A. One day I saw that an

old man visited the university. He enquired about a boy was attending a class at that time. On asking who he was, he said that he was the father of the boy. When I told the boy that his father had come to him from the countryside the boy felt abashed and denied that he was his father.

[English]

I remember, that boy later on qualified for IAS and he has recently retired.

[Translation]

An air of melancholy surrounded me and I retreated into a pensive mood. From next day my opinion of that boy changed. A boy refuses to identify his father just because he comes from a village. This is the outlook which has been identified/ understood by Shri Agrawal. By the way, Agrawal ji, when I was first elected as a Member of Parliament, you were the Chairman of the House Committee and I had to face a lot of problems in getting a residence allotted to me. He did not consider my old age either. I was a senior citizen at that time. Thankfully, now things have changed. ...*(Interruptions)*

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Everyone likes you.

SHRI VIJAY BAJADUR SINGH: I said this in a lighter vein as the atmosphere was getting dull.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will always be a junior citizen for us. Please continue.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Thank you. There is an adage in English, H.G. Wells has written a story and it is titled-

[English]

"If age knew and youth could".

[Translation]

An honorable Member had just talked about passion and presence of mind and said coordination and combination of both alone will help. It is also an irony that a particular age has been fixed for senior citizens in the railway that is different from those in the aviation sector and in other spheres it is again different. If he wants to accord respect to the senior citizens then it need not be financial. He could make a rule in the Railways that any senior citizen above 70 years of age would get lower

berth, come what way. If two people apply for tickets in AC-2 tier then the most comfortable seat should be allotted to the senior citizen, what is the problem in this? Likewise, senior citizens be divided in separate queues at railway reservation counters on the basis of their age. There should be strict instructions to the CMO that if senior citizens go to hospital for taking medicines.

[English]

they should be attended on priority basis.

[Translation]

We do know that these things cannot be achieved through law but law could be achieved through law but law could give a good start to this initiative. In this manner they could be given some benefits. The barometer for civilisation and nation should be the respect given to its elders. If old people are not respected in a country or a civilisation then it will neither be considered as a civilisation nor can they survive.

I would not take much time. You can stretch this debate as long as you want but the intention of the Bill should be comprehended and if this Bill is passed then its sense should be developed. If this happens then I would say

[English]

respect to the citizen is a respect to the age.

16.57 hrs.

(*MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair*)

[Translation]

Meena ji, the seniority list for senior citizens is not made by UPSC like you are an IPS officer from 1970 batch. Whether you be competent or incompetent, you would remain pass out from 1970 batch but only god knows about the seniority list of the senior citizens, we should respect him. To respect a senior citizen is closer to universal law. We want to treat this matter spiritually. Someone who is old, it's not about being senior in reservation and promotion, he could be a junior but if he is SC/ST then he becomes a senior. Someone who is senior or above 70 should get respect.

Lastly, I would like to say that some penalty changes should be added. Recently, in Sweden a mother was in

trouble for neglecting her child. The news reached India, they were forced to leave and many more punishments were given

[English]

If you are neglecting a child and if you are ill-treating a child, then you face the music and face the consequences.

[Translation]

When I go to my Parliamentary Constituency, I get to hear a complaint at least once revealing that an old farmer's son is working as a labourer in Noida and the house is locked, there is no food for him to eat. Some people lock both rooms in their two room house and leave the senior citizens on the porch. As I come from a village I used to make some makeshift arrangements but that arrangement is no. for the long run. Therefore, a penalty clause should be there in this. No matter what the procedure be but it should be done. I know that no one understands senior citizens more than Hon. Agrawal ji.

[English]

17.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am to inform the hon. Members that three hours have already been taken on this Bill thus almost exhausting the time allotted for its discussion. The House has to extend the time for further discussion on the Bill. Is it the pleasure of the House that the time for discussion on the Bill is extended till the discussion on the Bill is over?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The time for discussion on the Bill is extended till the discussion on the Bill is over.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Sir, I would like to recite a quatrain from Ramayan for you. Hon. Minister is present in the House. She has been exposed to foreign and western culture may be she is not aware of Ramayana. If someone quotes Ramayana is this day and age he is labelled as a rustic but if one quotes Bible he is considered modern. I would like to quote Ramayana. When Lord Rama was beside the sea and entire army was waiting there and the sea was turbulent. Everyone was pleading the sea to give way. But when the army was not able to cross the sea due to turbulence in water, Lord Rama said:-

'Vinay na mane jaldhi jad, jab gaye teen din beet,
Lakshman baan sambhaliye bhay bin hot na preet.'

If an illiterate person does not pay heed to request than the way lord Ram instructed Laxman to pick up the bow and arrow to overcome the sea as there cannot be love without fear in the same way there must be a penalty clause in the Bill for the offenders. If the Government wishes that the senior citizens get respect then it is necessary to do this. I am reiterating that a boy disowned his father in the university because the father used to wear rustic clothes and the boy was from the district where Shri Pradeep Jain belongs to. I mean to say that if the parents ran into trouble for child abuse in Sweden then if there is complaint for senior citizen that

[English]

then there should be a provision for taking action in this regard alongwith a penalty clause.

Sir, before I conclude I would like to thank Shri J. P. Agarwal for making a good effort and I wholeheartedly support this Bill.

SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY (Alipurduar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Social Security Bill for senior citizens and alongwith this I thank the Honourable Member Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal for the work done by him for the policy proposal. Traditional Indian culture and customs arc becom,,g warped day by day. Join, family system is disintegrating. Children no longer respect parents. We are following the western culture. Children go abroad for studies and get affected by their culture. As a person in foreign countries becomes self-reliant at the age of 18 and the parents have no right on the person any more. When parents grow old the Government takes care of them. Similarly the English medium education and English customs are becoming popular in our country. Considering the influence of the western countries on our civilization and culture Shri Jai Prakesh ji has tried to find ways to secure the future of the senior citizens in our country.

Laws have been made for children in our country which spread awareness. Now any person from street to villages is aware that children should be sent to schools. Whether they have food to eat or not but their children go to school. These days we are witnessing a revolutionary change with regard to polio. Earlier the poor people did not even know what polio is. Now the awareness due to advertising is such that all children are brought for polio vaccination. People are aware about polio now. Likewise

there should be new there should be new trend of thinking with regard to the manner of taking care of senior citizens. Hon. Members expressed their opinions beautifully and recommended old age homes and trained nurses for senior citizens. But reverse is the case in our country. We build big buildings in college and universities. We do appoint teachers in school but do not take care of primary schools in that manner. We should give similar treatment to the primary schools system also. We think for the bright future of the children but do not care for the elderly. Agarwal ji has thought of some definitions. I do not stay in Delhi much. I stay only during the session or at the time of meeting and rest of the time I am in my village. I see there that those who are employed or on pension live comfortably but even they have some compulsions. I witness a lot of such cases in Kolkata. These days parents teach their kids a lot in small nuclear families and parents stay alone and despite having money on one is there to look after them. On the other hand those who do not get pension, work in farms or tea plantations get something by the Government. In the economic system of our age. The children are not able to look after their parents. They consider them burden and throw them out of houses. There is a system in tea plantations that if a person works there, then he gets gratuity at the age of 58. It is given after the law has been made. It is very hard to get pension and sometimes it is not given. Children take care of parents till the gratuity money is there and later throw them out of the house. In such a situation parents are not even able to work. I urge that such poor people without pension should be looked after. Just like there is a provision for education there should be a provision for maintenance of senior citizens. The money for education in schools is paid with tax. Likewise there should be a provision for social security of the elderly. Today, I am young but who knows whether my son would look after me in old age. The government should consider taking measures for taking care of the elderly. Mahtab ji explained this well that parents take care of sons more than daughters and that is why there is foeticide. There should be change in societal attitude in this regard. A lot of bad practices have been done away with in our society. Earlier there was the practice of Sati where the women was burnt alive after being widowed. Raja Rammohan ji ended this tradition and made the society more aware. Senior citizens should be looked after in old age. Sometimes the age of senior citizen in the Railways is kept less than 60 and sometimes more than 60.1 urge to fix this age. There should be a separate parameter for assessing pension and livelihood. Particular attention should be paid to the farmers or labourers in the

villages. The government is paying attention towards organized sector. What should happen with regard to social security and pension further?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I hope that Shri Jai Prakash Agarwalji has presented this bill after a thorough deliberation. It should be definitely considered. This is a very important bill. Today we are young and tomorrow we will also grow old. The law should be enacted in this regard after proper deliberations so that senior citizens may get social security in future. I support the bill presented by the hon'ble Member and want that a strong legislation should be enacted to provide social and financial security to the senior citizens in future.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank Shri Jai Prakash Agarwalji and Chaudhary Lal Singh Saheb. 10-12 senior Members have expressed their views. I thank all of them and pay my respect to them. They have said many things about the senior citizens. National Policy for elderly person was brought in 1999. A policy for providing food security, financial security and health care to senior citizens was brought in 1999. After that a National Policy for senior citizens was formulated in 2012. Under the said policy, a committee was constituted which comprised of NGOs, Senior Secretaries of the Government and Expert Senior Members. After that Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act was enacted in the year 2007. Under this Act, a senior citizen can get back his property which he has given to his children. An integrated programme for older persons was also launched which provides for old ages homes, day care centres, mobile medial health facilities for senior citizens. National Institute of social Defence under the Ministry of Social Justice provides training in Geriatric care to the person doing this job rural areas. The personnel from the Ministry of Social Justice provide training in Geriatric care of persons/NGO engaged in Geriatric care.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Where is this happening?

SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK: The officers of social justice department visit villages and districts, Tehsildars of these districts tell them about the number of senior citizens there. The Ministry provides training to the people of such districts who are interested in social service. We have been given Rs. 3000 crore under the National Programme for Health of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in the Five Year Plan. The said amount of Rs. three thousand crore in the Five Year Plan is meant for senior citizens. The

Ministry of Rural Development provides old age pension to the senior citizens. People who are of 60 years of age are given a monthly pension of Rs. 300 and those between the age group of 60-80 years are given Rs. 500 as old age pension. Some states are also given matching grant to senior citizens. Matching grant of Rs. 500, Rs. 600 and even Rs. 700 is being given in Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu etc. In Delhi, upto Rs. 700 are being given. We are giving matching grant in Andhra Pradesh. Some States are doing so. In this manner, they are giving money to the people, which is allocated to the states by the Government of India. If the Government of India is providing Rs. 300, some states are adding Rs. 200, some are adding Rs. 100 to it and some states are adding R. 300 to it and providing matching grant to their senior citizens.

The Ministry of Railways has given them the facility of special counter and a provision of allocating more seats in the trains is being made for them. A provision is being made to reserve lower berth for senior citizens in the trains. The Ministry of Civil Aviation is giving them a discount of 50 per cent. The Ministry of Home Affairs is giving security to those people. They can visit police station anytime and ask for security. The Government will provide immediate security to them. The Ministry of Finance is extending income tax exemption of Rs. 2 lakh per year to this senior citizens. Just now, Meena Ji has made a mention of new concept reverse mortgage of property? A reverse mortgage enables a senior citizen to receive regular cash. It may be Rs.200, Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 from a bank against the mortgage of his home, till the end of his life. Improvement is seen in some states and in other there is no improvement. The rate of the property is fixed afterwards. Sir, the Government of India has done it. The Social Justice Department and Rural Development Department is also giving the pension.

I would like to thank the hon'ble Member, Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal for introducing this Bill. I want to request him that he should withdraw the Bill.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): Sir, there are two courts in my Parliamentary career for which I am very happy. The first one is that in Rajya Sabha, I had an opportunity to speak on the issue related to pension of freedom fighters. My question was listed at number one J had an argument with the then Home Minister. Later on, the Government increased the said pension of freedom fighters. I was very happy for that. The same kind of opportunity was come before me now. We

submit many bills. Some are introduced and some are not as they do not get priority in the ballot. This bill has been selected in the ballot. A discussion has also been held on it. Everybody got an opportunity to speak on this issue. I was at least able to express my views and my pain before you which is troubling the common people a lot. This is not an ordinary Bill. I have received hundreds of phone calls in this regard. The people are saying that Jaiprakash Agarwal has done a very good job by giving voice to their views in the House. The Bill addresses those issues which are troubling the senior citizens in their day-to-day life. Whether I should withdraw this Bill or not or the government is going to refer it to select committee? I do not know what stand the government will take in this regard? I hope that the government accept my views and break the parliamentary conventions and say that it accepts the bill or else ask me to withdraw the Bill as the Government would bring another one with the same features. I will be glad. I am bound by restrictions, so I will withdraw the Bill but there are one or two issues which I would put forth before you.

Sir, only those Bills are mentioned on the Parliament website which we introduce here. But no matter how many Bills we submit let us say 100 and not even one is selected in the ballot then my account would show zero. What is my fault in this? And then zero is written on the site which means Jaiprakash has not submitted even one Bill in 5 years. Sir, please note this and instruct someone to write the number of Bills. I have submitted. I do not have control over introduction. I cannot decide if it will be accepted in the ballot or not. I have done my work but if it is not being accepted due to the system then it is not my fault and I should not be held guilty.

I hope that you would definitely give relevant instructions. I just want to say that a right to live should also be made on the lines of right to food, right to education, employment guarantee scheme etc. People have a right to live in the country, to breathe and right to food and it should be the responsibility of the Government. The Government should see to it that these people remain alive, they are our parents, our gods, they should get food, clothing and good recreation centres. They should be able to live with dignity. I hope that you would look into it and link it with that. Now the question is about the amount of money to be given to them. I am sorry but I do not agree at all with the Members who said that the amount should be five hundred rupees, seven hundred rupees or one thousand rupees. Today, even an autorikshaw driver asks for 50 rupees. The office is not nearby the houses of the

elderly so they cannot just walk there to collect their pension. Please share a single case where someone got pension on his first visit. They need to go there many times. They are harassed by excuses such as their signatures don't match, or the spelling is wrong or their photos do not match and then they are forced to get new photos for 20 rupees. After so much harassment they get pension. I am sorry but in this day and age 500, 700 or 1000 rupees mean nothing. Even a coffee cost 100-200 rupees is a restaurant or hotel. Who is giving, about whom we are talking, he does not get food. Those children do not have a place for him to live. They have thrown their parents out on road and the Members are talking about giving them 500 rupees. Please tell me one person who lives for a month on only 500 rupees. What would that person eat. I urge upon you to at least give them five thousand rupees in the lines of temporary employment given otherwise. This should be made mandatory by the Government. Please do not leave it on the whims and fancies of the State government after the Central government introduced this provision. It should not be the case that the Central government fixes this amount as five thousand rupees and the State government adds whatever amount it wants to this amount. I am sorry but this discord should not take place. I vehemently object to the amount of 500, 700, 1000 or 1500 rupees. The Government has given a lot to the people. It has waived off the 75 thousand crore rupees loan on farmers, waived off loan on weavers provided a lot of subsidy to other people. Then what could be a bigger subsidy than this one to give to the people. They are also our people who gave their entire life to the nation.

Sir, please amend one more thing. After the retirement at the age of 60 they are asked to vacate the government accommodation. Sir, I am sorry, a lot of cases must be there where you are as well. When a person retires, he has to vacate the government accommodation. Where would the person go after that? Either he steals, indulge in corruption, take bribes and build his home. Just name one government employ who can build his home just through his salary and working honestly. When only four to five years are left in his retirement he starts beating his chest and wonders where he would live in the buys a room in a dirty place in an unauthorized colony. Please look at his condition. Has the Government ever conducted any survey to ascertain where the people who vacate government accommodation go? Please construct five lakh houses for government employees and introduce a scheme for those who reside in them that if they can live there forever. The Government is making them unemployed and homeless.

I hope that the Government would pay attention in this regard and also to those which I raised earlier. Now even the pension has been discontinued and lumpsome money is being given to them. Everyone knows that the lumpsome money would be spent. Would anyone leave that money? Whatever money he gets be it 2 lakhs, four lakhs etc. one child would ask for 10,000 rupees to submit his fee, another one would ask for money for something else. All his money would be gone and he would be on road in a few days. I am sorry but I do not understand who gave the Government the suggestion to discontinue pension of employees. I do not agree at all. Please let the people live. There are a lot of expectations from the Government and from you. Please add one more initiative in the service of the steps taken so far and consider these old people as our parents, our gods and care for them and give them pension. Please consider this, do not compel me to say to withdraw the Bill, but please say something. I would only do what you ask me to, Shri Kishore please stand up and say something.

SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK: I understand your feelings.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: I am heartily grateful to all the Members for giving good recommendations. Everyone is pained to see their eyes with tears and no one was non-serious about this matter. I am grateful to Shri Arjun Ji for putting across some points the way he did. Everyone shares this pain not just me. A lot of times when I see people lying on roads, parents and children hungry, I do not feel like eating food at home. This gap needs to be reduced and the needs of poor person should be addressed. They should feel that people care for them. This would change our image also. I thank everyone from the bottom of my heart and I would say whatever the Hon. Minister wants me to say but I just request the hon. Minister to atleast say something. Thank you very much. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK: Mr. Chairman, Sir, a lot of good suggestions have been given here, I respect these suggestions. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Agarwal ji has presented/tabelled this Bill so enthusiastically that if the hon. Minister tells him to withdraw it, it would hurt him. Not only him, but all the Members who participated would be hurt. Therefore, I urge the Hon. Minister to not reject it outrightly but find a way out.

SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Agarwal Ji is a senior Member of this House. I understand

his sentiments. I would keep it in mind and definitely do something.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government does not want to break the convention in this House, therefore, I withdraw this Bill but I hope that he would consider the issue.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Has the hon. Member Shri J. P. Agarwal leave of the House to withdraw his Bill.

This Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

17.30 hrs.

MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL
EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 2010

(Amendment of Section 2, etc.)

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have brought a private Members Bill, in this House, on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee (Amendment) Bill, (Amendment of Section 2, etc.). I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak on this issue.

Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill to further amend the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Act, 2005 may be taken up for consideration”.

Sir, MNREGA Bill was passed in Lok Sabha in the year, 2004. But today there is a need for amendment in Section 2 of the Bill. As per Section 3(1) there is a provision to provide employment to only one member of a family in the rural areas. Therefore, the objective of the Government is not achieved by providing employment to only one member of a family in the rural areas because people are not getting fully employed. I propose that this be amended and the definition of a family be changed and all the members of a family be considered as separate individuals. The Government should provide issue job cards separately to those who are employable and everyone should get work. Today, the circumstances are such that one person cannot look after the entire family. When all the members of the family work then only they get two square meals. I also propose an amendment in MNREGA which has the

provision of providing employment for 100 days a year. There are 365 days in a year. Even if the holidays are excluded, there is a need to provide employment on the remaining days. I demand to increase the number of days from 100 to 240 for giving employment. We cannot call it an employment guarantee scheme because this Bill would be meaningful only when as much work is provided as demanded. There is no opportunity for work for which this scheme has been formulated. The youngsters do not get employment as there are no industries in the rural areas.

Sir, it is true that India is a country of the youths. The maximum number of youngsters in the world are in India. But apparently there are no provisions for providing work to such a large number of youth. The Government has been unsuccessful in creating new opportunities. The Ministers in the Government say proudly that they have brought on excellent Bill but I would like to say that the work is not being given as expected and in keeping with the name of Bill. The unemployed youths in the villages are not getting employment. Just a while ago, a colleague of mine was saying that the youths from the rural areas leave their parents behind to look for work in the cities. This is happening in every village. The youths do not like to stay in villages due to lack of jobs. This is also a compulsion. We witness this because we have to visit villages as representative of the people. Whether it be a farmer or a labourer in the farm, everyone sends their children to school and work hard to provide them education. Even after studying there are no jobs. Some study up to tenth standard, some till twelfth standard, some are graduates, some do I.T.I and even study further but there is no employment in the villages. This has made the youths despondent. As we have formulated MNREGA scheme for giving work to such youths, thus there should be a provision in this scheme to provide work to every youngster and also give them work during the season. Giving work for only 100 days would not do.

Apart from this, I have observed the geographical status of the country. I would like to tell you that there are states such as Punjab, Haryana etc. where there is irrigation facility in farming and two to three crops are grown there. There are many states where irrigation is not available. For instance in Maharashtra there is only 19 per cent irrigation facility whereas there is 90 per cent irrigation in Punjab. Only one crop is grown in my region. Only for four months in a year farming is done, for the remaining eight months no farming work is done. What would the farmers and youngsters in their families in the villages do in the remaining days? Therefore, we should not think that we

would give work for four months in all the states and in the remaining days people will do farming. Such a situation is not there in other states across the country. I would like this restriction of giving work for only 100 days to be removed. We have given a scheme named after Mahatma Gandhi to this country.

This scheme might be named Mahatma Gandhi Employment Guarantee Scheme but what Mahatma Gandhi had envisioned cottage industry in rural areas, rural industries has never been realized by the Government. The Government has not succeeded in achieving this. If jobs were created in rural areas as Mahatma Gandhi had envisioned then perhaps I would not have had the courage to say this and there would not have been any need to do so either. Just see all the employment options other than farming which include blacksmiths, potters, carpenters have been rendered jobless by the Government. All these works have been relegated to the background. Potters, blacksmiths, carpenters do not get work. These sections of society used to live in villages and their jobs have been snatched away. The government has not chalked out any programme for them till now. Where would the youth go after the farming and other works have ended?

Through you, I am trying to say that the scope of work undertaken by MNREGA, which is the Employment Guarantee Scheme, has widened. We are unable to make any progress on the basis of works being undertaken under the MNREGA. Massive corruption is prevailing in implementation of the MNREGA Scheme. We find that at several places, the contractors in nexus with the officers, get the work done with the help of machines but maintain the records wherein it has been mentioned that payment was made to the workers. We have been watching the TV channel for the last two days. A channel has disclosed that under the said scheme, a fake account is opened, wages are transferred in that account and then money is withdrawn from that account while the fact is that the contractors get the entire work done through machines. There is a need to put a check on all these things. We should be capable of monitoring these things. Besides, less jobs are being provided under the said scheme.

Sir, through you, I would like to say that in addition to widening the area of work, the development of agriculture should be included in it. If a farmer wants to dig a well in his field for his own benefit, there should be a provision for it also. The farmer digs well by putting his hard work. If four farmers want to construct a small pond

in the area between their fields, there should be a provision for it also. The passage should be constructed. No passage is available to enter the fields. See, there is no provision in it. If there is a need to construct path even for a single farmer, the farmer comes forward and says that his family is ready to work for the said cause. The provision in this regard should be made for a provision to construct a passage to field is made, under Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, its objective will be fulfilled and agricultural development will also take place along with the rural development.

I was reading just now that the UPA Chairperson has said that Employment Guarantee Scheme is becoming a successful scheme, and the benefit of it can be extended to the agricultural sector. I was reading her statement. She said that if agricultural work is undertaken, the crop production will increase and the development of agriculture can take place. The provision of extending individual benefit should be made in this regard, because MNREGA should be used for development of agriculture. This should include irrigation also along with construction of passages. I would like to talk about Vidarabh in Maharashtra. There are around ten thousand ponds since the British era located in my area. One pond irrigate around 100-200 hectares of land, but there is no provision of repair of these ponds under MNREGA. All the work is done through contractor. I would like to put ban on it, and want that if all the workers who want to work for repair of these ponds are provided employment, then all these ten thousands ponds will get repaired and thousands and lakhs of hectares of land will also get irrigated. There is need for development. There are two issues, one is of employment and other is of agricultural development. If agricultural development takes place, the production of foodgrains and other agro products will also increase in the country. Today we talk about giving justice to rural sector, but rural youths are migrating to cities, the crop production should be increased to check migration of rural youth to cities. I would like to suggest that provision of all these things should be made under MNREGA.

The Ministers of the concerned Ministry are not present here. I would request that the hon'ble Cabinet Ministers should be present here ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon'ble Minister is present here.

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Sorry, I would like to request him that the scope of MNREGA should be widened to make it more successful. I am not saying that the scheme

being run is absolutely wrong. It is right. I hail from Maharashtra. Such scheme was first launched in Maharashtra in the year 1978. It was accepted there. This work has been done after much delay. I demand that its scope should be widened as many things are needed to be included in it. As I am talking about employment in rural sector, the rural youth have not got employment. If its time period is increased, probably we will get huge success in this regard. The unemployment problem is the country's biggest problem and if it is solved all the issues related to pitiable condition of agriculture and farmers will be addressed. The employment should be provided throughout the year instead of 100 days as provided under the scheme. Employment should be provided not only to one Member of a family but all those members of a family who want to work. Then it will definitely become a good successful scheme.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to submit the amendments moved by me should be accepted. I hope that the Government will definitely consider it. With these sentiments, I conclude my speech.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved: 'That the Bill to furnish amend the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 be considered.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. This is a very important Bill which has been introduced by my colleague. I am thankful to him for giving me an opportunity to speak. In actual, it is not a scheme but an Act. Many schemes were formulated and introduced in our country. Employment Assurance Scheme, Jawahar Employment Scheme were introduced to check migration from villages to provide employment to the labourers and poor. Many schemes were formulated. But what happened? Neither migration stopped, nor did they get employment. Both these things did not happen. Sometimes a man prepares scheme or do planning, but sometimes it get implemented sometimes not. The schemes are like this only. The Government has good intentions, therefore, it did not formulated scheme, but enacted an Act. The said Act has empowered a common labourer or farmer that he can sue the Government if he is not given employment. There is not a single Government in the entire world. It has never happened that the Government has enacted law for itself. The person can sue the Government if he is not given employment. This is an Act, not scheme. I would like to tell that it has been enacted in Mahatma Gandhi's name. Earlier, it was not in

Mahatma Gandhrmame, it was just National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, later on when response was good, our Government renamed it, as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. It was very good job. This is in consonance with the dreams of Mahatma Gandhi that every person should get employment in and around his locality. They should get benefit of development, in their locality only, the infrastructure should be constructed there. They should be empowered to work in their locality only.

Today I can at least say in regard to my State, I think same situation is prevailing in other States also, there are seven districts, spread in around 25 thousand square kilometer in my constituency, it is a very backward and remote area. According to me there are at least two thousand sarpanchs. It is a very large constituency. I had been MLA and Minister also from the said area. This is my second tenure as MP. I have observed that no Panchayat has ever got more than thirty, forty or fifty thousand rupees. This Act has provisions to keep the ratio of 60:40 while there are villages where cement has never been sent. I had gone to Riyasi recently. I visited two-three districts. Cement was being transported in trucks. I asked where the cement was being transported to and I was told that it is being transported to villages under a new scheme. It was never imagined in villages in my area but there are cemented streets, cemented street paths, many bridal parks, tractor roads and many paths for connectivity now. I do not think that Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) has facilitated building of roads and streets in every locality or village because the work under the core network has been done on roads and it is useless and pointless. He had proposed to include the villages with a population of 500 people but they were left out and the villages with a population of 250 people are also not in the core network. Even in the villages outside of core network people started making uncemented streets through labour. The cemented streets are beautiful. Wherever people were in need of proper streets, they collected money and invested it on construction of streets. This is being implemented properly. Our lands which were being eroded by the nullahs were reclaimed and protected from flood from small nullahs by erecting erode bars and stones. This has saved the land of a lot of people. This is commendable. Where does the fault lie then? Firstly, not all people are getting employed. My colleague is rightly saying that giving employment to only one person in the family would not suffice. In present times, when even the children are not ready to help the parents, then how can a brother tolerate his siblings?

Every person has an individual family. If there are four brothers in a family then how can they remain unemployed? Why wouldn't they work? If all of them work, it would benefit the overall productivity in the country. Infrastructure would be built and their families would be self-sufficient. This does not make sense that only one person is given job in a family. I even advocate that ladies should also work. I urge upon you that 100 days of work is not sufficient anymore. It is alright that in the states where income is good and economical condition is good, the work can be given for only 100 days as in the remaining days they are already working. But the States where there is no work other than this need to be considered. The Government needs to increase the number of days from 100 to 200 days and update it to 300 days when the Government is satisfied with the 200 days performance.

Secondly, I would like to draw the attention of the the Hon. Minister to another flaw. The Govt. has been framed an Act. Now, no officer wants that panch, sarpanch, labourers or other ordinary people talk to him. There are many such villages in the country where work has not been given and in spite of this many people out of politeness do not file a case against them. They do not have money so it is not possible for them to file cases. As per the contention of the Minister when a person submits a request, a card would be issued to him and then application would be entertained. If he does not get work within fifteen days then the Government would give him allowance. Is there any place in the entire country where this has been implemented? The high hardness of the officers has oppressed the poor people. They do not give work to a lot of people and cards remain lying. I would like to tell him that he does not give work and a lot of people have worked. I just listened to five or seven panchayats and they said that they are not getting money and a lot of their people are not getting money for their work. I went to Doda. In the meeting in Doda, I was told that they did not get money. This is the law not obeying the law is tantamount to the breaching of law.

[English]

How they done

[Translation]

How dare they break the law and challenge the Constitution of India. I would like to ask you how and who would keep a check on them? There are many people who have worked and still did not get money for their work; some did not get money or allowance. These are

some of the concerns. Sir, I would like to say that under this scheme infrastructure has been built. A lot of water bodies and ponds have been constructed but there is some lacunae in the scheme. If there is some work that cannot be done by the labourers, for example, the rock is hard and in a lot of places in other area the rocky terrain is not available but it is available in my area and thus there should be a provision of expenditure of money upto 10,000 rupees on equipment in the construction of the pond. It should be fixed. There should not be any problem in doing so. If the labourers cannot dig it what else can be done? The labourers can only work and where it is beyond his capacity to dig, the equipment should be used there. The labourers should be allowed to do work with equipment to keep himself busy. Such things would need to be done by him. Otherwise, I do not think that everything is right or wrong. I would also like to say to him that he had to get the harvesting of wheat done. There are some warm hilly areas in my region where wheat and paddy is grown but tractor cannot be driven there. At least twenty people carry an indigenous engine there. Earlier they used to work with animals. Now the tractor are there in villages in lower regions but they cannot be taken to higher regions. Under this scheme, the labourers transported the tractor there and it is commendable. Wherever irrigation facility was not there, water was arranged under this scheme. He can see the Irrigation Department in my area. Desilting was not done as the machinery was of poor quality and water did not reach the farms. The water did not reach all the farms.

After the introduction of MNREGA, the cleaning of small rivulets, canals, distributory branches started. The agricultural production which you are referring to is being done through this Act. I am pained that we, the Government and officers do not organise camps properly. Schemes are not explained. I would like to say that the work done by the BDOS, ASD and village level workers is not being monitored properly. In every places, the MPs hold the chairmanship for running the schemes related to the rural development. Quarterly meeting are held. I attend a lot of meetings because I have seven districts under me. It is not easy to hold so many meetings in three months but we do so. The reply to the reporting of that meeting is not given properly. In the absence of the reply, the implementation of the Act is not proper. I urge upon you. Along with, I would like to talk about PMGSY ...*(Interruptions)* We have some concerns there. And I say this with confidence that funds are not reaching there and when will the days be increased from 100 to 200? Payment needs to be done there in all the blocks. Why is it not being done? Have you not received the utilisation certificate? If you have received

it then why have you not released the funds? If the utilisation certificate has not reached then why has it not been demanded and checked? If the labourers have worked and the payment has to be done within 15 days then why has it not been done? I would like to say that all these things need to be streamlined.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): I rise to support the Bill brought by Shri Hansraj G. Ahir for making an amendment to the NREGA. In my opinion, there is a need for amending the whole NREGA Scheme. This Bill has been brought for a limited purpose. He said that as per Section-2 there is a limit of issuing job card to only one person per family. All the people in the family who can work, the job card holders and those looking for jobs must be allowed. This is the amendment. This amendment has a limited purpose and I welcome it. But there is a need to make many more amendments in this. Chaudhary Lal Singh ji was just saying something a while ago and I agree with him. As, whatever work is done under this scheme, the labour and material component is fixed. As per the scheme 60 per cent should be spent on labour and 40 per cent on material. The ratio of 60:40 gets reversed at times. For instance, I represent Bikaner Parliamentary Constituency in Rajasthan. There was a problem in my area regarding construction of an RUB of the Railways.

18.00 hrs.

I had given a suggestion that it should be constructed under NREGA as the gauge conversion work was taking place and the railway line would be raised. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Meghwal ji, we would continue this discussion.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Alright.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up the zero hour.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this issue was to be raised in the morning but now it has come up in the zero hour. The people are extremely worried across the country. It is true that there is corruption. It has become all pervasive now. While we raise one issue of corruption, another crops up. One case is tried to be solved and before it is solved second case surfaces.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would not take much of your time. I would like to talk about the news of the Augusta Westland Helicopter case. It is not as if the country did not

know about it. This issue has been raised in the past too but let us forget about that. Earlier this issue was not in prominence but now it has been raised and the news came from Italy which means that they have an objection to this bribery case. That is said likewise, Tata Truck Case came to light. That news also came from outside the country. We, especially the Government only pay heed to the news emanating from other countries because even if we know about it and raise the issue, nobody pays heed to it. Now there is FDI in retail. I am not debating on its advantages or disadvantages. But even this news is communicated from the Parliament of other country that Rs. 150 crore were given as kickbacks in this case. This news comes from other countries. Whatever news comes from within the country is not taken seriously. Now this issue has come up. Especially four cases with regard to defence have come to light. The case of Adarsh Housing Society was given to CBI. The CBI is ...*. These issues keep on coming to light. He ...* CBI. Everyone CBI ...* is talking about English ...(*Interruptions*) It is said in our village...all kinds of persons, reptiles especially snakes, scorpions live there. This CBI is...*. The Minister of Reference is not doing anything other than face saving. Whenever any issue comes up it is handed over to CBI as if it were a police station. The Tetra issue was given to CBI, then what's the use of the Government? What work is being done here? I respect him a lot but if he does not do anything there is no way 65 years have passed by. All kinds of people made money in this case. Don't we all know this. This is such a business that people become rich overnight. Now, the court has initiated there a case regarding this issue there and it is confirmed that corruption took place. The Government has to find corrupt people in the country now. Not much needs to be investigated, other things have been found out. What would the CBI do? If he instructs the CBI to deal with this case then it would be a ...*. This does not expose the bigger political corruption. If there is a murder case, criminal case, this institution would work well but when it comes to political corruption it is ...* nothing is done and it ...* is thrown in the trash bin. Honourable Minister of Finance, please find who took this bribe. We do not care about what happened there. What matters is who is who took bribe here? That person is close to you today. If the Government shows a bit of strength and resolve then all the institutions are under it, he can be nabbed in two minutes. Three questions answered in this way, one the bribe was taken, two, the deal was done but not fairly. But even after that the

Government there nabbed the persons filed a case and when he went there they gave a rude answer that the case is being looked into in their court and he would not be told anything. He went there for formality. It is not a big deal to nab him ...(*Interruptions*) What would the CBI do in it? CBI cannot do anything in this case. We have not improved CBI ...(*Interruptions*) Has the CBI found any such evidence? It is good in dealing with murder and criminal cases, I admit that if they were free, they could have worked efficiently ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Member, it would be good if you are brief as it is zero hour.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Sir, I admit that my pain knows no bounds in zero hour...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please control yourself.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to appeal the Government to nab the culprit who has taken bribe and acted as a broker and does not let the matters related to the country's defence move forward. If this deal is cancelled now, it will take another seven years to get it back on track. If any other deal is done it would take seven years to get the helicopter. Therefore, I urge the Ministry of Finance or the Government to ascertain as to who took the bribe, forget the nature or extent of offence. Some people are saying that this would affect the morale of the armed forces. But I don't agree because an illegitimate act affects the morale but morale is boosted by nabbing the criminals. Maximum number of army personnel are from my area. Maximum people are in Army and they are most troubled. How it will demoralize them. Many news channels are holding discussion on it. What the retired General of Army was doing with touts. What is the great deal about it that the said person was a General in Army? When he was holding the post he was given due respect but what kind of meeting he and his close relatives were holding with this middlemen? Some people say that it will demoralise the Army persons. If an Army Officer works with honesty, he is honoured. It is not so that after retirement he sits with middlemen. The government is having a list of all these persons. They are roaming here and there only. We are also aware of it. The Government said that the CBI inquiry will be conducted in this regard. What kind of inquiry it has conducted? The constitution has empowered the Government. The police machinery is with the government.

* Not recorded as order by the Chair.

* Not recorded as order by the Chair.

The government has all kinds of tools. Then why the name of those who have received kickbacks is not revealed? The persons who have got kickbacks should be nabbed. It will create fear among the rest and the recurrence of such incidents in future will be checked. Therefore the culprits who are roaming scot free should be arrested. This is my request.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Vijay Bahadur Singhji, you have submitted two notices to speak in zero hours. As per rules, you can speak on only one subject and I would like to request you not to link both the issues.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur, U.P.): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would speak just on one issue related to Jhansi. Whatever wrongs the British might had committed, but their administrative capability was commendable. They set up Army Centre at Jhansi in North India and alongwith it Railway centre was also set up there. Jhansi is in the middle. The biggest training ground for imparting training in armour core and firing cannons is in Jhansi. Jhansi is still a central point of the railway line which connect North India to South India. The said line was also laid during the British era. I would like to say that this biggest problem is that there are no satellite airports near Delhi and its neighboring areas. The name of Jhansi has also emerged in this survey. The adequate area of land is available, there. One can reach there in 15-20 minutes by air.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are speaking on which subject?

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: I am speaking on airport issue. I am speaking in the Parliament, not in Legislative Assembly that I may talk about railways ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing but Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh Ji, speech will go in record.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: I am coming to the railways. The action in regard to setting up an airport in Jhansi should be initiated. It will give two benefits. First, if there is any threat to Indira Gandhi International Airport, alternative would be available. Satellite airport is the need of the hour, it is being said so. It may not be so that you

start searching solution at the eleventh hour. The danger is looming large, whether it is from China or other neighboring countries.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How you come know about it?

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Whenever clouds emerge in sky, one comes to know that it will rain. Just now Sharad Yadav Ji said this. I am not talking anything irrelevant. There is no other place better than Jhansi, which is fit for the said purpose. As the said land is located on plateau, it is barren not fit for cultivation. Setting up of an international airport there, will lead to development of Bundelkhand region. The five districts of Uttar Pradesh and five other districts of Bundelkand upto Khajuraho which falls in Madhya Pradesh will be benefitted. It will be like a big security cover for Delhi. It will be a tribute to Rani Lakshmbai who fought a fierce battle against Britishers in 1857.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Rani Lakshmbai airport should be set up there.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: I may decide the name just now, but the UPA Government probably will not accept that name. The government may name it after anybody. Therefore, I would not like to waste much time on name, but would just like to say that an international airport should be set up in Jhansi.

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Navodaya Vidyalayas were set up under the able guidance of the late Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi for improving the standard of education. Today, teachers and employees of Navodaya Vidyalaya are sitting on indefinite strike. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am raising this issue because Navodaya Vidyalayas were set up to brighten the future of rural talents. The teachers having outstanding records were appointed in these schools. The sense of devotion and sincerity was inculcated among the students. Rural India was provided opportunities to come forward in life. Pension and other facilities are provided to the teachers appointed in other schools, but unfortunately, the teachers appointed in these schools are deprived from pension facilities, due to which teachers and staff of these school are staging strike in the entire country. Thousands and lakhs of rural children who came in these schools to polish their talents are suffering due to strike, as these schools are lying close for the last so many months. Therefore, through you, I would like to know from this

* Not recorded.

Ministry of Human Resource Development under the Union Government as to the action being taken in this regard. The teachers of the school, which was set up after much deliberation by the former Prime Minister of the country are sitting on strike today. Through you, I would like to request the Government to make efforts to end the said strike and fulfil their demand and give them facilities promised to them at the time of appointment. With these words, I would like to conclude.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Manohar Tirkey, Shri Rajinder Agarwal, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shri Mahindersinh P. Chauhan, Shri Rawneet Singh, Shri Haribhau Jawale and Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal Gandhi associate themselves with the issues raised by Dr. Bhola Singh Ji.

[English]

SHRI K. SHIVKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH (Ramanathapuram): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the issue of fishermen.

Sir, in Tamil Nadu, almost everyday 'attack on fishermen' forms the headline news in all newspapers and TV channels. This is not the first or second incident. It has been happening since 1983. My party's leader, Dr. Kalaingar Karunanidhi, had written several letters to our hon. Prime Minister and also hon. Minister for External Affairs. The former Members of Parliament of my constituency had also represented several times in this august House regarding this issue. After I became Member of Parliament, I have also represented several times in this august House regarding this issue, but till now there is no remedy at all.

Sir, whenever our fishermen go for fishing, the Sri Lankan Navy personnel are beating them brutally, breaking their boats, tearing their nets, taking away the fish caught by them, torturing and harassing them against the natural principles of law.

On November 28, 2011, five fishermen were arrested by Sri Lankan Navy and the Sri Lankan Government charged them for the offence of drug smuggling. They are the fishermen and they do not know anything except fishing. Why has the Sri Lankan Government filed such cases against our fishermen? What is the inner motive behind that? On November 10, 2012, violence erupted in the Sri Lanka's biggest prison, where our arrested fishermen are

also kept, and 27 prisoners were killed. It was the good luck of our fishermen that they are safe. Had anything happened to our fishermen, who would have been held responsible?

The families and relatives of the affected fishermen came to my residence and asked for the remedial action taken by the Government. I could not answer their question. It may be a small issue to our Government, but it is a very big issue to my constituency.

The Sri Lankan Government did not get any evidence against them for the alleged crime. So, recently the relatives of those fishermen went to meet them in jail at Colombo. The arrested fishermen told them that the Sri Lankan Government was threatening them to accept the crime and saying to the prisoners 'only if you accept the crime, we will release you. Otherwise, we will never release you.'

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not go into details and be brief.

SHRI K. SHIVKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH: Sir, I shall finish in one minute.

The Sri Lankan Government is threatening them that otherwise they would never release those fishermen. The Sri Lankan Government is torturing them like this. So, I would now urge upon the Government to take action to get those five fishermen released on a war-footing basis.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE (Raver): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a severe drought in many region in Maharashtra and it is worse in the last 40 years. On the other hand, I would like to draw your attention towards the loss caused to the farmers due to hailstrom in my Parliamentary Constituency Raver under the Jalgaon district. This is the most horrible drought in Maharashtra in the last 40 years. On one hand there is no availability of water while on the other hand the already well grown bananas worth 200-250 crore rupees got destroyed 10-12 days ago due to hailstrom. The Union Government and the State Government launched crop Insurance scheme for horticulture in 2012. Seven thousand farmers have paid a pension of rupees 5 crore. There are a few norms in the insurance scheme which include three months for low temperature and the remaining four months are for fast winds. Insurance company states that hailstrom is not in the norms. If the farmers are not compensated for their loss then what is the point of crop insurance and the

amount of rupees five to six crores paid as premium? Neither does the State Government pay the amount. The 'bananas' have been destroyed all over the country. Farmers are on the verge of ruin. It seems a number of farmers may commit suicide. Through you, I urge the Government to send some able officers and estimate the extent of damage. Please conduct a survey there and propose compensation for the loss. The norms regarding insurance should be changed for crop insurance loan. If in a year the 'banana' crop lasts for one and a half year then the norms should be for one and a half year. If there is any natural calamity, it should be compensated.

SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI (Ahmednagar): Sir, I associate myself with this issue.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to talk on an issue of urgent public importance. The trade union in the entire country went on a strike on the last two days 20 and 21 February and the strike was successful too. All of the Honorable Members must remember that at the time of 'Bharat Bandh' a lot of incidents take place but they are not violent. This time everyone must have read the newspapers that the 'Bandh' led to a loss of 26, 000 crore rupees. Such a huge loss has taken place while this amount could have been used for the development of the country. I do not mind and I blame the Union Government. The problems of the employees are raised in this House for time to time but due to the obstinate attitude of the Government the problems of the workers are not taken seriously, they were not heard. When things go beyond control then such a situation arises. 'Bharat Bandh' happens for one day but due to this strike was extended to two days and was successful. It seems the demands of the workers were reasonable. The leaders of trade unions constantly said to the Union Government to hold talks with them and accept their demands. But when the Union Government did not accept their demands the trade unions had no choice but to go on a strike due to stubborn attitude of the Government.

Sir, Noida and Greater Noida are adjacent to Delhi NCR. Ghaziabad is the constituency of Shri Rajnath Singh, the national President of BJP. All kinds of factories are visible on the line from Allahabad to Delhi via Mughal Sarai. Shri Rajender ji is seated here and he is an MP from Meerut. All the factories till Okhla have been vandalised and set on fire on a large scale. In fact, women employees were misbehaved with. Through this House, I would like to say there were some representatives of people from BJP Government against whom investigation

is in progress and their names would come to light. No matter how big the person be, strict action would be taken against the culprits and they would go to jail. You must have seen that a few months ago in Agra, the hon. Chief Minister Shri Akhilesh Yadav had held a summit where investors industrialists from 40 countries had come for investing in Uttar Pradesh. It has been disrupted on purpose and methodically. This is a conspiracy.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is a matter concerning the state.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: I urge the Union Government to take this matter seriously. 'Bharat Bandh' has taken place many times and strikes have taken place as well but such violent incidents never took place. This should not be left alone and treated as a State subject. In fact, you should send a team and I would urge the leaders from here to go to an all party meet and find out who is at fault and ascertain due to whose negligence such a big incident took place.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, you must have seen on television that very expensive cars worth crores of rupees were set on fire on a large scale. This is shameful incident that took place. I would want that such an incident does not repeats itself in this country in any State. If the demands of the workers were legitimate then the Union Government should have accepted them. Please carry out an investigation and whoever is found guilty, whether it be anyone from our party or other party should be put to the task and action should be taken against them. Along with this, I demand the Union Government to send a team and conduct a survey and pay compensation for losses and take strict action against the culprits. I conclude my speech with these words.

[English]

*SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY (Cooch Behar): Respected Deputy Speaker Sir, thank you for allowing me to raise a matter of public importance in this House. Through you Sir, I would like to draw the attention of Hon. Prime Minister of India. My constituency is Cooch Behar and my neighbouring district is Jalpaiguri. In both these districts, the issue of enclaves has been a burning problem for the last 65 years. Enclaves are the lands involving Bangladesh and India. 111 enclaves of India fall within the boundaries of Bangladesh while 51 enclaves of Bangladesh lie within Indian territory. The people who reside in these enclaves

* English Translation of speech is originally delivered in Bangla.

are deprived of all kinds of facilities. They have no educational opportunities or health care facilities. Law and order situation is grim. Daily they are harassed and tortured by the security forces manning the borders on both sides. Sir, in the morning, we were discussing about the Hyderabad incident. Since law and order is not in place in the enclaves, it becomes easy for the terrorists or criminals to commit crimes in Bangladesh and immediately thereafter, take refuge in Indian enclaves. Similarly, the criminals of India take shelter in Bangladeshi enclaves after undertaking terrorist strikes. The situation in Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar are grave. Law and order has gone for a toss. Thus through you, I urge upon the Government and Hon. Prime Minister to hold talks with Bangladesh as early as possible to resolve this enclave issue effectively. This is really a burning problem which needs to be addressed immediately and basic human rights should be restored along with the rule of law. Once again I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please be brief.

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY: This is a very big problem. There is no law and order there. Therefore, the Prime Minister should hold talks with Bangladesh and end the enclave land problem as soon as possible and the people located in enclave lands should get the chance to be under law and order. They should get basic human dignity, this is all I request.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please be brief regarding your demands from Government.

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY: Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak.

SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY (Alipurduar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I would like to associate myself with this issue.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Alright, you can associate yourself.

MR. MANOHAR TIRKEY: I associate myself with this issue.

SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI (Ahmednagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing me to speak. Electricity is the lifeline of the country. Failure to supply power not only causes loss to the country but is also painful and humiliating for the country. We have only achieved half of the target fixed for

power generation. After assessing the important fact of demand for power, it was found that there is a 35 per cent demand for power in industrial sector, 28 per cent in agricultural sector, 28 per cent for households and 9 per cent for commercial work. Every time the increased production of electricity is used by those who have the purchasing power. The agricultural sector lags behind and the use of power for non-production purposes has been increasing continuously. Apart from this, the powerful states are drawing more power than the allocated quota. This results in failure of power grid and the image of the country is adversely affected. There are natural limits to actual power generation and power cannot be generated beyond a limit. Quota is allocated to states with this fact in mind and thus, the states should only use the quantum of electricity allocated to them, this needs to be looked into. If certain States need more power than the Government should take appropriate steps for usage of power along with solar power. All the power plants in Parli, Maharashtra are closed due to lack of water. The drought like situation is a serious concern. Children need electricity as their exams are round the corner. I urge the Government to supply as much electricity as possible from power grid to Maharashtra and as my Parliamentary Constituency is the most affected place by drought, I request the Government to supply as much power as possible.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a booklet has been published named 'Poshan' in English, it is named 'Nutrition' by the Ministry of Minority Affairs with the cooperation of National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development. I have this booklet and I have brought it here. The Ministry and the said institution organise programmes for educating the public regarding food and distribute such booklets and educate the public regarding balanced nutrition. The sources of important nutrients have been talked about in this book and under the contents the page number 6, serial number 10 then it has been stated that iron is necessary for nourishing the body, transportation of oxygen and producing blood and the source of this important nutrient has been said to be beef.

Sir, as per the Article 48 of the Constitution, under the "Directive Principles of State Policy", it is the responsibility of the Government to protect the cow progeny. Cows are considered sacred in this country, especially by Hindus, Sikhs and Jains. Cows have been the backbone of the Indian Agriculture and economy. Cow is the pride of the country. The recommendation to eat beef in the said booklet published by the Ministry of Minority Affairs is an

affrant to the cultural heritage of the country and also disrupts the social fabric.

Through you, I urge the Government to immediately ban this booklet. The officers in the Ministry and NIPCID officers, responsible for publishing this booklet should be punished and legal action should be taken against the concerned parties.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Rakesh Singh, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal Gandhi, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal and Shri Mahendra Singh P. Chauhan associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Rajendra Agarwal.

[*English*]

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): Thank you very much Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, thank you for allowing me to raise this very important issue concerning the crores of people in Karnataka. Actually, grave injustice has been done to the State of Karnataka, the people of Bengaluru, the farmers of the Southern Karnataka in Cauvery river water dispute.

Recently, on 20th February, 2013, the Government of India has notified the final award of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal which is against the interests of the state of Karnataka. I am using this opportunity to oppose this, to condemn this Notification. We always felt that the Government of India should have come to the assistance of people of Karnataka because the final award is not equitable. He has not provided any justice to the State of Karnataka.

I want to give it very briefly to the consideration of this august House. The entire basin area in square kilometres in Karnataka is 34,273 which is 42 per cent and in Tamil Nadu, it is 44,016 kilometres which is 54 per cent. The share for each State as per Cauvery Tribunal final award is 270 tmc feet of water for Karnataka which is only 37 per cent and 419 tmc feet of water which is 59 per cent to the State of Tamil Nadu. There has been series of injustice done to the State of Karnataka. We were pleading the Tribunal that we should be given 465 tmc feet of water but only 270 tmc feet of water has been given. There is nearly 47 tmc feet of ground water available in Tamil Nadu area. But that has not been accounted by the Tribunal while sharing the river water.

Thirdly, regarding the need of Bengaluru, you know that Bengaluru is one of the fastest growing cities of the

country in Asia. We have more than one crore population. We require nearly 20 tmc feet of water whereas the Tribunal has not taken this into account. The Tribunal has taken only one-third of the Bengaluru population for the purpose of accounting the water requirements of Bengaluru. I also want to apprise the House that unallocated quantity of 48 tmc of water has been erroneously reallocated on population basis. It has drastically reduced the availability of crop water and adversely affected the ongoing projects in the State of Karnataka.

The most important development to be brought to your kind notice is that the Tribunal has over-estimated the crop water requirement of Tamil Nadu based on the self-serving affidavits of Tamil Nadu and overlooking the objections of Karnataka. Finally, the final order of the Tribunal has not been directed for constitution of the Cauvery Management Board. The Tribunal, realising the fact that the constitution of a Board or Authority under section 6A of the Act of 1956 is the sole prerogative of the Central Government and also having regard to the fact that the regulation will have to be approved by the Parliament under section 6A (vii) of the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act of 1956. Therefore, our demand is that they have already notified section 6(1). Our hon. Minister Namo Narain Meenaji is here. Regarding section 6(1), the Central Government should assure this House that they will file an appeal to the Supreme Court on behalf of the Government of India. There are civil appeals from the State of Karnataka, civil appeals from the State of Tamil Nadu, civil appeals from the States of Puducherry and Kerala are pending. When the civil appeals are pending, I do not understand how the final award has been notified under section 6(1). Therefore, I would urge through you that the Government of India should intervene and should take the legal assistance and say that this decision of the Supreme Court should be reviewed.

There is another section, section 6A of the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act. Under section 6A, they can decide about the sharing of the water and the release of the water. They can come out with a scheme and to monitor that scheme, they can have a Management Board. We are totally opposed to this constitution of the Management Board. About 20 years back, there has been a final award of the Tribunal about the Ravi-Beas Award. But till today, it has not been notified. The State Government of Punjab has gone on a writ petition. Therefore, Ravi-Beas Award has been pending for notification for twenty years. In the case of Karnataka, we got the final Award in 2007 and in 2013 under the pressure of the Government

of Tamil Nadu, under the political pressure, the Central Government has buckled and allowed the notification. We condemn that. We would urge and demand the Union Government of India that they should not notify section 6A. If they notify section 6A, it will be a great injustice to the State of Karnataka. Already the farmers, the people of Karnataka and the State of Karnataka are in agitation. Therefore, I want an assurance, through you, from the hon. Minister that they will assure the people of Karnataka that they will not notify section 6A of Inter-State Water Disputes Act regarding the final Award of the Cauvery Tribunal.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS (Kalahandi): Sir, more than twenty percent tribals, dalits and backward classes live in forest areas. The forest produce including minor forest products such as 'tendu leaves' 'mahua flower', 'bamboo' and more the 100 minor forest products were the traditional source of income for hundreds of years. Keeping this in view, the Government of India brought Forest Rights Act in the year 2006. The Act as well as the State Government provide right to the tribals residing there to collect minor forest products and sell them for earning their livelihood. But it is unfortunate that after the Forest Rights Act, 2006 even today often this right is not given to tribal in many States across the country. Therefore, I urge upon you and through you the Government to instruct every State to implement the said Act, especially regarding collection of Bamboo and 'tendu leaves' by the people and giving permit to Gram Sabha so that people can collect them and sell them. Secondly, Excise Department has monopoly on 'mahua flower' in every State and collects the revenue. It should be made free and they should get the rights under the forest rights. A lot of income is made from 'tendu leaves' in many States but that money is not spent on them. Therefore, only the tribals and local people should have right on that revenue so that they can sustain themselves.

I request you that if two rights, individual right and community right under the Forest Rights Act are implemented properly then the tribals have not only a right on minor forest products but also mineral deposits there. Therefore, through you, I urge the Government to spend all the revenue generated by the State Governments after 2006 for the development of the tribals there.

SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY (Alipurduar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards an important issue and through you, I urge the Government to evolve a proper system to tackle

this issue. Sir, I belong to the northern part of West Bengal, the B.S.N.L. service poor in the region. No telephone service works properly there. Mobiles stay disconnected for weeks. If landline phones go out of service, it takes a month to fix them. When customers filed complaints, no one is there to attend these complaint but the bill is sent on time. There are no signals fewer mobile towers for weeks and even for months but no one is there to hear complaints. Our area is in hilly terrain and close to border. The countries that surround its border are Bhutan, Bangladesh, Nepal and Assam is also adjacent to it. The security personnel from BSF and other forces posted there complain to me and say that why we do not raise this issue. They are not able to talk to their relatives due to this reason. As the work of BSNL has been defined on the lines of a profitable institution, therefore it should function properly and take telephone bills appropriately. People are discontinuing their service and returning landlines. Efforts are being made to rectify everything. I feel sorry that I need to keep at least three to four phones in my area. Where there is signal for BSNL, there is no signal for Airtel and if there is signal for Airtel, there is no signal for BSNL. As BSNL provides service throughout the country, there should be such a provision that one should be able to use its services with ease anywhere in the country. They are working in cohorts to ensure that where there is signal for Airtel, there is no signal for BSNL, if there is signal for BSNL, there is no signal for Vodafone and thus people need to keep four-five telephones. This is not a good approach. Therefore, through you I request that the BSNL services should be such that it could be used easily across the country. Through you I urge the government to make the repairing service available easily.

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to raise a very important public issue of increasing the height of Narmada Dam in Gujarat. Sir, you know that Gujarat is a drought prone state. Due to this, there is no availability of potable water in many areas there. To resolve this problem our former Honourable Prime Minister of India Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru had laid the foundation stone of a dam on Narmada river 45 years ago. But even after so many years the Sardar Sarovar Project has not been completed. The dam is not functioning to its optimal level as the height of Narmada dam has not been raised as per requirement. The final height limit of the dam has been fixed as 138.68 meters and it remains to be raised till date. The permission to raise the height till 121.92 meter was

granted in 2006 and the permission for raising it to 17 meters further is yet to be granted. Sir, the completion of the construction work to raise the height of the dam would benefit the country greatly. For instance, the water storage capacity of the dam would increase to 46.8 lakh acre feet which would be three times the current water storage capacity and this would provide for irrigation of additional 6.8 lakh hectares of land and alongwith this there would be 40 per cent more generation of power as well and this would benefit the country in tackling power shortage. This would also solve the problem of shortage of water and help at the time of drought.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, there was a recommendation for increasing the height of the dam in a meeting of environmental sub group of NCA in April, 2010. Although, the permission of sub group of the social Justice and Empowerment Ministry, the Government of India is still pending in this regard and it could open the doorway for increasing the height of the dam to the maximum. As far as the question of rehabilitation is concerned, the Government of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh have completed their work in this regard. These State Governments have submitted their action taken report and submitted their report after consultation with the Grievance Redressal Authority and demanded for completion of the remaining work on Narmada dam. Sir, the Government of India has also presented/submitted its R and R, PF and Action Taken Report to Grievance Redressal Authority. The completion of consultation process with JRA is yet to be done. Through you I urge the Government to take immediate action for increasing the height of the Sardar Sarovar Dam after demanding the consultation report of JRA Maharashtra and conducting a meeting of R and R sub group of NCA.

SHRI RAKESH SINGH (Jabalpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are talking about protecting farmers interests and empowering the agricultural sector. Farmers work very hard on their farms and then earn the title of "Annadatta". When he plants a seed, he begins to dream of future. But his dreams are shattered in the event of any natural calamity. The farmers in Madhya Pradesh faced a similar problem. In the last few days, particularly on 16 February, there was a massive hailstorm in around 35 districts in Madhya Pradesh including my Parliamentary Constituency Jabalpur. Within a day the hailstorms struck 3 times. There was huge storm and many trees were uprooted and houses damaged. The storm was so huge that the electricity poles were uprooted. Around 106 tehsils in 35 districts in the state have been affected by the

massive hailstorm. 3688 villages have been affected by this and as per the initial assessment there has been a loss of about Rs. 868 crores in Madhya Pradesh. I recently visited my Parliamentary Constituency and I personally visited around 35 villages. There has been damage on a large scale in almost all the areas of all four legislative assemblies in the rural region and 200 villages have been affected by it. Sir, hailstorms weighing 100 grams fell there. All crops such as wheat, gram, peas, lentils have been destroyed. Many areas such as Shahpura, Paatan, Bargi, Majhauri, Panagar, Sinora etc. have been affected by the hailstorm. Around 35200 hectare of agricultural area has been affected in Jabalpur itself. The assessment of loss of crops ranging from 50 percent to 100 percent has been done on the basis of various crops. 50 thousand accountholders have been affected in my Parliamentary Constituency. A loss of around Rs. 150 to 200 crore has been estimated in Jabalpur. The State Government is trying, in its capacity, to provide relief to the farmers. But as everyone knows that state has limited resources. Therefore, through you, I would like to urge the Union Government to provide Madhya Pradesh Government additional assistance at the time of crisis because the farmers are extremely dejected as they are already battling inflation and now the natural calamities have made their life difficult. Alongwith this I urge the Union Government to waive off agricultural loans and provide compensation to farmers and additional assistance to Madhya Pradesh because the farmers cannot repay their loans due to the crop damage.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards a very important issue. There is a need to reorganize the railway divisions and zones. I represent the Bikaner Parliamentary Constituency in Rajasthan. The headquarter of my Bikaner division is Bikaner itself. After 5 kilometers from there Jodhpur starts. If there is any accident or fire at a distance of 5 kilometers from my division the staff for the such situations comes from Jodhpur which is at a distance of 240 kms from there. Such a situation is there in other parts of the country as well. When I asked the railways, through a question, it replied that they are not contemplating to reorganize at present. When limitation and de-limitation of the seat of Members of Parliament can be done, their areas can be changed or their areas re-defined then why can not the re-organization of railway division and zones can be done where D.R.M. and G.M. sits respectively? Through you, I

urge the Minister of Railways, the Government of India to reorganize railway division and zone and the nearby areas should be demarcated on the basis of their geographical vicinity to the headquarters of respective zones and divisions. I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands

adjourned to meet again at 11.00 a.m. on Tuesday, February 26, 2013.

18.57 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, February 26, 2013/Phalguna 7, 1934 (Saka).

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