

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fifteenth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XXXVI contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 115.00

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Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Fourteenth Edition)
and Printed by M/s DRV Grafix Print, 41 Institutional Area, D-Block Janakpuri, New Delhi-110058

CONTENTS

Fifteenth Series, Vol. XXXVI, Fifteenth Session, 2013/1935 (Saka)

No. 2, Friday, December 6, 2013/Agrahayana 15, 1935 (Saka)

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
OBITUARY REFERENCE	1-13
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
Starred Question Nos. 21 to 40.....	13-126
Unstarred Question Nos. 231 to 460.....	126-802
ANNEXURE-I	
Member-wise Index to Starred Questions	803-804
Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	804-812
ANNEXURE-II	
Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions	813-814
Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	813-816

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, December 06, 2013/Agrahayana 15, 1935 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House about the sad demise of Dr. Nelson Mandela who was the first elected President of the Republic of South Africa and served the country from 1994 to 1999.

He fought relentlessly for the rights and liberty of the people of South Africa throughout his life. His struggle gave hope to millions suffering around the globe. Dr. Mandela became a powerful symbol of the Anti-apartheid Movement in South Africa. He is respected all over the world for his selfless services to humanity.

Dr. Mandela received India's highest civilian award 'Bharat Ratna' in 1990.

The Nobel Peace Prize was conferred on him in 1993.

Dr. Mandela passed away on 6th December, 2013 at Johannesburg in South Africa at the age of 95.

[*Translation*]

DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ (Sambhal): Madam Speaker, today is the day when Babri Masjid was demolished.(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde.

....(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen for a minute. Obituary is being read.

....(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: The obituary is being read. Please be seated.

....(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): Madam Speaker, Dr. Nelson Mandela has died today. He was ill for many months. He kept struggling for his life, as he struggled throughout his life for freedom in prison. He convinced the people of South Africa and the entire world that a person who fought against apartheid can also fight against the destiny. He lived a long life of 95 years. India honoured him. In normal circumstances, India has never conferred 'Bharat Ratna' to the citizens or leaders of other countries but Nelson Mandela was such a leader who took a vow on the lines of Mahatma Gandhi. He went to prison for the sake of his people and remained there for 28 long years. I had gone to South Africa as a member of a delegation from India for a meeting which was held with regard to apartheid. I went to Robin Islands, the prison in which he was incarcerated. I saw that cell, the clothes, etc. I was filled with anguish that a 6 ft. tall person was incarcerated in a cell which was just 5 ft. in height. How did he live his life there. We showed to the world as to what we can do for the sake of our oppressed people who are yearning for freedom. He became a living example for the people by the work which he did for the Black Movement. Nelson Mandela founded African National Congress in the year 1952. Since then Congress Party has an alliance with him. India has shown respect towards both leaders, Mahatma Gandhi and Nelson Mandela. His fight was akin to our fight. Today, he breathed his last fighting that battle. India can never forget this great leader. I, on behalf of my party and this August House, pay obeisance to him.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam Speaker, I, on behalf of my party, associate with the views expressed by the Chair for Shri Nelson Mandela. Madam Speaker, life and death have an eternal relationship. The person who has come in the world will definitely die one day. But there are some persons who come in the world, also die but become immortal in the process and leave footprints behind. Saint Kabir had said,

"Jab Tu Aaya Jag Mein, Jag Hasa Tu Roye

Aisi Karni Kar Chalo, tu Hase Jag Roye"

Shri Nelson Mandela was such a person who has become immortal through his deeds. It is not easy to spend 28 years of one's life in prison. And for whom those years were spent? He fought against the policy of apartheid which is a crime not only against the black people but also against the humanity. He fought for the black people who were dehumanized. But he never expressed any sorrow despite the suffering which he endured. When he was released, he was embraced lovingly by the people. He was honoured profusely. But he never felt proud. He never thought that he had become a supreme leader of the world and he never showed any displeasure for his sufferings which he endured for 28 years in prison.

Shinde ji has said rightly that India and South Africa has great affinity in this matter. Mahatma Gandhi was initiated into the freedom struggle by his work which he had done in South Africa and later on, the leader of South Africans himself carried on this struggle for the black people. Now, he is died. He was suffering from a disease for a very long time but everyone was under the impression that he will continue his fight against the disease as he carried on his struggle against the policy of apartheid. It was certain that one day he had to die because the disease was serious. Even then, perhaps, our mind was not ready to listen to this news. The news of his death was certainly a shock and we felt that a great personality has departed from this world. I recollect a couplet which perhaps was written by a poet on the death of Pandit Nehru:

“Ae Ajhal Tujhse Bahut Hi Sakht Nadani Hui,
Fool Vah Toda Ki Gulshan Bhar Ki Virani Hui.”

Today, after the demise of Mandela ji, there is a vacuum in the world. Such an impression is coming to my mind. I on behalf of my party and myself pay my heartfelt obeisance to him.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Manipuri): Madam Speaker, it is a very sad day today. Gandhi ji was an idol for Nelson Mandela and he fought against the oppression of the black people and the policy of discrimination against the black people following the footsteps of Gandhi ji. He continued his struggle throughout his life and he was incarcerated in the prison for more than 27 years. In this process, he became a role model for us, for the people of this country and for the coming generations. He showed us

as to what extent we can fight against injustice. When he was released from the prison, India was the first country which he visited. It was because of his respect for Gandhi ji. It is my good fortune that he came to Lucknow directly and stayed there for a day. He wished to go to Kashi and have a round of Ganga sitting in a boat. We sat together in a boat for one kilometre and we spent a full day together. I held discussions with him. His death is a personal loss to me. I had been in touch with him. Gandhi ji was his role model. He told me that his first visit was to India because of his love for Gandhi ji. There are many good things which I keep remembering. We spent together full day from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Today, he is no more but we all know that he was a follower of Gandhi ji. We should spread the message of Nelson Mandela among the public and our youth. This will be our greatest respect to him. We express sorrow on his death.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Madam Speaker, thanks to you. Shri Nelson Mandela a great personality of the world, is no more. He spent his entire youth in prison. Throughout his life, he kept on struggling against the apartheid policy of South Africa and spread the word of humanity. He fought against inequality, but today he is no more. Nelson Mandela fought against inequality and apartheid. Today it is 6th December. On this day, Baba Saheb, Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar had also died. He outlived the Constitution of India and he empowered us to eradicate inequality and caste based discrimination which had been haunting this country for thousands of years. Our leader Kumari Mayawati ji, who is the National President of our party, paid obeisance to Shri Nelson Mandela today morning. She also paid obeisance to Baba Saheb Ambedkar.

Madam Speaker, today all of us feel aggrieved at the death of Nelson Mandela, who fought against inequality throughout his life. We used to read about him in school. He devoted his entire life for fighting against apartheid policy in South Africa. The whole world honoured this great personality, who fought against all odds, even disease and kept his struggle alive. The Government of India honoured him with Bharat Ratna. Baba Saheb was also honoured with this honor. Today, I on behalf of my party, pay obeisance at the sad demise of Nelson Mandela.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, today a great leader has departed. I believe that there has been struggle against discrimination in India, but the case of Nelson Mandela is unique because he fought against apartheid in the world. Martin Luther King got martyrdom. Abraham Lincoln also attained martyrdom. Equality was achieved by dint of these great personalities in that world. I would also like to remember Frontier Gandhi on this occasion. He also spent his life in prison for the independence of India. If there is a person who has suffered throughout his life because of the partition of India, it is Frontier Gandhi. The Frontier Gandhi and Nelson Mandela cannot be compared but the path chosen by them was the same. Mahatma Gandhi fought against the injustice and got independence for India. The same path of non-violence and civil disobedience was adopted by Mandela Saheb. The two among these three persons have been successful.

I would like to say that the fight against all the forms of injustice and discrimination in India is incomplete. When Nelson Mandela visited India, we were in the Government. Those were the times of Mandal Commission. I fairly remember the great enthusiasm on the first day of his visit to India. But, when he spoke in favour of Mandal Commission, he immediately became a burden instead of a great guest. This is the impression which I got after reading newspaper and watching faces of the people of those times. We identify apartheid in this country, but don't identify caste-based discrimination. When I am speaking in this House, a great number of people intellectually agree with me but habitually don't agree. Some people would not be happy with the question which I have raised. Perhaps there is no bigger injustice than caste discrimination in the world. This discrimination make this country weaker. It handicaps us, but no one is ready to discuss this issue. Previously, people used to discuss it but today no one is ready to discuss it. We are remembering Nelson Mandela. He fought against discrimination. But injustice which was practiced in this country for centuries is so scientific that you can't argue against it. If you argue against it, you will be termed mad and sent to Agra or Bareilly. The person who had conceptualised caste system was a brilliant person, not only in India but also in the world. There are a number of persons sitting here in this House, who have got different caste backgrounds. We don't believe in inter

caste marriage. Therefore, only a single conclusion can be drawn from his demise that the fight which we have been fighting against all forms of discrimination in India should be fought more vigorously and vociferously. We cannot bring justice without eradicating caste system and economic discrimination which had been prevailing for thousands of years. This is my firm conclusion. ...*(Interruptions)* Yes, I mean social disparity. Kunwar Saheb, there is no difference between caste disparity and social disparity.

Madam Speaker, we, all of us who have been fighting against injustice and for change should take inspiration from him. Let us take a pledge. This would be the fittest tribute to him. I, on behalf of my party, pay obeisance to him.

[English]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Madam, I rise to pay my tribute to one of the greatest men of modern times, Nelson Mandela. The world is definitely poorer today with his demise at the age of 95. Nelson Mandela led the struggle of the South African people against white racism and apartheid. For the struggle, he was incarcerated in a small cell in the prison at Robben Island for as long as 27 years, one of the longest prison terms served by anybody. When he came out, many thought that he would have rancor, but he had no rancor. As the President of the new South Africa, he led the fight for racial reconciliation. There were no racial riots after Nelson Mandela became the President. So, Madam, Nelson Mandela's death is as much a loss to South Africa as it is to India, as our Prime Minister has remarked this morning. It is because, he was a true Gandhian and he led the South African people on a non-violent path. While the world pays tribute and its respects to him today, I remember proudly that he came to our city, Kolkata. I remember his smiling face. He was dressed in a flowery silk shirt and he was waving at all those who were gathered to see him. The world will draw inspiration, all struggling people will draw inspiration from the life and teachings of Nelson Mandela. So the best way to pay respect to him would be in his own words. Mandela said:

"There is no easy walk to freedom anywhere, and many of us will have to pass through the valley of the shadow of death again and again before we reach the mountaintop of our desires."

I again pay my homage to the great man.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGOVAN (Chennai North): Madam Speaker, on behalf of our leader Dr. Kalaingar M. Karunanidhi and the DMK Party, I join the other leaders in conveying our condolences to the family and the people of South Africa.

Nelson Mandela was a great leader. He had been a strong fighter against apartheid. There is a saying in Tamil; Saint Thiruvalluvar has said: "*pirapokkum ella uyirkum*" which means all men are born equal. That is the tenet of a civilized society for which Nelson Mandela had to fight and had to be in prison for about 27 years.

The real respect we pay to him is by continuing his mission of fighting against apartheid, fighting against denial of civil rights to society, ethnic society, religious society or linguistic society wherever they are denied of such rights conveyed to the majority in a civilized world.

Our great leader of the Dravidian movement Thanthai Periyar, E.V. Ramasamy also died at the age of 95. He was always fighting to ensure equality for depressed and oppressed in the Indian society.

Dr. Nelson Mandela had also breathed his last at the age of 95. Such stalwarts change the world. Such stalwarts give respect to humanity. Such leaders give respect to mankind. Such leaders ensure social justice in all respects, be it woman or man. So, it is our mission to see, to ensure that no society in this civilised world is deprived of its rights whether in India or in Sri Lanka or in other countries.

With these words, I, on behalf of the DMK Party, join the other leaders in conveying our condolences to the family of departed leader.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, I rise to convey, on behalf of my party, my condolences to the family of Dr. Nelson Mandela and to all the people of South Africa. Dr. Nelson Mandela fought throughout his life against the exploitation, injustice and apartheid policy which was being pursued by the colonists. He was in jail for 28 years.

Madam, I got the opportunity to visit that Robben Island. You can compare it with our Andaman Island. Our freedom fighters were sent to Andaman Island and torture

was perpetrated against those freedom fighters. It is also known as Kalapani. In Robben Island I have seen this small cell and I was surprised as to how could such a great man stay within that small cell.

Madam, Nelson Mandela is not only the leader of South Africa but he is the leader of exploited mass of the entire world. He fought against the apartheid policy, exploitation and injustice. After his release and after that apartheid policy was defeated, he came to our country and to our city of Kolkata. Thousands of people gathered to receive such a great leader.

The death of Dr. Nelson Mandela is not only the loss to the people of South Africa but to the entire exploited people of the world. In our country inequality, discrimination and exploitation is continuing even after 66 years of Independence. Our greatest tribute would be to pledge today that we will follow the path, the struggle that was led by Dr. Nelson Mandela throughout his life. When the apartheid policy was defeated a democratic Government was set up. After the elections, the South African National Congress and the South African Communist Party together have been running the Government. Since then, there is a coalition Government and the problem of the people of South Africa is being solved.

Madam, Dr. Nelson Mandela was the greatest friend of our country. So, the death of Nelson Mandela is the greatest loss for the people of our country also.

Madam, on behalf of our Party, I pay tribute to Dr. Nelson Mandela.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Madam Speaker, I stand here today to express my heartfelt condolences. On behalf of my Party, Biju Janata Dal, I extend my condolences to the family of Dr. Nelson Mandela and also to the people of South Africa.

God has been kind to us that we have seen such stalwarts walking on this earth fighting non-violently to establish peace and to destroy the scourge of apartheid. Nelson Mandela's fight against racism, again apartheid will be a source of inspiration for human civilization.

At this moment, I recall the non-violent struggle of Lech Walesa of Poland who fought against a very

oppressive Government. We also remember the fight against an autocratic Government of Philippines when democracy triumphed because of non-violent struggle.

India has all along stood with the people who have fought against apartheid, fought against racism and fought against discrimination. The struggle against oppression, against apartheid and against satanic forces was the call of our Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi. He believed in non-violence not only in his speech but also in his action.

When Gandhiji was shot here in Delhi in 1948, many people paid condolences and homage to him. The best which I can remember today came from the great Scientist, Einstein. His words were: "People who will be in dismay may think that whether such a person had actually walked on this earth." The similar sentence can also be said today that in posterity, in future many people may wonder whether such a person like Dr. Nelson Mandela had actually walked on this earth.

With these words, I express my condolence.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Raigad): Madam Speaker, Dr. Nelson Mandela fought against slavery and apartheid throughout his life. He not only liberated the people of South Africa but also gave a message of humanity to the entire world. The Leader of the House, Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde, in spite of knowing about his greatness, has said that we can't confer Bharat Ratna to a foreign citizen. It seems that the entire country knows his greatness.

This is the reason that we are expressing our condolences on his death. I, on behalf of my party, Shiv Sena salute him and pay my homage.

[English]

SHRIMATI SONIA GANDHI (Raebareli): Madam Speaker, with the passing away of Dr. Nelson Mandela, the world is deprived of the luminous presence and a Radiant Spirit.

Through the long years of his struggle for South Africa's Freedom, freedom from oppression, racial prejudice, inequality and poverty, Nelson Mandela redefined the meaning of 'courage, sacrifice and forgiveness.'

Over the 10,000 days he spent in a brutal prison, sacrificing 27 years of his life for the freedom of his people, his courage never wavered nor did his conviction that his cause was just and true.

He emerged from his long incarceration with not a trace of bitterness or vengeance in his heart, only a renewed determination to erase the little legacy of apartheid, break down the barriers of hatred and distrust between Whites and Blacks and unite South Africa's people in a climate of reconciliation and harmony.

Nelson Mandela always led from the front but like a true leader, he had the gift of taking others along with him. His own courage was almost superhuman yet he had the gift of inspiring others to acts of extraordinary heroism as well.

Like a true democrat, he voluntarily renounced political power and office after serving for five years as President of South Africa even though his country pleaded with him to stay as President for life.

In his retirement from public life, 'Madiba' continued to be a figure of inspiration, support and hope for oppressed and marginalised people all over the world. His spirit remained indomitable and undimmed till the very end, so did his moral authority shining bright like a guiding star in a troubled world.

'Madiba' was a beloved figure in India. We felt deeply honoured that after his release from prison, India was one of the first countries he visited in 1990. He was awarded the *Bharat Ratna*, the highest honour that India can bestow because we loved him and revered him. Because like the Mahatma, who had inspired him, he was a leader who belonged to all humanity, a towering beacon for all who cherished freedom, democracy and social justice.

Today, I join millions of Indians in mourning his loss. We feel bereft as though we have lost a beloved father. We will be forever grateful that such a one, as he, walked this earth of ours.

On behalf of my party and on my own behalf, I express my deep felt condolences to Madiba's family and to the people of South Africa.

[Translation]

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK (Thane): Madam Speaker, thank you very much. All of us, have spoken good words about Dr. Mandela. I, on behalf of my party express my deep felt condolences to him. We all know that he was deeply impressed by the philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi. He had said that he wanted to convert all the suffering and pain which he had been enduring, to happiness that happiness was of peace. He wanted to liberate his country with the help of ideas, not through arms because an ideological fight is always won on the basis of ideas and these ideas should be disseminated in the world. I pay my respectful homage to him.

[English]

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Madam Speaker, on behalf of my Party leader, hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Amma, we also express our heartfelt condolence on the demise of a leader of international repute, Bharat Ratna Dr. Nelson Mandela.

He was engaged himself in resisting the apartheid policies of the Ruling National Party in South Africa. He was put behind the bars for nearly five years during 1956-61. In June 1964, he was sentenced to life imprisonment along with seven members. Therefore, he nearly spent 27 years in the prison for the noble cause.

During his prison term, his reputation grew steadily. He was widely accepted as the most significant leader in South Africa and became a symbol of resistance as anti-apartheid movement gathered strength.

He was released in 1990. After his release, he wholeheartedly strove hard for attaining the goals that he stood for.

He is a tall leader. As our Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi, he also stood for 'non-violent' way of resolving conflicts and issues. He was also conferred with Nobel prize for his services.

On his demise, we join the rest of the world to express our condolences. May his soul rest in peace.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (GHATAL): Madam, our tribute to him will be really not a ritual but real if we

learn from his work, his sacrifice and the way in which he fought for the freedom of his nation.

The point is, he is one of the greatest of the great in the world. He is rarest of one of the rare of the world. He was the Mahatma Gandhi of South Africa. He was a militant fighter. I had also visited the place where he had to live for 27 years. He was a militant fighter never lost in despair. He fought for freedom. He fought for democracy. He fought against exploitation. He fought for human rights. He fought against social injustice and social discrimination. I do not believe that the world becomes poorer. I believe his Memorial we have seen remains as a source of constant inspiration to the millions of the world, who are still fighting for their right to life.

Madam, he is to be ranked with Mahatma Gandhi and with Abraham Lincoln and he will be remembered as an unflinching fighter who fought for the rights of the common people. When the rights of the common people are violated, it is Nelson Mandela who inspires us to fight. Therefore, India being so close to South Africa, must take that lesson in the way Nelson Mandela led the Government and tried to empower the people who were marginalized and exploited.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Madam Speaker, I associate myself with the obeisance expressed at the demise of Nelson Mandela, the greatest Gandhian of the world by you and all the respected Members of the House. Madam, the Gandhian methods of truth and non-violence were practised by Martin Luther King and Nelson Mandela. Mahatma Gandhi metamorphed from Mohan Das Karam Chand Gandhi to Mahatma Gandhi in South Africa and Nelson Mandela fought against the policy of apartheid in that country. It was this policy because of which Mahatma Gandhi was denied the first class train journey and was thrown on the platform. This led to the Satyagraha. In that same country, Nelson Mandela successfully adopted the Gandhian method of truth and non-violence against the policy of discrimination based on color.

Madam, India and South Africa are embraced in a deep relationship and this relationship is extraordinary.

All the Gandhians of the world who believe in truth and non-violence, and advocate freedom, are the high priest of humanity and they feel aggrieved at the demise of Nelson Mandela. The House should convey this message collectively that the people of India feel aggrieved at his demise but I would like to add that he has become immortal because he fought against inequality, colour discrimination and for the sake of humanity. He spent 34 years in prison which is a record in the world history. His name will be cherished so long as the humanity survives.

With these words, I express solidarity with expressions of condolences conveyed by all the leaders.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: On a personal note, today I remember with a heavy heart my visit to South Africa seeing the tiny cell of Nelson Mandela for 27 years in Robben Island prison and finally meeting the legendary hero himself. For me that visit was like a pilgrimage from which I draw strength till today. It was the most inspiring journey of my life. Physically he is no more with us, but his ideals of human rights and equality live on as our guiding light.

The House wishes to convey its heartfelt condolences to the family of Dr. Mandela, the Parliament, the Government and the people of the Republic of South Africa.

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

11.47 hrs

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Automated Teller Machines

*21. SHRI GAJENDER SINGH RAJUKHEDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) of the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are being set up as per the norms prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI);

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the steps taken /being taken by the Government/RBI against the defaulting PSBs;

(c) whether the RBI has recently permitted/proposes to allow non-banking companies to set up white-label ATMs in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the number of such ATMs set up/likely to be set up by them along with the procedure laid down by the RBI for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) In terms of extant guidelines of Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Scheduled Commercial Banks are permitted to install Off-site/Mobile ATMs at centres/places identified by them subject to reporting. The conditions subject to which Off-site/Mobile ATMs can be operationalised by banks are as follows:—

- (i) The business transacted at the Off-site ATM shall be recorded in the books of the respective branch/base branch/Centralised Data Centre.
- (ii) No person other than the security guard should be posted at such Off Site ATM centre.
- (iii) Bank should make adequate stand-by arrangements for meeting the cash requirements of the ATM.
- (iv) The bank should ensure that only properly sorted and examined notes are put into circulation through the ATM.
- (v) Third party advertisement on the ATM screens/ Network, such as display of products of other manufacturers/dealers/vendors is not permitted. However, there is no objection to banks utilizing the ATM screens for displaying their own products.

(c) and (d) RBI has issued guidelines on the operations of White Label ATMs (WLAs) on 20th June 2012. RBI has reported that two entities have so far been granted final authorization and 11 entities have been granted in principle approval to set up WLAs. Further, 415 WLAs have been installed till October 2013.

Non-bank entities have been permitted to set up WLAs in India, after obtaining authorization from RBI under the Payment and Settlement Systems (PSS) Act, 2007. Such non-bank entities should have a minimum net worth of Rs.100 crore as per the latest financial year's audited balance sheet, which is to be maintained at all times. The authorized non-bank entity chooses the location of the WLA as per the RBI Policy guidelines dated 20th June 2012. These guidelines are available on the *website www.rbi.org.in*

IREDA

*22. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated to the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) to promote, develop and extend financial assistance for the renewable energy projects during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the extent to which the funds have been utilized by IREDA during the said period;

(c) whether the Government proposes to evaluate the functioning of IREDA;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure proper utilization of funds released to the borrowers by IREDA?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The details of funds allocated to Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and disbursements made by IREDA by way of loan for Renewable Energy Projects given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) IREDA signs a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Government of India every year. The performance of IREDA is evaluated by the Ministry in consultation with the Department of Public Enterprises, on the basis of targets fixed and achievement made against the various parameters set in the MoU. The performance of IREDA on the basis of MoU has been rated as 'Excellent' in the year 2010-11 and 'Very Good' each in the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 (Provisional). Besides this, the Annual

Report of IREDA is placed before the Parliament after due scrutiny in the Ministry.

(e) The following steps have been taken to ensure proper utilization of funds released to the borrowers by IREDA:—

- Disbursement against sanction to be linked with the physical and financial progress of the project.
- Periodic inspection of projects by IREDA officials and engineers.
- Utilization Certificate by Chartered Accountant while releasing the instalments of disbursement.
- Periodical audit by internal auditor.
- Formation of a Risk Management Committee for top level oversight.
- Obtaining rating from independent rating agencies for the project proposals and ongoing surveillance by them.
- Constitution of Credit Committee for inter-departmental review of Project proposals prior to sanction.
- Strengthening of recovery mechanism.

Statement

Details of Equity support by the Govt. Funds Mobilized through International Line of Credits and Domestic Borrowing and Disbursement made by IREDA

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Equity support	Funds mobilized from International Line of Credits and Domestic Borrowing	Disbursement
2010-11	50.00	710.11	1224.17
2011-12	50.00	1744.35	1855.03
2012-13	60.00	1096.33	2125.50
2013-14	45.00	680.21	828.93

Treatment of Patients in AIIMS

*23. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether a large number of patients including those from outside Delhi who visit Union Government Hospitals in Delhi for better treatment are facing a lot of difficulties in getting appointments from doctors for treatment including surgeries particularly in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS);

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

(c) the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government to meet this challenge effectively and provide timely treatment to them?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Out of the total number of patients visiting AIIMS and three Central Government Hospitals *viz.* Safdurjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and LHMC and associated Hospitals, for treatment, more than 50% are from outside Delhi. As a result, there is a huge load on these four hospitals, as against their installed capacity. Due to the limited availability of beds and the ever increasing load factor on these four hospitals, it is true that there is a waiting period for certain procedures.

(c) A Massive expansion of all these four hospitals is going on. As there is a space constraint in expanding the present premises of AIIMS, the Government is setting up 6 new AIIMS in various States to provide tertiary care to the general population in the respective States/region. These have started functioning and services are being given to the local beneficiaries. This initiative will progressively bring down the load on AIIMS/Delhi in the coming years. Besides this, Government has approved upgradation of 13 medical colleges upgraded under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY). Out of these 13 Medical Colleges, civil work in respect of 8 medical colleges has been completed. In addition, Government has also approved up-gradation of 39 more Medical Colleges under PMSSY. This will further reduce the inflow of the patients from distant areas to come to Delhi for better treatment and will reduce the load factor on these facilities and progressively bring down the waiting period.

On similar lines, capacity augmentation has also been done in the three Central Government hospitals and there are ongoing projects underway in all the three facilities. At

present, there are 2166 beds in these 3 hospitals. These projects when completed, will add 3837 new beds thereby, nearly tripling the present capacity. This will also help in substantially bringing down the waiting period.

Ethanol as an Alternative Fuel

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote use of ethanol as an alternative fuel in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the cost of production of ethanol;

(c) the quantity of ethanol produced in the country during the last three years and the current year and the projected demand and supply of ethanol by the end of the 12th Five Year Plan;

(d) whether the Government has received certain complaints against the operators of sugar industries and Oil Marketing Companies relating to the pricing of ethanol blended petrol and if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to augment production and use of ethanol in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI. M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) Yes. The Government has launched Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme *w.e.f.* 1.11.2006 in the entire country except the North Lakshadweep. Eastern states, Jammu and Kashmir, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep.

The Government has decided on 3.7.2013 that Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) will procure ethanol (produced from molasses route only) from domestic sources to achieve the requirement of 5% ethanol blending with petrol by October 2013 in areas/parts of the country where sufficient quantity of ethanol is available. In other parts of the country, blending of ethanol may be increased progressively depending upon the availability of ethanol to reach the 5% level.

Accordingly, OMCs are implementing the programme in 20 States and 4 UTs depending upon the availability of ethanol.

As per the information received from Indian Sugar Mills Association (ISMA), the cost of production of fuel-grade ethanol varies from Rs. 36 to Rs. 39 per litre.

(c) Quantity of Ethanol (alcohol) produced in the country during last three years as per figures given by Indian Sugar Mills Association (ISMA) are as under:—

Year	Ethanol (alcohol) Production (in million litres)
2010-11	2742.75
2011-12	2956.00
2012-13	2934.25 (estimated)

As per the Report of the Committee on Development of Bio-fuels, published by Planning Commission of India in 2003, by the end of 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) the demand for ethanol in India by the transport sector at 5 per cent level of blending was projected at 1,039.27 million litres. The overall supply/production of ethanol in 2016-17 was projected at 3,785 million litres, out of which 1754 million litres was available for utilization by the transport sector/EBP Programme after meeting the projected demand of the chemical industry (1003 million litres) and potable alcohol (1028 million litres).

A Representation dated 29.4.2013 was received from M/s. India Glycols Ltd. against the EBP Procurement Policy. Some other complaints were also received on these lines. A complaint was also filed by M/s. India Glycol Ltd. before Competition Commission of India (CCI) regarding the pricing of ethanol for EBP Programme and against the Government decision dated 16.08.2010 to fix adhoc ex-factory price of Rs. 27/litre. CCI has upheld the decision of the Government and refused to acknowledge existence of a *prima facie* case of violation of any provisions of Competition Act 2002 and decided to close the matter. Thereafter, M/s. India Glycol Ltd. preferred an appeal in the Competition Appellate Tribunal on the matter. The matter is presently *subjudice* in the Competition Appellate Tribunal.

(e) The Government has announced a National Policy on Bio-fuels, which (e) has *inter-alia* laid down detailed guidelines for promotion of bio-ethanol for blending with petrol.

As regards measures taken to augment use of ethanol, a Gazette Notification was issued on 2nd January, 2013, by MoPNG, directing OMCs to sell ethanol blended Petrol with per centage of ethanol upto 10% as per BIS Specification to achieve 5% ethanol blending across the country as a whole.

Accordingly, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are implementing the programme as per the availability of ethanol.

OMCs have recently floated a new tender for procurement of ethanol, covering the period December 2013 to November 2014. The tender has been opened and is under evaluation.

[Translation]

Malnutrition

*25 SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI SHIVAJI ADHALRAO PATIL:

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

(a) whether as per a report released by Child Rights and You (CRY) every second child in the country is malnourished;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted any survey on prevalence of malnutrition amongst the children and women in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the number of children and women suffering from malnutrition and died therefrom in various parts of the country, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the corrective steps 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) to (e) National Family Health Survey (NFHS) provides the data on nutrition indicators at National & State level. As per NFHS-3,(2005-06), 42.5% children under 5 years are underweight, 48% are stunted, 19.8% are wasted; and 40.4% children under 3 years are

underweight, 44.9% are stunted and 22.9% are wasted. The rate of malnutrition has declined from 42.7% in 1998-99 (NFHS-2) to 40.4% in 2005-06 (NFHS-3) for children below 3 years of age. As per NFHS-3, the State-wise details of under nutrition in children under 5 years and women are given in the enclosed Statement.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is nodal for conducting National Family Health Survey (NFHS) and District Level Household Survey (DLHS) to provide data on health and nutrition indicators. No recent data/report from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare on nutritional indicator amongst women and children is currently available in the country, other than the NFHS-3 (2005-06).

Further, as per the survey on 'Causes of Death-2001-03 in India' by Registrar General of India, nutritional deficiencies are responsible for only 2.8% death of children aged 0-4 years. As per the report, some of the major causes of death of children below 4 years are perinatal conditions (33%), respiratory infections (22%), diarrhoeal diseases (14%), other infections and parasitic diseases (11%), accounting for 80% of the deaths in this age group.

The problem of malnutrition is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature. The approach to deal with the nutrition challenges has been two pronged: First is the Multi-sectoral approach for accelerated action on the determinants of malnutrition in targeting nutrition in Schemes/Programmes of all the sectors. The second approach is the direct and specific interventions targeted towards the vulnerable groups such as children below 6 years, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers.

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

Further, Government has approved the strengthening and restructuring of ICDS with special focus on pregnant and lactating mothers and children under three. The restructured and strengthened ICDS has been rolled out in three phases with focus on the 200 high burden districts for malnutrition during 2012-13; additional 200 districts in 2013-14 including districts from the Special Category States and NER and the remaining districts in 2014-15. Besides International Development Association (World Bank) assisted ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project (ISSNIP) has been approved for 8 States having higher under nutrition.

An Information Education and Communication Campaign (IEC) to generate awareness against malnutrition has been rolled out in the country since 28th Dec, 2012. In addition, Government has approved a Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Programme to address Maternal and Child Undernutrition in 200 high burden districts and to begin with in 100 districts amounting to Rs. 1213.19 crore during the 12th five year plan. The National Food Security Act 2013 is also a step towards contributing to household food security. A Pilot Scheme on Nutri-farm by Ministry of Agriculture is being implemented in 100 high malnutrition burden districts of 9 States during the year 2013-14.

Statement

Prevalence of Undernutrition in Children and Women, State-wise - NFHS 3 (2005-06)

Sl. No.	State	Undernutrition	
		Children (6-59 months) %	Women (15-49 yrs) % (BMI below normal)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32.5	33.5
2.	Assam	36.4	36.5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.5	16.4
4.	Bihar	55.9	45.1
5.	Chhattisgarh	47.1	43.4
6.	Delhi	26.1	14.8
7.	Goa	25.0	27.9
8.	Gujarat	44.6	36.3

1	2	3	4
9.	Haryana	39.6	31.3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	36.5	29.9
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.6	24.6
12.	Jharkhand	56.5	43.0
13.	Karnataka	37.6	35.5
14.	Kerala	22.9	18.0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	60.0	41.7
16.	Maharashtra	37.0	36.2
17.	Manipur	22.1	14.8
18.	Meghalaya	48.8	14.6
19.	Mizoram	19.9	14.4
20.	Nagaland	25.2	17.4
21.	Odisha	40.7	41.4
22.	Punjab	24.9	18.9
23.	Rajasthan	39.9	36.7
24.	Sikkim	19.7	11.2
25.	Tamil Nadu	29.8	28.4
26.	Tripura	39.6	36.9
27.	Uttar Pradesh	42.4	36.0
28.	Uttarakhand	38.0	30.0
29.	West Bengal	38.7	39.1
	India	42.5	35.6

Agricultural Loans to Farmers

*26. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any new schemes/policies to provide easy agriculture credit to the farmers in the recent years;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds released/targets set and the achievements made thereunder during the last three years and the current year, bank-wise;

(c) whether any assessment has been made by the banks for the estimated need of credit flow to the agriculture sector over the next two years and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to issue any guidelines for providing loans directly to the farmers only through the public sector banks; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide adequate loans to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) In order to provide easy agricultural credit to the farmers, the Government of India has been setting increasing annual targets for flow of agricultural credit every year. The targets have been surpassed every year since 2004-05. The details of targets and achievements of credit flow to agriculture during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

The Government of India, in addition, has since 2006-07, been implementing the Interest Subvention Scheme under which short-term crop loans upto Rs.3 lakh are made available to the farmers at an interest rate of 7 per cent per annum by the Banks. The Government of India in 2009-10 introduced an additional interest subvention of 1 per cent for farmers who repay their loans within the period of interest subvention *i.e.* within one year of disbursement of such loans. This additional subvention was increased to 2 per cent in 2010-11 and 3 per cent from 2011-12 onwards. The Interest Subvention Scheme has also been extended to the private sector banks from the year 2013-14.

(c) to (e) The agricultural credit target during XII Five Year Plan Period (2012-17) is based on the estimation made by Working Group on Outreach of Institutional Finance, Cooperatives and Risk Management and as considered by the Steering Committee of the Planning Commission. As per the estimation, the ground level credit to agriculture during XII Plan Period is likely to be in the range of Rs. 33,89,261 crore to Rs. 42,08,454 crore. Accordingly, the target for ground level credit to agriculture for the year 2012-13 was decided at Rs. 5,75,000 crore against which the banks disbursed Rs. 6,07,376 crore (provisional) and the target of Rs. 7,00,000 crore has been decided for 2013-14 against which Rs. 2,97,128.50 crore has already been disbursed as on 30th September, 2013.

The loans are provided to the farmers at the specified rates under the Interest Subvention Scheme by Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Banks, Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks. There is no proposal to provide loans directly to the farmers only through the Public Sector Banks.

Statement

*Details of credit flow to agriculture during
2010-11 to 2013-14*

(Rs. in crore)		
Agency	Target	Achievement
2010-11		
Commercial Banks	280,000	345,877.29
Cooperative Banks	55,000	78,120.94
Regional Rural Banks	40,000	44,293.05
Total	375,000	468,291.28
2011-12		
Commercial Banks	355,000	368,616.30
Cooperative Banks	69,500	87,962.79
Regional Rural Banks	50,500	54,450.00
Total	475,000	511,029.09
2012-13(*)		
Commercial Banks	420,000	432,490.92
Cooperative Banks	84,000	111,203.30
Regional Rural Banks	71,000	63,681.40
Total	575,000	607,375.62
2013-14(*) (upto September, 2013)		
Commercial Banks	475,000	1,88,050.24
Cooperative Banks	125,000	72,783.52
Regional Rural Banks	100,000	36,294.74
Total	700,000	2,97,128.50

(*) Provisional

Source: NABARD

[English]

Price of Natural Gas

*27. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:

SHRI N. DHARAM SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has approved the gas price formula to be applicable from 1st April 2014;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor including its impact on power tariff, cost of production of fertilizer, CNG transportation and LPG cylinder:

(c) the methodology worked out for pricing of domestically produced natural gas;

(d) whether the Government has received any representations from various quarters opposing the move as the same is likely to affect adversely the common man and if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (DR. M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) The Government has approved the Natural gas Pricing Guidelines, 2013 based on recommendations of the Rangarajan Committee. The Guidelines will be applicable from 1st April, 2014 and will be valid for a period of five (5) years. Highlights of the Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2013 are given in the enclosed Statement.

As per MOPNG estimates, the outgo for every US \$ 1/mmbtu increase in gas price will be US \$ 628.63 million (Rupees 3457.5 crores @ Rupee Dollar exchange rate of 1 US \$ = Rupees 55) considering current allocation of 37.52 MMSCMD for Power sector. Outgo in Fertilizer sector due to US \$ 1/mmbtu increase in gas price taking domestic supply at current allocation of 31.50 MMSCMD will be US \$ 406 million (Rupees 2233 crores @ Rupee Dollar exchange rate of 1 US \$ = Rupees 55).

The impact on CNG transportation and LPG cylinder has been estimated to be Rupees 2.93/kg and Rupees 27.9/cylinder respectively for every US \$ 1/mmbtu increase in gas price.

(c) The methodology worked out for pricing of domestically produced natural gas is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) The Government had received number of responses from various Ministries/Departments during Inter Ministerial Consultations. The Ministry of Power and Department of Fertilizer had opposed increase in prices of natural gas citing the adverse impact as estimated by them. The views of the Ministry of Power and the

Department of Fertilizer were duly considered by the Government while approving the Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2013.

Representations opposing increase in natural gas prices have also been received from the Fertilizer Association of India, Gujarat Small Gas Consume Association, Other Industry Associations, Members of Parliament and other quarters. Two public interest litigations [W.P. No. 513 / 2013 & WP. No. 728 / 2013] have been filed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court *inter-alia* challenging the decision of the Government approving the new gas price formula with effect from 01.04.2013. The Government has filed the reply and the matter is *sub-judice*.

Statement-I

The highlights of Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines approved by the Government are as under:—

- Domestic natural gas pricing will be based on the methodology suggested by the Rangarajan Committee.
- These guidelines will be applicable to all natural gas produced domestically, irrespective of the source, whether conventional, shale, CBM etc. These guidelines shall apply from 1st April, 2014, with certain exclusions.
- These guidelines shall not be applicable where prices have been fixed contractually for a certain period of time, till the end of such period. These guidelines shall also not be applicable where the contract provides a specific formula for natural gas price indexation/fixation.
- The prices shall be applicable for all consuming sectors uniformly.
- The prices will be applicable for natural gas produced by ONGC/OIL from their nominated fields.
- Gas prices would be notified on quarterly basis.
- These Policy Guidelines shall be applicable for a five year period from 1st April, 2014.

Statement-II

SOP for Computation of Gas Price to Indian Producers

The gas price computation is to be considered in three parts;—

- (a) Calculation of weighted average Netback prices for Indian Importers
- (b) Calculation of World weighted average gas prices for Henry HUB, National Balancing Point (NBP) and Japan Imported Gas Netback Price.
- (c) Average of (a) and (b) mentioned above will give the gas price for Indian producers.

(a) Calculation of weighted average Netback Prices for Indian Importers

1. The gas import data at FOB prices, Volume of gas, Liquefaction charges and Transportation charges and Netback prices for the Month will be obtained from all the importers (Petronet LNG, GAIL and GSPC for sample calculation).
2. Quarterly weighted average Netback prices will be computed.
3. For example, computing the gas price applicable for the quarter April- June, 2013, weighted average is computed for the 4 quarters (12 months) for the period from January, 2012 to December, 2012.
4. The lag of one quarter is due to delay in availability of required gas price and volume data by the importers/ Custom department.
5. The weighted average of netback price will be calculated for all the Indian importers.

Net back price = FOB Price - Liquefaction cost - Transportation and Treatment costs of natural gas from wellhead to liquefaction plant.

Liquefaction Cost: An average of \$ 2.5/MMBTU is adopted as the liquefaction cost while calculating the average producer netback for Indian imports and the weighted average price to producers in the global

markets for older plants, and \$ 3.5/mmbtu for exports from plants starting deliveries after 2010 (*source: Rangarajan Committee Report*).

Transport cost from Feed gas to liquefaction plant: The transportation cost from the well-head to the liquefaction plant is considered as around \$ 0.5/MMBTU. This includes handling charges and sweetening cost of gas. (*source: Rangarajan Committee Report*).

(b) Calculation of World weighted average gas prices for Henry HUB, National Balancing Point (NBP) and Japan imported gas Netback Price.

1. The weighted average of the 4 quarters will be calculated based on Henry Hub gas prices taken from Energy Information Administration (EIA, USA) and gas consumption of North America. Online monthly/quarterly gas consumption data is available with IEA, Argus and Energy Intelligence for paid subscribers, which will be subscribed to in due course and used in computation.
2. Similarly, the weighted average of the 4 quarters will be calculated based on NBP gas prices taken from Platts and gas consumption of Europe and Former Soviet Union (FSU). Quarterly gas consumption data in Europe and FSU will be obtained by subscribing to standard industry data service providers, viz., Energy Intel/Platts/Argus Media etc.
3. Weighted average Netback gas price for Japan will be calculated based on the import data (FOB price and actual volume imported in Japan) published in Argus with reduction for liquefaction, transportation etc. as calculated for Indian importers for the corresponding period.
4. The weighted average of Henry Hub, NBP and Japan Netback Price will be computed for the corresponding period of 4 quarters, which is the global weighted average price.

5. Global weighted average gas price for each quarter will be based on tracking four (4) quarters with a lag of one (1) quarter..

(c) Gas Price to Indian Producers

The average of two- i) Netback price of Indian gas import and ii) global weighted average price will be the proposed gas price applicable to Indian producers.

Tourism Projects

*28. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the projects prioritised for the development of tourism in the country and funds provided thereunder during 2013-14, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the details of utilisation of funds reported out of the sanctioned funds under the projects prioritised for development of tourism during each of the last three years along with the status thereof, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether the Government provides any special package to the States/UTs for the development of tourism and if so, the details thereof indicating the package provided during the said period, State/UT-wise;
- (d) the monitoring mechanism put in place by the Government to review the progress of such projects; and
- (e) the further measures being taken by the Government to promote tourism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) A list of projects prioritized for the development of tourism in the country for the year 2013-14 is give in the enclosed Statement-I. The details of funds provided thereunder during 2013-14 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) A Statement of utilization of funds reported by the State Governments/UT Administrations for the projects sanctioned alongwith status during 2010-11, 2011-12, and 2012-13 is given in the enclosed Statement-III .

(c) The Ministry of Tourism (MoT) provides Central Financial Assistance for tourism projects in consultation

with the respective recipient State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. As per the guidelines of the Government of India, MOT earmarks at least 10% of its total 'Plan Outlay' for the North Eastern Region. MOT also sanctions projects under the Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan for Jammu and Kashmir. There is no earmarking of funds or special package for tourism infrastructure development for any other State/UT or region.

(d) The Ministry of Tourism monitors the implementation of projects through, field inspections by officers of the Ministry, periodical review meetings with the State Government/Union Territory Administration Officers and Regional Conferences. Further, all States/UTs have set-up State Level Monitoring Committees (SLMC) which regularly review the progress of tourism infrastructure projects.

(e) The Ministry of Tourism (MOT) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism projects based on proposals received from State Governments/UT Administrations which are complete in all respects as per the Scheme Guidelines, inter-se priority and subject to availability of funds. Besides giving CFA, Ministry of Tourism also promotes tourism in the country through its extensive publicity campaigns in the print & electronic media in domestic as well as overseas markets; and market development assistance to various stakeholders. The Ministry of Tourism also plays an active role in developing the tourism and hospitality sector by providing support for human resource development through its various Institutes and the Scheme Hunar Se Rozgar Tak.

Statement-I

Number of Prioritised/pending projects under PIDDC for the financial year 2013-14

Prioritized Project for 2013-14 under Piddc Scheme

Andhra Pradesh

Carry Forward Project

1. Tourist Train to Araku.

New Projects

Mega Circuits

1. Circuit Development of Konaseema, Bhadrachalam and Papikondalu

2. Development of Tourism Mega Circuit in Kondapalli, Ibrahimpatnam and surrounding areas of Krishna district.

Circuits

1. Pileru Area Tourism Development, Chittoor
2. Nizamabad Circuit, Nizamabad

Destinations

1. Development of Gandhi Hill, Vijaywada
2. Eco-Tourism Centre/park Kadium.
3. Eco-Park at Kakinada
4. Development of tank bund parks in Khammam District
5. Sound and Light Show and area development at Eligandala Fort, Karimnagar District.
6. Eco-Tourism Centre in Alisagar, Nizamabad
7. Eco-Tourism Development at Bird Sanctuary, Veerapuram
8. Eco-Tourism Development at Coringa, East Godavari District.
9. Sound and Light Show at Basara, Adilabad District
10. Development of Kalingapatnam as a major tourist destination

Wayside Amenities

An amount of Rs. 2.00 crore may be sanctioned for each of following wayside amenities projects.

1. Wayside amenities at Kalikiri, Chittoor
2. Wayside amenities at Beechupalli, Mehaboobnagar
3. Hyderabad-Srisailam Road at Dindi, Nalgonda
4. Wayside Amenities at Nagari, Chittoor (Tirupati-Chennai High Way)

Arunachal Pradesh

1. Mega Tourist Destination at Tawang (carry forward)

Destinations

1. Destination development at Tawang-6th Dalai Lama Trail (Destination)
2. Destination development at Menchukha (Destination)
3. Destination development at Baririjo Sikarijo, chumin at Sippi and Buryorlo (Destination)
4. Destination development at Ziro (Destination)
5. Destination development at Mariyang Dr. Daying Ering Wildlife Sancturary and Borguli (Destination)
6. Construction of Tourist Lodge at Hunli, Lower Dibang Valley (Destination)

Circuits

1. Development of Bhalukpong-Bomdila-Tawang Circuit- Infrastructure development at Zimithang, Dirang, Tawang and Kalaktang (Circuit)
2. Development of Itanagar-Doimukh Sagalee Circuit- Infrastructure development at Pareng under Sagalee Siddharth Vihar near Gompa Itanagar, Lamdung, East Kameng and Amusement park at Naharlagun (Circuit)
3. Development for Miao-Namdapha Circuit-Infrastructure at Namdapah and Nampong (Circuit)

Andaman and Nicobar Islands**Mega Project**

1. Oceanarium at Port Blair

Wayside Amenities

1. Bio-degradable toilets, Pantry, Tube Wells along NH 4

Carry forward projects year 2011-12 to the year 2012-13.

Destination

1. Development of Little Andaman

Circuits

1. Port Blair – Neil-Havelock-Baratang Circuit
2. Mount Harriet National Park Shoal Bay-Mannar Ghat-Madhuban Circuit
3. Long Island-Guitar Island-North Passage-Yeratta-0020Button Island National Parks.
4. Smith-Ross Island – Larina-Bay Saddle Peak-National Park-Ramnagar-Kalighat.

Assam**Mega Circuits**

1. Development of Chirang-Barpeta-Nalbari-Guwahati-Morigaon-Nagaon-Sonitpur-Tawang Mega NE Circuit.
2. Development of tourist facilities at Kalamati (Indo-Bhutan Border) Chirang.

Destinations

1. Eco-Tourism project near river Brahmaputra, Tezpur
2. Eco-Tourism project near river Champa
3. Development of Eco Tourism Resort near Dehing Patkai Wildlife Sanctuary, Digboi
4. Development of tourist spot near Martyrs Cemetery at Bodoland.

Circuits

1. Development of Pilgrimage Circuit in and around Guwahati
2. Development of infrastructures at major tourist spots of Barak Valley districts of Assam.
3. Installation and Commissioning of Directional, Informative and Distance Signage at Strategic locations associated with Tourism in Assam.
4. Development of Vaishnavite Circuit in Assam (Phase-I)

Bihar**Circuits**

1. Wayside Amenities development under Buddhist trail Vaishali- Kesaria-Lauria Nandan Garh in between Durgawati and Dobhi. (cost of Rs. 8 crores)
2. Development of Ram Janaki Marg (Ramayan Circuit)-(cost Rs.8 crores)
3. Development Jain Circuit (Mandar- Champa-Lachhwar)-(cost Rs.8 crores)
4. Development of Shakti Circuit (Patna- Aami-Thawe- Uchchaith- Mahishi- Viratpur)-(Cost Rs. 8 crores)

Destinations

1. Development of Rohtashgarh fort (Cost Rs. 5 crores)
2. Development of Lakes in Darbhanga (Harahi, Dighi and Gangasagar) - (Cost Rs. 5 crores)
3. Development of Pattherkatti - (Cost Rs.5 crores)
4. Development of Escalator at Shanti Stupa, Rajgir (Cost Rs.5 crores)
5. Development of Ghorakatora-Rajgir as a Mega Destination.

In addition to the above, the SG has requested for prioritizing the following projects for the year 2013-14:-

Mega Project

1. Setting up of escalator at Mundeshwari Temple, Kaimur.

Chandigarh**Destinations/Circuits:**

1. Illumination of Rock Garden (Reprioritized)
2. Development of infrastructure at Kalagram (Reprioritized)
3. Paryatan Bhawan as Destination including space for Airlines offices, Guides, other state Tourism

offices, TRC and Conference rooms, booking offices etc. (Reprioritized)

4. Multilevel Parking at Sector 17 in Chandigarh (Reprioritized)
5. Development of Garden of Spring, Sector 53 Chandigarh (Project sanctioned with release in 2010-11 being reprioritized for 2013-14)

Chhattisgarh**Destinations/Circuits:**

1. Tourist Village at Malhar (Masturi), District Bilaspur
2. Destination Development at Madku Dweep (Distt. Mangeli/Baloda Bazar)
3. Project of House Boat with eating and stay facility in Shivnath River, District Durg/Rajnandgaon
4. Destination Development of Barsoor, District Dantewada
5. Destination Development of Khallari, District Mahasamund
6. Tourist Circuit at Korla District (Jhumka Lake-Chhurigadh Dham-Devgarh Dham-Koriagarh Pahad-Gaughat-Sidhbaba ki Pahadi-Amritdhara Fall – Ramdaha Fall – Chul Waterfall-Sitamadhi Harchauka)
7. Tourist Circuit - Gomarda WLS-Kinkari Dam-Pujaripali-Chandrapur-Kabra Pahad-Singhanpur Cave- Ram Jharna (Bhupdeopur and Botalda)
8. Sound and Light Show for Sirpur and Boramdeo

Dadar and Nagar Haveli

1. Development of Silvasahaat and Daman Ganga River Front.
2. Development of Dudni River Front.
3. Development of Eco-Tourism in Forest area of Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Daman and Diu

1. Development of land near the new light house, Moti Daman as tourist destination.

2. Development of floating jetties at Daman & Diu
3. Eco-tourism project at Daman
4. Eco-tourism project at Dagachi, Diu

Delhi

1. Development of Dilli Haat, Janakpuri-Phase II as a Mega project
2. Development of Paryatan Bhawan/Paryatan Haat (Re-prioritized)
3. Development of Tourism Destination of Nand Prayag (Re-prioritized)

Goa**Mega Circuit**

1. Candolim and Calangute Circuit Development

Destination Development

1. Tourism Development in Vasco.

Circuit Development

1. Colvale Tourism Circuit Development
2. Miramar Tourism Circuit Development
3. Tourism Circuit Development Heritage and Coastal areas by Helicopter connectivity.

Gujarat**Mega Circuit**

1. Dwarka-Bet Dwarka- Gopitalav- Nageshwar - Phase II

Circuit

1. Chanod-Karnali
2. Saputara, Distt. Dang

Destination

1. Eco-Tourism Destination Thol, Distt. Gandhinagar and Mehsana
2. Eco-Tourism Destination Nalsarovar

Wayside Amenities

1. Devgadhi Bariya, District Panchmahal
2. Viramgam, District Ahmedabad, State Highway 17
3. Sikka, District Jamnagar, State Highway 6
4. Jagana, District Banaskantha, State Highway 41
5. Santalpur, District Patan, State Highway 22

Haryana

1. Ambala as a Mega Destination (re-prioritized from 2012-13)

Circuits/Destinations

1. Revitalization and visitors management of Yamuna Nagar-Panchkula-Paonta Sahib Circuit-Phase II
2. Development/restoration of Yamkeswar Tirath at Hussaine Village near Naraingarh
3. Construction of Bio-degradable Toilets at various Tourist Complex of Haryana (Dharuhera, Damdama, Sultanpur, Hodel, Sohna, Morni etc.) (re-prioritized from 2012-13)
4. Construction of Convention Centre at Flemingo Tourist Complex, Hisar (re-prioritized from 2012-13)
5. Panipat-Kurukshetra-Pinjore (Phase-III) - (re-prioritized from 2012-13)
6. Sound and Light Show at Yadavindra Garden, Pinjore

Himachal Pradesh**Destinations/Circuits**

1. Integrated Development of Buddhist Destination as a Tourist Circuit (Reprioritized)
2. Destination Destination of Una-Nadaun (Reprioritized)
3. Integrated Development of Shimla-Subrubs as a Tourist Circuit

4. Integrated Development of Tourist Transit Zones in the State.

Jammu and Kashmir

Kashmir Region

1. Wayside amenities on Mughal Road
2. Integrated Development Project – Creation of Tourist Facilities in Kahwakhull, Nadoora, Kapran, Lisser in Verinag in Jammu and Kashmir (Face –lifting /creation of other tourist related facilities in and around Verinag) 5-PNC(38)/2012
3. Development of facilities in the villages around Manasbal Lake
4. Development of Wayside facilities from Khannabal to Verinag and Khannabal to Pahalgam in J&K
5. Wayside facilities from Verinag to Kokernag via Batagund and Dooru Kokernag via Lisser
6. Integrated Dev. of Tourist spots in Srinager
7. Development of Circuit from Poshkar Drang-Tangmarg-Babareshi-Shrunz-Gulmarg

Ladakh Region

1. Light and Sound/Laser Show in Leh

Jammu Region

1. Light and Sound/Laser Show in Jammu (Bahu Fort)
2. Light and Sound/Laser Show in Katra
3. Bhaderwah-Bhallessa Tourist Circuit Development
4. Development of Tourist Circuit from Sinthan top to Kishtwar Base Camp.
5. Activities in Ujh Bairaj and around for development of Tourism
6. Providing of Wayside facilities enroute Machial Yatra (creation of Kistwar-Gulabgarh-Machail Tourist Circuit).
7. Dev. of Infrastructure at Lal Draman (Doda)
8. Development of Wayside amenities Husti Malipath, Kishtwar, Shalimar, Tatapani

Jharkhand

Mega Project:

1. Development of Mega Destination Madhuban-Parasnath.

Destinations/Circuits:

1. Destination Development of Basukinath
2. Destination Development of Trikut
3. Destination Development of sunrise and sunset point at Netarhat
4. Destination Development of Patratu
5. Development of Ropways at Hundru, Dasam and Jonha Falls.
6. Development of Wayside Amenities at Ranchi-Khunti, Hazaribagh-Barhi, Barhi-Chauparan and Maithan

Kerala

Carry Forward Projects

1. Development of Munnar Hill
2. IHM at Alappuzha/Kottayam including hostel facility, provided the land is transferred in advance to the Department of Tourism, Kerala or Society.

New Projects

Integrated Mega Circuit

1. Northern Tourism Circuit Development, Kerala subject to approval of Competent Authority.

Mega Tourism Circuit

1. Vagamon-Thekkady Eco-Tourism Circuit

Circuits

1. Spice Route Circuit - Malabar Zone
2. Backwater Circuit – Varkala to Kottappuram
3. Eco-Camping Circuits and Caravan Parks

Destinations

1. Conservation of Heritage Properties-Mascot, Bolghatty and Lake Palace
2. Kochi Marine Drive Water Front Development
3. Destination Fort Kochi
4. Destination Kumarakom
5. Destination Kannur
6. Development of Kovalam as a destination

Karnataka**Mega Circuit**

1. Coastal Circuit Development

Destination Development

1. Tourism Infrastructure works at Mysore Palace.
2. Dev. of Tourism Infrastructure at Gulbarga Fort and Khaza Bande Navaz Darga,
3. Dev. of Infrastructure at Bhadra Phase-2 (Northern Circuit)
4. Dev. of tourist facilities at Apasarakonda, Honnavar Taluk, Uttarakannada
5. Dev. of Sri Shekthra Kanakagiri Chamaraja nagara Distt.
6. Dev. of Manjarabad Fort, Sakleshpur, Hassan District

Circuits

1. Dev. of Mysore Circuit, Eco-Tourism, Rejuvenation of Brindavan Gardens etc.
2. Dev of Chikkaballapur Region (including Devanahalli, Shivagange, Ghati Subramanya, Gummanayakanapalya and Gudibande).

Wayside Amenities

1. Dev. of roadside amenities between Chikkamagalur-Sringeri of Malnad Region
2. Dev. of roadside amenities at VanivilasSagar, Chitradurga District

Lakshadweep

1. Creation of Infrastructure at Kadmat, Bangaram, Minicoy, Kalpeni, Kavaratti.
2. Creation of Infrastructure at Suheli, Cheriya, Thinnakara and Bangaram (under LRG Scheme)
3. Procurement of Yatch/luxury Boats, Water Sports Equipments, Country Crafts etc (CFA restricted to 25% of the total cost).
4. Computerization and Information Technology Projects.
5. Lakshadweep Diving Academy at Kavaratti including Decompression Chamber.

Maharashtra**Carry Forward Projects**

1. Sea World in Sindhudurg under LRG Scheme.
2. Aurangabad Mega Circuit.
3. Development of Satara Circuit.
4. Development of Dhapewada and Paradsinga Circuit as Eco tourism and Pilgrimage Centre.
5. Wayside Amenities on National Highways 222, NH7, NH3, NH9 & NH 17.
6. Destination Development of Lonar in Distt. Buldhana.
7. Destination Development of Panshet in Distt. Pune.
8. Solid Waste Management in Matheran and Mahabaleshwar under destination.
9. Infrastructure Development for Grape/Wine Tourism

New Projects**Mega Circuit**

1. Development of Bhandara – Gondiya under Mega Circuit Scheme

Circuit

1. Circuit Development in Pune (Parvati-Vithalwadi-Dadawadi-Sarasbaug-Shankar Maharaj Muth)

Destinations

1. Architectural Theme Lighting at CST Station Mumbai
2. Destination development at Amravati
3. Destination development of Titawala, Thane
4. Development of "Mumbai Square" (Mumbai-Mumbai Suburb-Navi Mumbai)

Manipur**Mega Projects**

1. Mega project Development of tourist resort at Sendra Hillock, Water Sports complex at Takmu and other tourism facilities in adjoining areas.
2. Mega-Integrated Mega Tourist Circuit at Khebaching-Marjing and Kaima (carry forwarded)
3. Integrated Mega Tourist Circuit at Integrated Tourism Infrastructure in an around Imphal City, Manipur

Destinations

1. Eco-Tourism cum Water Sports Complex at Maata-Muallam (Hyde out park, Churachand pur distt. Tribal Area (Reprioritized)
2. Integrated Tourist destination at Kotsopai, Chakpikarong, Chandel, Distt.
3. Integrated tourist destination at Chingkheiching and adjoining areas, Imphal East Distt.
4. Integrated tourist destination at Shirui Hills and adjoin areas, Ukhru Distt.
5. Upgradation of Mughal garden complex at Bishnupur Distt. (Reprioritized)

Meghalaya**Mega Tourism**

1. Mega Tourism Destination at Umiam, Ri Bhoi Distt. (Barapani)

Destinations

1. Wayside amenity at Mahendragar and nearby areas.

2. Destination Heritage Village at Mawmluh, East Khasi Hills
3. Destination Development at Mankachar, West Garo Hills
4. Destination Development Sagmein, Upper Shillong
5. Destination Development with Heliport at Laitryngew
6. Destination Development with Heliport at Laitkynsew
7. Cable Car (Ropeway project) at Shillong view point to Sericulture farm, Madan Laban-approximate length 1.2 km
8. Establishment of destination Village at Ri-Bhoi near Marngar village
9. Nongshehrim
10. Langkawet, Pynursla, East Khasi Hills.

Mizoram**Mega Projects**

1. Mega Destination Project Eco-Tourism Thenjawal
2. Construction of Mega Tourist Circuit Silchar-Aizawl and its surroundings in Mizoram

Destinations

1. Construction for Trekking Route Development of Blue Mountain-Sangau Route (Phawngpu) in Mizoram (Reprioritized) (Destination)
2. Trekking Route Development-Aizawl-Reiek-Ailawng (Reprioritized) (Destination)
3. Saiha-Chlfilh Mountain (Reprioritized)(Destination)
4. Phase-II in Chalfilh Tourist Resort. (Destination)
5. Wayside Amenities on National Highway- 54 (Destination)
6. Kawlchaw West in Lawngtai Distt. (Destination)
7. Serlui 'B' –Phase-II (Destination)

8. Last Mile Approach Road of 16 completed projects (Destination)

Circuits

1. Prikhaothlir, Phairan, Buk Vannei- (Circuit)
2. Development of Theme Park and other Tourism Infrastructure Development at Lungleng, Mizoram (Reprioritized) (Circuit)

Madhya Pradesh

1. Development of Panchmarhi (Matkuli-Pipariya and Sultanpur) as Tourist Circuit (Re-prioritized)
2. Mega Circuit Development Project-Bhopal
3. Mega Destination Development Project-Indore
4. Vindhya Circuit Development Phase II-Deur Kothar-Keoti-Chachai-Bahuti-Tyothar (Rewa)
5. Destination Development Project-Nemawar (Harda)
6. Destination Development Project-Nurabad (Morena)
7. Destination Development Project-Maihar Phase II (Satna)

Nagaland

Circuits

1. Kiyai-Phuhoto-Khugaboto-Kuhoxu-Akahuto (Circuit)
2. Tizit-Mon-Phomching-Lungwa-Longpang (Circuit)
3. Aboi-Caoha Chingnyu-Changlang-Jakphang-Changlanshu-Sangsangnyu (Circuit)
4. Rangapahar-Lavi-Green village-Hoshephu (carry forward) (Circuit)

Destinations

1. Eco-Adventure and Cultural Destination at Kuhuboto (Destination)
2. Angphang (Destination)
3. Tourist Lodge at Phek (Destination)

4. Development of Trekking and Eco- Adventure of Dzukou (Destination)

Odisha

Mega Project

1. Mega Buddhist Circuit in Ratnagiri, Udaigiri, Lalitgiri, Langudi and Dhauli.

Circuits

1. Talsari-Dagra-Chandipur
2. Dhabaleswar-Bareipitha
3. Koraput Rayagada-Kandhamal (Tribal)

Destinations

1. Atharnala (Destination)
2. Ekamra (Old Town Bhubaneswar)
3. Chandrabhaga
4. Convention Centre Puri, Balsaore (only one will be sanctioned for the current year for which DPR is received first)
5. Light and Sound Show Dhauli, Khandagiri, Konark

Puducherry

Carry forward projects from year 2012-13 to the year 2013-14:

1. Development of Recreational Park/ Gardens and Tourist Amenities around Yanam Tower
2. Development of Oussudulake as Tourist Destination
3. Development of Arikamedu
4. Lighting of Heritage Monuments and Buildings
5. Development of Agaramkudilake at Karaikal
6. Purchase of Water Sports Equipments

Destinations

1. Development of Heritage Area in Puducherry
2. Development of Pilgrim and Tourist facilities at

Thirukameswarar Temple, Villanur, Puducherry

Mega Destination

1. Eco Beach Development at Puducherry Region

Circuits

1. Development of Eco Park at Island in Yanam
2. Development of Eco Park at Southern Bank of Chunnambarin Puducherry
3. Development of Eco Park at Karaikal
4. Development of Pilgrim facilities at Ambagarathur Temple, Karaikal

Destinations

1. Developing Agro Tourism in Puducherry
2. Riverside Walkway at Mahe (Phase II)
3. Extension of Beach Promenade and Developing Viewpoints in Puducherry
4. Developing Spiritual Park at Thirunallar in Karaikal

Wayside Amenities

1. Construction of Toilet and Mobile Toilet facilities at the Tourist Spots
2. Development of Wayside amenities on NH 45

Punjab

1. Development of Faridkot as a Tourist Destination.
2. Development of Patiala as a Tourist Destination Phase-II
3. Development of Pilgrim Circuit Phase-II
4. Development of Rural Tourism Circuit (Cluster)
5. Development of Sikh Mega Circuit

In addition to the above, State Government has proposed to prioritize following projects for 2013-14.

Destinations/Circuits:

1. Development of Ferozpur and Faridkot as Tourist Destination

2. Development of Jalandhar (including Kartarpur) as a Tourist Destination

3. Development of Darbar Circuit (Maharaja Ranjit Singh Palace at Amritsar, Diwankhanda at Sangrur, Palace and Fort, Nabha, Visitor amenities at Kartarpur and Visitor amenities at Faridkot)

Rajasthan

Mega Project

1. Development of Jaipur as a Mega Tourism Project

Destinations/Circuits

1. Conservation, Restoration and Development work of Gagron - Fort Jhalawar (Phase II)
2. Conservation, Restoration and Development work of Garh - Palace Jhalawar
3. Conservation, Restoration and Development work of Muchkund, Dholpur (Phase II)
4. Conservation, Restoration and Development work of Deeg Fort, Bharatpur
5. Renovation/Beautification of Palace on Wheels
6. Relocation of Mid-way Unit at Behror (Jaipur-Delhi Route)
7. Relocation of Mid-way Unit at Mahuwa (Jaipur-Agra Route)

Sikkim

Mega Project

1. MEGA CIRCUIT PROJECT Development of Mega Tourist Circuit linking Gangtok (entry)-Topakhani (Singtam)-Tarku-Ravongla-Tashiding-Khecheperi-Rimbi- Darap-Melli (Exit)

Circuits

1. Development of Tourist Circuit along Simik-West Pendam-Rimbi in East Sikkim.
2. Development of Tourist Circuit along Phodong-Labrang and Rongong in North Sikkim.

3. Development of Tourist Circuit along Sharchok Phebo, Sangmo, Deythang Pokhari, Zarong in South Sikkim.
4. Development of Tourist Circuit along Legship-Zoom-Timboorbung-Gumpa Dara in West Sikkim

Destinations

1. Development of Tourist Infrastructures at Banjhakri Dhunga at Maneybong, Utterey in West Sikkim.
2. Development of Pilgrimage Heritage Centres at Thingchen Lake, Laingzah Dzongu and Tholung in North Sikkim.
3. Development of Tourist Infrastructures at Diu and Satyapani Pokhari under Poklok-Kamrang in South Sikkim.
4. Development of Tourist Infrastructures at Luing Changrang in East Sikkim.
5. Convention Centre at Gangtok.
6. Sound Light at Gangtok

Tamil Nadu

Carry Forward Projects

1. Construction of MICE Tourism Convention Centre at Madurai.
2. Development of Courtallam in Tirunelveli District.
3. Development of Valparai-Azhiyar Dam, Coimbatore.

Mega Project

1. Development of Vellore

Destination

1. Destination Development of Mekarai Village, Kadalyanallur Atchanpudur Taluk, Tiruvelveli District as Tourism Spot.
2. Providing the pathways, Solar lights around Arumigu, Subramaniaswamy Temple at Sivanmalai and Sennimalai at Kangeyan Taluk, Tirupur District.

3. Development of Srivilliputhur Virudh Nagar District.
4. Development of Bhavanisagar Dam Erode District.
5. Development of Botanical Garden at Coimbatore District

Wayside Amenities

1. Virudhunagar-Virudhunagar National Highway-NH7-Kooraikundu Village

Tripura

Mega Project

1. Mega Project Destination Development of Neer Mahal Water Palace

Destinations

1. Light and Sound show at Ujjayanta Maharaja Palace, Agartala through ITD (Destination)
2. Development of Infrastructure for Border Ceremony at Akhaura Agartala (Destination)
3. Destination Development of Golaghati (Destination)
4. Destination Development at Chabimura-Banduar (Destination)

Circuits

1. Development of Buddhist Circuit (Manubankul, Pilak-Boxanagar and Vipasana (Machmara) (Circuit)
2. Development of way side amenities along NH-44 (Circuit)
3. Maitree Uddyan Chottakhola (Circuit)

Uttar Pradesh

1. Development of Mathura-Vrindavan

Under Destination Development Scheme

1. Tourism Development and Tourist Facilities at Kamadgiri Parkrima Marg (Distt.- Chitrakoot)
2. Tourist Facilities and Beautification of Ram Ghat (Distt.-Chitrakoot)

3. Development of Ayodhya as a Tourist Destination
4. Tourism Development of Bateshwar (Distt.- Agra)
5. Development of Tourist Sites in Distt.- Ghazipur
6. Development of Night Bazar as an International tourist Center (Distt.- Agra)
7. Public conveniences and other Tourist Facilities at Bhagwan Awadhoot Ram Sthal (Distt.- Varanasi)
8. Tourism Development of Bharat Bhari (Distt.- Siddharth Nagar)
9. Development of Eco-tourism in Amangarh Forest Range. (Distt.- Bijnor)
10. Development of Gahmar as Tourist Destination (Distt.- Ghazipur)
11. Provision of basic Tourist Facilities at main Ghats of Varanasi
12. Development of Tourist Facilities at Dugdeshwar Nath Temple in Deoria District.

Under Circuit Development Scheme

1. Development of Tourist Circuit in Distt. Ghazipur.
2. Development of Unnao Tourist Circuit (Distt.- Unnao)
3. Development of Tourist Circuit in Distt. Rae Bareli

Uttarakhand

Mega Project:

1. Development of Eco-Tourism at Raja Ji National Park, Chilla, Motichur, Dist. Haridwar

Destinations/Circuits:

1. Development of Dugadda-Sendikhal-Vatanvasa Integrated Circuit, Dugadda, Sendikhal, Vatanvasa Gate, Distt. Pauri

2. Development of River Rafting Center and Eco-Tourism Circuit, Tons River Valley-Mori, Uttarkashi
3. Integrated Tourism Infrastructure Development of Panch Kedar Heritage Circuit, Rudraprayag/ Chamoli
4. Development of Ramnagar-Kosi Tourism Circuit, between Ramnagar and Nainital, Distt. Nainital
5. Development of Rafting and Adventure Center at Jauljibi Circuit, Jauljibi, Distt. Pithoragarh.
6. Development of Heliport, Multipurpose Hall, Wayside Amenities, Tehri
7. Integrated Tourism Infrastructure Development at Kausani, Kausani, Dist. Almora
8. Development of Day Safari Circuit, Sitabani, Ramnagar, Uttarakhand (Reprioritized)

West Bengal

Destinations

1. Tourism Hub at Gangasagar (Destination)
2. Purulia Pump Storage (Destination)
3. Eco-tourism Project at Gobardhanpur, Sundarban (Destination)
4. Tourism Development and Beautification Plan for Rabindra Sarobar (Destination)

Circuits

1. Mandarmoni-Tajpur-Janput (Circuit)
2. Udaipur-Digha-New Digha-Shankarpur (Circuit)
3. Western Part of Sunderban Circuit-Frazer Island-Bakhkhali-Henry Island (Circuit)
4. Nadia-Mayapur-Palashi-Murshidabad (Circuit)
5. Malda-Dakshin Dinajpur-Uttar Dinajpur (Circuit)
6. Natural Tourism Circuit for Darjeeling and Coochbehar (Circuit)

Statement-II

Number of Projects and Amount Sanctioned* during
2013-14 (till 30th September, 2013)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	
		No.	Amt.
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	39.88
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	74.74
3.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0.00
4.	Assam	0	0.00
5.	Bihar	4	23.14
6.	Chandigarh	0	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00
10.	Delhi	0	0.00
11.	Goa	0	0.00
12.	Gujarat	0	0.00
13.	Haryana	0	0.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	34	35.98
16.	Jharkhand	1	5.00

1	2	3	4
17.	Kerala	3	9.59
18.	Karnataka	0	0.00
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00
20.	Maharashtra	5	22.62
21.	Manipur	8	72.35
22.	Meghalaya	0	0.00
23.	Mizoram	10	47.11
24.	Madhya Pradesh	8	99.96
25.	Nagaland	8	51.87
26.	Odisha	12	65.43
27.	Puducherry	0	0.00
28.	Punjab	0	0.00
29.	Rajasthan	0	0.00
30.	Sikkim	14	104.85
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0.00
32.	Tripura	0	0.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	11	71.90
34.	Uttarakhand	17	140.19
35.	West Bengal	0	0.00
Grand Total		158	864.61

*Includes Projects relating to Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC), Human Resource Development (HRD) and Fairs and Festivals

Statement-III

State-wise information regarding utilization of fund during 2010-2011 under PIDDC Scheme:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total No. of projects	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	UC Received	No of completed projects
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	704.36	571.41	571.41	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	3157.51	3157.51	3157.51	9
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	4	2355.32	1825.60	1239.61	0
5.	Bihar	1	360.06	280.05	280.05	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Chandigarh	5	1104.48	894.17	556.64	2
7.	Chhattisgarh	4	2244.60	1016.90	183.61	1
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	5	975.47	785.37	537.57	4
11.	Goa	2	1258.07	1006.45	0.00	0
12.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Haryana	6	2741.06	1410.53	1410.53	6
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12	3497.78	2627.12	1543.80	5
15.	Jharkhand	5	755.78	614.60	0.00	0
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	16	5480.40	4468.68	3316.04	10
17.	Kerala (Dropped)	2	4237.54	2984.76	2178.56	1
18.	Karnataka	2	859.97	859.97	859.97	2
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Maharashtra (Dropped)	2	1117.29	893.83	893.83	1
21.	Manipur	6	3891.61	2741.32	2741.32	0
22.	Meghalaya	7	2212.93	1770.34	464.45	0
23.	Mizoram	3	1014.02	1014.02	1014.02	3
24.	Madhya Pradesh	12	2610.60	2091.99	2091.99	12
25.	Nagaland	5	2864.89	2777.95	2777.95	3
26.	Odisha	4	1991.83	1593.47	1013.94	0
27.	Puducherry	2	5011.00	2655.50	623.76	0
28.	Punjab	3	1176.02	950.81	950.81	3
29.	Rajasthan	7	3131.90	2515.03	2189.75	4
30.	Sikkim	5	2126.85	1701.47	1701.47	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	4	5961.10	4326.38	3827.75	0
32.	Tripura	5	2653.27	2122.62	704.58	0
33.	Uttarakhand	8	2977.86	2385.83	2385.83	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	13	2744.70	2219.43	2219.43	13
35.	West Bengal	4	2109.68	1687.74	249.60	0
Total		168	73327.95	55950.85	41685.78	83

State-wise information regarding utilization of fund during 2011-2012 under PIDDC Scheme

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total No. of projects	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	UC Received	No of completed projects
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	5014.08	4012.14	4004.18	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	2933.18	2346.53	0	0
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	2	1007.46	291.41	0	0
5.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	2	25.00	25.00	25.00	2
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	35.00	35.00	35.00	1
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	4	272.30	219.24	65.28	3
11.	Goa	1	497.84	398.27	0.00	0
12.	Gujarat	2	5174.87	2744.60	0.00	0
13.	Haryana	5	80.00	65.00	65.00	5
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5	47.20	44.99	25.00	3
15.	Jharkhand	6	4814.42	1629.87	0.50	0
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	27	16856.59	9688.44	3609.53	6
17.	Kerala	7	2375.69	1762.50	288.97	1
18.	Karnataka	5	2195.81	1756.64	1756.64	1
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Maharashtra	5	8222.25	4187.16	4076.85	0
21.	Manipur	4	3023.42	2418.72	2263.10	0
22.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Mizoram	3	1290.92	1032.73	100.00	0
24.	Madhya Pradesh	7	3567.90	2859.76	1281.25	1
25.	Nagaland	7	6227.01	3818.14	3806.87	0
26.	Odisha	2	1141.69	913.35	84.32	0
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	1	423.38	338.70	3.26	0
29.	Rajasthan	1	500.00	400.00	217.25	0
30.	Sikkim	5	2465.32	1971.68	284.31	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31.	Tamil Nadu	5	2047.36	1637.88	516.83	0
32.	Tripura	3	1445.07	1156.05	0	0
33.	Uttarakhand	12	9774.00	6165.67	963.96	2
34.	Uttar Pradesh	11	5100.56	2830.07	1789.72	4
35.	West Bengal	5	2764.21	2211.36	403.15	0
Total		154	89322.53	56960.90	25665.97	29

State-wise information regarding utilization of fund during 2012-2013 under PIDDC Scheme

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total No. of projects	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	UC Received	No of completed projects
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	10472.07	4957.08	1100.00	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	6587.50	2572.08	0	0
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	1	500.00	100.00	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	2	2461.91	910.63	0	2
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	1	486.75	389.40	0	0
13.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	11	3029.88	2433.89	0	0
15.	Jharkhand	2	4885.71	2142.35	0	0
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	25	11260.00	4280.02	609.39	0
17.	Kerala	5	7802.53	2321.69	0	0
18.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Maharashtra	5	7914.79	1638.92	0	0
21.	Manipur	2	1543.70	248.08	0	0
22.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Madhya Pradesh	20	20684.46	7055.54	2483.46	0
25.	Nagaland	8	4516.66	1973.32	499.41	0
26.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	2	50.00	50.00	0.00	0
29.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Sikkim	4	2834.69	1787.75	189.68	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	2	2041.97	1116.17	196.15	0
32.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Uttarakhand	2	1297.47	1037.97	0.00	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	12	3486.15	2011.97	276.69	1
35.	West Bengal	1	4668.46	2334.23	0	0
Total		130	96524.7	39361.09	5354.78	3

[Translation]

Banned Drugs

*29. SHRI MAHABALI SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain cases of manufacturing and marketing of banned/ unapproved drugs have been reported in the country;

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

(c) the action taken against the offenders during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to put in place a comprehensive mechanism to stop manufacturing and marketing of banned/unapproved drugs across the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Yes. The Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) had conducted raids in 2011 in and around Delhi and in Mumbai to check the withdrawal of the drugs Gatifloxacin, Tegaserod and Rosiglitazone after these were prohibited by the Central Government under the provisions of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 by notification in the Gazette of India. In 29 shops, banned drugs were found. Action was initiated in those cases as per the provision of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

Twenty three cases of new Fixed Dose Combinations (FDCs), considered as new drugs were also found to be licenced by State Licensing Authorities (SLAs) without approval of the Drugs Controller General (India) [DCG(I)]. In all such cases, the office of DCG (I) took up the matter with respective SLAs for necessary action.

State/UT-wise information in this regard is not maintained Centrally. However, during 2011, 27 cases in Delhi and 2 cases in Rajasthan were detected and action was initiated for sale of banned drugs. As far as the sale of unapproved Fixed Dose Combination (FDC) drugs is concerned, the information as available is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) The State Drug Controllers have been requested in the Drugs Consultative Committee meeting to ensure that new drugs and FDCs are not permitted without approval from the office of DCG (I) and the drugs prohibited by the Central Government are withdrawn from the market with immediate effect. States have also been advised to strengthen their infrastructure for better enforcement and develop vigilance mechanism over the drugs moving in the market.

On 1st October, 2012, the Central Government issued statutory directions under Section 33 P of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 to all State/UT Governments to instruct their respective drug licensing authorities to abide by the provisions prescribed under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules for grant of manufacturing licenses for the drugs falling under the definition of the term "new drug" and not to grant licenses for manufacture for sale or

for distribution or for export of such new drugs, except in accordance with the procedure laid down under the said rules *i.e.* without prior approval of the DCG (I).

Statement

List of Fixed Dose Combinations (FDCs), not approved by DCG(I), but permitted by State Licensing Authorities

Name of the State	No. of FDCs for which licenses were granted by SLAs without prior approval of DCG(I)
Puducherry	8
Goa	1
Madhya Pradesh	2
Uttarakhand	5
Maharashtra	2
Silvasa and Daman and Diu	1
Himachal Pradesh	2
Haryana	1
Tamil Nadu	1
Total	23

Year wise details

Year	No. of cases
2011	11
2012	12

[English]

Investment by NRIs

*30. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) have shown a preference to invest in other countries instead of investing in Indian realty projects despite weak rupee;

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

(c) the steps take/proposed to be taken by the Government to encourage NRIs to make investments in India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) No data/information is maintained in respect of NRI investments in other countries. The investment made in India by Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) under the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) route is a part of the investments made by all Non-residents and Government of India does not maintain data on NRIs in realty or any other sector separately. In view of this, no information is available in this regard.

As a part of the FDI Policy, NRIs do not have to fulfill conditionalities otherwise applicable on foreign investments in the construction and development sector. Further NRIs are also allowed to invest upto 100% FDI on the automatic route in civil aviation sector.

An NRI having valid permission from its designated AD bank, may purchase and sell shares/convertible debentures of an Indian company on both repatriation and non-repatriation basis under the Portfolio Investment Scheme.

An NRI, is also permitted to purchase on non-repatriation basis shares/convertible debentures of an Indian company whether by public issue or private placement or right shares.

Government plays an active role in investment promotion, through dissemination of information on the investment climate and opportunities in India and by advising prospective investors, including NRIs, about the same. Government has set up 'Invest India', as a not-for-profit, single window facilitator, for prospective overseas investors, including NRIs to attract investment. The Overseas Indian Facilitation Centre (OIFC) was established in 2007 which facilitates economic and intellectual engagement of Indian diaspora with India in economic and intellectual field.

Power From Renewable Sources

*31. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted a comprehensive assessment of renewable energy potential in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, source-wise and the contribution of renewable energy in the total power being generated in the country;

(c) the details of the projects undertaken/proposed to be undertaken by the Government for the development and tapping the potential of new and renewable energy sources in the country, State/UT-wise including Punjab;

(d) the details of the targets set and the achievements made in power generation from various renewable energy sources in the country along with the funds allocated/released and utilised thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise including Punjab; and

(e) the details of the proposals for renewable energy based power generation projects received, approved and pending for approval of the Government so far along with the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be approved. State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Assessment of renewable energy potential is an on-going exercise. So far, a potential of about 2,45,000 MW has been estimated from different renewable energy sources which include over 1,00,000 MW each from Wind & Solar Energy, 20,000 MW from Small Hydro Power (SHP) and balance 25,000 MW from different Bio-energy sources. The total installed capacity of power generation in the country is 2,30,600 MW. This includes 29,537 MW from renewable

energy sources and corresponds to 12.8% of the total power generation capacity.

(c) The Renewable Energy based power projects are mostly set up by the private sector. The Government only provides some fiscal and financial incentives to set up such projects. State-wise (including Punjab) and technology-wise installed capacity of renewable energy power projects is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) A capacity addition of 11,262 MW, against a target of 10,522 MW, has been achieved from various renewable energy sources during the last 3 years. During 2013-14, a capacity addition of 1468 MW has been achieved till 31.10.2013 against the target of 4325 MW. Source-wise physical and financial targets and achievements are given in the enclosed Statement-II. State-wise physical and financial targets for the power generation from renewable are not fixed. State-wise renewable power generation capacity added and funds released during the last 3 years and current year (as on 31.10.2013) are given in the enclosed Statement-III and IV respectively.

(e) Proposals are received from project developers for sanction of the eligible Central Financial Assistance (CFA) under various schemes and programmes of the Ministry. Such proposals are received on a regular basis and those found complete in all respects as per guidelines, are approved for sanction and disbursement of eligible CFA, subject to availability of funds.

Statement-I

State and Technology-wise installed capacity of grid interactive renewable power as on 31.10.2013

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Wind Power (MW)	Small Hydro Power (MW)	Bio Power (MW)		Solar Power (MW)	Total Capacity
				BM Power/ Cogeneration	Waste to Energy		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	587.00	219.03	380.75	43.16	68.90	1293.84
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		103.91				103.91
3.	Assam		31.11				31.11
4.	Bihar		70.70	43.30			114.00
5.	Chhattisgarh		52.00	249.90		7.00	308.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Goa		0.05				0.05
7.	Gujarat	3313.00	15.60	40.50		860.40	4229.50
8.	Haryana		70.10	45.30		7.80	123.20
9.	Himachal Pradesh		625.91				625.91
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		147.53				147.53
11.	Jharkhand		4.05			16.00	20.05
12.	Karnataka	2182.00	1015.26	491.38	1.00	24.00	3713.64
13.	Kerala	35.00	158.42				193.42
14.	Madhya Pradesh	386.00	86.16	16.00	3.90	152.32	644.38
15.	Maharashtra	3465.00	307.93	799.45	12.72	200.65	4785.75
16.	Manipur		5.45				5.45
17.	Meghalaya		31.03				31.03
18.	Mizoram		36.47				36.47
19.	Nagaland		28.67				28.67
20.	Odisha		64.30	20.00		15.50	99.80
21.	Punjab		154.50	124.50	9.25	9.33	297.58
22.	Rajasthan	2717.00	23.85	91.30		651.15	3483.30
23.	Sikkim		52.11				52.11
24.	Tamil Nadu	7245.00	123.05	538.70	8.05	28.18	7942.98
25.	Tripura		16.01				16.01
26.	Uttar Pradesh		25.10	799.00	5.00	17.38	846.48
27.	Uttarakhand		174.82	10.00		5.05	189.87
28.	West Bengal		98.40	26.00		7.05	131.45
29.	Andaman and Nicobar		5.25			5.10	10.35
30.	Chandigarh						0.00
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli						0.00
32.	Daman and Diu						0.00
33.	Delhi				16.00		16.00
34.	Lakshadweep						0.00
35.	Puducherry						0.00
	Others	4.00				3.38	7.38
	Total	19934.00	3746.77	3676.08	99.08	2079.18	29535.11

Statement-II*A. Source-wise targets and achievements of power generation during last 3 years and current year (till 31.10.2013)*

(Targets and achievements in MW)

Sl. No.	Programme/ system	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target.	Ach..(as on 31.10.2013)
1.	Wind Power	2000	2350.00	2400	3197.00	2500	1699.00	2500	881.00
2.	Small Hydro	300	307.22	350	353.00	350	237.00	300	114.00
3.	Bio Power	472	473.50	475	487.90	475	472.00	425	78.00
4.	Solar Power	200	26.59	200	905.60	800	754.00	1100	395.00
	Total	2972	3157.31	3425	4942.90	4125	3162.00	4325	1468.00

B. Programme-wise Outlay and Expenditure for power generation programmes during last 3 years and current year (till 31.10.2013)

(Rupees in crores)

Sl. No.	Programme/ system	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure (as on 31.10.2013)
1.	Wind Power	40	26.90	33	22.50	45	44.71	230	224.95
2.	Small Hydro	135	134.98	135	150.41	150	141.48	135	67.84
3.	Bio Power	42	46.44	61	60.79	100	64.09	85	11.55
4.	Solar Power	30	29.94	55	41.40	80	79.83	150	121.48
	Total	247	238.26	284	275.10	375	330.11	600	425.82

Statement-III*Source and State/UT-wise renewable power generation capacity addition during the last 3 years and current year (as on 31.10.2013)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	SHP	Wind Power	Bio-Power	Solar Power	Total
		MW	MW	MW	MW	MW
		Total	Total	Total	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32.20	450.75	25.00	69.35	577.30
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.49
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	33.95	0.00	50.00	7.00	90.95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	3.00	1449.15	40.00	860.90	2353.05
8.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	37.50	16.80	54.30
9.	Himachal Pradesh	285.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	285.59
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	18.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.20
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.00	16.00
12.	Karnataka	384.30	708.75	155.00	18.00	1266.05
13.	Kerala	24.55	7.35	0.00	0.00	31.90
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15.00	156.60	17.40	162.22	351.22
15.	Maharashtra	62.60	1387.25	585.95	206.00	2241.80
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	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	20.00	16.00	36.00
21.	Punjab	21.95	0.00	62.00	8.00	91.95
22.	Rajasthan	0.00	1626.95	62.00	655.75	2344.70
23.	Sikkim	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	33.00	2338.64	145.40	28.00	2545.04
25.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	232.00	17.00	249.00
27.	Uttarakhand	41.40	0.00	10.00	5.00	56.40
28.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	10.00	6.02	16.02
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00
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	2.48	18.48
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		1011.33	8125.44	1511.67	2099.52	12747.96

Statement-IV*State-wise funds released during last 3 years and Current Year under various renewable energy schemes/programmes.*

(Rupees in cores)

States	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14
	Amt. released	Ucs received	%	Amt. released	Ucs received	%	Amt. released	Ucs received	%	Amt. released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	38.91	36.84	94.68	45.61	39.46	86.52	36.84	3.11	8.44	10.7
Andman and Nicobar Islands	0.02	0.02	100.00	0.02	0.02	100.00	0.0.1	0	0.00	
Arunachal Pradesh	68.52	68.52	100.00	66.62	66.62	100.00	39.05	36.06	92.34	16.01
Assam	10.51	10.17	96.76	18.37	12.80	69.68	10.58	1.54	14.56	14.00
Bihar	7.75	7.73	99.74	7.29	6.87	94.24	0.63	0.40	63.49	6.94
Chandigarh	5.00	4.94	98.80	11.34	6.77	59.70	9.07	0.00	0.00	4.65
Chhattisgarh	36.19	36.19	100.00	54.48	54.48	100.00	60.17	1.21	2.01	10.99
Delhi	34.16			79.98			156.15			
Goa	0.17	0.04	23.53	1.44	1.44	100.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.05
Gujarat	21.19	19.97	94.24	18.14	16.17	89.14	16.92	0.96	5.67	28.55
Haryana	15.59	15.59	100.00	16.22	12.16	74.97	10.96	0.00	0.00	2.19
Himachal Pradesh	15.46	13.71	88.68	16.55	16.51	99.76	16.74	0.16	0.96	27.15
Jammu and Kashmir	55.80	54.41	97.51	102.48	96.5	94.16	63.46	4.00	6.30	59.69
Jharkhand	1.99	1.88	94.47	17.90	15.05	84.08	2.63	0.00	0.00	
Karnataka	30.41	29.31	96.38	55.93	55.25	98.78	74.09	2.00	2.70	56.66
Kerala	16.10	16.10	100.00	13.96	9.94	71.20	14.91	1.58	10.60	7.92
Lakshadweep	13.89	13.89	100.00	8.76	8.52	97.26	0.00	0	0.00	
Madhya Pradesh	36.28	36.19	99.75	39.80	27.02	67.89	20.70	0	0.00	11.00
Maharashtra	86.43			114.99			0.00			
Manipur	3.43	3.43	100.00	3.85	3.85	100.00	16.61	0	0.00	
Meghalaya	7.51	7.51	100.00	5.84	5.84	100.00	1.80	0	0.00	4.84
Mizoram	3.71	3.52	94.88	1.24	1.24	100.00	7.03	0	0.00	1.13
Nagaland	1.93	1.93	100.00	11.53	11.44	99.22	18.72	1.40	7.48	2.32
Odisha	9.16	9.16	100.00	36.32	9.71	26.73	7.72	0	0.00	0.28
Puducherry	0.12	0.08	66.67	2.04	0.39	19.12	0.23	0	0.00	0.10
Punjab	29.79	28.62	96.07	46.05	39.44	85.65	26.66	0.89	3.34	10.32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rajasthan	42.85	42.80	99.88	78.48	76.72	97.76	61.59	0	0.00	8.77
Sikkim	4.22	2.72	64.45	10.50	10.5	100.00	6.13	0	0.00	0.59
Tamil Nadu	29.43	29.35	99.73	54.24	48.11	88.70	39.16	0.02	0.05	31.44
Tripura	1.99	0.77	38.69	5.07	0.16	3.16	0.42	0	0.00	
Uttar Pradesh	68.83	66.95	97.27	71.91	55.56	77.26	56.89	1.50	2.64	39.07
Uttarakhand	39.57	36.45	92.12	22.54	21.06	93.43	31.42	1.67	5.32	28.55
West Bengal	41.11	40.89	99.46	41.24	38.975	94.52	42.18	0.16	0.38	14.04

[Translation]

Cases of Cancer

*32. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

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

(a) whether the number of cancer cases and deaths is on the rise in the country and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) the schemes/programmes being implemented by the Government to prevent spread of cancer and to provide affordable treatment to the patients along with the funds allocated and utilised for the purpose during the said period, State/ UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of a recent report of the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) which has classified outdoor air pollution as a cancer-causing agent and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government proposes to formulate a national policy to deliver an equitable, quality and affordable cancer care to all and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to promote research on cancer?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Information received from Indian Council of Medical Research suggests that the estimated number of cancer cases and deaths are increasing. The State and UT wise number of cancer cases

and deaths for the last three years (2010, 2011 and 2012) are given in the enclosed Statement-I, II and III respectively. The increase in the number of cases may be attributed to ageing population, unhealthy life style, use of tobacco and tobacco products, unhealthy diet, etc.

(b) and (d) While Health is a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of cancer. At present, the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) being implemented under NRHM for interventions upto the district level includes Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level Institution for treatment. The focus is on three area namely breast, cervical and oral cancer. In addition, the Government has recently approved a scheme for enhancing the Tertiary Cancer Care facilities in the country under NPCDCS. Under the scheme for eligible institutions upto Rs. 45 crores per Tertiary Cancer Care Centre and upto Rs. 120 crores for State Cancer Institute is available to assist 20 State Cancer Institutes and 50 Tertiary Cancer Care Centres in different parts of the country. The Central and State share for the said amount will be in the ratio 75:25 and for North and Hill States the share would be 90:10. In the 12th Five Year Plan, Rs. 6000 crores has been allocated under NPCDCS for interventions upto the district level under National Rural Health Mission and allocation of Rs. 3200 crores for the tertiary care component. In the earlier NPCDCS Scheme, which was implemented from 2010 to 2012, the focus was on 100 districts in 21 States for prevention and control of Cancer, CVDs, Diabetes and Stroke. The details of funds sanctioned and utilized by different States in the said scheme for the period 2010-12 is given in the enclosed

Statement-IV. State-wise funds released under Tertiary Cancer Care component of NPCDCS for the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 is given in the enclosed Statement-V.

Government of India also supports treatment of cancer through Central Government Hospitals/Institutions in different parts of the country. Financial Assistance to patients is also provided under the Health Minister's Discretionary Grant, Health Minister's Cancer Fund and Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi.

(c) A press release issued by International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Dated 17.10.2013 states that it has classified outdoor air pollution as carcinogenic to humans. The IARC evaluation showed an increasing risk of lung cancer with increasing levels of exposure to particulate matter and air pollution. Outdoor air pollution is a major risk to health in general and also a leading environmental cause of cancer deaths worldwide. Air Pollution is already known to increase risk for a range of diseases, such as respiratory and heart diseases.

(e) The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) is an apex body under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for the formulation, coordination and promotion of biomedical research. National Centre for Disease Informatics and Research (NCDIR), Bangaluru, under the aegis of ICMR, is now operational. National Cancer Registry Program for cancer data is being implemented by NCDIR all over India through 28 Population based and 7 Hospital based registries. The Council's research priorities are in congruence with the National health priorities. Operational research on cancer is also carried out in other Central Government Institutions e.g. AIIMS, New Delhi; PGIMER, Chandigarh; JIPMER, Puducherry; Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata etc.

Statement-I

*Table 1: Estimated Prevalent cases (10 Years duration)
All sites Statewise - 2010-2012*

Sl. No.	States	Year		
		2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	875	883	878
2.	Andhra Pradesh	195893	197991	202235

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3159	3207	2835
4.	Assam	66042	66734	67692
5.	Bihar	237395	240381	247285
6.	Chandigarh	2400	2454	2462
7.	Chhattisgarh	58730	59543	60934
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	761	804	829
9.	Daman and Diu	527	567	621
10.	Delhi	35643	36436	36437
11.	Goa	3370	3421	3416
12.	Gujarat	138513	140649	94146
13.	Haryana	57977	58884	59594
14.	Himachal Pradesh	15844	15944	16103
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	28661	29092	29776
16.	Jharkhand	75635	76628	78419
17.	Karnataka	136177	137889	145166
18.	Kerala	77441	79329	106264
19.	Lakshadweep	146	152	154
20.	Madhya Pradesh	141710	143457	146381
21.	Maharashtra	258406	261603	259143
22.	Manipur	3929	3996	3915
23.	Meghalaya	6793	6888	6029
24.	Mizoram	3132	3184	3248
25.	Nagaland	4593	4636	3991
26.	Odisha	96871	97662	98798
27.	Puducherry	2862	2924	3011
28.	Punjab	63658	64330	64689
29.	Rajasthan	157332	159311	161970
30.	Sikkim	964	983	1031
31.	Tamil Nadu	209029	211805	183843
32.	Tripura	8456	8581	7592
33.	Uttar Pradesh	457431	462697	472819
34.	Uttarakhand	23263	23598	24014
35.	West Bengal	210533	212814	224459
Total		2784148	2819457	2820179

Based on CR of five urban registries (2006-08) and Trend Report. Prevalent cases (10 years duration) are estimated by multiplying incidence cases by 2.7.

Statement-II

*Estimated Number of Incident Cancer cases in different States/UTs of India (2010-2012)**

Sl. No.	States	Cancer cases		
		2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	324	327	332
2.	Andhra Pradesh	72553	73330	74415
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1170	1188	1206
4.	Assam	24460	24716	25082
5.	Bihar	87924	89030	90347
6.	Chandigarh	889	909	922
7.	Chhattisgarh	21752	22053	22379
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	282	298	302
9.	Daman and Diu	195	210	213
10.	Delhi	13201	13495	13695
11.	Goa	1248	1267	1286
12.	Gujarat	51301	52092	52863
13.	Haryana	21473	21809	22132
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5868	5905	5992
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	10615	10775	10934
16.	Jharkhand	28013	28381	28801
17.	Karnataka	50436	51070	51826
18.	Kerala	28682	29381	29816
19.	Lakshadweep	54	56	57
20.	Madhya Pradesh	52485	53132	53918
21.	Maharashtra	95706	96890	98324
22.	Manipur	1455	1480	1502
23.	Meghalaya	2516	2551	2589
24.	Mizoram	1160	1179	1196
25.	Nagaland	1701	1717	1742
26.	Odisha	35878	36171	36706
27.	Puducherry	1060	1083	1099
28.	Punjab	23577	23826	24179
29.	Rajasthan	58271	59004	59877
30.	Sikkim	357	364	369

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Tamil Nadu	77418	78446	79607
32.	Tripura	3132	3178	3225
33.	Uttar Pradesh	169419	171369	173905
34.	Uttaranchal	8616	8740	8869
35.	West Bengal	77975	78820	79986
Total		1031166	1044242	1059693

*Based on cancer incidence data (2006-08) and actual growth rate observed for India (2001-2011).

Statement-III

*Estimated Number of Cancer Deaths in different States/UTs of India (2010-2012)**

Sl. No.	States	Mortality cases		
		2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	192	197	164
2.	Andhra Pradesh	36641	37144	36672
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	611	632	594
4.	Assam	12598	12822	12360
5.	Bihar	42787	43864	44523
6.	Chandigarh	523	540	454
7.	Chhattisgarh	10541	10745	11028
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	179	195	149
9.	Daman and Diu	109	114	105
10.	Delhi	7962	8289	6749
11.	Goa	499	493	634
12.	Gujarat	26037	26588	26051
13.	Haryana	11401	11708	10907
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2996	3045	2953
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	5042	5134	5388
16.	Jharkhand	14237	14579	14193
17.	Karnataka	25105	25531	25540
18.	Kerala	14672	14805	14693
19.	Lakshadweep	32	32	28
20.	Madhya Pradesh	26645	27214	26571

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
21.	Maharashtra	49911	50989	48454	29.	Rajasthan	30209	30976	29507
22.	Manipur	679	690	740	30.	Sikkim	209	216	182
23.	Meghalaya	1260	1295	1276	31.	Tamil Nadu	38452	39127	39230
24.	Mizoram	610	626	589	32.	Tripura	1560	1583	1589
25.	Nagaland	1341	1410	858	33.	Uttar Pradesh	87189	89224	85700
26.	Odisha	17970	18249	18089	34.	Uttarakhand	4345	4435	4371
27.	Puducherry	492	502	542	35.	West Bengal	39545	40199	39417
28.	Punjab	12330	12575	11915	Total		524911	535767	522215

* Based on M/I ratio of Mumbai data (2006-08)

Statement-IV*National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)**Releases and Expenditures Upto: 02.12.13*

Amount (in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Released	Expenditure	Released	Expenditure	Released	Expenditure Reported By the States (Provisional)	Released	Expenditure Reported By the States (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	268.57	0	1305.65	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Assam	249.08	0	915.62	140.00	0	310.58	1714.00	30.77
3.	Bihar	215.16	0	925.1	0.23	0	120.17	972.00	69.22
4.	Chhattisgarh	153.49	0	463.8	0	0	3.54	0	7.36
5.	Gujarat	284.04	0	925.1	7.9166	0	329.02	0	354
6.	Haryana	111.08	0	654.07	31.865	0	129.23	0	72.36
7.	Himachal Pradesh	136.8	0	463.8	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Jharkhand	0	0	399.72	0.18	0	1.68	332.00	15.01
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	221.97	0	734.82	34.16	0	368.22	0.00	0
10.	Karnataka	285.13	0	734.83	23.89	0	101.65	0.00	271.4
11.	Kerala	167.31	0	844.35	4.746	0	616.33	0.00	124.39
12.	Madya Pradesh	126.69	0	844.35	3.305	0	36.29	462.00	0
13.	Maharashtra	263.72	0	925.1	52.59	0	615.5	586.00	68.89
14.	Odisha	121.18	0	844.35	16.705	0	101.11	0	138.14
15.	Punjab	146.54	0.63	463.8	76.68	0	301.51	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16. Rajasthan		309.51	0	1115.38	10.25	0	156.25	59.00	59.71
17. Sikkim		100.78	0	313.88	70.87	0	143.85	0.00	134.07
18. Tamil Nadu		131.73	0	844.35	0	0	0	89.00	0
19. Uttarakhand		121.51	0	273.53	2.636	0	95.73	0.00	0
20. Uttar Pradesh		0	0	0	0	2431.25	0	1398.00	0
21. West Bengal		157.3	0	463.8	1.12	0	298.57	1027.00	392.08
22. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0	0	0	0	0	0	5.00	0
23. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0	0	0	0	0	5.00	0
24. Daman and Diu		0	0	0	0	0	0	4.00	0
25. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0	1.00	0
26. Delhi		0	0	0	0	0	0	247.00	0
27. Puducherry		0	0	0	0	0	0	18.00	0
28. Goa		0	0	0	0	0	0	22.00	0
29. Chandigarh		0	0	0	0	0	0	16.00	0
30. Arunachal Pradesh		0	0	0	0	0	0	76.00	0
31. Meghalaya		0	0	0	0	0	0	163.00	0
32. Mizoram		0	0	0	0	0	0	60.00	0
33. Nagaland		0	0	0	0	0	0	109.00	0
34. Tripura		0	0	0	0	0	0	202.00	0
Total		3571.59	0.63	14455.4	477.14	2431.25	3729.23	7567.00	1737.4

Statement-V*[English]*

*State-wise Funds released under TCC component of
NPCDCS*

Allocation of Mineral Blocks

*33. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the gains/losses on account of the existing policy of allocation of mineral blocks through other than competitive bidding process;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to review the above policy for grant of all the mineral blocks allocation through competitive bidding process; and

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

		(Rs. in lakh)	
Sl. No.	States/UT	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	480.00	Nil
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
8.	Sikkim	Nil	480.00
9.	Tamil Nadu	480.00	Nil

* No funds were released under TCC component in 2010-11.

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):

(a) No, Madam.

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

(c) and (d) A High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Anwarul Hoda (Hoda Committee) was constituted on 14th September, 2005 by the Planning Commission to review the National Mineral Policy, 1993 and the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. The Hoda Committee submitted its report on 20th July, 2006 with recommendations on changes to the National Mineral Policy. Based on the recommendations of the Hoda Committee, the Government enunciated the National Mineral Policy, 2008 on 13th March, 2008. In terms of the National Mineral Policy 2008, the Government introduced the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011 (Bill) in the Lok Sabha on 12th December, 2011. The Bill, *inter-alia*, proposes to introduce allocation of prospecting licence and mining lease by competitive bidding in areas where mineralization is known to State Governments. For other areas where mineralization is not known, exploration licences on first-in-time basis can be granted by the State Governments.

[Translation]

Cases of Dengue

*34. SHRI HARIS CHANDRA CHAVAN:

SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the recent upsurge of dengue cases across the country;

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

(c) the action plan drawn by the Government to check the recurring menace of dengue and the financial/technical assistance provided to the States/UTs therefor during the said period, State/UTwise;

(d) whether the Government has made any assessment of various preventive measures including

larviciding operations such as efficacy of Iranian larvicide 'Bioflash' to check the menace of the disease and if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(e) the further steps being taken by the Government to facilitate proper diagnosis and treatment of dengue patients in hospitals on priority basis?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. There is an upsurge in the number of dengue cases during current year in various parts of the country particularly in the States of Kerala, Odisha, Karnataka, Gujarat, Delhi, Assam, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh.

However, number of dengue deaths till November end this year (152) is less than the number of deaths in the same period previous year (236).

Total number of Dengue cases and deaths reported during last three years and the current year are as below:

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013 (prov. till 30 th Nov)
Cases	28292	18860	50222	67365
Deaths	110	168	242	152

A Statement showing state-wise dengue cases and deaths in the current year and in comparison to each of the last three years, State/UT-wise (till 30th Nov) in the country is enclosed.

(c) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare recommends to the States Governments to take action in accordance with Committee of Secretaries (CoS) approved Mid Term Plan for prevention and control of dengue in 2011. Technical Assistance to States is provided through Guidelines, advisories and during field visits.

Advisories to the States are issued from time to time by the Minister, Secretary and DGHS.

Field visits are carried out to assess the preparedness and to provide technical guidance to the States. Training is imparted to clinicians on case management as per GOI guidelines and to other health care functionaries on programme activities.

Focused IEC/BCC activities are carried out for awareness generation of the community at National and State level.

Funds are provided to the States for prevention and control of vector borne diseases including Dengue to implement the public health activities. Total release to States/UTs during last three years and current year (till 31.10.2013) are as below:—

(Rs. in crores)

Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (till 31.10.2013)
Amount	380.15	482.51	284.61	152.45

State-wise releases during last three years and current year (till 31.10.2013) are enclosed in Statement-II.

(d) Officials from Directorate of NVBDCP and Regional Offices of Health and Family Welfare during field visits to States assess various preventive measures including larviciding operations. Besides, various preventive measures implemented at State level are evaluated every year during Common Review Mission under NRHM.

Directorate of NVBDCP is aware of the Iranian larvicide 'Bioflash'. National Institute of Malaria Research, Delhi (ICMR) has conducted a field trial of the product in

Delhi as reported by World Health Organization Pesticide Evaluation Scheme (WHOPES), 2009.

The product is presently not registered under Central Insecticide Board (CIB). However, under the Programme Temephos, *Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis* (Bti), MLO and larvivorous fishes are used currently for larval control.

(e) To augment diagnostic facilities a total of 394 Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals with laboratory facility are identified in endemic States. Besides, 14 Apex Referral Laboratories with advanced diagnostic facilities are also identified across the country. Test kits are provided to these institutes through National Institute of Virology, Pune free of cost. During current year (till 27.11.13), a total of 3163 dengue diagnostic kits (1 Kit= 96 tests) have been provided by Centre to the identified institutes. ELISA based NS1 tests were introduced in 2010 for early detection of cases from 1st day of disease.

There is no specific drug for treatment of dengue cases. Cases are treated symptomatically. National guidelines for clinical management of cases have been sent to the States for circulation in all hospitals. States were asked to develop contingency plan for hospitalization of dengue cases like identification of dedicated beds, alerting the blood banks in case of large numbers of cases.

Statement-I

State-wise comparative dengue situation till November

Sl. No.	State	2010		2011		2012		2013 (P)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	714	3	1180	6	2166	2	805	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	346	0	0	0
3.	Assam	234	2	0	0	1058	5	4343	3
4.	Bihar	489	0	21	0	786	3	586	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	0	283	9	45	0	48	1
6.	Goa	219	0	21	0	37	0	144	1
7.	Gujarat	2508	1	1533	7	2774	6	5458	15
8.	Haryana	866	20	260	3	765	2	1705	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	73	0	42	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	3	0	17	1	1705	0
11.	Jharkhand	26	0	36	0	42	0	161	0
12.	Karnataka	2177	6	348	5	3704	21	6206	12
13.	Kerala	2505	17	1162	10	3855	14	7703	24
14.	Madhya Pradesh	172	1	42	0	208	6	1161	9
15.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	24	2	23	0
16.	Maharashtra	1485	5	1013	24	2770	59	4877	35
17.	Manipur	7	0	211	0	6	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	6	0	7	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	21	3	1816	33	2219	6	7029	5
21.	Punjab	3803	13	3475	31	742	8	3969	12
22.	Rajasthan	1712	6	983	2	1266	9	2465	12
23.	Sikkim	0	0	2	0	2	0	38	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1714	8	2037	9	10785	65	5623	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	941	8	138	5	294	3	1383	5
27.	Uttarakhand	174	0	366	5	110	2	54	0
28.	West Bengal	612	1	395	0	6308	11	4528	6
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	25	0	3	0	23	0	55	0
30.	Chandigarh	202	0	68	0	345	2	101	0
31.	Delhi	6221	8	1085	5	2024	4	5388	6
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	41	0	68	0	152	1	144	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	91	0	0	0
34.	Puducherry	90	0	358	2	2629	4	1614	0
Total		26960	102	16910	156	45681	236	67365	152

P: Provisional

Statement-II*The State/UTs-wise releases during 2010-11 to 2013-14 (Upto 31.10.13) under NVBDCP including for Dengue*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (till 31.10.2013)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1159.24	3457.42	735.40	2.64
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	880.69	1526.82	835.43	906.66

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (till 31.10.2013)
3.	Assam	4910.03	3774.39	1701.76	2637.48
4.	Bihar	4213.38	4891.27	5931.06	3509.38
5.	Chhattisgarh	2117.94	4960.09	2592.03	1131.74
6.	Goa	61.08	77.90	100.00	24.11
7.	Gujarat	267.00	501.34	812.54	654.53
8.	Haryana	0.00	138.50	276.90	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7.74	16.52	60.21	39.93
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.54	31.00	43.88	2.13
11.	Jharkhand	3586.13	5014.76	1404.27	68.03
12.	Karnataka	443.88	639.34	811.39	666.76
13.	Kerala	305.75	361.18	500.11	489.42
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1824.64	3919.85	927.93	589.28
15.	Maharashtra	487.54	436.98	1055.51	322.38
16.	Manipur	602.04	410.76	228.35	211.63
17.	Meghalaya	1089.04	640.12	770.21	445.54
18.	Mizoram	774.11	702.31	737.62	554.83
19.	Nagaland	1287.91	997.73	930.15	439.06
20.	Odisha	4324.05	7894.82	2041.05	932.13
21.	Punjab	98.07	127.38	289.26	19.98
22.	Rajasthan	1310.26	1342.52	1337.13	320.77
23.	Sikkim	137.71	22.60	33.30	27.36
24.	Tamil Nadu	372.50	341.41	150.00	0.00
25.	Tripura	1430.54	401.82	905.64	655.85
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2730.95	2431.94	1019.89	217.44
27.	Uttarakhand	77.53	85.00	162.51	0.71
28.	West Bengal	2964.01	2457.13	1216.35	6.56
29.	Delhi	40.88	0.00	4.65	0.00
30.	Puducherry	36.83	29.31	78.36	4.27
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	349.58	459.63	525.78	329.41
32.	Chandigarh	23.13	34.87	64.77	0.12
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	69.60	61.09	108.69	19.48
34.	Daman and Diu	31.70	51.94	38.91	15.81
35.	Lakshadweep	19.80	11.40	29.55	0.00
	Total	38050.82	48251.14	28460.59	15245.42

[English]

Irregularities in Clinical Trials

*35. DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

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

(a) the mechanism put in place by the Government to monitor clinical trials on human participants and to ensure proper safeguards for trial subjects in the country;

(b) whether the Government has taken note of various reports/complaints of irregularities, violations of guidelines, unconsented conduct of clinical trials on patients and non-payment of compensation to the trial subjects in case of clinical trial related injury or death throughout the country;

(c) if so, the number of such cases reported and investigated, persons/ hospitals/pharmaceutical companies found involved and action taken against them during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to strengthen regulatory, monitoring and approval mechanism to curb aforesaid irregularities and non-compliance and ensure various safeguards including financial compensation for trial subjects in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The requirements and guidelines for undertaking clinical trials are specified in Rules 122 DA, 122 DAA, 122 DAB, 122 DAC, 122 DB, 122 DD and Schedule Y of Drugs and Cosmetic Rules, 1945. As per the Rule 122 DAC, clinical trial is conducted as per Good Clinical Practices (GCP) Guidelines issued by Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO). Clinical trials can be initiated only after the approval of CDSCO and respective Ethics Committee.

(b) and (c) A Statement-I containing the details of cases of irregularities, malpractices and violation of guidelines reported and the action taken by the Government thereon is enclosed. As per available information, number of deaths related to clinical trials in the year 2010, 2011

and 2012 were 22, 16 and 16 respectively. The reports of Serious Adverse Events (SAEs) of injuries and deaths, received in the current year 2013 are under examination. Compensations have been paid in 21 cases of deaths related to clinical trial in 2010 and in all cases in 2011 and 2012. In one case of 2010, the compensation remained unpaid as whereabouts of the legal heir could not be traced by the investigator and his team in spite of their best efforts. A Statement-II containing the details of compensation paid in the Years 2010, 2011 and Year 2012 is enclosed.

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

- (i) 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.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) Registration of clinical trial in ICMR registry at www.ctri.in has been made mandatory.
- (iv) Guidelines for conducting inspection of Clinical Trial sites and sponsor/Clinical Research Organizations (CROs) have been prepared and posted on CDSCO website.
- (v) In light of Hon'ble Supreme Court Order dated 21.10.2013, it has been decided that for all clinical trial, in addition to the requirement of obtaining written informed consent, audio-visual recording of the informed consent process of each trial subject, including the procedure of providing information to the subject and his/her understanding on such consent, is also required to be done while adhering to the principle of confidentiality. This is applicable to the new subjects to be enrolled in all clinical trials including Global Clinical Trials.

- (vi) The Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 have been amended vide Gazette Notification G.S.R. 53 (E) dated 30.01.2013 specifying procedures to analyze the reports of Serious Adverse Events occurring during clinical trials and procedures for payment of compensation in case of trial related injury or death as per prescribed timelines.
- (vii) The Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 have been amended vide Gazette Notification G.S.R. 63 (E) dated 01.02.2013 specifying various

conditions for conduct of clinical trials, authority for conducting clinical trial inspections and actions in case of non-compliance.

- (viii) The Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 have been amended vide Gazette Notification G.S.R. No. 72(E) Dated 08.02.13 making registration of the Ethics Committees mandatory and specifying requirements and guidelines for registration of Ethics Committee.

Statement-I

Details of the cases of Irregularities, Malpractices and Violation of guidelines reported and the action taken/proposed by the Government there on during 2010, 2011 and 2012

Sl. No.	Year	Name of Firm	Name of Site/ State	Drug	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	2010	QUINTILES Research (India) Pvt. Ltd, Bangalore	Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Telavancin Versus Vancomycin	A team of officials from the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) had carried out an Inspection of one clinical trial conducted at Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre (BMHRC) during 10th to 12th August, 2010. Findings of the inspection showed some deficiencies like non-payment of compensation to the trial subjects for participation, non-reporting of serious adverse events within the prescribed timelines etc. for which Principal Investigator and M/s Quintiles Ltd., Bangalore were asked to explain their position vide letter dated 28.09.2010. The Principal Investigator and M/s Quintiles Ltd submitted their clarification to the office of Drugs Controller General (I) [DCG(I)]. The office of DCG (I) issued warning letter to Principal Investigator and M/s Quintiles Ltd. on 23.12.2010 so as to ensure that such deficiencies/ discrepancies are not repeated in future.
2.	2010	Path (in Collaboration with ICMR), A-9, Qutab Institutional Area, USO Road, New Delhi-110067, India.	1.Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh, 2. Vadodara District, Gujarat	Human Papilloma Virus Vaccine (HPV Vaccine)	This was a Phase-IV post licensure clinical trial. The trial was initiated by PATH (Programm for Appropriate Technology in Health), an NGO. The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat were the collaborating partners. 14091 girls received the vaccine in Andhra Pradesh whereas 10686 girls received the vaccine in Gujarat. Media reported death of 7 girls during the trial. The trial was suspended by ICMR on 7th April 2010. A Committee appointed to enquire into "Alleged

1	2	3	4	5	6
					irregularities in the conduct of studies using Human Papilloma Virus Vaccine by Path in India" reported certain discrepancies in taking informed consent, Ethics Committee's approval, reporting of serious adverse event and monitoring, etc. in the conduct of the trial. Based on the findings of report, a warning letter has been issued to M/s. PATH on 03.07.2012 asking them to be careful while conducting clinical trial so as to ensure that such discrepancies/violation are not repeated in future and also directed them to comply with the corrective action taken to ensure strict compliance of Schedule-Y and GCP guidelines in ongoing study and proposed to be started in future research studies.
3.	2010	M/s Meril Life Sciences Ltd, Vapi, Gujarat.	M/s Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre, Okhla Road, New Delhi.	BioMime Sirolimus Eluting Coronary Stent System	The trial pertains to a clinical trial of medical device, which was already approved by the DCG(I) for manufacture and marketing in India. The investigations revealed that the site carried out the trial as per the requirements of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules except permission from the office of DCG(I). The Sponsors have been warned not to initiate any trial without approval of the DCG(I) in future.
4.	2010	QUINTILES Research (India) Pvt. Ltd, Bangalor	Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Tigecycline	M/s Quintiles Research (I) Pvt. Ltd, Bangalor was permitted to conduct clinical trial entitled "A multicenter, open label, randomized, comparative study of tigecycline versus ceftriaxone sodium plus metronidazole for the treatment of hospitalized subjects with complicated intra-abdominal infections" on the basis of permission granted by the office of DCG(I) on 21.04.2006. The approval of the Ethics Committee of the Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre, Bhopal was obtained by the investigator on 06.04.2006. In view of the alleged irregularities reported in the conduct of the clinical trials in BMHRC, a team of officials from the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) carried out an Inspection of this trial at the said Centre during 28th February to 2nd March, 2011. Findings of the inspection showed some deficiencies like non-payment of compensation to the trial subjects for participation, non-reporting of serious adverse events within the prescribed timelines etc. for which Principal Investigator and the company were asked to explain their position <i>vide</i> letter dated 08.12.2011.

1	2	3	4	5	6
					<p>The Principal Investigator and M/s Quintiles Ltd submitted their clarifications to the office of DCG (I) on 26.12.2011. After considering the clarifications, the office of DCG (I) issued warning letters to the Principal Investigator and M/s Quintiles Ltd. on 20.03.2012 to be careful while conducting clinical trials so as to ensure that such deficiencies/discrepancies are not repeated in future.</p>
5.	2011	M/s. Organon India	Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Fondaparinux	<p>M/s. Organon India was permitted on 09.07.2004 to conduct clinical trial entitled "An international randomized study evaluating the efficacy and safety of (a) Fondaparinux sodium vs. control therapy and (b) glucose insulin potassium infusion versus control in a broad range of patients with ST segment elevation acute Myocardial infarction (Low molecular weight Heparin)". The permission was later transferred to M/s Sanofi-Synthelabo (India) Ltd, Mumbai. The inspection was carried out from 03.03.2011 to 04.03.2011. The team of officials from the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) carried out an inspection of this trial at the said Centre during 3rd and 4th March, 2011. Findings of the inspection showed some deficiencies like non-payment of compensation to the trial subjects for participation, non-reporting of serious adverse events within the prescribed timelines etc. for which Principal Investigator and the company were asked to explain their position vide letter dated 08.12.2011. The Principal Investigator and M/s Sanofi-Synthelabo (India) Ltd, Mumbai submitted their clarifications to the office of DCG (I) on 13.01.2012. After considering the clarifications, the office of DCG (I) issued warning letters to the Principal Investigator and M/s Sanofi-Synthelabo (India) Ltd, Mumbai on 20.03.2012 to be careful while conducting clinical trials so as to ensure that such deficiencies/discrepancies are not repeated in future.</p>
6.	2011	Axis Clinical Limited, Andhra Pradesh	Axis Clinical Limited, (Unit No. 1) 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 6th Floor, H.No. 1-121/1, Sy. No. 66 (Part) and 67 (Part), Miyapur,	Bio-availability and Bio-equivalent studies of Anti Cancer Drugs (Exemistane 25mg Tablets)	<p>M/s Axis Clinical Research, Hyderabad was reported to have conducted clinical trial of an anti-cancer drug on poor people without proper informed consent. The investigations revealed that the firm conducted bio-equivalence study on an already approved anti-cancer drug and there were certain irregularities with respect to informed consent process and review and decision making process of Ethics Committee. The permission</p>

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Hyderabad-500050 and (Unit No. 2) Plot No. 33 to 35, Mirra Hospital, 1st Floor, Alluri Seetaramraju Colony, Opp. JPN Colony, Miyapur, Hyderabad		granted to the firm for conducting bio-equivalence and bio-availability study was suspended on 22.06.2011. Consequent to this, the firm, on 04.07.2011, submitted corrective actions being taken by them including revised Standard Operative Procedures (SOPs) for subject recruitment process, informed consent process and review and decision making process of the Ethics Committee. Based on further investigations and verifications, M/s Axis Clinical Research, Hyderabad was granted 'NOC' to conduct bio-equivalence study subject to fulfillment of various conditions regarding informed consent process including documentation of the Informed consent process through audio-video means and functioning of Ethics Committee and investigators.
7.	2011	Dr. Anil Bharani and Dr. Ashish Patel	Maharaja Yashwant Rao Hospital and Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Indore-452001, Madhya Pradesh	Tadalafil in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension (PAH)	There was a news report in respect of alleged flouting of clinical trial norms at Maharaja Yashwant Rao Hospital and Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Indore. The news item quoted one specific issue of use of drug Tadalafil in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension (PAH) in clinical trial. The office of DCG(I) directed CDSCO (West Zone) on 12.07.11 to carry out an investigation to ascertain the facts. Accordingly, an investigation was carried out by the office of CDSCO(WZ) and State Drugs Control Authority on 10.08.11 in respect of clinical trials conducted at M.G.M. Medical college and associated M.Y. Hospital in Indore. As per the investigation report, a trial was conducted by Dr. Anil Bharani and Dr. Ashish Patel with tadalafil in patients with group-1 pulmonary hypertension without permission from DCG(I). The study with tadalafil in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension (PAH) was initiated on 18.09.05 when the drug was not approved for the said indication in the country. However, the drug was approved in the country for another indication-male erectile dysfunction on 10.06.2003. In view of above, the CDSCO <i>vide</i> their letter dated 2.11.2011 stopped the clinical trial forthwith and debarred Dr. Anil Bharani and Dr. Ashish Patel from conducting any clinical trial for a period of six months.
8.	2011	M/s Cadila Healthcare Ltd., Ahmedabad; M/s Emcure	MGM Medical College and Hospital, Department	Fixeddose combination capsule of Paraxetine	An inspection was conducted by the CDSCO with expert to investigate the reports of irregularities in the conduct of clinical trials at Indore in mentally ill patients during 22nd to 25th December, 2011.

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Pharmaceuticals, Pune; M/s Intas Pharmaceuticals, Ahmedabad	of Psychiatry, Madhya Pradesh	HCl controlled release and Clonazepam, Dapoxetine, Doxepin		<p>Investigating team observed some discrepancies like non-maintenance of original Informed Consent Form/ Case Record Form, irregularities in transcribing data from original source documents etc. with respect to Schedule Y and Good Clinical Practices (GCP) guidelines. However, the Principal Investigators had enrolled, subjects as per inclusion and exclusion criteria of approved protocol and found to be mentally sound as observed from available documents maintained at investigator's site. Investigating team also met some of the subjects participated in clinical trial of Depoxetine and interacted with them and found them with normal behaviour, their signatures were matching with the signature of Informed Consent Form.</p> <p>CDSCO (HQ) issued show cause notices on 04.01.2012 to the firms M/s Emcure, M/s Intas and M/s Cadila and to Investigators- Dr. Abhay Paliwal, Dr. Ujwal Sardesai, Dr. Ramghulam Razdan and Dr. Pali Rastogi asking to show cause and explain their position on the observations made by the Inspection team.</p> <p>Consequently, the firms M/s Cadila Healthcare Ltd., Ahmedabad, M/s Emcure Pharmaceuticals, Pune, and M/s Intas Pharmaceuticals, Ahmedabad and the investigators Dr. Abhay Paliwal, Dr. Ujwal Sardesai, Dr. Ramghulam Razdan and Dr. Pali Rastogi submitted their clarifications in response to the show cause notices.</p> <p>Considering the findings of the inspections and clarifications submitted by the firm and the investigators, it has been observed that there have been certain irregularities as mentioned above in conduct of clinical trials which are not in accordance to the Good Clinical Practices (GCP) guidelines for clinical research in India.</p> <p>In view of above, the said firms and the investigators have been issued warning letters to be careful while conducting clinical trials so as to ensure strict compliance of GCP guidelines and applicable regulations.</p>
9.	2012	Dr. Hemant Jain	Chacha Nehru Hospital, Indore	Clinicaltrials on children	In view of the reports of alleged irregularities in clinical trials conducted by Dr. Hemant Jain on 1883 children at Chacha Nehru Hospital in Indore, Madhya Pradesh from 2006 to 2010, a team was constituted to carry

1	2	3	4	5	6
					<p>out detailed inspection of clinical trials conducted by Dr. Hemant Jain at above mentioned site to verify the compliance to Drugs and Cosmetic Rules and other applicable guidelines. The team carried out inspection from 15.04.2012 to 20.04.2012.</p> <p>As per the inspection report, out of 26 clinical trials, there were some irregularities in 23 trials. In remaining 3 clinical trials, there were no irregularities. The main findings in all the 23 trials were that the quorum of the Ethics Committee of MGM Medical College and M. Y. Hospital that reviewed and accorded approvals of the trial protocols were not as per requirement of Schedule Y to Drugs and Cosmetics Rules as no lay person/legal expert was present in the meetings of the Ethics Committee.</p> <p>Based on findings of the inspection, the concerned Sponsor/companies and Dr.Hemant Jain (Investigator), have been issued show cause notice on 07.08.2012. Further, the Chairman of the Ethics Committee of the MGM Medical College and M.Y. Hospital, Indore has also been asked on 07.08.2012 to explain the position on the observations made by the inspection team. After examination of findings during inspection and clarification/explanation received from Sponsor, Investigators EC and Sites, following action has been taken.</p> <p>(a) Dr. Hemant Jain (Investigator)-Restricted from initiating any new clinical trial for a period of 3 months.</p> <p>(b) Ethics Committee of MGM Medical College & M. Y. Hospital-Restricted from review and approval of new clinical trial protocols for a period of 3 months.</p> <p>(c) M/s Panacea Biotech Ltd and M/s MSD Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.-Restricted from initiating any new clinical trial for a period of 3 months.</p>
10.	2013 (As on date)				<p>During the Current year routine surveillance inspections on clinical trial sites for GCP compliance were conducted by the zonal/sub-zonal offices of CDSCO. Explanation/clarification from the sponsors, PI's and Ethics Committee has been called for. The responses are being verified and suitable action is being initiated, if the explanation is not satisfactory.</p>

Statement-II*Details of compensation paid in the cases of clinical trial related deaths during 2010-2012*

Sl. No.	Sponsor	Investigational Product	Compensation paid
2010			
1.	Merck	Safinamide	Rs. 1,50,000/-
2.	Wyeth	Temsirolimus	Rs. 1,50,000/-
3.	Quintiles	MLN00Q2/Placebo	Rs. 20,00,000/-
4.	Quintiles	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/-
2011			
1.	Apothecaries	Moxifloxacin or Placebo	Rs. 2,16,000/-
2.	Fresenius	Paclitaxel Nanoparticle	Rs. 1,80,000/-
3.	Fresenius	Paclitaxel Nanoparticle	Rs. 1,35,000/-
4.	Icon	CS-7017, Erlotinib	Rs. 2,02,500/-
5.	Icon	CS-7017, Erlotinib	Rs. 2,70,000/-
6.	Icon	UT-15C SR	Rs. 1,80,000/-
7.	Lambda	Amphotericin B Lipid Suspension for injection	Rs. 2,00,000/-
8.	Pfizer	AG-013736 Axitinib Tablets	Rs. 1,50,000/-

Sl. No.	Sponsor	Investigational Product	Compensation paid
9.	Pfizer	Tascotinib/Placebo	Rs. 5,00,000/-
10.	Sanofi	Cabazitaxel	Rs. 1,00,000/-
11.	Sun Pharma	Paclitaxel Injection concentrate for Nano-dispersion	Rs. 3,00,000/-
12.	Sun Pharma	Paclitaxel Injection concentrate for Nano-dispersion	Rs. 3,00,000/-
13.	Sun Pharma	Docetaxel Nano-dispersion	Rs. 3,00,000/-
14.	Sun Pharma	Paclitaxel Injection concentrate for Nano-dispersion	Rs. 3,00,000/-
15.	Sun Pharma	Paclitaxel Injection concentrate for Nano-dispersion	Rs. 3,00,000/-
16.	Veeda	MT102/Placebo	Rs. 50,000/-
2012			
1.	BMS	Brivanib	Rs. 5,00,000/-
2.	BMS	Belatacept	Rs. 2,00,000/-
3.	BMS	Brivanib	Rs. 3,72,637/-
4.	Daichii-Sankyo Pharma	DU176b	Rs. 2,19,447/-
5.	Quintiles	DU-176b or Warfarin	Rs. 5,26,638/-
6.	Novartis	Aliskiren vs Enalapril	Rs. 2,50,000/-
7.	SUN	Docetaxei concentration Nano-Dispersion	Rs. 50,000/-
8.	Manipal	TRC4186/Placebo	Rs. 4,38,600/-
9.	Boehringer	BI 10773	Rs. 5,00,000/-
10.	PPD	Albiglutide	Rs. 1,00,000/-
11.	George	Aleglitazar	Rs. 5,23,845/-
12.	Parexel	LA294LY2127399	Rs. 2,00,000/-
13.	Piramal	P2745	Rs. 1,36,028/-
14.	Biogen Idee	BIIB017	Rs. 7,99,000/-
15.	Astra Zeneca	AZD8931/Arimidex	Rs. 9,62,475/-
16.	Novartis	Vidagliptin	Rs. 1,50,000/-

*Compensation remained unpaid as whereabouts of the legal heir could not be located by the investigator and his team inspite of their best effort

[Translation]

Merger of Cooperative Banks

*36. SHRIMATI ASWAMEDH DEVI:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the losses incurred by the rural/urban cooperative banks in the country are on the rise;

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

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to merge such cooperative banks with any other banks and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor and the time by which it is likely to be done;

(d) whether the Government has consulted the employees of these banks in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government to revive the cooperative banks and to protect the interests of the customers?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) There are 402 rural Cooperative Banks in the country including 32 State Cooperative Banks (SCBs) and 370 District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs). While the losses incurred by SCBs are on the decline, the losses incurred by DCCBs declined during 2011-12 with 2010-11 as the base year but increased during 2012-13 though still lesser than the base year. The State-wise details of loss making SCBs and DCCBs during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively. The 1606 Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs) in the country, as a whole, have been making profits during last three years.

(c) and (d) Presently, there is no proposal to merge the SCBs and DCCBs with any other banks. Reserve Bank of India, in order to facilitate consolidation and providing an

avenue for non-disruptive exit of weak/unviable entities in the UCB sector has issued guidelines for mergers among the UCBs.

(e) Government has implemented a revival package for Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) encompassing legal and institutional reforms, initiated measures to improve the quality of management and provided financial assistance as necessary for their democratic, self-reliant and efficient functioning. Under the revival package, Government of India has released Rs. 9,245 crore.

The deposits of cooperative banks are insured by the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) upto Rs. 1 lakh per depositor as per provisions of the DICGC Act, 1961.

Statement-I

The status of loss making SCBs and DCCBs for the last three years is as under

Particulars	SCBs			DCCBs		
	2010-11	2011-12*	2012-13*	2010-11	2011-12*	2012-13*
Total (Nos.)	31	31	32**	370	370	370
In Loss (Nos.)	2	2	3	56	22	38
Loss (amount Rs. in crore)	317.43	74.54	30.12	440.8	143.98	327.7

* Data for the years 2011-12 & 2012-13 is provisional.

** Jharkhand SCB started functioning during 2012-13.

(Source : NABARD)

Statement-II

The State-wise details of loss making SCBs and DCCBs for last three years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

State /SCBs	2010-2011	2011-12*	2012-13*
	Loss	Loss	Loss
Goa	--	--	8.79
Kerala	65.52	43.05	--
Maharashtra	251.91	--	--
Manipur	--	--	10.72
Puducherry	--	--	10.61
West Bengal	--	31.49	--
All India	317.43	74.54	30.12

* Data for the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 is provisional

(Source:- NABARD)

(Rs. in crores)

State/DCCBs	2010-11 Loss		2011-12* Loss		2012-13* Loss	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Andhra Pradesh	1	5.17	--	--	2	15.58
Bihar	9	22.83	--	--	5	36.18
Gujarat*	--	--	2	8.82	2	1.98
Haryana	14	4.49	5	28.41	6	17.85
Jammu and Kashmir	1	1.90	2	3.97	1	0.44
Jharkhand	2	1.74	--	--	--	0
Karnataka	--	--	--	--	1	4.08
Kerala	2	23.45	1	6.79	1	4.47
Maharashtra	1	13.66	1	6.79	3	88.35
Odisha	5	175.61	--	-	--	0
Punjab	2	3.08	2	7.06	--	0
Rajasthan	1	16.01	1	9.27	--	0
Uttar Pradesh	15	166.02	8	72.87	17	158.77
Uttaranchal	1	0.02	--	--	0	0
West Bengal	2	6.82	--	--	--	--
All India	56	440.80	22	143.98	38	327.70

1. * Data for the year 2011-12 & 2012-13 is provisional/ 2. rounded off to the nearest decimal
(Source:- NABARD)

Panchayati Raj Institutions

*37. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the parameters framed by the Government to analyse the functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs);

(b) whether the Government has received a number of proposals from various States/ UTs including Maharashtra for release of funds under the Panchayati Raj System during each of the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon, State/UT- wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the funds provided to the PRIs with a view to improving their functioning;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the funds provided/ released to PRIs and its utilisation during the said period; and

(e) the major constraints in effective functioning of PRIs and the steps taken/ being taken by the Government to address the same?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), has developed, in collaboration with State Governments, model indicators, questionnaire and marking scheme to analyse the functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). As the assessment of PRIs needs to be State specific, these model indicators, questionnaire and marking scheme have been adapted appropriately by the States/UTs in their context. These parameters include Panchayat functioning, manpower, planning and budget formulation, income generation, performance, accountability and transparency.

(b) Proposals have been received from States/ UTs for funds under various schemes of MoPR. The details of State-wise releases made under three major,

Schemes namely Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY) (now subsumed in a newly launched Centrally Sponsored Scheme Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA)) and RGPSA are given in the enclosed Statement-I, II and III respectively.

(c) and (d) The funding to States to strengthen

Panchayats has increased substantially in the Twelfth Plan as a new scheme, RGPSA has been approved.

(e) Inadequate devolution of powers and limited capacity are major constraints in the functioning of Panchayats. The Scheme of RGPSA promotes devolution of powers and provides funds to enhance the capacity of Panchayats. Devolution is also incentivised through PEAIS awards.

Statement-I

BRGF: Annual Allocation and Funds released during last three years and current year

(as on 30.11.2013)

Sl. No.	State	No. of BRGF Districts		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		2010-11 to 2011-12	2011-12 onwards	Annual Allocation	Funds Released	Annual Allocation	Funds Released	Annual Allocation	Funds Released	Annual Allocation	Funds Released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	13	348.28	348.34	389.77	366.59	389.77	327.75	475.10	296.37
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	15.47	12.70	16.38	10.70	16.38	13.88	19.86	0.00
3.	Assam	11	13	168.19	139.12	177.75	59.39	205.76	142.35	249.39	57.99
4.	Bihar	36	38	638.99	740.25	688.05	408.58	722.70	490.51	877.80	361.10
5.	Chhattisgarh	13	15	240.48	280.90	269.80	259.94	284.75	229.37	345.83	182.56
6.	Gujarat	6	6	107.31	103.16	115.64	109.64	115.64	55.70	140.48	32.87
7.	Haryana	2	2	30.44	39.53	32.15	18.67	32.15	32.05	38.98	13.59
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2	2	30.50	30.50	32.22	23.62	32.22	35.19	39.09	27.79
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	5	48.85	41.26	52.06	30.40	73.98	37.36	89.58	10.88
10.	Jharkhand	21	23	343.56	331.02	366.31	183.60	388.16	166.60	470.89	40.85
11.	Karnataka	5	6	108.17	118.48	118.91	92.74	131.06	106.32	159.41	47.44
12.	Kerala	2	2	34.33	31.59	36.83	34.66	36.83	20.23	44.73	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	24	30	452.40	535.80	490.50	403.37	586.88	476.07	712.99	184.65
14.	Maharashtra	12	12	265.57	290.95	292.56	255.09	292.56	267.91	356.10	236.82
15.	Manipur	3	3	42.09	54.32	43.93	32.16	43.93	21.86	53.20	23.88
16.	Meghalaya	3	3	40.01	50.42	41.44	24.60	41.44	35.25	50.15	50.15
17.	Mizoram	2	2	24.98	28.68	25.58	24.90	25.58	19.42	30.91	25.36
18.	Nagaland	3	5	40.05	40.04	41.48	41.48	63.53	41.51	76.79	0.00
19.	Odisha	19	20	324.67	385.20	339.96	325.95	360.03	240.05	437.01	159.00
20.	Punjab	1	1	16.65	18.22	17.80	15.50	17.80	12.93	21.60	0.00
21.	Rajasthan	12	13	262.99	304.68	289.45	286.15	304.30	262.09	370.28	25.51
22.	Sikkim	1	1	13.97	15.92	14.58	14.21	14.58	11.11	17.66	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
23. Tamil Nadu		6	6	114.04	113.28	123.74	106.03	123.74	100.16	150.41	94.42
24. Tripura		1	1	13.21	13.21	13.66	13.66	13.66	13.66	16.53	12.90
25. Uttar Pradesh		34	35	636.09	668.09	689.05	540.81	702.17	207.65	853.17	196.75
26. Uttarakhand		3	3	44.85	37.66	47.24	29.54	47.24	46.84	57.25	22.79
27. West Bengal		11	11	255.90	276.68	283.14	205.02	283.14	306.37	344.81	79.16
Total		250	272	4670.04	5050.00	5049.98	3917.00	5349.98	3720.19	6500.00	2137.42

Statement-II*Funds released under the scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana during last three years*

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Component	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
(A) Training and Capacity Building					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Training	623	0	0
2.	Assam	Training	100	442	236
		RC	0	0	0
.3	Arunachal Pradesh	Training	69	0	68.13
		SATCOM	222	0	0
		R.C.	600	0	0
4.	Bihar	Training	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	Training	325	150	0
6.	Gujarat	Training	100	150	0
7.	Haryana	Training	0	0	247
		Training	0	214	674
8.	Himachal Pradesh	PRTI-Centre	243	0	243
		R.C.	0	0	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Training	0	43	443
10.	Jharkhand	Training	0	0	0
11.	Karnataka	Training	127	366	233
12.	Kerala	Training	360	360	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Training	1784	0	0
14.	Maharashtra	Training	208	239	447
15.	Manipur	Training	0	0	186.38
16.	Odisha	Training	314	0	209
17.	Punjab	Training	357.39	220	0
18.	Rajasthan	Training	217	130	361

Sl. No.	State	Component	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
19.	Tamil Nadu	Training [^]	0	195	466
20.	Tripura	Training	0	82	0
		Trg.Ins.	270	125	600
21.	Uttarakhand	Training	0	206	0
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Training	100	128.5	840.1
23.	West Bengal	Training	0	94.5	93.5
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Training	0	15	0
Total-(T1)			6020	3580	5347.2

B. Infrastructure Development

1.	Assam	Panchayat Ghar	-	375	-
2.	Chhattisgarh	Panchayat Ghar	600	1350	-
3.	Karnataka	Panchayat Ghar	650	300	760
4.	Himachal	PRTI Mashobra	-	190	-
5.	Haryana	Panchayat Ghar	-	64	802
6.	Odisha	Panchayat Ghar	-	544	
7.	Maharashtra	Panchayat Ghar	-	-	1069
8.	Punjab	Panchayat Ghar	-	873	-
9.	Rajasthan	Panchayat Ghar	-	596	991
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Panchayat Ghar	-	608	-
Total (T2)			-	1250	4900
Grand Total			7270	8480	8969.20

Statement-III

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UTs	Amount of Special Assistance (Central Share) Released during 2012-13 (in Rs. crore approx.)	Amount of Special Assistance (Central Share) Released during 2013-14 (in Rs. crore approx.)	1	2	3	4
4.	Gujarat					3.32	-
5.	Haryana					5.66	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh					4.95	15.83
7.	Jammu and Kashmir					-	9.44
8.	Jharkhand					-	16.45
9.	Karnataka					2.27	25.55
10.	Kerala					-	16.58
11.	Madhya Pradesh					0.99	42.83
12.	Maharashtra					-	83.17
13.	Punjab					2.90	7.96
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	76.24				
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.99	8.71				
3.	Chhattisgarh	1.25	25.73				

1	2	3	4
14.	Rajasthan	13.61	15.45
15.	Sikkim	-	3.15
16.	Tamil Nadu	-	57.79
17.	Tripura	0.08	-
18.	Uttarakhand	2.11	5.47
19.	Uttar Pradesh	4.77	-
Total		42.91 approx.	410.35

Growth Rate of Bank Deposits

*38. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth rate of bank deposits has declined to its lowest level during the current year;

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

(c) whether the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has fixed any target for banking industry with regard to deposits during the current financial year;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made therein so far and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government to increase the growth rate of bank deposits?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that the annual growth rate of bank deposits of all Scheduled Commercial Banks (including Regional Rural Banks) during the current year was 15.40% as on 15.11.2013 as against 13.40% as on 16.11.2012 during the previous year. Therefore, no decline in growth rate of banks deposits has been observed during the current year.

(c) to (e) The Government or the RBI do not fix any target for banking industry with regard to deposits. The banks, themselves, solicit deposits depending upon their Asset- Liability Management exercise. RBI has deregulated the interest rate on savings bank deposit of resident Indians on 25.10.2011. Banks are now free to determine their savings bank deposit interest rate.

Inflation Rate

*39. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of inflation in India is higher than the other neighbouring countries and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) the average rate of inflation during each month of the last year and the current year till date in the country along with the reasons for its continuous increase and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the efforts made and the results achieved therefrom with regard to stabilising/reducing the prices of essential commodities;

(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 details thereof and the action plan chalked out by the Government to provide relief to the common man from the ever increasing inflation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (e) Cross country comparisons of levels of inflation needs to be made with caution as the nature, scope and methodology of the indices used as well as the structure of domestic markets differ. For instance, Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has been publishing the comprehensive consumer price index of inflation (new series) only since January 2011. There are other consumer price indices available for sections of the populace like Industrial Workers, Agricultural Labourers and Rural Labourers. It is in this context the wholesale price index measure of inflation has been important in any analysis of overall inflation. The World Economic Outlook of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) gives details of consumer prices for various countries. As per the IMF, inflation as measured by Consumer Price Index (CPI) in India was lower than Bhutan and Pakistan, while it was higher than other neighbouring countries (Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka and China) in 2012 (Table 1). CPI inflation remained high in India in 2012 due to elevated food inflation

especially food grains, edible oils, egg, meat and fish, milk and vegetables and non-food items like pan, supari, fuel and light and services.

Table 1: Consumer Price Inflation (Per cent)

Country	2009	2010	2011	2012
Pakistan	17.6	10.1	13.7	11.0
Bhutan	4.4	7.0	8.9	10.9
India	12.4	10.4	8.4	10.4
Bangladesh	5.4	8.1	10.7	8.7
Nepal	12.6	9.5	9.6	8.3
Sri Lanka	3.5	6.2	6.7	7.5
China	-0.7	3.3	5.4	2.6

Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook, October 2013

Headline Wholesale Price Index (WPI) inflation declined to a 42 month low of 4.6 per cent in May 2013 and averaged 5.8 per cent in 2013-14 (Apr-Oct) which is lower than 7.4 per cent in 2012-13. However, CPI-IW inflation increased from 9.1 per cent in September 2012 to 11.1 per cent in October 2013 (Table 2), primarily driven by food inflation especially meat, fish and eggs, vegetables and fruits and non-food items like fuel, medical care and transportation. CPIs assign higher weight to the food group and, hence, show higher aggregate inflation on account of high food inflation.

Table 2: Year-on-year inflation based on WPI and CPI-IW (Per cent)

Month	WPI inflation		CPI-IW inflation	
	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5
April	7.5	4.8	10.2	10.2
May	7.5	4.6	10.2	10.7
June	7.6	5.2	10.1	11.1
July	7.5	5.9	9.8	10.8
August	8.0	7.0	10.3	10.7
September	8.1	6.5 P	9.1	10.7
October	7.3	7.0 P	9.6	11.1
November	7.2		9.5	

1	2	3	4	5
December	7.3		11.2	
January	7.3		11.6	
February	7.3		12.1	
March	5.7		11.4	
Average	7.4	5.8 P	10.4	10.8

Source: Office of Economic Adviser and Labour Bureau. P: Provisional

Government and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) monitor the price situation regularly, as price stability remains high on their policy agenda. Various fiscal, monetary and administrative measures have been taken to reduce inflation. As a result, the composite inflation of 31 essential commodities in terms of WPI which averaged 10.65 per cent in 2012-13 declined to 9.48 per cent in 2013-14 (Apr-Oct).

Some of the specific measures already in place include: reducing import duties for wheat, onion, pulses and refined edible oils; banning export of edible oils and pulses; imposing stock limits from time to time in the case of select essential commodities; maintaining the Central Issue Price (CIP) for rice (at Rs 5.65 per kg for BPL and Rs. 3 per kg for AAY) and wheat (at Rs 4.15 per kg for BPL and Rs 2 per kg for AAY) since 2002; suspending futures trading in rice, urad and tur; fixing the Minimum Export Price (MEP) of onion at USD 1150 per MT and allocating 195000 tonnes of rice and 327000 tonnes of wheat for distribution to retail consumers under Open Market Sales Scheme Domestic [OMSS(D)] for the period upto March, 2014. As per Second Quarter Review (October 29, 2013) of the RBI, the policy stance and measures are intended to curb mounting inflationary pressures and manage inflation.

An analysis of the drivers of inflation indicate that different items of consumption has been driving it at different points of time. No specific/ comprehensive study has been conducted on the impact of price rise on demand of various consumer goods. Detailed data on consumption pattern is available quinquennially through the National Sample Survey Office's (NSSO's) consumer expenditure surveys. However, Government closely monitors the production and availability of essential commodities and calibrates appropriate corrective measures.

ICPS

*40. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) the salient features of Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) formulated by the Government for rehabilitation and reintegration of destitute children in the country;

(b) whether the Government has issued any directions/guidelines to the States, Local Bodies, Educational Institutions and Voluntary Organisations for implementation of the said Scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the compliance status thereof, State/UT-wise;

(d) the mechanism put in place by the Government to monitor the activities of the voluntary organisations under the said scheme; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure effective implementation of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) from 2009-10 for rehabilitation and reintegration of children in need of care and protection including, destitute children. The salient features of ICPS include financial support to States/UTs for setting up and maintenance of various types of Homes or Shelters run by States/UTs or by voluntary organisations; setting up of dedicated service delivery structures at Central, State and District level; Statutory Support Services in the districts like Juvenile Justice Board, Child Welfare Committees; Support for emergency outreach services for children in difficult circumstances; Support for family based non-institutional care through sponsorship, foster care, adoption and after care programme.

(b) and (c) The Ministry has issued several guidelines to the States Governments/UT Administrations for

implementation of ICPS. The important guidelines are for submission of financial proposals by the States/UTs under ICPS; for sponsorship and aftercare of children under ICPS; and Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for inter State/District transfer of children in need of Care and Protection. All the States/UTs have signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Ministry for implementation of the Scheme.

(d) and (e) ICPS provides for setting up of Committees at State, District, Block and Village levels for monitoring the implementation of the Scheme. Further, the implementation of ICPS in States/UTs is reviewed by the Ministry in the meetings of the inter-Ministerial Project Approval Board (PAB) constituted under ICPS for considering and approving the proposals received from States/UTs under the Scheme. In addition, Regional Consultations are organised by the Ministry with various stake holders to review the progress of implementation and to promote cross learning of best practices under the Scheme.

[English]

Credit Facility to SHGs

231. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down by the Government for availing credit facility by Self Help Groups (SHGs) in the country;

(b) whether the Government has any details of the registered Self Help Groups who are receiving credit facility from banks under livelihood programme;

(c) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise including Haryana;

(d) whether the Government has any plan to make the credit linkage to rural poor through Kisan Credit Cards/ Artisan Credit Cards; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE) (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c)

Self Help Groups are unregistered, informal community based organisations which get credit from various banks based on the guidelines of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). NABARD has reported that generally the loans are sanctioned to SHGs, either as cash credit or as term loans. Banks are free to decide quantum of credit to be sanctioned to SHGs. Generally, the first tranche of credit sanctioned is upto four times of the corpus maintained by the group. The details of loans disbursed to SHGs by banks

in the last three years, State/UT-wise including Haryana is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) The Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme was introduced in 1998-99. The KCC scheme has been redesigned to convert the paper passbook to an ATM enabled card. NABARD has reported that as on 31.03.2013 an amount of Rs. 4,72,235.17 crore was outstanding in about 10 crore KCCs.

Statement

Bank loans disbursed to SHGs during last 3 years

(Amt in lakh)

Sl. No.	Region/State	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		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
A. Northern Region							
1.	Chandigarh	74	84.08	48	55.87	47	69.07
2.	Haryana	4789	6243.46	3865	6195.93	3241	5156.39
3.	Himachal Pradesh	5293	7329.43	4269	5324.46	4164	4152.98
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	622	677.26	1013	803.70	1196	843.79
5.	New Delhi	344	381.76	511	507.98	455	640.17
6.	Punjab	2648	3220.83	2183	2381.89	2021	2278.92
7.	Rajasthan	28723	19815.29	18862	18273.37	20161	21088.38
Total		42493	37752.11	30751	33543.20	31285	34229.70
B. North Eastern Region							
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	956	452.41	130	157.96	112	132.78
2.	Assam	29094	22715.61	28012	18746.98	21497	13755.83
3.	Manipur	721	351.64	1308	857.52	659	405.8
4.	Meghalaya	1113	758.86	691	489.22	400	462.36
5.	Mizoram	420	286.92	575	690.20	544	827.43
6.	Nagaland	657	519.74	862	621.29	796	974.35
7.	Sikkim	331	174.51	396	423.70	359	212.63
8.	Tripura	6015	6835.96	19029	23141.87	801	1250.67
Total		39307	32095.65	51003	45128.74	25168	18021.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
C. Eastern Region							
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	559	330.91	710	570.00	415	537.84
2.	Bihar	32024	32204.76	39241	39860.94	30574	22201.69
3.	Jharkhand	11286	14332.75	12040	12741.07	8874	7536.06
4.	Odisha	71843	57492.17	49831	54097.58	47676	47328.1
5.	West Bengal	131912	57589.80	99379	55136.55	95284	51415.24
Total		247624	161950.39	201201	162406.15	182823	129018.93
D. Central Region							
1.	Chhattisgarh	8858	5899.24	10087	9258.84	7992	7013.49
2.	Madhya Pradesh	7767	11533.26	8751	9544.20	15182	13726.83
3.	Uttar Pradesh	28430	38425.05	34497	44540.83	33140	45098.42
4.	Uttarakhand	3679	4897.53	5125	7592.96	7866	4050.22
Total		48734	60755.08	58460	70936.83	64180	69888.96
E. Western Region							
1.	Goa	3058	2364.36	2312	1988.84	924	1205.63
2.	Gujarat	25600	9000.15	30336	13116.83	14756	11982.28
3.	Maharashtra	63296	51226.89	68396	60180.02	54749	57806.5
Total		91954	62591.40	101044	75285.69	70429	70994.41
F. Southern Region							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	367420	620918.87	378526	817142.05	484292	1116440.06
2.	Karnataka	90342	137435.43	87943	162949.21	145733	229940.72
3.	Kerala	72761	77768.62	55242	85415.45	60830	89891.54
4.	Lakshadweep	14	6.50	8	1.15	1	1.00
5.	Puducherry	4016	7876.96	3798	7376.87	4494	8499.06
6.	Tamil Nadu	191469	255622.18	179902	193291.54	150586	291610.21
Total		726022	1099628.56	705419	1266176.27	845936	1736382.59
Grand Total		1196134	1454773.19	1147878	1653476.87	1219821	2058536.44

Source: NABARD

Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana

232. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has conducted any study of the impact of Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) in removing barriers to growth, accelerate the

development process and improve the quality of life of the people in the backward districts of the country;

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

(c) the details of the funds sanctioned and released by the Union Government and its utilisation under the said

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

(d) whether the funds sanctioned and released to the State/UT Governments under the scheme have been fully utilised by the concerned States/UTs during the said period;

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for under utilisation of such sanctioned/released funds; and

(f) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Union Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) The Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) was initiated in 2003-04 covering 147 districts. The District Component of Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) was approved in August, 2006 and subsumed all the districts covered under the Backward Districts Initiative of RSVY. No impact study of RSVY was conducted by the Planning Commission.

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

(d) to (f) Since the Scheme has been discontinued, there is no scope for corrective steps at this stage. However, the Ministry has monitored the unspent balance under RSVY before releasing funds under BRGF.

Approval to Malaria Drugs

233. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

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

(a) whether the Government has received a number of proposals for approval of drugs for the prevention and treatment of various diseases;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of them pending for approval indicating the reasons for the same during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) has recently given approval for manufacturing and marketing of a drug for the treatment

of uncomplicated malaria in adults caused by *Plasmodium vivax* parasite in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the CDSCO has given permission for the pediatric formulation of the said drugs, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. CDSCO receives proposals on regular basis for approval of drugs for the prevention and treatment of various diseases. Guidelines and requirements for approval for new drugs are specified in Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. The evaluation of new drug applications, wherein establishing safety and efficacy of the drug is of paramount importance, is a complex process, which varies according to the nature of molecule/drug, the published data and information furnished by the applicants. It involves examination of chemical and pharmaceutical information, animal pharmacological and toxicological data, clinical data of safety and efficacy, laboratory test report etc. Various New Drug applications are under different stages of processing in the office of the Drugs Controller General (India) like under clinical trial, bio equivalence study, laboratory testing, examination of technical document etc.

(c) and (d) CDSCO has granted approval on 14.10.2013 for manufacturing and marketing of Fixed Dose Combination (FDC) of Arterolane Maleate (150mg) + Piperaquine Phosphate Tablet (750mg) for the treatment of acute uncomplicated malaria infection due to *Plasmodium vivax* adults.

(e) No.

Merger of Banks

234. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to merge all the subsidiary banks of State Bank of India with SBI;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/proposed to be taken to protect the interests of the employees of the subsidiary banks;

(c) whether any roadmap has been chalked out in this regard; 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) State Bank of India has reported that no road map has been chalked out in this regard.

HIV/AIDS Patients

235. SHRI M. SRINIVASULU REDDY:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether HIV/AIDS is a leading cause of disease burden in the country and if so, the details thereof;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide any financial assistance/compensation to the HIV/AIDS affected persons;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other measures taken/proposed by the Government for the prevention, control and affordable treatment of HIV/AIDS in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) No. HIV Estimations 2012 based on HIV Sentinel Surveillance data up to 2010-11 highlighted that the estimated HIV prevalence in the country is 0.27% and the estimated number of people living with HIV/AIDS in India was 21 lakhs in 2011.

(b) The State/UT-wise and year-wise number of cases of HIV/AIDS and related deaths reported in the country during the last three years and the current year, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) No. The Department of AIDS Control does not have any scheme to provide financial assistance/compensation to the HIV/AIDS affected persons.

(e) In order to prevent and control the spread of HIV/AIDS in the country, the Government of India is implementing the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) as a 100% centrally sponsored scheme. Under the Department of AIDS Control, there has been up-scaling of preventive services among the High Risk Group and bridge populations through Targeted Interventions, Behaviour Change Communication for improved awareness among the general population, expanding counseling and testing services, ensuring safety of blood and blood products through mandatory screening of every unit of blood before use, treatment of Sexually Transmitted Infections, condom promotion, support and treatment of HIV infected persons, free provision of anti-retroviral drugs and mainstreaming of HIV intervention strategies.

Statement

Number of HIV positive cases detected through ICTCs under Dept of AIDS Control, during the last three years and current year (up to Oct, 2013)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (up to Oct, 2013)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	31	38	29	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	75757	65060	58686	30376
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	17	21	349
4.	Assam	1081	1306	1280	1629
5.	Bihar	8973	9370	8323	7146
6.	Chandigarh	961	954	836	545
7.	Chhattisgarh	2168	3023	2430	1576

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (up to Oct, 2013)
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	52	97	91	42
9.	Daman and Diu	93	68	67	39
10.	Delhi	7085	7700	7274	4218
11.	Goa	731	639	515	1134
12.	Gujarat	14659	14056	11746	7556
13.	Haryana	3572	4091	4299	1495
14.	Himachal Pradesh	832	853	739	553
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	360	423	403	162
16.	Jharkhand	1787	2197	2228	1420
17.	Karnataka	44506	41643	35838	18554
18.	Kerala	2357	1988	1916	2827
19.	Madhya Pradesh	4340	4972	5072	3099
20.	Maharashtra	77020	57035	44389	27670
21.	Manipur	3117	2247	1910	1332
22.	Meghalaya	255	364	367	269
23.	Mizoram	1348	1440	1180	638
24.	Nagaland	1672	1787	1684	928
25.	Odisha	3819	3933	3815	4680
26.	Puducherry	761	716	699	391
27.	Punjab	5425	5386	4863	3206
28.	Rajasthan	8066	8455	6665	6117
29.	Sikkim	31	32	49	288
30.	Tamil Nadu	26089	21562	16053	9892
31.	Tripura	153	195	197	70
32.	Uttar Pradesh	12090	14741	13977	9155
33.	Uttarakhand	757	835	876	430
34.	West Bengal	7382	7929	7342	4240
Total		3,17,336	2,85,152	2,45,859	1,52,031

*State/UT-wise Number of Deaths due to HIV/AIDS reported in India during the last three years
and the current year (upto Sept. 2013)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (upto Sept. 2013)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8,135	9,077	8,264	3,728
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	3	6
3.	Assam	62	72	102	46

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (upto Sept. 2013)
4.	Bihar	612	615	603	293
5.	Chandigarh	111	114	125	43
6.	Chhattisgarh	198	367	295	23
7.	Delhi	236	316	524	204
8.	Goa	95	83	120	41
9.	Gujarat	1,177	1,307	1,842	1,064
10.	Haryana	206	255	256	260
11.	Himachal Pradesh	88	125	107	40
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	38	50	53	25
13.	Jharkhand	254	342	100	141
14.	Karnataka	5,435	5,534	6,309	3,302
15.	Kerala	262	252	324	209
16.	Madhya Pradesh	439	483	589	335
17.	Maharashtra	6,026	5,211	6,468	2,362
18.	Manipur	156	159	103	63
19.	Meghalaya	9	16	25	17
20.	Mizoram	77	93	122	41
21.	Nagaland	74	103	122	43
22.	Odisha	305	397	561	138
23.	Puducherry	28	44	44	18
24.	Punjab	560	578	608	276
25.	Rajasthan	656	1,292	1,086	537
26.	Sikkim	8	10	9	0
27.	Tamil Nadu	2,848	3,038	4,178	1,038
28.	Tripura	17	24	15	33
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1,442	1,437	1,672	805
30.	Uttarakhand	72	62	132	47
31.	West Bengal	420	533	504	260
Total		30,047	31,990	35,265	15,438

[Translation]

BRGF Scheme

236. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

SHRI N. DHARAM SINGH:

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Scheme along with the number of districts covered under the said scheme, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the criterion followed for allocation of funds under the scheme along with the funds allocated, released and utilised during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of projects sanctioned under the scheme during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various State Governments to include some metro districts under the said scheme during the said period and if so, the details thereof along with the response of the Union Government thereto;

(e) whether the Union Government has received any complaint of irregularities/mismanagement of funds by some States under the scheme during the said period; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) The district component of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme is a 100% Additional Central Assistance to State Plans, implemented by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) in 272 identified backward districts in all States of the country except Goa. The BRGF Programme is designed to redress regional imbalances in development. It provides financial resources for supplementing and converging existing developmental inflows into identified districts, so as to:

(i) Bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements that are not being adequately met through existing inflows,

(ii) Strengthen, Panchayat and Municipality level governance with appropriate capacity building, facilitating participatory planning, decision making, implementation and monitoring, to reflect local felt needs,

(iii) Provide professional support to Local Bodies for planning, implementation and monitoring their plans,

(iv) Improve the performance and delivery of critical functions assigned to Panchayats.

The number of districts covered under the BRGF Programme, State-wise, is shown in the enclosed Statement-I

(b) The criteria adopted for the allocation of funds under the BRGF Programme is as under:—

(i) Every district will receive a fixed minimum amount of Rs. 10 crore per annum.

(ii) 50% of the balance allocation under the Programme will be allocated on the basis of the share of the population of the district in the total population of all backward districts.

(iii) The remaining 50% will be distributed on the basis of the share of the area of the district in the total area of all backward districts.

Each State decides the normative formula to be used for the allocation of BRGF funds to Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies, excluding capital cities/cities with a population of one million and more.

The State-wise funds allocated/released and utilised during each of the last three years and the current year, is shown in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The Development Grants under the BRGF are untied in nature and are basically utilised in implementing works/activities included in the Action Plan prepared by the Panchayati Raj Institutions and urban local bodies in participatory and decentralized mode. These are further consolidated by the District Planning Committees as the District Plan. As per the Progress Reports received in the Ministry, these funds have been utilised for developmental activities like construction of anganwadi centres, panchayat ghars, roads, culverts, bridges, community halls, water supply etc.

(d) The Government has not received any proposal from the State Governments to include metro districts under the District Component of the BRGF Programme.

(e) and (f) The complaints received by the Union Government about irregularities/mismanagement of funds by States under the BRGF Programme are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for taking necessary action. A list of such cases is shown in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

State-wise list of the districts covered under BRGF Programme

Sl. No.	State	No. of BRGF Districts
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	13
4.	Bihar	38
5.	Chhattisgarh	15
6.	Gujarat	6
7.	Haryana	2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	5
10.	Jharkhand	23
11.	Karnataka	6
12.	Kerala	2
13.	Madhya Pradesh	30
14.	Maharashtra	12
15.	Manipur	3
16.	Meghalaya	3
17.	Mizoram	2
18.	Nagaland	5
19.	Odisha	20
20.	Punjab	1
21.	Rajasthan	13
22.	Sikkim	1
23.	Tamil Nadu	6

Sl. No.	State	No. of BRGF Districts
24.	Tripura	1
25.	Uttar Pradesh	35
26.	Uttarakhand	3
27.	West Bengal	11
Total		272

Statement-II

BRGF: Annual Allocation, Funds released and utilisation reported during last three years and current year (as on 30.11.2013)

		Amount in Rs. crore		
Sl. No.	State	Annual Allocation	Funds Released	Utilisation Reported
1	2	3	4	5
2010-11				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	348.28	348.34	345.71
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.47	12.70	12.70
3.	Assam	168.19	139.12	129.16
4.	Bihar	638.99	740.25	707.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	248.48	280.90	280.90
6.	Gujarat	107.31	103.16	101.31
7.	Haryana	30.44	39.53	39.53
8.	Himachal Pradesh	30.50	30.50	30.50
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	48.85	41.26	35.72
10.	Jharkhand	343.56	331.02	288.45
11.	Karnataka	108.17	118.48	118.48
12.	Kerala	34.33	31.59	30.31
13.	Madhya Pradesh	452.40	535.80	529.89
14.	Maharashtra	265.57	290.95	290.95
15.	Manipur	42.09	54.32	53.29
16.	Meghalaya	40.01	50.42	50.42
17.	Mizoram	24.98	28.68	28.46
18.	Nagaland	40.05	40.04	40.04
19.	Odisha	324.67	385.20	385.20
20.	Punjab	16.65	18.22	18.22
21.	Rajasthan	262.99	304.68	304.68

1	2	3	4	5
22. Sikkim		13.97	15.92	15.92
23. Tamil Nadu		114.04	113.28	113.28
24. Tripura		13.21	13.21	13.21
25. Uttar Pradesh		636.09	668.09	626.42
26. Uttarakhand		44.85	37.66	37.66
27. West Bengal		255.90	276.68	276.30
Total		4670.04	5050.00	4903.71

2011-12

1. Andhra Pradesh	389.77	366.59	352.09
2. Arunachal Pradesh	16.38	10.70	9.95
3. Assam	177.75	59.39	36.82
4. Bihar	688.05	408.58	352.83
5. Chhattisgarh	269.80	259.94	259.28
6. Gujarat	115.64	109.64	88.42
7. Haryana	32.15	18.67	18.36
8. Himachal Pradesh	32.22	23.62	21.65
9. Jammu and Kashmir	52.06	30.40	14.57
10. Jharkhand	366.31	183.60	68.69
11. Karnataka	118.91	92.74	87.98
12. Kerala	36.83	34.66	24.28
13. Madhya Pradesh	490.50	403.37	359.94
14. Maharashtra	292.56	255.09	250.83
15. Manipur	43.93	32.16	29.83
16. Meghalaya	41.44	24.60	23.37
17. Mizoram	25.58	24.90	23.58
18. Nagaland	41.48	41.48	40.94
19. Odisha	339.96	325.95	306.72
20. Punjab	17.80	15.50	12.31
21. Rajasthan	289.45	286.15	255.40
22. Sikkim	14.58	14.21	14.21
23. Tamil Nadu	123.74	106.03	106.03
24. Tripura	13.66	13.66	13.66
25. Uttar Pradesh	689.05	540.81	336.32

1	2	3	4	5
26. Uttarakhand		47.24	29.54	29.03
27. West Bengal		283.14	205.02	200.75
Total		5049.98	3917.00	3337.84

2012-13

1. Andhra Pradesh	389.77	327.75	254.37
2. Arunachal Pradesh	16.38	13.88	0.00
3. Assam	205.76	142.35	48.82
4. Bihar	722.70	490.51	250.38
5. Chhattisgarh	284.75	229.37	124.95
6. Gujarat	115.64	55.70	2.69
7. Haryana	32.15	32.05	23.77
8. Himachal Pradesh	32.22	35.19	32.48
9. Jammu and Kashmir	73.98	37.36	7.13
10. Jharkhand	388.16	166.60	22.08
11. Karnataka	131.06	106.32	55.50
12. Kerala	36.83	20.23	0.00
13. Madhya Pradesh	586.88	476.07	138.87
14. Maharashtra	292.56	267.91	201.27
15. Manipur	43.93	21.86	16.34
16. Meghalaya	41.44	35.25	23.75
17. Mizoram	25.58	19.42	18.87
18. Nagaland	63.53	41.51	24.89
19. Odisha	360.03	240.05	108.44
20. Punjab	17.80	12.93	0.00
21. Rajasthan	304.30	262.09	38.81
22. Sikkim	14.58	11.11	3.80
23. Tamil Nadu	123.74	100.16	58.02
24. Tripura	13.66	13.66	11.88
25. Uttar Pradesh	702.17	207.65	41.63
26. Uttarakhand	47.24	46.84	14.90
27. West Bengal	283.14	306.37	152.34
Total	5349.98	3720.19	1675.98

2013-14

1. Andhra Pradesh	475.10	296.37	0.00
2. Arunachal Pradesh	19.86	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	249.39	57.99	0.00	16.	Meghalaya	50.15	4.74	0.00
4.	Bihar	877.80	361.10	0.00	17.	Mizoram	30.91	25.36	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	345.83	182.56	0.00	18.	Nagaland	76.79	0.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	140.48	32.87	0.00	19.	Odisha	437.01	159.00	0.00
7.	Haryana	38.98	13.59	0.00	20.	Punjab	21.60	0.00	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	39.09	27.79	0.00	21.	Rajasthan	370.28	25.51	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	89.58	10.88	0.00	22.	Sikkim	17.66	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	470.89	40.85	0.00	23.	Tamil Nadu	150.41	94.42	0.00
11.	Karnataka	159.41	47.44	0.00	24.	Tripura	16.53	12.90	0.00
12.	Kerala	44.73	0.00	0.00	25.	Uttar Pradesh	853.17	196.75	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	712.99	184.65	0.00	26.	Uttarakhand	57.25	22.79	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	356.10	236.82	0.00	27.	West Bengal	344.81	79.16	0.00
15.	Manipur	53.20	23.88	0.00		Total	6500.00	2137.42	0.00

Statement-III*List of Complaints received during current year (as on 02.12.2013)*

Sl. No.	Name and Date of the Reference	Complainant Subject/State/District	Action Taken by MoPR
1.	Shri Krishna Nand Singh Patel, Member, Zilla Yojana Samiti, Obra, Sonbhadra, UP Dated 19.02.2010	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in Obra, Sonbhadra,	The complaint was forwarded to the Government of Uttar Pradesh.
2.	Shri Anup Kumar Gupta, MLA, Uttar Pradesh Dated 21.09.2010	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in Sitapur, UP	Reply sent on 28.03.2013 to Shri Anup Kumar Gupta.
3.	Shri Siyaram SA) Ramhait, Vill. Adhaval, Block Parsendi, Distt. Sitapur, UP (Dated 6.10.2010)	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in Sitapur, UP	Reply sent on 28.03.2013 to Shri Siyaram.
4.	Shri Deep Chandra Jain, President, Nagar Palika Parishad, Ghantaghar, Distt. Mirzapur, UP Dated 27.11.2010	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in Mirzapur, UP	Reply sent on 14.3.2011 to Shri Deep Chandra Jain.
5.	Shri Mohd. Israr Khan, Nagar Palika Parishad, Jayas, Distt. Raibareli, UP Dated 3.12.2010	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in Chhatrapati Sahooji Maharaj Nagar, UP	The complaint was forwarded to Government of Uttar Pradesh.
6.	Shri Parvez Hashmi, M.P., Lucknow. Dated 26.6.2010	Irregularities/corruption in development works in Gram Panchayats'	Complaint forwarded to Government of Uttar Pradesh.
7.	Shri Harkhu Jha, MLA and Upadhayaksh, Bihar Pradesh Congress Committee dated 10.03.2010	Irregularities in the activities of Panchayats in Madhubani, Bihar	The complaint was forwarded to Government of Bihar.
8.	All India Panchayat Parishad, Mayur Vihar, Delhi. Dated 22.04.2010	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in Champaran, Bihar	Complaint forwarded to Government of Bihar.

Sl. No.	Name and Date of the Reference	Complainant Subject/State/District	Action Taken by MoPR
9.	Shri Raish Ahmad Khan, Secy. UP Congress Committee Dated 15.2.2011	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in Banda, UP	The complaint was forwarded to Government of Uttar Pradesh.
10.	Shri Vinod Chaturvedi, Member, UP Legislative Assembly Dated 29.6.2011	Alleged misappropriation of allocated Budget for 2009-10 under BRGF	The complaint was forwarded to Government of Uttar Pradesh.
11.	Shri Moti Singh, Former Minister, Vidhayak Patti, Lucknow Dated 31.1.2011	Misuse of BRGF Funds in U.P.	Complaint forwarded Government of Uttar Pradesh.
12.	Shri Sudhansu Das, Advocate, Subaranpur. Dated 21.06.2011	Allegation regarding misuse of BRGF and other Scheme Funds in the KBK districts Odisha	Complaint forwarded to Government of Odisha.
13.	Shri Rajbandur Singh Yadav, Purv Zilaadhayksh, Chitrkoot, U.P Dated 4.6.2011	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in Chitrkoot, U.P	Complaint forwarded to Government of Uttar Pradesh.
14.	Shri Sunil Kumar Pandey, Poorv Upsampadak, Sitapur, U.P. Dated 27.8.2011	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in U.P	Reply sent on 28.03.2013 to Shri Sunil Kumar Pandey
15.	Shri Dinesh Pratap Singh, M.L.C, Raibareilly, UP Dated 1.11.2011	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in Raibareilly U.P	Reply sent to Shri Dinesh Pratap Singh, on 14.12.2011.
16.	Mo. Nazim Khan, Adhayaksh, Zila Congress Committee Dated 11.10.2011	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in Sant Kabir Nagar, UP	Reply sent to Mo. Nazim Khan on 14.12.2011.
17.	Dr. Vinay Kumar Pandey, MP, Balrampur, UP Dated 2.08.2011	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in Balarampur, UP	Complaint forwarded to Govt. of Uttar Pradesh.
18.	Shri N. Awangbow, MLA, Imphal, Manipur dated 15.12.2011	Alleged misappropriation of BRGF Funds 2011-2012	Reply sent to Shri N. Awangbow on 15.02.2012.
19.	Shri Naba Kishore Das, MLA, Jharsuguda, Odisha and Sanjay Bhai, MP(LS) dated 8.11.2011	Mis-utilisation of Central grants	MoPR had deputed a National Level Monitor to investigate the complaint. As per its report, the complaint was not found justified. Reply sent on 16.03.2012.
20.	Shri Dannanjay Singh MP(LS) Jaunpur, UP	Irregularities in the Planning and implementation of BRGF	Letter sent to Government of Uttar Pradesh
21.	Bhartiya Kisan Majdoor Union, Gurgaon, Haryana dated 30.01.2012	Mis-utilisation of Central grants/not carrying of audit in Panchayati Raj Institutions	MoPR had deputed a National Level Monitor to investigate the complaint. As per its report, the complaint was not found justified. Reply sent on 16.3.2012.
22.	Shri Kamal Kishor, MP Dated 03.05.2012	To stop the misuse of funds in Bahraich, UP	Complaint forwarded to Government of Uttar Pradesh who after conducting an inquiry have informed that the works done under BRGF have been found satisfactory.
23.	Shri Dinesh Kumar Yadav, Samajvadi Party, Janpad Sonbhadra, 12.12.2012	Misuse and irregularities under IAP scheme	Complaint forwarded to Planning Commission as it pertains to them.
24.	PS to Minister of Tribal Affairs and Panchayati Raj written to Panchayati Raj Deptt., Govt. of Chhattisgarh on 28.08.2012	Alleged irregularities in release of grant under BRGF in Narayanpur district of Chhattisgarh	Comments sought from Government of Chhattisgarh.

Sl. No.	Name and Date of the Reference	Complainant Subject/State/District	Action Taken by MoPR
25.	Shri Nishikant Dubey, MP(LS) dated 16.11.2011	Alleged corruption in Godda, Jharkhand	Comments sought from Government of Jharkhand.
26.	Snit. Rajesh Nandini, MP Dated 17.04.2012	Alleged corruption under BRGF in Umeria district of MP request for enquiry	Comments sought from Government of Madhya Pradesh.
27.	Deputy Commissioner, Latehar District Dated 04.03.2013	Utilisation Certificate of Integrated Action Plan Fund of Latehar District of Jharkhand.	Forwarded to Planning Commission for necessary action on 10.04.2013
28.	Shri Gangaram, President, 12.02.2013	Complaint Alleging Corruption in BRGF	Forwarded to Government of Uttar Pradesh.
29.	Dr. Vijay Lakshmi Sadho, Member of Parliament Rajya Sabha Dated 19.03.2013	Misappropriation of BRGF Fund in Khargone District and request for Rs. 10 crore for Nagar Parishad Mandleshwar	Reply sent to Dr. Vijay, Lakshmi Sadho, MP on 1.3.2013.
30.	Shri Devji Patel, Member of Parliament dated 08.02.2013	Ignorance of Local Public Representatives in inauguration of Rajeev Gandhi Sewa Kender, Seekwada Village of Sirohi; Rajasthan	Reply sent to Shri Devji Patel, MP on 30.08.2013
31.	Shri Veer Singh Patel, MLA dated 10.03.2013	Alleging Corruption in BRGF Programme in Chitrakoot District	Forwarded to Government of Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

Homes for Mentally Retarded Children

237. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government run homes for destitute mentally retarded children presently operational in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the average occupancy rate in these homes;

(c) the details of treatment offered at these homes to improve their medical condition;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up more such homes in the near future; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, Integrated Child Protection

Scheme (ICPS) under which financial assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations for setting up of Specialised Homes for children with Special Needs. Details of State/UT-wise number of Government run Specialised Homes for Special Needs children along with number of beneficiaries therein is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) ICPS provides for purchase of specialised equipments and materials like Psychological test materials, training materials for speech and language, teaching materials wheel chairs, crèches, etc, Further, the Scheme also provides financial assistance towards specialised medical needs and one nurse and one caretaker cum vocational instructor for special need children.

(d) and (e) The setting up of new Homes are decided by the inter-Ministerial Project Approval Board (PAB) constituted under ICPS to consider and approve the financial proposals received from the State Governments/UT Administrations, on the basis of need assessment carried out and requirement projected in the respective proposals.

Statement

Details of Number of Government run Specialised Homes for Special Needs Children along with Beneficiaries therein

Sl. No.	State	Number of Government run Specialised Homes for Special Needs Children	Beneficiaries	
			Boys	Girls
1.	Kerala	3	5	65
2.	Tripura	3	52	66
3.	Puducherry	3	37	113

Rate of Inflation

238. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of inflation in the month of August and September, 2013 in the country;

(b) the criterion for measuring inflation in the country;

(c) whether retail prices of food items have gone up steeply during the last few months in spite of Wholesale Price Index (WPI) going down;

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

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to contain inflation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The year-on-year rate of inflation based on wholesale and various retail price indices in the country for August and September, 2013 is given below:—

Indices	Based on	Based on retail prices				
	wholesale prices	WPI	CPI-IW	CPI-RL	CPI-AL	CPI-NS
Base	2004-05		2001	1986-87	1986-87	2010
Aug-13	6.99		10.75	12.89	13.21	9.52
Sep-13	6.46 P		10.70	12.44	12.78	9.84

P: Provisional

(b) The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) captures inflation at the overall economy level while Consumer Price Index (CPI) captures the impact of price rise for consumers as a class. Wholesale Price Index and Consumer Price Index are aimed at capturing prices of different commodity baskets with different weighting diagram and at different stages of marketing. Hence the two series of price indices need not always move in tandem. Different price indices like the Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW), Consumer Price Index for Rural Labourers CPI (RL), Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers CPI (AL) and Consumer Price Index- New Series (CPI-NS) are being compiled to meet the requirements of specific sections of population consuming different commodities and services.

(c) and (d) Food inflation remained in double digits during the last few months for different price indices.

Table: Food inflation in WPI and CPIs (Per cent)

Indices	WPI	CPI-IW	CPI-RL	CPI-AL	CPI-NS
Weight of food (%)	24.31	46.20	66.77	69.15	47.60
Aug-13	13.29	13.91	14.02	14.22	11.06
Sep-13	12.47 P	13.36	13.08	13.27	11.44
Oct-13	12.43 P	15.02	13.11	13.62	12.44 P

P: Provisional

(e) Government and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) monitor the price situation regularly, as price stability remains high on their policy agenda. Various fiscal, monetary and administrative measures have been taken to reduce inflation. Some of the specific measures in place include: reducing import duties for wheat, onion, pulses and refined edible oils; banning export of edible oils and pulses; imposing stock limits from time to time in the case of select essential commodities; maintaining the Central Issue Price (CIP) for rice (at Rs. 5.65 per kg for BPL and Rs.3 per kg for AAY) and wheat (at Rs. 4.15 per kg for BPL and Rs 2 per kg for AAY) since 2002; suspending futures trading in rice, urad and tur; fixing the Minimum Export Price (MEP) of onion at USD 1150 per MT and allocating 1,95,000 tonnes of rice and 3,27,000 tonnes of wheat for distribution to retail consumers under Open Market Sales Scheme (Domestic) for the period upto March, 2014.

Import Duty on Raw Sugar

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

(a) the duty applicable on import of raw sugar and changes effected therein during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to increase import duty on raw sugar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a)

Period	Tariff Rate of Customs Duty	Effective rate of Customs Duty#
17.04.2009 to 12.07.2012	60%	Nil
13.07.2012-07.07.2013	60%	10%
08.07.2013-07.07.2013	60%	15%

Rates of duties were reverted to 60 % for the short periods like 01.01.2011 to 07.01.2011 (7 days), 01.04.2011 to 14.04.2011 (14 days), 01.07.2011 to 04.07.2011 (4 days) and 01.07.2012 to 12.07.2012 (12 days).

(b) Presently, there is no proposal under consideration to increase the import duty on raw sugar.

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

Complaint of ONGC

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

(a) whether the Government has received any complaint from the ONGC regarding drawing gas from its reservoir by a private company;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) ONGC has informed DGH about the likely continuity of the gas reservoirs in Godavari PML and KG-DWN-98/2 block, operated by

ONGC, with the producing pools of the adjacent block KG-DWN-98/3 (KG-D6), operated by RIL. Further, ONGC requested for Geological and Geophysical (G&G) data along with the production and well data of the contiguous area of the block KG-DWN-98/3 for analyzing the field continuity of the pools.

Further, in another case, ONGC in its latest communication has represented about decline in pressure from its wells in Kand Formation of Olpad field suggestive of cross boundary drainage and connectivity with the NSA Bheema field (CB-ONN-2002/2 Block) operated by M/s NIKO Resources Limited in Gujarat. The production from the CB-ONN-2000/2 Block has been suspended by the Management Committee *w.e.f.* 9.11.2012.

In the case of issues related to ONGC and RIL, DGH took up the matter with M/s RIL and ONGC and a joint meeting was held between ONGC & RIL on 30.09.2013 followed by signing of confidentiality agreement on 11.11.2013. The exchange of data between ONGC and RIL took place on 21.11.2013. Currently, the data is being examined by both the Companies. The Government would take further course of action in line with the provisions laid down in the Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs), after the completion of the process of examination of data both ONGC and RIL and the outcome thereof.

In case of issues related to ONGC & NIKO, DGH has suggested that a third party assessment of reserves in NSA-Bheema field of NIKO and Olpad field of ONGC may be carried out, the cost of which will be equally borne by ONGC and NIKO.

Pentavalent Vaccine

241. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where pentavalent vaccine has been introduced so far;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any study about the safety of `Pentavalent vaccine` after death of some children were reported within 72 hours of vaccination;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Pentavalent vaccine has been introduced in Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Puducherry, Goa, Karnataka, Gujarat, Haryana and Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) Pentavalent vaccine is a licensed vaccine. Any drugs including vaccines are licensed by Drug Controller General of India after examining the safety profile of the product.

There is an established system of AEFI surveillance (Adverse Events Following Immunization Surveillance), which is a mechanism to track all kinds of adverse events including deaths that may occur following vaccination whether related or unrelated. It signals zero tolerance on the part of Government for missing out even single vaccine related adverse event. All these AEFI cases have been examined by the AEFI Committee.

(c) AEFI Surveillance and related assessments by National AEFI Committee did not find any consistent causal relationship between the administration of pentavalent vaccine and the deaths of children following vaccination.

(d) Government is already taking several measures and initiated steps to strengthen AEFI monitoring which include revision of guidelines for AEFI in 2010, their dissemination to all the programme officers in the States and districts and training of various categories of primary health care staff with a view to improve reporting. The District/State AEFI Committees have been constituted to regularly review and analyse all the reported AEFI cases. A National AEFI Committee has been setup which is headed by an independent expert outside the Government and regularly reviews AEFI status. Besides that, a National AEFI Secretariat has been established and four Causality Assessment workshops have been conducted in 2012 & 2013 to review all the AEFI cases during 2011-13. The AEFI Secretariat is also collaborating with Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission (IPC) the pharmaco-vigilance centre of CDSCO, which has network of more than 90 regional centres for reporting of adverse drug reactions including AEFIs. Special workshops have been conducted at national level and for the pentavalent using States to familiarize them with the latest

WHO AEFI Causality Assessment guidelines and develop an effective AEFI monitoring system. It may also be noted that India has successfully cleared the National Regulatory Authority (NRA) Assessment conducted by WHO-Head Quarters in December 2012 which certifies that India meets the international standards for vaccine regulations. All these initiatives are part of an overall effort by the Government to improve the quality of immunization programme and enhance public confidence.

[Translation]

Seventh Pay Commission

242. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Seventh Pay Commission for Central Government employees has been announced by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the said Commission is expected to submit its report along with the date from which it is likely to be implemented; and

(d) whether representatives of defence forces have been included in this Commission; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (e) The Government has initiated the process to constitute the 7th Central Pay Commission along with finalization of its Terms of Reference, the composition and the possible timeframe for submission of its Report. The date of effect thereof will be known once the Report is available.

Health Problems Due to Air Pollution

243. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is high prevalence of respiratory and other diseases due to air pollution across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated number of people suffering from diseases due to exposure to polluted air and deaths occurred therefrom in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government to ensure adequate medical facilities for the patients suffering from diseases caused by air pollution; and

(e) the funds allocated and spent by the Government for the above purpose during the said period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) As reported by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), no conclusive information is available regarding high prevalence of respiratory and other diseases due to air pollution. As reported by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI), there is no specific information available on the number of cases and deaths due to air pollution in the country.

(d) and (e) Air Quality is monitored under integrated Ambient Air Quality Management System called National Air Monitoring Programme (NAMP). The network is sponsored by CPCB and execution is done jointly by CPCB and State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) in respective States and five Pollution Control Committees in various Union Territories alongwith Research Institutes at 537 monitoring stations covering 222 cities all over the country.

Government of India is implementing National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for prevention and control of various diseases. Under NRHM, the State/UT Governments project their requirements in annual Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) for improvement of health infrastructure and for providing adequate medical facilities. Specific allocation of funds for diseases caused by air pollution is not made under NRHM.

[English]

Paediatric TB Cases

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

(a) whether the number of paediatric TB cases are on the rise in the country;

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

(c) whether paediatric TB detection rate is low and many such cases go undetected in the country;

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

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

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

Paediatric TB cases being reported under Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) have decreased from 85756 in 2010 to 81489 in 2012.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) No. As per "WHO Global TB report 2013" the proportion of paediatric TB cases out of all New TB cases detected in India, during the year 2012 is 7%. This is in consonance with the global projection of proportion of paediatrics TB cases of 6%.

(e) The measures taken under RNTCP for paediatric TB include.

- Provision of quality assured diagnosis.
- Provision of Treatment with quality assured anti TB drugs.
- Intensified screening for early case detection of paediatric TB amongst children/ contact of sputum positive TB cases
- Children found positive for TB are put on anti TB treatment
- Children upto six year of age, found negative for TB are given prophylactic therapy to prevent development of disease.

Outsourcing of Refining Process

245. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has started outsourcing of refining process in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the criteria fixed for selection of works to be outsourced;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which the working of the refineries have improved by such outsourcing?

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

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

Shale Gas

246. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI P. T. THOMAS:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the Shale Gas potential in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has finalized the Shale Gas policy;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which auction of Shale blocks are likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Madam. Various agencies have estimated the shale gas resource potential in selected sedimentary basins/ sub-basins in India.

(b) The potential of Shale Gas as estimated by the various agencies is as under:—

(i) M/s Schlumberger: 300 to 2100 TCF for the country (as available in public domain)

(ii) National Geophysical Research Institute: 527 TCF for the country (as available in public domain)

(iii) Energy Information Administration (EIA), USA in 2011: 290 TCF in 4 basins

(iv) Energy Information Administration (EIA), USA in 2013: 584 TCF in 4 basins

(v) ONGC: 187.5 TCF in 5 basins

(vi) Central Mine Planning and Design Institute (CMPDI): 45 TCF in 6 sub basins

(vii) United States Geological Survey (USGS) has also estimated technically recoverable shale Gas resources of 6.1 TCF in 3 basins.

Further, USGS has indicated that these basins also have potential for Shale Oil.

(c) to (e) The Government has on 14.10.2013 notified policy guidelines for exploration and exploitation of Shale Gas and Oil by National Oil Companies (NOCs) in their onland Oil and Gas nomination acreages. As per the policy, the NOCs will undertake a mandatory Minimum Work Program in a fixed timeframe for Shale Gas & Oil exploration and exploitation, so that there is optimum accretion and development of Shale Gas and Oil resources from the area already granted to them.

Agreement for Supply of LNG

247. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) has signed agreement with two US based companies for bringing Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) to the country over a period of 20 years;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the terms and conditions of the above agreement; and

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

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

of agreements executed by GAIL are as under:—

Supplier	Commencement of LNG	Period (in Years)	Contract Type	LNG Quantity (in MMTPA)
Sabine Pass Liquefaction LLC	2017-18	20	FoB*	3.50
Dominion Resources INC	2017-18	20	Liquefaction Tolling**	2.30

*GAIL is in the process of making shipping arrangements for transporting these volumes.

**Supply subject to GAIL arranging feed gas to the liquefaction capacity for equivalent quantity and clearance from Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC).

The terms and conditions of the agreement are within the commercial realm of companies.

Setting up of Solar Power Plant

248. SHRI S. S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up world's largest solar power plant in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the estimated cost, capacity thereof;

(c) the time by which the above plant is likely to be set up;

(d) whether it is also proposed to set up more such plants in other parts of the country including Tamil Nadu;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No proposal has yet been finalized to set up world's largest solar power plant in Rajasthan. Large land areas suitable for setting up large capacity plants, are however being identified with the assistance of various State Governments and other organizations and some land is available in Rajasthan.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

(d) to (f) Setting up of large capacity solar power plants depends on availability of suitable waste lands, funds and other necessary clearances. No proposal has yet been received from the State Government of Tamil Nadu.

Revival of Mining Operations

249. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals from the States especially Haryana for the revival of mining operation in the country to restore livelihood of the common people; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):

(a) No Madam. The Central Government has not received any proposals from the State Governments for the revival of mining operation in the country to restore livelihood of the common people. However, the State Government of Goa, citing the economic hardships and loss of employment due to the ban on mining in the State, has requested the Central Government for:—

(i) enhanced central financial assistance to the State;

(ii) special relief package to the cooperative banks so that they do not become sick; and

(iii) a moratorium on repayment of borrowings from banks, waiver of interest and restructuring of loan packages.

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

[Translation]

Bank Registered Under Cooperative Societies Act

250. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of banks registered under the Cooperative Societies Act and Companies Act, State/UT-wise;

(b) the amount deposited in these banks at the time of liquidation; and

(c) the details of the claim amount sanctioned/actually disbursed under Deposit Insurance Credit Guarantee Scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) All 32 State Cooperative Banks (SCBs), except Goa SCB which has been deemed to be registered under the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, all 370 District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) and all 1606 Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs) are registered under State Cooperative Societies Acts of the States concerned.

The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The number of Banks registered under Companies Act is not available.

(b) and (c) No SCB/DCCB has been liquidated during the last three years. As regards Urban Cooperative Banks, the details of the banks deregistered along with their assessable deposits during the last three years and as on 30 September 2013 during the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II. The Bank-wise details of the claim amount sanctioned/actually disbursed under Deposit Insurance Credit Guarantee Scheme during each of the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

State-wise List of no. of State Cooperative Banks, District Central Cooperative Banks and Urban Co-operative Banks

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No of State Co-op Banks (SCB)	No. of District Central Co-op Banks (DCCBs)	Urban Co-op Banks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	22	103
2.	Bihar	1	22	3
3.	Goa #	1	0	6
4.	Gujarat	1	18	234
5.	Haryana	1	19	7
6.	Karnataka	1	21	266
7.	Kerala	1	14	60
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1	38	51
9.	Maharashtra	1	31	517
10.	Odisha	1	17	11
11.	Puducherry	1	0	1
12.	Punjab	1	20	4
13.	Rajasthan	1	29	39
14.	Tamil Nadu	1	23	129
15.	Uttar Pradesh	1	50	69
16.	West Bengal	1	17	46
17.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	-
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	-
19.	Assam	1	0	8
20.	Chandigarh	1	0	-

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Chhattisgarh	1	6	12
22.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	5
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	3	4
24.	Manipur	1	0	3
25.	Meghalaya	1	0	3
26.	Mizoram	1	0	1
27.	Nagaland	1	0	
28.	New Delhi	1	0	15
29.	Sikkim	1	0	1
30.	Tripura	1	0	1
31.	Jharkhand	1	8	2
32.	Uttarakhand	1	10	5
Grand Total		32	370	1606

*TAICO BANK- Since it is an Industrial Cooperative Bank therefore not added into the list of No. of DCCBs

#Registered under Multi State Coop. Societies Act

Source: NABARD/RBI

Statement-II

Deregistered Banks and their Assessable Deposits

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Assessable Deposits at the time of liquidation (₹)
1	2	3
(A) Banks De-Registered during the year 2010-11		
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	National Co-op. Bank Ltd.	4,853,887.13
2.	The Vizianagaram Co-op. Urban Bank Ltd.	57,284,000.00
Assam		
1.	The Golaghat Urban Co-op. Bank Ltd.	5,217,000.00
Gujarat		
1.	Bahadarpur Urban Co-op. Bank Ltd.	58,190,000.00
2.	The Anyonya Co-op. Bank Ltd., Vadodara	659,145,000.00
3.	The Boriavi People Co-op. Bank Ltd., Raopura	64,753,000.00
4.	Sidhpur Nagarik Sahakari Bank Ltd.	43,117,000.00
Karnataka		
1.	Belgaum Catholic Co-op. Bank Ltd.	18,480,000.00

1	2	3
Maharashtra		
1.	The Samata Sahakari Bank Ltd., Nagpur	870,475,000.00
2.	Rahuri People's Co-op. Bank Ltd., Ahmednagar	169,642,000.00
3.	Hina Shahin Co-op. Urban Bank Ltd., Beed, Nagpur	111,078,000.00
4.	Champavati Urban Co-op. Bank Ltd.	176,472,000.00
5.	Dhanashri Mahila Sahakari Bank Ltd.	23,684,000.00
6.	Shri Mahesh Sahakari Bank Ltd., Jalgaon	101,117,000.00
7.	Vidarbha Urban Co-op. Bank Ltd., Akola	253,000,000.00
8.	Parmatma Ek Sewak Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd.	602,601,000.00
9.	Rajeshwar Yuvak Vikas Sahakari Bank Ltd., Satara	26,292,000.00
10.	Dadasaheb Rawal Co-op. Bank of Dondaicha Ltd.	459,499,000.00
11.	Dadasaheb Dr. N. M. Kabre Nagarik Sahakari Bank Ltd.	116,394,000.00
12.	Shri Jyotiba Sahakari Bank Ltd., Pimpri, Pune	38,396,700.00
Odisha		
1.	Dhenkanal Urban Co-op. Bank Ltd.	103,544,000.00
West Bengal		
1.	Ramkrishnapur Co-op. Bank Ltd.	750,242,000.00
(B) Banks De-Registered during the year 2011-12		
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Tandur Mahila Co-op. Urban Bank Ltd., Tandur	10,311,000.00
Gujarat		
1.	Gujarat Industrial Co-op. Bank Ltd., Ahmedabad	1,167,736,000.00
Maharashtra		
1.	Shri Balaji Co-op. Bank Ltd., Nasik	15,249,000.00
2.	Indira Shramik Mahila Nagari S. Bank Ltd. Solapur	32,849,000.00
3.	Sidheshwar Urban Co-op. Bank Ltd. Majalgaon	112,821,000.00
4.	Chopda Urban Co-op. Bank Ltd., Jalgaon	118,074,000.00
5.	Siddharth Sahakari Bank Ltd., Pune	376,085,000.00
6.	Solapur Nagari Aud Sahakari Bank Niyamit, Solapur	134,714,000.00
7.	Bhandari Co-op. Bank Ltd., Mumbai	847,309,000.00
8.	Bharat Urban Co-op. Bank Ltd., Solapur	27,000,000.00
9.	The Veerashaiva Co-op. Bank Ltd., Chembur	1,419,048,000.00

1	2	3
(C) Banks De-Registered during the year 2012-13		
Gujarat		
1.	Shree Bhadrans Mercantile Co-op. Bank Ltd., Bhadrans	50,107,000.00
2.	The Madhavpura Mercantile Co-op. Bank Ltd., Ahmedabad	6,404,000.00
3.	The Borsad Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd., Borsad	9,527,000.00
Maharashtra		
1.	Krishna Valley Co-op. Bank Ltd., Kupwad, Sangli	56,379,000.00
2.	The Bhusawal People's Co-op. Bank Ltd., Bhusawal, Jalgaon	145,005,000.00
3.	Bhimashankar Nagari Sahakari Bank Ltd., Ausa, Latur	5,714,000.00
4.	Premier Automobiles Employees Co-op. Bank Ltd., Kurla	39,247,000.00
5.	Rajiv Gandhi Sahakari Bank Ltd., Latur	19,653,000.00
6.	Swami Samarth Sahakari Bank Ltd., Akkalkot, Solapur	127,994,000.00
7.	Abhinav Sahakari Bank Ltd., Rahuri, Ahmednagar	61,492,000.00
Odisha		
1.	Chatrapur Co-op. Bank Ltd., Chatrapur, Odisha	21,194,000.00
Uttar Pradesh		
1.	Ghaziabad Urban Co-op. Bank Ltd., Ghaziabad	415,943,000.00
(D) Banks De-Registered during the period 2013-14 (up to end-September 2013)		
Maharashtra		
1.	Arjun Urban Co-op. Bank Ltd., Solapur	78,585,000.00
2.	Mahatma Fule Urban Co-Op. Bank Ltd.	127,684,000.00
Rajasthan		
1.	Vaishali Urban Co-op. Bank Ltd.	164,128,000.00

Note: Assessable deposits are all deposits of registered insured banks except certain excluded categories of deposits

Source: DICGC

Statement-III

Settlement of Claims by DICGC Main Claims

Sl. No.	Code	State	Name of the Bank	Date of Claim Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned (₹)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	G171	Gujarat	Prantij Nsbl	April 7, 2010	70,159,189.20
2.	G240	Gujarat	Surendranagar People's CBI Surendranagar	April 13, 2010	483,675,658.60
3.	KT45	Karnataka	Bellati UCBI	April 22, 2010	58,720.52

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	MH144	Maharashtra	Shri Parola Urban Co-Op. Bank Ltd., Parola	May 17, 2010	51,243,065.62
5.	MH524	Maharashtra	Sadhana Co Operative Bank Ltd. Ichalkaranji	June 17, 2010	15,603,950.18
6.	KT200	Karnataka	Primary Teachers CBI, Nipani	June 25, 2010	64,921,828.01
7.	G108	Gujarat	Shri Kamdar Sahakari Bank Ltd.	July 1, 2010	54,165,536.57
8.	MP75	Madhya Pradesh	Citizen Cbl, Burhanpur	July 9, 2010	228,969,518.04
9.	MH396	Maharashtra	Yeshwant Sbl, Miraj	July 19, 2010	114,772,410.61
10.	A8	Assam	Urban Industrial CBI	July 22, 2010	4,314,539.06
11.	G25	Gujarat	Ahmedabad Peoples CBI	August 5, 2010	445,132,182.13
12.	G215	Gujarat	Surat Mahila NSBL	August 13, 2010	260,370,860.08
13.	KT92	Karnataka	Katkol Cooperative Bank Ltd.	August 30, 2010	146,202,602.67
14.	MH186	Maharashtra	Shree Sinner Vyapari Sahakari Bank Ltd.	Sep 9, 2010	403,741,099.27
15.	MH350	Maharashtra	Nagpur Mahila NSBL	Sep 15, 2010	475,875,588.81
16.	MH633	Maharashtra	Rajlaxmi Nagari SBI, Dhule	Sep 24, 2010	24,911,427.31
17.	G35	Gujarat	Bahadarpur UCBL	Oct 7, 2010	49,025,894.75
18.	KT167	Karnataka	Shri Sampige Siddeshwara UCBL	Oct 15, 2010	49,352,458.55
19.	AP61	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagram CUBL	Oct 22, 2010	70,601,835.19
20.	UP58	Uttar Pradesh	Oudh Sahakari Bank Ltd.	Nov 15, 2010	23,259,954.51
21.	MH84	Maharashtra	Shri P K Annasaheb Patil UCBL	Nov 18, 2010	27,996,780.96
22.	MH499	Maharashtra	Kupwad Urban Co-Op. Bank Ltd.	Nov 22, 2010	107,780,557.35
23.	MH154	Maharashtra	Rahuri Peoples	Dec 7, 2010	167,501,127.83
24.	KT132	Karnataka	Raibag Urban Co-Op. Bank Ltd.	Dec 27, 2010	14,769,680.00
25.	MH585	Maharashtra	Champavati UCBL	Feb 15, 2011	145,534,501.10
26.	MH727	Maharashtra	Shree Mahesh Sahakari Bank Ltd.	March 7, 2011	83,993,092.74
27.	MH156	Maharashtra	Rajwade Mandal Peoples CBL	March 10, 2011	133,718,358.04
28.	KT229	Karnataka	Shree Chamraja	March 14, 2011	179,272.85
Total 2010-2011					3,717,831,690.55
29.	MH74	Maharashtra	Ichalkaranji Urban Co-Op. Bank Ltd.	April 6, 2011	553,008,767.69
30.	KT130	Karnataka	Rabkavi Urban Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	May 11, 2011	67,393,378.02
31.	MH661	Maharashtra	Vidharbha Urban Co-Op. Bank Ltd.	May 23, 2011	159,537,115.43
32.	G33	Gujarat	Anyonya Co-Op. Bank Ltd.	June 15, 2011	588,349,854.18
33.	MH442	Maharashtra	Samata Sahakari Bank Ltd.	June 17, 2011	403,722,046.91
34.	KT54	Karnataka	The Chadchan Shree Sangameshwar Urban	July 15, 2011	38,149,772.42
35.	MH559	Maharashtra	Shri Laxmi Sah Bank Ltd.	July 19, 2011	26,553,023.51

1	2	3	4	5	6
36.	KT301	Karnataka	Sri Mouneshwara CBL	July 29, 2011	2,569,753.08
37.	WB19	West Bengal	Asansol PCBL	August 23, 2011	4,158,746.96
38.	G333	Gujarat	Cambay Hindu Mer CBL	Sep 29, 2011	86,764,474.97
39.	MH543	Maharashtra	Hina Shahin NSBL	Oct 7, 2011	112,964,842.52
40.	MH66	Maharashtra	Dadasaheb Dr.Nm.Kabre NSBL	Oct 12, 2011	197,713,580.62
41.	MP111	Madhya Pradesh	Suvidha MNSBL	Nov 3, 2011	12,248,085.94
42.	MH347	Maharashtra	The Parmatma Ek Sewak NSBL	Dec 15, 2011	402,551,125.02
43.	MH653	Maharashtra	Shri Jyotiba Sbl	Jan 17, 2012	22,002,442.61
44.	KT245	Karnataka	Raichur Zilla Mahila Pattan SBI	Feb 1, 2012	11,159,424.92
45.	MH719	Maharashtra	Chopda UCBL	Feb10, 2012	71,269,730.22
46.	G225	Gujarat	The Sidhpur NSBL	March 27, 2012	33,508,257.01
Total 2011-12					2,793,624,422.03
47.	MH538	Maharashtra	Shri Balaji CBL	June 7, 2012	9,476,717.32
48.	MH544	Maharashtra	Siddharth SBL	June 7, 2012	239,957,655.52
49.	G55	Gujarat	Boriavi Peoples CBL	July 18, 2012	45,043,487.36
50.	MH120	Maharashtra	Memon CBL	July 25, 2012	237,520,117.58
51.	AP 179	Andhra Pradesh	National Coop. Bank	Sep 12, 2012	4,317,790.25
52.	MH440	Maharashtra	Indira Shramik Mahila SBL	Sep 25, 2012	31,386,550.05
53.	MH41	Maharashtra	Bhandari Coop Bank Ltd	Sep 26, 2012	548,927,624.81
54.	MH645	Maharashtra	Bharat UCBL	Sep 26, 2012	16,369,725.24
55.	G47	Gujarat	Shree Bhadrans MCBL	Oct 4, 2012	44,712,778.62
56.	O-33	Odisha	Dhenkanal UCBL	Oct 25, 2012	77,760,164.82
57.	MH582	Maharashtra	Bhimashankar NSBL	Nov 2, 2012	4,102,059.00
58.	MH44	Maharashtra	Bhusawal Peoples CBL	Nov 21, 2012	100,513,470.73
59.	MH178	Maharashtra	Solapur Nagari Audyogik SBL	Nov 21, 2012	457,648,564.65
60.	G257	Gujarat	Vaso CBL	Dec17, 2012	72,219,380.45
61.	MH647	Maharashtra	Krishna Valley CBL	Feb 4, 2013	13,527,802.90
Total 2012-13					1,903,483,889.30
62.	G128	Gujarat	The Madhavpura Mercantile CBL	April 30, 2013	5,785,542.87
63.	MH728	Maharashtra	Abhinav SBL	Sep 16, 2013	9,159,758.60
Total 2013-14					14,945,301.47
Grand Total					8,429,885,303.35

The sanctioned claim amount is passed on to the liquidator for onward disbursement to the depositors.

Note: In addition to main claims sanctioned, Corporation settles supplementary claims submitted by the liquidated banks relating to cases withheld due to discrepancies in the main claim list settled earlier and other cases under dispute.

(B) Supplementary Claims: Summary

Year	No. of claims	Amount Sanctioned ₹
2010-2011	45	679,200,000.00
2011-2012	40	89,960,000.00
2012-2013	154	89,371,600.00
2013-2014	72	30,165,087.11

Source: DICGC

Acquisition of Land by PSUs

251. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

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

(a) the rules relating to the acquisition of land by the Public Sector Undertakings working under his Ministry; and

(b) the criteria/rules relating to compensation for acquisition of land by these undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Public Sector Undertakings working under this Ministry acquire land mainly through State Governments under "The Land Acquisition Act, 1894" which is now replaced by "Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013". Sometimes land is also acquired through direct negotiations with the land owners and also through De-reservation of forest land under the provision of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

The compensation as determined by Revenue Department in accordance with the relevant Acts is paid to the Revenue Department, who in turn disburse the compensation to land owners. The payment to the land acquired through negotiation is paid as per the negotiated amount after taking needed internal management approvals for such acquisitions.

Inspection of Mines

252. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has carried out any inspection of mines in the country in the recent years;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the outcome of inspection carried out and violation noticed therein during each of the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise including Jharkhand; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

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

Accordingly, as per the delineation of powers and as per available information, details of inspections of mines carried out and action taken by IBM for implementation of provisions of MCDR in the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I, and details of cases of illegal mining of minerals reported and action taken by the State Governments in the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The Central Government in co-ordination with State Governments has also 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 (20 States have framed Rules).
- (ii) State Governments were requested to set up Task Forces at State and District level to control illegal mining since the year 2005 (so far 23

- State Governments have reported to have set up Task Forces).
- (iii) State Governments were advised to set up State Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee (SCEC) to coordinate efforts to control illegal mining by including representatives of Railways, Customs and Port authorities (13 State Governments have set up such Committees).
- (iv) 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.
- (v) 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.
- (vi) 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.
- (vii) Customs Department has issued instructions to all its field units to share information on ore export with State Governments.
- (viii) 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.
- (ix) 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.
- (x) Indian Bureau Mines had constituted Special Task Forces for inspection of mines in endemic areas by taking the help of Satellite imageries.
- (xi) 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 was till 16th October, 2013.

Statement-I

Year	Target	No. of mines inspected	No. of mines where violations pointed out	No. of violations pointed out	No. of violation s rectified	No. of Show cause notices issued	No. of Violations rectified after issue of show cause notices	No. of prosecution cases launched	No. of cases where mining operations Suspended	No. of mines recommended to the State Governments for termination
2010-11	2000	2177	685	1245	356	168	219	18	99	5
2011-12	2500	2563	1722	4013	1273	856	651	23	402	5
2012-13	2500	2520	1780	4376	1635	768	665	23	1376	486
2013-14 (upto October)	2500	1508	1394	3477	913	599	449	40	515	196

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State	Illegal mining cases				Action taken from 2010-11 to 2013-14 (upto June, 2013)			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (upto June, 13)	FIR Lodged (Nos.)	Court Cases Filed (Nos)	Vehicle Seized (No.)	Fine realized by State Govt. (Rs Lakh)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	3	0	N. A.	0	0	0	0.05
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13939	19913	16592	2024	1	1	1	9897.639
3.	Assam	0	0	0	N. A.	0	0	0	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	2017	2946	3238	846	87	9044	1	2463.5747
5.	Goa	13	1	0	N.A.	0	0	1	1.91
6.	Gujarat	2184	3485	6023	1054	207	22	5643	42641.91
7.	Haryana	3446	2022	3517	N. A.	512	0	0	1148.05
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1213	1289	0	N. A.	186	700	0	71.46
9.	Jharkhand	199	364	663	250	539	31	363	226.40
10.	Karnataka	6476	6691	6677	1827	409	326	11035	5902.45
11.	Kerala	2028	3175	4550	1224	0	0	0	1232.63
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4245	7147	7169	1484	2737	19780	0	9801.84
13.	Maharashtra	34265	40642	42918	7248	0	0	108992	13851.62
14.	Mizoram	0	2	16	4	0	0	0	0.805
15.	Odisha	420	309	314	76	8	8	691	3411.85
16.	Punjab	754	314	19	N. A.	86	0	61	144.88
17.	Rajasthan	1833	1201	2861	654	1546	63	219	2115.958
18.	Tamil Nadu	277	123	295	23	2129	13	29757	3547.48
19.	Uttar Pradesh	4641	4708	3266	N.A.	0	0	0	2433.03
20.	West Bengal	239	269	479	N.A.	929	93	815	0
Grand Total		78189	94604	98597	16714	9376	30081	157579	98893.5367

N. A. - Quarterly returns not available Source: Indian Bureau of Mines

[English]

Service Tax in Educational Institutions

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

(a) whether there has been confusion over the application of service tax in educational institutions;

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

(c) the measures or decisions taken to avoid such confusion in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Regarding the application of service tax in

educational institutions, Circular No.172/7/2013-ST dated 19th September, 2013 has been issued.

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

[Translation]

Disparity in Salaries

254. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has taken any stand with regard to the disparity in salaries of the Chief Executive Officer (CEOs) and the employees working in private sector companies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and results achieved therefrom during the last three years and the current year till date?

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

(b) Ministry of Finance does not maintain details of Salaries payable to personnel of private sector companies at any level.

[English]

Utilisation of Foreign Exchange Reserves

255. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the foreign exchange reserves in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether Government proposes to utilise the foreign exchange reserves in a more meaningful and productive manner; and

(c) 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) India's foreign exchange reserves comprise (i) Foreign Currency Assets (FCAs), (ii) Gold, (iii) Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) and (iv) Reserve Tranche Position with the IMF (RTP). Year

wise details of foreign exchange reserves during the last three years and in current year are given below:—

(US\$ billion)					
Year	FCAs	Gold	SDRs	RTP in IMF	Total Foreign Exchange Reserves
2010-11 (end-March 2011)	274.3	22.972	4.569	2.947	304.8
2011-12 (end-March 2012)	260.1	27.023	4.469	2.836	294.4
2012-13 (end-March 2013)	259.7	25.692	4.328	2.301	292.0
2013-14 (As on November 22, 2013)	258.7	21.227	4.421	1.951	286.3

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

(b) and (c) The investment in the domestic economy is made in rupee only. In line with the principles of preserving the long-term value of the reserves in terms of purchasing power, minimizing risk and volatility in returns and maintaining liquidity, the RBI holds Foreign Currency Assets (FCAs) in major convertible currency instruments. These include deposits of other country central banks, the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) and top-rated foreign commercial banks, and in securities representing debt of sovereigns and supranational institutions with residual maturity not exceeding 10 years, to provide a strong bias towards capital preservation and liquidity.

[Translation]

Subsidy on LPG Cylinders

256. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to curtail/discontinue the subsidy on Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) cylinders for families belonging to higher income groups; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No Madam, there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

Sale of Subsidized LPG Cylinders

257. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

SHRI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has received complaints relating to the sale of subsidized domestic LPG cylinders of the bonafide consumers to some other persons illegally;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported some instances of diversion of subsidized LPG domestic cylinders and the details of established cases of diversion during the last three years and the period from April-Oct 2013 is as under:-

Apr-Oct' 13	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11
162	482	491	359

In all established cases action is taken against the erring LPG distributors as per provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines, 2001.

[English]

National Population Stabilisation Fund

258. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had set up National Population Stabilisation Fund (NPSF) for promoting and supporting innovative activities and programmes aimed at population stabilisation;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes and the total funds llocated/released/utilized along with the achievement made during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to empower NPSF to play a larger role and enhancing its contribution towards realising the goal of population stabilisation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Yes. The Government of India had set up a National Population Stabilization Fund (NPSF) in the year 2004-05 with a one-time grant of Rs.100 crore in the form of a corpus fund. This is now known as Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh (JSK). To empower the NPSF, Government of India has set up Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh (JSK). This is an autonomous body registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. JSK can take all the policy related decisions. It can raise contributions from organisations and individuals that support population stabilisation. JSK implements two schemes, namely, Santushti and Prerna. The details of schemes, funds allocated, released etc. are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Santushti Strategy:-

Santushti is a strategy of Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh (JSK) for the highly populated States of India viz Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh & Odisha. Under this strategy, Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh, invites private sector gynecologists and vasectomy surgeons to conduct sterilization operations in Public Private Partnership mode. According to this Scheme, an accredited private Nursing Home/ Hospital can sign a tripartite MOU between the State Health Society as 1st party, accredited private health facility as 2nd party and JSK as the third party. Upon signing the MOU the private hospitals/nursing homes shall be entitled to incentive by JSK whenever it conducts 10 or more Tubectomy/ Vasectomy cases in a month. The accreditation is done by the district and approved by the State Health Society. Funds released during last three years under the scheme is as under:-

Financial Year	No. of Sterilization	Expenditure (Rs in lakhs)
2010-11	1368	07.24
2011-12	2307	46.90
2012-13	8752	42.78
2013-14 (Till 30th November, 2013)	7757	56.78*

*This amount also includes the payments made for the financial year 2012-13.

Perna Strategy:—

In order to help push up the age of marriage of girls and space the birth of children in the interest of health of young mothers and infants, Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh (National Population Stabilization Fund) has launched PRERNA, a Responsible Parenthood Strategy in seven focus States namely Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, and Rajasthan.

The strategy recognizes and awards couples who have broken the stereotype of early marriage, early childbirth and repeated child birth and have helped change the mindsets of the community.

In order to become eligible for award under the scheme, the girl should have been married after 19 years of age and given birth to the first child after at least 2 years of marriage. The couple will get an award of Rs. 10,000/- if it is a Boy child or Rs. 12,000/- if it is a Girl child. If birth of the second child takes place after at least 3 years of the birth of first child and either parent voluntarily accept permanent method of family planning within one year of the birth of the second child, the couple will get an additional award of Rs. 5,000/- (Boy child)/Rs.7,000/- (Girl child). The amount of award is given in the form of National Saving Certificate (NSC). The Scheme is meant only for BPL families. Funds released during last three years under the scheme is as under:—

Financial Year	No. of Couple awarded/Selected	Expenditure (Rs in lakhs)
1	2	3
2010-11	628	05.80

1	2	3
2011-12	391	20.01
2012-13	494	14.05
2013-14 (Till 30th November, 2013)	271	31.98*

* This amount also includes the payments made for the financial year 2012-13.

Funding Pattern of Welfare Schemes

259. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAI SI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to change the funding pattern of welfare schemes by transferring funds to States exchequer instead of direct transfer to district or societies;

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

(c) the schemes proposed to be covered under the new pattern and likely impact of the said move on such welfare schemes; and

(d) the manner and extent to which the new pattern is likely to curb irregularities and scams in welfare measures, scheme, mission-wise including National Rural Health Mission in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) was introduced *w.e.f.* 01.01.2013 in different phases in selected districts of the country in selected schemes of the Government. As of now, DBT Scheme covers a total of 27 Central Sector (CS)/Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) of the Government. A list of these schemes being covered now under DBT is enclosed.

(d) DBT will ensure accurate targeting of beneficiaries, de-duplication, reduction of fraud and corruption, process re-engineering of schemes for simpler flow of information and funds, greater accountability and elimination of leakages in subsidy transfer.

Statement*List of 27 CS/CSS Schemes identified under DBT*

Sl.No.	Ministry/ Department	CS/CSS	Name of the Scheme
1.	Social Justice & Empowerment	CSS	Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC students
		CSS	Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for OBC students
		CSS	Pre Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC students
		CSS	Pre Matric Scholarship Scheme for children of those engaged in unclean occupation
		CSS	Upgradation of Merit of SC students
		CS	Top Class Education Scheme for SC Students
2.	M/o Human Resources Development, D/o Higher Education	CS	Scholarship to Universities/College Students
		CS	Fellowship Schemes of UGC
		CS	Fellowship Schemes of AICTE
3.	M/o Human Resources Development, D/o School Education & Literacy	CS	National Means cum Merit Scholarship
		CS	National Scheme for Incentive for the girl child for secondary education
4.	M/o Tribal Affairs	CSS	Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST
		CS	Top Class Education System
		CS	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship
5.	M/o Minority Affairs	CS	Post Matric Scholarship Scheme
		CS	Maulana Azad National Fellowship
		CS	Merit cum Means Scholarship Scheme
6.	M/o Women and Child Development	CSS	Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)
7.	M/o Health and Family Welfare	CSS	Janani Suraksha Yojana
8.	M/o Labour and Employment	CS	Scholarship to the Children of beedi workers
		CS	Housing subsidy to beedi workers
		CSS	Stipend to children in the special schools under the Child Labour Project
		CS	Stipend to trainees under the Scheme of Welfare of SC/ST job seekers through Coaching, Guidance and Vocational Training
		CSS	Payment of stipend to trainees under the Scheme of Skill Development in 34 Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE)

Sl.No.	Ministry/ Department	CS/CSS	Name of the Scheme
9.	M/o Rural Development [National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)]	CSS	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme
		CSS	Widow Pension Scheme
		CSS	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme

Registered Mines

260. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of registered working mines in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether in addition to the registered mines, there are mines also illegally working in the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the action taken against the mines working illegally in the States?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):

(a) and (b) As per information made available by Indian Bureau of Mines (a sub-ordinate office of the Ministry of Mines), State-wise details of registered and unregistered working mines in the country are given below:—

Sl. No.	State	Registered working mining leases	Unregistered working mining leases
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1216	75
2.	Assam	4	0
3.	Bihar	8	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	146	0
5.	Goa	113	0
6.	Gujarat	595	0
7.	Haryana	1	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	33	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	44	0
10.	Jharkhand	161	0
11.	Karnataka	287	0

1	2	3	4
12.	Kerala	50	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	380	10
14.	Maharashtra	108	0
15.	Meghalaya	14	0
16.	Odisha	146	0
17.	Rajasthan	834	0
18.	Tamil Nadu	633	0
19.	Uttarakhand	64	1
20.	Uttar Pradesh	29	0
21.	West Bengal	22	0
Total		4888	86

(c) Indian Bureau of Mines has taken action against the mines working without registration as per Rule 45 of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 which includes issue of violation cum show cause notice, suspension of mining operation and recommendation to the concerned State Government for termination of mining lease.

Panchayats Autonomy

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

(a) whether the Government is satisfied with the extent of autonomy granted to the Panchayats;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to widen the role of Panchayats in the implementation of various Centrally Sponsored Schemes and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government periodically reviews the working of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs); and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) Within the Constitutional framework, 'Local Government' is a State subject. Under Article 243G, State legislatures may endow Panchayats with powers and authority to enable them to function as institutions of self-Government and plan and implement schemes for economic development and social justice including on matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule. States vary in the extent to which they have devolved powers to the Panchayats. Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has constantly urged States/UTs to devolve functions, funds and functionaries (3Fs) to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and incentivized States to devolve powers to PRIs.

(c) MoPR has urged Central Ministries to ensure a greater role of Panchayats in CSSs and include this in their guidelines.

(d) and (e) MoPR periodically reviews the working of the PRIs with the State Governments in meetings, through field visits and studies.

Disinvestment of PSUs

262. SHRI E. G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to disinvest its stakes in BHEL, NALCO, NMDC, NLC, etc.;

(b) if so, the details of per centage of paid up capital of the above companies approved for disinvestment and the amount of money likely to be realized therefrom;

(c) whether there is any opposition from any quarters in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the above process is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) and (b) Approvals of the following proposals for disinvestment have

been obtained from the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA):-

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	%age of disinvestment	Amount likely to be realised* (in crore ₹)
1.	Engineers India Ltd.	10	500
2.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	10	5000
3.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	10	3000
4.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited	5	2000
5.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	10	1000
6.	NHPC Ltd. (Buy back by Company)	10	2000
7.	CPSE Exchange Traded Fund		3000
8.	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL)	4	1500

*Actual realisation can be higher or lower depending on the market conditions at the time of disinvestment.

(c) and (d) Since the above proposals have been approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, the question of opposition from any quarters in the Government does not arise.

(e) The process of Buyback of shares in case of NHPC Ltd. and disinvestment in Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL) will be completed shortly. No fixed time frame in other cases can be given as of now.

Conditions of Nursing Profession

263. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the miserable conditions of nursing profession across the country particularly in private hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether complaints have been received regarding treatment of nurses as bonded labourers,

payment of low salary, long working hours, lack of medical facilities etc.;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to bring uniform policy for Government as well as private hospitals to fix minimum wages and working hours for nurses; and

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

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

(b) to (f) The matter pertaining to improving and regulating the service conditions of the nurses working in the private hospitals in the country comes under the purview of the State Governments in which the private hospitals are located.

However, on the basis of matters raised in the Parliament, the debate in Public Interest Litigation Writ Petition No. 430/2011 in the Hon'ble Supreme Court and references received from various sections of society, all the State Governments have been requested, *vide* letters dated 7th July, 2010 and 24th February, 2012 to take necessary measures for enacting a comprehensive Legislation for improvement of service conditions of nurses including those working in the private sector.

Further, Indian Nursing Council has taken initiatives and issued a circular on 23rd September, 2011 to all the State Governments stipulating that if the unethical practice of obtaining service bond/forcefully retaining the original certificate of the student comes to notice then in that event penal action would be taken against such erring institutions.

A Private Bill proposed by Shri P. T. Thomas has been modified as "The Midwives, Nurses and Paramedic (Condition of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Bill" and has been recommended by the Ministry.

[*Translation*]

Computerisation of Panchayats

264. Dr. KADIR RANA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to make panchayats self-sufficient and strong;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of panchayats in Uttar Pradesh that have been computerised as on date; and

(d) the time by which all the panchayats in the State of Uttar Pradesh including Muzaffarnagar and Meerut are likely to be computerised?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) oversees the implementation of Part IX of the Constitution, inserted by the Constitution (Seventy Third Amendment) Act (1992); the provisions of Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA), 1996; and Article 243 ZD of Part IX-A relating to the District Planning Committees read with the Eleventh Schedule which illustratively sets out a list of 29 matters, which might be considered by the State Legislatures for devolution to the Panchayats so as to ensure that they function as 'units of self-Government'. MoPR is persuading the various State Governments and line Ministries to devolve adequate functions, funds and functionaries to the Panchayats. Development of a strong Panchayati Raj system is essential to improve governance and delivery of services and MoPR has supported the capacity building of Panchayats through its various schemes. With a view to strengthen the Panchayati Raj system and also to address the critical gaps, MoPR is implementing the Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) in all States and UTs. RGPSA seeks to strengthen Panchayats by providing adequate technical and administrative support, infrastructure and e-enablement, training etc. States are expected to take measures to devolve more powers to Panchayats and put in place a structure for accountability such as computerization of accounts, social audit etc. The scheme recognizes the fact that States have different needs and priorities and therefore allows for State specific planning, whereby States can choose from a menu of permissible activities. Moreover 20% scheme funds are linked to States performance on devolution and accountability. States prepare perspective and annual plans to access funds under the scheme.

Furthermore, to address the issues of regional imbalances in development process, the Ministry is also implementing the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme in 272 identified districts. For effective functioning of Panchayats, under the BRGF Programme, Panchayats in rural areas and Municipalities in urban areas have the central role in planning and implementation of the Programme. Preparation of the District Plans is done by the elected Panchayati Raj Institutions. District Planning Committees (DPCs) at District Level are constituted in accordance with Article 243 ZD of the Constitution to consolidate plans of the Panchayats and Municipalities into the District Plan. Funds under BRGF are released to the State Governments on the basis of these District Plans. An advisory has been issued to all the State Governments on 19.11.2013 stipulating that the list of activities undertaken under BRGF Programme during the preceding year are to be voluntarily disclosed before the Gram Sabha to facilitate empowerment of Gram Sabha and strengthen social audit function of the Gram Sabha. The Annual Action Plan is to be discussed/ ratified in the Gram Sabha.

(c) and (d) As per the information provided by the Govt of U.P., out of the 75 Zila Panchayats (ZPs), 821 Kshetra Panchayats (KPs) and 51,914 Gram Panchayats (GPs) in the State of Uttar Pradesh, all 75 ZPs and 821 KPs are equipped with necessary ICT infrastructure. The GPs have no ICT infrastructure. However, the State Govt. plans to provide hardware to 16,432 Gram Panchayats by 2016-17 including some of the Gram Panchayats in Meerut and Muzaffarnagar district. The rest of the Gram Panchayats are expected to be covered subsequently in a phased manner.

[English]

Implementation of Schemes for Women and Children

265. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the implementation of various schemes pertaining to women and child development is satisfactory;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to review the said schemes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures being taken by the Government to achieve the desired goals in implementation of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Women and Child Development together with the State Governments/ UT Administrations is satisfactorily implementing Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Ministry against the funds allotted under each scheme. Review Meetings with Women and Child Development Departments of State Governments/UT Administrations are held to discuss the issues for effective implementation of the programmes and schemes of the Ministry. Government has approved Strengthening and Restructuring of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, the flagship programme of the Ministry, during 12th Five Year Plan. People's representatives viz. Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assembly and Members of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have been included in Monitoring Committees to make the mechanism participative and more transparent and to ensure effectiveness in the delivery of services in ICDS Scheme. State/Regional level consultations are also held to discuss issues concerning implementation of schemes of the Ministry. The Central Sector Schemes of the Ministry, which have in built monitoring mechanism, are also periodically reviewed for their proper and better implementation. Details of funds earmarked and released to the States/Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for implementation of various schemes for Women and Children and the progress made thereon are given in the Annual Reports of the respective years of the Ministry, which are available in the Library of Lok Sabha. The details are also available on the Ministry's website viz. www.wcd@nic.in.

India Post Proposal for Banking Services

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

(a) whether the Government has rejected the India Post Proposal for starting commercial banking services; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Government has not rejected the India Post Proposal for starting commercial banking services.

[Translation]

Funds Spending Under BRGF

267. RAJKUMAR RATNA SINGH: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain State Governments are not spending funds allocated under Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) in time;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Uttar Pradesh and the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(c) the details of the time-frame prescribed for spending money from the BRGF after its release to the States by the Union Government; and

(d) the reasons for non-compliance of the said norms?

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

CHANDRA DEO): (a) to (c) BRGF Programme is applicable in 272 identified backward districts of all the States, except Goa. Utilisation of funds under the BRGF Programme is a continuous process which is carried on through out the year. BRGF funds are released in two instalments during a financial year and the essential condition for release of each instalment is 60% utilisation of the earlier releases. In this way, the districts have a steady flow of funds to undertake developmental activities and at the same time, excess funds are not released. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has taken several steps for optimum utilisation of BRGF funds like time lines have been set for preparation and submission of the District Plans; BRGF funds are required to be transferred to the Implementing Entities (IEs) within 15 days of the release of funds to the Consolidated Fund of the States failing which penal interest is required to be paid by the State Governments and as a follow up measure regular review meetings, workshops, video conferences are held with the State Governments. The status of utilisation of funds under BRGF as reported by the States for the last two years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The reasons for slow pace of utilisation of BRGF funds in some States/Districts include delay in transfer of funds by the State Governments to the IEs, absorptive capacity by the Local Bodies and programme management at the State/District level.

Statement

BRGF: Annual Allocation, Funds released and utilisation reported for the last two years

Amount in Rs. crore

Sl. No.	State	2011-12			2012-13			Total	
		Annual Allocation	Funds Released	Utilisation Reported	Annual Allocation	Funds Released	Utilisation Reported	Funds Released	Utilisation Reported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	389.77	366.59	352.09	389.77	327.75	254.37	694.34	606.46
2.	Aranachal Pradesh	16.38	10.70	9.95	16.38	13.88	0.00	24.58	9.95
3.	Assam	177.75	59.39	36.82	205.76	142.35	48.82	201.74	85.64
4.	Bihar	688.05	408.58	352.83	722.70	490.51	250.38	899.09	603.21
5.	Chhattisgarh	269.80	259.94	259.28	28475	229.37	124.95	489.31	384.23
6.	Gujarat	115.64	109.64	88.42	115.64	55.70	12.69	165.34	91.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Haryana	32.15	18.67	18.36	32.15	32.05	23.77	50.72	42.13
8.	Himachal Pradesh	32.22	23.62	21.65	32.22	35.19	32.48	58.81	54.13
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	52.06	30.40	14.57	73.98	37.36	7.13	67.76	21.70
10.	Jharkhand	366.31	183.60	68.69	388.16	166.60	22.08	350.20	90.77
11.	Karnataka	118.91	92.74	87.98	131.06	106.32	55.50	199.06	143.48
12.	Kerala	36.83	34.66	24.28	36.83	20.23	0.00	54.89	24.28
13.	Madhya Pradesh	490.50	403.37	359.94	586.88	476.07	138.87	879.44	498.81
14.	Maharashtra	292.56	255.09	250.83	292.56	267.91	201.27	523.00	452.10
15.	Manipur	43.93	32.16	29.83	43.93	21.86	16.34	54.02	46.17
16.	Meghalaya	41.44	24.60	23.37	41.44	35.25	23.75	59.85	47.12
17.	Mizoram	25.58	24.90	23.58	25.58	19.42	18.87	44.32	42.45
18.	Nagaland	41.48	41.48	40.94	63.53	41.51	24.89	82.99	65.83
19.	Odisha	339.96	325.95	306.72	360.03	240.05	108.44	566.00	415.16
20.	Punjab	17.80	15.50	12.31	17.80	12.93	0.00	28.43	12.31
21.	Rajasthan	289.45	286.15	255.40	304.30	262.09	38.81	584.24	294.21
22.	Sikkim	14.58	14.21	14.21	14.58	11.11	3.80	25.32	18.01
23.	Tamil Nadu	123.74	106.03	106.03	123.74	100.16	58.02	206.19	165.05
24.	Tripura	13.66	13.66	13.66	13.66	13.66	11.88	27.32	25.54
25.	Uttar Pradesh	689.05	540.81	336.32	702.17	207.65	41.63	748.46	377.95
26.	Uttarakhand	47.24	29.54	29.03	47.24	46.84	14.90	76.38	43.93
27.	West Bengal	283.14	205.02	200.75	283.14	306.37	152.34	511.39	353.09
	Total	5049.98	3917.00	3337.84	5349.98	3720.19	1675.98	7637.19	5013.82

[English]

**Guidelines for Appointment of
Anganwadi Workers**

268. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether instances of non-compliance of these guidelines by some States have come to the notice of the

Union Government during the last three years and the current year;

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

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to ensure that State Governments strictly adhere to the laid down guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The following are the guidelines/instructions issued to the State Governments/UT Administrations regarding appointment of Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) under ICDS Scheme:—

“The Anganwadi Workers should be a lady from the local village and acceptable in the local community. Special care should be taken in her selection so that the children of Scheduled Caste and other weaker sections of the society are ensured free access to Anganwadi. The AWWs in the selected project areas may be selected by a Committee consisting of the District Social Welfare Officer, the BDO, the CDPO, the Medical Officer of the Primary Health Centre, the President of the Taluka Panchayat/Block Advisory Committee, the district representative of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board and any other non-officials which the State Government may consider appropriate”. The States/UTs were also suggested not to include the Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA) in the Selection Committee.

Under recently approved Restructured ICDS Scheme, minimum qualification for selection of Anganwadi Workers has been fixed as Matriculation and the age as 18-35 years.

(c) to (e) The guidelines issued by the Union Government to the States/UTs for appointment of Anganwadi Workers have by and large been implemented by all the States/ UTs. However, the State Government of West Bengal have included Member of Legislative Assembly in the Selection Committee for appointment of Anganwadi Workers. The State Government has been requested to take the corrective measures in this regard.

Funds to NGOs for Tribal Women

269. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance provided to the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for running Educational and Technical Training Centres for the tribal women during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT wise particularly in Jharkhand;

(b) the number of educational centres recognised along with the number of proposals pending for approval during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for their clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) The details of financial assistance provided by Ministry of Tribal Affairs to the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for running various projects including Educational and Technical Training Centres during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise including Jharkhand are given in the enclosed Statement. The Scheme of “Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe (ST) Girls in Low Literacy Districts” is meant for the ST girls. The other schemes are gender neutral and the beneficiaries include ST girls/women as well.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs does not give recognition to educational centres and hence there is no such proposal pending in this regard. However, as far as proposals for release of grants for ongoing projects to NGOs is concerned, it is a continual process. The grants-in-aid to NGOs are considered on receipt of recommendation of concerned State Committee for Supporting Voluntary Efforts (SCSVE) along with Inspection Report duly countersigned by the District Collector as well as receipt of complete proposal as per the provisions of the scheme. The funds are disbursed subject to availability of budget in a particular scheme during a particular financial year and fulfillment of prior requirements of due diligence and prescribed checks, already enunciated through transparently laid down scheme terms and conditions and General Financial Rules, 2005.

Statement

Details of Funds released to NGOs under the Scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the Welfare of STs.

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (as on 02.12.2013)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46259626	13295048	12067987	27841091
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	145890	0	0	—

Sl. No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (as on 02.12.2013)
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	46179826	47203584	8033861	39043684
4.	Assam	6129056	11255657	8390193	4611727
5.	Chhattisgarh	11326611	8163182	1620270	3045633
6.	Gujarat	16111702	15639724	0	623250
7.	Himachal Pradesh	15027497	16147007	157500	12134011
8.	Jharkhand	38251685	48043942	11850024	12388998
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	6923452	1656143	0	1849380
10.	Karnataka	40324116	30379199	9466192	638325
11.	Kerala	10877235	14837119	6264328	4632377
12.	Madhya Pradesh	18166834	7369659	5386914	1076100
13.	Maharashtra	25904444	11269320	23146748	6282095
14.	Manipur	39148601	13765618	12542915	1762830
15.	Meghalaya	61925620	64255259	29349920	27040113
16.	Mizoram	2419836	7724400	0	4026663
17.	Nagaland	3360016	1767949	0	1050361
18.	Odisha	48752879	124384583	18305070	999765
19.	Rajasthan	6062895	8152117	0	—
20.	Sikkim	5864153	5747033	0	—
21.	Tamil Nadu	3173440	4572178	2330550	3433898
22.	Tripura	4874370	3297751	3294511	107370
23.	Uttarakhand	11334393	8369492	2857243	7610402
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5483220	9169636	1667387	—
25.	West Bengal	51092608	57462983	23421235	7436355
26.	Delhi	972198	893745	735565	—
	Grand Total	526092203	534822328	180888413	167634428

Details of Funds released to NGOs under the Scheme of Coaching for Scheduled Tribes

1.	Delhi	281000	2550000	713000	—
2.	Gujarat	0	3597000	0	—
3.	Jharkhand	2620000	1775000	0	—
4.	Kerala	0	1032000	1395000	—
5.	Maharashtra	0	980000	0	—
6.	Madhya Pradesh	6477000	3514000	0	—
7.	Manipur	2100000	1520000	2398000	—
8.	Odisha	1270000	0	0	—

Sl. No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (as on 02.12.2013)
9.	Rajasthan	1316000	8694000	0	3470000
10.	Tamil Nadu	980000	0	0	—
11.	West Bengal	230000	1331000	0	—
Total		15274000	24993000	4506000	3470000

Details of Funds released to NGOs under the Scheme of Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts

1.	Andhra Pradesh	159306090	118832038	0	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1222500	3976457	0	—
3.	Chhattisgarh	3491440	3663316	3723818	4407038
4.	Gujarat	5355183	8244694	0	313250
5.	Jharkhand	2335999	3602800	1846586	—
6.	Madhya Pradesh	76903415	61280555	0	33056563
7.	Maharashtra	5144400	5159400	5948849	—
8.	Odisha	113342664	98668331	62330103	145880942
9.	Rajasthan	8500847	8891580	300000	10976580
Total		375602538	312319171	74149356	194634373

Details of Funds released to NGOs under the Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas.

1.	Assam	3120000	11860000	8808000	3120000
2.	Karnataka	1108000	2400000	612000	5388000
3.	Madhya Pradesh	3120000	0	0	—
4.	Meghalaya	0	0	4896000	2448000
5.	Nagaland	0	3696000	2496000	—
6.	Tamil Nadu	1446000	0	0	6015300
Grand Total		8794000	17956000	16812000	16971300

Details of Funds released to NGOs under the Scheme of Development of PTGs

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18400000	0	0	7500000
2.	Chhattisgarh	1281611	438000	1169396	856000
3.	Jharkhand	21868106	47081939	1543650	26522574
4.	Karnataka	0	0	4791176	—
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	—
6.	Maharashtra	2777209	0	2830000	—
7.	Tamil Nadu	7758086	8510656	4665778	—
Grand Total		52085012	56030595	15000000	34878574

Relaxation of ADR Norms

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

(a) whether the Government has relaxed / proposes to relax American Depository Receipts (ADR) norms for Indian firms; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with its likely impact on the domestic market?

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

(b) Unlisted companies have also been allowed to raise capital abroad without the requirement of prior or subsequent listing in India initially for a period of two years subject to some conditions. Such permission would facilitate greater capital availability to companies especially in sectors like infrastructure, where supply of domestic equity capital is limited and primary issuance is very low.

Government has also constituted a Committee to comprehensively review the Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds and Ordinary Shares (Through Deposit Receipts Mechanism) Scheme 1993.

Abolition of Securities Transaction Tax

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to abolish the securities transaction tax;

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

(c) the views of the market in this regard?

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

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

(c) The market regulator. Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and the Government have, in the past, received requests from the market participants seeking reduction in Securities Transaction Tax (STT) rates on account of increasing transaction cost as compared to

other global markets. Accordingly, STT was reduced for certain segments, *vide*. Union Budget 2012-13 and Union Budget 2013-14.

National Institute of Solar Energy

272. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a National Institute of Solar Energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its terms of reference, aims and objectives; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to support and accelerate the process of induction of the latest solar energy technologies to ensure maximum cost benefit and lead to its early commercialization in the country especially in Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Government has set up an autonomous Institute namely "National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE)" under the administrative control of Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) by converting the existing Solar Energy Centre (SEC) with its headquarters and research facilities at Gwalpahari Village, Distt. Gurgaon (Haryana). The NISE has been registered under the Haryana Societies Registration Act on 24th October, 2013.

The main objective of setting up the National Institute would be to assist the Ministry and function as the apex National Centre for research and technology development and related activities in the area of solar energy technologies in the country. The institute would also perform all related tasks to achieve this objective to coordinate various S&T related tasks under the Mission and other activities as decided by the Government from time to time. Its affairs will be managed by a Governing Council to be headed by Secretary, MNRE and an Executive Committee headed by Director General.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to support and accelerate the process of induction of the latest solar energy technologies are as under:—

(i) Government of India has launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission

(JNNSM) on 11th January, 2010. The Mission targets deployment of 20,000 MW of grid connected solar power by 2022 in three phases.

- (ii) Grant of subsidy on off-grid applications.
- (iii) Provision for renewable purchase obligation for solar has been made in the National Tariff Policy.
- (iv) Concessional Import duty/Excise duty exemption for setting up of solar power plants, accelerated depreciation and tax holiday.
- (v) Generation based incentive and facility for bundled power for Grid connected Solar Power Projects through various interventions announced from time to time.
- (vi) Awareness programmes such as exhibitions, training workshops etc. are being conducted.
- (vii) Several R&D efforts have been initiated for new technologies and improvement in efficiency. Private Solar Power Developers are free to choose the technology based on their financial position and other related factors.

Migration of Health Professionals

273. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:

SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

SHRI B. Y. RAGHAVENDRA:

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

- (a) the estimated number of Indian doctors, nurses and health professionals presently working abroad;
- (b) whether the Government has taken note of migration of large number of doctors, nurses and other health professionals from the country and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) the number of doctors, nurses and health professionals migrated to other countries during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government has received any proposal/representation in this regard and if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/ proposed by the Government to arrest this trend and provide incentives to bring these doctors, nurses and health professionals back to the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Government is aware that large number of doctors, nurses and other health professionals migrate to other countries either for pursuing higher studies or for employment. However, no specific information regarding number of Indian doctors, nurses and health professionals working abroad is available with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(c) The doctors, registered with Medical Council of India (MCI), who go abroad for pursuing courses or for employment need to obtain Good Standing Certificates (GSCs) from MCI. As per information furnished by MCI, only 1132 GSCs were issued in the year 2010-2011, 1339 GSCs were issued in the year 2011-2012 and 1208 were issued GSCs in 2012-2013. The data relating nurses and other health professionals is not available with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(d) and (e) As informed above, the Government is aware of this trend. In order to arrest this trend in respect of doctors working under Government Sector, the following steps have been taken by the Central Government:

- (i) Pay and allowances of doctors have been enhanced considerably after implementation of the 6th Central Pay Commission.
- (ii) The age of superannuation of faculty of medical institutions has been enhanced to 65 years.
- (iii) Assured Promotion Scheme for faculty of Central Government Institutions has been revised to make it more beneficial.
- (iv) Various allowances available to faculty like Non Practicing Allowance, Conveyance Allowance, Learning Resource Allowance, etc. have been enhanced considerably.

'Earn While You Learn' Programme

274. SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing a programme namely 'Earn While You Learn' to train students as tourism volunteers;

(b) if so, the details and the salient features thereof;

(c) the criteria or norms for availing such training;

(d) the locations of institutions authorized for the said training programme in the country, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the funds allocated/released and utilised under the programme during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism is implementing a Scheme titled 'Earn While You Learn' with a view to inculcate appropriate tourism travel traits and knowledge amongst trainees to enable them to work as 'student volunteers'. The salient features of the Scheme are:—

- (i) College-going students pursuing graduation courses or graduates in the age group of 18 to 25 years will be eligible for the training programme.
- (ii) The candidates are selected by following a transparent procedure.
- (iii) The duration of each programme is 21 working days.
- (iv) The course content is finalized by the Ministry of Tourism/Implementing Institutes in consultation with stakeholders.

Under the same Scheme a programme of 6 weeks duration (30 working days) has also been launched to bring up heritage volunteers. Persons who are at least graduates within the city covered and in the age group of 18 to 28 years are eligible for the programme.

(d) The Indian Institute of Travel & Tourism Management (IITTM), Gwalior has been authorized to conduct the training programmes.

The training programme to bring up heritage volunteers will be delivered by the IITTM at its campus at Noida.

(e) The Ministry of Tourism has released funds under the Scheme as follows:—

Year	Funds Released
2010-11	-
2011-12	Rs. 7.53 lakh
2012-13	Rs. 37.10 lakh
2013-14	-

[Translation]

Pitiable Condition of Women

275. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken notice of the pitiable condition of the widows, divorced and single women and if so, the details in this regard along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) whether the women are still the most vulnerable class of society who are subjected to domestic violence, misbehavior and have to face safety/ protection problems, social boycott and other forms of discrimination and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to protect the social, political and financial rights of the women in the country; and

(c) the details of schemes/programmes implemented by the Government for rehabilitation and improvement in the living conditions of this weaker vulnerable section of the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Safety and welfare of women in the country is of utmost priority to the Government and have all along been putting into place mechanisms to provide safe environment for women including widows, divorced and single women. On the legislation front, the 'Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005'; Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961; Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986; and the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 were enacted. Recently, the Criminal

Law (Amendment), Act 2013 has been enacted making the punishment more stringent.

(c) To address the problems faced by women, many welfare schemes for women are implemented by Government of India and State Governments. The details of major Schemes implemented by Ministry of Women and Child Development for the welfare of women are as under:—

- (i) Swadhar Homes and Short Stay Homes for relief and rehabilitation of women in difficult circumstances
- (ii) Support for Training & Employment Programme (STEP), Skill Upgradation Training is provided to assetless and below poverty line women
- (iii) Scheme for Working Women Hostel under which assistance is provided for the construction/expansion of hostel building or towards rent of the premises with the objective of providing safe accommodation to single working women who are unmarried, widowed, divorced or separated as well as the married women whose husband or immediate family does not reside in the same area.

Apart from these, the following other Schemes are also being implemented:—

- (i) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme under which pension is provided to a widow in the age group of 40-64 years and living below poverty line.
- (ii) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme under which pension is provided to persons above sixty five years of age belonging to BPL including women;
- (iii) NREGA, under which willing persons including women are entitled to 100 days guaranteed employment during a year;
- (iv) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is also administering an Integrated Programme for Older Persons which is being implemented

since 1992 with the objective of improving the quality of life of senior citizens including women by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care etc.

[English]

Trade Halts

276. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been several cases of erroneous trading causing crashes and subsequent trade halts in National Stock Exchange (NSE) since March, 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor along with action taken during the last three years and the current year: and

(c) the steps being taken by Securities and Exchange Board of India to secure the NSE system in order to prevent such errors in trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Since March 2012, there has been one instance of trading halt in National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) on October 5, 2012 which was caused by erroneous order entered by a stock broker.

(b) and (c) The trading halt was on account of erroneous sell basket order for Nifty Index securities by a trading member that resulted in multiple trades for an aggregate value of over Rs. 650 crore. As a result, the Nifty fell to the day's low of 4888.20 points, which was 899.40 points lower than its previous close of 5787.60 points. NSE initiated action against the trading member for entering the erroneous orders on October 05, 2012 itself.

NSE issued show cause notices on the above incident to the stock broker who had placed erroneous order and to two of its major counterparty stock brokers. Monetary penalties were levied on all the three stock brokers. In addition, trading facility of the stock broker who had placed erroneous order was also withdrawn for three days.

To prevent recurrence of such incidents, SEBI issued circular dated December 13, 2012 on 'Pre-trade Risk

Controls' for implementation of (the following measures by stock exchanges:

- (i) **Single Order Value Limit:** Any order with value exceeding Rs. 10 crore per order shall not be accepted by the stock exchange for execution in the normal market.
- (ii) **Cumulative limit on value of unexecuted orders of a stock broker:** Stock Exchange have been directed to ensure that stock brokers put in place a mechanism to limit the cumulative value of all unexecuted orders placed from their terminals to below a threshold limit set by the stock brokers.
- (iii) **Dynamic price bands:** For scrips excluded from the requirement of price bands, a mechanism of dynamic price bands have been mandated to prevent acceptance of orders for execution that are placed beyond the price limits set by the stock exchanges.
- (iv) **Risk reduction mode:** Stock brokers are automatically put into risk reduction mode on reaching 90% collateral utilization level wherein their unexecuted orders are cancelled and new orders are accepted pursuant to a check for sufficiency of margins.

Climate Responsive Technology Design

277. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the details thereof ;and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(c) Under the programme the Ministry promotes the energy efficient solar/green buildings by providing incentives to promotional activities, awards to urban local bodies and green buildings having maximum RE installations, incentives to Architects/Design consultants and other related activities.

[Translation]

CNG Filling Stations

278. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) filling stations opened in various States/Union Territories (UTs) during the last one year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether a number of CNG filling stations are proposed to be opened in various cities of Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) 155 Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) filling stations have been opened during the year 2012-13. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) While a CNG station can be established by any entity without authorization by the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB), the City Gas Distribution entities authorized by the PNGRB also establish CNG filling stations within the respective authorized areas as per techno-economic feasibility. PNGRB has envisaged a phased roll out plan of CGD network development in several Geographical Areas (GAs) in various States including Madhya Pradesh, on the basis of Expression of Interest (EOIs) submitted to the Board and on *Suo Moto* basis. Depending on the natural gas pipeline connectivity/ gas availability, PNGRB includes these GAs in a phased manner in the bidding rounds for grant of authorization to develop CGD networks.

Statement

State-wise number of CNG filling stations opened during the year 2012-13

Sl. No.	States	CNG Stations
1.	Haryana	8
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0
3.	Gujarat	55
4.	Madhya Pradesh	4
5.	Maharashtra	11
6.	Delhi	36
7.	Rajasthan	1
8.	Tripura	2
9.	Uttar Pradesh	38
10.	Assam	0
Total		155

[English]

Health Hazards of Mobile Phones Towers

279. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether exposure to radiation from mobile phones and towers is causing serious health hazards including cancer in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has informed that there are no conclusive data available on the issue of Health Hazards due to radiation emitted from cell phone and cell phone tower.

The growing body of scientific evidences indicates some bio effects and possible adverse Health effects of Radio Frequency Radiation (RFR). ICMR has informed that WHO/International Agency for research on Cancer has classified radio frequency electromagnetic field as possible carcinogenic to humans.

(c) The Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has informed that Base on the recommendation of inter-Ministerial Committee by the Department on EMF radiation issues, the norms for radiation limit for the radio frequency field (Base Station Emissions) in India has been reduced to one-tenth of existing safe limits prescribed by International Commission on Non Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) *w.e.f* 1.09.12. Also Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) label for mobile handsets has been reduced from 2 Watt/kg prescribed by INNIRP to 1.6 Watt/kg averaged over 1 gram of human tissue *w.e.f* 01.09.2013.

Expansion Of LPG Network

280. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have put on hold the proposal for expansion of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) network by appointing several thousand distributors across the country;

(b) if so, the total number of LPG distributors to be appointed and the reasons for withholding the expansion;

(c) whether the OMCs have collected any deposit from prospective distributors;

(d) if so, the steps taken for refunding their money;

(e) whether the existing distributors are having any ceiling limit of consumers; and

(f) if so, the number of distributors having LPG customers over and above the ceiling limit and steps taken for efficient customer service by the OMCs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The 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 advertisement for 3294 (IOC-1642, BPCL-883 & HPCL-769) Regular distributorships released from 30.12.2012 to 06.01.2013 was kept in abeyance and subsequently cancelled in order to review the criteria for opening of new LPG distributorships.

Recently OMCs have released advertisement for appointment of 2794 Regular Distributorships on account of restructuring identified on industry basis as per the revised methodology.

(c) and (d) Wherever the applications were received against the advertisement, which was kept in abeyance, instructions were given by OMCs to the field to return the applications alongwith the fees, if any, to the respective applicants

(e) and (f) The refill ceiling limit for distributors depends upon the type of market. The revised Refill Ceiling is as under:—

Type of Market	Monthly Refill Ceiling
Town with < 10 lacs population	8800
Population 10 to 20 lacs	11000
Population 20 to 40 lacs	13200
Population > 40 lacs	16500

Based on the domestic LPG refill sales for the year 2012-13, there are 2758 (IOC-1312, BPCL-764 and HPCL-682) distributorships operating above the refill ceiling limit of the respective market.

Some of steps taken by OMCs to improve customer service are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Customer Service Initiatives taken by OMCs

- New facility of refill booking through SMS, IVRS in various cities and Web based bookings are being offered by Area offices through the distributors progressively.
- Online TV confirmation has been started to avoid delay in getting confirmation through post.
- New connection registration can be done through internet.
- Transparency Portal has been launched wherein the customer can see the consumption pattern of refills, can lodge complaints and also rate the performance of his distributor.
- Reduction in delivery time by rating of distributors on the website based on his delivery pattern.
- A Toll Free No. has been made available to

customers for lodging complaints which are then addressed by the concerned Area Offices.

- In keeping with the modern technology, mobile apps have also been developed for LPG customers. Functions like refill booking, new connection request, DBC request, complaints, history of supplies, hotplate repair, surrendering connections and rating of distributors can be executed from mobile phones.
- Customer service cells have been established in Area offices through which customers can seek information and also get their complaints redressed.
- The customers can also approach the Area Mangers on specific days in a week, which is displayed at the Area Office.
- The complaints can also be aired through the Corporate website.
- The detail of customer service cell and concerned officer (Name, Tel No) looking after the distributor operations are displayed in all the showroom of the distributors. Periodic advertisements to this effect are also published in leading dailies.
- The services of Call Centre based Emergency Service Cells started in some of the States and is expected to cover all the States during the current year. This facility shall cover all the Public Distributorships in the country.
- Intra-company Connection Portability on pilot basis started in Chandigarh which empowers customers to change dealer at his choice online if he is not satisfied with the service. Inter-company Portability has been extended to 24 cities in the country.
- Regularization of connections have been authorized if the person is in possession of cylinder(s)/Pressure Regulator and SV of an authorized customer.
- The process of change of name in LPG connections due to death of SV holder has been simplified.
- Transfer of LPG connection within family during lifetime of the customer has now been permitted.
- LPG connections can be released to BPL

families through RGGLV with funding of Security Deposit from CSR funds of OMCs.

- Process of getting LPG equipment lost due to theft is simplified.
- Restructuring of markets by appointing more number of new distributors by rationalising the refill sales of high selling distributors for more effective and efficient distribution.
- Enabling transparency through social audit of the entire LPG supply chain - by hosting real time LPG delivery data of each customer on the transparency portal.

Smuggling of Fake Currency

281. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a sharp rise in smuggling of fake currency notes into the country particularly in Mumbai;

(b) if so, the number of cases of fake currency notes detected by Customs officials during the last three years and value of such fake currency notes seized during the said period; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the menace of fake currency notes in the country including Mumbai?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Details of the number of cases of seizures of fake currency notes by Customs including Mumbai, and value of such fake currency notes during the last three years is as follows:—

(Rs. in crores)

Year	No. of Cases	Face value of fake Indian currency seized	Out of these, No. of cases at Mumbai	Face value of fake Indian currency seized at Mumbai
2010-11	28	3.12	-	-
2011-12	17	8.25	2	0.3417
2012-13	21	12.78	1	0.0045

(c) Import of counterfeit currency into India is prohibited *vide* Notification No. 23/99-Cus (NT) dated 13.4.1999. Prosecution and imprisonment upto seven years has been prescribed under the Customs Act, 1962. Further, action under the COFEPOSA Act, 1974 is initiated against the offenders. Offences of such nature are referred to CBI/State Police for initiating action under the Indian Penal Code. Customs field formations and DRI officers are always on alert to check and curb the menace of smuggling of FICN. In addition, to address the multi-dimensional aspects of the Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) menace, several agencies such as the Ministry of Home Affairs, RBI, Ministry of Finance, 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 set up for this purpose. Further, one special FICN Coordination (FCORD) Group has been formed in the Ministry of Home Affairs to share the intelligence/information amongst the different security agencies of State/Centre to counter the menace of circulation of Fake Currency Notes in the country. National Investigation Agency (NIA) has also been empowered by NIA Act to investigate and prosecute offences relating to FICN. The Government has also constituted a Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell (TFFC) in NIA to focus investigation on Terror Funding and Fake Currency cases. The legal regime has been further strengthened by the Ministry of Home Affairs by way of recent amendments in the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 wherein the damage to the monetary stability of India by way of production or smuggling or circulation of High Quality Fake Indian Paper Currency, coin or any other material has been declared as 'terrorist act'.

[Translation]

Payment of Dividend

282. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has issued any instruction to the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) relating to payment of dividend in the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and response thereto, PSU-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Every year extant instructions, in respect of payment of dividend by the PSUs, are re-iterated to Ministries/Departments to follow. In terms of these instructions all profit-making Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs), which are essentially commercial enterprises, subject to specific guidelines issued from time to time, will declare a minimum dividend on equity of 20 per cent or a minimum dividend payout of 20% of Post-tax Profits (PAT), whichever is higher, subject to availability of disposable profits. In respect of Oil, Petroleum, Chemical and other infrastructure sectors this amount would be 30%. Besides, profit making companies with large cash surpluses and without firm plans for reinvestment shall declare special dividends. Accordingly, these instructions were also circulated to all Ministries/Departments as part of Budget Circular 2014-15.

[English]

NPA

283. SHRI P. LINGAM:
 SHRI P. KUMAR:
 SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
 SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
 SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
 SHRI S. R. JEYADURAI:
 SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
 SHRI RATAN SINGH:
 SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:
 SHRI M. B. RAJESH:
 SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:
 SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
 SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
 SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
 SHRI K. P. DHANAPLAN:
 SHRI M. ANADAN:
 SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:
 SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
 SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
 SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
 SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total amount of credit given by the public and private sector banks to various sectors during each of the last three years and the current financial year;

(b) whether Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of public and private sector banks have increased during the said period;

(c) if so, the details of NPAs of PSBs in agriculture, industry, trade and service sectors during the said period, bank-wise and sector-wise;

(d) the details of NPAs of PSBs recovered and written off during the same period, bank-wise and sector-wise; and

(e) whether the system of recovery of NPAs of PSBs is being implemented effectively and if so, the details thereof and the measures taken/being taken by the Government to streamline loan recovery policy and to evolve innovative methods for recovery of NPAs including initiating criminal proceedings against willful defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The details of Gross Advances and Gross Non-performing Assets (NPA) of Public Sector Banks and Private Banks during the last three years and current year are as under:—

Bank Groups	Gross Advances	Gross NPAs
Public Sector		
Mar 2011	30,59,953	71,080
Mar 2012	35,50,389	1,12,489
Mar 2013	40,55,874	1,55,890
Sep 2013	42,20,014	2,03,270
Old Private Sector		
Mar 2011	1,87,296	3,695
Mar 2012	2,32,918	4,200
Mar 2013	2,73,120	5,210
Sep 2013	2,79,364	6,734

Bank Groups	Gross Advances	Gross NPAs
New Private Sector Banks		
Mar 2011	5,45,014	14,277
Mar 2012	6,47,528	14,115
Mar 2013	7,72,643	14,776
Sep 2013	8,23,737	16,048

(c) The bank-wise and sector-wise Non-performing Assets of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) The bank-wise details of recovery and written off amount by Public Sector Banks are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) To improve asset quality of banks, and to reduce NPAs, 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, *inter-alia*, include appointment of Nodal officers for recovery, to

conduct special drives for recovery of loss assets, to put in place early warning system, and to constitute a Board level Committee for monitoring of recovery.

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.

Further, to ensure effective and expeditious recovery of defaulted loans of Banks and Financial Institutions, 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.

Statement-I

Bank-wise and Sector-wise NPAs of Public and Private sector Banks

Bank Name	Month Year	NPA. Agri.	NPA MSE	Non priority Sector - NPAs	NPAs in Exposure to Commercial Real Estate
1	2	3	4	5	6
Allahabad Bank	March 2011	549	282	430	3,632
	March 2012	742	870	291	6,053
	March 2013	1,147	621	2,687	5,470
	September 2013	1,132	1,138	4,128	6,021
Andhra Bank	March 2011	116	109	473	3,631
	March 2012	370	137	820	3,045
	March 2013	410	118	2,797	3,086
	September 2013	509	363	3,855	2,978
Bank of Baroda	March 2011	772	690	1,024	3,364
	March 2012	1,057	678	1,848	5,197
	March 2013	1,285	1,262	3,701	5,472
	September 2013	1,487	1,957	5,146	5,940
Bank of India	March 2011	898	1,645	1,418	4,065
	March 2012	681	890	3,353	4,848

1	2	3	4	5	6
	March 2013	661	1,062	5,247	5,925
	September 2013	744	1,423	6,418	5,459
Bank of Maharashtra	March 2011	313	404	286	810
	March 2012	336	385	480	1,006
	March 2013	442	407	174	4,886
	September 2013	635	601	1,060	5,507
Canara Bank	March 2011	663	598	1,296	1,398
	March 2012	665	959	1,970	1,875
	March 2013	885	1,533	2,998	1,618
	September 2013	1,018	1,625	4,342	2,825
Central Bank of India	March 2011	418	687	1,064	8,385
	March 2012	926	1,448	4,454	7,941
	March 2013	1,058	1,320	5,710	11,131
	September 2013	1,338	1,858	8,322	11,951
Corporation Bank	March 2011	217	111	326	2,934
	March 2012	251	192	716	3,012
	March 2013	315	300	1,269	3,060
	September 2013	425	587	2,578	3,030
Dena Bank	March 2011	138	194	414	324
	March 2012	237	271	328	550
	March 2013	298	499	498	1,096
	September 2013	307	538	984	1,235
IDBI Bank Limited	March 2011	244	453	1,918	5,055
	March 2012	513	732	3,108	5,329
	March 2013	546	1,000	4,729	4,607
	September 2013	834	1,373	6,640	4,363
Indian Bank	March 2011	219	141	225	3,047
	March 2012	365	227	883	2,451
	March 2013	440	429	2,072	1,803
	September 2013	471	600	2,275	1,649
Indian Overseas Bank	March 2011	447	633	1,405	5,691
	March 2012	573	696	1,838	7,466
	March 2013	709	1,486	2,667	6,988
	September 2013	1,263	1,561	3,498	7,744

1	2	3	4	5	6
Oriental Bank of Commerce	March 2011	425	361	760	6,148
	March 2012	731	720	1,920	5,688
	March 2013	782	889	2,327	7,668
	September 2013	941	1,015	2,660	7,397
Punjab & Sind Bank	March 2011	66	169	155	2,068
	March 2012	93	287	339	2,179
	March 2013	109	437	880	2,516
	September 2013	120	588	1,379	2,400
Punjab National Bank	March 2011	1,171	1,349	1,629	16,243
	March 2012	1,918	1,812	4,583	16,119
	March 2013	2,606	2,958	7,199	13,566
	September 2013	2,338	3,436	9,921	12,578
Syndicate Bank	March 2011	328	295	1,020	2,405
	March 2012	497	211	1,381	4,783
	March 2013	826	197	630	6,065
	September 2013	986	368	1,829	6,371
UCO Bank	March 2011	697	508	1,518	5,134
	March 2012	625	598	2,471	4,523
	March 2013	881	966	4,578	3,109
	September 2013	816	1,171	4,792	2,085
Union Bank of India	March 2011	856	946	1,354	2,700
	March 2012	1,542	1,043	2,289	2,508
	March 2013	1,460	1,267	2,935	3,545
	September 2013	1,530	1,424	4,398	9,304
United Bank of India	March 2011	320	609	278	1,077
	March 2012	330	852	834	1,080
	March 2013	406	886	1,531	850
	September 2013	694	2,151	3,132	765
Vijaya Bank	March 2011	363	284	227	3,980
	March 2012	432	346	599	3,530
	March 2013	362	211	808	3,834
	September 2013	371	258	1,185	3,857
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	March 2011	98	139	558	229
	March 2012	464	327	757	526

1	2	3	4	5	6
	March 2013	841	294	874	869
	September 2013	722	377	1,075	909
State Bank of Hyderabad	March 2011	79	122	740	1,648
	March 2012	261	295	1,139	1,182
	March 2013	303	490	2,282	890
	September 2013	306	538	3,683	801
State Bank of India	March 2011	4,518	3,138	9,799	13,304
	March 2012	7,778	2,745	18,540	12,347
	March 2013	9,769	8,807	27,394	24,374
	September 2013	12,325	8,327	37,063	19,681
State Bank of Mysore	March 2011	282	184	345	998
	March 2012	626	259	505	517
	March 2013	584	240	1,171	912
	September 2013	621	264	1,759	918
State Bank of Patiala	March 2011	243	273	624	1,711
	March 2012	513	363	136	1,735
	March 2013	731	653	913	1,861
	September 2013	754	646	2,554	1,414
State Bank of Travancore	March 2011	47	59	508	759
	March 2012	134	99	707	778
	March 2013	171	91	891	752
	September 2013	201	111	1,328	0
Public Sector Banks	March 2011	14,488	14,383	29,793	1,00,740
	March 2012	22,663	17,443	56,288	1,06,269
	March 2013	28,025	28,421	88,961	1,25,955
	September 2013	32,916	34,316	1,25,991	1,27,167

Source: OSMOS Database (Domestic Operations)

Note: Sectors are not mutually exclusive and hence are not additive

Statement-II

Write-offs and Recoveries of NPAs by Public Sector Banks

Bans Group	Bank Name	Write-offs (incl. Compromise) during the FY ended			Recoveries of NPAs during the FY ended		
		March-11	March-12	March-13	March-11	March-12	March-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nationalised Banks	Allahabad Bank	720	1,001	1,352	276	365	490
	Andhra Bank	150	169	334	90	172	343

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Bank of Baroda	501	1,215	2,356	455	580	626
	Bank of India	880	2,415	2,415	1,061	1,205	1,245
	Bank of Maharashtra	350	395	663	278	249	199
	Canara Bank	1,050	1,460	1,535	1,022	1,475	1,204
	Central Bank of India	554	629	1,061	736	754	1,130
	Corporation Bank	543	565	709	68	104	124
	Dena Bank	196	194	237	191	223	227
	IDBI Bank Limited	884	319	383	171	55	251
	Indian Bank	590	506	520	120	228	346
	Indian Overseas Bank	971	1,166	1,642	1,032	736	630
	Oriental Bank of Commerce	696	933	1,416	333	623	754
	Punjab & Sind Bank	66	39	50	50	115	117
	Punjab National Bank	1,592	126	997	1,170	1,675	1,942
	Syndicate Bank	351	891	1,297	542	838	730
	UCO Bank	586	391	617	434	658	828
	Union Bank of India	1,126	938	1,129	578	741	1,247
	United Bank of India	415	233	1,094	300	331	375
	Vijaya Bank	327	214	543	438	452	336
SBI Group	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	166	275	463	153	227	246
	State Bank of Hyderabad	202	265	343	200	455	567
	State Bank of India	4,007	744	5,594	3,848	4,159	4,766
	State Bank of Mysore	311	165	275	140	205	241
	State Bank of Patiala	410	120	28	213	317	385
	State Bank of Travancore	152	182	176	223	328	484
		17,794	15,551	27,231	14,122	17,272	19,832

Source: OSMOS Database (Global operations) annual data

[Translation]

Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana

284. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:

SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

SHRI C. R. PATIL:

SHRI KADIR RANA:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed/reviewed the progress of first phase of the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya

Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) including construction of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) like institutions and if so, the outcome thereof along with the time by which these AIIMS like institutions will become operational, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the concerned State Governments have furnished the details of the expenditure made by them under PMSSY and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether there is acute shortage of doctors and paramedical staff in these newly constructed AIIMS like institutions;

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

(e) whether the Government has received certain proposals from State Governments for setting up of AIIMS like institutes and if so, the present status of these proposals and the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes. Review of PMSSY Projects including new AIIMS is done from time to time. 50 MBBS students were admitted to each of the Medical Colleges of six new AIIMS in September 2012, totalling 300. In August 2013, another 100 MBBS students were admitted to each new AIIMS totalling 600 in number. In August 2013, 60 BSc. Nursing students were admitted to each of the Nursing Colleges in six new AIIMS totalling 360 in number. OPD services are functional at these six AIIMS.

(b) No. However, the work to be taken up by the State Governments concerned from their share is being/have been carried out by them, as per approved scope of work.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has sanctioned 4089 posts in each of six AIIMS. Recruitment of doctors and paramedical staff are done in a phased manner at each of the six AIIMS.

(e) The Central Government has received request from Governments of Delhi, Jharkhand, Kerala and Maharashtra for setting up AIIMS in these States. Presently, there is no proposal to set up new AIIMS other than eight AIIMS already approved.

Health Professionals

285. SHRI RAKESH SINGH

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI KHAGEN DAS:

PROF. SAUGATA ROY:

SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:

DR. MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

SHRI B. Y. RAGHAVENDRA:

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

(a) the present requirement and availability of doctors and other health professionals, particularly in the rural and remote areas of the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the doctor-population ratio in India is poor in comparison to global ratio and the standard laid down by the World Health Organisation (WHO) in this regard and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is opposition to the proposed Bachelor of (Science Community Health) course to generate a cadre of health care providers in order to meet the shortage of health professionals in the rural areas of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the present status of the proposed course and the time by which it is likely to be introduced in the country; and

(e) the other steps being taken by the Government to meet the required number of doctors and other health professionals, particularly in the rural and remote areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Information regarding the Required, Sanctioned, In-position, Vacant and shortfall of doctors and other health professionals in respect of Government health facilities in rural areas of the country is given in the enclosed Statement-I to XVII.

(b) Yes. The doctor-population ratio is inadequate due to huge population and less availability of doctors in the country.

(c) and (d) Though the proposal for Bachelor of Science (Community Health) course has been prepared in consultation with MCI, a few associations like Indian Medical Association (IMA) have not welcomed the proposal. Nonetheless, in order to address the serious concern of shortage of availability of human resources in health sector in rural areas, the Government is committed to introduce the course, with inbuilt safeguards. The introduction of the proposed B.Sc. (CH) course has been approved by the Cabinet in its meeting held on 13.11.2013 and course is likely to be introduced from the academic year 2015-16.

(e) The Government has already taken a large number of steps to reduce the shortage of doctors and other 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, Bhubaneswar, Hyderabad, Lucknow and in Bihar under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.
- (x) Norms to start B. Sc. (Nursing) and M. Sc. (Nursing) have been relaxed.
- (xi) Admission for Nursing allowed for married candidates.

Statement-I

Health Worker [Female] ANM at Sub Center

(As on March, 2012)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹ [R1]	Sanetioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R1-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12522	24906	21853	3053	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh#	286	NA	259	NA	27
3.	Assam	4604	NA	7550	NA	*
4.	Bihar#	9696	NA	16943	NA	*
5.	Chhattisgarh	5111	5653	4984	669	127
6.	Goa	205	236	216	20	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Gujarat#	7274	7248	6431	817	843
8.	Haryana	2520	NA	4363	NA	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2065	2213	1694	519	371
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1907	1907	3582	*	*
11.	Jharkhand	3958	3958	6042	*	*
12.	Karnataka	8871	8871	8871	0	0
13.	Kerala#	4575	3423	3418	5	1157
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8869	7095	8811	*	58
15.	Maharashtra##	10580	12658	17743	*	*
16.	Manipur	420	840	798	42	*
17.	Meghalaya#	397	460	589	*	*
18.	Mizoram##	370	388	618	*	*
19.	Nagaland##	396	396	643	*	*
20.	Odisha	6688	6688	7312	*	*
21.	Punjab	2951	4362	4119	243	*
22.	Rajasthan	11487	12532	15895	*	*
23.	Sikkim##	147	147	208	*	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	8706	8768	8706	62	0
25.	Tripura	719	NA	620	NA	99
26.	Unarakhand	1848	1847	1815	32	33
27.	Utlar Pradesh#	20521	23570	21166	2404	*
28.	West Bengal#	10356	10356	12966	*	*
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	119	195	166	29	*
30.	Chandigarh#	16	17	29	*	*
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50	36	82	*	*
32.	Daman and Diu	26	26	39	*	*
33.	Delhi	41	41	39	*	*
34.	Lakshadweep	14	28	28	0	*
35.	Puducherry*	51	200	117	83	*
	All india ²	148366	149065	188715	7980	2717

Notes:

Data for 2011 repeated

Sanctioned data for 2011 used

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

¹Requirement based on norm of one ANMs per each existing Sub Centre²For calculating the overall/percentages vacancy and shortfall the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available may be excluded

NA - Not Available

Statement-II*Health Worker [Female] ANM at Sub Center and PHCs*

(As on March, 2012)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Required ¹ [R1]	Sanetioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall ¹ [R1-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14146	24906	21853	3053	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh#	383	NA	395	NA	*
3.	Assam	5579	6413	8723	*	*
4.	Bihar#	11559	NA	16943	NA	*
5.	Chhattisgarh	5866	6408	5468	940	398
6.	Goa	224	260	240	20	*
7.	Gujarat#	8432	7248	6431	817	2001
8.	Haryana*	2967	5420	4973	386	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2537	2213	1951	262	586
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2303	2282	3941	*	*
11.	Jharkhand	4288	4288	6574	*	*
12.	Karnataka	11181	16178	11434	4744	*
13.	Kerala#	5384	4232	4173	59	1211
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10025	8376	10204	*	*
15.	Maharashtra##	12391	21122	22135	*	*
16.	Manipur	500	1063	975	88	*
17.	Meghalaya#	506	667	787	*	*
18.	Mizoram##	427	388	650	*	*
19.	Nagaland	522	NA	867	NA	*
20.	Odisha##	7914	7442	8211	*	*
21.	Punjab	3400	4415	4199	216	*
22.	Rajasthan	13015	14348	17638		*
23.	Sikkim##	171	219	291	*	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	9933	9995	9253	742	680
25.	Tripura	798	NA	1169	NA	*
26.	Unarakhand	2105	2077	2016	*	*
27.	Utlar Pradesh#	24213	25190	22464	2726	1749
28.	West Bengal#	11265	10356	12966	*	*
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	141	222	193	29	*
30.	Chandigarh#	16	17	29	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	56	36	82	*	*
32.	Daman and Diu	29	26	39		*
33.	Delhi	46	43	41	2	5
34.	Lakshadweep	18	39	39	0	
35.	Puducherry*	75	72	231	*	*
All india ²		172415	185961	207578	14084	6630

Notes:

Data for 2011 repeated * Date of 2011 repeated for "Sanctioned"

Sanctioned data for 2011 used

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

¹Requirement based on norm of one ANMs per each existing Sub Centre & PHC²For calculating the overall per centages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded:**Statement-III***Health Worker [Male] at Sub Centres*

(As on March, 2012)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [5-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12522	7601	4608	2993	7914
2.	Arunachal Pradesh#	286	NA	148	NA	138
3.	Assam	4604	NA	2386	NA	2218
4.	Bihar#	9696	2135	1074	1061	8622
5.	Chhattisgarh	5111	4784	2514	2270	2597
6.	Goa	205	150	137	13	68
7.	Gujarat#	7274	7239	4874	2365	2400
8.	Haryana	2520	NA	1682	NA	838
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2065	2008	1183	825	882
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1907	1907	541	1366	1366
11.	Jharkhand	3958	NA	957	NA	3001
12.	Karnataka	8871	5853	3148	2705	5723
13.	Kerala#	4575	1399	1285	114	3290
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8869	5300	3733	1567	5136
15.	Maharashtra##	10580	10579	6665	3914	3915
16.	Manipur	420	469	469	0	4 ¹
17.	Meghalaya+	397	84	133	*	264
18.	Mizoram##	370	382	394	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Nagaland##	396	276	234	42	162
20.	Odisha	6688	4729	3827	902	2861
21.	Punjab	2951	2858	1694	1164	1257
22.	Rajasthan	11487	2217	1592	625	9895
23.	Sikkim##	147	147	143	4	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	8706	2896	1266	1630	7440
25.	Tripura	719	NA	543	NA	176
26.	Unarakhand	1848	920	184	736	1664
27.	Uttar Pradesh	20521	9080	1729	7351	18792
28.	West Bengal#	10356	9457	4478	4979	5878
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	119	29	29	0	90
30.	Chandigarh#	16	17	8	9	8
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50	9	9	0	41
32.	Daman and Diu	26	24	24	0	2
33.	Delhi	41	0	0	0	41
34.	Lakshadweep	14	14	14	0	0
35.	Puducherry	51	0	0	0	51
All india ²		148366	82563	51705	36635	96734

Notes:

#Data for 2011 repeated

+Data for 2010 repeated

NA: Not Available.

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

¹One per each existing Sub Centre

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

Statement-IV

Number of Subcenters Without ANMs or/and Health Workers [M]

(As on March, 2012)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sub Centers Functioning	Without HW [F]/ ANMs	Without HW [M]	Without Both
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12522	0	6438	NA
2.	Arunachal Pradesh#	286	56	138	NA
3.	Assam	4604	0	2218	0
4.	Bihar*	9696	410	3423	337
5.	Chhattisgarh	5111	493	1716	702

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Goa	205	0	13	0
7.	Gujarat	7274	726	NA	NA
8.	Haryana	2520	25	225	18
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2065	371	825	226
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1907	0	1267	0
11.	Jharkhand	3958	67	2395	46
12.	Karnataka	8871	0	5722	0
13.	Kerala	4575	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8869	98	2959	0
15.	Maharashtra	10580	NA	NA	NA
16.	Manipur	420	0	89	NA
17.	Meghalaya#	397	14	123	0
18.	Mizoram	370	21	63	4
19.	Nagaland	396	0	162	0
20.	Odisha	6688	484	3220	380
21.	Punjab	2951	61	1099	39
22.	Rajasthan	11487	380	8805	246
23.	Sikkim	147	0	4	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	8706	0	1872	0
25.	Tripura	719	333	386	0
26.	Uttarakhand	1848	87	NA	24
27.	Uttar Pradesh	20521	1155	18032	1135
28.	West Bengal	10356	NA	5000	0
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	119	0	58	0
30.	Chandigarh	16	0	9	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50	0	41	0
32.	Daman and Diu	26	0	2	0
33.	Delhi	41	2	41	2
34.	Lakshadweep	14	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	51	0	80	0
	All India ¹	148366	4783	66425	3159

Notes: # Data for 2011 repeated

NA: Not Available.

¹For calculating the overall per centages, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available may be excluded

Statement-V*Health Assistants [Female]/ALHV at PHCs*

(As on March, 2012)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1624	2643	2251	392	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh#	97	NA	NA	NA	NA
3.	Assam	975	452	452	0	523
4.	Bihar#	1863	850	358	492	1505
5.	Chhattisgarh	755	1034	749	285	6
6.	Goa	19	20	18	2	1
7.	Gujarat#	1158	1084	875	209	283
8.	Haryana	447	484	398	86	49
9.	Himachal Pradesh	472	350	61	289	411
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	396	375	88	287	308
11.	Jharkhand	330	330	70	260	260
12.	Karnataka	2310	3824	1036	2788	1273
13.	Keralat#	809	809	795	14	14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1156	726	546	180	610
15.	Maharashtra##	1811	3814	2413	1401	*
16.	Manipur	80	75	64	11	16
17.	Meghalaya#	109	85	79	6	30
18.	Mizoram##	57	57	19	38	38
19.	Nagaland##	126	15	37	*	89
20.	Odisha	1226	1162	629	533	597
21.	Punjab	449	446	388	58	61
22.	Rajasthan	1528	1369	1420	*	108
23.	Sikkim##	24	24	20	4	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	1227	1227	1027	200	200
25.	Tripura	79	NA	155	NA	*
26.	Uttarakhand	257	141	88	53	169
27.	Uttar Pradesh+	3692	3811	2040	1771	1652
28.	West Bengal	909	0	0	0	909
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	19	10	9	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	0	1	*	5
32.	Datnan and Diu	3	0	0	0	3
33.	Delhi	5	14	9	5	*
34.	Lakshadweep	4	0	0	0	4
35.	Puducherry	24	NA	13	NA	11
All India ²		24049	25240	16109	9373	9152

Notes:

Data for 2011 repeated

Sanctioned data for 2011 used

NA: Not Available.

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

¹One per each Primary Health Centre²For calculating the overall per centages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available may be excluded**Statement-VI***Health Assistant [Male] at PHCs*

(As on March, 2012)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1624	0	0	0	1624
2.	Arunachal Pradesh#	97	NA	78	NA	19
3.	Assam	975	0	0	0	975
4.	Bihar#	1863	649	556	93	1307
5.	Chhattisgarh	755	755	153	602	602
6.	Goa	19	0	0	0	19
7.	Gujarat#	1158	1084	758	326	400
8.	Haryana	447	147	503	*	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	472	413	22	391	450
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	396	NA	90	NA	306
11.	Jharkhand	330	330	30	300	300
12.	Karnataka	2310	2310	823	1487	1487
13.	Kerala#	809	809	633	176	176
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1156	477	293	184	863
15.	Maharashtra##	1811	4600	2947	1653	*
16.	Manipur	80	74	65	9	15
17.	Meghalaya#	109	102	69	33	40
18.	Mizoram##	57	57	22	35	35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Nagaland##	126	15	2	13	124
20.	Odisha	1226	0	0	0	1226
21.	Punjab	449	446	265	181	184
22.	Rajasthan	1528	252	201	51	1327
23.	Sikkim	24	NA	12	NA	12
24.	Tamil Nadu	1227	2804	2393	411	
25.	Tripura	79	NA	140	NA	*
26.	Uttarakhand	257	165	29	136	228
27.	Uttar Pradesh+	3692	5757	4518	1239	*
28.	West Bengal	909	0	0	0	909
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	8	8	0	14
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nicobar Haveli	6	0	0	0	6
32.	Daman and Diu	3	2	2	0	1
33.	Delhi	5	0	0	0	5
34.	Lakshadweep	4	0	0	0	4
35.	Puducherry	24	NA	36	NA	*
All India ²		24049	21256	14648	7320	12658

Notes:

Data for 2011 repeated

+ Data for 20/0 repeated

Sanctioned data for 2011 used

Mt: Not Available.

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

1 One per each Primary Health Centre

2 For calculating the overall per centages of vacancy and shortfall, the State/UTs for which manpower position not available may be excluded

Statement-VII*Doctors at Primary Health Centers*

(As on March, 2012)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1624	3588	3.448	140	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh#	97	NA	92	NA	5
3.	Assam	975	NA	1478	NA	*
4.	Bihar#	1863	2078	3532	*	*
5.	Chhattisgarh	755	1510	435	1075	320
6.	Goa	19	46	41	5	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Gujarat#	1158	1123	778	345	380
8.	Haryana	447	481	342	139	105
9.	Himachal Pradesh	472	582	436	146	36
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	396	750	845	*	*
11.	Jharkhand	330	330	407	*	*
12.	Karnataka	2310	2310	2089	211	121
13.	Kerala	809	984	1152	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1156	1238	814	424	342
15.	Maharashtra##	1811	3618	27 60	858	*
16.	Manipur	80	238	170	68	*
17.	Meghalaya#	109	127	104	23	5
18.	Mizoram##	57	57	49	8	8
19.	Nagaland	126	NA	99	NA	27
20.	Odisha	1226	1317	1069	248	157
21.	Punjab	449	496	457	39	*
22.	Rajasthan	1528	1824	1755	69	•
23.	Sikkim##	24	48	32	16	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	1227	2390	2171	119	*
25.	Tripura#	79	NA	119	NA	*
26.	Uttarakhand	257	299	205	94	52
27.	Uttar Pradesh###	3692	4509	2861	1644	831
28.	West Bengal	909	1807	1006	801	*
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	40	33	7	*
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	6	6	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	3	3	5	*	*
33.	Delhi	5	22	22	0	*
34.	Lakshadweep	4	9	9	0	*
35.	Puducherry##	24	37	63	NA	*
All India ²		24049	31867	28984	6493	2489

Notes:

Data for 2011 repeated

Data for 2011 repented for "Sanctioned"

Data for 2010 repeated

NA: Not Available

+: Allopathic Doctors

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

¹One Per each Primary Health Centre²For calculating the overall per centages of vacancy and shortfall the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded.

Statement-VIII*Surgeons at CHCs*

(As on March, 2012)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	281	67	39	128	242
2.	Arunachal Pradesh#	48	NA	0	NA	48
3.	Assam	109	NA	24	NA	85
4.	Bihar#	70	70	41	29	29
5.	Chhattisgarh	149	149	18	131	131
6.	Goa	5	5	2	3	3
7.	Gujarat#	318	278	64	214	254
8.	Haryana	109	35	6	29	103
9.	Himachal Pradesh	76	NA	1	NA	75
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	84	77	50	27	34
11.	Jharkhand	188	31	23	8	165
12.	Karnataka	180	180	118	62	62
13.	Kerala#	217	NA	NA	NA	NA
14.	Madhya Pradesh	333	239	58	181	275
15.	Maharashtra##	363	147	96	51	267
16.	Manipur#	16	16	0	16	16
17.	Meghalaya#	29	2	1	1	28
18.	Mizoram	9	NA	0	NA	9
19.	Nagaland	21	NA	2	NA	19
20.	Odisha	377	133	48	85	329
21.	Punjab	132	123	96	27	36
22.	Rajasthan	382	116	56	60	326
23.	Sikkim	2	NA	0	NA	2
24.	Tamil Nadu ³	385	0	0	0	385
25.	Tripura+	12	NA	0	NA	12
26.	Uttarakhand	59	55	9	46	50
27.	Uttar Pradesh	515	515	404	111	111
28.	West Bengal	348	0	0	0	348
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	4	4	0	4	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30.	Chandigarh	2	2	1	1	1
31.	Dadra and Nagar Havel	1	0	0	0	1
32.	Daman and Diu	2	0	0 ¹	0	2
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	3	0	0	0	3
35.	Puducherry	4	NA	0	NA	4
All India ²		4833	2344	1157	1214	3459

Notes:

Data for 2011 repeated

+ Data for 2010 repeated

Sanctioned data for 2011 used

NA. Not Available.

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

¹ One per each Community Health Centre² For calculating the overall percentages of Vacancy and Shortfall the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available may be excluded³ Specialists are attending CHCs on hiring basis**Statement-IX***Obstetricians & Gynaecologists at CHCs*

(As on March, 2012)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	281	167	99	68	182
2.	Arunachal Pradesh#	48	NA	0	NA	48
3.	Assam	109	NA	69	NA	40
4.	Bihar#	70	70	39	31	31
5.	Chhattisgarh	149	149	18	131	131
6.	Goa	5	5	3	2	2
7.	Gujarat#	318	34	9	25	309
8.	Haryana	109	34	11	23	98
9.	Himachal Pradesh	76	NA	0	NA	76
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	84	84	58	26	26
11.	Jharkhand	188	31	30	1	158
12.	Karnataka	180	180	175	5	5
13.	Kerala#	217	NA	NA	NA	NA
14.	Madhya Pradesh	333	240	73	167	260
15.	Maharashtra##	363	205	180	25	183
16.	Manipur	16	1	0	1	16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Meghalaya#	29	2	5	S	24
18.	Mizoram	9	NA	0	NA	9
19.	Nagaland	21	NA	2	NA	19
20.	Odisha	377	380	152	228	225
21.	Punjab	132	123	66	57	66
22.	Rajasthan	382	42	14	28	368
23.	Sikkim	2	NA	0	NA	2
24.	Tamil Nadu ³	385	0	0	0	385
25.	Tripura+	12	NA	0	NA	12
26.	Uttarakhand	59	55	14	41	45
27.	Uttar Pradesh	515	515	475	40	40
28.	West Bengal#	348	271	116	155	232
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	4	4	0	4	4
30.	Chandigarh	2	5	6	*	*
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	1
32.	Daman and Diu	2	1	1	0	1
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	3	0	0	0	3
35.	Puducherry	4	NA	0	NA	4
All India ²		4833	2598	1615	1058	3005

Notes:

Data for 2011 repeated

+ Data for 2010 repeated

Sanctioned data for 2011 used

NA. Not Available.

*: Surplus. All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the total of State-wise vacancy and shortfall ignoring surplus in Same States/UTs

¹ One per each Community Health Centre² For calculating the overall per centages of vacancy and shortfall the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available may be excluded³ Specialists are attending CHCs on hiring basis**Statement-X***Physicians at CHCs*

(As on March, 2012)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	281	167	98	69	183
2.	Arunachal Pradesh#	48	NA	0	NA	48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam	109	NA	9	NA	100
4.	Bihar#	70	10	28	42	42
5.	Chhattisgarh	149	149	16	133	133
6.	Goa	5	3	1	2	4
7.	Gujarat#	318	0	0	0	318
8.	Haryana	109	34	2	32	107
9.	Himachal Pradesh	76	NA	2	NA	74
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	84	77	35	42	49
11.	Jharkhand	188	31	17	14	171
12.	Karnataka	130	180	107	73	73
13.	Kerala#	217	NA	NA	NA	NA
14.	Madhya Pradesh	333	196	69	127	264
15.	Maharashtra##	363	119	57	62	306
16.	Manipur	16	1	0	1	16
17.	Meghalaya#	29	2	2	0	27
18.	Mizoram	9	NA	0	NA	9
19.	Nagaland	21	NA	1	NA	20
20.	Odisha	377	133	41	92	336
21.	Punjab	132	123	58	65	74
22.	Rajasthan	382	112	67	45	315
23.	Sikkim	2	NA	0	NA	2
24.	Tamil Nadu ³	385	0	0	0	335
25.	Tripura	12	NA	NA	NA	NA
26.	Uttarakhand	59	55	8	47	51
27.	Uttar Pradesh	515	515	314	201	201
28.	West Bengal	348	0	0	0	348
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	4	0	4	4
30.	Chandigarh	2	2	1	1	1
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	1
32.	Daman and Diu	2	0	0	0	2
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34.	Lakshadweep	3	0	0	0	3
35.	Puducherry	4	NA	7	NA	*
All India ²		4833	1973	940	1052	3667

Notes:

Data for 2011 repeated

Sanctioned data for 2011 used

NA. Not Available.

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

¹ One per each Community Health Centre² For calculating the overall per centages of vacancy and shortfall the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available may be excluded³ Specialists are attending CHCs on hiring basis**Statement-XI***Paediatricians at CHCs*

(As on March, 2012)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	281	167	110	57	171
2.	Arunachal Pradesh#	48	NA	1	NA	47
3.	Assam	109	NA	20	NA	39
4.	Bihar#	70	70	43	27	17
5.	Chhattisgarh	149	149	19	130	130
6.	Goa	3	3	0	3	5
7.	Gujarat#	318	34	3	31	315
8.	Haryana	109	34	10	24	99
9.	Himachal Pradesh	76	NA	2	NA	74
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	84	77	30	47	54
11.	Jharkhand	188	31	16	15	172
12.	Karnataka	180	154	95	59	85
13.	Kerala#	217	NA	NA	NA	NA
14.	Madhya Pradesh	333	160	67	93	266
15.	Maharashtra##	363	178	181	*	182
16.	Manipur	16	1	1	0	15
17.	Meghalaya#	29	2	1	1	38
18.	Mizoram	9	NA	0	NA	9
19.	Nagaland	21	NA	4	NA	17
20.	Odisha	377	262	76	186	301

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Punjab	132	123	59	64	73
22.	Rajasthan	382	28	11	17	371
23.	Sikkim	2	NA	0	NA	2
24.	Tamil Nadu ³	385	0	0	0	385
25.	Tripura+	12	NA	0	NA	12
26.	Uttarakhand	59	45	20	25	39
27.	Uttar Pradesh	515	515	547	*	*
28.	West Bengal#	348	271	59	212	289
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	4	4	0	4	4
30.	Chandigarh	2	2	3	*	*
31.	Dadra and Nagar Havel	1	0	0	0	1
32.	Daman and Diu	2	1	1	0	1
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	3	0	0	0	3
35.	Puducherry	4	NA	0	NA	4
All India ²		4833	2311	1379	995	3270

Notes:

Data for 2011 repeated

+ Data for 2010 repeated

Sanctioned data for 2011 used

NA. Not Available.

*: Surplus. All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the total of State-wise vacancy and shortfall ignoring surplus in Same States/UTs

¹ One per each Community Health Centre² For calculating the overall per centages of vacancy and shortfall the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available may be excluded³ Specialists are attending CHCs on hiring basis**Statement- XII***Total specialists at CHCs**Total Specialists (Surgeons, OB&GY, Physicians and Paediatricians)*

(As on March, 2012)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1124	668	346	322	778
2.	Arunachal Pradesh#	192	NA	1	NA	191
3.	Assam	436	NA	122	NA	314
4.	Bihar#	280	280	151	129	129
5.	Chhattisgarh	596	596	71	525	525
6.	Goa	20	16	6	10	14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Gujarat#	1272	346	76	270	1196
8.	Haryana	436	137	29	108	407
9.	Himachal Pradesh	304	NA	5	NA	299
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	336	315	173	142	163
11.	Jharkhand	752	124	86	38	666
12.	Karnataka	720	694	495	199	225
13.	Kerala#	868	640	774	*	94
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1332	835	267	568	1065
15.	Maharashtra##	1452	649	514	135	938
16.	Manipur##	64	64	1	63	63
17.	Meghalaya#	116	8	9	*	107
18.	Mizoram	36	NA	0	NA	36
19.	Nagaland	84	NA	9	NA	75
20.	Odisha	1508	908	317	591	1191
21.	Punjab	528	492	279	213	249
22.	Rajasthan	1528	298	148	150	1380
23.	Sikkim	8	NA	0	NA	8
24.	Tamil Nadu ³	1540	0	0	0	1540
25.	Tripura+	48	NA	0	NA	48
26.	Uttarakhand	236	210	51	159	185
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2060	2060	1740	320	320
28.	West Bengal#	1392	542	175	367	1217
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	16	0	16	16
30.	Chandigarh	8	11	11	0	*
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	0	0	0	4
32.	Daman and Diu	8	2	2	0	6
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	12	0	0	0	12
35.	Puducherry##	16	3	0	NA	16
	All India ²	19332	9914	5858	4325	13477

Notes:

Data for 2011 repeated

+ Data for 2010 repeated

Sanctioned data for 2011 used

NA. Not Available.

*: Surplus. All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the total of State-wise vacancy and shortfall ignoring surplus in same States/UTs

¹ One per each Community Health Centre² For calculating the overall per centages of vacancy and shortfall the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available may be excluded³ Specialists are attending CHCs on hiring basis

Statement-XIII*General Duty Medical Officers (GDMOs) -
Allopathic at CHCs*

(As on March, 2012)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	538	497
2.	Arunachal Pradesh#	NA	108
3.	Assam	NA	256
4.	Bihar#	NA	451
5.	Chhattisgarh	596	347
6.	Goa	21	20
7.	Gujarat#	686	571
8.	Haryana	389	253
9.	Himachal Pradesh	282	172
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	539	367
11.	Jharkhand	564	757
12.	Karnataka	255	240
13.	Kerala#	224	264
14.	Madhya Pradesh	909	678
15.	Maharashtra##	722	379
16.	Manipur	97	106
17.	Meghalaya#	78	86
18.	Mizoram	NA	11

1	2	3	4
19.	Nagaland##	12	48
20.	Odisha	449	278
21.	Punjab	174	184
22.	Rajasthan	281	265
23.	Sikkim	NA	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	1996	1926
25.	Tripura	NA	21
26.	Uttarakhand	55	40
27.	Uttar Pradesh+	161	167
28.	West Bengal	1435	1353
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21	15
30.	Chandigarh	6	8
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	3
32.	Daman and Diu	4	4
33.	Delhi	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	8	3
35.	Puducherry	NA	24
Total ²		10502	9911

Notes

Data for 2011, repeated

+ Data in 2010, repeated

NA: Not Available

Sanctioned data, for 2011 it used

² For calculating the overall per centages of vacancy and shortfall the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available may be excluded**Statement-XIV***Radiographers at CHCs*

(As on March, 2012)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	281	255	65	190	216
2.	Arunachal Pradesh#	48	NA	9	NA	39
3.	Assam	109	145	65	80	44
4.	Bihar#	70	89	13	76	57
5.	Chhattisgarh	149	149	87	62	62
6.	Goa	5	8	7	1	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Gujarat	318	330	168	162	150
8.	Haryana	109	82	142	*	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	76	71	72	*	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	84	77	81	*	3
11.	Jharkhand	188	188	58	130	130
12.	Karnataka	180	180	172	8	8
13.	Kerala	217	15	20	*	197
14.	Madhya Pradesh	333	287	192	95	141
15.	Maharashtra##	363	153	85	68	278
16.	Manipur	16	13	12	1	4
17.	Meghalaya#	29	21	22	*	7
18.	Mizoram##	9	9	5	4	4
19.	Nagaland	21	NA	0	NA	21
20.	Odisha	377	61	55	6	322
21.	Punjab	132	79	123	*	9
22.	Rajasthan	382	208	260	*	122
23.	Sikkim	2	NA	2	NA	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	385	265	151	114	234
25.	Tripura	12	NA	7	NA	5
26.	Uttarakhand	59	55	17	38	42
27.	Uttar Pradesh	515	NA	181	NA	334
28.	West Bengal	348	366	226	140	122
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	4	2	2	2
30.	Chandigarh	2	5	2	3	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	1	*	0
32.	Daman and Diu	2	3	3	0	*
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	3	5	5	0	*
35.	Puducherry##	4	3	4	*	0
All India ²		4833	3126	2314	1180	2557

Notes:

Data for 2011, repeated

+ Data for 2011, repealed for "Sanctioned"

NA: Not Available

¹ One per each Community Health Center

*: Surplus. All India figures for vacancy and shortfall are the totals of State-wise vacancy and shortfall ignoring Surplus in some State/UTs

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

Statement-XV*Pharmacists at PHC & CHCs*

(As on March, 2012)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1905	2207	1851	356	54
2.	Arunachal Pradesh#	145	NA	56	NA	89
3.	Assam	1084	1259	1303	*	*
4.	Bihar+	1933	989	439	550	1494
5.	Chhattisgarh	904	1053	611	442	293
6.	Goa	24	26	25	1	*
7.	Gujarat	1476	1548	1428	120	48
8.	Haryana	556	454	880	*	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	548	614	368	246	180
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	480	606	705	*	*
11.	Jharkhand	518	518	298	220	220
12.	Karnataka	2490	2615	2417	198	73
13.	Kerala	1026	930	1027	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1489	1443	678	765	811
15.	Maharashtra##	2174	2071	2238	*	*
16.	Manipur	96	145	127	18	*
17.	Meghalaya#	138	149	142	7	*
18.	Mizoram##	66	69	46	23	20
19.	Nagaland	147	NA	60	NA	87
20.	Odisha	1603	1819	1515	304	88
21.	Punjab	581	695	878	*	*
22.	Rajasthan	1910	362	551	*	1359
23.	Sikkim	26	NA	10	NA	16
24.	Tamil Nadu	1612	1645	1412	233	200
25.	Tripura	91	NA	92	NA	16
26.	Uttarakhand	316	331	292	39	24
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4207	6472	5582	890	*
28.	West Bengal	1257	1501	1018	483	239
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	26	40	57	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30.	Chandigarh	2	16	16	0	*
31.	Dadra and Nagar Havel	7	6	8	*	*
32.	Daman and Diu	5	5	5	0	0
33.	Delhi	5	5	5	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	7	16	16	0	*
35.	Puducherry##	28	30	63	*	*
	All India ²	28882	29639	26219	4895	5295

Notes:

Data for 2011, repeated

+ Data in 2010, repealed for "Sanctioned"

Data for 2011 repeated for Sanctioned

NA: Not Available

¹ One per each Primary Health Centre and Community Health Center

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

² For calculating the overall per centages of vacancy and shortfall the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available may be excluded**Statement-XVI***Laboratory Technicians at PHCs & CHCs*

(As on March, 2012)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1905	1818	1422	396	483
2.	Arunachal Pradesh#	145	NA	88	NA	57
3.	Assam	1084	860	1243	*	*
4.	Bihar#	1933	683	498	185	1435
5.	Chhattisgarh	904	904	444	460	460
6.	Goa	24	24	22	2	2
7.	Gujarat	1476	1554	1365	189	111
8.	Haryana	556	453	394	59	162
9.	Himachal Pradesh	548	352	195	157	353
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	480	529	680	*	*
11.	Jharkhand	518	518	371	147	147
12.	Karnataka	2490	1796	1058	738	1432
13.	Kerala#	1026	238	268	*	758
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1489	816	609	207	880
15.	Maharashtra##	2174	1492	1285	207	889
16.	Manipur#	96	133	132	1	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Meghalaya#	138	146	134	12	4
18.	Mizoram##	66	40	61	*	5
19.	Nagaland	147	NA	70	NA	77
20.	Odisha	1603	476	371	105	1232
21.	Punjab	581	580	482	98	99
22.	Rajasthan	1910	1818	2639	*	*
23.	Sikkim	26	NA	28	NA	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	1612	1432	1073	359	539
25.	Tripura	91	NA	72	NA	19
26.	Uttarakhand	316	89	81	8	235
27.	Uttar Pradesh##	4207	1116	1836	*	2371
28.	West Bengal#	1257	984	525	469	732
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	26	26	25	1	1
30.	Chandigarh	2	8	8	0	*
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	6	9	*	*
32.	Daman and Diu	5	4	4	0	1
33.	Delhi	5	5	4	1	1
34.	Lakshadweep	7	10	10	0	*
35.	Puducherry##	28	10	19	*	9
All India ²		28882	18920	17525	3791	12494

Notes:

Data for 2011, repeated

Data for 2011 repeated for Sanctioned

NA: Not Available

¹ One per each Primary Health Centre and Community Health Center

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

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

Statement-VII

Nursing Staff at PHCs & CHCs

(As on March, 2012)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹ [R1]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R1-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh#	3591	5364	4177	1187	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh#	433	NA	293	NA	140
3.	Assam	1738	2798	2795	3	*
4.	Bihar#	2353	1662	1736	*	617

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Chhattisgarh	1798	1435	552	883	1246
6.	Goa	54	133	132	1	*
7.	Gujarat	3384	4058	2705	1353	679
8.	Haryana	1210	1418	1698	*	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1004	546	376	170	628
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	984	991	867	124	117
11.	Jharkhand	1646	NA	976	NA	670
12.	Karnataka	3570	3401	4978	*	*
13.	Kerala#	2328	2099	2014	85	314
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3487	3723	2491	1232	996
15.	Maharashtra#	4352	10151	8154	1997	*
16.	Manipur#	192	586	574	12	*
17.	Meghalaya#	312	441	414	27	*
18.	Mizoram	120	NA	153	NA	*
19.	Nagaland##	273	334	382	*	*
20.	Odisha	3865	903	867	36	2998
21.	Punjab	1373	2115	2062	53	*
22.	Rajasthan	4202	5628	11926	*	*
23.	Sikkim	38	NA	24	NA	14
24.	Tamil Nadu	3922	7414	7046	368	*
25.	Tripura	163	NA	1098	NA	*
26.	Uttarakhand	670	240	243	*	427
27.	Uttar Pradesh+	7297	4548	2627	1921	4670
28.	West Bengal	3345	6853	4544	2309	*
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50	164	168	*	*
30.	Chandigarh	14	47	46	1	*
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13	8	32	*	*
32.	Daman and Diu	17	14	14	0	2
33.	Delhi	5	5	3	2	2
34.	Lakshadweep	25	42	50	*	*
35.	Puducherry##	52	121	207	*	*
All India ²		57880	67242	66424	11764	13521

Notes:

Data for 2011, repeated

Data for 2011 repeated for Sanctioned

+Data for 2010 repeated

NA: Not Available

¹ One per each Primary Health Centre and Community Health Center

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

² For calculating the overall per centages of Vacancy and Shortfall the States/UTs for Which manpower position is not available may be excluded

*[English]***Smuggling of Gold**

286. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
 SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:
 PROF. SAUGATA RAY:
 SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
 SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases of smuggling of gold into the country and their values for the last three years and the current year till date along with the reasons for sudden increase in the case of gold smuggling, if any;

(b) the mode of operation of such smuggling along with the countries involved in the same; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) The details of cases of smuggling of gold into country and their value for the last three years and the current year are as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Year	No.of cases	Value of seized gold
2010-2011	121	17.22
2011-2012	504	42.38
2012-2013	885	107.51
2013-2014 (upto Oct,2013)	664	208.23

The increase in the cases of smuggling of gold may be partly attributed to the fluctuation of the price of gold and Customs duty rates.

(b) The maximum amounts of seizures (in terms of number and value) have been reported from various International Airports wherein the gold/gold jewellery was being attempted to be smuggled into the country by air using the passenger as well as cargo/courier/parcel mode

and also by land and sea. Mostly the source of the seized gold/gold jewellery had been UAE, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, Hongkong etc.

(c) Alert and Modus Operandi Circulars are issued by DRI to sensitize field formations to prevent smuggling of gold into the country. Constant surveillance is kept on Seaports, Airports, Land Customs Stations and other customs field formations.

[Translation]

LPG Cylinders

287. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
 SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAV:
 SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) the details of demand and supply of domestic LPG cylinders in various States/ Union Territories (UTs) during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the time period fixed for supply of filled LPG cylinders to consumers along with the average time taken to deliver these cylinders;

(c) whether LPG cylinders are not being delivered to the consumers on time and backlog has increased owing to large scale black marketing/ diversion/ restriction of movement of trucks;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to ensure the timely delivery of LPG cylinders to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The State/UT-wise detail of supply of domestic LPG cylinders (in TMT of LPG) during last three years and the period from April-Oct, 2013 is given in the enclosed Statement. All demand is met by supplies.

(b) to (e) 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 informed that their LPG distributors endeavor to supply refills normally within seven working days from the date of booking. However, sporadic instances of generation of backlog occur in some markets, due to reasons beyond control like strikes/bandhs/agitations by contract labours/transporters/ trade unions etc.

OMCs have further reported that there is no permanent shortage of LPG supply in the country and they are meeting the demand of the customers registered with them. However, if backlog gets generated due to uncontrollable/ unavoidable reasons, the same is met by augmenting supplies to the affected markets by operating the bottling plants on Sundays/holidays.

Statement

Total domestic LPG Supplies by OMCs in country

State/UT	Total Domestic LPG Supplies by OMCs in TMT			
	Apr-Oct' 13	2012-12	2011-12	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	14.4	33.5	35.6	34.8
Delhi	350.3	661.8	683.6	664.3
Haryana	234.7	463.6	463.5	436.3
Himachal Pradesh	70.2	100.2	100.8	96.6
Jammu and Kashmir	123.2	136.8	147.9	137.7
Punjab	327.2	616.2	612.9	582.9
Rajasthan	531.6	690.8	658.8	586.2
Uttar Pradesh	1466.3	1580.1	1566.6	1420.4
Uttarakhand	109.1	176.8	175.8	162.1
Sub Total North	3227.0	4460.0	4445.4	4121.2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.8	6.4	6.6	6.2
Arunachal Pradesh	16.5	13.1	13.9	13.1
Assam	220.8	204.2	209.3	198.6
Bihar	481.8	462.6	431.3	362.8
Jharkhand	129.5	137.7	135.1	123.1
Manipur	31.2	19.3	5.8	13.4
Meghalaya	10.1	11.6	12.3	12.1
Mizoram	10.7	19.4	19.8	18.6
Nagaland	12.0	15.1	16.6	14.9
Odisha	196.3	187.8	179.1	160.1
Sikkim	11.0	9.5	10.2	9.9
Tripura	31.1	27.1	27.8	24.6
West Bengal	700.7	784.6	753.3	674.9
Sub Total East	1856.5	1898.4	1831.0	1632.2

1	2	3	4	5
Chhattisgarh	113.5	136.4	136.6	126.3
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.5	5.7	5.3	4.9
Daman and Diu	2.7	5.4	5.4	5.0
Goa	15.6	46.4	48.7	46.6
Gujarat	267.6	679.6	683.2	648.1
Madhya Pradesh	502.2	576.2	571.5	519.9
Maharashtra	959.0	1818.7	1803.9	1692.5
Sub Total West	1864.1	3268.3	3254.5	3043.2
Andhra Pradesh	963.0	1269.8	1188.4	1084.9
Karnataka	472.8	851.6	816.3	779.4
Kerala	249.2	569.0	554.8	530.3
Lakshadweep	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Puducherry	10.2	29.4	29.9	28.9
Tamil Nadu	572.1	1264.8	1177.0	1148.5
Sub Total South	2267.5	3984.8	3766.5	3572.1
All India	9215.1	13611.5	13297.4	12368.7

Tracking Tax Evasion

288. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
 SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
 SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
 SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA:
 SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:
 SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
 SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of relief provided and changes effected in income tax during the last three years and the current years;

(b) whether the Government does not have any central database about the rebates/concessions being offered by various authorities and if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(c) the manner in which the Government tracks tax evasion and the efforts being made to curtail it in the absence of such a database; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to prevent misuse of such facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) The details of relief provided and changes effected during the last three years and the current year are as per the Finance Acts 2010,2011,2012 and 2013 respectively which are available on the website of the Ministry of Finance.

(b) Yes Madam, the Government does not have any central database about the rebates/ concessions being offered by various authorities. However, the concerned authorities maintain the relevant information in accordance with the procedures established.

(c) and (d) Whenever any credible information regarding tax evasion comes to the notice, appropriate action including inquiry/investigation in accordance with Direct Tax laws is taken to bring the unaccounted income/ asset to tax.

*[English]***Subsidy on LPG Cylinders**

289. SHRI P. K. BIJU:
 SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:
 SHRI RAKESH SINGH:
 SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:
 SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
 SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
 SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has made Aadhaar card mandatory for getting the subsidy on LPG cylinders;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of LPG consumers out of total consumers who have linked their bank accounts with Aadhaar card along with the total amount of subsidy provided so far, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether the Aadhaar card has also been made

mandatory for booking refill of LPG cylinders and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding not getting the exact subsidy amount in their bank account and problems being faced in refill booking as a result of mandatory requirement of Aadhaar card; and

(e) 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 AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) As on date, Aadhaar card is mandatory for getting the subsidy on LPG cylinders in only those 20 districts, where Direct Benefit Transfer to LPG consumers (DBTL) has been launched in first phase. Aadhaar is not required for LPG domestic cylinders without subsidy.

(b) Details are as under:—

Co.	Districts Covered where Aadhaar card is made mandatory for getting cash subsidy	Total Consumers	Consumers who linked Aadhaar no. with both LPG database and Bank account as on 03.12.2013	Permenent Advance & Subsidy Transferred of consumers Bank account as on 03.12.2013 (in crore)
OMCs	20	7683329	5598980	782.40

(c) Aadhaar card is not mandatory for booking a refill of LPG cylinders.

(d) and (e) OMCs have reported that subsidy transfer happens through an automated software process. Problems if any faced by DBTL consumers are not related to booking of refills in the DBTL districts as process of booking refills is not linked to production of Aadhaar card. They have reported that there are no established complaints so far on

- (i) the amount of subsidy transferred not in line with the guidelines or
- (ii) customers not able to book refills in DBTL districts. The consumers are provided with the information of Aadhaar seeding and subsidy transfer in public domain in transparency portal, www.indane.co.in. Further, for complaint

redressal Call centers with a total of 180 seats have been established on Industry basis in four locations across the country and all complaints received are quickly redressed. Customer service cells, field officers and distributors of OMCs are also redressing the complaints received.

Value of Rupee

290. SHRI RAMESH VISHWANATH KATTI:
 SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
 SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
 SHRI S. S. RAMASUBBU:
 SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
 SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
 SHRI E. G. SUGAVANAM:
 SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of rupee *vis-a-vis* the US Dollar during the last 12 months along with action taken by the Union Government to prevent depreciation or stabilize the value of rupee;

(b) the impact of such depreciation on the overall economy of the country and also impact of the actions taken thereon during the same period, sector-wise; and

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The monthly average exchange rate value of rupee *vis-a-vis* US dollar during last twelve months is given below:—

Month	Rupee per US dollar (month average) #
November 2012	54.78
December 2012	54.65
January 2013	54.32
February 2013	53.77
March 2013	54.40
April 2013	54.38
May 2013	55.01
June 2013	58.40
July 2013	59.78
August 2013	63.21
September 2013	63.75
October 2013	61.62
November 2013	62.63

#: RBI's reference rate

After remaining broadly stable in the range of Rs. 53-55 per US dollar, the rupee depreciated from June 2013 owing to outflows under the debt segment of net Foreign Institutional Investor investment flows due to indications of a tapering of the asset purchases by US Federal Reserve and a widening of the Current Account Deficit in India. On August 12, 2013 after carefully monitoring the emerging developments, Government put in place measures to contain the current account deficit, augment

capital flows and through appropriate intervention in the foreign exchange market by the RBI to stabilize the rupee.

(b) and (c) The impact of exchange rate depreciation on different sectors of Indian economy depends on a number of factors like elasticity of exports and imports, relative prices of domestic and global product etc. Theoretically, the depreciation of a currency should boost the country's domestic production and exports as goods produced by domestic companies become relatively cheaper. Therefore, while the rupee depreciation should benefit export oriented companies, though with a lag, the same makes the imports costly for import oriented companies. However, exchange rate is one of the several factors that determine the competitiveness of exports. The other factors include productivity growth, technological innovations, price elasticity, import intensity of exports, demand and supply conditions in the global market. Rupee depreciation also increases the burden of debt in rupee terms where borrowing is in foreign currency. In situations where the higher cost is passed on to the consumers, it would also contribute to inflationary pressures and general price rise. A number of measures have been taken by the Government to contain the current account deficit (CAD), boost capital flows in order to reduce volatility in the currency market and stabilize the rupee. These, *inter alia*, include compression in import of gold and silver and non essential items including hike in custom tariffs and administrative measures, public sector financial institutions to raise quasi-sovereign bonds to finance long term infrastructure, liberalizing ECB guidelines, PSU oil companies to raise additional funds through ECBs and trade finance, and liberalizing NRE/FCNR deposit schemes, RBI's intervention in the foreign exchange market, and liberalizing FDI. Besides, a number of export promotion schemes are in place to promote exports and certain additional features have been made like widening of Interest Subvention Scheme and raising the rate of subvention from 2 per cent to 3 per cent, broadening the scope of Focus Market Scheme, Focus Product Scheme and Incremental Export Incentivisation Scheme etc.. As a result of these measures CAD has come down significantly from US\$ 21.8 billion in the first quarter of 2013-14 to a level of US\$ 5.2 billion in the second quarter of 2013-14 and the exchange rate of the rupee has stabilized

Rating of Indian Economy

291. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI ARJUN ROY:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether International Monetary Fund (IMF), Asian Development Bank (ADB), World Bank (WB) and various International rating agencies have cut down India's economic growth forecast for the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, agency-wise and reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to achieve the projected economic growth of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has reduced India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth forecast to 4.3 per cent for 2013-14 while the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and World Bank have revised India's GDP growth forecast to 4.7 per cent for the current financial year. Several factors including supply-side and structural bottlenecks, negative business sentiments, elevated fiscal and current account deficits and inflation have been highlighted as reasons adversely affecting the country's GDP growth rate.

Various agencies like IMF, World Bank, ADB as well as research organizations within the country and outside, and credit rating agencies bring out forecasts regarding growth rate of the economy. These forecasts as well as the revisions, based on specific assumptions, often differ from one another and do not represent the views of the Government of India.

(c) The Government has taken several steps to revive growth in the economy that, *inter alia*, include measures to speed up project implementation *via*

the creation of the Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI); boost to infrastructure financing by encouraging Infrastructure Debt Funds and enhancement of credit to infrastructure companies; provision of greater support to micro, small and medium enterprises; strengthening of financial and banking sectors, etc. Initiatives by the Government also include liberalisation of FDI norms in several sectors including telecom; deregulation of the sugar sector; decision to launch inflation indexed bonds to incentivize households to save in financial instruments; steps to boost manufacturing growth; fiscal consolidation through reforms viz. reduction in the subsidy of diesel and cap on the number of subsidized LPG cylinders; new gas pricing guidelines; measures to control the current account deficit and depreciation of the rupee, etc. These measures have started to yield results with significant improvement in the external situation and a modest recovery in GDP growth noticed during the second quarter of 2013-14.

Achievement of Growth Targets

292. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI ARJUN ROY:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed target/projection for Gross Domestic Product growth and if so, the details thereof and achievement made in this regard for each of the last three years and the current year till date;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has prepared or proposes to prepare any stimulus plan to revive the flagging growth and if so, the details thereof, sector-wise along with its consistency or compatibility with the Reserve Bank of India's (RBI's) inflation focus; and

(d) the details of economic growth achieved during the same period and measures taken or proposed to be taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate targets are not fixed by the Government of India. However, the annual Economic Surveys had projected real GDP growth rates of 8.5 (+/-0.25) per cent, 9.0 (+/-0.25) per cent, 7.6 (+/-0.25) per cent and 6.1 - 6.7 per cent for 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. The growth rate of India's GDP (at factor cost at constant 2004-05 prices) has been 9.3 per cent, 6.2 per cent and 5.0 per cent for 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively. The growth rate of GDP in the first and second quarters of 2013-14 is 4.4 per cent and 4.8 per cent respectively. No fiscal stimulus is envisaged, as fiscal policy is on consolidation mode to facilitate growth revival.

The Government has taken several steps to revive growth in the economy that, *inter alia*, include measures to speed up project implementation *via* the creation of the Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI); boost to infrastructure financing by encouraging Infrastructure Debt Funds and enhancement of credit to infrastructure companies; provision of greater support to micro, small and medium enterprises; strengthening of financial and banking sectors, etc. Initiatives by the Government also include liberalisation of FDI norms in several sectors including telecom; deregulation of the sugar sector; decision to launch inflation indexed bonds to incentivize households to save in financial instruments; steps to boost manufacturing growth; fiscal consolidation through reforms *viz.* reduction in the subsidy of diesel and cap on the number of subsidized LPG cylinders; new gas pricing guidelines; measures to control the current account deficit and depreciation of the rupee, etc. These measures have started to yield results with significant improvement in the external situation and a modest recovery in GDP growth noticed during the second quarter of 2013-14.

Ban on Sale of Junk Food

293. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI E. G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) the number of incidents of food poisoning due to unhygienic food served in the canteens of schools reported in the country particularly in Maharashtra during the last one year and the current year, State/ UT-wise;

(b) whether the Delhi High Court had directed the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) to frame guidelines on banning sale of junk food and aerated drinks in and around educational institutions and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has framed certain guidelines in this regard;

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

(e) the time by which the said guidelines are likely to be notified?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per available information, 3 incidents of food poisoning due to unhygienic food served in the canteens of schools were reported in Maharashtra during the year 2012 and 2013. No data on the incidents of food poisoning due to unhygienic food served in the canteens of schools in the country, is Centrally maintained.

(b) to (e) At present, this matter is *sub-judice* in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. FSSAI is complying with the directions given by the Hon'ble Court from time to time. In this context, this Ministry has also requested the Chief Ministers and the Health Ministers of all States/UTs and the Minister of Human Resources Development to consider issuing appropriate directions to the schools and colleges for withdrawing foods high in saturated fat and carbonated drinks from their canteens and promoting healthy food habits, and for making the children aware of the benefits of consumption of fruits, vegetables and whole grains.

Illegal Mining

294. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:
SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an increase in the incidents of illegal mining in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the cases of illegal mining detected/reported in the country during the last one year and till date indicating the officials and companies found involved in such activities and the action taken/being taken against them, State/UT-wise;

(c) the estimated loss of revenue to the Union and State Governments thereby along with the remedial measures taken to recover the losses;

(d) whether the Government proposed to allocate mineral concessions including coal and iron ore only to Union/State owned companies to curb illegal mining and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the monitoring mechanism put in place by the Government to bring transparency in the mining sector along with the stringent measures being taken/ proposed to be taken in co-ordination with State Governments to curb illegal mining in the country?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):

(a) to (c) As per section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957, the State Governments have been empowered to make rules for preventing illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals. State Governments deal with cases of illegal mining therefore specific details is not Centrally maintained in the Ministry However, as per information compiled by Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) (a subordinate office under the Ministry) based on information provided by the State Governments in the quarterly returns on illegal mining, year-wise details of cases of illegal mining detected and action taken by State Governments for the last three years period from 2010-11 to 2012-13 are given in the enclosed Statement. This information indicates that incidents of illegal mining have increased during last three years period.

Where there is a loss of revenue to the State Government from royalty, rents or taxes and the actual loss of mineral on account of illegal mining, the MMDR Act, 1957 provides a penalty of imprisonment for a term upto two years or a fine extending to Rs. 25,000 or with both. The MMDR Act, 1957 also provides that the State Governments may recover not only the price of mined out mineral, in case the mineral is disposed of, but also the royalty and rent or taxes, as may be payable for the mineral mined illegally from an area.

(d) No Madam.

(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 (20 States have framed Rules).

(ii) State Governments were requested to set up Task Forces at State and District level to control illegal mining since the year 2005 (so far 23 State Governments have reported to have set up Task Forces).

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

(iv) 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.

(v) 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.

(vi) 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.

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

- (x) Indian Bureau Mines had constituted Special Task Forces for inspection of mines in endemic areas by taking the help of Satellite imageries.
- (xi) 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 was till 16th October, 2013.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Illegal mining cases				Action taken from 2010-11 to 2013-14 (upto June, 2013)			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (upto June, 13)	FIR Lodged (Nos.)	Court Cases Filed (Nos.)	Vehicle Seized (No.)	Fine realized by State Govt. (Rs. Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	3	0	N.A.	0	0	0	0.05
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13939	19913	16592	2024	1	1	1	9897.639
3.	Assam	0	0	0	N.A.	0	0	0	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	2017	2946	3238	846	87	9044	1	2463.5747
5.	Goa	13	1	0	N.A.	0	0	1	1.91
6.	Gujarat	2184	3485	6023	1054	207	22	5643	42641.91
7.	Haryana	3446	2022	3517	N.A.	512	0	0	1148.05
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1213	1289	0	N.A.	186	700	0	71.46
9.	Jharkhand	199	364	663	250	539	31	363	226.40
10.	Karnataka	6476	6691	6677	1827	409	326	11035	5902.45
11.	Kerala	2028	3175	4550	1224	0	0	0	1232.63
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4245	7147	7169	1484	2737	19780	0	9801.84
13.	Maharashtra	34265	40642	42918	7248	0	0	108992	13851.62
14.	Mizoram	0	2	16	4	0	0	0	0.805
15.	Odisha	420	309	314	76	8	8	691	3411.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16.	Punjab	754	314	19	N.A.	86	0	61	144.88
17.	Rajasthan	1833	1201	2861	654	1546	63	219	2115.958
18.	Tamil Nadu	277	123	295	23	2129	13	29757	3547.48
19.	Uttar Pradesh	4641	4708	3266	N.A.	0	0	0	2433.03
20.	West Bengal	239	269	479	N.A.	929	93	815	0
Grand Total		78189	94604	98597	16714	9376	30081	157579	98893.5367

N.A. - Quarterly returns not available

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines

Cases of Influenza - A H1N1

295. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

SHRI E. G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) whether new cases and deaths due to influenza-A H1N1 (Swine Flu) have recently been reported in various parts of the country;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government for proper control, diagnosis, detection and treatment of Influenza-A H1N1 and the details of financial and technical assistance provided to the States/ UTs for the purpose during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(d) the drugs/vaccines imported for the control and treatment of Influenza- A H1N1, indicating its value during the said period; and

(e) the status of production of indigenous drugs/ vaccines for the control and treatment of Influenza-A H1N1 during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes. New cases of Influenza A H1N1 have been reported recently from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. As on date, Influenza A H1N1 virus is circulating as seasonal influenza virus causing seasonal outbreaks.

(b) Details provided by the States/UTs of laboratory confirmed cases and deaths for the current year are in the enclosed Statement-I and for the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has provided guidelines on screening and 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. Technical support is provided for surveillance through Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme.

The assistance provided to the State/UT Governments are as under:-

- Technical Assistance was provided to a network of 26 laboratories in Government Sector. These labs were strengthened for diagnosis of Influenza A H1N1 and provided diagnostic reagents.
- Information, education, communication material prepared, translated in 22 languages and given to all the States. Further, a media campaign was undertaken by Central Government for creating public awareness.
- Guidelines on categorization of patients, laboratory testing and clinical management were provided to the States/UTs.
- In addition, the following commodity support was also provided:
- Oseltamivir, the drug to treat influenza A H1N1, supplied to the States as per their requirements.

- 1.5 million doses of Pandemic H1N1 vaccine procured and provided for vaccinating health care workers in States/UTs.
- Personal Protective Equipment, surgical masks and N-95 masks given to the States/UTs as per their requirements from central stockpile.

(d):

Item	Quantity	Cost
Vaccine Pandemic Vaccine doses	15 Lakhs	€ 75,00,000 (Rs. 45,95,25,000/- at the rate Rs. 61.27 per €)

Government of India has procured 1.5 million doses of inactivated non-adjuvanted pandemic influenza vaccine from M/s Sanofi Pasteur, France at a cost of 5 euro per dose (total cost - 7.5 million euros).

(e) Indigenous capacity is available to manufacture Influenza A H1N1 Vaccine/drugs in the country.

Statement-I

Influenza A H1N1: laboratory confirmed Cases and Deaths: State/UT-wise for 2013

(As on 25th November, 2013)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Cases	Deaths
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	64	6
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4.	Assam	0	0
5.	Bihar	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	37	5
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0
10.	Delhi	1510	16
11.	Goa	0	0
12.	Gujarat	1037	199

Sl.No.	State/UT	Cases	Deaths
13.	Haryana	449	41
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	76	2
16.	Jharkhand	0	0
17.	Karnataka	118	19
18.	Kerala	10	1
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	113	32
21.	Maharashtra	641	148
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	183	42
29.	Rajasthan	860	165
30.	Sikkim	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	32	5
32.	Tripura	0	0
33.	Uttarakhand	2	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	98	8
35.	West Bengal	3	0
Cumulative Total		5233	689

Statement-II

Cases of Influenza A H1N1 (Swine Flu)-State/UT-wise, Year-wise for 2010, 2011 and 2012

Sl.No.	State	C	D
Jan, 2010 - Dec, 2010			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	733	49
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4.	Assam	5	1
5.	Bihar	0	0
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	75	0

Sl.No.	State	C	D
7.	Chhattisgarh	50	12
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0
10.	Delhi	2725	77
11.	Goa	68	1
12.	Gujarat	1682	363
13.	Haryana	216	16
14.	Himachal Pradesh	10	3
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	20	2
16.	Jharkhand	1	0
17.	Karnataka	2575	116
18.	Kerala	1533	89
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	395	110
21.	Maharashtra	6814	669
22.	Manipur	1	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0
26.	Odisha	92	29
27.	Puducherry	50	6
28.	Punjab	139	14
29.	Rajasthan	1710	153
30.	Sikkim	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	1184	13
32.	Tripura	0	0
33.	Uttarakhand	25	7
34.	Uttar Pradesh	376	29
35.	West Bengal	121	4
Cumulative Total		20604	1763

Jan, 2011 - Dec, 2011

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	11	1
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0

Sl.No.	State	C	D
4.	Assam	0	0
5.	Bihar	1	0
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0
10.	Delhi	25	2
11.	Goa	7	0
12.	Gujarat	7	4
13.	Haryana	6	4
14.	Himachal Pradesh	14	3
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	13	1
16.	Jharkhand	0	0
17.	Karnataka	100	12
18.	Kerala	210	10
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	9	4
21.	Maharashtra	26	5
22.	Manipur	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0
26.	Odisha	0	0
27.	Puducherry	1	0
28.	Punjab	46	14
29.	Rajasthan	36	11
30.	Sikkim	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	34	4
32.	Tripura	0	0
33.	Uttarakhand	0	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	57	0
35.	West Bengal	0	0
Cumulative Total		603	75

Sl.No. State	C	D
Jan, 2012 - Dec, 2012		
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2. Andhra Pradesh	326	34
3. Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4. Assam	0	0
5. Bihar	0	0
6. Chandigarh (UT)	1	0
7. Chhattisgarh	10	3
8. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
9. Daman and Diu	0	0
10. Delhi	78	1
11. Goa	9	0
12. Gujarat	101	30
13. Haryana	18	5
14. Himachal Pradesh	2	2
15. Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
16. Jharkhand	0	0
17. Karnataka	878	48
18. Kerala	623	14
19. Lakshadweep	0	0
20. Madhya Pradesh	151	26
21. Maharashtra	1551	135
22. Manipur	0	0
23. Meghalaya	0	0
24. Mizoram	0	0
25. Nagaland	0	0
26. Odisha	2	0
27. Puducherry	63	2
28. Punjab	13	4
29. Rajasthan	343	60
30. Sikkim	0	0
31. Tamil Nadu	750	40
32. Tripura	0	0

Sl.No. State	C	D
33. Uttarakhand	1	1
34. Uttar Pradesh	124	0
35. West Bengal	0	0
Cumulative Total	5044	405

*C for cases and D for Death

Quality of Drugs

296. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any report of seizure of drugs manufactured and exported by Indian pharmaceutical companies to European Union, United States of America and some other countries and penalties imposed against them in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details and the facts in this regard along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government proposes to put in place a comprehensive mechanism including research laboratories and institutes for better monitoring and quality control of drugs and medical equipment being marketed and also exported in/from the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No. There has been no such report of seizure. However, as per Justice News dated 13.05.13 released by the Office of Public Affairs, Department of Justice, United States of America, Ranbaxy USA, Inc. pleaded guilty of felony charges relating to the manufacture and distribution of certain drugs. Ranbaxy has also agreed to pay a criminal fine and forfeiture totaling 150 million USD and to settle civil claims for 350 million USD.

(c) to (e) Quality control over the manufacture and sale of drugs is exercised by the State Drugs Control

Authorities through the system of licensing and inspection. Random samples of drugs are drawn by the Drugs Inspectors to have a check over the quality of drugs marketed in the country. These are tested in Central and State drug testing laboratories set up in various parts of the country. Manufacture of drugs is a licensed activity and is regulated under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules made thereunder. The manufacturers are required to comply with the Good Manufacturing Practices prescribed under Schedule M of the said Rules and ensure that the drugs manufactured by them are of standard quality. Thus, there is already a comprehensive mechanism in place for monitoring and quality control of drugs and medical equipments.

[Translation]

Cases of Diabetes and Hypertension

297. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD:
SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

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

(a) whether cases of various types of diabetes and hypertension have risen constantly during the recent years and there is high mortality rate attributed to these diseases in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor indicating the number of people suffering from the aforesaid diseases in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government for low cost diagnosis, treatment and awareness for diabetes and hypertension and funds spent for the purpose in the country during the said period;

(d) whether the Government has started a nationwide screening campaign to tackle the rising cases of diabetes and hypertension; and

(e) if so, the details and the outcome thereof, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The cases of

diabetes and hypertension are increasing in the country. According to report published by International Diabetes Federation (IDF; 5th Edition, 2011), number of people with diabetes (20-79 years) in India are about 6.1 crore which is likely to reach about 10.1 crore in 2030. The data available from the Indian Council of Medical Research, India Diabetes (INDIAB) Study Phase I done in the rural and urban settings in 3 States and 1 Union Territory viz., Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Jharkhand and Chandigarh for both diabetes and hypertension indicates the range of prevalence of diabetes from 5.3% to 13.7% and for hypertension from 19.8% to 31.5%.

As per Disease Burden study on Non-Communicable Diseases by ICMR in 2006, the number of estimated cases and prevalence for Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD) and Diabetes Mellitus are as under:—

Disease	Number of cases (in lakhs)	No. of deaths (in lakhs)	Prevalence per thousand
IHD	224	5.5	37.0
Diabetes	378	1.0	62.47

The factors responsible for increase in Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) including diabetes and hypertension are unhealthy diet, lack of physical activity, harmful use of alcohol, overweight, obesity, tobacco use, etc.

(c) to (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 these diseases through awareness generation, behaviour and life-style changes, early diagnosis of persons with high levels of risk factors. A total number of 5.33 crore persons have so far been screened for Diabetes and Hypertension out of which 6.13% & 5.41% are found suspected for Diabetes and Hypertension respectively. A Statement showing State/UT-wise screening of diabetes and hypertension is placed at Annexure. An amount of Rs.280.25 crore for the period of 2010-14 has been released to the States/UT's under this programme.

The patients suffering from High Blood Pressure / Diabetes are treated in the healthcare delivery system up to District Hospitals and Community Health Centres besides Medical Colleges and tertiary healthcare institutions. The treatment is either free or highly subsidised for the poor and needy.

Awareness generation activities undertaken by the State Government have also been supplemented by the Ministry. In addition, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities through Prasar Bharti under the 'Swasth Bharat Programme' are also being carried out.

Statement

National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, CVD and Stroke (NPCDCS) Combined screening data on Diabetes and Hypertension of Sub- Centres, Urban Slums and School Health Programme

As on: 02.12.2013

Sl. No.	States/ Locations	No. of persons screened	Suspected for Diabetes (>140 mg/dl)	% of Diabetes suspected	Hypertension (140/ 90 mmhg)	% of Hypertension
1.	Andhra Pradesh	83,34,173	5,81,602	6.98	6,04,054	7.25
2.	Assam	21,13,908	1,16,355	5.50	1,75,152	8.29
3.	Bihar	29,88,523	2,22,370	7.44	72,911	2.44
4.	Chhattisgarh	13,43,205	68,801	5.12	56,667	4.22
5.	Gujarat	31,62,590	2,85,854	9.04	2,01,644	6.38
6.	Haryana	13,89,635	69,398	4.99	85,466	6.15
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1,97,153	10,964	5.56	18,375	9.32
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	7,98,856	43,341	5.43	57,441	7.19
9.	Jharkhand	18,71,106	1,02,484	5.48	1,14,052	6.10
10.	Karnataka	32,48,636	2,85,706	8.79	1,05,850	3.26
11.	Kerala	35,20,521	1,61,307	4.58	1,37,610	3.91
12.	Madhya Pradesh	22,91,563	58,453	2.55	67,668	2.95
13.	Maharashtra	40,55,066	2,24,254	5.53	2,86,977	7.08
14.	Sikkim	1,28,010	17,437	13.62	32,383	18.17
15.	Odisha	28,79,283	1,54,676	5.37	80,091	2.78
16.	Punjab	14,37,741	1,30,232	9.06	1,24,390	8.65
17.	Rajasthan	48,37,426	2,28,257	4.72	1,83,358	3.79
18.	Uttarakhand	4,37,122	20,396	4.67	11,969	2.74
19.	Tamil Nadu	34,44,040	1,89,718	5.51	52,152	8.22
20.	Uttar Pradesh	15,19,516	65,947	4.34	65,266	4.30
21.	West Bengal	22,63,332	1,14,146	5.04	54,941	2.43
22.	Urban Slums	9,86,633	1,16,082	11.77	1,37,789	13.09
23.	School Health Programme	93,648	1,354	1.45	-	-
Grand Total		5,33,41,686	32,69,134	6.13	27,26,206	5.41

*[English]***Conviction Rate Under POCSO Act**

298. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

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

(a) whether the conviction rate is very low in the cases registered under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act all over the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the number of offenders convicted under the said Act since enactment, State/UT-wise'

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up more special courts under the Act;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure better implementation of the said Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 is a special law to protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation.

The Act along with Rules has come into effect from 14th November, 2012. Since, the Act is still at an early stage of implementation, it is premature to establish any conclusion regarding the conviction rate.

(c) and (d) Section 28 of the POCSO Act, 2012 specifies that the State Government shall designate for each district, a Court of Session to be a Special Court to try the offences under the Act. The Section also states that if a Court of Session is already notified as a children's court under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005, then such court shall be deemed to be a Special Court to try offences under the POCSO Act, 2012.

As per information available, eighteen States/UTs have designated Special Courts/Children's Court to try offences under the Act.

(e) The various steps taken by the Government to ensure better implementation of the Act include:—

(i) As National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and State

Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR) have been designated the role of monitoring authority under the Act, the Ministry has been following up with State Governments to expedite the process of formation of SCPCRs in their States. As a result SCPCRs have been set up in 26 States/UTs.

(ii) In order to spread awareness on the provisions of the POCSO Act, 2012 five regional conferences were organized across the country covering all the States and UTs. The participants included officers from the Departments of Women and Child Developments, Social Justice, Health Education, Police Academies, State Judicial Academies, SCPCRs, State Legal Service Authority and Office of Prosecution.

(iii) Section 39 of the Act requires the State Government to prepare guidelines for use of NGOs, professionals and experts or persons to be associate with the pre-trial and trial stage to assist the child. On request from several State Governments, model guidelines have also been issued to all the State Governments/ UT Administrations which can be adopted or adapted by them for better implementation of the said Act.

*[Translation]***Development of Forest Villages**

299. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

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

(b) whether the Government has implemented any programme for development of forest villages in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the basic

services and facilities provided thereunder in such villages/habitations; and

(d) the funds allocated, released and utilized under the said programme during the 11th and 12th Five Year Plan so far, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) A Statement-I regarding the number of forest villages/habitations in various parts of the country, State/UT-wise is enclosed.

(b) Yes, Madam. 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 includes 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.

(c) The basic services and facilities provided under the said programme in various such villages/habitations include infrastructure works relating to basic services and facilities such as approach roads, healthcare, primary

education, minor irrigation, rain-water harvesting, drinking water, sanitation, community halls etc.

(d) A Statement-II and III showing the funds allocated, released and utilized under the said programme during the 11th and 12th Five Year Plan so far, State/UT-wise is enclosed.

Statement-I

Total no. of forest villages/habitations in various States/UTs of the country identified for development

Sl. No.	States	Total No. of Villages/ Habitations
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 the 11th Five Year Plan as on 03.12.2013

(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)	
		Release	Utilization	Release	Utilization	Release	Utilization	Release	Utilization	Release	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12	13
1.	Assam	0.00	0.00	4696.05	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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12	13
3.	Gujarat	593.62	593.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1351.96	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
5.	Madhya Pradesh	2829.00	2829.00	6502.50	4831.93	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
7.	Mizoram	190.00	190.00	435.00	435.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	202.50	0.00
8.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	180.00	52.75	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
10.	Uttarakhand	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
12.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	2550.00	1430.00	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

Statement-III

Allocation/Release and Utilization of Funds under the Programme of 'Development of Forest Villages' under SCA to TSP during the 12th Five Year Plan as on 03.12.2013

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	12th Five Year Plan Period (2012-13 and 2013-14 up to 03.12.2013) (Total Allocation: Nil)	
		Release	Utilization
1.	Assam	Nil	N/A
2.	Chhattisgarh	-do-	-do-
3.	Gujarat	-do-	-do-
4.	Jharkhand	-do-	-do-
5.	Madhya Pradesh	-do-	-do-
6.	Meghalaya	-do-	-do-
7.	Mizoram	-do-	-do-
8.	Odisha	-do-	-do-
9.	Tripura	-do-	-do-
10.	Uttarakhand	-do-	-do-
11.	Uttar Pradesh	-do-	-do-
12.	West Bengal	-do-	-do-
Total		-do-	-do-

Production Capacity of Refineries

300. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

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

(a) the production capacity of various refineries in the country and the quantum of production of various petroleum products during each of the last three years and the current year, product and refinery-wise;

(b) whether all the refineries are functioning to their optimum capacity or the same have been hampered due to various reasons such as water shortage, etc.;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the resultant effect on exports from such refineries and supply of LPG for the domestic market; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure the capacity utilization of the refineries including the measures being taken to fulfill the shortage of water supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The production capacity of various refineries in the country is given in the enclosed

Statement-I. The quantum of production of various petroleum products during the last three years product-wise and refinery-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) to (d) All the refineries have generally been operating at their optimal capacity and the capacity utilization, on industry basis, during the last three years is as follows:-

Year	% Capacity utilization on Industry basis#
2010-11	105
2011-12	105
2012-13	103

Source: Centre for High Technology

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Location of the Refinery	Present Name Plate Capacity (MMTPA)
1	2	3	4
Public Sector			
1.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)	Guwahati	1.00
2.	IOCL	Barauni	6.00
3.	IOCL	Koyali	13.70
4.	IOCL	Haldia	7.50
5.	IOCL	Mathura	8.00
6.	IOCL	Digboi	0.65
7.	IOCL	Panipat	15.00
8.	IOCL	Bongaigaon	2.35
9.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	Mumbai	6.50
10.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	Visakhapatnam	8.30
11.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	Mumbai	12.00
12.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	Kochi	9.50

1	2	3	4
13.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited	Manali	10.50
14.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited	Nagapattinam	1.00
15.	Numaligarh Refinery Ltd	Numaligarh	3.00
16.	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited	Mangalore	15.00
17.	Tatipaka Refinery (ONGC)	Andhra Pradesh	0.066
Total (A)			120.066

Joint Venture

18.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and Oman Oil Company, a joint venture	Bina	6.00
19.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited and Mittal Energy Investments Pte Ltd., a joint venture	Bathinda	9.00
Total (B)			15.00

Private Sector

20.	Reliance Industries Ltd. (Domestic)	Mothikhavdi, Jamnagar	33.00
21.	Reliance Petroleum Ltd.	SEZ, Jamnagar	27.00
22.	Essar Oil Limited	Vadinar	20.00
Total (C)			80.00
Grand Total (A+B+C)			215.066

(Source: Oil Companies)

Statement-II*Refineries wise Production 2010-11 in TMT*

Refineries	LPG	Naphtha	Petrol	ATF	SKO	Diesel	FO/LSHS	Bitumen	Others	Total Products
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
HPC-MUMBAI	254	390	936	543	69	1902	1083	430	577	6185
HPC-VISAKH	281	448	1097	58	705	3234	1171	296	343	7632
BPC	512	1687	1230	797	710	4953	1423	437	657	12406
KRL	486	879	1087	373	408	3663	885	208	106	8094
NRL	42	14	222	42	217	1395	0	0	80	2012
IOC-KOY	390	1115	1279	432	911	5225	2489	593	265	12698
IOC-MAT	304	506	1028	881	492	3165	1429	591	323	8720
IOC-PAN	585	975	1205	837	1097	6020	120	318	1507	12664
IOC-HAL	182	548	382	348	582	2366	1072	451	327	6258
IOC-BAR	340	322	748	0	951	2999	23	32	281	5696
IOC-GUW	49	30	147	59	76	806	0	0	101	1269
IOC-DIG	9	14	102	0	41	314	87	0	96	662
IOC-BRPL	45	115	215	0	99	630	74	0	675	1852
CPCL-MANALI	375	783	899	712	444	3673	1629	393	479	9386
CPCL-CBR	23	213	0	0	64	297	111	0	0	708
ONGC-TATIPA	0	21	0	0	9	22	16	0	0	68
ONGC-MRPL	300	900	1194	1086	339	5284	2277	248	145	11773
RIL (DTA)	604	5523	3042	2271	0	10242	1633	0	7884	31198
RIL (SEZ)	2075	2581	8343	1215	0	15848	1887	0	5924	37872
ESSAR	600	624	2647	145	578	5628	3250	450	541	14464
Grand Total	7455	17687	25803	9798	7791	77667	20657	4446	20313	191617

Refineries Wise Production 2011-12 in TMT

HPC-MUMBAI	449	491	1183	587	285	1978	1026	577	667	7243
HPC-VISAKH	361	270	1357	60	640	3438	1360	367	165	8019
BPC	498	1646	1295	819	563	5223	1444	600	638	12727
KRL	477	704	1222	371	322	4164	964	249	285	8757
BORL	53	61	243	2	314	890	0	0	153	1716
NRL	60	178	310	65	212	1871	0	0	85	2780

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
IOC-KOY	515	1157	1381	407	994	6448	1314	540	685	13441
IOC-MAT	279	267	1091	737	413	2949	1282	554	399	7970
IOC-PAN	650	1139	1337	1215	1046	7096	232	364	1635	14714
IOC-HAL	225	618	455	388	742	2900	1199	402	354	7283
IOC-BAR	293	266	774	0	784	2761	35	17	278	5207
IOC-GUW	45	24	150	58	75	768	0	0	92	1211
IOC-DIG	8	0	108	0	33	311	79	0	85	624
IOC-BRPL	49	113	200	0	131	982	70	0	428	1972
CPCL-MANALI	369	586	1020	715	377	3679	1485	363	404	8998
CPCL-CBR	18	228	0	0	60	232	73	0	0	611
ONGC-TATIPA	0	12	0	0	8	17	31	0	0	68
ONGC-MRPL	289	1142	1011	1195	323	5188	2205	290	309	11952
RIL (non-EOU)	354	5568	3475	2170	0	10785	1461	0	9300	33114
RIL (SEZ)	1778	2079	8154	1255	0	16393	1812	0	7268	38738
ESSAR	573	470	2443	3	625	4840	3361	275	83	12673
Grand Total	7343	17018	27207	10047	7948	82913	19433	4599	23311	199818

Refineries Wise Production 2012-13 in TMT

HPC-MUMBAI	440	409	1357	537	331	2200	846	631	628	7379
HPC-VISAKH	383	248	1262	66	582	3116	1207	395	192	7451
HMEL-GGSR	476	324	596	7	223	1968	0	0	889	4483
BPC-M	452	1586	1366	742	446	5354	1249	602	660	12458
BPC-KRL	471	675	1300	423	241	4600	1159	225	302	9396
BPC-BORL	177	94	822	238	683	2715	0	0	480	5209
NRL	48	108	299	61	147	1648	0	0	69	2379
IOC-KOY	489	785	1526	393	827	6020	961	575	912	12487
IOC-MAT	305	506	965	597	421	3159	1322	570	445	8289
IOC-PAN	713	1127	1408	1150	861	7132	125	306	1745	14567
IOC-HAL	218	545	460	345	718	2694	1038	515	262	6794
IOC-BAR	310	253	975	0	829	3101	70	7	205	5750
IOC-GUW	39	27	138	58	66	622	1	0	50	1001

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
IOC-DIG	8	-1	98	0	39	336	84	0	94	658
IOC-BRPL	51	124	206	0	139	1305	47	0	244	2117
CPCL-M	311	483	911	632	353	3227	1431	448	344	8140
CPCL-CBR	18	264	0	0	66	220	75	0	1	644
ONGC-TATIPA	0	7	0	0	6	19	25	0	0	56
ONGC-MRPL	281	1482	1102	1458	411	5568	2099	213	775	13388
RIL- (Dom)	751	5662	3454	2118	0	10447	1438	0	8886	32757
RIL (SEZ)	938	1632	8929	1244	0	16603	1589	0	8465	39400
ESSAR	821	838	2944	10	563	9020	1037	184	3512	18928
Grand Total	7701	17177	30120	10077	7953	91074	15804	4670	120231	213732

Refineries Wise Production 2013-14 (April-October) in TMT

HPC-MUMBAI	214	194	786	291	170	1255	552	289	412	4164
HPC-VISAKH	214	178	708	16	333	1639	529	168	87	3871
HMEL-GGSR	425	257	685	13	203	2297	0	0	922	4802
BPC-M	244	898	826	426	163	3244	770	245	356	7171
BPC-KRL	300	401	885	260	109	2904	665	126	198	5848
BPC-BORL	93	58	508	162	318	1444	0	0	305	2890
NRL	31	95	176	41	85	960	0	0	36	1425
IOC-KOY	273	431	866	173	439	3317	507	308	536	6852
IOC-MAT	133	302	379	249	222	1450	683	339	121	3878
IOC-PAN	403	716	905	751	501	3769	178	252	903	8378
IOC-HAL	126	400	227	210	527	1614	646	290	154	4195
IOC-BAR	174	96	663	0	481	1834	39	-2	116	3400
IOC-GUW	25	19	61	30	34	405	0	0	39	613
IOC-DIG	5	-1	61	0	15	199	50	0	55	383
IOC-BRPL	25	80	95	0	97	728	-1	0	151	1175
CPCL-M	205	379	583	420	200	2272	916	257	218	5449
CPCL-CBR	9	118	0	0	30	94	27	0	0	278
ONGC-TATIPA	0	4	0	0	3	12	15	0	0	35
ONGC-MRPL	137	806	634	1047	137	3213	1284	93	248	7599

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RIL- (Dom)	230	3103	1717	1456	0	6105	686	0	5341	18637
RIL (SEZ)	480	815	5440	848	0	10003	435	0	5403	23424
ESSAR	477	508	1799	24	221	5811	261	146	2380	11626
Grand Total	4223	9857	18004	6417	4287	54572	8240	2512	17980	126092

(Source: Oil companies), P: provisional data.

Others include products like Propylene, solvents (Hexane, Benzene, Toluene, Xylene and Specialty solvents), Reformate, Mineral Turpentine Oil, Carbon Black Feed Stock, Waxes, Sulphur, Viscosity Grade oil etc.

FDI Policy

301. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has not included purchase of agricultural land for development of real estate projects in its proposed amendments of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy in the realty sector;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Ministry of Urban Development had supported allowing FDI, while buying agricultural land for realty development to end any ambiguity *vis-à-vis* other sectors;

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

(e) the steps being taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The information will be collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Prices of Petroleum Products

302. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL

GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the prices of petroleum, petroleum products and natural gas have been increased or rolled back by the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) after deregulation of the prices of petroleum, till date, product and year-wise;

(b) the reasons for continuous increase in the prices of petroleum along with the number of times the prices of crude oil increased in the international market during the aforesaid period;

(c) the production cost of petrol, diesel and Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) including the administrative expenditure involved and the profit/losses of OMCs at the time of every increase in the prices of petroleum along with the revenue earned by the Government therefrom during the above period;

(d) the level at which decision to hike prices of petroleum products including diesel is taken; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to keep the prices of petroleum and petroleum products under control and to insulate the common man from undue burden?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Government has made the price of Petrol market-determined with effect from 26.06.2010. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on the pricing of Petrol in line with the international oil prices and market conditions.

However, 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 (to retail consumers), PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG. The details of revision in RSP of Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG along with the price of Indian basket of crude oil since 26.06.2010 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Refining of crude oil is a process industry, where crude oil constitutes around 90% of the total cost. Crude Oil is processed through several processing units. Each of these units produces intermediate product streams, which require further reprocessing and blending. As it is difficult to apportion the total cost amongst individual refined products, product-wise costs are not identified separately.

Price of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) is not determined by the Government. City Gas Distribution entities determine the RSP of CNG on the basis of weighted average cost of natural gas from different sources, operating expenses and applicable taxes and duties. Different entities use different proportions of domestic gas and RLNG.

Further, the profits/losses are computed on quarterly basis as per statutory requirement and these cannot be calculated for the day of price revision. Even after taking into account the cash assistance from Government and the discount on sale of crude oil and products by upstream oil companies, the OMCs have been able to report only meager profit. The profit/losses of OMCs namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation

Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) since 2010-11 are as under:—

(Rs. crore)				
OMC	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	H1, 2013-14
IOCL	7,445	3,954	5,005	-1,409
BPCL	1,547	1,311	2,643	1,081
HPCL	1,539	911	904	-1,142
Total	10,531	6,177	8,552	-1,469

Since there is no Excise Duty on PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG and the Excise Duty on Petrol and Diesel is specific in nature, the revenue of Central Government does not increase with increase in the price of these products.

(d) and (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 of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG. There has been no increase in the prices of PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG since 25th June 2011. A cap of 6 cylinders per annum to each consumer was applied on subsidized domestic LPG *w.e.f.* 14th September 2012. This has, however, been raised to 9 cylinders per annum as per decision taken by Government on 17th January 2013. In order to insulate the common man, OMCs are currently selling Diesel (retail), PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG below the required price and are incurring under-recovery of ₹ 9.99 per litre on retail sale of Diesel, ₹ 36.20 per litre on PDS Kerosene and ₹ 542.71 per 14.2 kg cylinder of Subsidized Domestic LPG (based on the refinery gate prices effective 1.12.2013).

Statement

Revision in Prices of Petroleum Products since 26th June, 2010 at Delhi

Date	Crude Oil (Indian Basket) (\$/bbl.)	Petrol	Diesel (₹/litre)	PDS SKO	Domestic LPG (Subsidized) (₹/14.2 KG Cyl.)	Reason
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.06.2010	74.75	51.43	40.10	12.32	345.35	Increase in Basic Price
01.07.2010	71.92	51.45	40.12			Increase in Siding and shunting charges
20.07.2010	74.20		37.62			VAT reduction in Delhi

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
08.09.2010	75.49	51.56	37.71			Revision in Dealers commission
21.09.2010	77.07	51.83				Increase in Basic Price
17.10.2010	81.19	52.55				Increase in Basic Price
02.11.2010	83.22	52.59	37.75			Increase in Siding and shunting charges
09.11.2010	86.28	52.91				Increase in Prices
16.12.2010	90.27	55.87				Increase in Prices
15.01.2011	94.91	58.37				Increase in Prices
18.01.2011	94.73			12.73		Increase in Transportation charges
15.05.2011	110.00	63.37				Increase in Prices
25.06.2011	103.51		41.12	14.83	395.35	Increase in Prices
01.07.2011	107.25	63.70	41.29		399.00	Increase in Siding and shunting charges/ Dealer commission
16.09.2011	110.71	66.84				Increase in Prices
01.10.2011	102.73		40.91			Rebate of Rs. 0.375 per Litre in VAT on diesel in Delhi.
04.11.2011	107.34	68.64				Increase in Prices
16.11.2011	111.83	66.42				Reduction in Prices
01.12.2011	109.03	65.64				Reduction in Prices
24.05.2012	104.11	73.18				Increase in Prices
03.06.2012	98.49	71.16				Reduction in Prices
18.06.2012	95.86	70.24	41.29			Rebate(Petrol) / Removal of rebate (Diesel) in VAT at Delhi
29.06.2012	93.46	67.78				Reduction in Prices
24.07.2012	101.49	68.48				Increase in Prices
01.08.2012	102.95	68.46	41.32			Revision in Siding/ shunting charges
14.09.2012	115.99		46.95			Increase in Price
03.10.2012	108.59			14.79		Revision in siding charges
07.10.2012	110.11				410.50	Increase in LPG distributor commission
09.10.2012	110.69	67.90				Reduction in Price
27.10.2012	107.33	68.19	47.15			Increase in dealer commission
16.11.2012	107.91	67.24				Reduction in Price
16.01.2013	107.92	67.56				Removal of rebate on VAT in Delhi
18.01.2013	108.92	67.26	47.65			Increase (Diesel)/ Reduction (Petrol) in Prices
28.01.2013	110.35			14.96		Increase in dealer commission

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.02.2013	114.49	69.06	48.16			Increase in Prices
02.03.2013	107.10	70.74				Increase in Price
16.03.2013	106.44	68.34				Reduction in Price
23.03.2013	104.78		48.67			Increase in Price
01.04.2013	107.18	68.31	48.63			Revision in siding charges
02.04.2013	107.18	67.29				Reduction in Prices
16.04.2013	99.28	66.09	48.67			Reduction in Petrol Prices/ Reduction in delivery charges of Diesel
01.05.2013	101.34	63.09				Reduction in Prices
11.05.2013	101.37		49.69			Increase in Price
01.06.2013	99.34	63.99	50.25			Increase in Prices
16.06.2013	116.07	66.39				Increase in Price
29.06.2013	101.05	68.58				Increase in Price and delivery charges of Petrol
01.07.2013	100.38		50.26			Increase in HSD Delivery charges
02.07.2013	100.87		50.84			Increase in Price
15.07.2013	105.80	70.44				Increase in Price
01.08.2013	105.51	71.28	51.40			Increase in Price
01.09.2013	110.73	74.10	51.97			Increase in Price
14.09.2013	110.68	76.06				Increase in Price
01.10.2013	105.60	72.40	52.54			Increase (Diesel)/ Reduction (petrol) in Price
01.11.2013	106.77	71.02	53.10			Increase (Diesel)/ Reduction (petrol) in Price
01.12.2013	109.35		53.67			Increase in Price
Current RSP		71.02	53.67	14.96	410.50	RSP as on 1.12.2013

Note- 1.Prices of Petrol since 26.6.2010 as per IOCL.

2. In cases where price of Indian basket crude oil is not available for the date, the price for the previous working day has been given.

LPG Distribution Network in Rural Areas

303. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) consumers in rural areas is significantly lower than the urban LPG consumers in the country as the petroleum companies do not have distribution network in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen the LPG distribution network in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The total number of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) consumers of the public sector Oil

Marketing Companies in rural areas, as on 01.11.2013, are 517.50 lakhs, as compared to 1078.96 lakhs in Urban areas.

In order to spread LPG distribution network in rural areas and uncovered areas, a new Scheme namely, "Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana" (RGGLVY) for establishing small-size LPG distribution agencies, was launched on 16.10.2009. Moreover, regular LPG distributorships are also operating in rural areas. As on 01.11.2013 the number of LPG distributors commissioned in rural areas under RGGLVY is 2490.

The setting up of LPG distributors in the rural/ underserved areas is a continuous process.

PMEYSA

304. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing the Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan (PMEYSA) in the country;

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

(c) the progress/achievements made under the scheme along with the number of women and youths benefited there from during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the measures taken/being taken by the Government for proper implementation of the said scheme during the 12th Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) The Scheme of PMEYSA was under implementation from the year 2007-08 till 2012-13 with the broad objective of empowerment of Elected Women & Youth Representatives of Panchayats. The scheme is now subsumed under the Scheme of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayati Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA).

(c) Activities under the PMEYSA included holding of State Level Sammeians and Divisional/ District Level Sammeians of Elected Representatives (EWRs), formation of Associations, sensitization programmes for Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) and Elected Youth

Representatives (EYRs). As per information received from States/UTs approximately (i) 135 Divisional/ District Level Sammeians and 24 State Level Sammeians were held (ii) EWRs/ EYRs underwent training in 12 States, and (iii) State Level Associations were formed in 10 States.

(d) The Scheme PMEYSA has been subsumed under RGPSA during the 12th Five Year Plan period. RGPSA supports training and empowerment of all Elected Representatives, including EWRs and EYRs.

Tourism Circuits Parks and Rural Tourism Clusters

305. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Tourism Circuits, Tourism Parks and Rural Tourism Clusters identified by the Government in the country during the 12th Five Year Plan, State/UT-wise;

(b) the projects sanctioned out of them including the funds sanctioned/released thereunder along with their implementation status, project-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal to develop the Ram-Janki Circuit on the lines of Buddhist Circuit and Buxar as a tourist centre in Bihar and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government has received requests/proposals from various States for inclusion of more such tourism circuits/parks and clusters; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise along with the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) A list of Tourism Circuits, Tourism Parks and Rural Tourism Clusters identified by NLC for all State/UTs except States in North Eastern Region is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The list of tentatively identified Tourism Circuits for States in the North Eastern Region is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) A list of projects and amounts sanctioned during 2012-13 and 2013-14 (till 30.09.2013) is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(c) The Development of tourism infrastructure is the responsibility of the State Government. The proposal to develop the Ram-Janki Circuit has been prioritized by the

State Government of Bihar for Central Financial Assistance up to Rs. 8.00 crore in the current financial year 2013-14. No proposal has been received from the State Government to develop Buxar as a tourist centre in Bihar.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Tourism holds prioritization meetings with State Governments/Union Territory Administrations before the commencement of financial year.

All pending and new tourism projects are prioritized in the prioritization meeting in consultation with them on the basis of its tourism potential. The Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance for tourism projects based on the proposals received from them which are complete in all respects as per the Scheme Guidelines, inter-se priority and subject to availability of funds.

Statement-I

State-wise Rural Tourism Clusters, Tourism Parks and Tourism Circuits and destinations identified by the NLC for States/UTs except the North East region.

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Rural Tourism Clusters	Tourism Parks	Tourism Circuits/Destinations
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Car Nicobar	Rutland Island (South Andaman)	1. South Andaman District: Port Blair-Neil-Havelock-Little Andaman Circuit 2. South Andaman, Middle and North Andaman 3. Districts: Port Blair-Rangat-Mayabunder-Diglipur Circuit
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Pochampally (Nalgonda) 2. Srikalahasti (Chittoor)	Vijayawada	1. Vishakhapatnam-Vizianagaram-Srikakulam 2. Hyderabad-Nalgonda-Warangal 3. Chittoor-Anantpur-Kadapa (Tirupati) 4. East Godavari-West Godavari-Krishna-Khammam
3.	Bihar	Mithila*	Bodh Gaya*	1. Buddhist Circuit: Bodh Gaya-Nalanda- Rajgir-Patna-Vaishali 2. Ramayan Circuit: Vaishali-Sitakund-Ahilya Sthan-Sitamarhi-Ahirauli-Valmiki Nagar 3. Sufi Circuit: Maner Sharif-Dargah Sharif-Bihar sharif-Hajipur-Phulwari Sharif 4. Jain Circuit: Vaishali-Rajgir-Pawapuri-Parasnath-Nawada
4.	Chandigarh			Destination Development in Chandigarh: Capitol Complex-Rock Garden-Sukhna Lake and Wildlife Sanctuary-Kalagram-Ramgarh Fort-Nehru Centre for Performing Arts- Sardar Beant Singh Memorial-Ropar Wetlands (Kikar Lodge)
5.	Chhattisgarh	Sirpur, Barnawapara, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Jashpur, Ambikapur, Achanakmar, Kawardha, Durg, Kanker, Kondagaon, Barsoor	1. Kodar Dam (priority) 2. Mana Tuta (Naya Raipur)	1. Raipur-Sirpur-Sheori Narayan-Bilaspur 2. Raigarh-Jashpur-Ambikapur-Chirmiri-Guru Ghansidas National Park 3. Raipur-Dhamtari-Kanker-Baloda-Rajnandgaon-Durg-Raipur

1	2	3	4	5
				4. Jagdalpur Chitrakote-Kondagaon-Kutumsar Caves-Kangerghati NP Kailash Gufa-Tirathgarh Falls
6.	Dadra - Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	Pavati village/Nagoa village in Diu	Diu-near Nagoa beach (50 acres+)	1. Silvassa-Khanvel-Dudhani-Daman 2. Destination Development in Diu
7.	Delhi		NDMC area, Near Signature Bridge (Wazirabad), Najafgarh drain (Paschim Vihar), Said-ul-Ajaib, Garden of Five Senses, Kangan Heri and Chhawla	Heritage Circuit connecting the major monuments of Delhi Religious circuits connecting the major religious centers in Delhi
8.	Goa	Cancona, Sangeum	None	Destinations across Goa
9.	Gujarat	Porbandar	Nalsarovar*	1. Dakor-Phagvel-Utkantheswar-Balasinor-Pavagadh 2. Gir-Somnath-Dwarka-Ahmedpur Mandvi 3. Becharaji-Patan-Siddhpur-Ahmedabad 4. Bhavnagar-Rajkot-Junagadh
10.	Haryana	Kurukshehra	Rohtak	1. Kalka-Panchkula-Narayangarh-Yamunanagar-Pehowa-Thanesar-Kurukshehra-Pinjore 2. Rohtak-Meham-Hansi-Hissar-Dabwali 3. Surajkund-Damdama Lake-Faridabad (Badhkal Lake)-Palwal 4. Mahendragarh-Madhogarh-Narnaul-exit towards Shekhawati
11.	Himachal Pradesh	Kalpa, Sangla, Naggar*	Solan*	1. Beas Circuit: Swarghat-Bilaspur-Mandi-Kullu-Manikaran-Manali-Naggar-Rohtang 2. Satluj Circuit: Kalka-Solan-Shimla-Chail-Kufri-Naldehra 3. Dhauladhar Circuit: Chandigarh-Rupnagar-Mubarakpur-Chintapurani-Jwalaji-Dharamshala-Chamba 4. Tribal Circuit: Sarahan-Kalpa-Sangla-Nako-Tabo-Kaza-Kibber-Losar-Keylong-Udaipur
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1. Ladakh Rural Tourism Cluster 2. (Alchi, Likir, Basgo)*	Srinagar*	1. Srinagar-Sonmarg-Wular 2. Jammu Circuit: Jammu-Katra-Manasbal-Lolab Bungus-Gurez-Tangmarg-Gulmarg-Doodhpathri Patnitop-Lakhanpur-Basholi-Surinsar-Mansar-Shivkhori-Sudhmahadev

1	2	3	4	5
				3. Yousmarg-Aharbal-Pahalgam-Verinag-Kokernag-Kishtwar-Bhadarwah
				4. Leh Circuit: Leh-Nyoma-Tangste-Basgo-Hunder (Nubra)-Turtuk (Nubra)-Mangue-Temisgang-Khaltsi
13. Jharkhand	Janumdih and Amadubi (East Singbhum), Deuridih, Makulakocha and Pindraberain Saraikella District	Ranchi		1. Hazaribagh-Ranchi-Jamshedpur 2. Dhanbad-Parsvnath-Rajgir-Pawapuri 3. Deoghar-Giridih-Parsvnath 4. Ranchi-Betla-Netarhat
14. Karnataka	1. Anegundi*, Banavasi, Kokkarebelur 2. Channapatna and Illekal	DoT in process of identifying land		1. Coastal Karnataka: Mangalore-Bappanad (Mulki)-Kaup-Manipal-Malpe-St. Mary's Island-Mattu-Barkur-Gangoli-Rajadi-Maravanthe/Trasi-Murudeshwar-Netrani Island-Kumta-Yana-Gokarna-Apsarkona-Dandeli-Kali Nadi-Karwar 2. South Karnataka: Bangalore-Nandi Hills-Bannerghatta-Anekal-Bidadi-Ramanagaram-Channapatana-Kokkarebellur Pelicanry-Bheemeshwari-Mekedatu-Shivanasamudram Falls-Talakad-Somnathpur-Melkote-Srirangapatana-Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary-Mysore-Nanjangud-B.R. Hills-Bandipur-Kabini-Nagarhole-Talacauvery-Bhagamandala-Madikeri-Dubare-Bylakuppe 3. North Karnataka: Bangalore/Hubli-Hampi-Badami-Pattadakal-Aihole-Bijapur-Bidar-Gulbarga 4. Religious Circuit including Hindu, Buddhist and Jain circuit
15. Kerela	1. Payipad village 2. Malarikkal 3. Itthipuzha	1. 100 acres DoT land available at Vagamon (Idukki) 2. 300 acres public land near Karappuzha Dam		1. Northern Regional Circuit: Kozhikode-Malappuram-Nilambur-Wayanad-Kannur-Bekal-Kozhikode 2. Central Regional Circuits: Kochi-Kumarakom-Vagamon-Thekkady-Munnar-Kalady-hrissur-Guruvayoor-Palakkad-Kochi (or Kozhikode) 3. Southern Regional Circuit: Thiruvananthapuram-Kovalam-Ponmudi-Thenmal-Varkala-Kollam-Pathanamittha-Alappuzha-Kochi
16. Lakshadweep	Minicoy Islands*			Destination development across following islands: Minicoy, Kavaratti, Agatti, Bangaram, Kadmath, Kalpeni

1	2	3	4	5
17. Madhya Pradesh	Behat		Khajuraho	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gwalior-Shivpuri-Orchha-Jhansi-Khajuraho 2. Jabalpur-Bandhavgarh-Amarkantak-Bilaspur 3. Bhopal-Sanchi-Bhojpur-Itarsi-Bhimbhetka-Satpura-Panchmarhi 4. Ujjain-Indore-Omkareshwar-Maheshwar-Mandu
18. Maharashtra	One village each in Kolhapur, Aurangabad, Dhamner (Satara) and Nagpur District		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mumbai (Gorai) 2. Nashik 3. Pune 4. Bhandarpule 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beaches and Forts of Goa to Mumbai 2. Vidarbha-Eco Tourism Circuit 3. Aurangabad-Buddhist Heritage Circuit 4. Sahyadri Mountain Range Circuit
19. Odisha	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raghurajpur 2. Dandasahi 		Konark	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bhubaneshwar-Konark-Puri-Chilka Lake-Gopalpur-on-Sea 2. Dhauligiri-Ratnagiri-Lalitgiri-Udaygiri-Langudi-Maniabandh 3. Chandipur-Talsari-Similipal-Bhitarkanika-Panchlingeshwar-Nilgiri-Kuldiah 4. Koraput-Jeypore-Rayagada-Navrangpur-Malkangiri-Gupteshwar-Daringibadi-Chandragiri-Taptapani
20. Puducherry	Alankuppam Village		Manapet	Tourist places in Puducherry Tourist places between Puducherry and Karaikal (Cuddalore-Pitchavaram-Chidambaram-Sirkazhi-Thirukadiyur-Poombakar-Tranquebar-Karaikal)
21. Punjab	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Masania and Kishankot (Gurdaspur District) 2. Tibba Taparian and Khwaspura (Ropar District) 3. Gharaun (Mohali District) 4. Jhansla and Khera Jattau (Patiala District) 		Ludhiana	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Punj Takhts (Akal Takht in Amritsar, Sri Keshgarh Sahib in Anandpur and Sri Damdama Sahib at Talwandi Sabo) 2. Eco-Tourism circuit: Chandigarh-Ropar-Hoshiarpur-Talwara-Ranjit Sagar Dam Route 3. Heritage Circuit: Nabha-Patiala-Sangrur-Bathinda-Faridkot-Kapurthala 4. Freedom Trail: Patiala-Malerkotla-Ludhiana-Faridkot-Ferozpur-Amritsar
22. Rajasthan	Group of Villages in Shekhawati		Near Pokhran	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jodhpur-Jaisalmer-Bikaner 2. Jaipur-Ajmer-Pushkar 3. Chittorgarh-Udaipur-Mt. Abu (Sirohi) 4. Udaipur-Ranakpur-Kumbalgarh-Nathdwara

1	2	3	4	5
23. Tamil Nadu	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sivanaga-Chettinad Area: Karaikudi, Pillyarpatti, Kanadukathan, Athangudi. 2. Thanjavu:-Kumbakonam, Swamimalai, Dharasuram, Patteswaram, Nachiyarkovil Area 	Chennai (exact land parcel yet to be identified)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Trichy-Tanjavur-Kumbakonam-Mayiladuthurai-Vaitheswarankoil-Sirkhazi-Chidambaram-Virudachalam-Tholudur 2. Chennai-Trichy (Chennai, Kanchipuram, Thiruvannamalai, Vellore, Dharmapuri, Salem, Namakkal-Trichy) 3. Trichy-Pudukkottai-Shivganga-Rameshwaram-Tuticorin-Tiruchendur-Tirunveli-Kanyakumari 4. Madurai-Dindigul-Coimbatore-Ooty 	
24. Uttar Pradesh	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hariharpur-Mubarakpur-Nizamabad (Azamgarh District) 2. Kakori Village (Lucknow) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mathura 2. Greater Noida 3. Varanasi 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Braj (Mathura-Vrindavan-Goverdhan-Barsana-Gokul)-Agra 2. Buddhist Circuit (Kapilvastu, Sarnath, Varanasi, Sravasti, Sankisa, Kaushambi, Kushinagar) 3. Awadh-Ayodhya Circuit: Lucknow, Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary, Barabanki (Dewa Sharif), Ayodhya 4. Allahabad-Varanasi Circuit: Allahabad, Vindhyachal, Varanasi, Chunar, Sarnath 	
25. Uttarakhand	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rani Chawri* 2. New Chakrata* 	None	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dehradun-Mussoorie-Kempty-Yamuna Bridge-Chakrata-Kalsi-Dakpathar 2. Corbett-Nainital 3. Adi Badri-Simli-Karyprayag-Chamoli-Pipalkoti-Urgam-Vradh Badri-Joshimath-Bhavishya Badri-Tapovan-Malari-Niti Village 4. Nanakmatta-Tanakpur-Purnagiri Champawat-Lohagat-Abbot Mount-Pithoragarh-Jaul Jibi-Madkot-Munsiyari-Shyama-Kamkot-Bageshwar-Takula-Almora leading to Vanasur 	
26. West Bengal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kalna-Samudragarh-Phulia 2. Clusters in Purulia-Bankura-Coochbehar-Jalpaiguri 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mandarmani 2. Gajaldoba (Jalpaiguri) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Digha-Shankarpur-Mandarmani 2. Gangasagar-Birbhum (Tarapith, Bakreshwar, Nalhati, Fullura, Saithia, Kankalitala)-Tarkeshwar-Furfura Sharif 3. Dooars and Darjeeling Circuit 4. Sundarban Circuit: Gad Khali, Jharkhali, Kaikhali, Frazer Island 	

Statement-II*List of Tentatively identified Tourism Circuits for the North Eastern Region*

Sl. No.	State	Tentatively identified Tourism Circuit
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Guwahati-Bomdilla-Tawang-Tezpur/Guwahati
2.	Assam	Dibrugarh-Sibasagar-Jorhat-Majuli-Kaziranga-Guwahati
3.	Manipur	Silchar-Imphal-Loktak-Imphal-Moreh-Imphal
4.	Nagaland	Dimapur-Kohima-Wokha-Mokukchung-Mom-Jorhat.
5.	Meghalaya	Guwahati-Tura-Balpakram-Tura-Manas-Guwahati
6.	Mizoram	Silchar-Aizawl and surroundings (including Reiek)-Champhai-zohkhawthar-Aizawl.
7.	Sikkim	Gangtok (Buddhist Cultural interpretation Center)
8.	Tripura	Agartala-Udaipur-Agartala-Jampui Hills-Aizawl.

Statement-III*Number of Tourism Projects and Amount Sanctioned during 2012-13 and 2013-14 (till 30.09.2013).*

Sl. No.	State	No.	Amt.
2012-13			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	104.97
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17	66.33
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00
4.	Assam	0	0.00
5.	Bihar	0	0.00
6.	Chandigarh	0	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00
10.	Delhi	1	24.37

Sl. No.	State	No.	Amt.
11.	Goa	2	0.50
12.	Gujarat	1	4.87
13.	Haryana	0	0.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5	29.80
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	27	112.86
16.	Jharkhand	2	48.86
17.	Kerala	6	78.26
18.	Karnataka	0	0.00
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00
20.	Maharashtra	6	79.64
21.	Manipur	1	0.50
22.	Meghalaya	2	0.68
23.	Mizoram	4	1.12
24.	Madhya Pradesh	16	206.50
25.	Nagaland	17	47.60
26.	Odisha	2	0.61
27.	Puducherry	0	0.00
28.	Punjab	0	0.00
29.	Rajasthan	0	0.00
30.	Sikkim	4	20.75
31.	Tamil Nadu	2	20.42
32.	Tripura	0	0.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	7	21.29
34.	Uttarakhand	2	12.97
35.	West Bengal	2	46.94
Grand Total		136	929.84
2013-14 (till 30.09.2013)			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	39.88
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	74.74
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00
4.	Assam	0	0.00

Sl. No.	State	No.	Amt.
5.	Bihar	4	23.14
6.	Chandigarh	0	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00
10.	Delhi	0	0.00
11.	Goa	0	0.00
12.	Gujarat	0	0.00
13.	Haryana	0	0.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	34	35.98
16.	Jharkhand	1	5.00
17.	Kerala	3	9.59
18.	Karnataka	0	0.00
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00
20.	Maharashtra	5	22.62
21.	Manipur	8	72.35
22.	Meghalaya	0	0.00
23.	Mizoram	10	47.11
24.	Madhya Pradesh	8	99.96
25.	Nagaland	8	51.87
26.	Odisha	12	65.43
27.	Puducherry	0	0.00
28.	Punjab	0	0.00
29.	Rajasthan	0	0.00
30.	Sikkim	14	104.85
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0.00
32.	Tripura	0	0.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	11	71.90
34.	Uttarakhand	17	140.19
35.	West Bengal	0	0.00
	Grand Total	158	864.61

*[English]***Free Treatment to BPL Patients**

306. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has issued any fresh directions to the private hospitals including those run by Non-Governmental Organisations/Trusts across the country, which have been allotted land on concessional rates to comply with the condition of free treatment to the extent of 25 per cent outdoor patients department and 10 per cent indoor patients department to poor patients;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether certain private hospitals recently have been found not complying with these directions;

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

(e) whether it has also been reported that in many hospitals these beds remain vacant in the absence of proper awareness amongst weaker sections for availing this facility and if so, the details thereof along with the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Since Health is a State subject, it is the responsibility of State Government to issue any direction in this regard to private hospitals including Non-Governmental Organizations/ Trusts.

As far as NCT of Delhi is concerned, in pursuance of the order dated 01.09.2011 of the Apex Court, a Fresh Guidelines dated 26.9.2011 were prepared and circulated to all identified private hospitals which were allotted land at concessional rates by the land allotting agencies, namely DDA, L & DO and MCD to provide free treatment to eligible patients of EWS category, to the extent of 10% IPD and 25% of total OPD, completely free of any charges.

(c) and (d) Out of 49 functional hospitals, 4 hospitals, namely, Mool Chand Khairati Ram Hospital, St. Stephen's Hospital, Rajiv Gandhi Cancer Hospital and

Research Institute; and Sitaram Bhartia Institute of Science and Research are not providing free treatment to the eligible patients of EWS category. GNCTD has regularly communicated to the land allotting agencies concerned.

Furthermore, the matter of these 4 (four) aforementioned hospitals is pending adjudication before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

As and when any violation is brought to the notice of Land and Development Office by Directorate of Health Services, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, the Private Hospitals to which land has been allotted on concessional rates by then, is directed to comply with the direction of Hon'ble Court to provide free treatment to 25% in OPD and 10% in IPD.

Action under lease terms is initiated by Land and Development Office against the defaulter Hospitals for non-adherence of the directions of the Hon'ble High Court which inter-alia include issuance of show-cause notices, re-entry of the hospitals/cancellation of allotments.

(e) The details of bed occupancy for the month of Sept, 2013 are given in the enclosed Statement.

The Delhi Government has appointed Patient Welfare Officers in identified Government hospitals for manning the Help Desk/Special Referral Centres in order to increase the number of referrals of EWS patients from Identified Government Hospitals to Identified Private Hospitals patients for free treatment both in the OPD & IPD of these hospitals.

Statement

Report in respect of Free Treatment in IPD w.e.f. 01.09.2013 to 30.09.2013 for Eligible patients of EWS Category in Identified Private Hospital

Sl. No.	Name of the Hospital	Total No. of Beds	Total No. of Free Beds	Total No. of Admitted Patients	Per centage of Occupancy of Free Beds	No. of Patient Referred By Govt. Hospitals	No. of patient Admitted by the Hospital on Its OWN(SELF)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Amar Jyoti Ch. Trust, Karkardooma, Delhi-110092	2	1	0	0.00	0	0
2.	Action Cancer Hospital, FC-34, A-4, Paschim Vihar	100	10	58	19.33	0	58
3.	Kottakkal Arya Vaidya Sala, Karkardooma, Delhi-110092	35	4	11	9.17	0	11
4.	Batra Hospital, 1 MB Road, Tughlaquabad, Institutional Area, New Delhi-110062	495	50	131	8.73	0	131
5.	Bimla Devi Hospital, Plot No. 5, Pkt-B, Mayur Vihar-II, Delhi- 110091	20	2	9	15.00	0	9
6.	Bhagwan Mahavir Hospital, Sector-14, Extn. Madhuban Chowk, Rohini, New Delhi-110085	26	3	20	22.22	0	20
7.	Bensups Hospital, A Unit of B. R. Dhawan Memorial Charitable Trust, Bensups Avenue, Sector-12, Dwarka, Delhi	138	14	13	3.10	0	13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Dr. B.L.Kapur Memorial Hospital, Pusa Road, New Delhi-110005	400	40	20	1.67	0	20
9.	Delhi ENT Hospital & Research Centre, Jasola	25	3	2	2.22	0	2
10.	Flt. Lt. Rajan Dhall Hospital, Sector-B, Pocket-I, Aruna Asaf Ali Marg, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-110070	107	11	18	5.45	0	18
11.	Saket City Hospital (A Unit of Gujarmal Modi Hospital & Research Centre for Medical Science)	100	10	124	41.33	0	124
12.	Indian Spinal Injuries Centre, Opp. Police Station, Sector-C, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-110070	145	15	20	4.44	0	20
13.	Khosla Medical Institute & Research Society, K.M.I.&R. Centre, Paschim Shalimar Bagh, New Delhi.	70	7	4	1.90	0	4
14.	Mata Channan Devi Hospital	210	21	161	25.56	0	161
15.	Maharaja Agrasen Hospital, Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi -110026	410	41	210	17.07	0	210
16.	Mai Kamli Wali Ch. Hospital, Plot No.12, J-Block, Community Centre, Rajouri Garden, Delhi-110027	45	5	12	8.00	0	12
17.	National Chest Institute, Opp. A-133, Niti Bagh, Gautam Nagar, Delhi-110092	15	2	3	5.00	0	3
18.	National Heart Institute, 49, Community Centre, East of Kailash, Delhi-110065	50	5	8	5.33	0	8
19.	Primus Super Speciality (Veeranwali International Hospital) Chander Gupta Road, Chanakyapuri, Delhi-110021	13	12	2	0.56	0	2
20.	Jeevan Anmol Hospital, Mayur Vihar, Phase-I, Delhi-110091	50	5	9	6.00	0	9
21.	Pushpawati Singhanian Research Institute for Liver, Renal & Digestive Diseases	106	11	75	22.73	0	75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	R.B. Seth Jessa Ram Hospital, WEA Karol Bagh, Delhi-110005	88	9	2	0.74	0	2
23.	Rockland Hospital, B-33-34, Qutab Institutional Area, New Delhi-110016	110	11	0	0.00	0	0
24.	Saroj Hospital, Sector-14, Extn. Near Madhuban Chowk, Rohini, Delhi-110085	170	17	100	19.61	0	100
25.	Shanti Mukand Hospital, 2 Institutional Area, Vikas Marg Extn. Vikas Marg, Delhi-110092	14	14	34	8.10	0	34
26.	Sir Ganga Trust Society, Hospital Marg, Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060	675	68	421	20.64	0	421
27.	Venu Eye Institute & Research Centre	67	20	579	96.50	0	579
28.	Bhagwati Hospital, C-5/OCF-6, Setor-13, Rohini, Delhi-110085	10	10	12	4.00	0	12
29.	Dharamshila Hospital & Research Centre, Vansundhra Enclave, Delhi-110096	200	20	38	6.33	0	38
30.	Deepak Memorial Hospital & Medical Research Centre, 5, Institutional Area, Vikas Marg Extn Delhi-110092	100	10	35	11.67	0	35
31.	Fortis Escorts Heart Institute, Okhla Road, New Delhi-110025	310	31	13	1.40	0	13
32.	Max Balaji Hospital, 108,- A, IP Extension Patparganj Delhi-110092	402	40	169	14.08	0	169
33.	Max Super Speciality Hospital (A unit of Devki Devi Foundation)	301	30	84	9.33	0	84
34.	Jaipur Golden Hospital, 2- Institutional Area, Sector-3, Rohini, Delhi-110085	242	24	141	19.58	0	141
35.	Sri Balaji Action Medical Institute FC-34, A-4, Paschim Vihar New Delhi	200	20	149	24.83	0	149
36.	Sunder Lal Jain Charitable Hospital, Phase-III, Ashok Vihar, Delhi-110052	168	17	116	22.75	0	116

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
37.	Dr. Vidya Sagar Kaushalya Devi Memorial Health Centre (VIMHANS) Nehru Nagar, Delhi-110065	90	9	15	5.56	0	15
38.	Mool Chand Khairati Ram Trust & Hospital, Ring Road Lajpat Nagar, Delhi-110024		0	0		0	0
39.	Rajiv Gandhi Cancer Institute & Research Centre, D-18, Sector-V, Rohini, Delhi-110085		0	0		0	0
40.	St. Stephen's Hospital Society, Tis Hazari Court, Delhi-110054		0	0		0	0
41.	Max Superspecialty Hospital	150	15	40	8.89	0	40
42.	Vinayak Hospital	39	4	14	11.67	0	14
43.	MGS Super Specialty Hospital	9	8	44	18.33	0	44
44.	Jivodaya Hospital	40	4	35	29.17	0	35
45.	Sitaram Bharti Institute of Science & Research	59	6	0	0.00	0	0
46.	Guru Harkrishan Hospital	45	5	2	1.33	0	2
47.	Rockland Hospital	103	10	0	0.00	0	0
48.	R L K C (Metro) Hospital	100	10	0	0.00	0	0
49.	Jaanki Das Kapoor Memorial Hospital (West)		0	0		0	0

[Translation]

Complaint Against Bank Officials

307. SHRI HUKAMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. *203 on 23rd August 2013 regarding complaint against Bank Officials and state:

(a) the reasons for so many cases lying pending under investigation;

(b) the action being taken to dispose the said cases at the earliest;

(c) the names of the persons who have been promoted and who retired from service during the period of enquiry;

(d) whether the process of inquiry is still going on

against persons who retired from service or it has been dropped; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Necessary action is taken by the banks in dealing with complaints against bank officials as per extant guidelines. Government of India has also issued instructions from time to time to the banks to expedite cases of complaints against officials. Review meetings are held to ensure the pendency is brought down. Measures taken by some of the banks to reduce pendency including regular review meeting at the level of Chairman and Managing Director (CMD), follow-up discussion with Disciplinary Authorities and Inquiry Officers, use of latest Information technology tools for close monitoring, like Video Conferencing etc.

(c) to (e) No person has been promoted while the process of inquiry was going on. Inquiry has not been dropped in case of an officer upon his superannuation. As per the existing Staff Rules in the Public Sector Banks (PSBs), the officer against whom disciplinary proceedings have been initiated will be deemed to be in service on the date of superannuation for this limited purpose of continuance and conclusion of the disciplinary proceedings. The concerned officer will not receive any pay and/or allowance after the date of superannuation. He will also not be entitled for the payment of retirement benefits till the proceedings are completed.

[English]

Demand and Supply of Petroleum Products

308. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

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

(a) the details of the demand and supply of various petroleum products and natural gas in the country along with the share of indigenous production to the total availability during the last three years and the current year, product-wise;

(b) the per centage increase or decrease registered in the production of crude oil in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the names of the oil fields in the country where exploration work is being undertaken along with the estimated reserves, prospective production and the investments made therein, oil-field-wise;

(d) the companies engaged in the said exploration along with the steps being taken by them including that of the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) to increase the oil production to meet the demand in the country; and

(e) the criteria being followed to issue license for exploration including the monitoring mechanism under New Exploration and Licensing Policy (NELP)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Production of Bio Diesel

309. CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of bio-diesel being produced in the country at present;

(b) the number of units engaged in its production and their production capacity;

(c) the per centage of production of bio-diesel being consumed in the country; and

(d) the per centage of total production of bio-diesel being exported at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) As per the information received from Bio-diesel Association of India (BDAI), the approximate total domestic production of Bio-diesel in the country is about 170467 KL.

(b) There are about 20 major Companies under BDAI which are involved in production of Bio-diesel in the country.

(c) and (d) The national policy does not permit direct sale of Bio-diesel by manufacturers. As per the Bio-diesel Purchase Policy of MoPNG, OMCs have been designated to purchase Bio-diesel for blending with High Speed Diesel (HSD) at identified 20 purchase centres across the country at a uniform price declared by OMCs. Presently the declared price of Bio-diesel is Rs.42.50 per litre *w.e.f.* 26.10.2013.

However, the Bio-diesel manufacturers have not come forward to sell their Bio-diesel produce to OMCs at this declared price.

As per BDAI, the total Bio-diesel Exports are about 137970 KL *i.e.* 81% of the total domestic production. The balance product is sold domestically for other applications

as industrial oils and lubricants etc. Consumption as fuels is very limited and mostly in-house.

Employment to Local Residents in Tribal Areas

310. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any provision to provide employment to the local residents in tribal areas in industries being run/proposed to be set up to pre-empt their migration for employment;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs under its Special Area Programme of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) provides funds as an additive to the State Plan to bring about a more rapid economic development of tribals living below the poverty line in the States to cover the employment-cum-income generation activities and the infrastructure incidental thereto of not only family-based, but also those run by the Self-Help Groups (SHGs)/Community. The ultimate objective of extending SCA to TSP is to boost the demand-based income-generation programmes and thus raise the economic and social status of tribals. The State Governments include activities with the above objective in their proposals against the respective allocations of a particular year. Funds are also provided under the programme for skill development activities to train the tribal beneficiaries to be eligible for self employment and seeking employment in industries. National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC), a Government of India undertaking under Ministry of Tribal Affairs also provides financial assistance to Scheduled Tribes for self-employment activities. The assistance is availed by STs for various income generation activities including Small Primary Industrial Unit. Further, Tribal Co-Operative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) is a National level apex organization under

the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, is providing skill development and capacity building training to tribal beneficiaries in the field of MFP and Handloom / Handicraft development. Skill development and capacity building training may help them utilize local resources optimally and enhance their livelihood.

(c) In view of (a) and (b) does not arise.

Exploitation of Children

311. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the incidents of exploitation/sexual harassment of children in Juvenile Homes and Orphanages have increased in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), 44 cases related to exploitation/sexual harassment of children in Juvenile Homes and Orphanages have been registered in NCPCR during the last three years and the current year. State/UT-wise details of such cases are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is persistently urging the State Governments/UT Administrations to identify and register all Child Care Institutions (CCIs) under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (JJ Act) in order to ensure that children in all the Homes receive the best of care, and are not subject to abuse and neglect.

Section 34 (3) of the JJ Act provides for mandatory registration of all CCI housing children in need of care and protection with the intent of enforcing minimum standards of care for the services provided for children in these Homes.

The JJ Act also provides for mechanism for stringent monitoring of quality of services through Child Welfare Committees and Inspection Committees set up by the State Government at State, district and city levels. Further, the Rules provide for setting up of Children's Committees in every institution which is, *inter-alia*, also encouraged to report the 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.

Further, 'The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012', which has come into force with effect from 14th November, 2012 alongwith the Rules framed thereunder, provides for stringent punishment for persons who, being on the management or staff of a Home, commit sexual assault on a child in such Home.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of cases of exploitation/sexual harassment of children in Juvenile Homes and Orphanages reported during the last three years and the current year (2013-14)

Name of the State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	1	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Assam	0	0	0	0
Bihar	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	0	1	1	0
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
Delhi	1	1	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	0	1	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Haryana	1	1	7	0

Name of the State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Jharkhand	0	0	1	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	1	0	1	0
Kerala	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	2	1	3	0
Meghalaya	0	0	1	0
Manipur	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	2	0	3	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0
Odisha	5	0	0	0
Punjab	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	1	1	0	0
Sikkim	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	1	0	1	0
Tripura	0	0	0	0
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	4	0	0	1
West Bengal	0	0	0	0
Total	19	5	19	1

**The data is based upon Complaint Management System, NCPCR searched under the Major Head JJ/Shelter/Observation Homes with reference to minor heads Exploitation /Rape/Molestation/Sodomy/Eve-teasing.*

[English]

Oil and Gas Blocks

312. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has set up any timelimit for various stages of exploring and developing oil and gas blocks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the developers of oil and gas blocks are missing deadlines in this regard;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to address the problems faced by the developers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Madam. The Production Sharing Contract (PSC) provides for specific timelines for exploration activities as well as development of oil and gas discoveries made in the blocks. However, the timelines may vary in different PSCs signed under different bidding rounds of Pre-NELP and New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP).

(b) The exploration period varies from 7 years to 8 years depending on the type of blocks (onland, shallow water and deepwater) and bidding rounds. Provisions for extension of exploration period are governed by the relevant provisions in the PSC as well as extant guidelines/policies of the Government.

The timelines specified for development of discoveries also vary for different NELP PSCs. However, as an example, the following maximum timelines are stipulated in NELP –III PSCs from notification of discoveries till approval of Field Development Plans (FDPs):–

- (i) Maximum time for crude oil and associated natural gas: 54 months and 20 days
- (ii) Maximum time for non associated natural gas: 74 months

(c) and (d) The PSC provides for specific stipulations and timelines for exploration and development, which are required to be adhered to by the operators. However, there are instances of violation of timelines by the Contractors, such as:–

- Non-completion of Minimum Work Programme (MWP) within phase duration.

- Non-submission of Declaration of Commerciality (DoC) and Field Development Plan (FDP) within timeline.

- Delay in submission of Annual Work Programme and Budget, Bank Guarantees etc.

Govt. guidelines provide for penalties measures, such as, payment of cost of unfinished work programme and liquidates damages etc. for extension of timelines in exploration phase.

(e) The Government has introduced several policy measures to enable the Contractors to complete the work programmes and also fully exploit the hydrocarbon potential in the blocks and also early monetization of discoveries, such as, Extension Policy, Rig Moratorium Policy, Policy for allowing exploration in Mining Lease (ML) area after the expiry of exploration period and submission of Integrated Field Development Plan (IFDP) etc.

Cancer Centres

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to upgrade Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram and certain other such centres as National Cancer Centres;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds sanctioned and allocated for the purpose, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal/request in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No. However, in the 12th Five Year Plan, Government of India has recently approved a scheme to enhance the Tertiary Care Cancer facilities by assisting in setting up of State Cancer Institutes (SCIs) and for setting up/strengthening Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCCs) in different parts of the country. Financial Assistance upto Rs.120 cr. and upto Rs. 45 cr. per SCI and TCCC respectively has been envisaged. The State share will be 25% in both the cases except in North-East and Hill States, where the State share will be 10%.

20 SCIs in 20 States and 50 TCCCs in different parts of the country can be assisted under the scheme.

Existing Regional Cancer Centres including the RCC, Thiruvananthapuram would be eligible for financial assistance subject to conditions of the scheme being fulfilled.

(c) and (d) Proposals have been received from States which includes from Tamil Nadu for upgradation of Cancer Institute, Adyar, Chennai as a "Centre of Excellence – an Autonomous National Cancer Research Institute" and from Kerala, RCC Thiruvananthapuram for National Cancer Institute/Centre.

[Translation]

BRGF

314. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey with regard to works undertaken and their outcome in the districts under Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the manner in which the Government proposes to implement the restructuring of the district component of the BRGF without any survey and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the extent to which the object of balanced development has been met in the backward districts of the country with BRGF along with the details of success achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) to (b) An independent review-cum-evaluation of the BRGF was undertaken by the World Bank in eight States in July 2009. The Mission in its report has noted that the BRGF has stimulated a process of PRI/ULB strengthening, particularly in backward States and districts, and laid the foundation for achieving several of

its objectives. The report has also noted that the projects are generally addressing local needs within core local government mandates in a relatively cost effective manner. Planning Commission has also undertaken an evaluation of the District Component of BRGF through the Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO).

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

(d) BRGF Programme is designed to redress regional imbalances in development. The funds provide financial resources for supplementing and converging existing developmental inflows into identified districts so as to bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements. As per the Progress Reports received in the Ministry, these funds have been utilised for developmental activities like construction of anganwadi centres, panchayat ghars, roads, culverts, bridges, community halls, water supply etc.

[English]

Revenue Sharing Model for Oil Explorers

315. SHRI M. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. C. Rangarajan Committee has recommended a shift from the cost sharing model in which oil explorers are allowed to recover capital and operating costs before sharing profits with the Government under a specific formula:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether his Ministry and the Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) are also in favour of shifting to the revenue sharing model adopted by the developed countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The report of Rangarajan Committee is available at www.eac.gov.in. However, the relevant portion is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) In line with the recommendations of the Committee, a proposal to adopt new contractual model and fiscal terms for future award of Hydrocarbon acreages is under consideration in the Ministry.

Statement

Summary of Recommendations

I. Committee's Recommendations on ToRs (i) & (ii)

1.1 The Committee recommends a new contractual system and fiscal regime based on a post-royalty-payment revenue-sharing to overcome the difficulties in managing the existing model based on the Pre-Tax Investment Multiple (PTIM) methodology and the cost-recovery mechanism. The extant fiscal model, with primary focus on upstream costs, has been found to be a major bottleneck in expeditious performance of exploratory work. The proposed model should overcome the constraints inherent to the cost-based monitoring mechanism of the existing PSC, and should meet the Government's objective of promoting "rapid exploration and development in the oil and gas sector. [Paragraph 11.3]

1.2 The Committee recommends that the proposed contractual model be based on a two-dimensional matrix. The proposed model envisages that the production or post-royalty value of the combined output of oil and gas be shared between the Government and the Contractor. Such a 'production sharing' will be linked to the average daily production and prevailing average of oil and gas prices in a well-defined period. The Committee notes that in the proposed system, the Government will be able to capture economic rent in the form of royalty and revenue share of hydrocarbons, right from the onset of production. The Committee further recognises that the Government will be able to secure a share any windfall profits accruing on account of a price surge or a geological surprise by way of a huge hydrocarbon find. [Paragraph 5.10.1]

1.3 The production tranches will be different for various sectors (on land, shallow water and

deep water), and price bands will be based on historical and prevailing price trends. Production and price bands will be suitably designed after due deliberation and considering available historical data for Indian geological basins. [Paragraph 11.5]

1.4 The production share for each cell of the matrix will be biddable, and the winning bid will be determined on the basis of competitive bidding. The bid has involved in securing various categories of approvals from the MC. [Paragraphs 11.10 & 11.11]

1.10 A major impact of the proposed model in the interest of hydrocarbon exploration will be that Contractors can be allowed to carry out further exploration throughout the Mining Lease (ML) period in the ML area. [Paragraph 11.15]

1.11 Other contractual bottlenecks for exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons may be addressed with suitable amendments in the provisions for the exploration period, flexibility in carrying out the appraisal programme, development of discoveries in deep-water and frontier areas, force majeure, etc. [Paragraph 11.14]

1.12 It is perceived that prospectivity in offshore blocks along the Eastern and Western coastline is very high and there is enthusiastic response from global majors. These blocks are in ultra-deep waters, which can be anywhere beyond 1,500 metres in depth. Further, along the Eastern coastline, reservoirs are characterised by high pressure and high temperatures. The monsoon vagaries limit the weather window effectively to four months. Hence, the exploration and development of these blocks is costlier than shallow blocks. It needs to be compensated by a suitable fiscal package other than the existing seven-year tax holiday and biddable fiscal parameters. The Committee recommends that the tax holiday can be extended to ten years from the date of first production in such ultra-deep water blocks. [Paragraph 11.16]

1.13 Since the proposed fiscal regime would be new in the Indian context, the regime may be reviewed after five years. [Paragraph 11.17]

Scholarship Schemes for STs Students

316. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of scholarship schemes being implemented by the Government for providing educational facilities to the Scheduled Tribes (STs) students;

(b) the funds allocated, released and utilisation reported thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, Scheme-wise and State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the scholarship amount given to the tribal students, particularly under the Pre and Post Matric Scholarship schemes is very less and there are requests/demands to increase the same; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) As a

critical gap filling measure, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs supplements the efforts of the Ministry of Human Resources Development (the line Ministry for promotion of education) and concerned State/UT Administrations by implementing the following scholarship Schemes for the educational development of tribal students in the country:—

(i) Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students

(ii) Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students studying in classes IX & X (*w.e.f* 01.07.2012)

(iii) Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for ST students.

(iv) Top Class Education for ST students

(v) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST students.

Brief of the above Scheme are given in the enclosed Statement-I

(b) Allocation of Budget Estimate (BE) and at Revised Estimate (RE) during the last three years and current financial year is given as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	RE
1.	Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students	5.56	5.56	6.67	8.21	748.5	748.5	748.5	-
2.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students studying in classes IX & X (<i>w.e.f</i> 01.07.2012)	-	-	-	-	86.0	111.73	212.19	-
3.	Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for ST students	1.00	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-
4.	Top Class Education for ST students	2.50	5.00	5.00	7.00	13.00	10.11	13.00	-
5.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST students.	75.00	60.69	62.00	84.9	90.00	45.0	90.00	-

The State-wise release of funds under the scheme of Post Matric Scholarship and Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST Students, which are need based and demand driven, are given in the enclosed Statement-II and III. Funds under the Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for ST students are released directly to the students through the Ministry of External Affairs, while funds under the scheme of Top

Class Education for ST students are released to students through identified Top class Institutes. Under the Scheme of Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST students, funds are released by this Ministry to the students through University Grant Commission (UGC). The details of funds released under these schemes during the last three years and current financial year are given as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14@
1.	Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for ST students	0.30	0.78	1.00	0.65
2.	Top Class Education for ST students	3.45	6.97	10.11	2.90
3.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST students	60.68	84.93	45.00	0.00

@ Upto November, 2013.

In all the above schemes, subsequent funds are released only when Utilization Certificates (in prescribed format) and progress report of previous year releases are received.

(c) No request/demand has been received from any State/UT Administration to increase scholarship amount under the scheme of Pre and Post Matric Scholarship for ST students.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement-I

1. Post-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Tribes Students

The objective of the Scheme is to provide financial assistance to students belonging to Scheduled Tribes pursuing recognized Post-Matriculation courses in recognized institutions. The scheme covers professional, technical as well as non-professional and non-technical courses at various levels and also includes correspondence courses including distance and continuing education. The Scheme has now been revised *w.e.f.* 01.07.2010. The revision included changes in (i) income ceiling; (ii) grouping of courses; and (iii) rates of maintenance and other allowances and (iv) additional Committed Liability arising on account of the revision of the Scheme *w.e.f.* 01.07.2010 shall be passed on to the States/UTs at the end of the XII Five Year Plan (*w.e.f.* 01.04.2017) and not at the end of the XI Plan. The Scheme is implemented by the State Government and UT Administrations, which receive 100% Central Assistance over and above the committed liability which is required to be borne by them from their own budgetary provisions. The Committed liability of each State is equal to the expenditure reached in the last year of the Plan period. The requirement of Committed liability of North Eastern States has been dispensed with from 1997-98.

The value of the existing scholarship includes compulsory non-refundable fees charges by the educational institutions, maintenance allowance, reader charges of blind students, study tour charges, thesis typing/printing charges, book allowance to students pursuing correspondence course and The maintenance allowance for Hostellers is between Rs. 380/- p.m. to Rs. 1200/- and for Day Scholars from Rs. 230/- p.m. to Rs. 500/- p.m., depending upon the level of courses. The prescribed annual income ceiling of both the parents/guardians, under the scheme is up to Rs. 2,50,000/-, as applicable *w.e.f.* 01.04.2013. The income ceiling has been linked with the consumer price index for industrial workers.

2. Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST Students for studying in Classes IX & X

This Scheme has been introduced *w.e.f.* 1.7.2012 with the following objectives:-

- (i) To provide financial assistance to ST students for education in Classes IX and X so that the incidence of dropout, especially in transition from the elementary to secondary and during secondary stage of education, is minimized
- (ii) To improve enrolment of ST students in Classes IX and X so that they perform well and have a better chance of progressing to Post - Matric stages of education.

Eligibility

Scheduled Tribe students enrolled full time in secondary education in Government schools/school recognised by Government/Central/State Board of Secondary Education, whose parents' annual income does not exceed Rs. 2.00 lakh, are eligible for the scholarship.

Rates of Scholarship

- Scholarship @ Rs. 150/- per month for day scholars and @ Rs. 350/- per month for hostellers, for a period of 10 months in a year.
- Books and ad-hoc grant @ Rs. 750/- per year for day scholars and Rs. 1000/- per year for hostellers.
- Additional allowance for ST students with disabilities will be given to those students who are studying in private unaided recognised schools only, since these students are not covered under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Inclusive Education of the Disabled at Secondary Stage implemented by Ministry of HRD.

Modalities for Implementation of the Schem

This is implemented through State Governments and UT Administrations which receive 100% Central assistance from Government of India for expenditure under the Scheme, over and above their Committed Liability.

If a State Government/UT Administration is already giving pre-matric scholarship to ST students of classes IX-X, it will have to either continue to provide scholarship at that rate, over and above the Scholarship under the proposed Centrally Sponsored Scheme, or if it chooses to reduce its own expenditure on its Scheme, utilize the saving so effected, only on other educational programmes for Scheduled Tribes.

3. Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for Scheduled Tribes Students

The Scheme provides financial assistance to meritorious students belonging to STs for pursuing higher studies abroad in specified fields of Master level courses, Ph.D. and Post-Doctoral research programmes, in the field of Engineering, Technology and Science. The selected candidates are given cost of tuition and other educational fees charged by the foreign university etc., maintenance and other grants along with travel expenses. In addition passage grants are also available to candidates belonging to ST who are in receipt of merit scholarship for postgraduate studies, research or training abroad (excluding attending seminars, workshops, conferences)

from a foreign Government/organization or under any other scheme where cost of passage is not provided. Scheme of NOS has been revised in 2007-08 as a Plan scheme. 13 awards may be sanctioned to ST students and 2 to PVTG students per year.

4. Scheme of Top Class Education for ST Students

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has introduced the Central Sector Scholarship Scheme of Top Class Education for ST Students from the academic year 2007-08 with the objective of encouraging meritorious ST students for pursuing studies at degree and post degree level in identified Top Class Institutes. There are 125 institutes identified under the scheme in both the Government and private sectors covering the field of management, medicine, engineering, law and commercial courses. Each institute has been allocated five awards, with a ceiling of total 625 scholarships per year. The family income of the ST students from all the sources shall not exceed Rs. 4.50 lakh per annum.

The ST students will be awarded scholarship covering full tuition fee and other non-refundable dues in respect of Government/Government-funded institutions. However, there will be a ceiling of Rs. 2.00 lakh per annum per student for private sector institutions and Rs. 3.72 lakh per annum per student for the private sector flying clubs for Commercial Pilot Training. In addition to the above, the scholarship also provides for (i) living expenses @ Rs. 2200/- per month per student subject to actuals, (ii) books and stationery @ Rs. 3000/- per annum per student and (iii) cost of a latest computer system along with its accessories limited to Rs. 45000/- as one time assistance during the course.

5. Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Scheme (RGNF)

This Scheme was introduced in the year 2005-06. Under the Scheme, fellowship is provided to ST students for pursuing higher studies such as M.Phil. and Ph. D. The maximum duration of a fellowship is 5 years. Every year 667 fellowships are to be provided to ST students. The Scheme is presently being implemented by University Grant Commission (UGC) on behalf of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Any ST student who has passed post-graduation from a UGC recognized University can apply under the Scheme.

Amount of Scholarship per student:-

Sl. No.	Item	Amount
1.	Fellowship in Science Humanities and Social Science	@ Rs.16000/- p.m. for initial two years (JRF) @Rs. 18000/- p.m. for remaining tenure (SRF)
2.	Fellowship in Engineering and Technology	@ Rs.18000/- p.m. for initial two years (JRF) @Rs. 19000/- p.m. for remaining tenure (SRF)
2	Contingency for Humanities and Social Sciences	@ Rs. 10000/- p.a. for initial two years @ Rs. 20500/- p.a. for remaining tenure.
3	Contingency for Sciences, Engineering and Technology	@ Rs. 12000/- p.a. for initial two years @ Rs. 25000/- p.a. for remaining tenure
4.	Departmental Assistance (All Subjects)	@ Rs. 3000/- p.a. per student to the host institution for providing infrastructure.
5.	Escorts/Reader Assistance (All Subjects)	@ Rs. 2000/- p.m. in case of physically and visually handicapped candidates.
6.	House Rent Allowance (All Subjects)	As per rules of the UGC pattern.

Statement-II

State-wise Grant-in-Aid released to State Governments/UTs under the scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship during the year 2010-11 to 2013-14

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
		Amount Released	Amount Released	Amount Released	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20036.25	16697.737	19438.70200	4870.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.53	0	633.00000	0.00
3.	Assam	2881.26	4210.81029	4537.68855	1114.00
4.	Bihar	0	298.42	90.00000	23.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	1253.96	4034.11161	3150.31000	787.00
6.	Goa	29.11	26.77	8.00000	2.00
7.	Gujarat	5116.09	8482.59	2460.71000	6084.30
8.	Himachal Pradesh	113.99	1141.84	948.52000	237.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	733.48	710.06000	117.00
10.	Jharkhand	1855.54	3374.06	1344.21000	336.00
11.	Karnataka	3163.59	6149.11	2522.75000	1603.11
12.	Kerala	457.08	957.08	329.45000	82.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2026.23	4591.67	9542.44900	2385.00
14.	Maharashtra	6629.51	8820.42	4604.38000	1151.00
15.	Manipur	2460.01	4742.29	4243.64000	1060.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Meghalaya	2717.23	2752.38055	1753.42000	438.00
17.	Mizoram	1633.93	3732.93432	3546.61000	886.00
18.	Nagaland	1908.44	2813.70524	2191.09000	2626.19
19.	Odisha	1104.03	1809.47	5405.95000	3112.26
20.	Rajasthan	800.00	6031.54	2142.99000	535.00
21.	Sikkim	56.41	198.00	414.15000	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	112.71	78.91	178.66000	44.00
23.	Tripura	380.4	1358.951	1036.47000	259.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0	755.72	227.00000	56.00
25.	Uttarakhand	531.69	702.78	657.98000	164.00
26.	West Bengal	302.00	2045.22	949.16000	237.00
27.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	9.15	10.00	3.00000	0.75
28.	Daman and Diu	0.85	14.76	4.00000	0.00
Total		55602.99	86564.76	73074.34955	28209.61

Statement-III

State-wise GIA released to State Governmants/UT Administration under the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarships for ST Students Studying in Classes IX and X during the year 2012-13 and 2013-14

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012-13 Amount Released	2013-14 Amount Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	500.00	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		218.44000
3.	Assam	90.00	
4.	Bihar		
5.	Chhattisgarh	593.00	
6.	Goa		14.00000
7.	Gujarat	500.00	2835.28000
8.	Himachal Pradesh	20.00	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir		
10.	Jharkhand	1472.00	

1	2	3	4
11.	Karnataka	260.00	
12.	Kerala	57.00	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3400.00	
14.	Maharashtra	251.00	
15.	Manipur	100.00	
16.	Meghalaya	15.00	
17.	Mizoram	70.00	
18.	Nagaland		
19.	Odisha	3128.00	5601.08375
20.	Rajasthan		
21.	Sikkim	4.00	
22.	Tamil Nadu	26.00	
23.	Tripura	340.00	674.33200
24.	Uttar Pradesh	28.00	
25.	Uttarakhand	26.00	250.95800
26.	West Bengal	260.00	
27.	Andman and Nicobar Islands		
28.	Daman and Diu	33.00	
Total		11173.00	9671.56575

Inspection of Blood Banks

317. SHRI S. R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the provisions/regulations laid down by the Government in respect of periodic inspection of blood banks and blood storage centres in the country;

(b) whether inefficient operations of blood banks and blood storage centres, inordinate delay in holding their timely inspections and lack of monitoring by enforcement officials in violation of the relevant provisions have been reported in the country including Tamil Nadu;

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

(d) whether there is shortage of regulatory personnel/ staff in the Central Drug Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) office in Tamil Nadu and some other States/ UTs hampering proper inspection of blood banks and blood storage centres in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the remedial action taken/proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Blood Banks and Blood Storage Centres are inspected as per provisions prescribed under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules 1945. The Blood Banks are regulated both by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) as well as the State Licensing Authorities while the Blood storage centres are regulated by the State Licensing Authorities only.

(b) and (c) There are no such reports.

(d) and (e) There was shortage of Drugs Inspectors in CDSCO, South Zone Chennai. However, this has not resulted in lack of proper inspections of Blood Banks. The number of Drugs Inspectors posted in Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation at Chennai has been increased to 09 in 2013 against the sanctioned the strength of 10 posts.

[Translation]

Ethanol Blended Petrol

318. SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether any problem is being faced by the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) in selling ethanol blended petrol;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (b) During 2013-14, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have so far floated two Ethanol tenders in December 2012/January 2013 and July 2013. However, the offered Quantities by ethanol suppliers for both the tenders is far lower than the quantity required for 5% blending.

OMCs floated tender on 29th December, 2012 for their requirement of 140.4 crore litres of ethanol for 10% blending in 6 States and 5% blending in another 14 States and 4 UTs for the period from July 2013 to June 2014. Against the said tender, a total quantity of 55 crore litres of ethanol was offered by the bidders. Offers were not received for West Bengal, Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. A total quantity of 40 crore litres was finalized by the Oil Industry for procurement at 54 industry locations. As on 28th November 2013, Industry have procured about 14.1 crore litres of ethanol.

OMCs have further floated a fresh tender on 22.07.2013 for the period from 1.12.2013 to 30.11. 2014 for a quantity of 133.2 crore litres of ethanol for blending with petrol. A total offer for supply of 61.8 crore litres of ethanol has been received and no offers have been received for Jharkhand and Odisha States.

Further, time consuming procedures adopted by Excise Departments of different States (particularly for inter-

State supplies) in issuance of licenses and Import/Export NOCs are an impediment in the procurement process.

(c) In a bid to ease out procedural practices, State Governments have been requested to simplify procedures and expedite clearances to ease the availability of Ethanol for the EBP Programme.

[English]

Subsidized LPG Cylinders

319. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to reduce the number of subsidized LPG cylinders to the consumers from the present stipulated number of nine per year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the price of LPG cylinders; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Presently, there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d) At present, Government has no proposal to increase the price of subsidized 14.2 Kg LPG cylinders.

Cuts in GBS

320. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of concept, parameters and relation of the Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) with the Central Plan of the Government;

(b) whether his Ministry proposes to make sizeable cuts in the GBS to various developmental schemes under different Ministries;

(c) if so, the details thereof, Ministry and scheme-wise along with the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has faced opposition from any quarter over the issue; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) to Plan comprises of budgetary resources provided from the Union Budget for Central Plan as well as Central Assistance to States/UT Plans. Central Plan outlay for each Ministry/Department of the Central Government comprises two components (i) Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) to Central Plan and (ii) Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). Budgetary allocations of Plan schemes in various Ministries/Departments are made by the Planning Commission on the basis of inter-sectoral priorities keeping in view the Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) and prioritisation of sectoral requirements.

(b) to (e) Consultations are being held with Ministries/Departments regarding the revised budgetary requirement for various items of expenditure including Plan expenditure. Decision about revised budgetary allocation will be taken on the basis of fiscal space, priority of items of expenditure and ability of the Ministries/Departments to spend, in consultation with them. The revised estimates of expenditure are laid at the time of presentation of Union Budget, 2014-15.

UN Assistance for WCD Schemes

321. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance is being received by the Government from United Nations for the schemes for Women and Child Development (WCD) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government is contributing any share for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the breakup of funds provided by the Government and the United

Nations during each of the last three years and the actual expenditure made therefrom, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) No direct financial assistance is provided by UN agencies operating in India for the schemes of Women and Child Development. Therefore, for operating the schemes of WCD question of contributing any share does not arise.

Trade in Petroleum Products

322. SHRI M. B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the standard reference temperature used in the international trade for density calculation of petroleum products;

(b) whether various Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are purchasing and paying for petroleum products/ crude oil for the volume at 15 degree Celsius;

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

(d) whether certain OMCs are making profits by not selling petroleum products at standard reference temperature of 15 degrees celsius; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies are purchasing petroleum products at 15 degree Celsius. Crude Oil is measured in US barrels at 60 degree Fahrenheit. Inter oil companies transactions (purchase and payment) of Petroleum Products takes place as per inter-company agreements covering transactions on all India basis. Transactions for MS, HSD, SKO, ATF, FO and LDO are done for the volume at 15 degree Celsius whereas for LPG, Bitumen, LSHS and Naphtha these are done (in Metric Tonnes) on weight basis.

(d) to (e) The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies are selling MS/HSD/SKO in natural litres in Retail Market.

This is the standard practice followed for many years by all Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies. The Ministry also advises ex-storage price of HSD and PDS SKO which is in KL at natural temperature.

[Translation]

Exploitation of Small Investors

323. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain officers of Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), in collusion with a few officers of Stock Exchange and some banks, have reportedly exploited in small investors through Initial Public Offerings (IPOs);

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any action against any company in this regard and if so, the number of companies against which action has been taken during the last three years;

(d) the outcome of the action taken in this regard; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

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

[English]

Controlling Power of CGHS Unani Dispensaries

324. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the administrative and controlling powers of Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) Unani dispensaries is being managed by Allopathic doctors and officers;

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

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

(Rs. in lakh)

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Central Government Health Scheme provides the healthcare facilities to its beneficiaries predominantly in the Allopathic system of medicine as per their demand. AYUSH system of medicine is a very small component under CGHS. The Unani system is an even smaller component of AYUSH. There are 10 small units of Unani system consisting of one or two Unani doctors and pharmacists attached to main CGHS Wellness Centres in Delhi, Kolkata, Lucknow, Hyderabad and Bangalore.

Keeping in view the smaller size and strength of Unani component, it is not considered feasible and financially viable to create separate administrative set up for different system of medicines. Since the infrastructural facilities of Wellness Centre are common for all systems, the administrative control of Wellness Centre is vested in the CMO in charge. The Unani doctors enjoy professional freedom in exercise of their duties as doctors. However, they are under the overall administrative control of the Additional Director (CGHS) of the city concerned.

Andman and Nicobar State Cooperative Bank

325. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Non Performing Assets (NPAs) of Andaman and Nicobar (A&N) State Cooperative Bank Limited during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of debt amount of A&N State Cooperative Bank Limited written off during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for expeditious recovery of loans and reduce the NPAs of the said bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As reported by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), the Non Performing Assets (NPAs) of Andaman and Nicobar (A&N) State Cooperative Bank Limited during the last three years are as under:—

Year	Amount of NPA under Loan & Advances	% of NPA to Loans & Advances
2010-11	1654.59	9.6
2011-12	4327.85	19.4
2012-13	4768.8	16.8

(Source: NABARD)

The details of NPAs during the current year *i.e.* 2013-14 are not available with NABARD as the same are reported only after finalisation of the balance sheet on completion of the financial year.

(b) NABARD has reported that no loan amount has been written off by Andaman and Nicobar (A&N) State Cooperative Bank Limited during the last three years, *i.e.* 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13. The details of written off NPAs by the said bank during the current year are not available with NABARD.

(c) The recovery of loans extended by State Cooperative Banks falls under the jurisdiction of concerned State Governments.

[Translation]

Foreign Capital

326. SHRI ARJUN ROY:

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign capital is indispensable for the development of the country;

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

(c) whether the amount of capital lying unutilised in the country has been assessed by the Government and if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(e) the policy formulated by the Government for promoting the investment of such capital in production sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The growth of Indian economy is primarily supported by its strong fundamentals such as domestically driven demand, high savings and investment rates, a large young working population, growing middle class incomes and rapid progress in social and physical infrastructure. India's democratic polity and institutions are the fundamental sources of its sustained growth. Foreign capital inflows are an important source of financing to help supplementing domestic resources for funding domestic investment/capital formation in the country. Foreign capital inflows are generally aimed at encouraging long-term and low cost funding for infrastructural development and export sector financing of the economy.

(c) to (e) Government has been taking all necessary steps to revive growth, boost investment, create conducive business environment, improving efficiency and strengthening of the regulatory and institutional framework to channelize greater investments in order to achieve potential growth of the Indian economy.

In the recent past, Cabinet Committee on Investments (CCI) has been set up to expedite implementation of stalled projects. So far, CCI has cleared projects worth USD 64 billion across sectors such as power, roads, railways, petroleum and natural gas. CCI is expected to bring in efficiency, transparency and accountability in clearance of various projects.

Ban on Tobacco Products

327. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI KIRITBHAI PREMAJIBHAI SOLANKI:
SHRI RATAN SINGH:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

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

(a) whether the Government has issued directions/notifications to the States/UTs to ban gutkha and other similar products containing nicotine and tobacco across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the mechanism put in place to monitor their enforcement in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether marketing of tobacco products and sale of tobacco and pan masala in separate pouches by their manufacturers which defeats the purpose of the above ban have been reported in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to impose complete ban on cigarette, gutkha, pan masala and other similar tobacco products and educate people about their adverse health effects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Gutkha and similar other food products containing nicotine and tobacco have been banned across the country *vide* Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sales) Regulations, 2011 dated 1st August, 2011, issued under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006. The said Regulation 2.3.4 lays down as under:—

“Product not to contain any substance which may be injurious to health: Tobacco and nicotine shall not be used as ingredients in any food products”.

So far, 33 States/UT's have issued orders for implementation of the Food Safety Regulations banning manufacture, sale and storage of Gutkha and Pan Masala containing tobacco or nicotine. (Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Haryana, Punjab, Delhi, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Nagaland, Andaman and Nicobar, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Uttarakhand, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Sikkim, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Assam, West Bengal, Tripura, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Puducherry).

Enforcement and implementation of this regulation lies with the Commissioners of Food Safety under the State Governments, as per the provisions of Food Safety & Standards Act 2006.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India is aware of incidents of sale of tobacco and pan masala in separate pouches thereby circumventing the provisions under Food Safety Regulation. The said

matter has been brought to the notice of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India by the Ld ASG representing Union of India in the matter of Ankur Gutka vs. Indian Asthma Care Society and Ors. [SLP No.16308/2007,]. The Apex Court during its hearing on 03.04.2013 directed the Health Secretaries of 28 States/UT's who had till then issued orders for implementation of the Food Safety Regulations, to file affidavits on the issue of compliance of ban imposed on manufacturing and sale of gutkha and pan masala with tobacco and/or nicotine.

(e) Gutkha and other similar food products containing nicotine and tobacco are prohibited under the Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sales) Regulations, 2011 dated 1st August 2011, issued under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006. The said regulation lays down that tobacco and nicotine shall not be used as ingredients in any food products.

Other forms of tobacco including cigarette and bidi etc. are regulated by the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibitions of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act," (COTPA), which regulates consumption, production, supply and distribution of tobacco products, by imposing restrictions on advertisement, promotion and sponsorship of tobacco products; prohibiting smoking in public places; prohibiting sale to and by minors, prohibiting sale within a radius of 100 yards of educational institutions and through mandatory depiction of specified pictorial health warnings on all tobacco product packs.

National Level Public Awareness Campaign is a very important activity under National Tobacco Control Programme which is aimed at educating people about the adverse health effects of tobacco use. A variety of media like electronic (Government and Private Channels and FM/radio), outdoor billboards, bus panels, exterior train wrap-up, news-paper advertisement etc. have been used to reach a wide set of audience. Dedicated spots have been developed as well as adapted from global best practices.

Health spots relating to harmful effects of tobacco use are also displayed by films and TV Programmes displaying tobacco products or their use, as per the Rules notified under COTPA, 2003.

[English]

Recognition to Dental Colleges

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

(a) whether cases of irregularities and corrupt practices have been reported in grant of approval/recognition to certain dental colleges having inadequate infrastructure facilities and unqualified teaching staff in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/proposed by the Government thereon during each of the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to reinspect or derecognize certain dental colleges which are not fulfilling the laid down norms and standards in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the further steps taken/proposed by the Government to curb such irregularities and raise the standard of dental education in consultation with the State/ UT-Governments in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. Certain complaints, reports have been received alleging irregularities/ malpractices and non-compliance of required criteria and irregular grant of approval/recognition to certain dental colleges. However as per the available information during the last three years and the current academic year, Government has approved/recognised dental colleges as per recommendation of Dental Council of India (DCI). The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) Whenever complaints/representations are received, the Central Government seeks comments from DCI. On receipts of comments from DCI further action is taken as per provisions of the Dentist Act, 1948 and regulations made thereunder.

The action, *inter-alia*, includes decline of renewal/ permission, reduction of admission capacity (till the deficiencies are rectified) or issuing direction to the erring dental colleges to discharge or neutralize the excess admissions in subsequent years from management quota etc.

The steps by Central Government to improve the standard of dental education in the country are as follows:—

- (i) Re-introduction of Internship Programme with a component of three months for rural service.
- (ii) Attachment of Medical College within 10 kms. by road for establishment of a new Dental College provided that not more than one Dental College shall be attached with the Medical College
- (iii) For starting Oral and Maxillofacial surgery the Dental College shall be attached with a Government/Private Medical College

approved/recognised by Medical Council of India (MCI).

- (iv) Starting of Distance Learning Initiative through Video-Conferencing
- (v) Development of software by DCI for appointment of DCI inspectors randomly for various UG/PG inspection to smoothen the inspection process and maintain confidentiality.
- (vi) To curb the menace of dual faculty, DCI has already issued guidelines to all the Dental Colleges for displaying information about faculty and seats etc. on its websites.

Statement

Status of Scheme received for start BDS Course for the academic session 2010 -11 to 2013-14

Descriptions	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Number of applications forwarded to DCI including carry forwarded from the previous year	46	07	11	07
Number of positive recommendations received from DCI including recommendation with reduced admission capacity	01	04	07	05
Number of negative recommendations received from DCI	45	03	04	02
Number of permission granted by the Central Government U/s 10A of the Act.	01	04	06	05

Funds for Ayush System of Medicines

329. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) the total budgetary allocations made by the Union Government for the Ayurveda, Yoga-Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) systems of medicines in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the funds earmarked and allocated to the States/UTs for the promotion and development of AYUSH system of medicines during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Department of AYUSH and also certain States/UTs have not fully utilised the funds allocated

for the purpose;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government for the promotion and development of AYUSH systems of medicines including setting up of a Technology Assessment Board for AYUSH hospitals and OPDs throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOUDHARY): (a) The budgetary allocations under Plan and Non-Plan for the AYUSH systems of medicines in the country during each of the last three years and the current year are as follows:—

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
2010-11	800	164	964
2011-12	900	188	1088
2012-13	990	188	1178
2013-14	1069	190	1259

(b) to (d) Statements. IA, IB, IC, and ID showing State/UT wise details of the grants released and utilized during the last three years and the current year are enclosed.

The Budget Estimate, Revised Estimate and Actual Expenditure of the Department of AYUSH under Plan have been given in the enclosed Statement-II. State/UT wise and Year-wise expenditure and unspent balance are available in the Statement-IA, IB, IC and ID.

The main reasons for less utilization of grants released under the various schemes are as follows:—

- (i) Unspent balance available with the States from grants released during the preceding years;
- (ii) Non-submission of Utilization Certificates in time;
- (iii) Non-receipt of adequate proposal fulfilling the eligibility criteria under various schemes; and
- (iv) Release of fund being made more stringent by making release of grants conditional to liquidating outstanding Utilization Certificates by the grantee organization not only in respect of other schemes of the same Department but also in respect of Schemes of the other Departments of the same Ministry.

As pending Utilization Certificates is one of the most important factors for not releasing grants /funds under these Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the following important corrective steps have been taken:—

- (i) Department has conducted meetings of all State/UT Health Secretaries under the Chairmanship of Secretary, AYUSH in September, 2012; March, 2013; July, 2013; September, 2013 and November, 2013.
- (ii) Department has nominated nodal officers for the States/UTs for regular monitoring of liquidation

of pending UCs with the concerned States Secretaries/Commissioners.

As a result of these steps, the Department has been able to bring about a substantial improvement in liquidating the pending Utilization Certificates.

(e) The following Centrally Sponsored Schemes are being implemented for the promotion and development of AYUSH systems of medicines:—

- (i) Hospitals and Dispensaries;
- (ii) Development of AYUSH Institutions;
- (iii) Drugs Quality Control; and
- (iv) National Mission of Medicinal Plants.

In addition, the Department has established five Research Councils to undertake research in the fields of Ayurveda, Yoga-Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy. Further, National Institute for each system has been setup in different parts of the country to develop high standard of teaching, training and research in the different systems of medicines. The Department has not set up any Technology Assessment Board for AYUSH hospitals and OPDs. However, under Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries provision has been kept for financial Assistance for Upgradation of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries as well as Co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and District Hospitals. Further, Department is implementing IEC (Information, Education and Communication) Scheme. Under the Scheme, the Department organizes Arogya Fairs at National and State Level. During the fairs folders, booklet and leaflets and other publicity materials published by the Department are distributed to the public for enhancing their awareness. To reach to every nook and corner of the Country and to the maximum number of people, the Department carries out publicity by telecasting/broadcasting, films/video spots/audio spots and gives advertisements in the print media for highlighting the strength of AYUSH Systems of medicines. Multimedia Campaigns like publicity over Delhi Metro, bus shelters, hoardings, front lit panels, entry tickets during India International Trade Fair have been undertaken for promotion of AYUSH Systems of medicines.

Statement-IA
State/UT-wise release of funds and utilisation 2010-11

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Hospitals and Dispensaries			Development of Institution			National Mission on Medicinal Plants			Drug Quality Control			Total		
		Grants Released	Expenditure	Unspent Balance	Grants Released	Expenditure	Unspent Balance	Grants Released	Expenditure	Unspent Balance	Grants Released	Expenditure	Unspent Balance	Grants Released	Expenditure	Unspent Balance
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1191.04	796.20	394.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	84.92	84.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1275.96	881.12	394.84
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	117.34	0.00	117.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	68.19	20.01	48.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	165.53	20.01	165.52
3.	Assam	4.68	4.57	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	56.65	56.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	61.33	61.22	0.11
4.	Bihar	1734.26	0.00	1734.26	93.77	0.00	93.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1828.03	0.00	1828.03
5.	Chhattisgarh	8.50	0.00	8.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.50	2.00	8.50
6.	Gujarat	1220.93	1016.93	204.00	230.73	80.73	150.00	877.85	572.71	305.14	93.63	45.11	48.52	2423.14	1715.48	707.66
7.	Haryana	2.33	2.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	223.12	2.06	221.06	4.21	4.21	0.00	229.66	8.60	221.06
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2154.13	4.68	2149.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	550.75	502.38	48.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	2704.88	507.06	2197.82
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	37.40	37.40	0.00	1600.00	1600.00	0.00	60.00	60.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1697.40	1697.40	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	36.77	36.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.77	36.77	0.00
11.	Kanataka	3559.92	2083.27	1476.65	102.95	102.95	0.00	140.04	48.08	91.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	3802.91	2234.30	1568.61
12.	Kerala	4014.19	2342.10	1672.09	150.00	150.00	0.00	372.87	372.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4537.06	2864.97	1672.09
13.	Madhya Pradesh	798.13	6.90	791.23	223.54	0.00	223.54	323.34	323.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1345.01	330.24	1014.77
14.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	55.00	55.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	55.00	55.00	0.00
15.	Manipur	6.90	6.90	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	17.64	17.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.54	24.54	0.00
16.	Mizoram	6.90	6.90	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	7.00	7.00	0.00	38.90	38.90	0.00
17.	Maharashtra	6.38	0.00	6.38	368.00	368.00	0.00	93.16	93.16	0.00	10.87	10.87	0.00	478.41	472.03	6.38
18.	Nagaland	187.92	187.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	251.68	230.88	20.80	7.00	7.00	0.00	446.60	425.80	20.80
19.	Odisha	1383.12	886.58	496.54	70.39	0.00	70.39	37.50	37.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1491.01	924.08	566.93
20.	Punjab	6.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.50	13.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.50	19.50	0.00
21.	Rajasthan	5800.64	585.07	5215.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	577.64	577.64	0.00	121.32	121.32	0.00	6499.60	1284.03	5215.57
22.	Tripura	289.54	4.91	284.63	800.00	0.00	800.00	121.00	71.37	49.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	1210.54	76.28	1134.26
23.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	171.02	171.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	171.02	171.02	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
24. Uttarakhand		805.85	76.72	729.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	88.23	88.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	894.08	164.95	729.13
25. Uttar Pradesh		0.00	0.00	0.00	80.00	0.00	80.00	432.36	432.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	512.36	432.36	80.00
26. West Bengal		11.73	11.73	0.00	98.01	98.01	0.00	30.00	30.00	0.00	2.67	0.00	2.67	142.41	139.74	2.67
27. Sikkim		0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	87.19	79.96	7.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	87.19	79.96	7.23
28. Delhi		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	183.00	183.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	183.00	183.00	0.00
29. Goa		0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.71	52.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.71	52.71	0.00
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32. Daman and Diu		3.83	0.00	3.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.83	0.00	3.83
33. Lakshadweep		50.76	0.00	50.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.76	0.00	50.76
34. Puducherry		0.00	0.00	0.00	600.00	0.00	600.00	6.42	6.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	606.42	6.42	600.00
35. Chandigarh		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00
Total		23402.42	8067.11	15335.31	4417.39	2399.69	2017.70	5049.55	4257.18	792.37	246.70	195.51	51.19	33116.06	14919.49	18196.57

Statement-IB

State/UT-wise release of funds and utilisation 2011-12

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Hospitals and Dispensaries			Development of Institution			National Mission on Medicinal Plants			Drug Quality Control			Total		
		Grants Released	Expenditure	Unspent Balance	Grants Released	Expenditure	Unspent Balance	Grants Released	Expenditure	Unspent Balance	Grants Released	Expenditure	Unspent Balance	Grants Released	Expenditure	Unspent Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75.72	47.28	28.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	233.11	228.11	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	308.83	275.39	33.44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	254.87	0.00	254.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	48.33	48.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	303.20	48.33	254.87
3.	Assam	303.63	0.00	303.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.44	7.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	311.07	7.44	303.63
4.	Bihar	421.35	0.00	421.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	421.35	0.00	421.35
5.	Chhattisgarh	26.56	0.00	26.56	75.00	6.65	68.35	124.98	0.00	124.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	226.54	6.65	219.89
6.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	188.55	188.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	188.55	188.55	0.00
7.	Haryana	184.03	184.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.25	17.25	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	231.28	201.28	30.00

8.	Himachal Pradesh	874.98	0.00	874.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	326.98	242.68	84.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	1201.96	242.68	959.28
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	863.98	127.50	736.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.75	15.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	879.73	143.25	736.48
10.	Jharkhand	18.27	0.00	18.27	525.90	0.00	525.90	99.67	99.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	643.84	99.67	544.17
11.	Kanataka	149.98	149.98	0.00	300.00	0.00	300.00	116.32	116.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	566.30	266.30	300.00
12.	Kerala	278.30	278.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	507.49	507.49	0.00	19.72	19.72	0.00	805.51	805.51	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	358.65	334.06	24.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	899.38	899.38	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	1358.03	1233.44	124.59
14.	Meghalaya	215.90	0.00	215.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	220.90	5.00	215.90
15.	Manipur	765.00	0.00	765.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.65	20.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	785.65	20.65	765.00
16.	Mizoram	787.47	22.47	765.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.99	4.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	792.46	27.46	765.00
17.	Maharashtra	880.03	0.00	880.03	300.00	200.00	100.00	519.39	519.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1699.42	719.39	980.03
18.	Nagaland	222.60	0.00	222.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	139.92	139.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	362.52	139.92	222.60
19.	Odisha	70.67	0.00	70.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	179.62	179.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	250.29	179.62	70.67
20.	Punjab	100.65	0.00	100.65	301.00	0.00	301.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	401.65	0.00	401.65
21.	Rajasthan	636.99	0.00	636.99	350.00	0.00	350.00	454.65	454.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1441.64	454.65	986.99
22.	Tripura	650.25	0.00	650.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	51.50	47.57	3.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	701.75	47.57	654.18
23.	Tamil Nadu	122.40	0.00	122.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.35	25.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	147.75	25.35	122.40
24.	Uttarakhand	581.12	199.89	381.23	300.00	0.00	300.00	179.03	179.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1060.15	378.92	681.23
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.31	200.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.31	200.31	0.00
26.	West Bengal	178.22	83.57	94.65	148.00	0.00	148.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	329.22	86.57	242.65
27.	Sikkim	217.47	0.00	217.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	322.98	322.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	540.45	322.98	217.47
28.	Delhi	13.18	0.00	13.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	111.98	111.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	125.16	111.98	13.18
29.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.78	0.00	4.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.78	0.00	4.78
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.84	0.00	1.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.84	0.00	1.84
32.	Daman and Diu	3.83	0.00	3.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.83	0.00	3.83
33.	Lakshadweep	75.99	0.00	75.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.99	0.00	75.99
34.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		9333.93	1427.08	7906.85	2299.90	206.65	2093.25	4838.40	4585.41	252.99	119.72	19.72	100.00	16591.95	6238.86	10353.09

Statement-IC
State/UT-wise release of funds and utilisation 2012-13

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Hospitals and Dispensaries			Development of Institution			National Mission on Medicinal Plants			Drug Quality Control			Total		
		Grants Released	Expenditure	Unspent Balance	Grants Released	Expenditure	Unspent Balance	Grants Released	Expenditure	Unspent Balance	Grants Released	Expenditure	Unspent Balance	Grants Released	Expenditure	Unspent Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	379.88	0.00	379.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	44.58	44.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	424.46	44.58	379.88
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.33	4.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.33	4.33	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	178.60	178.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	178.60	178.60	0.00
6.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	609.91	609.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	609.91	609.91	0.00
7.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	119.30	0.00	119.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.24	11.24	0.00	64.77	0.00	64.77	195.31	11.24	184.07
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	240.30	0.00	240.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.38	33.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	273.68	33.38	240.30
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	138.96	138.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	138.96	138.96	0.00
11.	Kanataka	553.80	15.00	538.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	191.87	191.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	745.67	206.87	538.80
12.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.54	50.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.54	50.54	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	782.81	293.72	489.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	222.30	222.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1005.11	516.02	489.09
14.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.00	16.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.00	16.00	0.00
16.	Mizoram	67.05	0.00	67.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	265.35	265.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	332.40	265.35	67.05
17.	Maharashtra	1192.50	0.00	1192.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	890.95	890.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2083.45	890.95	1192.50
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	74.22	74.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	74.22	74.22	0.00
19.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.79	2.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.79	2.79	0.00
20.	Punjab	409.88	0.00	409.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	409.88	0.00	409.88
21.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	597.94	597.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	597.94	597.94	0.00
22.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	89.56	89.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	89.56	89.56	0.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.90	16.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.90	16.90	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Kanataka	0.00	0.00	216.71	0.00	216.71
12.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	264.27	0.00	264.27
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	105.96	0.00	105.96
16.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	13.71	0.00	13.71
17.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	131.91	0.00	131.91
19.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	150.66	0.00	150.66
20.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	28.87	0.00	28.87
22.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	1022.67	0.00	1022.67
24.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	137.59	0.00	137.59
28.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Dadra 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.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	0.00	0.00	3154.63	0.00	3154.63

Statement-II

Department of AYUSH
Details of Budget Estimate, Revised
Estimate and Actual Expenditure for
the last three years and the
current year under PLAN

(Rs. in crores)

2010-2011			2011-2012		
BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE
800.00	888.00	848.90	900.00	650.00	611.47
2012-2013			2013-2014		
BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE
990.00	690.00	580.27	1069.00	yet to be decided	362.12 (upto 30.11.2013)

Shortage of Kerosene

330. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

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

(a) whether there is acute shortage of kerosene in rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) whether the monthly allocation of PDS kerosene to different states/UTs including Tamil Nadu is being done as per the existing rules;

(d) if so, the details of monthly allocation of PDS Kerosene to various States/UTs during the last two years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

(e) whether some of State/UT Governments have requested for restoration of their previous quota and increasing the quota of PDS kerosene to their States/UTs; and

(f) if so, the details thereof State/UT-wise along with the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) Ministry of petroleum and Natural Gas makes allocation of PDS Kerosene to all the States/Union Territories (which includes rural areas) on quarterly basis. However, monthly allocation of PDS Kerosene and its distribution to end consumers is decided and controlled by the respective State/UT.

State/UT-wise allocation of PDS Kerosene is made as per a standard procedure which is applicable to all States. Allocation for the last two years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) and (f) The Government has made the SKO allocation to States/UTs after rationalization *inter-alia* based on LPG coverage, lapsed SKO quota. The requests of various State Governments for restoration of their Kerosene Quota have not been acceded to. The Government has, however, decided 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.

Statement*PDS SKO Allocation to States/UTs in KL*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	6912	7236	7248
2.	Andhra Pradesh	465996	465996	530808
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	11479	11556	11628
4.	Assam	327966	328152	330708
5.	Bihar	814068	817212	820320
6.	Chandigarh	3528	3960	7332
7.	Chhattishgarh	180072	186240	186600
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2280	2280	2484
9.	Daman and Diu	876	912	2016
10.	Delhi	53424	53904	61380
11.	Goa	5244	5460	19776
12.	Gujarat	673416	673584	673584
13.	Haryana	91260	95076	157260
14.	Himachal Pradesh	24660	25140	32472

1	2	3	4	5
15. Jammu and Kashmir*	94698	94698	95082	
16. Jharkhand	268704	269988	270276	
17. Karnataka	522888	522888	539544	
18. Kerala	120192	125196	197124	
19. Lakshadweep	1008	1008	1020	
20. Madhya Pradesh	625668	625980	626412	
21. Maharashtra	730464	945720	1258812	
22. Manipur	24967	25344	25344	
23. Meghalaya	25943	25944	26064	
24. Mizoram	7800	7836	7836	
25. Nagaland	17100	17100	17100	
26. Odisha	398988	399768	400944	
27. Puducherry	4440	4668	10440	
28. Punjab	90132	103884	272556	
29. Rajasthan	508764	510960	511404	
30. Sikkim	6348	6348	6588	
31. Tamil Nadu	348696	482244	551352	
32. Tripura	39179	39180	39264	
33. Uttar Pradesh	1590000	1592148	1592700	
34. Uttaranchal	36168	37932	107520	
35. West Bengal	963528	964464	964728	
Total Allocation	9086856	9480006	10365726	

*including separate allocation of 4626 KL for Laddakh Region of Jammu and Kashmir.

Full Rupee Payment for Oil Import

331. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government for full rupee payment for oil import;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of countries which have agreed for the same?

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

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

Smoking in Public Places

332. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prohibited smoking in public places and sale of tobacco products to minors or near educational institutions across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether certain instances of violation of the above prohibition have been reported in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year and the action taken by the Government thereon, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Karnataka High Court has directed the Government to effectively implement the ban on smoking in public places and take action against tobacco companies which encourage smoking through hoardings; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The provisions under The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act," (COTPA) *inter alia* prohibit smoking in public places and sale of tobacco products to minors or within 100 yards of Educational Institutions across the country.

(b) and (c) Enforcement of the provisions lies with the State Governments. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India has written to the State Governments to include compliance to COTPA as a part of the monthly crime reviews at District level.

(d) and (e) The High Court of Karnataka in the matter of Cancer Patients Aid Association Vs State of Karnataka and Anr. [WP(C) No. 17958/2009.] issued directions to the Government of Karnataka on 29.03.2011 for implementation of Section 6(b) of COTPA, *i.e.* prohibition on sale of tobacco products within 100 yards of Educational Institutions.

Smuggling of Sandalwood

333. SHRI J. M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several airlines operators have been caught while trying to smuggle sandal wood;

(b) if so, the complete details of each case reported during the last one year; and

(c) the action taken against the crew members found involved therein, airlines-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) No Madam.

(b) and (c) "Nil" in view of the (a) above. However, Customs Department has detected some cases of smuggling of *Pterocarpus santalinus* or Red Sanders at International borders including Airports.

National Resource Centre for Women

334. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has set up/proposes to set up any national resource centre for women in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of women benefitted therefrom so far;

(c) the aims and objectives for setting up of such centres;

(d) the criteria fixed for setting up of such centres in the country; and

(e) the extent to which such centres have been able to achieve its objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Yes, the Government of India has set up a National Resource Centre for Women (NRCW) under National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW). The NRCW comprises of gender experts from

various thematic domains like health and nutrition, gender budgeting and gender mainstreaming, gender rights and gender based violence, economic empowerment and poverty alleviation, communication and advocacy etc. It works at the national level as an engine for achieving convergence and as an integral part of the Mission Directorate. The State Resource Centres for Women (SRCW) have been set up in 30 States and UTs. The NRCW and SRCWs carry out studies and research projects in various areas and is responsible for carrying out impact assessment studies of policies, schemes and programmes of the Government. Further, the NRCW is responsible for devising suitable media strategy to highlight the programmes and schemes of the Government as well as public service campaigns to focus on retrograde practices which afflict the society.

(b) The NRCW operates from Delhi while 30 States and UTs have also set up SRCWs in Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Daman and Diu, Tripura, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Tamil Nadu, Sikkim and Maharashtra. Since these resource centres work at the policy level and as facilitating agencies, the benefits to women are indirect. The campaigns and awareness raising programmes of SRCW benefit a large cross section of women throughout the country.

(c) The NRCW and SRCWs work on critical issues relating to women. Since most of these issues are multi sectoral in nature, these Centres work with the objective of achieving inter sectoral convergence for holistic empowerment of women and facilitate the process of coordinating all the women's welfare and socio economic development programmes across Ministries and line Departments. These bodies also work towards raising awareness about various schemes and programmes related to women and important Acts and other legal information which have a direct impact on women.

(d) While there is a national level Centre, the State level Centres are set up in all States and UTs.

(e) The NRCW and SRCW have been operating successfully and effectively on various inter sectoral and

critical issues related to women like declining child sex ratio, violence against women etc.

Central Assistance for Urban Health Projects

335. DR. KIRIT PREMAJIBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from various States including Gujarat for additional Central Assistance for Urban Health Projects;

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

(c) whether the Government has sanctioned these projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated for the purpose, project and State/UT-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No proposal has been received from any State including Gujarat for providing Additional Central Assistance for Urban Health Project.

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

[Translation]

Capital Gains Tax

336. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of various Foreign Companies not paying Capital Gains Tax on the property and the shares held by them in India have come to the notice of the Government in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the loss of revenue suffered by the Government on this account during the last three years and the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESU DASU SEELAM): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) and (c) No central database of such instances of foreign companies not paying Capital Gains Tax on the property and the shares held by them in India is maintained. However, in all cases where any credible information regarding tax evasion comes to notice, appropriate action including enquiry/investigation in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 is taken to bring the unaccounted income to tax. Further, to facilitate taxing of such income, Government is now in the process of amending its Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) including the updating of Article on Exchange of Information. For the same purpose, India has also signed Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs) with 15 countries/jurisdictions, of which 13 have already entered into force. Negotiations for amendment of DTAAs or signing of TIEA are being held with several other countries/jurisdictions. In addition, vide the Finance Act, 2012, certain clarificatory amendments to the relevant provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961, including sections 2(47) and 9, have been made to ensure tax compliance by foreign companies.

[English]

Insurance Scheme for Anganwadi Workers

337. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced / proposes to introduce any insurance scheme for the Anganwadi workers/ helpers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the share of the Union Government and the concerned State in the said scheme;

(c) whether the cases wherein the Anganwadi workers/helpers have been deprived from availing the benefits of the said scheme from various parts of the country have come to the notice of the Government;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI

KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Government launched the Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana *w.e.f* 01.04.2004 in association with the Life Insurance Corporation of India as a welfare measure for the benefit of Anganwadi Workers and Helpers. The Scheme is operated through the Social Security Group Scheme of LIC. The salient features of the Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana are as under:—

- (i) The Scheme is applicable to all AWWs and Helpers in the age group of 18-59 years;
- (ii) The premium under the Scheme is Rs.280/- per annum per member. The breakup is as under:
 - ✓ Rs.100/- from Social Security Fund of LIC
 - ✓ Rs.100/- by the Government of India
 - ✓ Rs.80/- by the Anganwadi Worker/ Helper (additional for male critical illness of the insured member). The premium of Rs.80/- payable by these workers towards critical illness has been waived off till 31.03.2015.
- (iii) The Scheme provides the following benefits:-
 - ✓ Natural Death Rs.30,000/-
 - ✓ Accident benefit:
 - Death/ Total permanent disability Rs.75000
 - Partial Permanent disability Rs.37500
 - ✓ Female Critical Illness (FCI) Benefits: An amount of Rs.20,000/- is payable on the diagnosis of invasive cancers (malignant tumour) manifest in the following organs (subject to proof of affliction satisfactory to Corporation).
 - Breast
 - Cervix Uteri
 - Corpus Uteri
 - Ovaries
 - Fallopian Tubes
 - Vagina/Vulva
 - ✓ Shiksha Sahayog

A free add-on scholarship benefit is available for the children of AWWs and AWHs. Scholarship of Rs.300/- per quarter for students 9th to 12 Standard (including ITI courses) is available but it is limited to two children per family.

Presently, all AWWs and AWHs are covered for all benefits under the Scheme.

(c) No such instance has come to the notice of the Government.

(d) and (e) Does not arise

[Translation]

Expenditure for Weaker Sections

338. DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the budgetary allocation made and expenditure actually incurred by Government for the development of weaker sections during the last three years, along with the amount spent for this purpose during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government monitors the projects implemented for this purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) With a view to provide adequate funds for various welfare schemes for the weaker sections, 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. Ministry of Finance makes allocations to those line Ministries/ Departments which are administering various welfare schemes for the weaker sections of the society. State-wise and Union Territory wise releases are made by the line Ministries/Departments concerned. The financial/ physical progress is monitored by the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned. The details of Actual expenditure and budgetary allocations under SCSP and TSP for the year 2011-12 to 2013-14 are as under:—

(Rs. crore)

Component	2011-12 (Actuals)	2012-13 (Revised Estimate)	2013-14 (Budget Estimate)
SCSP	28535.10	33085.04	41561.13
TSP	17453.61	18721.33	24598.39

Installation of Solar Light in Rural Backward Areas

339. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHTO: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any target for installation of solar lighting system in rural areas and particularly in Scheduled Tribes dominated areas of the country;

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

(c) the details of the villages and habitations where solar lighting system has been installed and proposed to be installed in the country, State/UT-wise particularly in tribal and economically backward areas of the country including Bihar; and

(d) the time by which the solar light is likely to be installed in the said areas?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Ministry has been implementing Remote Village Electrification (RVE) Programme for providing financial support for lighting/basic electrification in those remote unelectrified census villages and unelectrified hamlets

of electrified census villages including Scheduled Tribes dominated areas where grid extension is not found feasible by the State Governments and hence are not covered under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Viduytikaran Yojana (RGGVY). The Scheme is based on proposal submitted by States for coverage of left out villages/hamlets from the RGGVY Scheme of Ministry of Power; therefore, target is not relevant.

The Ministry is also implementing Off Grid and Decentralized Solar Application Scheme of JNNISM. State-wise targets are not fixed under the scheme. The States submit the projects for installation of solar lighting systems for rural areas and Scheduled Tribes dominated areas as per their requirement. The Ministry sanctions the Central Financial Assistance for the projects if found eligible as per the guidelines of the programme and availability of funds.

(c) and (d) The State-wise details of villages and hamlets including tribal and economically backward areas of the country completed as on 31.10.2013 under RVE Programme are given in enclosed Statement-I. State-wise targets are not set under the RVE Programme and projects are sanctioned on case-to-case basis after proposals are submitted by the State identified implementing agencies as per the guidelines of the scheme.

Under the Off Grid and Decentralized Solar Application Scheme, total 9,39,862 solar lanterns, 10,01,890 solar home lights and 2,55,879 solar street lights have been installed in the country including rural areas and Scheduled Tribes dominated areas (State/UT-wise details given in Statement). So far, 50,117 solar lanterns, 7,163 solar home lights and 955 solar street lights have been installed in Bihar. The State-wise details of solar photovoltaic systems installed under the Scheme as on 31.10.2013 are given the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	State	Villages and Hamlets Completed
1	2	3
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	297
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13
3.	Assam	1922
4.	Bihar	0

1	2	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	568
6.	Goa	19
7.	Gujarat	38
8.	Haryana	286
9.	Himachal Pradesh	21
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	349
11.	Jharkhand	493
12.	Karnataka	30
13.	Kerala	607
14.	Madhya Pradesh	515
15.	Maharashtra	340
16.	Manipur	240
17.	Meghalaya	149
18.	Mizoram	20
19.	Nagaland	11
20.	Odisha	1509
21.	Rajasthan	382
22.	Sikkim	13
23.	Tamil Nadu	131
24.	Tripura	842
25.	Uttarakhand	594
26.	Uttar Pradesh	184
27.	West Bengal	1179
Total		10752

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State	Solar Photovoltaic Systems		
		Lanterns Nos.	Home Lights Nos.	Street lights Nos.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41360	17609	6454
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14433	18945	1071
3.	Assam	1211	6170	98
4.	Bihar	50117	7163	955

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	3311	7254	2042
6.	Goa	1093	393	707
7.	Gujarat	31603	9233	2004
8.	Haryana	93853	56364	22018
9.	Himachal Pradesh	23909	22592	8058
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	44059	62133	5806
11.	Jharkhand	23374	9398	620
12.	Karnataka	7334	49243	2694
13.	Kerala	54367	33869	1735
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9444	3835	9198
15.	Maharashtra	68683	3467	8420
16.	Manipur	4787	3890	928
17.	Meghalaya	24875	7840	1273
18.	Mizoram	9589	6801	431
19.	Nagaland	6766	1045	271
20.	Odisha	9882	5182	5834
21.	Punjab	17495	8620	5354
22.	Rajasthan	4716	124446	6852
23.	Sikkim	23300	10059	504
24.	Tamil Nadu	16818	7941	6350
25.	Tripura	64282	32723	1199
26.	Uttar Pradesh	62015	225189	124828
27.	Uttarakhand	64023	91349	8568
28.	West Bengal	17662	144322	8726
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	6296	468	390
30.	Chandigarh	1675	275	898
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	4807	0	301
34.	Lakshadweep	5289	0	1725
35.	Puducherry	1637	25	417
36.	Others	125797	24047	9150
Total		939862	1001890	255879

IT Rebate

340. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria followed in giving the facility of tax rebate and names of entities registered under Section 80G of Income Tax Act, 1961 as on date;

(b) whether the Government has data relating to income tax collected from such entities and if so, the details thereof for each of the last three years;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the manner in which misuse of the said provision is being checked?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) The criteria of giving tax rebate is laid down in section 80G of the Income-tax Act, 1961 read with Rule 11AA of Income-tax Rules, 1962. There are existing instructions to field authorities to upload the data pertaining to various exempt entities on the website *www.incometaxindia.gov.in* and update the same from time to time. The information already uploaded can be accessed from the said website.

(b) and (c) Entities registered u/s 80G are those which are exempt from income tax and only in case of violation of certain conditions prescribed under the Income-tax Act, their income becomes taxable. Data with regard to tax collected from such entities where violations have been noted/detected is not maintained in a centralised manner.

(d) The return of these entities are scrutinized based on Risk Analysis parameters every year in order to check that exemption provisions are not misused.

[English]

Child Care

341. SK. SAIDUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether child care is a critical issue for working women in the country;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government has any proposal to improve the existing public child care facilities for working women in the country particularly in urban sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) This Ministry is implementing the Rajiv Gandhi National Crèche Scheme for the Children of Working Mothers which provides day care facilities to the children in the age group of 0-6 years from families with monthly income of less than Rs.12,000/-. The scheme, *inter-alia*, also provides development services *i.e.* supplementary nutrition, health care inputs like immunization, polio drops, basic growth monitoring and recreation to such children.

The Scheme is being structurally revamped with enhanced financial norms, stringent monitoring and revised sharing pattern between Government of India and the implementing agencies/NGOs.

[Translation]

Vaccination to Children

342. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:
DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:

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

(a) whether 50 per cent of the children are still to be fully vaccinated in the country;

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

(c) the funds allocated/spent during each of the last three years and the current year for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per the Coverage Evaluation Survey (CES) 2009, 61% children are fully vaccinated in the country.

(b) The State/UTs-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The funds allocated/spent to States/Union Territories (UTs) during each of the last three year and current year under Routine Immunization is as under

Rs. in crores

Year	Funds allocated	Funds released
2010-11	200.00	178.11
2011-12	200.00	196.87
2012-13	225.00	221.70
2013-14	250.00	138.50*

*As on 27.11.13

Statement

State/UTs-wise full Immunization coverage

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Coverage Evaluation Survey (CES) 2009	District Level Household & facility Survey (DLHS-3) 2007-08
1	2	3	4
1.	Bihar	49.0	--
2.	Chhattisgarh	57.3	--
3.	Himachal Pradesh	75.8	--
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	66.6	--
5.	Jharkhand	59.7	--
6.	Madhya Pradesh	42.9	--
7.	Odisha	59.5	--
8.	Rajasthan	53.8	--
9.	Uttar Pradesh	40.9	--
10.	Uttarakhand	71.5	--
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	24.8	--
12.	Assam	59.1	--
13.	Manipur	51.9	--
14.	Meghalaya	60.8	--
15.	Mizoram	73.7	--
16.	Nagaland	27.8	--
17.	Sikkim	85.3	--

1	2	3	4
18.	Tripura	66.0	--
19.	Andhra Pradesh	68.0	--
20.	Goa	87.9	--
21.	Gujarat	56.6	--
22.	Haryana	71.7	--
23.	Karnataka	78.0	--
24.	Kerala	81.5	--
25.	Maharashtra	78.6	--
26.	Punjab	83.6	--
27.	Tamil Nadu	77.3	--
28.	West Bengal	64.9	--
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	No survey carried out	83.6
30.	Chandigarh		73.0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		57.9
32.	Daman and Diu		85.7
33.	Delhi	71.5	--
34.	Lakshadweep	No survey carried out	86.2
35.	Puducherry		80.2
	India	61	--

* States at serial no. 29-32, 34 & 35, as no CES - 2009 survey carried out, hence the DLHS-3 data is provided, being the latest.

[English]

Compilation of Web Based NLIIMS By GSI

343. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India (GSI) has completed compiling the 'Web based National Landslide Incidence Inventory Map Service (NLIIMS)' formulated on the Geographic Information System (GIS) platform;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the manner in which the database is proposed to be used; and

(c) if not, the time by which the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):

(a) and (b) The work related to preparation of National Landslide Incidence Inventory Map (NLIIM) formulated on Geographic Information System (GIS) platform for providing online information related to incidences of landslides in different parts of the country was initiated by Geological Survey of India (GSI) in 2012-13. Landslide Hazard Information Management Division, GSI, New Delhi does this work. The database is in the form of an attribute table based on the Landslide Inventory sheet prepared and recommended for use in the field. This contains the details of the landslides including location, length, width and height, type of material, type of movement, failure mechanism, geomorphology, triggering factor, geoscientific cause of slide etc. The database of landslide reporting is aimed to provide a template for reporting landslide incidences in a standard format for ensuring uniformity in reporting of essential parameters of landslides from the field by the investigators. This will result into a national landslide inventory integrated into state-of-the-art GIS platform compatible with other map datasets available on GSI's Portal *i.e.* www.portal.gsi.gov.in. The map service will be in Web-GIS based interactive format available in GSI portal, with various inputs related to landslides.

(c) As per Geological Survey of India, the time of submission of final report of the programme is September, 2016.

National Tobacco Control Programme

344. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the activities being taken under the National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP), State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has excluded some States/UTs especially Kerala from NTCP;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to implement NTCP in all the States/UTs in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Under the 12th Five Year Plan the district and below level activities under National Tobacco Control Programme have been subsumed under the National Health Mission (NHM) Flexi-pool for Non-Communicable disease (NCD's). The following are the key District level activities under NTCP.

1. Training of health and social workers, NGOs, school teachers, enforcement officers etc.
2. Awareness activities (Information, Education and Communication).
3. Setting up & expansion of tobacco cessation facilities.
4. School Programmes.
5. Monitoring tobacco control laws.
6. Co-ordination with Panchayati Raj Institutions for village level activities.
7. Support for tobacco cessation and Pharmacological treatment of tobacco dependence.

(b) and (c) During the financial year 2013-14 funds have been released to the district of Kozikode-Calicut in Kerala for conducting district level activities under NTCP, which has been subsumed under the National Health Mission (NHM) Flexi-pool for Non-Communicable disease (NCD's).

NTCP was in pilot phase during the 11th Five Year Plan and the following States were not included in NTCP-Meghalaya, Manipur, Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Puducherry and Lakshadweep.

(d) and (e) NTCP is currently under implementation in 29 States covering 53 districts (Statement). During the current (12th) Five Year Plan, 432 districts all over the country have been included in the programme.

Statement*List of NTCP States/Districts*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of Districts.
1.	Assam	Kamrup, Jorhat (2)
2.	West Bengal	Cooch Behar, Murshidabad-(2)
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa, Gwalior-(2)
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow, Kanpur-(2)
5.	Delhi	New Delhi, East Delhi-(2)
6.	Rajasthan	Jaipur, Jhunjhnu-(2)
7.	Gujarat	Vadodra, Sabarkanta-(2)
8.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram, Villupuram-(2)
9.	Karnataka	Bangalore (U), Gulbarga-(2)
10.	Nagaland	Kohima and Dimapur-(2)
11.	Tripura	West Tripura, Dhalai District-(2)
12.	Mizoram	Aizawl and Lunglei-(2)
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng & East Siang-(2)
14.	Sikkim	East Sikkim & South Sikkim-(2)
15.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad and Jamshedpur-(2)
16.	Bihar	Patna and Munger-(2)
17.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun and Tehri Gadhwal-(2)
18.	Maharashtra	Thane, Aurangabad and Gadchiroli-(3)
19.	Goa	North Goa and South Goa-(2)
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur and Hyderabad-(2)
21.	Odisha	Cuttack and Khurda-(2)
States/Districts undertaken in 2013-14		
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla-(1)
23.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur-(1)
24.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh/Ladakh-(1)
25.	Haryana	Ambala-(1)
26.	Kerala	Kozhikode-Calicut-(1)
27.	Punjab	Bhatinda-(1)
28.	Manipur	Imphal West and Churachandpur-(2)
29.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills/ Shillong and West Garo Hills/ Tura-(2)

Award of Blocks Under NELP

345. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government has finalized the award of blocks under New Exploration Licensing Policy-IX in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria fixed for finalization of award of each of such blocks;

(d) the details of blocks for which Production Sharing Contracts have been signed so far; and

(e) the Extent to which indigenous production is likely to be increased from each of such blocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Under the Ninth bidding round of New Exploration and Licensing Policy (NELP-IX), a total of 34 exploration blocks were offered. Bids were received for 33 blocks. So far, Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) have been signed for 19 blocks.

(c) The NELP-IX blocks were offered through International Competitive Bidding Process with equal terms and conditions for NOCs, Private and Foreign Companies. The Bid Evaluation Criteria (BEC) had been stipulated in the Notice Inviting Offers (NIO) of NELP-IX rounds. The salient bid evaluation parameters are as under:

- Biddable Work Programme
- Fiscal Package
- Technical Capability

Each of the above parameters contains specified weightage for onland, shallow water and deepwater blocks. The bidder earning the highest weightage and satisfying other stipulated conditions in NIO is awarded the block.

(d) The company-wise and location-wise details of blocks for which PSCs have been signed during NELP-IX bidding round is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) All the 19 exploration blocks for which PSCs have been signed during NELP-IX bidding round are presently either under exploration phase or exploration activities are yet to be initiated. The extent of increase in indigenous oil/gas production from these blocks depends on the exploration success leading to commercial oil/gas discoveries and subsequent approval and execution of Field Development Plans (FDPs).

Statement

Details of blocks for which PSCs have been signed during NELP-IX bidding round

Sl. No.	Operator	Offshore	Onland	Total
1.	ONGC	2 (Western Offshore)	3 (Gujarat)	5
2.	OIL	1 (Western Offshore)	2 (Assam)	3
3.	GAIL	-	1 (Gujarat)	1
4.	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd.	-	1 (Gujarat)	1
5.	British Gas Exploration & Production (India) Ltd.	1 (Western Offshore)	-	1
6.	Prize Petroleum	-	1 (Tripura)	1
7.	Focus Energy Ltd.	-	1 (Rajasthan)	1
8.	Deep Energy, LLC	-	1 (Gujarat) and 2 (Madhya Pradesh)	3

Sl. No.	Operator	Offshore	Onland	Total
9.	Pratibha Oil and Natural Gas Pvt. Ltd.	-	1 (Gujarat)	1
10.	Pan India Consultants	-	1 (Gujarat)	1
11.	Sankalp Oil and Natural Resources Ltd.	-	1 (Gujarat)	1
Total		4	15	19

[Translation]

Inclusion in CGHS

346. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received a few proposals from the various institutions including Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited regarding inclusion of their employees under the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS);

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

(c) the reaction of the Government on the above proposals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Government has been receiving requests from various institutions including Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) for the extension of CGHS facilities to their serving/retired employees. An illustrative list of institutions, who have requested for CGHS facilities, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) is primarily meant for the Central Government employees and pensioners drawing their salary/pension from Central Civil Estimates of Government of India. The Scheme is not available to the persons drawing their salary/pension from other sources. Although CGHS facilities have been extended to some statutory/autonomous bodies in the past, it is no more being extended to any new group of persons or organisation as a matter of policy. Government has expressed its inability to extend CGHS facilities any further to new institutions/organisations/Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) etc. on account of severe financial, logistic and

human resources constraints. Moreover, it is primarily incumbent upon the autonomous/statutory bodies/PSUs to provide medical facilities to their employees by devising their own schemes as per their ways and means.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Institutions/Organisations
1.	Employees Provident Fund Organization
2.	Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh
3.	Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha
4.	Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan
5.	Press Council of India
6.	Delhi Public Library
7.	National School of Drama
8.	National Human Rights Commission
9.	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth
10.	National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development
11.	Indira Gandhi National Center for Arts
12.	National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur
13.	Inland Waterways Authority of India
14.	Institute of Hotel Management
15.	Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, Dehradun
16.	Sahitya Akademi
17.	National Green Tribunal
18.	National Council of Rural Institutes
19.	Central Detective Training School, Jaipur

Sl. No.	Name of Institutions/Organisations
20.	Clinical Research Unit (Unani), Meerut
21.	National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research, Chandigarh
22.	Pharmacy Council of India
23.	Medical Council of India
24.	Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal
25.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited
26.	National Institute of Technical Teacher Training and Research, Chandigarh
27.	Khadi and Village Industries Commission

[English]

Control of Non-Communicable Diseases

347. SHRI SURESH KALMADI:
SHRI HAMDULLA SAYEED:

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

(a) the estimated number of people presently suffering from various Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) including heart ailments and those died therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the activities undertaken and the achievements made as a result thereof under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the medical infrastructure created/proposed to be created and financial and technical assistance provided/proposed for the purpose under NPCDCS in the country, State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of the districts covered under NPCDCS and the time by which the said scheme is likely to be implemented in the uncovered districts, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the details of the proposals received from the States/UTs under NPCDCS and the action taken/proposed by the Government thereon, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) conducts studies on incidence and prevalence of different diseases. Among the major Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) as per Disease Burden study on Non-Communicable Diseases by ICMR in 2006, the number of estimated cases and prevalence for Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD) and Diabetes Mellitus are as under.

Disease	Number of cases (in lakhs)	No. of deaths (in lakhs)	Prevalence per thousand
IHD	224	5.5	37.0
Diabetes	378	1.0	62.47

State-wise data for prevalence and mortality is not maintained centrally.

Information received from Indian Council of Medical Research suggests that the estimated number of cancer cases and deaths are increasing. State/UT-wise estimates of prevalence, incidence and death due to cancer for last three years are given in the enclosed Statement I, II and III.

(b) to (e) National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) focuses on health promotion, early diagnosis and management of disease and integration with the primary health care system. The programme was initially implemented in 100 districts of 21 States. A Statement showing State/UT-wise release of funds under NPCDCS during the periods 2010-11 to 2013-14 is given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

Under this programme, so far;

- 5.33 crore persons have been screened for Diabetes and Hypertension out of which 6.13% & 5.41% are found suspected for Diabetes and Hypertension respectively.
- State NCD Cell is functional in 18 States.
- District NCD Cell is functional in 73 Districts
- District NCD Clinic functional in 72 Districts.
- 64 Community Health Centres (CHCs) Clinics are functional in 10 Districts.

- Cardiac Care Units are fully functional in 60 Districts.
- Chemotherapy services started in 11 Districts.
- 693 Medical Officers have been trained.

In order to facilitate a holistic view of disease control and sharing of infrastructure and synergizing efforts

at district levels, the interventions upto the district level for prevention, detection, diagnosis and treatment under NPCDCS and other NCDs have been brought under the umbrella of National Health Mission (NHM) from 2013-14 onwards. A flexi-pool of funds for Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) has been created out of which the States will be provided funds as per their State specific Programme Implementation Plan (PIP).

Statement-I

Estimated Prevalent Cancer cases (10 Years duration) All sites Statewise - 2010-2012

Sl. No.	States	Year		
		2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	875	883	878
2.	Andhra Pradesh	195893	197991	202235
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3159	3207	2835
4.	Assam	66042	66734	67692
5.	Bihar	237395	240381	247285
6.	Chandigarh	2400	2454	2462
7.	Chhattisgarh	58730	59543	60934
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	761	804	829
9.	Daman and Diu	527	567	621
10.	Delhi	35643	36436	36437
11.	Goa	3370	3421	3416
12.	Gujarat	138513	140649	94146
13.	Haryana	57977	58884	59594
14.	Himachal Pradesh	15844	15944	16103
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	28661	29092	29776
16.	Jharkhand	75635	76628	78419
17.	Karnataka	136177	137889	145166
18.	Kerala	77441	79329	106264
19.	Lakshadweep	146	152	154
20.	Madhya Pradesh	141710	143457	146381
21.	Maharashtra	258406	261603	259143
22.	Manipur	3929	3996	3915
23.	Meghalaya	6793	6888	6029

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Mizoram	3132	3184	3248
25.	Nagaland	4593	4636	3991
26.	Odisha	96871	97662	98798
27.	Puducherry	2862	2924	3011
28.	Punjab	63658	64330	64689
29.	Rajasthan	157332	159311	161970
30.	Sikkim	964	983	1031
31.	Tamil Nadu	209029	211805	183843
32.	Tripura	8456	8581	7592
33.	Uttar Pradesh	457431	462697	472819
34.	Uttarakhand	23263	23598	24014
35.	West Bengal	210533	212814	224459
	Total	2784148	2819457	2820179

Based on CR of five urban registries (2006-08) and Trend Report. Prevalent cases (10 years duration) are estimated by multiplying incidence cases by 2.7.

Statement-II

*Estimated Number of Incident Cancer cases in different States/UTs of India (2010 - 2012)**

Sl. No.	States	Cancer cases		
		2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	324	327	332
2.	Andhra Pradesh	72553	73330	74415
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1170	1188	1206
4.	Assam	24460	24716	25082
5.	Bihar	87924	89030	90347
6.	Chandigarh	889	909	922
7.	Chhattisgarh	21752	22053	22379
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	282	298	302
9.	Daman and Diu	195	210	213
10.	Delhi	13201	13495	13695
11.	Goa	1248	1267	1286
12.	Gujarat	51301	52092	52863
13.	Haryana	21473	21809	22132
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5868	5905	5992
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	10615	10775	10934

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Jharkhand	28013	28381	28801
17.	Karnataka	50436	51070	51826
18.	Kerala	28682	29381	29816
19.	Lakshadweep	54	56	57
20.	Madhya Pradesh	52485	53132	53918
21.	Maharashtra	95706	96890	98324
22.	Manipur	1455	1480	1502
23.	Meghalaya	2516	2551	2589
24.	Mizoram	1160	1179	1196
25.	Nagaland	1701	1717	1742
26.	Odisha	35878	36171	36706
27.	Pondicherry	1060	1083	1099
28.	Punjab	23577	23826	24179
29.	Rajasthan	58271	59004	59877
30.	Sikkim	357	364	369
31.	Tamil Nadu	77418	78446	79607
32.	Tripura	3132	3178	3225
33.	Uttar Pradesh	169419	171369	173905
34.	Uttaranchal	8616	8740	8869
35.	West Bengal	77975	78820	79986
Total		1031166	1044242	1059693

*Based on cancer incidence data (2006-08) and actual growth rate observed for India (2001-2011).

Statement-III

*Estimated Number of Cancer Deaths in different States / UTs of India (2010 - 2012)**

Sl. No.	States	Mortality cases		
		2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	192	197	164
2.	Andhra Pradesh	36641	37144	36672
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	611	632	594
4.	Assam	12598	12822	12360
5.	Bihar	42787	43864	44523

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Chandigarh	523	540	454
7.	Chhattisgarh	10541	10745	11028
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	179	195	149
9.	Daman and Diu	109	114	105
10.	Delhi	7962	8289	6749
11.	Goa	499	493	634
12.	Gujarat	26037	26588	26051
13.	Haryana	11401	11708	10907
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2996	3045	2953
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	5042	5134	5388
16.	Jharkhand	14237	14579	14193
17.	Karnataka	25105	25531	25540
18.	Kerala	14672	14805	14693
19.	Lakshadweep	32	32	28
20.	Madhya Pradesh	26645	27214	26571
21.	Maharashtra	49911	50989	48454
22.	Manipur	679	690	740
23.	Meghalaya	1260	1295	1276
24.	Mizoram	610	626	589
25.	Nagaland	1341	1410	858
26.	Odisha	17970	18249	18089
27.	Puducherry	492	502	542
28.	Punjab	12330	12575	11915
29.	Rajasthan	30209	30976	29507
30.	Sikkim	209	216	182
31.	Tamil Nadu	38452	39127	39230
32.	Tripura	1560	1583	1589
33.	Uttar Pradesh	87189	89224	85700
34.	Uttarakhand	4345	4435	4371
35.	West Bengal	39545	40199	39417
Total		524911	535767	522215

* Based on M/I ratio of Mumbai data (2006-08)

Statement-IV*States/UTs release of funds under NPCDCS during 2010-11 to 2013-14*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Amount (in Lakh)			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
		Released	Released	Released	Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	268.57	1305.65	0	0
2.	Assam	249.08	915.62	0	1714.00
3.	Bihar	215.16	925.1	0	972.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	153.49	463.8	0	0
5.	Gujarat	284.04	925.1	0	0
6.	Haryana	111.08	654.07	0	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	136.8	463.8	0	0
8.	Jharkhand	0	399.72	0	332.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	221.97	734.82	0	0.00
10.	Karnataka	285.13	734.83	0	0.00
11.	Kerala	167.31	844.35	0	0.00
12.	Madya Pradesh	126.69	844.35	0	462.00
13.	Maharashtra	263.72	925.1	0	586.00
14.	Odisha	121.18	844.35	0	0
15.	Punjab	146.54	463.8	0	0
16.	Rajasthan	309.51	1115.38	0	59.00
17.	Sikkim	100.78	313.88	0	0.00
18.	Tamil Nadu	131.73	844.35	0	89.00
19.	Uttarakhand	121.51	273.53	0	0.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	2431.25	1398.00
21.	West Bengal	157.3	463.8	0	1027.00
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	5.00
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	5.00
24.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	4.00
25.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	1.00
26.	Delhi	0	0	0	247.00
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	18.00
28.	Goa	0	0	0	22.00
29.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	16.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	76.00
31.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	163.00
32.	Mizoram	0	0	0	60.00
33.	Nagaland	0	0	0	109.00
34.	Tripura	0	0	0	202.00
Total		3571.59	14455.4	2431.25	7567.00

Family Welfare Centres

348. DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME:
SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:
SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

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

(a) the total number of Family Welfare Centres i.e. Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs), Sub-Centres (SCs) and District Hospitals in the country *vis-a-vis* posts of doctors and para-medical staff lying vacant in these centres/hospitals, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the proposals received from the States regarding upgradation/modernization and setting up of new centres/district hospitals along with the total funds allocated/released by the Government to these States for the said purpose, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether there is shortage of doctors, including gynaecologists and specialist doctors, para-medical staff including dressers, medical equipment and medicines in these centres/hospitals particularly in the rural areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard especially in the remote rural and tribal areas, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The State-wise number of Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs), Sub-Centres (SCs) and District Hospitals functional in the country, as per Rural Health Statistic in India, 2012 is attached as the enclosed Statement-I. State-

wise Statement regarding the vacancy position of Doctors, and paramedical staff as per Rural Health Statistic in India, 2012 is given in the enclosed Statement-II to V.

(b) Public Health is a State subject. However, under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), financial support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare system including up-gradation/modernization and setting up of health infrastructure as per the requirements posed by states/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans. The details of proposals received from States/UTs under NRHM and total funds granted/released by the Central Government to the State/UTs during 2012-13 (upto February, 2013) for upgradation/renovation and setting up of new centres/district hospitals is placed given in the enclosed Statement VI & VII respectively.

(c) and (d) Statement of shortfall of Doctors at PHCs, Radiographers at CHCs, Pharmacists at PHCs & CHCs, Laboratory Technician at PHCs & CHCs, total specialists at CHCs, Obstetricians & Gynecologists at CHCs, as per Rural Health Statistic in India, 2012 is given in the enclosed Statement II, III, IV, V, VIII and IX.

As mentioned above, Public Health is a State subject. Financial support is provided to States under NRHM to strengthen the health system including provision of medicines, medical equipment, engagement of doctors on contractual basis, etc based on the requirement proposed by the states in their Annual Programme Implementation Plans.

States have been impressed upon from time to time to make available improved health facilities including free essential medicines in all public health facilities. Accordingly, financial support is also being provided to States under NRHM to strengthen the health system including for ensuring uninterrupted supply of free essential medicines in

public health facilities based on the requirement proposed by the States in their Programme Implementation Plans. Further, incentives upto 5% of the NRHM outlay has been introduced in 2012-13 for establishing policy framework and systems for providing free generic medicines to those who access public health facilities.

Support is also being provided under NRHM for incentivizing doctors to serve in rural areas including tribal areas, mainstreaming of AYUSH, improved accommodation arrangements in rural areas etc.

To increase the availability of doctors, several initiatives have been taken to rationalize the norms in medical education, such as, relaxation in land requirements, bed strength, increase in ceiling for maximum intake for undergraduates, enhancements of teacher-student ratio in PG etc. which has resulted in substantial increase in number of undergraduate and post graduate seats. Further,

in order to incentivize the doctors working in remote and difficult areas, the Medical Council of India with the approval of Central Government has also amended the Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 to provide-

- (i) 50% reservation in Post Graduate Diploma Courses for medical Officers in the Government service who have served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas; and
- (ii) Incentive at the rate of 10% of the marks obtained for each year in service in remote or difficult areas upto the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.

Government has also approved setting up of ANM/ GNM schools in different States besides setting up of institutes of Paramedical Sciences at National and Regional levels.

Statement-I

Number of Sub-Centres, PHCS, CHCS & DHS Functioning

Sl. No.	State/UT	As on March 2012			
		Sub centre	PHCs	CHCs	DHs
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12522	1624	281	17
2.	Arunachal Pradesh#	286	97	48	14
3.	Assam	4604	975	109	25
4.	Bihar	9696	1863	70	36
5.	Chhattisgarh	5111	755	149	17
6.	Goa	205	19	5	2
7.	Gujarat	7274	1158	318	24
8.	Haryana	2520	447	109	21
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2065	472	76	12
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1907	396	84	22
11.	Jharkhand	3958	330	188	21
12.	Karnataka	8871	2310	180	31
13.	Kerala	4575	809	217	15
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8869	1156	333	50
15.	Maharashtra	10580	1811	363	23
16.	Manipur	420	80	16	7

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Meghalaya	397	109	29	11
18.	Mizoram	370	57	9	8
19.	Nagaland	396	126	21	11
20.	Odisha ¹	6688	1226	377	32
21.	Punjab	2951	449	132	20
22.	Rajasthan	11487	1528	382	34
23.	Sikkim	147	24	2	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	8706	1227	385	31
25.	Tripura	719	79	12	2
26.	Uttarakhand	1848	257	59	19
27.	Uttar Pradesh	20521	3692	515	152
28.	West Bengal	10356	909	348	16
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	119	22	4	3
30.	Chandigarh	16	0	2	1
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50	6	1	1
32.	Daman and Diu	26	3	2	2
33.	Delhi	41	5	0	31
34.	Lakshadweep	14	4	3	2
35.	Puducherry	51	24	4	5
All India		148366	24049	4833	722

Note: # Data for 2011 repeated

¹ State informed that there are 79 other hospitals functioning which are equal to PHCs level facilities

Statement-II

Doctors at Primary Health Centres*

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2012)				
		Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1624	3588	3448	140	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh#	97	NA	92	NA	5
3.	Assam	975	NA	1478	NA	*
4.	Bihar#	1863	2078	3532	*	*
5.	Chhattisgarh	755	1510	435	1075	320
6.	Goa	19	46	41	5	*
7.	Gujarat#	1158	1123	778	345	380
8.	Haryana	447	481	342	139	105

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	472	582	436	146	36
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	396	750	845	*	*
11.	Jharkhand	330	330	407	*	*
12.	Karnataka	2310	2310	2089	221	221
13.	Kerala	809	984	1152	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1156	1238	814	424	342
15.	Maharashtra##	1811	3618	2760	858	*
16.	Manipur	80	238	170	68	*
17.	Meghalaya#	109	127	104	23	5
18.	Mizoram##	57	57	49	8	8
19.	Nagaland	126	NA	99	NA	27
20.	Odisha	1226	1317	1069	248	157
21.	Punjab	449	496	457	39	*
22.	Rajasthan	1528	1824	1755	69	*
23.	Sikkim##	24	48	32	16	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	1227	2390	2271	119	*
25.	Tripura#	79	NA	119	NA	*
26.	Uttarakhand	257	299	205	94	52
27.	Uttar Pradesh###	3692	4509	2861	1648	831
28.	West Bengal	909	1807	1006	801	*
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	40	33	7	*
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	6	6	6	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	3	3	5	*	*
33.	Delhi	5	22	22	0	*
34.	Lakshadweep	4	9	9	0	*
35.	Puducherry##	24	37	63	NA	*
All India ²		24049	31867	28984	6493	2489

Notes:

Data for 2011 repeated

Data for 2010 repeated

data for 2011 repeated for "Sanctioned"

NA: Not Available.

+: Allopathic Doctors

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

¹One per each Primary Health Centre²For calculating the overall per centages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded

Statement-III*Radiographers at CHCs*

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2012)				
		Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	281	255	65	190	216
2.	Arunachal Pradesh#	48	NA	9	NA	39
3.	Assam	109	145	65	80	44
4.	Bihar#	70	89	13	76	57
5.	Chhattisgarh	149	149	87	62	62
6.	Goa	5	8	7	1	*
7.	Gujarat	318	330	168	162	150
8.	Haryana	109	82	142	*	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	76	71	72	*	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	84	77	81	*	3
11.	Jharkhand	188	188	58	130	130
12.	Karnataka	180	180	172	8	8
13.	Kerala	217	15	20	*	197
14.	Madhya Pradesh	333	287	192	95	141
15.	Maharashtra##	363	153	85	68	278
16.	Manipur	16	13	12	1	4
17.	Meghalaya#	29	21	22	*	7
18.	Mizoram##	9	9	5	4	4
19.	Nagaland	21	NA	0	NA	21
20.	Odisha	377	61	55	6	322
21.	Punjab	132	79	123	*	9
22.	Rajasthan	382	208	260	*	122
23.	Sikkim	2	NA	2	NA	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	385	265	151	114	234
25.	Tripura	12	NA	7	NA	5
26.	Uttarakhand	59	55	17	38	42
27.	Uttar Pradesh	515	NA	181	NA	334
28.	West Bengal	348	366	226	140	122
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	4	2	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30.	Chandigarh	2	5	2	3	0
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1	0	1	*	0
32.	Daman and Diu	2	3	3	0	*
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	3	5	5	0	*
35.	Puducherry##	4	3	4	*	0
All India ²		4833	3126	2314	1180	2557

Notes:

#Data for 2011 repeated

##Data for 2011 repeated for "sanctioned"

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 per centages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded

Statement-IV

Pharmacists at PHCs & CHCs

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2012)				
		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	2207	1851	356	54
2.	Arunachal Pradesh#	145	NA	56	NA	89
3.	Assam	1084	1259	1303	*	*
4.	Bihar+	1933	989	439	550	1494
5.	Chhattisgarh	904	1053	611	442	293
6.	Goa	24	26	25	1	*
7.	Gujarat	1476	1548	1428	120	48
8.	Haryana	556	454	880	*	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	548	614	368	246	180
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	480	606	705	*	*
11.	Jharkhand	518	518	298	220	220
12.	Karnataka	2490	2615	2417	198	73
13.	Kerala	1026	930	1027	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1489	1443	678	765	811
15.	Maharashtra##	2174	2071	2238	*	*
16.	Manipur	96	145	127	18	*
17.	Meghalaya#	138	149	142	7	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	Mizoram##	66	69	46	23	20
19.	Nagaland	147	NA	60	NA	87
20.	Odisha	1603	1819	1515	304	88
21.	Punjab	581	695	878	*	*
22.	Rajasthan	1910	362	551	*	1359
23.	Sikkim	26	NA	10	NA	16
24.	Tamil Nadu	1612	1645	1412	233	200
25.	Tripura	91	NA	92	NA	*
26.	Uttarakhand	316	331	292	39	24
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4207	6472	5582	890	*
28.	West Bengal	1257	1501	1018	483	239
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	26	40	57	*	*
30.	Chandigarh	2	16	16	0	*
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	7	6	8	*	*
32.	Daman and Diu	5	5	5	0	0
33.	Delhi	5	5	5	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	7	16	16	0	*
35.	Puducherry##	28	30	63	*	*
All India ²		28882	29639	26219	4895	5295

Notes:

#Data for 2011 repeated

+ Data for 2010 repeated

Data for 2011 repeated for "Sanctioned"

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 per centages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded

Statement-V

Laboratory Technicians at PHCs & CHCs

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2012)				
		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	1818	1422	396	483
2.	Arunachal Pradesh#	145	NA	88	NA	57
3.	Assam	1084	860	1243	*	*
4.	Bihar#	1933	683	498	185	1435

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Chhattisgarh	904	904	444	460	460
6.	Goa	24	24	22	2	2
7.	Gujarat	1476	1554	1365	189	111
8.	Haryana	556	453	394	59	162
9.	Himachal Pradesh	548	352	195	157	353
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	480	529	680	*	*
11.	Jharkhand	518	518	371	147	147
12.	Karnataka	2490	1796	1058	738	1432
13.	Kerala#	1026	238	268	*	758
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1489	816	609	207	880
15.	Maharashtra##	2174	1492	1285	207	889
16.	Manipur#	96	133	132	1	*
17.	Meghalaya#	138	146	134	12	4
18.	Mizoram##	66	40	61	*	5
19.	Nagaland	147	NA	70	NA	77
20.	Odisha	1603	476	371	105	1232
21.	Punjab	581	580	482	98	99
22.	Rajasthan	1910	1818	2639	*	*
23.	Sikkim	26	NA	28	NA	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	1612	1432	1073	359	539
25.	Tripura	91	NA	72	NA	19
26.	Uttarakhand	316	89	81	8	235
27.	Uttar Pradesh##	4207	1116	1836	*	2371
28.	West Bengal#	1257	984	525	459	732
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	26	26	25	1	1
30.	Chandigarh	2	8	8	0	*
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	7	6	9	*	*
32.	Daman and Diu	5	4	4	0	1
33.	Delhi	5	5	4	1	1
34.	Lakshadweep	7	10	10	0	*
35.	Puducherry##	28	10	19	*	9
	All India ²	28882	18920	17525	3791	12494

Notes:

#Data for 2011 repeated

##Data for 2011 repeated for "Sanctioned"

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 per centages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded

Statement-VI*Infrastructure proposals received from States/UTs - FY 2012-13 \$ ##*

Sl. No	Name of State	New Construction Works at public health facilities in FY 2012-13					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
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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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 & Spill 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-VII

*Allocation under Hospital Strengthening & New
Constructions/Renovation and Settingup of
PHCs, CHCs, SCs and District Hospitals
for F.Y 2012-13*

Rs. in crore

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2012-13
A. High Focus States		
1.	Bihar	95.05
2.	Chattisgarh	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

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2012-13
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
22.	Haryana	46.84
23.	Karnatka	137.10
24.	Kerala	67.67
25.	Maharashtra	495.04
26.	Punjab	48.82

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2012-13	Sl. No.	States/UTs	2012-13	
27.	Tamil Nadu	224.69	32.	Daman	0.04	
28.	West Bengal	189.52	33.	Delhi	29.91	
Sub Total		1,677.55	34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	
D. Small States/UTs			35.	Puducherry	0.53	
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	2.72	Sub Total		33.19	
30.	Chandigarh	-	Grand Total			3,431.63
31.	Dadar and Nagar	0.00				

Statement-VIII*Total Specialists at CHCs**Total Specialists [Surgeons, OB&GY, Physicians & Paediatricians]*

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2012)				
		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	668	346	322	778
2.	Arunachal Pradesh#	192	NA	1	NA	191
3.	Assam	436	NA	122	NA	314
4.	Bihar#	280	280	151	129	129
5.	Chhattisgarh	596	596	71	525	525
6.	Goa	20	16	6	10	14
7.	Gujarat#	1272	346	76	270	1196
8.	Haryana	436	137	29	108	407
9.	Himachal Pradesh	304	NA	5	NA	299
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	336	315	173	142	163
11.	Jharkhand	752	124	86	38	666
12.	Karnataka	720	694	495	199	225
13.	Kerala#	868	640	774	*	94
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1332	835	267	568	1065
15.	Maharashtra##	1452	649	514	135	938
16.	Manipur##	64	64	1	63	63
17.	Meghalaya#	116	8	9	*	107
18.	Mizoram	36	NA	0	NA	36
19.	Nagaland	84	NA	9	NA	75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Odisha	1508	908	317	591	1191
21.	Punjab	528	492	279	213	249
22.	Rajasthan	1528	298	148	150	1380
23.	Sikkim	8	NA	0	NA	8
24.	Tamil Nadu ³	1540	0	0	0	1540
25.	Tripura ⁺	48	NA	0	NA	48
26.	Uttarakhand	236	210	51	159	185
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2060	2060	1740	320	320
28.	West Bengal	1392	542	175	367	1217
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	16	0	16	16
30.	Chandigarh	8	11	11	0	*
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	4	0	0	0	4
32.	Daman and Diu	8	2	2	0	6
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	12	0	0	0	12
35.	Puducherry ^{##}	16	3	0	NA	16
All India ²		19332	9914	5858	4325	13477

Notes:

#Data for 2011 repeated + Data for 2010 repeated\

Data for 2011 repeated for "Sonctioned"

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 per centages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded

³ Specialists are attending CHCs on hiring basis

Statement-IX

Obstetricians & Gynaecologists at CHCs

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2012)				
		Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	281	167	99	68	182
2.	Arunachal Pradesh [#]	48	NA	0	NA	48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam	109	NA	69	NA	40
4.	Bihar#	70	70	39	31	31
5.	Chhattisgarh	149	149	18	131	131
6.	Goa	5	5	3	2	2
7.	Gujarat#	318	34	9	25	309
8.	Haryana	109	34	11	23	98
9.	Himachal Pradesh	76	NA	0	NA	76
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	84	84	58	26	26
11.	Jharkhand	188	31	30	1	158
12.	Karnataka	180	180	175	5	5
13.	Kerala#	217	NA	NA	NA	NA
14.	Madhya Pradesh	333	240	73	167	260
15.	Maharashtra##	363	205	180	25	183
16.	Manipur	16	1	0	1	16
17.	Meghalaya#	29	2	5	*	24
18.	Mizoram	9	NA	0	NA	9
19.	Nagaland	21	NA	2	NA	19
20.	Odisha	377	380	152	228	225
21.	Punjab	132	123	66	57	66
22.	Rajasthan	382	42	14	28	368
23.	Sikkim	2	NA	0	NA	2
24.	Tamil Nadu3	385	0	0	0	385
25.	Tripura+	12	NA	0	NA	12
26.	Uttarakhand	59	55	14	41	45
27.	Uttar Pradesh	515	515	475	40	40
28.	West Bengal#	348	271	116	155	232
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		4	0	4	4
30.	Chandigarh	2	5	6	*	*
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	1
32.	Daman and Diu	2	1	1	0	1
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34.	Lakshadweep	3	0	0	0	3
35.	Puducherry	4	NA	0	NA	4
	All India ²	4833	2598	1615	1058	3005

Notes:

#Data for 2011 repeated

+ Data for 2010 repeated

NA: Not Available.

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

1 One per each Community Health Centre

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

3 Specialists are attending CHCs on hiring basis

[Translation]

Transportation of POL Tankers

349. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
SHRIMATI ASWAMEDH DEVI:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRI SURESH KALMADI:

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

(a) whether the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) had convened a meeting in April, 2010 to coordinate with the oil Companies and other regulatory authorities with a view to strengthening the safety and security of regulations for the transportation of Petroleum, Oil, Liquid (POL) tankers;

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

(c) the salient features of the safety related guidelines/ directions issues by NDMA to Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs);

(d) whether OMCs and their depots/petrol pumps have complied with the said directives and have installed the Vehicle Tracking System(VTS)/GPS on their POL tankers and if so, the details thereof and if not, the names of the OMCs which have failed to abide by the directives of NDMA, oil depot and State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps being taken to ensure proper implementation of NDMA safety recommendations,

particularly with regard to GPS installation in insurgency/naxal affected areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Report of Bimal Jalan Committee

350. SHRI P. T. THOMAS:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
PROF. SAUGATA RAY:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bimal Jalan Committee constituted for sanctioning/issuing licences for new banks in the country including foreign banks has submitted its report to the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI);

(b) if so, the details thereof including the main recommendations made by the Committee and follow-up action taken by the Government/RBI thereon; and

(c) if not the time by which it is likely to submit its report to the Government / RBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c)

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has constituted a High Level Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Bimal Jalan, former Governor (RBI) for screening of applications for new banks in the private sector. The Committee is expected to complete its work by 1st quarter of the year 2014 and submit its report alongwith the recommendations to RBI.

[Translation]

Honorarium to Anganwadi Workers

351. SHRI B. Y. RAGHAVENDRA:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

(a) whether any proposal to hike the honorarium of Anganwadi workers under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme in the country is under consideration of the Government;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring the said workers at par with the Government employees in terms of salary, allowances and other facilities;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(c) to (e) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme envisages the Anganwadi Workers & Helpers as "honorary workers" from the local community who come forward to render their services, on part time basis, in the area of child care and development. Being honorary workers, they are paid monthly honoraria as decided by Government from time to time. Hence, no such proposal to bring the said workers at par with the Government employees in

terms of salary, allowances and other facilities, is under consideration of the Government.

[English]

Upgradation of Medical Colleges Institutions

352. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) the phase-wise details of the medical colleges/institutions upgraded under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY) and the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Strengthening and Upgradation of State Governments' Medical Colleges in the country;

(b) the funds sanctioned and released to the medical colleges/institutions for the purpose, college and State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has identified certain medical colleges/ institutions for strengthening and upgradation of medical infrastructure; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the financial modalities worked out for the purpose, college and State/ UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Government has taken up upgradation of thirteen medical colleges/institutions in the first phase and six in the second phase of PMSSY. Institute-wise details of progress made and funds sanctioned/released to each of the Institutes are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

In addition, there are 72 medical colleges in 20 States which have been funded under the scheme of 'Strengthening and Up-gradation of State Government Medical Colleges for increase of PG seats'. The details of funds approved, funds released and number of PG seats to be increased is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Yes. The Government has identified 39 existing Government Medical Colleges for upgradation in the third phase of PMSSY. The list is in the enclosed Statement-III.

Each of these 39 Government Medical Colleges will receive Central share of contribution of Rs. 120 crore and State share of Rs. 30 crore, totalling Rs. 150 crore.

Statement-I

Funds released to upgradation projects under PMSSY Phase-I and II.

Sl. No.	State	Name of institution	Physical Progress	Funds sanctioned/ released
1st phase				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad.	Completed	87.25
		Sri Venkateswara Institute of Medical Sciences, Tirupati	87%	58.31
2.	Gujarat	B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad	92	70.56
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Govt. Medical College, Jammu	Completed	107.42
		Govt. Medical College, Srinagar	94%	104.89
4.	Jharkhand	Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi	Completed	86.78
5.	Karnataka	Govt. Medical College, Bangalore	Completed	95.31
6.	Kerala	Govt. Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram	Completed	83.94
7.	Tamil Nadu	Govt. Mohan Kumaramangalam Medical College, Salem	Completed	93.565
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Science, Lucknow	Completed	78.84
		Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	Completed	86.78
9.	West Bengal	Kolkata Medical College, Kolkata		
		(i) OPD & Academic Blocks (1st stage of construction)	Completed.	57.68
		(ii) Super Speciality Block (2nd stage of construction)	Tender under process	
10.	Maharashtra	Grants Medical College, Mumbai	84%	82.75
2nd Phase				
1.	Maharashtra	Govt. Medical College, Nagpur	30%	77.81
2.	Punjab	Govt. Medical College, Amristar	40%	65.52
3.	Himachal Pradesh	RP Govt. Medical College, Tanda	78%	59.05
4.	Uttar Pradesh	JNMC, Aligarh	78%	65.79
5.	Haryana	PGIMS, Rohtak	31%	44.76

Statement-II

*Year-wise funds released under strengthening and upgradatin of State Government Medical Colleges
for increase/creation of PG seats (Upto 31.07.2013)*

(Amount Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Medical College	Total funds approved	Central Government Share (75%)	Amount released				Sub Total
				2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assam								
1.	Silchar Medical College, Silchar	16.74	12.56		6.28			6.28
2.	Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh	25.57	19.18		9.59			9.59
3.	Guwahati Medical College, Guwahati	4.89	3.67		1.84			1.84
	Sub Total	47.2	35.41		17.71			17.71
Andhra Pradesh								
4.	Gandhi Medical College, Secunderabad	8.39	6.30			3.15		3.15
5.	Andhra Medical College, Vishakapatnam	14.42	10.82			5.41		5.41
6.	Guntur Medical College, Guntur	20.691	15.52			7.55		7.55
7.	Kakatiya Medical College Warangal	10.457	7.85			3.965		3.965
8.	Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad	43.87	32.9025			16.45		16.45
9.	Siddhartha Medical College, Vijaywada	31.478	23.6085			11.84		11.84
10.	Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada	8.89	6.67			3.335		3.335
11.	Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool	25.89	19.42			10.09		10.09
12.	S.V. Medical College, Tirupati	18.38	13.79			6.85		6.85
13.	Government Medical College, Anantapur	2.66	2.00			1.00		1.00
	Sub Total	185.126	138.88			69.64		69.64
Bihar								
14.	A. N. Magadh Medical College, Gaya	4.25	3.18	1.40			1.34	2.74
15.	S.K. Medical College, Muzzafarpur	18.12	13.59		6.80			6.80
16.	JN Medical College, Bhagalpur	23.49	17.62		8.81			8.81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17.	Nalanda Medical College, Patna	18.785	14.09		7.05			7.05
18.	Patna Medical College, Patna	2.69	2.02		1.00			1.00
19.	Darbhanga Medical College, Darbhanga	7.09	5.32		2.66			2.66
Sub Total		74.425	55.82	1.40	26.32		1.34	29.06
Chandigarh								
20.	Government Medical College Chandigarh	45.56	34.17		17.09			17.09
Sub Total		45.56	34.17		17.09			17.09
Chhattisgarh								
21.	Pt J.N.M. Medical College, Raipur	32.73	24.55			12.275		12.275
Sub Total		32.73	24.55			12.275		12.275
Goa								
22.	Govt. Medical College, Goa	22.14	16.60		3.83		12.24	16.07
Sub Total		22.14	16.60		3.83		12.24	16.07
Gujarat								
23.	Government Medical College, Bhavnagar	29.62	22.22		6.25		15.97	22.22
Sub Total		29.62	22.22		6.25		15.97	22.22
Himachal Pradesh								
24.	Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla	14.50	10.88		5.44		4.61	10.05
Sub Total		14.50	10.88		5.44		4.61	10.05
Jammu and Kashmir								
25.	Jammu and Kashmir Sher-e- Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Soura, Srinagar	37.57	28.18			14.08		14.08
Sub Total		37.57	28.18			14.08		14.08
Jharkhand								
26.	Patliputra Medical College, Dhanbad	18.15	13.61			6.80		6.80
27.	MGM Medical College, Jamshedpur	25.86	19.395			9.69		9.69
Sub Total		44.01	33.005			16.49		16.49
Kerala								
28.	Government Medical College, Thrissur	26.66	19.995		5.63	5.405		11.035

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
29.	Govt. Medical College, Kozhikode	27.793	20.843			10.42		10.42
	Sub Total	54.453	40.838		5.63	15.825		21.455
Madhya Pradesh								
30.	Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal	23.976	17.98		8.99			8.99
31.	MGM Medical College, Indore	17.82	13.37		6.69			6.69
32.	GR Medical College, Gwalior	24.682	18.51		6.73			6.73
33.	N.S.C.B. Medical College, Jabalpur	21.28	15.96		4.50			4.50
	Sub Total	87.758	65.82		26.91			26.91
Maharashtra								
34.	Dr. Shankarao Chavan Govt. Medical College Nanded	44.603	33.45			16.725		16.725
35.	Govt. Medical College Akola	39.97	29.98			14.99		14.99
36.	Govt. Medical College Latur	24.14	18.10			9.05		9.05
37.	Dr. V.M. Govt. Medical College, Solapur	26.5605	19.92			9.96		9.96
38.	Govt. Medical College, Miraj	18.08	13.56			6.68		6.68
39.	Govt. Medical College Aurangabad	15.76	11.82			5.91		5.91
40.	Govt. Medical College Yavatmal	7.92	5.94			2.97		2.97
41.	B.J. Medical College & Sasoon General Hospital, Pune	39.84	29.88			14.94		14.94
42.	Govt. Medical College Dhule	47.89	35.92			17.96		17.96
43.	Indira Gandhi Govt. Medical College, Nagpur	48.55	36.41			18.205		18.205
44.	Swami Ram Teerath Rural Medical College, Ambajogai	32.48	24.36			12.18		12.18
	Sub Total	345.7935	259.34			129.57		129.57
Odisha								
45.	VSS Medical College, Burla	5.40	4.05	1.75				1.75
46.	MKCG Medical College, Berhampur	8.00	6.00	1.74				1.74
47.	SCB Medical College, Cuttack	6.30	4.72	2.05				2.05
	Sub Total	19.70	14.77	5.54				5.54
Punjab								
48.	Guru Gobind Singh Medical College, Faridkot	13.305	9.98		4.99		4.99	9.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
49.	Govt. Medical College, Patiala	45.36	34.02		3.10			3.1
	Sub Total	58.665	44		8.09		4.99	13.08
Rajasthan								
50.	JLN Medical College, Ajmer	11.375	8.53		4.27		4.26	8.53
51.	Dr. SN Medical College, Jodhpur	39.952	29.96		14.98		14.98	29.96
52.	Govt. Medical College, Kota	23.026	17.27		8.64		8.62	17.26
53.	RNT Medical College Udaipur	13.392	10.04		5.02		5.02	10.04
54.	SP Medical College, Bikaner	22.82	17.12		8.56		8.55	17.11
55.	SMS Medical College, Jaipur	27.5165	20.87		10.44		10.20	20.64
	Sub Total	138.0815	103.79		51.91		51.63	103.54
Tripura								
56.	Agartala GMC, Agartala	24.55	18.41		7.29			7.29
	Sub Total	24.55	18.41		7.29			7.29
Uttarakhand								
57.	Government Medical College, Haldwani, Nainital (earlier known as Uttarakhand Forest Hospital Trust Medical College, Haldwani)	12.55	9.41		2.65			2.65
	Sub Total	12.55	9.41		2.65			2.65
Uttar Pradesh								
58.	Chhatrapati Sahuji Maharaj Medical University (CSMMU) Lucknow	6.52	4.89	2.12				2.12
59.	GSVM Medical College, Kanpur	3.06	2.29	1.00			1.29	2.29
60.	LLR Medical College, Meerut	7.55	5.66	2.45			3.21	5.66
61.	Moti Lal Nehru Medical College, Allahabad	4.05	3.03	1.31			1.72	3.03
62.	BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur	3.59	2.69	1.16			1.53	2.69
63.	MLB Medical College, Jhansi	3.15	2.36	1.02			1.34	2.36
64.	Government Medical College, Agra	27.17	20.38		10.19		10.19	20.38
	Sub Total	55.09	41.3	9.06	10.19		19.28	38.53
West Bengal								
65.	NRS Medical College and Hospital, Kolkata	38.13	28.5975		8.05		20.55	28.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
66.	BS Medical College, Bankura	28.62	21.465		6.04		15.42	21.46
67.	RG Kar Medical College, Kolkata	3.19	2.3925		0.67		1.73	2.40
68.	Kolkata National Medical College, Kolkata	29.93	22.4475		6.32	2.12		8.44
69.	Burdwan Medical College, Burdwan	21.24	15.93		4.48		11.45	15.93
70.	Institute of Post Graduate Medical Edn & Research, Kolkata	9.12	6.84		1.93		4.91	6.84
71.	School of Tropical Medicine, Kolkata	9.46	7.095		2.00		5.10	7.10
72.	North Bengal Medical College & Hospital, Darjiling.	29.22	21.915		6.20		15.80	22.00
Sub Total		168.91	126.6825		35.69	2.12	74.96	112.77
Grand Total		1498.432	1124.0765	16.000	225.000	260.000	185.020	686.020

Statement-III

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Medical College/Institutions
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Siddhartha Medical College, Vijayawada Govt. Medical College, Anantpur Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Adilabad Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal
2.	Assam	Guwahati Medical College, Guwahati Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh
3.	Bihar	Srikrishna Medical College, Muzaffarpur Govt. Medical College, Darbhanga
4.	Goa	Goa Medical College, Panaji
5.	Gujarat	Govt. Medical College, Rajkot
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Indira Gandhi Govt. Medical College, Shimla
7.	Jharkhand	Patliputra Medical College, Dhanbad
8.	Karnataka	Vijayanagar Institute of Medical Sciences, Bellary Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences, Hubli
9.	Kerala	Kozhikode Medical College T.D. Medical College, Alappuzha
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Govt. Medical College, Rewa Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Medical College, Jabalpur GR Medical College, Gwalior

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Medical College/Institutions
11.	Maharashtra	Govt. Medical College, Aurangabad Govt. Medical College, Latur Govt. Medical College, Akola Shri Vasantao Naik Govt. Medical College, Yavatmal
12.	Odisha	MKCG Medical College, Behrampur VSS Medical College, Burla
13.	Punjab	Govt. Medical College, Patiala
14.	Rajasthan	SP Medical College, Bikaner RNT Medical College, Udaipur Govt. Medical College, Kota
15.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur Tirunelveli Medical College, Tirunelveli
16.	Tripura	Agartala Govt. Medical College, Tripura
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Govt. Medical College, Jhansi Govt. Medical College, Gorakhpur MLN Medical College, Allahabad LLR Medical College, Meerut.
18.	West Bengal	BS Medical College, Bankura Govt. Medical College, Malda North Bengal Medical College, Darjeeling

Austerity Measure

353. PROF RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently issued instructions to the Government Departments to follow austerity measures;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of the savings likely to be made by the Government as a result thereof during the current financial year;

(c) whether the Government has taken measures to achieve the requisite level of savings; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and results achieved therefrom in terms of reducing expenditure and fiscal deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAYAN MEENA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Finance has issued instructions on 18th September, 2013 containing economy measures for expenditure management on holding seminars/conference, ban on purchase of vehicles except against condemned vehicles, domestic and foreign travel, creation of posts, observance of discipline in fiscal transfers to States/PSU/Autonomous Bodies and on balanced pace of expenditure. The Ministries/Departments have also been advised to effect a mandatory 10% cut on non-plan expenditure excluding interest payment, repayment of debt, Defence

capital, salaries, pension and the Finance Commission grants to States. These instructions are also applicable to autonomous bodies funded by Government of India. The responsibility for implementing the austerity instructions rests with the respective Ministries and therefore exact savings from the budget is not quantifiable.

These measures are expected to generate savings which are channelled for schemes requiring more funds.

(d) The mid-year review of receipts and expenditure is in progress and the results thereof will be reflected in Revised Estimates 2013-14 at the time of presentation of Budget for 2014-15 in Parliament.

Insurance Policies to HIV/AIDS People

354. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has recently issued any draft guidelines on issuing life cover policies to people suffering from HIV/AIDS;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the IRDA has sought the comments of various insurers in this regard;

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

(e) whether the Government also proposes to provide insurance cover to people suffering from other deadly diseases and 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) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) have issued a draft circular dated 11th October, 2013 to all the Life Insurers to provide life cover for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHA) and health cover. According to the draft circular, all life insurers are required to put-in

place a Board approved underwriting policy with respect to life insurance products for PLHA. The Circular provides that life insurance cover for PLHA should not be denied if the eligibility criteria as per the Board approved underwriting policy are satisfied. The Circular also provides for health insurance products offered by Life Insurers for those who are HIV negative at inception of the policy and acquire HIV / AIDS after commencement of insurance policy. With respect to such persons who are HIV negative at date of commencement of the contract and subsequently found to be HIV positive during the term of the policy, the Circular states that the insurers should not reject/deny any claim on such grounds and in all such cases, the underwriting guidelines and claims settlement guidelines applicable at the time of commencement should be applicable.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) have circulated the circular to all the Life Insurers including Life Insurance Council inviting comments. Some of the main observations received from insurers include the apprehension that long term health products may not be viable for this category of persons for reasons like limited data available on health care utilization and co-morbidities/co- infections associated with HIV/AIDS. It is suggested by some insurers that there should be specific provisions in the guidelines for mandatory disclosure of the diagnosis of HIV/AIDS by the proposed insured so that appropriate actions may be taken by the insurer which may include suggesting the applicable product & loading on premium or denial of claim where material information is not disclosed appropriately in the proposal form etc..

(e) Insurance Companies provide insurance cover for serious/incurable diseases under benefit based policies generally called as 'Critical Illness Policies'.

Zero Percent Interest Schemes

355. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has barred 'zero per cent interest' schemes offered by the banks to credit card holders in the recent past;

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

(c) whether any retailers have conveyed their dissent to the RBI in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the RBI thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI), *vide* its circular dated September 17, 2013, has advised Scheduled Commercial Banks to strictly desist from practice of zero per cent EMI schemes offered on credit card outstanding since the interest element is often camouflaged and passed on to customer in the form of processing fee. A copy of the circular is available at RBI website www.rbi.org.in. No instance of any dissent by any retailer has been reported by RBI.

Pricing of Petroleum Products

356. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI:

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

(a) whether an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. Kirit S. Parikh has been constituted by the Government to advice on price methodology of petroleum products;

(b) if so, whether the Expert Group has submitted its report to the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof and its salient recommendations along with the response of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Expert Group has recommended for additional increase in price of diesel; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with its likely impact on inflation, consumers and the Oil Marketing Companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Government had

constituted an Expert Group on 12th June, 2013 to advice on Pricing Methodology for Diesel, Domestic LPG and PDS Kerosene under the Chairmanship of Dr. Kirit S. Parikh. The Expert Group submitted its report to the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas on 30th October 2013.

(c) The summary of the recommendations made by the Expert Group in their report is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) In view of the prevailing high under-recovery on Diesel by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), the Expert Group has recommended an immediate increase of Rs. 5/litre in Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Diesel along with a fixed subsidy of Rs. 6/litre.

The impact of increase in price of Diesel on various segments such as Cars/SUVs/3 Wheelers, Buses/STUs, Trucks & LCVs etc. have been studied by the Committee. The Committee has mentioned that while Diesel price increase leads to a small increase in inflation, not doing so involves a much higher inflation in the long run.

Statement

Summary of recommendations made by the Expert Group to advise on Pricing Methodology for Diesel, Domestic LPG and PDS Kerosene

The Government had constituted an Expert Group to advice on Pricing Methodology for Diesel, Domestic LPG and PDS Kerosene under the Chairmanship of Dr. Kirit S. Parikh. The Expert Group submitted its report to Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas on 30th October, 2013. The major recommendations made by the Expert Group are as under:

1. Diesel

(a) Since the Government has already decided to eventually free Diesel price, there is no need to tinker with the existing pricing formula and Diesel pricing to continue with Trade Parity Price (TPP) as per the current policy. Further, the Government should take steps towards making the price of Diesel market determined. The Expert Group therefore recommends to continue with TPP as per current policy.

- (b) Diesel price be raised by Rs. 5.00/ litre with immediate effect and the balance under-recovery should be made up through a subsidy of Rs. 6/litre to the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). The subsidy on Diesel should be capped at Rs. 6/litre.
- (c) Any rise in the gap between domestic and international prices beyond Rs. 6/litre should be made up by increase in the RSP of Diesel by the OMCs. However, if the gap falls below Rs. 6/litre, either the prices or subsidy to be provided should be reduced.
- (d) Fixed subsidy of Rs. 6/litre be reduced gradually and finally removed through regular monthly increase in the price of Diesel over the next one year.

2. PDS Kerosene

- (a) PDS Kerosene is priced at full market price and the benefit of the subsidy to the deserving consumers *i.e.* BPL families, is given through Direct Cash Transfer Mechanism. For this purpose, the DBTK Scheme for Direct Transfer of Subsidy to BPL families throughout the country should be fast-tracked and completed within the next two years.
- (b) Till this is implemented, the price of PDS Kerosene be increased by Rs. 4/Litre immediately and thereafter the price of PDS Kerosene be revised from time to time at least in line with growth in the per capita agriculture GDP.
- (c) Since Kerosene is neither exported nor imported and also since there is no Custom Duty on PDS Kerosene, it's pricing may continue to be based on IPP.

3. Domestic LPG

- (a) Limit for subsidized cylinders be reduced from the present 9 to 6 cylinders per annum to each household and the DBTL scheme be restricted to identified families based on an exclusion criteria.
- (b) The price of Subsidized Domestic LPG be raised by Rs. 250/cylinder immediately and the balance

subsidy be phased out over the next 2 years through gradual price increase.

- (c) Piped natural gas to homes be actively promoted in urban areas.
- (d) As the country continues to be heavily dependent on imports of LPG, the methodology of fixing Refinery Gate Price (RGP) of Domestic LPG should continue on Import Parity Price (IPP) basis.

4. Upstream Contribution

- (a) The following contribution formula is recommended for ONGC & OIL from the financial year 2014-15 onwards:

Crude price	% Contribution of Upstream companies
Crude price <\$80/bbl.	40% of crude price
Crude price \$80–120/bbl.	40% + 0.25% for each \$1/bbl. increase beyond \$80/bbl.
Crude price >\$120/bbl.	50% of crude price

- (b) Keeping in view the current high level of under-recoveries, the contribution from ONGC & OIL during the financial year 2013-14 may be retained at the existing level of \$56/bbl. of crude oil produced.
- (c) GAIL's contribution should not exceed the gross profit made on sale of LPG (after allowing a reasonable profit amount to be retained by GAIL).
- (d) After adjusting the upstream contribution, the balance amount of under-recovery on Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG should be fully compensated to OMCs by providing cash subsidy from the Government until the prices are fully deregulated and subsidy on these products is eliminated.

5. Operational and procurement efficiencies

OMCs be given the freedom to procure crude oil and petroleum products through a mix of long terms contracts and spot purchases from all available sources.

Sexual Harassment of Domestic Workers

357. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

SHRI S. R. JEYADURAI:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

SHRI GANESH SINGH:

SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

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

(a) whether the abuse/mistreatment/atrocities/violence/harassment/sexual harassment of the domestic workers/helps by the employers has increased during each of the last three years and the current year in the absence of centralised legislation to protect their rights in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the number of such cases reported during the said period, States/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to enact a Centralised Legislation in this regard ;

(d) if so, the salient feature of such legislation along with the time by which such legislation is likely to be enacted;

(e) whether the National Commission for women had drafted the Domestic Workers Welfare and Social Security Bill, 2010 highlighting the exploitative nature of domestic work and if so, the status of the said Bill; and

(f) the other corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government to protect the interests of domestic workers/helps in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) does not maintain, the segregated data relating to abuse/mistreatment/atrocities/violence/

harassment/sexual harassment of the domestic workers/helps by the employers in the country.

(c) and (d) The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, has been enacted which includes domestic workers also within its ambit.

(e) and (f) Yes Madam, The Domestic Worker's Welfare and Social Security Bill as prepared by the National Commission for Women was sent to Ministry of Labour of Employment for necessary action. It is learnt that the Ministry of Labour of Employment is working on a National Policy for Domestic Workers

[Translation]

Sale of Drugs

358. SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

SHRI P. KUMAR:

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

(a) the number of medicines notified by the Government which cannot be sold without doctors' permission in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to impose restriction on over-the-counter sale of certain new medicines in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other measures being taken by the Government to check the indiscriminate use of antibiotics and other drugs, including anti-tuberculosis drugs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Under the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, drugs specified under Schedule H and Schedule X are required to be sold by retail on the prescription of a Registered Medical Practitioner only. At present Schedule H & Schedule X contains 510 & 15 drugs, respectively. Recently, a new Schedule H1 has been introduced through Gazette notification GSR 588 (E) dated 30-08-2013, which contain certain 3rd and 4th generation antibiotics, certain habit forming drugs and anti-TB drugs.

These drugs are required to be sold in the country with the following conditions:

(1) The supply of a drug specified in Schedule H1 shall be recorded in a separate register at the time of the supply giving the name and address of the prescriber, the name of the patient, the name of the drug and the quantity supplied and such records shall be maintained for three years and be open for inspection.

(2) The drug specified in Schedule H1 shall be labelled with the symbol Rx which shall be in red and conspicuously displayed on the left top corner of the label, and shall also be labelled with the following words in a box with a red border:

“Schedule H1 Drug-Warning:

-It is dangerous to take this preparation except in accordance with the medical advice.

-Not to be sold by retail without the prescription of a Registered Medical Practitioner.”

[English]

Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Rules

359. SHRI O.S. MANIAN:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to modify/ amend the existing rules/ provisions to promote the organs donation in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is opposition to certain proposed amendments under the Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Rules, 2013;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(d) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to promote organ donation and spread the awareness in this regard and also to check illegal human organs trading in the country?

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

The Draft Transplantation of Organ and Tissue Rules, 2013 were published on the website of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to enable the public at large to file their suggestions /objections to the proposed amendments in the Rules. All the suggestions/objections as received were considered in consultation with the experts from both central and State Governments to finalize the Draft Rules.

The amended Transplantation of Human Organs Rules have been sent to Ministry of Law for final vetting, before gazette notification.

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

- (i) Provision of ‘Retrieval Centres’ for retrieval of organs from deceased donors and their registration under the amended Act.
- (ii) Definition of near relative expanded to include grandparents and grandchildren.
- (iii) Brain death certification Board has been simplified and more experts have been permitted for this certification.
- (iv) ‘Mandatory’ inquiry and informing option to donate in case of unfortunate event of brain stem death of ICU patient for the purpose of organ donation.
- (v) Mandatory ‘Transplant Coordinator’ for coordinating all matters relating to removal or transplantation of human organs.
- (vi) National Human Organs and Tissues Removal and Storage Network at one or more places and Regional network
- (vii) National Registry of Donors and Recipients
- (viii) Removal of eye has been permitted by a trained technician to facilitate eye donation.

To create awareness for organ donation, Indian Organ Donation Day is celebrated every year since the year 2010.

A programme on Organ donation was aired through Lok Sabha Channel to spread awareness in the month of November 2013.

Awareness activities were carried out in India International Trade fair to spread the message of Deceased Organ Donation among the public.

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

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

National Organ Transplant Programme has been approved with main component of Information, Education and Communication activities to promote organ donation from deceased donors.

An online system with a dedicated website is being developed for establishing network for retrieval of organs from deceased /cadaver donors and their allocation and distribution in a transparent manner. A computerized system of National Registry of donors and recipients including those waiting for receiving organs from swapping or deceased donors is also going to be put in place.

The amended Act-2011 has made a provision of higher penalties for illegal organ trading.

Education Loans

360. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
 SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
 SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
 SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
 SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
 KHATGAONKAR:
 SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
 SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
 SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number as well as per centage of students who availed loans for higher education along with total

loan amount sanctioned, disbursed and outstanding during each of the last three years and the current year, bank and State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received complaints regarding certain banks refusing loans to the students during the said period;

(c) if so, the details thereof, year-wise and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) whether the Government has taken any decision on the proposal for establishment of Credit Guarantee Fund (CGF) for educational loans and if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to simplify the process of raising education loan and to redress the grievances of the students in this regard and also for expeditious recovery of outstanding loan amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The details of education loans outstanding of Public Sector Banks, Bank-wise as on last reporting Friday of March, 2011 & March, 2012 and as on 31st March, 2013 & during the current year as on 30th September, 2013 (Provisional) as per data furnished by RBI & Public Sector Banks are given in the enclosed Statement-I. State-wise details during the same period are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) and (c) Complaints regarding educational loans, as and when received by the Government, are taken up with banks concerned for corrective action. As informed by Public Sector Banks, during 2013-14 (upto 30.09.2013), 3181 complaints related to education loans were received, out of which 3091 were disposed off and 90 were pending.

(d) Government has approved the proposal for establishment of Credit Guarantee Fund for Education Loans.

(e) The Model Education Loan Scheme is modified from time to time by Indian Banks' Association (IBA) keeping in view the needs of the students. The last such revision was made in September, 2012. The educational loans outstanding amount of Public Sector Banks has been increasing over the years. It has increased from Rs 19844 crore as on last reporting Friday of March, 2008 to Rs 56918 crore as on 30th September, 2013.

Statement-I
Bankwise educational loan outstanding of Public Sector Banks

Name of the Bank.	2011		2012		2013		As on 30.09.2013**	
	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S
	No. of A/c in lakh Amt. in Rs. crore							
State Bank of India	5.31	10367.00	5.58	11488.00	5.87	12625.64	6.12	14671.16
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	0.20	435.04	0.20	405.47	0.22	560.81	0.23	518.86
State Bank of Hyderabad	0.52	1055.94	0.51	1098.26	0.51	1068.19	0.51	1155.36
State Bank of Mysore	0.29	533.70	0.29	566.15	0.30	593.89	0.30	630.46
State Bank of Patiala	0.13	340.00	0.14	369.90	0.15	252.70	0.16	427.45
State Bank of Travancore	1.06	1719.00	1.09	1800.39	1.10	2379.27	1.07	2458.53
Allahabad Bank	0.43	1030.64	0.46	1163.68	0.47	1241.59	0.49	1331.41
Andhra Bank	0.74	1629.34	0.68	1507.81	0.61	1343.06	0.59	1463.82
Bank of Baroda	0.81	1685.11	0.82	1780.59	0.88	1905.27	0.89	2037.00
Bank of India	1.03	1917.64	1.16	2184.25	1.23	2329.34	1.25	2622.00
Bank of Maharashtra	0.23	409.41	0.25	499.18	0.27	544.24	0.29	611.00
Canara Bank	1.93	3503.00	2.09	3948.24	2.17	4260.45	2.28	4533.00
Central Bank of India	0.83	1515.89	0.98	2051.30	1.10	2524.68	1.17	2871.51
Corporation Bank	0.43	926.17	0.50	1049.46	0.58	1212.53	0.51	1210.32
Dena Bank	0.15	286.02	0.15	292.53	0.15	291.56	0.16	351.91
Indian Bank	1.80	2635.19	1.99	3065.81	1.99	3259.34	2.05	3812.70
Indian Overseas Bank	1.56	1970.92	1.86	2455.22	1.95	2894.40	2.09	3322.84
Oriental Bank of Commerce	0.46	1070.96	0.48	1147.27	0.48	1171.66	0.49	1272.07
Punjab National Bank	1.35	2642.01	1.48	3087.06	1.52	3383.54	1.58	3776.42
Punjab and Sind Bank	0.07	218.28	0.07	226.56	0.07	219.10	0.07	222.22
Syndicate Bank	1.02	1889.03	1.14	2268.13	1.11	2398.06	1.12	2673.00
Union Bank of India	0.75	1536.76	0.84	1731.59	0.87	1906.38	0.94	2253.95

United Bank of India	0.21	457.19	0.22	520.03	0.23	551.17	0.26	546.69
UCO Bank	0.47	856.79	0.48	1059.24	0.55	1194.02	0.53	1210.22
Vijaya Bank	0.31	602.90	0.20	647.84	0.34	670.97	0.37	726.80
IDBI Bank Ltd	0.05	109.88	0.06	326.51	0.07	172.27	0.08	207.13
Sub Total (A)	22.13	41343.81	23.72	46740.46	24.77	50954.12	25.57	56917.83

Source: RBI.

**Source: PSBs (Data is Provisional)

Statement-II

State-wise educational loan outstanding of Public Sector Banks

(Amount in Rs crore) (No. of A/Cs in actual)

State/Union Territories	As on the last reporting Friday of March										
	2010		2011		2012		2013*		30.09.2013*		Balance O/S
	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S	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	8	9	10	11	
North Eastern Region	15502	375.10	17875	431.48	20071	510.36	23776	645.85	25541	692.00	
Assam	11166	267.60	12941	303.82	14489	363.13	16368	418.22	17580	473.46	
Meghalaya	930	22.22	1257	29.51	1445	34.50	2068	74.19	2197	59.52	
Mizoram	439	16.37	585	21.22	664	23.92	839	31.20	858	29.21	
Arunachal Pradesh	463	10.03	372	8.29	476	10.54	498	11.88	524	12.75	
Nagaland	239	6.38	336	8.54	361	9.57	345	11.24	399	12.06	
Manipur	1259	31.86	1164	35.28	1057	36.38	1116	38.38	1170	40.06	
Tripura	1006	20.64	1220	24.82	1579	32.33	2542	60.74	2813	64.94	
Eastern Region	188325	3841.58	239414	5064.19	259993	5922.57	309435	7769	317239	8501	
Bihar	43395	939.44	62597	1380.69	78733	1799.20	104571	2470.02	110818	2780.00	
Jharkhand	31620	687.61	38088	927.45	41552	1086.17	55762	1827.67	56978	1981.68	
West Bengal	60456	1195.03	72617	1373.54	71378	1512.76	74780	1652.41	72597	1694.36	
Odisha	52158	1002.88	65289	1363.94	67008	1474.88	73076	1785.75	75665	2013.46	
Sikkim	346	9.25	338	8.53	382	16.44	491	16.10	459	13.02	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	350	7.37	485	10.05	940	33.12	755	17.22	722	18.28
Central Region	213087	4127.73	240483	4863.77	252846	5445.27	332556	7499	351840	8059
Uttar Pradesh	109450	2287.80	126071	2790.72	136448	3095.02	187558	4524.46	203171	4877.66
Uttarakhand	19725	396.69	22795	502.06	24536	560.06	46671	947.52	44232	929.73
Madhya Pradesh	72378	1195.17	76968	1289.16	76773	1477.34	84109	1748.20	87619	1881.00
Chhattisgarh	11534	248.07	14649	281.83	15089	312.86	14218	278.37	16818	370.79
Northern Region	159588	3962.40	174427	4239.92	182914	4526.94	216123	5495	214161	5630
Delhi	36187	1155.04	36445	1096.20	36362	1104.90	35429	1195.93	35974	1178.75
Punjab	30388	774.18	32700	831.35	32578	898.04	35619	998.95	35903	1063.93
Haryana	30181	693.54	33815	769.41	36546	834.50	44388	1094.79	43960	1094.38
Chandigarh	5895	178.02	5905	182.81	5977	194.54	5355	172.00	5083	178.69
Jammu and Kashmir	3523	91.32	3672	93.26	3774	93.00	12437	261.90	13358	291.03
Himachal Pradesh	10254	194.60	12282	248.81	13827	279.86	18864	355.74	17364	385.00
Rajasthan	43160	875.71	49608	1018.09	53850	1122.10	64031	1415.46	62519	1438.00
Western Region	169524	4146.68	186269	4325.97	198923	5087.41	214351	5146	223131	5468
Gujarat	40520	1166.44	43780	1108.43	44221	1200.43	46663	1277.71	49042	1359.51
Maharashtra	125063	2882.58	138197	3122.21	150829	3789.26	164170	3775.80	170334	3986.06
Daman and Diu	440	13.57	245	4.11	97	2.89	144	4.21	165	4.42
Goa	3362	80.57	3481	84.31	3588	89.29	3152	82.59	3341	111.72
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	139	3.52	566	6.90	188	5.54	222	5.69	249	6.47
Southern Region	1165397	19401.18	1353076	22416.50	1458356	25234.93	1368415	23894	1401679	25634
Andhra Pradesh	215832	4761.77	218054	5008.10	213281	4988.98	233253	5274.89	226809	5157.98
Karnataka	156179	2814.70	167291	3103.71	167517	3402.17	215284	4263.43	221799	4652.55
Lakshadweep	14	0.16	15	0.23	24	0.36	28	0.52	23	0.37
Tamil Nadu	555223	7111.79	689094	9234.20	786634	11265.55	904633	14042.57	936990	15480.71
Kerala	228395	4576.67	267703	4903.62	278992	5376.30	398122	8472.10	379892	8722.42
Puducherry	9754	136.09	10919	166.64	11908	201.57	15217	312.55	16058	342.74

Source: RBI

*Source: PSBs (Data is Provisional)

[Translation]

Shortage of Vaccines

361. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

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

(a) the number of the Government controlled units engaged in the production of various types of vaccines along with the production of each unit during each of the last three years and the current year, vaccine and unit-wise;

(b) whether there is any shortage of certain vaccines against the usual requirements under various health programmes including the Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP) due to poor response from private pharmaceuticals companies;

(c) if so, the details of the demand and supply during the above said period and its impact on various health programmes run by the Government;

(d) the quantum and types of vaccines imported as well as purchased from private companies for various health programmes along with the funds spent for the purpose during the above said period, vaccine-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure adequate availability of all the vaccines for the UIP and also their availability in market at affordable prices in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) There are three Central Public Sector Units/institutes under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, which are engaged in production of vaccines namely Pasteur Institute of India (PII), Coonoor, Central Research Institute (CRI), Kasauli and BCG Vaccine Laboratory (BCGVL), Guindy. The details of vaccines

produced by the Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor, the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, and the BCG Vaccine Laboratory, Guindy during each of the last three years and the current year, vaccine wise and unit wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The details of quantum and types of vaccines purchased from private companies under Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) and Pulse Polio Programme along with the funds spent for the purpose during the above said period, vaccine-wise, may be seen in the enclosed Statement-II. Yellow Fever Vaccine is procured through WHO for vaccination of the international travellers intending to visit Yellow fever endemic countries of the South American and African continents. Details of the quantity of Yellow Fever Vaccines purchased, year wise and cost involved are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(e) In order to ensure adequate supply of vaccines the procurement is initiated well in advance from Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) as well as private sector units. Supplies are made directly by the manufacturing to the States under close monitoring and in case of additional demand from the States/delay in supply by the suppliers, the same is met out of the buffer stock kept at various Government Medical Store Depots (GMSD). In addition to this, revival of Public Sector Vaccine Manufacturing Units has been taken up by the Government to ensure adequate availability of DPT vaccines and BCG Vaccines under UIP. Further, Government has approved establishment of Integrated Vaccine Complex (IVC), as a subsidiary of HLL Lifecare Limited, a Central Public Sector Enterprise, at a cost of Rs. 594 crore on 26.04.2012. All the vaccines under the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) are supplied free of cost

Statement-I

Details of production of vaccines, vaccine wise and unit wise at Pasteur Institute of India(PII), Coonoor, Central Research Institute (CRI), Kasauli, and BCG Vaccine Laboratory (BCGVL), Guindy during each of the last three years and the current year

Name of and Institute and produced vaccine	Quantity of vaccines produced, Year-wise			
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
PII, Coonoor				
DPT vaccine	NIL	NIL	199.41 lakh doses	181.19 lakh doses
BCGVL, Guindy				
BCG vaccine	35.70 lakhs doses*	14.17 lakh doses	73.33 lakh doses	87.50 lakh doses (i.e. total production in 11-12 & 12-13)
CRI, Kasauli				
DPT vaccine	64.05 lakh doses	100.99 lakh doses	100.22 lakh doses	46.66 lakh doses
TT vaccine	59.40 lakh doses	124.32 lakh doses	149.15 lakh doses	17.46 lakh doses
DT Vaccine	0.006 lakh doses	Nil	Nil	Nil
Yellow Fever Vaccine (Indigenous)	Nil	0.223 lakh doses	Nil	Nil
Yellow Fever Vaccine (Imported)	Nil	1.00 lakh doses	0.65 lakh doses	1.88 lakh doses

* 35.7 lakh doses of BCG Vaccine produced were not passed by Central Drug Laboratory (CDL), Kasauli due to inconsistency

Statement-II

Vaccines purchased from manufactures under Routine Immunization Programme

Sl. No.	Vaccines	Demand (in lakh Doses)	Name of Company	PSU/Private	Quantity ordered (in lakh doses)	Cost of the Quantity Ordered (Rs. in cr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2010-11						
1.	TT	1111.61	M/s Indian Immunological, Hyderabad	PSU	621.62	10.63
			CRI Kasauli	PSU	490	8.06
2.	DPT	1640.76	M/s Indian Immunological, Hyderabad	PSU	138.45	3.36
			Biological E. Ltd, Hyderabad	Private	900	22.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Pasteur Institute of India	PSU	320	7.53
			CRI Kasauli	PSU	310	7.29
3.	TOPV	1146.11	Bharat Biotech, Hyderabad	Private	1146.11	41.77
4.	Measles	299.48	M/s Indian Immunological, Hyderabad	PSU	299.4825	27.72
	Measles for 2nd round of measles vaccination	203	M/s Serum Institute of India	Private	203	15.04
5.	BCG	325	M/s Serum Institute of India	Private	311.3	9.34
			Green Signal Biopharma	Private	13.7	0.4
6.	Hep-B	231	Bharat Biotech, Hyderabad	Private	231	8.43
7.	JE vaccine	240.12	M/S HLL *	PSU	240.12	28.74

* M/s HLL in turn imports the Vaccine from China

Details of orders of BOPV/TOPV Vaccines for Pulse Polio Programme

Sl. No	Requirement (lakh Doses)	Vaccines	Name of Company	PSU/Private	Quantity ordered (in lakh doses)	Total Cost in crs (in Rs.)
2010-11						
1.	598.00	bOPV For Pulse Polio Apr- May 2010	Bharat Biotech	Private	598 .00	27.7
2.	180.00	bOPV (For Pulse Polio July 2010)	Bharat Biotech	Private	180.00	8.33
3.	224.00	bOPV (For Pulse Polio November 2010)	Bharat Biotech	Private	224.00	10.37
4.	1900.00	tOPV(For Pulse Polio February 2011)	Bharat Biotech	Private	1900.00	88.03
5.	150.00	bOPV (For Pulse Polio February 2011)	Bharat Biotech	Private	150.00	6.94
6.	82.00	bOPV (For Pulse Polio March 2011)	Haffkine	PSU	82.00	3.65
7.	1571.00	bOPV for Pulse Polio for Apr-May-June '11	Haffkine	PSU	1045.00	46.55

Vaccines purchased from manufactures under Routine Immunization Programme

Sl. No	Name of Vaccines	Demand (in Lakh doses)	Name of Company	PSU/Private	Quantity ordered (in lakh doses)	Cost of the Quantity Ordered (Rs. in Cr.)
2011-12						
1.	DPT	1203.88	Panacea Biotech, Delhi	Private	21.88	0.47
			Biological E Hyderabad	Private	495.41	10.69
			CRI Kasauli	PSU	108.00	2.28
			Indian Immunological Limited, Hyderabad	PSU	729.19	18.20
2.	Measles	860	Serum Institute Pune	Private	860.00	87.95
3.	TT	1193.66	Biological E Hyderabad	Private	735.00	11.93
			CRI Kasauli	PSU	135.00	2.10
4.	Hep-B	1062.12	Biological E Hyderabad	Private	400.00	13.86
			Bharat Biotech, Hyderabad	Private	662.12	22.95
5.	tOPV	1400	BIBCOL, Buland Sahar	PSU	437.50	15.92
			Biomed, Gaziabad	Private	437.50	15.92
			Haffkine Biopharmaceutical, Mumbai	PSU	400.00	15.60
6.	BCG	367.93	Green Signal Biopharma	Private	368.13	10.94
7.	JE Vaccine	90.88	M/S HLL*	PSU	90.88	10.78

* M/s HLL in turn imports the Vaccine from China

Details of orders placed for TOPV/BOPV Vaccines for Pulse Polio Programme

Sl. No	Vaccines	Requirment in lakh doses	Name of Company	PSU/Private	Quantity ordered (in lakh doses)	Total Cost (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2011-12						
1.	bOPV for Pulse Polio	526	Bharat Biotech, Hyderabad	Private	526.00	23.65
2.	bOPV (under tolerance clause)	310.00	Bharat Biotech, Hyderabad	Private	48.75	2.19
			Haffkine Biopharmaceutical	PSU	261.25	10.71
3.	bOPV for Pulse Polio for buffer stock	190.00	Bharat Biotech, Hyderabad	Private	190.00	8.84
4.	tOPV for Pulse Polio Jan-Feb 12	1250.00	Bharat Biotech, Hyderabad	Private	1250 .00	62.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	tOPV for Pulse Polio Feb 12 - Mar 12	2150.00	Biomed	Private	150.00	7.87
			Haffkine Biopharmaceutical	PSU	511.80	27.63
			Bharat Biotech, Hyderabad	Private	850.00	51.31
			BIBCOL		638.2	39.88

Vaccines purchased from manufactures under Routine Immunization Programme

Sl. No	Vaccines	Demand (in Lakh Doses)	Name of Company	PSU/Private	Quantity ordered (in lakh doses)	Cost of the Quantity Ordered (Rs. in cr.)
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2012-13

1.	DPT	2041.95	M/s Indian Immunological, Hyderabad	PSU	428.61	12.95
			M/s Biological E Hyderabad	Private	750.00	27.28
			CRI, Kasauli	PSU	350.00	9.7
			Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor	PSU	395.00	10.94
2.	Measles	1667.98	M/s Serum Institute of India	Private	1667.98	170.58
3.	TT	1424.61	M/s Indian Immunological, Hyderabad	PSU	900	17.88
			CRI, Kasauli	PSU	350	5.21
			M/s Biological E Hyderabad	Private	240	3.93
4.	Hep-B	1690.66	M/s Indian Immunological, Hyderabad	PSU	500.00	17.31
			M/s Biological E Hyderabad	Private	422.00	14.75
			M/s Shantha Biotechnics, Hyderabad	Private	200.00	6.99
			M/s Bharat Biotech	Private	550.00	19.23
5.	tOPV	2387.19	M/s BIBCOL, Bulandsahar	PSU	2387.19	98.45
6.	BCG	502	M/s Serum Institute of India	Private	313.66	9.41
			M/s Green Signal Bio-pharma	Private	313.66	9.41
7.	JE vaccine	591.639	M/s HLL*	PSU	591.639	100.31

* M/s HLL in turn imports the Vaccine from China

Details of orders placed for tOPV/bOPV Vaccines for Pulse Polio Programme

Sl. No.	Requitement in lakh doses	Vaccines	Name of Company	PSU/ Private	Quantity ordered (in lakh doses)	Total Cost in crs (in Rs.)
2012-13						
1.	2556.6	b-OPV	M/s Bharat Biotech Ltd., Hyderabad	Private	2393.1	133.17
2.	1000	b-OPV	M/s Haffkine, Mumbai	PSU	1000	5.5
3.	4500 (For January & February 2013 NID round)	tOPV	M/s BIBCOLD, Bulandsahar	PSU	1000+1000	115.5
			M/s Panacea Biotech	Private	1250+700	112.61
			M/s Bharat Biotech	Private	550	31.76
4.	2500 (For March, June and September 2012 NID round)	bOPV	M/s Bharat Biotech	Private	1000	50
		b-OPV	M/s Panacea Biotech	Private	1500	75

Vaccines purchased from manufactures under Routine Immunization Programme

Sl. No.	Name of Vaccines	Demand (in lakh doses)	Order placed on	PSU/Private	Quantity ordered (in lakh doses)	Cost of the Quantity Ordered (Rs. in cr.)
2013-14 till 03.12.2013						
1.	Measles	600.85	M/s Serum Institute of India	Private	600.85	61.44
2.	TOPV	1396.55	M/s BIBCOLD, Bulandsahar	PSU	1117.24	54.24
			M/s Biomed, Ghaziabad	Private	279.31	13.56
3.	BCG	761.21	M/s Serum Institute of India	Private	426.513	12.13
			M/s BCG Vaccine Lab, Guindy	PSU	267.5	7.24
4.	DPT	1499.49	M/S Indian Immunological Ltd. Hyderabad	PSU	1000	37.8
5.	TT	1143.81	M/s Biological E Ltd, Hyderabad	Private	625	12.34
			M/S Indian Immunological Ltd. Hyderabad	PSU	200	4.98
6.	JE	358.23	Proposal to place order on M/s HLL Life Care Ltd. (PSU)on nomination basis is under process.			
7.	Hep-B	992.84	There are sufficient supplies to suffice upto March 2014 as supplies are being received from past supplier viz. M/s Biological E Ltd., BBL and IIL.			

Details of orders placed for tOPV/bOPV Vaccines for Pulse Polio Programme

Sl. No.	Requitment in lakh doses	Vaccines	Name of Company	PSU/Private	Quantity ordered (in lakh doses)	Total Cost in crs (in Rs.)
2013-14 till 03.12.2013						
1.	1500	b-OPV	M/s Bharat Biotech Ltd., Hyderabad	Private	250	12.5
			M/s BIBCOL, Bulandsahar	PSU	1000	54.85
			M/s BIBCOL, Bulandsahar	PSU	270	14.81
2.	4500	tOPV	M/s BIBCOL, Bulandsahar	PSU	2375	143.99
			M/s Bharat Biotech Ltd., Hyderabad	Private	1000	60.63
			M/s Bio-Med Pvt. Ltd., Gaziabad	Private	1125	61.87

Statement-III*Quantity of Yellow Fever Vaccine purchased during last three years alongwith cost involved*

Year	Quantity in doses	Cost in INR
2010-11	NIL	NIL
2011-12	100000	90,00,000/-
2012-13	65000	76,20,000/-
2013-14	188530	2,22,00,000/-

*[English]***Implementation of GST**

362. SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA:
 SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
 SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
 SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
 SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
 SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the implementation of Goods and Service Tax (GST) has been unduly delayed;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether there is any discord between the constituent members of the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers and if so, the details thereof and efforts made to resolve the same along with achievement made till date, point-wise;

(d) the present status of compensation on the loss of Central Sales Tax (CST) given and issues pending till date, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The implementation of Goods and Services Tax (GST) has not been delayed.

(c) There is mutual respect amongst constituent members of the Empowered Committee (EC) of State Finance Ministers and the EC has been working extremely well since the past 12 years. The EC has deliberated the revised draft of 115th Constitution Amendment Bill in New Delhi on 19.09.2013 and 21.10.2013 and also at Shillong on 18th and 19th November, 2013 and have furnished its concerted opinion to the Ministry.

(d) and (e) Full CST compensation for the years 2007-08 to 2009-10 has been paid to 19 States and ad

hoc payment of CST compensation has also been paid to the States for year 2010-11. A provision of Rs 9300 crores for balance payment of CST compensation for 2010-11 has been made in the Finance Budget 2013-14.

Allocation of Gas

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

(a) whether the Government has allocated gas on firm basis for the upcoming Gas based power projects in Gujarat including GSPC Pipavav Power Company Ltd., GSEG expansion projects and Dhuvaran CAPP-III in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Government on the State Government of Gujarat/GUVNL's request for allocation of shortfall of gas quantum and for clubbing/diversion of gas amongst the gas based power plants supplying power to GUVNL?

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

(c) GUVNL's request for shortfall in quantum of gas has been noted by the Ministry of Power. As and when additional gas becomes available for allocation to the Ministry of Power, the request would be considered along with others by the Government.

MoP&NG on 01.01.2013 has issued guidelines on Clubbing/Diversion of gas between power plants of same owner to enable use of domestic gas more efficiently to improve the PLF with corresponding increase in total generation of electricity.

Marketing Margin Levied by Private Sector

364. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH:

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

(a) whether the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has taken any decision

regarding the issue of marketing margin levied by private sector natural gas marketeers;

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

(c) whether the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers has been communicated in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Ministry, *vide* its letter dated 21.11.2013, has requested PNGRB to determine marketing margin for supply of domestic gas to Urea and LPG producers through its independent process. The rates determined by the PNGRB would thereafter be notified by the Government with approval of the competent authority. PNGRB's recommendations are awaited. Further, the Ministry has decided that in other cases marketing margin should be determined by the buyer and seller and any complaints about exercise of monopoly power should be addressed by PNGRB and/or the Competition Commission.

(c) and (d) The decision of the Ministry has been conveyed to Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers *vide* letter of the Ministry dated 21.11.2013.

Trained Staff in Lakshadweep Hospital

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

(a) whether there is no trained staff in Intensive Care Unit (ICU) of the hospital in Lakshadweep to operate the equipment for operation;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide trained staff and also provide training to present staff in Lakshadweep Hospital?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) All the staff deployed in ICU are trained by the trained Doctors/ Physician. There is no separate ICU staff. Instead, the existing staffs are trained in ICU operations. Now there is a separate notification of 5 Staff Nurses invited exclusively to deploy at ICU, IGH, Kavaratti. A trained team of Doctors and Paramedics are available at RGSH, Agatti under PPP mode.

Rescheduling of Agriculture Loans

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

(a) whether the Government has rescheduled loans in the Kharif and Rabi seasons to the people in drought hit areas;

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

(c) the parameters adopted for the purpose;

(d) whether requests for rescheduling of loans from drought hit States/UTs are still pending with the Government;

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

(f) the time by which these requests are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (f) In order to provide relief to borrowers in times of Natural Calamities, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) have issued standing guidelines for relief measures to be provided by respective lending institutions in areas affected by Natural Calamities which, *inter alia*, include identification of beneficiaries, extending fresh loans and restructuring of existing loans, relaxed security and margin norms, etc.

NABARD has reported that the State Government of Andhra Pradesh had declared 1068 Mandals as drought affected and 96 Mandals as flood affected in 22 districts during Kharif 2009 and Rabi 2009-10. Bihar had declared 33 districts as drought affected districts during Kharif 2013. However, during Financial Year 2013-14, re-scheduling

of loans by banks has not been reported to NABARD other than a request from Rajasthan State Cooperative Bank for conversion of Short Term (Seasonal Agricultural Operations)-ST(SAO) loans extended in 4 districts of Rajasthan. Decision in such matters is taken approximately within 30 days of receipt of such requests.

Export of Natural Gas

367. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of natural gas exported during the last three years and the current year, country and company-wise; and

(b) the foreign exchange earned therefrom by the Government during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No gas has been exported during the last three years and the current year.

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

National Clean Energy Fund

368. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to tap the National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) proceeds to subsidise the capacity addition envisaged in the 2nd phase of the National Solar Mission (NSM); and

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

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

(b) The Government has approved implementation of a "Scheme for Setting up of Grid-connected Solar PV Power Projects of 750 MW aggregate capacity on Build-Own-Operate basis under batch-1 of 2nd phase of the National Solar Mission (NSM) with Viability Gap Funding (VGF) support to the tune of Rs.1875 crore (maximum)

from the National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF)" on 3rd October 2013.

The scheme envisages setting up of the projects on Build-Own-Operate basis, purchase of the generated power by Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) at a fixed levelised tariff of Rs.5.45 per kWh for 25 years and its onward sale to willing State Utilities/ Discoms at a fixed tariff of Rs.5.50 per unit for 25 years. The projects will be selected based on a process of reverse bidding on VGF required by the developers. Detailed guidelines for implementation of the scheme have been issued by the Ministry on 25.10.2013 and Request for Selection (RfS) document has been issued by SECI on 28.10.2013. The closing date for receipt of proposals in response to the RfS is 28.12.2013.

Success of Panchayati Raj System

369. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Panchayati Raj System has successfully been introduced in all the States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor along with the details of such States/UTs in the country;

(d) whether the Government is aware that in some States a number of departments have been transferred to the Panchayats without giving any funds;

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

(f) The corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) to (c) Panchayats are mandatory in States/UTs to which Part IX of Constitution applies. The Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 extends this provision to Scheduled Areas. J&K has its own Panchayati Raj Act and elections to Halqa Panchayats (equivalent to Gram Panchayats) have been held.

(d) and (e) As per Article 243G of the Constitution, States are to endow Panchayats with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-Government and to plan and implement schemes for economic development and social justice, including those in relation to matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule. Within the constitutional framework, 'Panchayats' is a State subject and State Legislatures pass legislations suitable in their context. The present status of devolution of Funds, Functions and Functionaries (3Fs) to the Panchayats by various States/UTs is given in the enclosed Statement.

(f) Ministry of Panchayati Raj has incentivized the States for devolution of Functions, Funds and Functionaries (3Fs) under the Panchayat Empowerment Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS); and held discussion and reviews with States to devolve powers to Panchayats. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) approved for the 12th Five Year Plan, States are encouraged and monitored to devolve 3Fs to Panchayats.

Statement

Status of devolution of departments/subjects with Funds, Functions and Functionaries to the Panchayati Raj Institutions for Major States/UTs.

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. and names of the Departments/subjects Transferred to Panchayats with respect to		
		Funds	Functions	Functionaries
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar islands	Grant-in-aid is released to PRI's to discharge their functions	All the functions (29 subjects) have been transferred to the PRIs	639 functionaries of various departments have been transferred to the PRIs.

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Only Gram Panchayats (GPs) are empowered to collect taxes. Governments Orders (GOs) issued for devolving funds of 10 departments.	22 GOs issued during 1997-2002. Further, 10 line departments have devolved certain powers to PRIs.	Functionaries are under the administrative control of their respective line departments but they are partially accountable to PRIs.
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	PRIs do not collect taxes. Transfer of funds by departments has not taken place.	29 subjects have been devolved. GOs covering 20 departments have been issued, but not yet implemented. PRIs can exercise the powers of supervision and monitoring the implementation of plans in respect of all subjects coming under their respective jurisdiction.	Functionaries have not been transferred.
4.	Assam	PRIs are empowered to collect taxes but cannot enforce. Main source of revenue is lease rent from markets, river banks and ponds.	Activity-mapping done for 23 subjects. But GOs have been issued only for 7 subjects by 6 departments.	There has been very minimal devolution of functionaries. Officials continue to report to departments.
5.	Bihar	No taxes are collected by PRIs but a proposal regarding the same is under consideration of State Government.	Activity mapping has been conducted. 20 line deptts. have issued GOs.	Departmental staff are answerable to departments. Angandwadi workers, teachers and health workers are appointed by PRIs.
6.	Chhattisgarh	GP is authorized to collect various types of taxes. Funds for 12 departments have been devolved.	Activity Mapping of 27 matters has been undertaken. GOs not issued.	Panchayat make recruitments for 9 departments.
7.	Goa	Panchayats levy 11 types of taxes. Untied funds are given to Panchayats.	18 matters are devolved to GPs, while 6 are devolved to ZPs.	PRIs have their own core staff for the execution of works.
8.	Gujarat	8 major taxes are collected by PRIs. In 2008-09, 13 departments allocated funds to PRIs.	14 functions have been completely devolved and 5 are partially devolved.	GOs have been issued for devolution of functionaries for 14 functions.

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Haryana	GPs generate revenue from lease of Panchayat land, liquor cess and rental of Panchayat premises.	Panchayati Raj Act devolves 29 functions. GOs have been issued for 10 deptts.	There is no significant devolution of functionaries.
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Only GP is empowered to levy taxes. Funds have not been transferred.	27 out of 29 subjects have been devolved to PRIs.	Functionaries have not been transferred to PRIs.
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	State Govt. has issued GO notifying activity mapping. Funds have been devolved in a limited sense. Functionaries have been identified in the Activity Mapping document who will assist Panchayats in carrying out assigned functions but have not been transferred.		
12.	Jharkhand	Elections to PRIs were held in November- December 2010 for the first time since 73rd CAA came into force. Three departments, namely, Agriculture, Social Welfare and Primary Education have recently devolved functions to PRIs by Departmental Notification. Activity Mapping has not been done so far.		
13.	Karnataka	PRIs collect 7 types of taxes. Panchayati Raj Act provides the mandatory transfer for untied funds to PRIs.	Karnataka has delegated all 29 subjects to PRI by notifying Activity Mapping.	All Panchayat employees function under dual control of the Deptts. concerned and the PRIs.
14.	Kerala	GPs have tax domain of 9 types of taxes. Untied funds and funds for specific purposes by deptts are given to PRIs.	Activity mapping for all 29 functions done and activities devolved to Panchayats.	PRIs have full managerial and part disciplinary control over transferred functionaries.
15.	Madhya Pradesh	GPs are empowered to collect taxes. Funds for 13 departments covering 19 matters are released to PRIs.	GOs containing the Activity Mapping in respect of 25 matters pertaining to 22 deptts have been issued.	Functionaries for 13 departments have been transferred to the PRIs. There is a State Panchayat Service.

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Maharashtra	ZP and GP collect taxes. Grants for 11 departments are transferred to PRIs.	11 subjects have been fully devolved. For 18 subjects, schemes are implemented by PRIs.	Class III and Class IV employees at all levels are Zilla Parishad employees.
17.	Manipur	Five Departments have issued GOs transferring funds to PRIs.	GOs have been issued devolving functions related to 22 departments.	5 Departments have issued GOs transferring functionaries to PRIs.
18.	Odisha	PRIs collect 6 types of taxes. There is no clear devolution of untied funds.	11 departments have devolved 21 subjects.	Officials of 11 departments are accountable to PRIs.
19.	Punjab	Main source of income of GP is from auction of Panchayat land. There is no clear devolution of funds.	The devolution of 7 key departments relating to 13 subjects approved.	No functionaries have been transferred to PRI by line departments.
20.	Rajasthan	5 departments have issued GOs transferring funds to PRIs up to district level. 10% untied fund to PRIs.	Five Departments have transferred all functions up to district level to PRIs. Fresh Activity Mapping of above 5 Departments has been done.	5 Departments have transferred all functionaries upto district level to PRIs.
21.	Sikkim	PRIs do not collect taxes. Funds are being transferred by 17 departments. 10% of total fund of each department is given to Panchayats. Untied funds are given to PRIs.	All 29 subjects are devolved as per legislation. Activity Mapping has been conducted for 20 subjects covering 16 departments.	Employees are under the control of PRIs, but Panchayats exercise limited control over them.
22.	Tamil Nadu	Only village Panchayats have the power to levy taxes. 9% of the States own tax revenue devolved to Local Bodies, of which rural local bodies will receive 58% share.	Government of Tamil Nadu has delegated supervision and monitoring powers of 29 subject to PRIs	There is no significant devolution of functionaries.
23.	Tripura	Part funds related to PWD Department, primary schools and Social Welfare and social education department and pension funds have been transferred to the Panchayats. Untied funds are also transferred to PRIs.	So far GOs have been issued devolving irrigation schemes, primary schools and activities related to adult and non-formal education, women and child development and social welfare.	Functionaries of 5 subjects for which functions have devolved, have been transferred to Panchayats.

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Uttar Pradesh	All 3 tiers have the power to collect taxes.	16 subjects relating to 12 departments have been devolved to PRIs.	PRIs do not have control over functionaries.
25.	Uttarakhand	Only ZPs collect taxes. Funds are made available to PRIs for activities for only 3 functions.	Master GO on transferring financial and administrative powers on 14 subjects has been issued in 2003.	Supervisory role over functionaries related to 14 subjects.
26.	West Bengal	GPs can impose and realize taxes. Untied funds are allocated under the TFC grant as well as SFC grant. 5 Departments have opened Panchayat Window in their budgets.	State Govt. agrees with transfer of these 28 subjects. 14 Departments have so far issued matching GOs transferring 27 subjects.	The Panchayat employees have been made into different district cadres. Other than the posts created in the Panchayat bodies, 7 departments of the State Govt. have devolved functionaries
27.	Daman and Diu	Not available	12 subjects are fully devolved and 10 subjects are partially devolved.	Functionaries for 13 Departments have been transferred to PRIs.
28.	Puducherry	Panchayats collect taxes and receive funds from the state budget under the community development sector.	22 functions have been devolved to the PRI.	Devolution of functionaries has not been done yet.
29.	Lakshadweep	Entire Plan and Non Plan budget required for Schemes and Programs being implemented by 5 departments viz Education, Medical & Health Services, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, and Agriculture is transferred to the District Panchayat and Village (Dweep) Panchayats.	All Schemes and programmes being implemented by five major departments, viz Education, Medical & Health Services, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, and Agriculture have been transferred to the PRIs <i>w.e.f</i> 1st April 2010.	Entire establishments of five major departments, viz Education, Medical & Health Services, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, and Agriculture except Director and few staff have been transferred to District Panchayat and Village (Dweep) Panchayats.
30.	Chandigarh		A Committee constituted by the Chandigarh Administration recommended transfer of some functions of 12 Departments. However, the State Govt. felt that such an exercise of devolving the functions to PRIs would	

1	2	3	4	5
				only be an inter immeasure because fast urbanization would result in villages becoming part of Municipal Corporation in near future.

Note: Mizoram, Meghalaya and Nagaland are exempt. Delhi has no Panchayats.

Information is not available for UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

[*Translation*]

Financial Assistance for Small Hydro Power Projects

370. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

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

(a) whether financial assistance is being provided to the States by the Government for the development of small hydro-power projects;

(b) if so, the details of the assistance provided to various States under the said scheme, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether any places have been identified for setting up small hydro power projects;

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

(e) the number of projects on which work has been started in the above said States/UTs and the time by which projects are likely to be launched in remaining places?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is providing Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to set up small/micro 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 DPRs, renovation and modernization of old SHP projects and water mills. The detail of the financial assistance provided is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) State/UT-wise details of funds released for SHP development during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) 6474 potential SHP sites with an aggregate capacity of 19,749 MW have been identified in the country. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(e) So far, 985 small hydro power projects with an aggregate capacity of 3754 MW have been setup and 265 projects aggregating to 945 MW are under implementation in various States. State-wise details of SHP projects installed and under implementation are given in the enclosed Statement-III. Setting up of SHP projects comes under the purview of State Government and they decide about taking up new projects.

Statement-I

A. Scheme to provide financial support for identification of new potential SHP sites, preparation of plan and detailed project report (DPR up to 25 MW capacity, to the Government Departments & Agencies

Up to 1 MW	Above 1 MW up to 25 MW
Rs. 1 lakh	Rs. 5 lakhs

B. Scheme for financial support to set up New SHP Projects up to 25 MW capacity in the Government/State/Public Sector

Areas	Above 100 KW & Upto 1000 KW	Above 1 MW & upto 25 MW
N.E. States, J&K, H.P. & Uttarakhand (Special Category States)	Rs. 50,000 per KW	Rs.5.00 crores for 1st MW + Rs.50 lakhs for each additional MW
Other States	Rs. 25,000 per KW	Rs. 2.50 crores for 1st MW + Rs.4.00 crores Rs. 40 lakhs for each additional MW

C. Scheme to provide financial support for renovation and modernisation of existing SHP projects upto 25 MW capacity in the Government sector

Areas	Above 100 KW	Above 1 MW & upto 25 MW
N.E. States, J&K, H.P. & Uttarakhand (Special Category States)	Rs. 25,000 per KW	Rs. 2.50 crores for 1st MW + Rs. 50 lakhs for each additional MW
Other States	Rs. 15,000 per KW	Rs. 1.50 crores for 1st MW + Rs. 35 lakhs for each additional MW

D. Scheme for development/up-gradation of watermills and setting up micro hydel projects (upto 100 KW capacity).

(a) Watermills

Sl. No.	Category of Watermill	Amount of CFA
1.	Mechanical output only	Rs. 35,000/- per Watermill
2.	(a) Electrical output (up to 5KW) or (b) Both mechanical and electrical output (up to 5KW)	Rs. 1,10,000/- per Watermill

(b) Micro Hydel projects up to 100 KW capacity

Sl. No.	Areas	Amount of CFA
1.	International Border Districts(excluding Arunachal Pradesh as it is already covered under the PM package	Rs. 1,00,000/- per KW
2.	North Eastern and Special Category States (other than 1 above)	Rs. 80,000/- per KW
3.	Other States (other than 1 above)	Rs. 40,000/- per KW

Statement-II

State/UT-wise Funds released under SHP Programme during 2010-11, 2011-2012, 2012-13

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Year		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	67.50	65.00	132.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6595.31	6325.28	3552.50
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	537.50	122.50	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	15.69
6.	Goa	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	160.00

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Haryana	0.00	128.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2828.92	3797.00	2496.25
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	237.80	1175.00	3117.15
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	750.77	807.34	1109.55
13.	Kerala	850.60	352.20	459.50
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	320.00
15.	Maharashtra	0.00	400.00	562.00
16.	Manipur	28.34	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	202.50	135.00
18.	Mizoram	125.75	0.00	304.00
19.	Nagaland	41.00	143.50	438.00
20.	Odisha	-	-	-
21.	Punjab	39.00	304.08	208.88
22.	Rajasthan	-	-	-
23.	Sikkim	308.18	3.00	252.50
24.	Tamil Nadu	55.00	100.11	0.00
25.	Tripura	-	-	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2.00	0.00	326.00
27.	Uttarakhand	2681.24	1410.05	2077.38
28.	West Bengal	50.00	100.00	217.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	--	-
	Other	0.00	9.48	8.69
	Total	15198.97	15445.03	15892.08

Statement-III

State-wise numbers and aggregate capacity of SHP Projects (upto 25 MW) Potential, Installed and under Implementation

(as on 30.11.2013)

Sl. No.	State	Potential		Projects Installed		Projects under Implementation	
		Nos	Total Capacity (MW)	Nos	Total Capacity (MW)	Nos	Total Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	387	978.40	67	219.030	14	34.04
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	677	1341.38	149	103.905	44	22.23
3.	Assam	119	238.69	5	31.110	4	15.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Bihar	93	223.05	29	70.700	5	17.70
5.	Chattisgarh	200	1107.15	9	52.000	4	115.25
6.	Goa	6	6.50	1	0.050	-	-
7.	Gujarat	292	201.97	5	15.600	-	-
8.	Haryana	33	110.05	7	70.100	2	3.35
9.	Himachal Pradesh	531	2397.91	154	615.905	36	99.20
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	245	1430.67	37	147.530	7	17.65
11.	Jharkhand	103	208.95	6	4.050	8	34.85
12.	Karnataka	834	4141.12	145	1025.258	25	179.49
13.	Kerala	245	704.10	25	158.420	11	52.75
14.	Madhya Pradesh	299	820.44	11	86.160	3	4.90
15.	Maharashtra	274	794.33	55	313.325	12	57.80
16.	Manipur	114	109.13	8	5.450	3	2.75
17.	Meghalaya	97	230.05	4	31.030	3	1.70
18.	Mizoram	72	168.90	18	36.470	1	0.50
19.	Nagaland	99	196.98	10	28.670	4	4.20
20.	Odisha	222	295.47	10	64.625	4	3.60
21.	Punjab	259	441.38	47	156.200	11	19.45
22.	Rajasthan	66	57.17	10	23.850	-	-
23.	Sikkim	88	266.64	17	52.110	1	0.20
24.	Tamil Nadu	197	659.51	21	123.050	-	-
25.	Tripura	13	46.86	3	16.010	-	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	251	460.75	9	25.100	-	-
27.	Uttarakhand	448	1707.87	99	174.820	46	174.04
28.	West Bengal	203	396.11	23	98.400	17	84.25
29.	A&N Islands	7	7.91	1	5.250	-	-
Total		6474	19749.44	985	3754.178	265	944.90

[English]

Pension to Gramin Bank Staff

371. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to extend pension scheme to all officers and employees of Gramin Banks across the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has consulted all the trade unions in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The employees of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) are getting pension under provisions of Employees Provident Fund (Misc. Provisions) Act, 1952. However, the Government has in principle decided to allow RRBs to adopt pension at par with Nationalized Banks under prescribed frame work.

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

Closure of Bank Branches

372. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some public sector banks have reportedly closed down their branches in rural areas in the recent past;
 (b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, bank-wise and the reasons therefor; and
 (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) As informed by Public Sector Banks (PSBs), no Bank has closed any branch in rural areas in recent past. However, Bank of Baroda has reported that Kanakakad branch, Dist Alirajpur, MP, was converted into Satellite office at village Udaigarh on 7.1.2012 and Katrabelkheda branch, Dist Jabalpur, MP was converted into Satellite office at village Udana on 2.6.2012.

Fire in Refinery of HPCL

373. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a major fire broke out at the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) refinery at Visakhapatnam recently;
 (b) if so, the details thereof and the number of persons died/injured at the incident and the losses incurred to the HPCL as a result thereof;
 (c) whether any probe has been ordered over the incident;
 (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
 (e) the steps taken by the Government to prevent the recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Madam. On 23rd August, 2013, a major fire took place at the New Cooling Tower of HPCL Visakhapatnam Refinery.

(b) On 23rd August, 2013 at about 16:46 Hrs, during the commissioning of the New Cooling Tower at HPCL Visakhapatnam Refinery, an explosion followed by a major fire occurred. A total of 46 persons were injured due to the incident out of which 28 persons succumbed to burn injury. As of 28th November, 2013, one person is undergoing treatment at the hospital while all the remaining injured persons have been discharged after treatment.

The following are the estimated losses:

- (a) Crude Throughput loss of 850-900 TMT. Based on the average GRM of H1 of 2013-14, this comes to Rs. 75-85 cr.
 (b) Expenses for situation handling:
 Compensation to the deceased - Rs. 6.63 cr.
 Medical & Others - Rs. 3.98 cr.
 Projected further expenses:
 Compensation to the injured - Rs. 2.0 cr.
 Medical & others - Rs. 2.0 cr.
 Cooling tower restoration cost - Rs. 12.5 cr.

(c) and (d) Yes, to investigate the incident a Committee was constituted under the Executive Director, Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD). The Committee has submitted its report on 3rd September, 2013. Recommendations made by Enquiry Committee have been sent to HPCL for necessary action.

(e) The Government has instructed the PSU Oil & Gas Companies (as well as Pvt/JV companies) to take preventive steps to ensure that similar incidents do not recur at any other installation in the country by ensuring strict adherence to the safety protocols and procedures as recommended by the OISD from time to time.

Review of Mining Areas

374. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has assessed and reviewed the no-go mining areas;
- (b) if so, the details and findings thereof; and
- (c) the views of States particularly of Haryana in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):

(a) to (c) A Group of Ministers (GoM) constituted by the Cabinet Secretariat *vide* their O.M. dated 3rd February 2011 to consider the environmental and developmental issues relating to coal mining and other development projects, *inter-alia*, decided that concept of Go-No-Go for coal mining should be done away with and each of the proposals seeking diversion of forest land for coal mining be processed and considered by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) on its merits.

Accordingly, the MoEF on 30th August 2012 informed the concerned State Governments that they may process the proposals seeking prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for coal mining projects in accordance with said decision of the GoM and send these proposals to the MoEF for its further necessary action to consider these proposals on case to case basis and on merit. No comments have been received from Government of Haryana on the assessment and review of no-go mining areas.

[Translation]

Royalty Rate of Minerals

375. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) the existing rate of royalty in respect of various minerals and the year of its last revision;
- (b) the details of royalty, dead rent and other taxes collected by the State Governments for various minerals from mining companies or mining lease holders during

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

(c) whether the recommendations made by the Study Group, set up for review and revision of rates of royalty and dead rent for minerals have since been considered by the Union Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the recommendations accepted by the Union Government;

(e) whether the Union Government also proposes to confer the power of revision of royalty rates of minerals to the concerned States; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):

(a) The existing rates of royalty in respect of major minerals (excluding coal, lignite and sand for stowing) were last revised *vide* gazette notification number G.S.R. 574(E) dated 13.8.2009. The rates of royalty in respect of Coal including Lignite were revised *vide* notification number G.S.R. 349 (E), dated the 10th May, 2012 by the Ministry of Coal. The rates of royalty in respect of Sand for Stowing were revised *vide* notification number G.S.R. 214(E) dated the 11th April, 1997 by the Ministry of Coal. The existing rates of royalty are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Details of royalty collected by the State Governments for major minerals are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Data on collection by State Governments on dead rent on minerals, royalty on minor minerals, and other taxes on mining and minerals like cess, stamp duty, land tax etc. are not Centrally maintained.

(c) and (d) The Government set up a Study Group on 13.9.2011 for review and revision of rates of royalty and dead rent for major minerals (other than coal, lignite and sand for stowing). The Study Group submitted its report on 28.6.2013 which is under consideration.

(e) No.

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

Statement-I

Name of mineral with grade	Rate of Royalty (In Rs. per tonne or as a per centage of sale price on ad valorem basis)
1	2
(i) Apatite:	5%
(ii) Rock Phosphate	
(a) Above 25% P ₂ O ₅	11%
(b) Upto 25% P ₂ O ₅	6%
Asbestos	
(a) Chrysotife	Rs. 880
(b) Amphiboie	15%
Barytes	5.5%
(a) Bauxite and Laterite Despatched for use in alumina and aluminium metal extraction	0.50% of London Metal Exchange aluminium metal price chargeable on the contained metal in ore produced
(b) Bauxite and Laterite Despatched for use other than alumina and aluminium metal extraction and for export	25%
Brown Ilmenite (Leucoxene), limenite, Rutile and Zircon	2%
Cadmium	15%
Calcite	15%
China clay/Kaolin (including ball clay and white shale, white clay)	
(a) Crude	8%
(b) Processed (including washed)	10%
Chromite	10%
Columbite-tantalite	10%
Copper	4.2% of London Metal Exchange copper metai price chargeable on the contained copper metaf in ore produced
Diamond	11.5%
Dolomite	Rs. 63
Felspar	12%
Fire Clay (Including plastic, pipe, lithomargic and natural pozzolanic clay)	12%
Fluorspar (also called fluorite)	6.5%
Garnet	
(a) Abrasive	3%
(b) Gem	10%

1	2
Gold	
(a) Primary	2% of 'London Price' of primary gold metal contained in gold ore produced.
(b) By-product gold	3.3% of 'London Price' on by-product gold metal actually produced
Graphite	
(a) with 40% or more fixed carbon	2%
(b) with less than 40% fixed carbon	12%
Gypsum	20%
Iron Ore: Lumps, fines and concentrates all grade	10%
Lead	
(a) Contained lead metal in ore produced	7% of London Metal Exchange lead metal price chargeable on the contained lead metal in ore produced
(b) Contained lead metal in concentrate produced	12.7% of London Metal Exchange lead metal price chargeable on the contained lead metal in concentrate produced
Limestone	
(a) L.D. Grade (less than 1.5 per cent silica content)	Rs. 72
(b) Others	Rs. 63
Lime Kankar	Rs. 63
Limesheil	Rs. 63
Magnesite	3%
Manganese Ore	
(a) Ore of all grade	4.2%
(b) Concentrates	1.4%
Mica (crude, waste and scrap)	4%
Monazite	Rs. 125
Nickel	0.12% of London Metal Exchange nickel metal price chargeable on the contained nickel metal in ore produced
Ochre	Rs. 20
Pyrites	2%
Pyrophyllite	20%
Quartz	15%
Ruby	10%

1	2
Silica sand, Moulding sand and Quartzite	8%
Sand for Stowing	Rs. 3
Selenite	10%
Sillimanite	2.5%
Silver	
(a) By-product	7% of London price on by product silver metal actually produced
(b) Primary Silver	5% of London price chargeable on the contained silver metal in ore produced
Slate	Rs. 45
Talc, Steatite and Soapstone	18%
Tin	7.5% of London Metal Exchange tin metal price chargeable on the contained tin metal in ore produced
Tungsten	Rs.20 (per unit per cent of contained WO ₃ per tonne of ore and on pro-rata basis)
Uranium	2% of annual compensation amount received by M/s. Uranium Corporation of India Limited, to be apportioned among the States on the basis of data provided by DAE.
Vanadium	20%
Vermiculite	3%
Wollastonite	12%
Zinc	
(a) contained zinc metal in ore produced	8% of London Metal Exchange zinc metal price on ad valorem basis chargeable on contained zinc metal in ore produced
(b) contained as zinc metal in concentrate produced	8.4% of London Metal Exchange zinc metal price on ad valorem basis chargeable on contained zinc metal in concentrate produce
All other major minerals including Agate, Clay (Others), Chalk, Corundum, Diaspore, Dunite, Felsite, Fuschite, Kyanite, Quartzite, Jasper, Perlite, Rock Salt, Shale, Pyroxenite, etc.	10%
Royalty for Coal (including Lignite)	coal, as reflected in the invoice, excluding taxes, levies and other charges.
A. Coal produced in all the States and Union Territories except the State of West Bengal.	(2) Royalty on Lignite:
(1) Royalty on Coal:	The rate of royalty on lignite shall be @ 6% (Six per cent) ad-valorem on transfer price of lignite, as ratified by the Central
The rate of royalty on coal shall be @ 14% (Fourteen per cent) ad-valorem on price of	

Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) and for lignite sold to other consumers, the royalty shall be @ 6% (Six per cent) ad valorem on the price of lignite as reflected in the invoice, excluding taxes, levies and other charges.

- (3) Royalty on coal and lignite produced from captive mines:

For calculating royalty on coal and lignite produced from captive mines, the price of coal and lignite shall mean the basic pithead price of Run of Mine (ROM) coal and lignite, as notified by the Coal India Ltd./Singareni Collieries Company Ltd./Neyveli Lignite Corporation, for similar Gross Calorific Value (GCV) of coal or

lignite for the mines, nearest to that captive mine;

Provided that for the coal and lignite produced from the coal and lignite blocks, allocated under the Government dispensation route for commercial use, the respective ad-valorem royalty shall be applicable on the price notified by the respective State Governments.

- (4) Adjustment of royalty against levying of cess:

For the States other than West Bengal, for the levy of cess or other taxes specific to coal bearing lands, the royalty allowed shall be adjusted for the local cesses or such taxes, so as to limit the overall revenue yield.

B. Coal produced in the State of West Bengal.

Group	Quality of Coal	Royalty on coal in Rupees per tonne
Group - I	Steel Gr-I	Seven rupees only per tonne
	Steel Gr.II	
	Washery-I	
	Direct Feed	
Group- II	Washery-II	Six rupees and fifty paise only per tonne
	Washery-III	
	Semi Coking Gr-I	
	Semi Coking Gr-II	
	Non-Coking Coal having GCV (Kcal/kg) range of 6701 and above	
	Non-Coking Coal having GCV (Kcal/kg) range of 6401-6700	
Group-III	Washery-IV	Five rupees and fifty paise only per tonne
	Non-Coking Coal having GCV (Kcal/kg) range of 5801-6100	
	Non-Coking Coal having GCV (Kcal/kg) range of 5501-5800	
	Non-Coking Coal having GCV (Kcal/kg) range of 5201-5500	
Group-IV	Non-Coking Coal having GCV (Kcal/kg) range of 4901-5200	Four rupees and thirty paise only per tonne
	Non-Coking Coal having GCV (Kcal/kg) range of 4601-4900	
	Non-Coking Coal having GCV (Kcal/kg) range of 4301-4600	

Group	Quality of Coal	Royalty on coal in Rupees per tonne
Group-V	Non-Coking Coal having GCV (Kcal/kg) range of 4001-4300	Two rupees and fifty paise only per tonne
	Non-Coking Coal having GCV (Kcal/kg) range of 3701-4000	
	Non-Coking Coal having GCV (Kcal/kg) range of 3401-3700	
	Non-Coking Coal having GCV (Kcal/kg) range of 3101-3400	
	Non-Coking Coal having GCV=<3100	

Statement-II

Royalty accrual for 2009-10 till 2012-13 for major minerals other than coal, lignite and sand for stowing

(Value in Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37038.00	38192.00	44871.00	51732.00
2.	Assam	234.00	181	187	101
3.	Chhattisgarh	47439.75	119405.37	134630.7	121155.5
4.	Goa	28591.38,	95911:68	94273.81	32802.17
5.	Gujarat	19290.661	19389.89	22337.43	27039.66
6.	Haryana	NA	8.44	NA	NA
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4797.89	NA	9008.03	NA
8.	Jharkhand	20187?75	44029.54	64591.23	69876.46
9.	Karnataka	43311.09	70850.91	35271.52	14674.37
10.	Kerala	881.27	942.38	1116.72	1232.77
11.	Madhya Pradesh	35149.00	32455.57	37577	37092
12.	Maharashtra	8383.61	13273.33	13638.91	14451
13.	Meghalaya	726.99	1309.18	NA	NA
14.	Odisha	89443.95	218975.89	324954.1	NA
15.	Rajasthan	98730.85	119467.52	130016.3	146784.9
16.	Tamil Nadu	13056.53	14523.88	22081.14	NA
	Total	447262.72	788916.58	934554.89	516941.83

NA: not available

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines

[English]

**Empanelled Hospitals and Diagnostic Centres
Under CGHS**

376. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:

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

(a) the names of CGHS empanelled private hospitals
and diagnostic centres in the country including Karnataka,
State/UTwise;

(b) the total number out of them which are not
extending cash or credit facility to the patients, State/UT-
wise;

(c) whether there is an acute shortage of doctors
and para-medical staff in CGHS dispensaries;

(d) if so, the details of sanctioned strength and the actual number of doctors and para-medical staff in the allopathic/ayurvedic/homoeopathy CGHS dispensaries along with the reasons for shortage of staff, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to meet the shortage of doctors and para-medical staff in all the dispensaries?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Tenure of Anganwadi Workers

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

(a) whether the tenure of Anganwadi workers has been fixed by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether benefits like pension, gratuity and other allowances are given to the said workers on completion of their tenure;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the manner in which Government proposes to assist/protect the interests of such workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) ICDS Scheme envisages the Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) as "honorary workers" from the local community who come forward to render their services, on part-time basis, in the areas of child care and development. Being honorary worker there are no fixed tenure in number of years. However, the age of their disengagement from honorary service has now been fixed at maximum 65 years. The States/UTs are free to fix lower age of disengagement.

AWWs/AWHs are paid fixed honorarium per month as decided by the Government from time to time. Since AWWs / AWHs are honorary workers, the benefits like pension, gratuity and other allowances are not applicable to them. However, the Central Government has been endeavoring

its best to secure greater benefits to the AWWs/AWHs. The States/UTs also provide benefits to the AWWs/AWHs from their own resources.

[Translation]

Processing Fee for KCC

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

(a) whether the banks levy no dues fees/ processing fee for Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) and other agricultural loans;

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

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has received any complaints against any banks in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government/RBI in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per the instructions issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) & National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD), the processing fee for Kisan Credit Card (KCC) is to be decided by the concerned bank.

However, NABARD has advised the State Cooperative Banks (StCBs) & Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) that the charges for issuing KCC should commensurate with the actual expenses and it should not be considered as a source of income. Further, RBI has also issued instructions to banks to dispense with the requirement of 'no dues' certificate for small loans up to Rs 50,000/- to small and marginal farmers, share-croppers and the like, and instead, obtain self-declaration from the borrower.

(c) and (d) RBI has reported that they receive complaints with regard to certain issues relating to agriculture credit. On receipt of such complaints, the matter is taken up, at appropriate level, for redressal thereof. However, separate data on specific nature of complaints such as complaints regarding charging of no dues fees/processing fees by the banks is not maintained by RBI.

*[English]***Research on Drugs and Vaccines**

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

(a) whether the Government is supporting a number of research projects relating to development of affordable drugs and vaccines for control of various diseases including Kala-azar in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated and spent for the purpose during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the present status and outcome of these research projects?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, ICMR is supporting research projects relating to development of affordable drugs and vaccines for control of various diseases including Kala-azar in the country.

(b) ICMR has informed that currently they are supporting six studies relating to research on drugs and vaccines including Kala-azar in extramural mode. The total funds allocated to these studies during the last three years is Rs. 1,80,33,715/-. The funds allocated during the current year is Rs. 64,55,066/-.

(c) ICMR has also informed that the Research Projects relating to development of affordable of drugs and Vaccine are ongoing projects including Kala-azar. With regard to Kala-azar, the vaccine for Kala-azar (Leish DNA-Vax) is being manufactured by a German company namely Mologen A G. This vaccine would be undergoing multi-centric phase-I trial with trial sites in Germany and in Bihar, India. The trial will be initiated in Bihar in 2015-16.

*[Translation]***Inflation Linked Savings Certificates**

380. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to issue inflation-linked savings certificates based on the rise in Consumer Price Index;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government of India, in consultation with Reserve Bank of India, has decided to launch "Inflation Indexed National Savings Securities-Cumulative (IINSS-C)" in the second half of December 2013 for retail investors to protect the savings from inflation, especially the savings of the poor and middle classes with broad features as follows:

The distribution/sale of IINSS-C would be through banks. The eligible investors would include individuals, Hindu Undivided Family (HUF), Charitable Institutions registered under Section 25 of the Indian Companies Act and Universities incorporated by Central, State or Provincial Act or declared to be a University under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 (3 of 1956). Interest rate on these securities would be linked to final combined Consumer Price Index [CPI (Base: 2010=100)]. Interest rate would comprise two parts, *i.e.* fixed rate (1.5% per annum) and inflation rate based on CPI and the same will be compounded in the principal on half-yearly basis and paid at the time of maturity. Early redemptions will be allowed after one year from date of issue for senior citizens and 3 years for all others, subject to penalty charges at the rate of 50% of the last coupon payable for early redemption. Early redemptions, however, can be made only on coupon dates.

(c) Does not arise.

Wages to Anganwadi Sevikas/Sahayikas

381. SHRI MAHABALI SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether additional wages are being given to the Anganwadi Sewikas / Sahayikas by all the States from their own resources except Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Mizoram and Nagaland;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to issue instructions to all the States to give additional wages to all the Anganwadi Sewikas/Sahayikas from their own resources; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam, ICDS Scheme envisages the Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) as "honorary workers" from the local community who come forward to render their services, on part-time basis, in the areas of child care and development. They are paid a fixed honorarium per month as decided by the Government from time to time. The

States/UTs also provide additional honoraria to AWWs and AWHs from their own resources. The amount of additional honoraria given by the States/UTs (except Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Mizoram and Nagaland) from their own resources are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam, the States/UTs which are not paying any additional honorarium or paying very less amount from their resources have been requested to consider payment/enhancement of additional honorarium to AWWs/AWHs.

Statement

Additional monthly honorarium paid to AWWs/AWHs by the States/UTs from their own resources

(in Rs.)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Additional honorarium given by States/UTs	
		AWW	AWH
1	2	3	4
1.	Tamil Nadu	3957	2558
2.	Goa	3000-4200	1700-2300
3.	Tripura	2485	1694
4.	Sikkim	2250	1500
5.	Delhi	2000	1500
6.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2000	1500
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2000	1000
8.	Karnataka	2000	1000
9.	Haryana	1938-2063	1000
10.	Lakshdweep	1600	1000
11.	Chandigarh	1600	800
12.	Punjab	1600	800
13.	Uttarakhand	1500	750
14.	West Bengal	1350	1350
15.	Rajasthan	1330	815
16.	Gujarat	1250	600
17.	Maharashtra	1050	500
18.	Kerala	1000	1000
19.	Daman and Diu	1000	600

1	2	3	4
20.	Dadra and Nagar Heveli	1000	600
21.	Chhattisgarh	1000	500
22.	Andhra Pradesh	700	450
23.	Jharkhand	700	350
24.	Jammu and Kashmir	562-637	340
25.	Assam	500	250
26.	Odisha	500	250
27.	Himachal Pradesh	300	200
28.	Puducherry	200	125
29.	Uttar Pradesh	200	100
30.	Manipur	100	50
31.	Meghalaya	50	Nil

[English]

Misleading Advertisement

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

(a) whether the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has advised the Advertisement Standard Council of India (ASCI) to ask its members to refrain from making tall claims about their food supplements on television without adequate scientific justification;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the ASCI in this regard;

(c) whether the Government propose to penalise those companies whose claims on food supplements are not supported by adequate scientific justification; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Section 23, 24, 52, and 53 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, lay down the provisions regarding the packaging and labelling, restrictions of advertisement and prohibition as to unfair trade practices, penalty for misbranded food and penalty for misleading advertisements respectively. The Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 2011, stipulate the labelling and packaging requirements of food items. ASCI's attention has been brought to the relevant portions of the Act so that everyone refrains from making claims which are not true.

(c) and (d) Cases have been filed by the FSSAI against certain companies for misleading advertisements, details of which are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of cases filed against certain companies for misleading advertisements

Sl. No.	Name of the product	Name and Address of the producer	Concerned Designated Officer of FSSAI	Present status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Boost	Glaxo Smithkline Consumer Healthcare Ltd.	Chandigarh	Case was filed on 13.07.2012 before ADC, Gurgaon.

1	2	3	4	5
		DLF Plaza Tower, DLF Phase 1, Gurgaon, Haryana		
2.	Horlicks	Glaxo Smithkline Consumer Healthcare Ltd. DLF Plaza Tower, DLF Phase 1, Gurgaon, Haryana	Chandigarh	Case was filed on 13.07.2012 before ADC, Gurgaon.
3.	Emami-Healthy and Tasty Soyabean Oil:	Emami Biotech Limited, Emami Tower, 687, Anandapur, E.M Bypass, Kolkata - 700107.	Kolkata	Hearing completed. Affidavit filed. Decision not yet received.
4.	Engine Mustard Oil:	M/s Hari Vegetable Products Ltd. Bharatpur, Rajasthan.	Delhi	Case filed on 18.07.2012
5.	Nutricharge Men:	Trophic Wellness Pvt Ltd, 142-AB, Kandivli Industrial Estate, Kandivali West, Mumbai - 400067	Mumbai	Party has been penalised under Rule 3.1.2.1 of FSS Rules, 2011 and a penalty of Rs 1 lakh/- has been imposed
6.	Kellogs Special K:	Kellogs India, 2 & 3-L, MIDC District, Raigad, Talaja, Mumbai Maharashtra,	Mumbai	Case was filed on 06.07.2012
7.	Britannia Nutrigochoice Biscuits	Britannia Industries Ltd., 5/1/A Hungerford Street, Kolkata - 700 017 West Bengal	Kolkata	Prosecution letter issued to AO, Kolkata on 07.11.2012
8.	Kellogs Extra Museli:	Kellogs India, 2 & 3-L, MIDC District, Raigad, Talaja, Mumbai, Maharashtra	Mumbai	Case was filed on 06.07.2012
9.	Today Premium Tea:	Today Tea Limited 409-12, 4th Floor Roots Tower, District Centre Laxmi Nagar, Delhi-110092	Delhi	Case filed on 11.07.2012,
10.	Nutrilite:	Amway India Enterprises Pvt. Ltd; 9th Floor , Tower A&B; Express Trade Towers 1, Plot No. 15-16 , Sector - 16A, Noida, U.P., - 201301	Lucknow	Case was filed on 18.07.2012
11.	Rajadhani Besan:	Rajdhani Flour Mills Ltd. (Delhi) Rajdhani Besan 5596, Lahori Gate, Delhi-110006	Delhi	Judgment delivered. Fined seven lakh rupees.
12.	Britannia Vita Marie:	Britannia Industries Ltd., 5/1/A Hungerford Street, Kolkata - 700017 West Bengal	Kolkata	Case filed on 07.11.2012

Fake LPG Connections

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

(a) whether the Oil Marketing Companies (OMC's) have initiated action against the LPG distributors for issuing fake/bogus connections to the fictitious persons in the country particularly in Northern States;

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

(c) whether the OMCs have any programme to investigate connections issued during the last five years;

(d) the total number of LPG connections closed during the last five years; and

(e) 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 AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) 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 reported that cases of unauthorized release of LPG connections have come to the notice of OMCs in various States including Northern States. In all established cases of malpractices / Irregularities, action has been taken against the erring distributors as per Provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG), 2001. Details of established cases of malpractices / irregularities on All India basis including Northern States of unauthorized release of LPG connections by distributors for the period 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and April-October, 2013 are given below:-

Period	Apr-Oct' 13	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10
All India	28	109	74	58	43
NR	18	81	45	30	21

(c) to (e) OMCs have reported that detection of unauthorized/bogus LPG connections is a regular exercise undertaken by OMCs and is done during regular and

surprise inspections by Field Officers and other concerning OMCs officials. Also the above aspect is checked by independent agencies such as Anti Adulteration Cell and Vigilance Department of OMCs. Whenever complaints are received, detailed investigation is carried out.

Weeding out of fake/bogus LPG connections is a continuous process and action is being taken to identify and block all such connections electronically.

As a part of cleaning up the LPG customer data base, Multiple LPG connections have been identified from the entire customer data base of OMCs since inception and such multiple connections have been blocked. Details of total number of LPG connections blocked/surrendered (closed) as on 01.11.2013 including last five years are given below:-

Category	No. of LPG Connections blocked & Surrendered			
	Blocked		Surrendered	
	All India	NR	All India	NR
Total	8952549	3545179	103966	31923

Universalization of ICDS Scheme

384. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children, women and lactating mothers benefited from the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, State/ UT-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government proposes to restructure and universalize the ICDS Scheme and if so, the details thereof along with the number of districts likely to be covered therein;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints regarding supplementary nutrition diet to children, unhygienic conditions in Anganwadi Centres etc. under the ICDS Scheme during each of the last three years and the current year;

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

(e) the remedial steps taken by the Government thereon and to improve the implementation of the ICDS Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries (children 6 months - 6 years and pregnant & lactating mothers under ICDS Programme, as on 30.9.2013, is given in the Statement-I.

(b) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme was universalized in 2008-09 preceded by rapid expansion in the years 2005-06, 2007-08 and 2008-09, so as to cover all habitations, including SC/ST and Minority, across the country with the approval of 7076 ICDS Projects and 14 lakh Anganwadi Centres. Against 7076 sanctioned ICDS Projects and 13.75 lakh sanctioned Anganwadi Centres, there are 7066 operational ICDS Projects and 13.40 lakh operational Anganwadi Centres, throughout the country, as on 30.9.2013.

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 is to roll out in all the Districts in three years as per following details:

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

The key features of Strengthened and Restructured ICDS *inter-alia* include addressing the gaps and challenges with (a) special focus on children under 3 years and pregnant and lactating mothers (b) strengthening and repackaging of services including, care and nutrition counseling services and care of severely underweight children (c) a provision for an additional Anganwadi Worker cum Nutrition Counselor for focus on children under 3 years of age and to improve the family contact, care and nutrition

counseling for P&L Mothers in the selected 200 high-burden districts across the country, besides having provision of link worker, 5% crèche cum Anganwadi Centre (d) focus on Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) (e) forging strong institutional and programmatic convergence particularly, at the district, block and village levels (f) models providing flexibility at local levels for community participation (g) introduction of APIP (h) improving Supplementary Nutrition Programme including cost revision, (i) provision for construction and improvement of buildings of Anganwadi Centres (j) allocating adequate financial resources for other components including Monitoring and Management and Information System (MIS), Training and use of Information and communication technology (ICT), (k) to put ICDS in a mission mode etc. and (l) revision of financial norms etc.

(c) and (d) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented by States/UTs across the country. The responsibility for providing supplementary nutrition and management thereon rests with States/UTs. The complaints received in respect of deficiency in providing SNP under ICDS Scheme are forwarded to concerned States/UTs for taking appropriate action. Complaints which are serious in nature, report from State Governments/UT Administrations is sought. The complaints regarding SNP and unhygienic conditions received from the States during each of the last three years and current year are given in the Statement-II.

(e) The complaints of such irregularities are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for remedial action. During review meetings, the States/UTs are also requested for improving all services under ICDS Scheme including Supplementary Nutrition Programme. The Government of India has also introduced five tier monitoring and supervision mechanism at National, State, District, Block and Anganwadi level and issued guidelines on 31.3.2011 for better implementation of the ICDS Scheme including SNP.

Whenever any shortcomings are noticed during the course of visits to the States, they are addressed through letters and review meetings to remove the deficiencies and to improve the implementation of the Scheme.

Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS is also a step in this direction for improving the delivery system of SNP.

Statement-I

2013

Statewise number of beneficiaries (children 6 months- 6 years and pregnant & lactating mothers (P&LM)) under ICDS Scheme as on September 2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	Beneficiaries for Supplementary Nutrition						Beneficiaries for Pre-school Education			
		Children (6 months - 3 years)	Children (3 - 6 years)	Children (6 months - 6 years)	Total Children & lactating Mothers (P&LM)	Pregnant & lactating Mothers (P&LM)	Total Beneficiaries (Children 6 mo- 6 years plus P&LM)	Boys (3 - 6 years)	Girls (3 - 6 years)	Total (3 - 6 years)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2635752	1657530	4293282	1329557	5622839	817527	817910	1635437		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	109631	117347	226978	29097	256075	58963	58384	117347		
3.	Assam	1015405	1195597	2211002	400115	2611117	612120	602280	1214400		
4.	Bihar	5526272	5371573	10897845	1731257	12629102	1155001	1218144	2373145		
5.	Chhattisgarh	1159187	898860	2058047	460273	2518320	445967	452735	898702		
6.	Goa	36423	17080	53503	15106	68609	8631	8449	17080		
7.	Gujarat	1665764	1433314	3099078	755356	3854434	717912	703046	1420958		
8.	Haryana	741403	367546	1108949	327817	1436766	192842	174704	367546		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	274286	156218	430504	102938	533442	69438	69016	138454		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	393142	300450	693592	184121	877713	153665	145221	298886		
11.	Jharkhand	1214099	1040189	2254288	643486	2897774	546813	623855	1170668		
12.	Karnataka	2168105	1617060	3785165	956342	4741507	802162	832086	1634248		
13.	Kerala	377800	351940	729740	167511	897251	178097	173843	351940		
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3659070	3567141	7226211	1450712	8676923	1508349	1453839	2962188		
15.	Maharashtra	3041141	3106915	6148056	1202045	7350101	1583713	1458064	3041777		
16.	Manipur	175636	179540	355176	75010	430186	90343	89179	179522		
17.	Meghalaya	169447	188262	357709	63404	421113	74717	74339	149056		
18.	Mizoram	67838	55180	123018	34772	157790	26634	25820	52454		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Nagaland	118133	106567	224700	53922	278622	64741	63209	127950
20.	Odisha	2023629	1833321	3856950	773090	4630040	713379	696698	1410077
21.	Punjab	567338	429016	996354	277662	1274016	222059	206957	429016
22.	Rajasthan	1783564	1055190	2838754	945089	3783843	540348	532746	1073094
23.	Sikkim	8396	12231	20627	4050	24677	7105	6801	13906
24.	Tamil Nadu	1702851	704534	2407385	674936	3082321	570905	550926	1121831
25.	Tripura	144192	149369	293561	83969	377530	80904	74785	155689
26.	Uttar Pradesh	11017097	8401029	19418126	4762317	24180443	4424050	4105935	8529985
27.	Uttarakhand	113141	247290	360431	44742	405173	124776	127225	252001
28.	West Bengal	3512398	3377266	6889664	1355127	8244791	1707334	1663856	3371190
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9257	4105	13362	3380	16742	2035	2064	4099
30.	Chandigarh	23876	18306	42182	9670	51852	9136	9170	18306
31.	Delhi	533118	150980	684098	150397	834495	194511	184154	378665
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8453	6677	15130	2941	18071	3314	3363	6677
33.	Daman and Diu	3128	2415	5543	992	6535	1139	1276	2415
34.	Lakshadweep	2360	2290	4650	1663	6313	1140	1150	2290
35.	Puducherry	24996	798	25794	9344	35138	388	410	798
	All India	46026328	38123126	84149454	19082210	103231664	17710158	17211639	34921797

Based on State level consolidated report sent by State Government and information sent in templates by State Governments/UT Administration

Statement-II

Complaints regarding SNP and unhygienic conditions received concerning the States/UTs during the last three years and current year

Year	Number of complaints received concerning the States/UTs
2010-2011	Bihar (2), Jharkhand (1), Madhya Pradesh (1), Maharashtra (1), Odisha (1), Rajasthan (2), Uttar Pradesh (3)
2011-2012	Assam (1), Andhra Pradesh (1), Bihar (1), Delhi (1), Haryana (1), Jharkhand (1), Karnataka (1), Madhya Pradesh (2), Nagaland (1), Odisha (3), Rajasthan (3), Uttar Pradesh (13), Uttarakhand (2).
2012-2013	Assam (1), Bihar (3), Chhattisgarh (2), Delhi (1), Haryana (1), Jharkhand (3), Madhya Pradesh (1), Maharashtra (4), Odisha (1), Rajasthan (3), Uttar Pradesh (14), West Bengal (1).
2013-14 [upto 03.12.2013]	Chhattisgarh (1), Manipur (1), Uttar Pradesh (6).

[Translation]

Full Capital Account Convertibility

385. DR. MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of implementation of recommendations of the Committee on full Capital Account Convertibility;

(b) the benefits likely to accrue to the economy as a result of implementation of these recommendations, sector-wise;

(c) whether the Government has resolved the differences on the implementation of the said recommendations;

(d) if so, the details of each of such issue resolved; and

(e) the time by which Rupee is likely to become fully convertible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) India is following a calibrated approach to capital account convertibility. The capital account is being liberalized in stages, in line with developmental requirements, keeping in view domestic and global economic situation. The Committee on Full Capital Account Convertibility (2006) had made certain recommendations for implementation in a phased manner with certain enabling macro-economic outcomes. The implementation of the recommendations

is an ongoing process calibrated to emerging economic contexts.

(b) Implementations of the recommendations of the Committee on Fuller Capital Account Convertibility will enable better capital account management and contribute to effectively dealing with current account deficit and volatility in forex markets.

(c) to (e) Premature introduction of full capital account convertibility could expose the economy to increased surge and reversal of capital flows that would have implications for exchange rates, stock and real estate markets and price stability. Some liberalization has already been put in place in ECBs etc., Greater liberalization of external commercial borrowing policy could increase external debt burden that would strain balance of payments and could expose Indian corporate to balance sheet pressures during financial crisis. Hastening the process of capital account convertibility therefore would have macroeconomic and financial stability implications and as such the approach to Fuller Capital Account Convertibility is gradual and sequenced to emerging economic context.

Refining of Crude Oil

386. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated refining cost of various petroleum products per barrel;

(b) the procedure adopted for refining of crude oil at present;

(c) whether the Public Sector refineries propose to adopt different techniques for refining crude oil; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Refining of crude oil is a process industry, where crude oil constitutes around 90% of the total cost. Crude oil is processed through several processing units. Each of these units produces intermediate product streams, which require extensive reprocessing and blending. This results in difficulty in apportioning the total cost to individual refined products with reasonable accuracy. Therefore, individual product-wise costs are not identified separately.

(b) The procedure adopted for refining of Crude oil by Indian refineries is in line with that adopted by refineries worldwide. This includes primary processing of Crude oil by Atmospheric Distillation and Vacuum Distillation for initial separation of various product fractions based on their boiling point; Upgradation of heavy ends by Atmospheric/Vacuum Distillation through Secondary/Upgradation Technologies for yield improvement and Product Quality Upgradation Technologies etc.

(c) and (d) While the basic techniques adopted for refining crude oil by Indian Public Sector Refineries, which are at par with those being followed by Refineries, world wide will remain the same, the specific techniques may vary depending upon the type of Crude processed, existing refining configuration, techno-economic consideration & supply/demand balance in the region etc.

[English]

Reduction of Stake in PSBs

387. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to reduce its stake in public sector banks;

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

(c) whether Government has sought the views of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the RBI thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) As per law, the Central Government shall, at all times, hold not less than fifty-one per cent of the issued capital consisting of equity shares of each Public Sector Banks (PSBs). There is no proposal to reduce the stake of Central Government in PSBs below fifty one per cent.

Ashrams For Widows

388. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh along with the steps taken by the Government to release the sanctioned funds for the development of these ashrams and welfare of the widows living therein;

(c) whether the Government proposes to enhance financial assistance to these ashrams; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development provides financial assistance for setting up of Swadhar Homes across the country for the benefit of women in distress including widows deserted by their families and relatives and left uncared near religious places. The inmates of these Homes are provided shelter, food, medical care, counseling and training for economic rehabilitation. The scheme is implemented through NGOs and State Government agencies.

(b) The funds released to the implementing agencies during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement. Funds are released to the implementing agencies on the recommendations of the State Governments. The

Ministry takes up with the State Governments from time to time for timely recommendations for quality implementation of the scheme.

(c) No, Sir

(d) Does not arise

Statement

Funds released under Swadhar Scheme

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT'	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	199.99	187.19	88.51
2.	Assam	192.77	101.69	112.96
3.	Bihar	7.38	33.88	-
4.	Chhattisgarh	24.15	-	7.11
5.	Delhi	-	-	-
6.	Gujarat	30.91	25.40	44.46
7.	Haryana	72.92	63.73	21.98
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.25	15.79	-
10.	Jharkhand	21.74	16.19	21.40
11.	Karnataka	347.35	307.86	293.17
12.	Kerala	26.21	30.20	15.61
13.	Madhya Pradesh	168.97	74.15	126.93
14.	Maharashtra	439.32	315.73	321.02
15.	Mizoram	4.34	3.10	3.10
16.	Manipur	224.75	172.55	165.14
17.	Nagaland	32.14	21.02	-
18.	Odisha	561.67	358.82	465.96
19.	Punjab	7.59	7.18	1.60
20.	Rajasthan	53.51	94.23	47.53
21.	Tamil Nadu	268.92	117.91	101.82
22.	Uttar Pradesh	544.02	403.81	402.73
23.	Uttarakhand	53.42	33.55	48.39
24.	West Bengal	130.68	78.33	73.73
	Total	3421.00	2462.31	2363.15

Subsidy on Branded Fuel Products

389. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to subsidize branded fuel products;

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

(c) the extent to which the fuel conservation drive, launched recently, has been successful in conservation of energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES. (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal before the Government at present.

(c) Under the guidance of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA) in association with Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies has launched a Mega Media Campaign (Phase-1) on fuel conservation across all different media platforms i.e. TV, Radio, Website, SMSs, Internet Digital Cinema, Outdoor Publicity, News Prints etc. from 1st October, 2013. PCRA and Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies have also initiated direct people connect activities for generating mass awareness for judicious use of petroleum products. PCRA, through the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) has finalized a third party survey agency to assess the effectiveness of the conservation drive.

Consumption of LPG Cylinders

390. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a countrywise survey to assess average annual consumption of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) cylinders per connection has been conducted by three LPG selling companies; and

(b) if so, the details of the survey conducted by these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies, namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have reported that they have not conducted any countrywide survey to assess average annual consumption of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) cylinders per connection.

Import Duty on Cars and Engines

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

(a) the tariff rates applicable on import of each category of cars and engines from European Union (EU) during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government is having any proposal to lower the import duty on cars and engines;

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

(d) whether there is any provision for reduction in such import duty in India-EU Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Indian car manufacturers thereto; and

(e) whether the Government has proposals/requests to place Completely Built Units (CBU) and car engines under negative list on the lines similar to FTAs with Japan, ASEAN and South Korea and if so, the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) The tariff rates applicable on import of cars and engines from EU during the last three financial years (FY) and current year are as under:

Sl. No.	FY	Cars	High-end cars of certain specification	Engines
1.	2010-11	60%	60%	7.5%
2.	2011-12	60%	60%	7.5%
3.	2012-13	60%	75%	7.5%
4.	2013-14	60%	100%	7.5%

(b) and (c) There is no such proposal under consideration.

(d) and (e) The Government is negotiating a bilateral Broad Based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) with the EU. So far fifteen rounds of negotiations have been held. Requests have been made by both sides on a variety of sectors including automobiles. Views of stakeholders are taken to determine negotiating positions with a view to ensuring that the agreement leads to enhanced bilateral trade in goods and services and investments.

Change in NBFC Act

392. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to bring a new Act on Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) making certain offences as cognisable under the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the new Act is likely to be framed and introduced?

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

(b) to (d) In view of (a) above, do not arise.

Helicopter Emergency Medical Services

393. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce dedicated helicopter emergency medical services across the country to provide emergency medical aid and to ferry critical patients to the hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the modalities worked out/being worked out for the purpose in consultation with all stakeholders;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study to know the utility of such services in certain important and premier Government hospitals in the country;

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

(e) the time by which such services are likely to be introduced in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) At present, there is no proposal in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to introduce dedicated helicopter emergency medical services across the country to provide emergency medical aid and to ferry critical patients to the hospitals.

(c) No.

(d) to (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Deaths Due to Contaminated Drinking Water

394. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

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

(a) whether a number of deaths due to health problems caused by consumption of contaminated drinking water have been reported in the country;

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

(c) the details of the financial and technical assistance provided to the States/ UTs to effectively respond to health problems arising from consumption of contaminated drinking water in the country; and

(d) the other steps taken/being take 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), Viral Hepatitis, Cholera and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES).

State/UT-wise number of deaths due to Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases, Enteric Fever (Typhoid), Viral Hepatitis, Cholera and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES), as reported by State/UT Governments, during the years

2010-2013 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 current year are enclosed in 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 deaths due to Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases reported during the years 2010 – 2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010	2011	2012	2013 *
1.	Andhra Pradesh	214	107	100	36
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	11	7	1
3.	Assam	0	16	147	206
4.	Bihar	NR	0	8	17
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	5	26	47
6.	Goa	5	2	1	0
7.	Gujarat	3	0	7	8
8.	Haryana	43	21	27	26
9.	Himachal Pradesh	28	51	58	43
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	0	2	1
11.	Jharkhand	0	1	6	23
12.	Karnataka	62	49	84	15
13.	Kerala	2	0	10	14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	107	92	91	64
15.	Maharashtra	12	4	1	0
16.	Manipur	12	39	56	32
17.	Meghalaya	16	20	19	10
18.	Mizoram	12	11	7	6
19.	Nagaland	0	1	0	0
20.	Odisha	104	143	235	99

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010	2011	2012	2013 *
21.	Punjab	39	15	27	5
22.	Rajasthan	11	7	12	7
23.	Sikkim	2	2	0	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	49	24	17	21
25.	Tripura	88	83	22	11
26.	Uttarakhand	42	26	21	9
27.	Uttar Pradesh	164	185	254	194
28.	West Bengal	398	288	280	150
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	0	3	0
30.	Chandigarh	NR	0	0	0
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1	1	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	2
33.	Delhi	89	62	98	41
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	5	3	21	16
Total		1526	1269	1647	1105

(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 2013 are provisional and for different period upto October, 2013.

Statement-II

State/UT-wise deaths due to Enteric Fever (Typhoid) reported during the years 2010 – 2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010	2011	2012	2013*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	6	37	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	9	10	2
3.	Assam	0	5	10	0
4.	Bihar	NR	0	3	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	1	6	2
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	1
8.	Haryana	2	1	1	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	2	3	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	3	39	11
12.	Karnataka	6	2	1	7

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010	2011	2012	2013*
13.	Kerala	1	0	1	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	25	20	29	20
15.	Maharashtra	0	1	2	1
16.	Manipur	0	7	5	12
17.	Meghalaya	1	2	10	1
18.	Mizoram	0	1	1	3
19.	Nagaland	0	2	0	0
20.	Odisha	29	104	89	16
21.	Punjab	6	9	4	1
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	4	4
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	51	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	5	0	3	1
26.	Uttarakhand	2	1	4	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	158	80	65	120
28.	West Bengal	74	34	29	20
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	1	0
30.	Chandigarh	NR	0	0	0
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	60	55	71	25
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
	Total	440	346	428	255

(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 2013 are provisional and for different period upto October, 2013.

Statement-III

State/UT-wise deaths due to Viral Hepatitis reported during the years 2010 – 2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010	2011	2012	2013*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60	61	84	29
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	4	4	0
3.	Assam	0	25	0	0
4.	Bihar	NR	0	2	2

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010	2011	2012	2013*
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	1	5	4
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	6	6
8.	Haryana	4	2	1	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13	10	17	7
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	2	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	2	0	0
12.	Karnataka	16	8	26	4
13.	Kerala	6	7	18	7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15	12	4	5
15.	Maharashtra	36	30	21	10
16.	Manipur	0	0	4	0
17.	Meghalaya	1	3	1	0
18.	Mizoram	12	14	15	9
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	62	89	100	43
21.	Punjab	21	12	0	5
22.	Rajasthan	1	0	7	5
23.	Sikkim	2	0	6	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	3	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	8	0	2	1
26.	Uttarakhand	12	19	16	11
27.	Uttar Pradesh	9	28	12	14
28.	West Bengal	68	105	102	44
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	5	9	4
30.	Chandigarh	NR	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0	0	2
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	4	7
33.	Delhi	61	68	66	76
34.	Lakshadweep	0	1	0	0
35.	Puducherry	2	12	19	8
	Total	430	520	551	304

(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 2013 are provisional and for different period upto October, 2013.

Statement-IV*State/UT-wise deaths due to Cholera reported during the years 2010 – 2013*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010	2011	2012	2013*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	NR	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	NR	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	3	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	1	1	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	1	2	0	1
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	NR	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	1	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	1
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttarakhand	NR	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	NR	0	0	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010	2011	2012	2013*
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	7	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
Total		9	10	1	2

(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 2013 are provisional and for different period upto October, 2013.

Statement-V

State/UT-wise number of deaths due to Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) reported during the years 2010 – 2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010	2011	2012	2013 (till 31.10.2013)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	1	0	0
2.	Assam	117	250	229	268
3.	Bihar	7	197	275	111
4.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
5.	Goa	0	1	0	1
6.	Haryana	1	14	0	0
7.	Jharkhand	2	19	0	5
8.	Karnataka	1	0	1	0
9.	Kerala	5	6	6	6
10.	Maharashtra	17	9	20	0
11.	Manipur	15	0	0	0
12.	Nagaland	6	6	2	0
13.	Punjab	0	0	0	0
14.	Tamil Nadu	7	29	64	6
15.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
16.	Uttarakhand	0	0	2	0
17.	Uttar Pradesh	494	579	557	469
18.	West Bengal	0	58	100	88
Total		679	1169	1256	954

(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 2010-2011, 2011-2012 and 2012-13

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014*	
		Released	Utilized#	Released	Utilized#	Released	Utilized#	Released	Utilized#
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	235.73	253.87	310.25	216.90	241.13	304.55	237.74	49.66
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30.24	37.41	22.26	36.91	15.90	29.28	15.75	12.49
3.	Assam	398.23	671.80	391.32	422.22	382.32	601.05	355.04	69.71
4.	Bihar	335.39	184.44	106.43	273.72	381.91	290.52	187.53	27.17
5.	Chhattisgarh	80.00	80.17	118.90	162.35	109.10	190.51	107.58	97.03
6.	Goa	4.18	6.69	5.34	10.00	4.99	12.34	4.09	3.98
7.	Gujarat	167.50	304.01	193.17	289.65	191.46	209.32	169.56	121.20
8.	Haryana	71.17	112.53	109.57	94.83	80.39	123.46	71.19	46.39
9.	Himachal Pradesh	40.38	56.01	47.95	27.96	29.91	108.69	42.36	52.01
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	77.02	121.99	136.46	105.06	71.48	119.60	52.86	57.31
11.	Jharkhand	108.67	146.61	153.86	131.74	140.83	136.27	138.86	43.69
12.	Karnataka	179.15	312.18	216.42	324.10	174.10	312.29	171.66	107.34
13.	Kerala	99.11	126.32	144.34	123.90	105.86	189.35	93.75	54.21
14.	Madhya Pradesh	219.86	245.88	270.38	195.97	268.78	295.84	265.01	161.24
15.	Maharashtra	316.18	556.86	422.87	594.96	426.71	858.72	315.54	144.32
16.	Manipur	42.36	23.84	18.75	26.11	-	27.02	31.01	7.13
17.	Meghalaya	36.30	44.23	32.71	58.21	45.45	55.57	19.46	8.51
18.	Mizoram	21.07	30.21	14.54	19.24	16.73	27.54	12.43	6.56
19.	Nagaland	33.54	33.92	29.80	56.88	30.37	35.80	22.56	5.88
20.	Odisha	158.54	215.89	191.01	237.88	172.90	286.22	153.13	144.24
21.	Punjab	75.61	145.27	92.70	153.85	87.84	138.28	77.79	52.30
22.	Rajasthan	243.53	519.65	319.57	281.21	254.05	279.07	250.50	218.44
23.	Sikkim	15.63	11.11	6.52	9.76	3.78	8.05	6.90	6.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24.	Tamil Nadu	193.34	277.53	262.83	248.85	228.73	188.86	202.57	227.99
25.	Tripura	23.79	51.29	44.69	65.58	22.49	70.30	41.81	20.87
26.	Uttarakhand	39.59	88.07	53.54	60.66	43.22	72.64	42.62	19.78
27.	Uttar Pradesh	671.97	959.57	411.59	278.98	738.92	498.96	565.32	158.97
28.	West Bengal	187.29	292.56	305.29	259.18	260.15	309.19	221.79	144.25
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9.83	9.22	1.46	5.26	1.08	3.03	1.07	1.22
30.	Chandigarh	2.29	2.86	3.40	1.85	0.72	2.17	0.44	0.93
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1.69	1.41	0.96	1.14	1.30	1.07	0.96	0.60
32.	Daman and Diu	1.49	1.23	0.48	0.81	0.69	1.18	0.68	0.15
33.	Delhi	26.70	29.90	38.95	12.66	-	20.67	47.04	20.59
34.	Lakshadweep	1.20	1.89	0.49	0.88	0.58	0.74	0.18	0.26
35.	Puducherry	5.03	7.62	4.52	6.60	3.55	5.79	3.49	3.40
Total		4153.60	5964.04	4483.32	4795.86	4537.42	5813.94	3930.27	2096.22

Note:

1. *Utilization for the financial year 2013-14 (upto 30.9.2013) is provisional.

2. Releases relate to Central Government Grants and do not include State share contribution and upto 31.10.2013.

#Includes carried over unspent balance and State share releases.

[English]

Complaints Against Petrol Pumps and LPG Dealers

395. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints along with the details of the nature of complaints received against the petrol pump dealers and LPG distributors of various Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies during the last year and the current year; State/UT-wise;

(b) whether any action has been taken against the guilty persons/defaulters during the said period;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The complaints received against petrol pump dealers and LPG distributors respectively for various kinds of complaints. State/UT-wise during last year and during April-September, 2013 are given in the enclosed Statement-I & II respectively.

(b) to (d) During the last year and current year (April-September, 2013), action of termination, suspension of sales and supplies, issuing of warning letter, fine & penalty etc. in 93 and 4313 instances against Retail Outlet and LPG distributors respectively. Company-wise and year-wise detail is given in the enclosed Statement-III & IV respectively.

Statement-I*State/UT-wise Complaints received against ROs along with nature of complaint*

Nature of complaints	Complaints received against adulteration, Short-delivery, over-charging, rude behaviour, poor service and others during the last year and the current year (April-September 2013)							
	IOCL		BPCL		HPCL		Total	
State/UT	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
	(April-Sept.)		(April-Sept.)		(April-Sept.)		(April-Sept.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Andhra Pradesh	137	88	261	138	103	78	501	304
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	1
Assam	7	5	3	0	8	3	18	8
Bihar	37	15	21	5	13	10	71	30
Chandigarh	13	8	0	0	10	2	23	10
Chhattishgarh	5	8	10	4	7	6	22	18
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Daman and Diu	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Delhi	205	93	92	32	101	69	398	194
Goa	3	1	12	3	11	10	26	14
Gujarat	79	37	79	22	49	43	207	102
Haryana	121	60	85	14	46	42	252	116
Himachal Pradesh	7	4	6	2	3	4	16	10
Jammu and Kashmir	8	5	9	3	3	3	20	11
Jharkhand	15	9	10	4	8	8	33	21
Karnataka	230	83	150	68	145	83	525	234
Kerala	97	34	27	8	38	40	162	82
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	40	14	33	9	45	20	118	43
Maharashtra	160	65	270	85	297	176	727	326
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Odisha	17	20	32	11	22	10	71	41
Puducherry	5	1	0	0	0	0	5	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Punjab	101	37	64	23	67	31	232	91
Rajasthan	121	57	57	29	60	33	238	119
Sikkim	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Tamil Nadu	138	60	155	66	103	55	396	181
Tripura	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Uttar Pradesh	265	174	59	37	82	49	406	260
Uttarakhand	20	7	8	10	5	6	33	23
West Bengal	37	20	42	17	27	14	106	51
Total	1877	907	1486	590	1253	795	4616	2292

Statement-II*State/UT-wise Complaints received against LPG Distributors*

State/UT	IOCL		BPCL		HPCL		Total	
	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
	(April-Sept.)		(April-Sept.)		(April-Sept.)		(April-Sept.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	31	30	1	3	87	18	119	51
Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Assam	22	1	1	0	0	0	23	1
Bihar	45	5	6	3	31	17	82	25
Chandigarh	3	10	0	0	0	0	3	10
Chhattishgarh	42	0	3	0	21	5	66	5
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Delhi	60	19	17	2	23	5	100	26
Goa	0	1	1	0	6	0	7	1
Gujarat	42	8	0	0	68	17	110	25
Haryana	62	16	4	1	29	2	95	19
Himachal Pradesh	2	0	0	0	2	0	4	0
Jammu and Kashmir	2	0	0	0	14	3	16	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jharkhand	23	9	0	1	11	0	34	10
Karnataka	33	1	0	0	121	14	154	15
Kerala	12	10	0	0	35	25	47	35
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	43	51	0	1	61	12	104	64
Maharashtra	53	19	26	7	82	65	161	91
Manipur	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Meghalaya	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Mizoram	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	33	0	2	0	12	26	47	26
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Punjab	41	3	7	3	26	5	74	11
Rajasthan	12	9	0	2	43	17	55	28
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	55	14	1	2	5	9	61	25
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	452	87	59	28	247	56	758	171
Uttaranchal	27	0	1	0	41	1	69	1
West Bengal	15	14	4	1	4	1	23	16
Total	1114	312	133	54	971	300	2218	666

Statement-III*Action taken against RO dealers on account of established complaints*

	HPCL		IOCL		BPCL		Total	
	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
	(April-Sept.)		(April-Sept.)		(April-Sept.)		(April-Sept.)	
1. Termination	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	0
2. Suspension of sales and supply	6	3	0	0	0	0	6	3
3. Warning Letter	0	0	2	2	2	0	4	2
4. Fine & Penalty imposed	6	3	2	2	18	1	26	6
5. Other	22	14	2	2	2	1	26	17
Total	35	20	6	6	24	2	65	28

Statement-IV*Action taken against LPG Distributors on account of established complaints*

	HPCL		IOCL		BPCL		Total	
	2012-13 (April-Sept.)	2013-14 (April-Sept.)	2012-13 (April-Sept.)	2013-14 (April-Sept.)	2012-13 (April-Sept.)	2013-14 (April-Sept.)	2012-13 (April-Sept.)	2013-14 (April-Sept.)
1. Termination	4	5	0	1	8	7	12	13
2. Letter of Caution	0	0	389	113	10	0	399	113
3. Warning Letter/Show Cause Notice	52	33	1114	312	0	3	1166	348
4. Fine & Penalty imposed	915	265	725	198	115	44	1755	507
5. Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	971	303	2228	624	133	54	3332	981

Jagdishpur Haldia Pipeline

396. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) has proposed to commence laying of Jagdishpur-Haldia Pipeline after execution of agreements with fertilizer units considered for revival en-route this pipeline;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken for early execution of the said pipeline laying work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The execution of Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline was to start in synchronization with availability of gas from Kakinada-Haldia pipeline and revival plan of five fertilizer plants along the pipeline route. In view of cancellation of authorization of Kakinada-Haldia pipeline, GAIL has informed that they have tied-up long term RLNG for injection in JHPL. In view of lack of any firm commitment from the Department of Fertilizers regarding revival of fertilizer plants, Ministry, *vide* letter No. L-14014/44/2006-GP (Pt.) dated 26.11.2013, has advised GAIL to explore

the possibility of tie-up of gas with other prospective customers who would be willing to take RLNG.

Tourists Inflow

397. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *ALIAS* LALAN SINGH:

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

SHRI SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has recorded slowest growth in tourists' inflow among Brazil, Russia, India and China (BRIC) nations;

(b) if so, the details of tourists' inflow in the country during the current year in comparison to the BRIC nations along with the reasons for its decline;

(c) the number of domestic and foreign tourists visited the country along with the earning of foreign exchange therefrom *vis-a-vis* target fixed in this regard during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to formulate

any new tourism policy to boost tourism in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the further measures proposed to be taken by the Government to boost tourists' inflow in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) Growth in Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India was not slowest among Brazil, Russia, India and China (BRIC) Nations. The number of Tourist Arrivals in BRIC Nations along with the growth rate over previous year is given below:

Country	2012	
	Tourist Arrivals (in Million)	Growth Rate (%)
Brazil	5.7	4.5
Russia	25.7	13.4
China	57.7	0.3
India	6.6	4.3

The information regarding tourist arrivals is not yet available for 2013.

(c) The number of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV), Foreign Tourist Visits (FTV) and Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEE) through Tourism in India along with the growth rate over previous year are given below:-

Year	2011	2012
DTVs (in million)	864.5	1036.4
Growth Rate (%)	15.6	19.9
FTVs (in million)	19.5	20.7
Growth Rate (%)	8.9	6.3
FEEs (in Rs. crore)	77,591	94,487
Growth Rate (%)	19.6	21.8

State/UT-wise break up of DTVs and FTVs during 2010, 2011 and 2012 are given in the enclosed Statement. Ministry of Tourism does not compile State/UT-wise Foreign Exchange Earnings through tourism.

No specific targets were fixed for FEEs during the year 2010, 2011 and 2012. As per the current Result Framework Document (RFD), a target of 21.5% was fixed for FEEs (in Rs. terms). Against the target of 21.5% for 2013, FEEs in Rs. terms registered a growth of 12.8% during January–October, 2013.

(d) The Tourism Policy of the Government was formulated in 2002 after detailed interaction with the industry associations, concerned Ministries and Departments of Central Government, State Governments and other stakeholders. The main objectives of the policy are to position tourism as a major engine of economic growth and to harness its direct and multiplier effects for employment and poverty eradication in a sustainable manner.

At present, there is no proposal before the Government to bring out a new tourism policy.

(e) To boost tourism in the country, the Ministry of Tourism, as part of its on-going activities, annually 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 and to increase foreign tourist arrivals to the country. In addition, a series of promotional activities are undertaken in important and potential tourist generating markets overseas through Indiatourism Offices abroad with the objective of showcasing India's tourism potential and increasing tourist arrivals to the country. These promotional activities include participation in travel fairs and exhibitions; organising road shows, Know India seminars & workshops; organizing and supporting Indian food and cultural festivals; publication of brochures; offering joint advertising and brochure support and inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality Programme of the Ministry. The Ministry of Tourism also provides financial assistance to stakeholders and all States/Union Territory Tourism Departments for promotion of tourism in the international markets under the Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme.

Other efforts made by Ministry of Tourism to boost tourist inflow include promoting Safe & Honourable tourism, improving facilities for foreign and domestic tourists,

creation/upgradation of tourism infrastructure, wayside amenities, providing last mile connectivity, increasing the availability of trained manpower, etc.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010		2011		2012	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	180781	14615	202221	15814	238699	17538
2.	Andhra Pradesh	155789584	322825	153119816	264563	206817895	292845
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	227857	3395	233227	4753	317243	5135
4.	Assam	4050924	15157	4339485	16400	4511407	17543
5.	Bihar	18491804	635722	18397490	972487	21447099	1096933
6.	Chandigarh	905450	39333	909904	37181	924589	34130
7.	Chhattisgarh\$	566298	1586	14320503	3973	15036530	4172
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	495575	1698	422265	1412	469213	1234
9.	Daman and Diu	774166	5139	832906	4484	803963	4607
10.	Delhi*#	13558353	1893650	15428865	2159925	18495139	2345980
11.	Goa	2201752	441053	2225002	445935	2337499	450530
12.	Gujarat	18861296	130739	21017478	166042	24379023	174150
13.	Haryana	6915269	106433	5988062	130435	6799242	233002
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12811986	453616	14604888	484518	15646048	500284
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	9973189	48099	13071531	71593	12427122	78802
16.	Jharkhand	6885273	15695	10796286	72467	20421016	31909
17.	Karnataka	38202077	380995	84107390	574005	94052729	595359
18.	Kerala	8595075	659265	9381455	732985	10076854	793696
19.	Lakshadweep	7705	1512	9424	567	4417	580
20.	Madhya Pradesh	38079595	250430	44119820	269559	53197209	275930
21.	Maharashtra*	48465492	5083126	55333467	4815421	66330229	51202868
22.	Manipur	114062	389	134505	578	134541	749
23.	Meghalaya	652756	4177	667504	4803	680254	5313
24.	Mizoram	57292	731	62174	658	64249	744
25.	Nagaland	21094	1132	25391	2080	35915	2489
26.	Odisha	7591615	50432	8271257	60722	9052871	64719
27.	Puducherry	835872	50964	897896	52298	981714	52931

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Punjab	10583509	137122	16416638	150958	19056143	143805
29.	Rajasthan	25543877	1278523	27137323	1351974	28611831	1451370
30.	Sikkim	700011	20757	552453	23602	558538	26489
31.	Tamil Nadu	119188187	2804504	137512991	3373870	184136840	3561740
32.	Tripura	342273	5212	359515	6046	361786	7840
33.	Uttar Pradesh	144754977	1732707	155430364	1887095	168381276	1994495
34.	Uttarakhand	30206030	127258	25946254	124653	26827329	124555
35.	West Bengal	21072324	1192187	22256968	1213270	22730205	1219610
Total		747703380	17910178	864532718	19497126	1036346657	20731495

Source: State/Union Territory Tourism Departments.

Note: (i) \$ - DTVs and FTVs figures of 2011 have been revised.

(ii) * - Figures of DTVs to Delhi and DTVS & FTVs to Maharashtra have been estimated using all India growth rate.

(iii) # - Figures of FTVs to Delhi have been adjusted using information available with Ministry of Tourism.

Crime Against Tourists

398. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the crimes against the foreign and the domestic tourists have increased over the years;

(b) if so, the details thereof including its adverse impact on inflow of domestic and foreign tourists including women travellers;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure safety and security of domestic and foreign tourists; and

(d) the success achieved from the aforesaid steps so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) The Ministry of Tourism does not compile data on crime against foreign or domestic tourists since 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. As such, prevention of crime, including crime against tourists/foreign tourists is the primary responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territories.

(b) The Foreign Tourists Arrivals (FTAs) to India in 2012 were 66,48,313 as compared to 63,09,222 in 2011, i.e. an increase of 5.4 per cent.

Foreign Tourists Arrivals during the period January to October 2013 were 53.30 lakh with a growth of 4.0%, as compared to FTAs of 51.24 lakh in the same period in 2012.

Domestic Tourist Visits in 2012 was 1036 million as compared to 865 million in 2011, the growth rate being 19.9% (2012 over 2011). Therefore, no adverse impact is obvious in the growth of foreign or domestic tourist arrivals in the country.

(c) The Ministry of Tourism has taken following steps in order to ensure safety and security of tourists, including foreign tourists:

(i) Ministry of Tourism has advised all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to deploy Tourist Police in the States/Union Territories.

(ii) In addition, the Union Ministry of Tourism along with all stakeholders, including the Tourism Departments of all States and UTs, have adopted the 'Code of Conduct for Safe & Honourable Tourism' which is

a set of guidelines to encourage tourism activities to be undertaken with respect for basic right like dignity, safety and freedom from exploitation of both tourists and local residents in particular, women and children.

- (iii) The National Tourism Ministers' Conference was convened on 18th July, 2013 in New Delhi which resolved; that the Departments of Tourism of all States and UTs will work for ensuring the safety and security of tourists, especially women.
- (iv) An advisory has been posted on the Ministry of Tourism website *www.incredibleindia.org* indicating that India remains safe destination for international Tourists including women tourists.

(d) 13 State Governments have introduced the "Tourist Police" in their state in some form or another.

The Stake holders have identified focal points in their respective organizations to implement the 'Code of Conduct for Safe and Honourable Tourism'.

[Translation]

Encephalitis Related Cases

399. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
 SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
 SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
 SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
 SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
 SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:
 SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

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

(a) the number of Japanese Encephalitis (JE) and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) related cases and deaths reported in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the districts identified to be endemic for JE/AES in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the financial and technical assistance provided to the JE/ AES endemic States/UTs during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) the present status of the development of indigenous JE vaccine and the time by which the said vaccine is likely to be introduced in public health programmes in the country; and

(e) the fresh measures being taken by the Government to control recurrence of encephalitis related cases and deaths across the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The state wise details of Japanese Encephalitis (JE) and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) cases and deaths in the country during last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) There are 171 districts reported endemic for JE/ AES from 18 States in the country. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The assistance to States are provided in an integrated manner for all vector borne diseases including JE/AES. The details of financial support to States under NVBDCP is given in the enclosed Statement-III a. Technical Assistance is provided to the JE/AES endemic States through meetings and field visits. The details of field visits of higher officials are given in the enclosed Statement-III b.

Further due to high cases and deaths in the States like Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Bihar, additional funds were also released under NRHM Flexipool to strengthen the preventive and control measures to reduce the disease burden. The details of additional fund released under NRHM Flexipool to these States are enclosed as Statement-III c.

(d) The JE immunization in Public Health Programme currently uses live attenuated vaccine which at present is not produced in India.

(e) In view of high burden of JE/AES in 5 States, namely Assam, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal which contributes more than 85% of JE/AES burden in the country, under national programme a multi pronged strategy for prevention and control of JE/AES for 60 high endemic districts of these 5 States with the convergence of following ministries has been started:

- (i) Ministry of Health & FW – as a nodal Ministry
- (ii) Ministry of Drinking Water Supply & Sanitation
- (iii) Ministry of Women & Child Development
- (iv) Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
- (v) Ministry of Rural Development
- (vi) Ministry of Urban Development.

Broadly, following measures have been recommended by GoM for Prevention and Control of JE/AES

- (i) Strengthening and expansion of JE vaccination in affected districts;
- (ii) Strengthening of surveillance, vector control.
- (iii) Strengthening of case management by setting 10 bedded pediatric ICU in 60 district hospitals and timely referral of serious and complicated cases;
- (iv) Access to safe drinking water and proper sanitation facilities to the target population in affected rural and urban areas;
- (v) Provision of adequate facilities for physical, medical, neurological and social rehabilitation;

Improvement of nutritional status of children at risk of JE/AES and intensified IEC/BCC activities.

Statement-I

Details of JE/AES cases and deaths during the last three years and current year

Sl. No.	Affected States/ UTs	2010				2011				2012				2013(P) till 28.11.2013			
		Deaths		JE		Deaths		JE		Deaths		JE		Deaths		JE	
		AES Cases	Deaths	JE Cases	Deaths	AES Cases	Deaths	JE Cases	Deaths	AES Cases	Deaths	JE Cases	Deaths	AES Cases	Deaths	JE Cases	Deaths
1.	Andhra Pradesh	139	7	7	5	73	1	4	1	64	0	3	0	5	0	0	0
2.	Assam	469	117	142	40	1319	250	489	113	1343	229	463	100	1341	268	487	129
3.	Bihar	50	7	0	0	821	197	145	18	745	275	8	0	417	143	14	0
4.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Goa	80	0	9	0	91	1	1	0	84	0	9	0	35	1	3	1
6.	Haryana	1	1	1	0	90	14	12	3	5	0	3	0	2	0	2	0
7.	Jharkhand	18	2	2	2	303	19	101	5	16	0	1	0	211	5	82	5
8.	Karnataka	143	1	3	0	397	0	23	0	189	1	1	0	162	0	2	0
9.	Kerala	19	5	0	0	88	6	37	3	29	6	2	0	46	6	1	0
10.	Maharashtra	34	17	0	0	35	9	6	0	37	20	3	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Manipur	118	15	45	5	11	0	9	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
12.	Nagaland	11	6	2	0	44	6	29	5	21	2	0	0	20	0	4	0
13.	Punjab	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	211	0	14	0
15.	Tamil Nadu	466	7	11	1	762	29	24	3	935	64	25	4	52	6	22	0
16.	Uttarakhand	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	174	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Uttar Pradesh	3540	494	325	59	3492	579	224	27	3484	557	139	23	2967	564	276	45
18.	West Bengal	70	0	1	0	714	58	101	3	1216	100	87	13	670	88	76	9
	Grand Total	5167	679	555	112	8249	1169	1214	181	8344	1256	745	140	6140	1081	983	189

Statement-II*List of 171 JE/AES Endemic districts in 18 States*

Sl. No.	States	Districts
1.	Andhra Pradesh (12)	Adilabad, Chittur, Karim Nagar, Khammam, Krishna, Kurnool, Medak, Mehboob Nagar, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Warangal
2.	Assam (16)	Barpeta, Darrang, Dhemaji, Dibrugarh, Goalpara, Golaghat, Jorhat, Kamrup, Lakhimpur, Morigaon, Nagaon, Nalbari, Sibsagar, Sonitpur, Tinsukhia, Udalgiri.
3.	Bihar (24)	Araria, Gaya, Gopalganj, East Champaran, Mujjafarpur, Nawada, Samastipur, Siwan, West Champaran, Arwal, Aurangabad, Banka, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Buxar, Jamui, Jehanabad, Lakhisarai, Nalanda, Patna, Saran, Sheikhpura, Vaishali, Darbhanga.
4.	Delhi (2)	North District, North East District.
5.	Goa (2)	North Goa, South Goa
6.	Haryana (6)	Ambala, Kaithal, Karnal Kurukshetra, Panipat, Yamunagar.
7.	Jharkhand (8)	Giridih, Pakur, Palamu, Ranchi, W.Singhbhum, Dumka, Jamatra, Sahibganj.
8.	Karnataka (10)	Tumkur, Bellary, Bijapur, Dharwad, Gadag, Haveri, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Raichur
9.	Kerala (2)	Allepy, Trivandrum
10.	Maharashtra (9)	Gondia, Amravati, Beed, Bhandara, Gadchiroli, Latur, Nagpur Rural, Washim, Yeotmal
11.	Manipur (8)	Bishnupur, Chandel, Churachandpur, Imphal East, Imphal West, Kangkokpi, Senapati and Thoubal.
12.	Nagaland (7)	Dimapur, Mokongchung, Wokha, Kohima, Tuensent, Junehebot, Lounglent
13.	Punjab (2)	Sangrur, Shaheed Bhagatsingh Nagar
14.	Tamil Nadu (13)	Karur, Cuddalore, Madurai, Perambalur, Thanjavur, Thiruvannamalai, Thiruvarur, Thirchirapalli, Villipuram, Kalakuruchi, Virudh Nagar, Thiruneveli, Pudukottai.
15.	Tripura (5)	Gomati, West Tripura, South Tripura, Khowal, Sapahijala
16.	Uttarkhand (1)	Udham Singh Nagar
17.	Uttar Pradesh (34)	Allahabad, Ambedkar Nagar, Asamgarh, Ballia, Balrampur, Barabanki, Bareilly, Basti, Behraich Deoria, Faizabad, Fatehpur, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Hardoi, Jaunpur, Kanpur Nagar, Kheri, Kushi Nagar, Lucknow, Mahrajganj, Mau, Mujjafarnagar, Pratapgarh, Raibareilly, Saharanpur, Sant Kabir Nagar, Shahjahanpur, Siddharth Nagar, Sitapur, Sravasti, Sultanpur, Unnao.
18.	West Bengal (10)	Birbhum, Burdwan, Hoogly, Howrah, Paschim Midnapur, Jalpaiguri, Dakshin Dinajpur, Uttar Dinajpur, Malda, Darjeeling.

Statement-III a

State-wise funds released for prevention and control of Vector Borne Diseases including JE/AES during 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11 Released	2011-12 Released	2012-13 Released	2013-14 Released (up to October)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1159.24	3457.42	735.40	2.64
2.	Assam	4910.03	3774.39	1701.76	2637.48
3.	Bihar	4213.38	4891.27	5931.06	3509.38
4.	Goa	61.08	77.90	100.00	24.11
5.	Haryana	0.00	138.50	276.90	0.00
6.	Jharkhand	3586.13	5014.76	1404.27	68.03
7.	Karnataka	443.88	639.34	811.39	666.76
8.	Kerala	305.75	361.18	500.11	489.42
9.	Maharashtra	487.54	436.98	1055.51	322.38
10.	Manipur	602.04	410.76	228.35	211.63
11.	Nagaland	1287.91	997.73	930.15	439.06
12.	Punjab	98.07	127.38	289.26	19.98
13.	Tamil Nadu	372.50	341.41	150.00	0.00
14.	Tripura	1430.54	401.82	905.64	655.85
15.	Uttar Pradesh	2730.95	2431.94	1019.89	217.44
16.	Uttarakhand	77.53	85.00	162.51	0.71
17.	West Bengal	2964.01	2457.13	1216.35	6.56
18.	Delhi	40.88	0.00	4.65	0.00

Statement-III b

Details of the visit of the Hon'ble Ministers and senior officers from MOH&FW, Government of India to different States for JE/AES during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2013-14

Sl. No.	State	Year	Number of visits	1	2	3	4
						2013	7
2.	Bihar					2011	5
						2012	5
						2013	5
3.	Assam					2011	4
						2012	2
						2013	4
4.	Karnataka					2011	2
5.	Kerala					2011	4
6.	Maharashtra					2012	2
1.	Uttar Pradesh	2009	6				
		2010	8				
		2011	8				
		2012	8				

1	2	3	4
		2013	2
7.	Tamil Nadu	2012	1
		2013	2
8.	Jharkhand	2012	1
		2013	1
9.	Goa	2012	1
10.	West Bengal	2013	3
11.	Tripura	2013	1

Statement-III c

Financial supports provided to the States under NRHM Flexipool

Uttar Pradesh

- Government of India released an amount of Rs. 54.51 lakh during 2010-11 for establishing Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Centre at BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur for catering to the needs of the patients reporting with neurological deficits.
- An amount of Rs. 47.78 lakh during 2010-11 has been released for implementation of Model Action Plan for district Kushinagar which was developed by NVBDCP
- During 2011-12 an amount of Rs. 5059.24 lakh was released to Govt. of UP from NRHM flexi fund for following purposes:

Sl. No.	Activity	Amount (in lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Establishment of paediatric ICU in Eastern Uttar Pradesh in 9 districts.	2301.22
2.	Implementation of Public Health Measures in 9 districts of Eastern UP	528.76
3.	Establishment of 100 beds for JE/ AES ward in BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur for necessary civil work and equipment.	1888.80

1	2	3
4.	Ventilator support in BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur.	99.66
Total		5059.24

- During 2013-14, Rs. 240.80 lakh has been approved for paediatric ward of BRD Medical College to support contractual manpower.

Assam

Rs. 10.11 crore has been released to the State during 2012-13 for the strengthening of AES/JE ward at AMC, Dibrugarh.

Bihar

A total of Rs. 6.84 crore allocated during 2012-13 out of which Rs 2.51 crore allocated for Muzaffarpur and Rs. 4.33 crore for the adjoining district (Gaya) to support the following activities

- Strengthening of Muzaffarpur and Gaya hospitals.
- Capacity building of medical team.
- Laboratory support.

Black Money Stashed Abroad

400. SHRI HARIHSCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRIMATI ASWAMEDH DEVI:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received information from some countries regarding the details of account holders of Indian origin and firms whose names have figured in the global black money expose;

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

(c) the details of the efforts made to bring back black money stashed in various banks abroad along with the extent of success achieved thereon, till date;

(d) whether the Government has signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with any country

in this regard during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) The Government receives information from other countries/jurisdictions under respective Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) / Tax Information Exchange Agreement (TIEA).

(b) The information received is covered by the confidentiality clause of the DTAA's / TIEAs under which the information is received. The information can only be used for the tax purposes specified therein. Therefore, the contents of the information received under DTAA's / TIEAs cannot be disclosed to persons other than those involved in the assessment or collection of, the enforcement or prosecution in respect of, or the determination of appeals in relation to, the taxes covered by the Agreements.

(c) Government has been vigorously pursuing the cases of black money stashed abroad and in bringing them back. For this purpose, a five pronged strategy has been adopted which is as follows:

- (i) Joining the global crusade against 'black money' (for example our action in G 20, Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes, Task Force on Financial Integrity and Economic Development, Financial Action Task Force, UN, OECD, etc.)
- (ii) Creating an appropriate legislative framework: (Various anti tax evasion measures legislated in existing Act and proposed in the DTC, New DTAA's and TIEAs, amend existing DTAA's).
- (iii) Setting up institutions for dealing with Illicit Funds; (10 Income Tax Overseas Units, dedicated computerized Exchange of Information [EOI Unit], FIU);
- (iv) Developing systems for implementation (new manpower policy); and

- (v) Imparting skills to the manpower for effective action (constant training for skill development).

These measures have started yielding results. With regard to information from the French Government under the Double Taxation Avoidance Convention (DTAC) regarding accounts in one of the Swiss Banks, it is stated that although the tax has not been assessed or raised yet, some persons have voluntarily paid taxes. Action in accordance with the provisions of Direct tax laws, including levy of penalty and initiation prosecution, is taken in all such cases after the assessments are completed.

With regard to information from the German Government regarding Indian taxpayers having accounts with LGT Bank in Liechtenstein, assessments have been made against total 18 individual cases, being beneficiaries of the said trusts/entities, as per provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961. The assessments in these cases resulted in determining total assessed income at Rs 39.66 crore. Total demand of Rs 24.26 crore was raised in these cases. Penalty proceedings for concealment of income have separately been initiated in all these cases. Penalty amounting to Rs 11.94 crore has been imposed at the rate of 200% tax sought to be evaded in 9 of the cases. Out of 18 taxpayers one has passed away and prosecution has been launched against all other 17 taxpayers.

(d) and (e) Government has been expanding its treaty network by signing new DTAA's with many countries and by entering into TIEAs with many tax jurisdictions in its efforts to facilitate the exchange of information. However, Government has not signed any Memorandum of Understanding with any country in this regard.

[English]

Death of Children Due to Pneumonia and Diarrhoea

401. DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME:

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

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

(a) whether as per the Pneumonia and Diarrhoea Progress Report, 2013 published by the International Vaccine Access Centre (IVAC), India continues to lose

more than 4,00,000 children before their fifth birthday due to preventable diseases *viz.* pneumonia and diarrhoea and many children do not have access to life saving treatment and preventive measures;

(b) if so, the details of the facts reported therein and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the details of the deaths occurred due to these diseases along with the funds allocated/ spent to overcome the problem during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the corrective measures taken by the Government to check high child mortality rate in the country and ensure access to life saving treatment including creation of awareness through electronic media and print media in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b)

- As per the Pneumonia and Diarrhoea Progress Report, 2013 published by the International Vaccine Access Centre (IVAC), it is estimated that India has 4,36,000 under-five deaths due to Pneumonia and Diarrhoea, annually.
- The reasons attributed for these deaths in the report are non-introduction of Hib, PCV and rotavirus vaccine, low coverage of DPT and measles vaccine, low coverage of children receiving appropriate treatment for suspected Pneumonia cases (69% taken to health facility and 13% received antibiotics for 2007-12), low coverage of receiving ORS during Diarrhoea (26% for 2007-12) and low coverage of exclusive breastfeeding rates up to 6 months (46% for 2007-012) etc.
- The Government is implementing several strategies for control of pneumonia and diarrhoea in children. Under National Rural Health Mission, the progress of various interventions for prevention of morbidity and mortality due to Diarrhea and Pneumonia have been noted. This is evident in recently held Annual Health Survey 2010-11 in all EAG States. Statement-I.

Recently, Hib vaccine as Pentavalent vaccine has been initiated in eight States and UTs.

- Use of PCV and Rotavirus in National Immunization programmes is not yet the policy of Government of India.

(c) The details of the deaths occurred due to these diseases in children are not being maintained at the Central level. The funds allocated to overcome the problem of Diarrhea and Pneumonia are provided under the RCH programme of NRHM. The details of the funds allocated state/UT wise during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Under the National Rural Health Mission, the steps taken by the Government for prevention and control of Pneumonia and Diarrhoea in children are as follows:

- The Universal Immunisation Programme that covers 2.7 crore children in India each year, includes vaccines that prevent child hood pneumonia. These vaccines are DPT, Measles and BCG that protect against diphtheria, pertussis, measles and tuberculosis.
- Vaccine against Haemophilus Influenzae Type B (Hib) infection as Pentavalent vaccine has been introduced in the national immunization schedule for infants in eight States and UTs.
- Second Dose of measles is now being administered in all the States and UTs. This will bring down mortality due to pneumonia those results from common infections.
- Promotion of early and exclusive breastfeeding offers protection against common childhood illnesses including Diarrhoea and Pneumonia. Infant And Young Child Feeding Practices are being promoted through the National Health Programme.
- Vitamin A Supplementation Programme covers children up to the age of 5 years and offers protection against Diarrhoea and Pneumonia by improving the immunity and is used as a preventive measure.

- Promoting use of Zinc and ORS is one of the priority activities for child survival. Low osmolality Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS) packets and zinc tablets are made available free of cost and mothers are taught how to use them.
- Awareness is being created amongst mothers on sanitation and hygiene and in the communities about the causes and treatment of diarrhoea through health education.
- Antibiotics for treatment of Pneumonia and dysentery are made available through the public health system.
- The community health workers and facility based health service providers are trained in the management of Diarrhoea and Pneumonia through the IMNCI (Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses) Programme across the country.
- Surveillance activities to detect outbreaks of Diarrhoea and Pneumonia through Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) are also carried out.

Statement-I

Home Available Fluids/ORS/ORT use in diarrhoea (%) and Care seeking for ARI (%) in Annual Health Survey 2010-11 conducted in 8 Empowered Action Group States

	Home Available Fluids/ORS/ ORT use in diarrhea (%)		Care seeking for ARI (%)		Full Immunization coverage	
	AHS	DLHS-3*	AHS	DLHS-3*	AHS	DLHS
Bihar	49.3	22.0	98.0	78.8	64.5	41.4
Chhattisgarh	89.3	36.3	93.2	74.4	74.1	59.3
Jharkhand	81.2	21.4	92.4	62.1	63.7	54.0
Madhya Pradesh	85.0	30.0	92.3	68.4	54.9	36.0
Odisha	89.1	49.0	92.4	66.8	55.0	62.3
Rajasthan	77.3	30.6	94.2	75.7	70.8	48.7
Uttar Pradesh	79.6	17.4	97.4	76.6	45.3	30.2
Uttarakhand	83.3	43.6	95.1	69.0	75.4	62.9

*2007-08

Statement-II

States/UTs-wise allocation of funds under RCH Flexible Pool for 2010-11 to 2013-14

		Rs. in crore			
Sl. No.	States	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.00	1.18	1.16	7.16
2.	Andhra Pradesh	212.55	235.74	258.76	391.83
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.14	12.93	17.30	18.27
4.	Assam	295.64	316.76	390.06	471.72
5.	Bihar	302.41	333.91	412.43	1027.01

Sl. No.	States	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6.	Chandigarh	2.53	2.76	3.22	6.43
7.	Chhattisgarh	87.56	96.58	117.09	239.18
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.62	0.79	1.05	3.65
9.	Daman and Diu	0.44	0.40	0.74	3.28
10.	Delhi	38.69	42.18	51.20	56.71
11.	Goa	3.77	4.34	4.46	8.30
12.	Gujarat	142.02	156.90	184.55	295.64
13.	Haryana	59.18	65.44	77.49	104.21
14.	Himachal Pradesh	25.59	28.38	31.43	49.95
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	42.40	46.91	57.53	200.37
16.	Jharkhand	113.29	124.97	151.13	474.58
17.	Karnataka	148.01	163.60	186.83	275.29
18.	Kerala	89.36	98.56	102.04	134.25
19.	Lakshadweep	0.17	0.40	0.23	2.11
20.	Madhya Pradesh	220.34	242.84	288.44	488.72
21.	Maharashtra	271.56	299.61	343.44	21.37
22.	Manipur	26.44	25.86	34.06	26.69
23.	Meghalaya	25.58	27.71	37.09	20.38
24.	Mizoram	9.97	10.62	13.65	642.60
25.	Nagaland	22.11	23.55	24.79	35.75
26.	Odisha	133.94	147.83	166.66	365.31
27.	Puducherry	2.73	3.15	3.80	10.02
28.	Punjab	68.18	75.30	84.67	119.35
29.	Rajasthan	206.06	227.07	272.64	583.38
30.	Sikkim	6.07	6.46	7.61	9.07
31.	Tamil Nadu	174.33	193.17	220.48	332.50
32.	Tripura	35.55	37.86	45.94	24.48
33.	Uttar Pradesh	605.90	668.60	792.97	1170.15
34.	Uttarakhand	35.70	39.42	46.38	96.01
35.	West Bengal	225.17	247.97	279.19	492.31
Grand Total		3647.00	4012.75	4710.51	7927.53

[Translation]

Strengthening of Rights to Women

402. SHRIMATI ASWAMEDH DEVI:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the Government has strengthened/proposes to strengthen the rights of women enjoyed by them;

(b) if so details thereof;

(c) whether the Women Commissions have been adequately empowered to take decisions and discharge their functions efficiently and in a free and transparent manner and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to delegate some additional powers to the Women Commissions to increase their efficiency and enable them to discharge their functions in a free and transparent manner; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the other corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Efforts are made to establish mechanisms to protect the rights of women. On the legislation front, apart from the provisions contained in IPC (cruelty against married women, dowry death, rape, outraging the modesty of a women and others) women specific laws like the "Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005"; "Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961"; "Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986"; and the "Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013" have been enacted.

(c) to (e) Yes Madam, NCW is vested with adequate powers under NCW Act 1990 to carry out its mandate. The National Commission for Women (NCW), which was constituted as a statutory body in 1992 has a wide mandate to safeguard and promote the interests of women. As per Section (10) of the National Commission for Women

Act, 1990, the Commission shall perform any function to safeguard and promote the interest of women in the country. These include, among others, investigation and examination of the safeguards provided for women under the Constitution and other laws and making recommendation to Government on measures for their effective implementation; reviewing the existing provisions of the Constitution and other laws affecting women and recommendation of amendments and remedial legal measures to meet any lacunae, inadequacies or shortcoming in such laws; looking into complaints and taking *suo-moto* notice of matters relating to deprivation of women's rights, etc. and taking up the issues with appropriate authorities; calling for special studies or investigations into specific problems or situations arising out of discrimination and atrocities against women, identifying the constraints so as to recommend strategies for their removal; participation and advice in the planning process for socio-economic development of women, evaluation of the progress made thereof; inspection of jails, remand homes etc., where women are kept under custody and seeking remedial action wherever necessary.

The Commission has been given powers of a Civil Court while investigating matters relating to safeguards for women under the Constitution and other laws and deprivation of women's rights, to the extent of summoning and enforcing attendance of any person from any part of India and examining him on oath, requiring discovery and production of any document, receiving evidence on affidavits, requisitioning of any public record or copy thereof from any court or office, issuing Commissions for examination of witnesses and documents and any other matter which may be prescribed.

Commodity Transaction Tax

403. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has levied/proposes to levy Commodity Transaction Tax (CTT) on various products including gold, sugar and edible oils;

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

(c) whether the Government also proposes to bring forward trading under the ambit of this tax; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. *Vide* Finance Act, 2013 Commodities Transaction Tax (CTT) was levied on transaction of commodity derivatives in respect of commodities, other than agricultural commodities, traded in recognized associations. These provisions are applicable from 01.07.2013. The agricultural commodities not liable to CTT are Almond, Barley, Cardamom, Castor Seed, Channa/ Gram, Copra, Coriander/ Dhaniya, Cotton, Cotton Seed Oilcake/ Kapasia Khali, Guar Seed, Isabgul Seed, Jeera (Cumin Seed), Kapas, Maize Feed, Pepper, Potato, Rape/Mustard Seed, Raw Jute, Red Chilli, Soya Bean/Seed, Soymeal, Turmeric and Wheat.

(c) At present, there is no proposal to expand the scope of CTT.

(d) Does not arise.

Balanced Development of Villages

404. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:

SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI:

SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

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

(b) the details of rural areas having no panchayats in the country, as on date, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of schemes introduced by the Government for ensuring balanced development of all the villages/regions through Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) the financial assistance provided to the panchayats for balanced development of all villages/

regions through PRIs during the said period; and

(e) the other steps taken/ being taken by the Government for ensuring balanced development of all the villages/ regions through PRIs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) As per provisions of Part IX of the Constitution, Panchayats shall be constituted in every States at village, intermediate and district levels. However, Panchayats at the intermediate level may not be constituted in a State having a population not exceeding 20 lakhs. Article 243M of the Constitution exempts the States of Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram, hill areas of Manipur, Tribal (Sixth Schedule) areas and fifth Schedule areas.

However, PESA Act extends the provision for establishment of Panchayats in fifth Schedule areas. The number of Panchayats reported by States/ UTs is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) With a view to strengthen the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) across all the country to enable them to discharge their duties for balanced development on the basis of schemes/programmes of different Ministries and States, Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) implements the Backward Region Grant Funds (BRGF) which provides untied funds to Panchayats on the basis of plans prepared by them. MoPR also implements the Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) to strengthen Panchayat across the country since March 2013.

(e) Financial Assistance under BRGF is provided for Panchayats through States in 272 selected districts in the shape of development grant and for capacity building. The details regarding funds allocation and releases under BRGF to the various States during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II. MoPR also builds capacities of Panchayats through RGPSA.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Number of Panchayats

Sl. No.	State Name	District Panchayats	Intermediate Panchayats	Village Panchayats
1.	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	3	9	69
2.	Andhra Pradesh	22	1098	21649

Sl. No.	State Name	District Panchayats	Intermediate Panchayats	Village Panchayats
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	155	1734
4.	Assam	21	191	2206
5.	Bihar	38	534	8474
6.	Chandigarh	1	1	17
7.	Chhattisgarh	18	146	9776
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	N.A.	11
9.	Daman and Diu	1	N.A.	14
10.	Goa	2	N.A.	190
11.	Gujarat	26	223	13883
12.	Haryana	21	125	6082
13.	Himachal Pradesh	12	77	3243
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	143	4098
15.	Jharkhand	24	259	4423
16.	Karnataka	30	176	5631
17.	Kerala	14	152	978
18.	Lakshadweep	1	N.A.	10
19.	Madhya Pradesh	50	313	23024
20.	Maharashtra	33	353	27946
21.	Manipur	4	N.A.	160
22.	Odisha	30	314	6235
23.	Puducherry	N.A.	10	98
24.	Punjab	20	139	12430
25.	Rajasthan	33	248	9193
26.	Sikkim	4	N.A.	176
27.	Tamil Nadu	31	385	12524
28.	Tripura	8	26	511
29.	Uttarakhand	13	95	7555
30.	Uttar Pradesh	72	821	51972
31.	West Bengal	18	333	3239
Total		589	6326	237551

Statement-II

BRGF: Annual Allocation and Funds Released during last three years and current year (as on 30.11.2013)

Sl. No.	State	No. of BRGF Districts		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		2010-11 to 2011-12	2012-13 onwards	Annual Allocation	Funds Released	Annual Allocation	Funds Released	Annual Allocation	Funds Released	Annual Allocation	Funds Released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	13	348.28	348.34	389.77	366.59	389.77	327.75	475.10	296.37
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	15.47	12.70	16.38	10.70	16.38	13.88	19.86	0.00
3.	Assam	11	13	168.19	139.12	177.75	59.39	205.76	142.35	249.39	57.99
4.	Bihar	36	38	638.99	740.25	688.05	408.58	722.70	490.51	877.80	361.10
5.	Chhattisgarh	13	15	248.48	280.90	269.80	259.94	284.75	229.37	345.83	182.56
6.	Gujarat	6	6	107.31	103.16	115.64	109.64	115.64	55.70	140.48	32.87
7.	Haryana	2	2	30.44	39.53	32.35	18.67	32.15	32.05	38.98	13.59
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2	2	30.50	30.50	32.22	23.62	32.22	35.19	39.09	27.79
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	5	48.85	41.26	52.06	30.40	73.98	37.36	89.58	10.88
10.	Jharkhand	21	23	343.56	331.02	366.31	183.60	388.16	166.60	470.89	40.85
11.	Karnataka	5	6	108.17	118.48	118.91	92.74	131.06	106.32	159.41	47.44
12.	Kerala	2	2	34.33	31.59	36.83	34.66	36.83	20.23	44.73	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	24	30	452.40	535.80	490.50	403.37	586.88	476.07	712.99	184.65
14.	Maharashtra	12	12	265.57	290.95	292.56	255.09	292.56	267.91	356.10	236.82
15.	Manipur	3	3	42.09	54.32	43.93	32.16	43.93	21.86	53.20	23.88

Amount in Rs. crore

16.	Meghalaya	3	3	40.01	50.42	41.44	-24.60	41.44	35.25	50.15	4.74
17.	Mizoram	2	2	24.98	28.68	25.58	24.90	25.58	19.42	30.91	25.36
18.	Nagaland	3	5	40.05	40.04	41.48	41.48	63.53	41.51	76.79	0.00
19.	Odisha	19	20	324.67	385.20	339.96	325.95	360.03	240.05	437.01	159.00
20.	Punjab	1	1	16.65	18.22	17.80	15.50	17.80	12.93	21.60	0.00
21.	Rajasthan	12	13	262.99	304.68	289.45	286.15	304.30	262.09	370.28	25.51
22.	Sikkim	1	1	13.97	15.92	14.58	14.21	14.58	11.11	17.66	0.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	6	6	114.04	113.28	123.74	106.03	123.74	100.16	150.41	94.42
24.	Tripura	1	1	13.21	13.21	13.66	13.66	13.66	13.66	16.53	12.90
25.	Uttar Pradesh	34	35	636.09	668.09	689.05	540.81	702.17	207.65	853.17	196.75
26.	Uttarakhand	3	3	44.85	37.66	47.24	29.54	47.24	46.84	57.25	22.79
27.	West Bengal	11	11	255.90	276.68	283.14	205.02	283.14	306.37	344.81	79.16
	Total	250	272	4670.04	5050.00	5049.98	3917.00	5349.98	3720.19	6500.00	2137.42

Exploration of Oil and Gas Reserves

405. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the name of Public Sector Companies which have been assigned the task for exploration of oil and gas reserves in foreign countries during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the name of countries where these companies have been awarded contracts for exploration of oil and reserves; and

(c) the success achieved by these companies in exploration and production of oil and gas during the said period in foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL) has been allowed to pursue overseas opportunities either on a standalone basis or through joint ventures or through wholly owned subsidiaries.

Similarly, Oil India Ltd. (OIL) may form project specific Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) with Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) and in the event IOC is not interested, with any other Navratna downstream oil PSU, to undertake overseas projects for the acquisition of E&P projects overseas.

No new Public Sector Companies have been assigned the task for exploration of oil and gas reserves in foreign countries during the last three years and the current year.

(b) and (c) India's oil companies are present in 25 countries *viz.* Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, East Timor, Egypt, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Libya, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nigeria, Russia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Timor-Leste, UK, USA, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen.

Only OVL is producing oil and gas from 10 projects in 7 countries *viz.*, Russia, Sudan, Vietnam, Syria, Colombia, Venezuela and Brazil.

OVL's share in production of oil and oil-equivalent gas was 7.26 MMT0E in 2012-13, 8.75 MMT0E in 2011-12 and 9.45 MMT0E in 2010-11.

*[English***Ethanol Blending of Petrol**

406. SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

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

(a) the details of the notification issued by the Government for implementing 5% mandatory ethanol blending of petrol;

(b) whether the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have been able to achieve the mandatory 5% ethanol blending of petrol by 30th June, 2013;

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

(d) whether the OMCs have floated tenders for the procurement of ethanol, if so, the details of quantity of ethanol offered by the domestic producers and suppliers and the orders placed by the OMCs in this regard; and

(e) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government/OMCs to ensure that the mandatory 5% ethanol blending of petrol is achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) A Gazette Notification has been issued by MoPNG on 2nd January, 2013 directing Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to sell ethanol blended Petrol with per centage of ethanol upto 10% as per BIS Specification to achieve 5% ethanol blending across the country as a whole.

(b) to (e) The Government had further decided on 22.11.2012 that 5% mandatory ethanol blending with petrol should be implemented across the country to be achieved by 30.06.2013. The procurement price of ethanol was to be decided between OMCs and suppliers of ethanol and in case of any shortfall in domestic supply, the OMCs and Chemical companies were free to import ethanol.

Accordingly, OMCs floated a tender on 29th December, 2012 for their requirement of 140.4 crore litres of ethanol for 10% blending in 6 States and 5% blending in 14 States and 4 UTs for the period from July 2013

to June 2014. Against the said tender, total quantity of 55 crore litres of ethanol was offered by the bidders. A total quantity of 40 crore litres was finalized by the Oil Industry for procurement at 54 industry locations. After the placement of Letter of Intent to the vendors by OMCs, Purchase Orders were signed for 38.2 crore litres in June-August 2013 and OMCs have procured about 14.1 crore litres of ethanol as on 28th November 2013.

A global tender was also floated by OMCs on 18th January 2013 for 82.03 crore litres of ethanol. However, due to the high prices quoted by the vendors, the global tender has been closed by the OMCs.

As the OMCs could not get the required quantity of ethanol through tender process for achieving the target of 5% overall ethanol blending by June, 2013, the Government decided that OMCs should procure ethanol from domestic sources to achieve the mandatory requirement of 5% ethanol blending with petrol by October 2013 in areas/parts of the country where sufficient quantity of ethanol is available. In other parts of the country, blending of ethanol would be increased progressively depending upon the availability of ethanol to reach the 5% mandatory level.

Accordingly, OMCs floated a fresh tender on 22.07.2013 for the period from 1.12.2013 to 30.11.2014 for a quantity of 133.2 crore litres of ethanol for blending with petrol. A total offer for supply of 61.8 crore litres of ethanol has been received and is under negotiations.

State Governments have been requested to simplify procedures and expedite clearances to ease the availability of Ethanol for the EBP Programme.

The State Government of Karnataka has been requested to grant excise permissions to OMCs for implementation of 10% ethanol blending in petrol in the State of Karnataka.

[Translation]

Taxes of Companies

407. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any information about direct and indirect taxes received from certain

categories of companies like aluminium and aviation companies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and if not the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) to (c) Collection of direct and indirect taxes is an on-going process. However, the income tax department does not centrally maintain the data of collection of direct taxes on the basis of specific business/profession of the assesses and so such information is not available about aluminium and aviation companies operating in the country. Further, indirect taxes in the form of Customs Duty, Central Excise Duty and Service Tax are levied on goods and services and not on companies per se. Customs Duty is imposed on import/export of goods in terms of the Customs Act, 1962. Central Excise Duty is imposed on goods manufactured within India in terms of the Central Excise Act, 1944. Service Tax, in relation to aviation companies, is levied on transportation of goods/passengers by Air and related services such as management, maintenance and repairs etc. in terms of the Finance Act, 1994 as amended from time to time. Since indirect taxes are levied on goods/services and not on the companies per se, details of such Indirect Taxes paid by Aluminium and Aviation Companies are not maintained Centrally.

[English]

Grant of Mineral Concessions

408. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
CAPT. JAI NARAIAN PRASAD NISHAD:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI RATAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of mining operations being undertaken by the Government and private companies in the country at present, State/ UT-wise;

(b) the number of proposals received for grant of mineral concessions from State Governments and Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and prior approvals conveyed

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

(c) the number of proposals which are pending for want of approval of the Union Government indicating the reasons for their pendency and the steps taken for their clearance;

(d) whether any irregularities have been committed in the grant of mineral concessions and if so, the complaints received in this regard during the said period and the action taken thereon; and

(e) whether a large number of people have been rendered landless/displaced due to acquisition of their land for mining activities and if so, the data of displaced population, State/UT-wise and the relief and rehabilitation packages provided to them under the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):

(a) As per the information maintained by the Indian Bureau of Mines, the details of mining operations being undertaken by the Government and private companies in the country at present, State/UT-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The number of proposals received for grant of mineral concessions from State Governments including those in favour of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) during the years 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 (till 3.12.2013) and prior approvals conveyed by the Union Government during the said period, State/UT-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement-II and III respectively.

(c) The Ministry has at present 327 mineral concession proposals recommended by various State Governments. Out of them, 126 proposals have been referred back to the State Governments seeking clarifications/comments/documents with regard to the proposals, and 61 proposals have been referred to the Geological Survey of India, Indian Bureau of Mines and Department of Atomic Energy seeking their comments on technical aspects of the proposals. The rest are at various stages of process. The primary reasons for the delay at the Central level are insufficient information/documents furnished by the applicants, legal implications and inappropriate application of the provisions of the MMDR Act and Mineral Concession

Rules (MCR),1960 by the State Governments. Some of the steps taken by the Ministry of Mines for expeditious disposal of mineral concession proposals are: (i) Detailed guidelines have been issued 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; (ii) 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; (iii) Internet Services are being used to ensure more accessibility to data and transparency in processing of mineral concession proposals recommended by the State Governments.

(d) No specific instance of any irregularity having been committed in grant of mineral concession has come to the notice of the Ministry of Mines during the said period. However, as provided in Section 30 of the MMDR Act, 1957, the Central Government may of its own motion or on application made within the prescribed time by an aggrieved party, revise any order made by a State Government or other authority in exercise of the powers conferred on it by or under the Act with respect to any mineral other than a minor mineral.

(e) Information regarding the people affected/displaced due to mining activities is not maintained by the Ministry of Mines, since leases are granted by State Governments. However, the National Mineral Policy, 2008 enunciates special care to protect the interests of host and indigenous (tribal) populations through developing models of international best practices, and protection of project affected persons through comprehensive relief and rehabilitations packages in line with the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R & R) Policy. Mining leases are given by State Governments and the R & R Policies of the State Governments are also applicable in such cases. The National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy, 2007 formulated by the Department of Land Resources, (NRRP-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 are at liberty to put in place greater benefit levels than those prescribed in the NRRP-2007. The Policy is available on the website of this Department *i.e.* www.dolr.nic.in.

Statement-I

*Details of mining operations being undertaken by
Government and private companies in the country*

State	Mineral	Sector	No. of Reporting Mines*
1	2	3	4
Andhra	Apatite	Private	1
Pradesh	Asbestos	Private	3
	Ball Clay	Public	1
	Ball Clay	Private	12
	Barytes	Public	1
	Barytes	Private	12
	Clay (Others)	Private	12
	Corundum	Private	1
	Dolomite	Public	1
	Dolomite	Private	34
	Felspar	Private	38
	Fireclay	Private	14
	Garnet	Private	2
	Iron Ore	Private	36
	Kaolin	Private	8
	Laterite	Public	1
	Laterite	Private	36
	Lime Kankar	Private	2
	Limestone	Public	3
	Limestone	Private	96
	Manganese Ore	Public	1
	Manganese Ore	Private	39
	Mica	Private	27
	Ochre	Private	11
	Quartz	Private	107
	Quartzite	Private	15
	Sand (Others)	Public	8
	Shale	Public	1
	Shale	Private	3

1	2	3	4
	Silica Sand	Private	61
	Steatite	Private	38
	Vermiculite	Private	5
Assam	Limestone	Public	1
	Limestone	Private	1
Bihar	Limestone	Private	2
	Mica	Private	1
	Quartz	Private	1
	Quartzite	Private	2
Chhattisgarh	Bauxite	Public	6
	Bauxite	Private	6
	Dolomite	Public	1
	Dolomite	Private	38
	Fireclay	Private	1
	Iron Ore	Public	8
	Iron Ore	Private	3
	Limestone	Public	1
	Limestone	Private	51
	Quartz	Private	4
	Quartzite	Private	6
	Steatite	Private	1
	Tin	Public	1
	Tin	Private	5
Goa	Bauxite	Private	1
	Iron Ore	Private	43
	Manganese Ore	Private	5
Gujarat	Agate	Private	1
	Ball Clay	Private	2
	Bauxite	Public	9
	Bauxite	Private	58
	Chalk	Private	111
	Clay (Others)	Private	26
	Dolomite	Private	19
	Fireclay	Private	7

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	Fluorite	Public	1		Pyroxenite	Private	3
	Kaolin	Private	50		Quartz	Private	11
	Laterite	Private	3		Quartzite	Private	2
	Limestone	Private	114		Silica Sand	Private	1
	Manganese Ore	Public	1		Steatite	Private	1
	Ochre	Private	2	Karnataka	Bauxite	Public	1
	Quartz	Private	18		Bauxite	Private	1
	Silica Sand	Public	1		Chromite	Public	4
	Silica Sand	Private	16		Dolomite	Public	2
	Steatite	Private	1		Dolomite	Private	15
Haryana	Slate	Private	1		Dunite	Public	1
Himachal Pradesh	Limestone	Public	1		Felsite	Private	5
	Limestone	Private	18		Felspar	Public	1
Jammu and Kashmir	Gypsum	Public	2		Fireclay	Private	1
	Gypsum	Private	1		Gold	Public	3
	Limestone	Public	1		Graphite	Private	1
Jharkhand	Bauxite	Private	31		Iron Ore	Public	6
	Copper Ore	Public	2		Iron Ore	Private	62
	Dolomite	Public	1		Kaolin	Public	1
	Felspar	Private	4		Laterite	Private	1
	Fireclay	Private	7		Limestone	Public	5
	Gold	Private	1		Limestone	Private	59
	Graphite	Public	1		Magnesite	Public	2
	Graphite	Private	9		Magnesite	Private	1
	Iron Ore	Public	3		Manganese Ore	Private	15
	Iron Ore	Private	11		Quartz	Public	1
	Kaolin	Private	6		Quartz	Private	5
	Kyanite	Public	1		Quartzite	Private	1
	Limestone	Public	2		Silica Sand	Private	11
	Limestone	Private	10	Kerala	Clay (Others)	Private	1
	Manganese Ore	Public	1		Kaolin	Public	4
	Manganese Ore	Private	3		Kaolin	Private	16

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	Laterite	Public	1		Iron Ore	Private	10
	Laterite	Private	1		Kyanite	Public	1
	Limeshell	Public	1		Kyanite	Private	2
	Limeshell	Private	4		Laterite	Private	1
	Limestone	Public	1		Limestone	Private	14
	Silica Sand	Private	17		Manganese Ore	Public	8
	Sillimanite	Public	2		Manganese Ore	Private	10
Madhya Pradesh	Bauxite	Public	3		Quartz	Private	5
	Bauxite	Private	14		Sand (Others)	Public	3
	Copper Ore	Public	1		Silica Sand	Public	1
	Diamond	Public	2		Silica Sand	Private	10
	Dolomite	Private	60		Sillimanite	Public	2
	Fireclay	Private	6	Meghalaya	Limestone	Public	1
	Iron Ore	Private	14		Limestone	Private	13
	Kaolin	Private	2	Odisha	Bauxite	Public	1
	Laterite	Private	18		Bauxite	Private	3
	Limestone	Public	3		Chromite	Public	7
	Limestone	Private	107		Chromite	Private	14
	Manganese Ore	Public	6		Dolomite	Private	3
	Manganese Ore	Private	37		Graphite	Private	3
	Ochre	Private	11		Iolite	Private	2
	Phosphorite	Public	3		Iron Ore	Public	16
	Pyrophyllite	Private	19		Iron Ore	Private	55
	Quartz	Private	2		Limestone	Public	1
	Shale	Private	2		Limestone	Private	7
	Steatite	Private	1		Manganese Ore	Public	6
Maharashtra	Bauxite	Private	15		Manganese Ore	Private	32
	Dolomite	Public	1		Quartz	Private	2
	Dolomite	Private	3		Quartzite	Private	3
Maharashtra	Fireclay	Private	1		Sillimanite	Public	1
	Fluorite	Public	1	Rajasthan	Asbestos	Private	2
	Iron Ore	Public	1		Ball Clay	Private	32

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	Barytes	Private	1		Garnet	Public	1
	Calcite	Private	6		Garnet	Private	52
	Clay (Others)	Private	9		Graphite	Public	1
	Copper Ore	Public	2		Graphite	Private	1
	Dolomite	Private	1		Lime Kankar	Private	2
	Felspar	Private	159		Limeshell	Private	1
	Fireclay	Private	10		Limestone	Public	5
	Garnet	Private	1		Limestone	Private	178
	Gypsum	Public	30		Magnesite	Public	1
	Iron Ore	Private	2		Magnesite	Private	8
	Kaolin	Private	31		Quartz	Public	2
	Lead and Zinc Ore	Private	8		Quartz	Private	59
	Limestone	Public	3		Silica Sand	Public	2
	Limestone	Private	23		Silica Sand	Private	4
	Manganese Ore	Private	1		Steatite	Private	1
	Mica	Private	4		Vermiculite	Public	1
	Ochre	Private	13	Uttar Pradesh	Limestone	Private	2
	Phosphorite	Public	1		Pyrophyllite	Private	13
	Phosphorite	Private	1		Silica Sand	Private	2
	Pyrophyllite	Private	1		Magnesite	Public	1
	Quartz	Private	63		Magnesite	Private	1
	Quartzite	Private	1		Steatite	Private	30
	Selenite	Public	3	West Bengal	Apatite	Public	1
	Silica Sand	Private	13		Fireclay	Private	6
	Steatite	Private	60		Kaolin	Private	13
	Wollastonite	Private	3		Quartz	Public	1
Tamil Nadu	Ball Clay	Public	1		Quartz	Private	2
	Bauxite	Private	3		Quartzite	Private	1
	Clay (Others)	Private	3		Silica Sand	Private	1
	Felspar	Public	1				
	Fireclay	Public	1				
	Fireclay	Private	15				

* The Reporting Mine is defined as, "A mine reporting production or reporting 'Nil' production during a year but engaged in developmental work such as overburden removal, underground driving, winzing, sinking work, exploration by pitting, trenching or drilling as evident from the MCDR Returns".

(P): Provisional;

Source: MCDR returns.

Statement-II

The number of proposals received from various State Governments by the Ministry of Mines for grant of mineral concessions during the years 2010-2011, 2011-2012, 2012-2013, 2013-2014 (up to 3.12.2013)

State	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 (up to 3.12.2013)	
	Total proposals received	Out of the total, no. of proposals received in favour of PSUs	Total proposals received	Out of the total, no. of proposals received in favour of PSUs	Total proposals received	Out of the total, no. of proposals received in favour of PSUs	Total proposals received	Out of the total, no. of proposals received in favour of PSUs
Andhra Pradesh	37	--	02	--	39	--	06	03
Chhattisgarh	21	10	13	04	03	--	04	02
Gujarat	--	--	01	01	15	14	04	--
Jharkhand	06	01	02	--	--	--	--	--
Karnataka	21	01	03	01	11	08	01	--
Kerala	02	02	--	--	02	01	--	--
Madhya Pradesh	72	01	109	--	38	--	55	01
Maharashtra	07	--	16	11	02	--	--	--
Manipur	05	--	05	--	02	--	04	--
Meghalaya	--	--	--	--	05	--	--	--
Odisha	02	--	--	--	01	--	--	--
Rajasthan	07	06	26	15	10	05	10	01
Tamil Nadu	15	--	09	01	10	--	10	--
West Bengal	01	--	04	--	02	--	02	--
Total	196	21	190	33	140	28	96	07

Statement-III

The number of approvals given by the Ministry of Mines for grant of mineral concessions during the years 2010-2011, 2011-2012, 2012-2013, 2013-2014 (up to 3.12.2013).

State	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 (up to 3.12.2013)	
	Total approvals granted	Out of the total, no. of approvals granted in favour of PSUs	Total approvals granted	Out of the total, no. of approvals granted in favour of PSUs	Total approvals granted	Out of the total, no. of approvals granted in favour of PSUs	Total approvals granted	Out of the total, no. of approvals granted in favour of PSUs
Andhra Pradesh	01	--	05	--	01	--	02	--
Chhattisgarh	07	--	10	02	06	04	01	--
Gujarat	01	01	01	01	--	--	--	--
Jharkhand	02	01	02	01	--	--	01	--
Karnataka	16	--	08	--	01	--	02	--
Kerala	01	01	--	--	--	--	--	--
Madhya Pradesh	35	01	51	01	22	--	22	--
Maharashtra	--	--	02	--	12	11	--	--
Manipur	--	--	06	--	--	--	01	--
Odisha	03	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rajasthan	09	02	05	05	03	03	03	02
Uttar Pradesh	01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tamil Nadu	--	--	---	--	07	--	--	--
West Bengal	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--
Total	76	06	90	10	53	18	32	02

[Translation]

Funds Under NRHM

409. SHRI RAKESH SINGH:
 SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
 SHRI S. R. JEYADURAI:
 SHRI VINCENT H. PALA:
 DR. BALIRAM:
 SHRI KIRTI AZAD:
 DR. MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
 SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI:
 SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI:
 SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:
 SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

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

(a) the present status of implementation of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in the country particularly in the North Eastern Region and tribal dominated areas;

(b) the details of the funds allocated, released and utilized under the NRHM during each of the last three years and current year, scheme and State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposals from the States/ UTs for allocation of more funds under NRHM to improve healthcare facilities, if so, the details of such proposals and the action taken by the Government on each of the proposals, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether certain cases of misuse of funds under NRHM have come to the notice of the Government and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the action taken by the Government in this regard and the steps taken/being taken by the Government for proper utilization of funds and continuous monitoring of implementation of NRHM at various levels along with the finding thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Information is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Information is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Specific requests have been received from States/UTs of Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep and Uttarakhand for allocation of more funds under NRHM to improve health care facilities. The funds are allocated to the States on equity based formula under NRHM and not merely on the basis of requests of individual States.

(d) Some instances of misuse of NRHM funds like mis-appropriation, misuse of untied funds, diversion of funds from one pool to another without authorisation, excessive and infructuous purchases etc. have come to light through Audit in States like Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Odisha and Rajasthan. Such irregularities may occur due to poor enforcement of financial discipline, inadequate availability and inadequate capacities of financial staff etc.

The observations have been duly communicated to the concerned States for taking necessary remedial action.

(e) The Department 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. The CAG has agreed to undertake annual audit.

Besides provision of annual CAG audit, following monitoring mechanisms have been put in place by the Department of Health and Family Welfare for adherence to financial procedures and proper financial utilization:

- 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 Department to States for periodical review;
- Annual visits to States by Common Review Mission, which *inter-alia*, looks at financial systems and mechanisms.

In some of the States during the visit, it was observed that proper books of accounts were not being maintained at Sub district levels *viz.* books of accounts were not being maintained in Double Entry System, bank reconciliation statements were not being prepared at regular intervals, fixed assets registers were not maintained properly, tax returns on TDS deducted were not filed on time, age-wise analysis of advances was not maintained, etc.

The deficiencies/shortcomings noticed during the reviews have been brought to the notice of the States for remedial action.

Statement-I

Status of NE States under NRHM

I. Human Resources

- Out of 1.56 lakh health human resources added under NRHM, nearly 16,450 health human resources have been added in NE states which *inter-alia* includes 1,150 GDMOs, 150 Specialists, 803 AYUSH doctors, 3,676 Staff Nurses and 6,758 ANMs.

II. Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs)

- Out of 8.89 lakh ASHAs and link workers selected nationally nearly 54,439 ASHAs have been selected in NE States under NRHM.

24 X 7 Services and Referral facilities

- Out of 8,236 PHCs that have been operationalized to function as 24x7 PHCs and out of 2,641 facilities operationalized as First Referral Units (FRUs), 767 PHCs have been made 24x7 PHCs and 125 facilities have been operationalized as First Referral Units (FRUs) in NE States.

II. Community Participation

- Out of 31,358 Rogi Kalyan Samitis (Patient Welfare Societies) set up at various hospitals for involvement of the community in the management of Public Health services, nearly 1,940 Rogi Kalyan Samitis (Patient Welfare Societies) have been set up in NE States.
- Out of 5.11 lakh Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committees (VHSNCs) at village

level constituted across the country to facilitate village level healthcare planning, nearly 45,401 lakh Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committees (VHSNCs) have been constituted in NE States.

IV. Mainstreaming of AYUSH

- Out of 15,525 AYUSH facilities collocated at various healthcare facilities including PHCs, CHCs and Districts Hospitals, nearly , 1007 AYUSH facilities are collocated in NE States.
- Out of 11,925 AYUSH doctors and 4,785 AYUSH paramedics engaged under NRHM nearly 803 AYUSH doctors and 98 AYUSH paramedics are engaged in NE States.

V. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)

- Number of JSY beneficiaries have gone up from 7.38 lakh in 2005-06 to 1.06 crore in 2012-13 and 19.33 lakh in 2013-14 (upto June), while in NE States Number of JSY beneficiaries have gone up from 23,219 in 2005-06 to 5.23 lakh in 2012-13 and 1.14 lakh in 2013-14 (upto June).

VI. Sick Newborn Care Units (SNCUs)

- In order to reduce Child mortality, effective interventions are being made in the field of Newborn Survival. 448 Special Newborn Care Units (SNCUs) at DH and 1,574 Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSUs) at FRUs have been established to provide care to sick newborns in the country out of which in NE States 19 Special Newborn Care Units (SNCUs) at DH and 146 Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSUs) at FRUs have been established.

VII. Status of IMR in NE States:

States	IMR
	SRS-2012
1	2
India	42
Arunachal Pradesh	33
Assam	55

1	2
Manipur	10
Meghalaya	49
Mizoram	35
Nagaland	18
Sikkim	24
Tripura	28

VIII. Financial Progress

- So far, more than Rs. 94,421.55 crore has been released to the States under NRHM out of which Rs. 9191.58 crore released to NE States.

Statement-II

State-wise Allocation, Release and Utilisation under NRHM for F.Ys. 2010 -11 to 2013-14

Rs. in crore

Sl.No.	States	Allocation	Release	Utilisation
2010-11				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20.28	15.84	17.66
2.	Andhra Pradesh	816.11	810.23	693.92
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	66.67	73.76	78.64
4.	Assam	894.01	736.45	1093.37
5.	Bihar	977.40	1035.18	1454.98
6.	Chandigarh	11.20	6.91	9.25
7.	Chhattisgarh	345.76	327.24	308.60
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.77	6.30	5.76
9.	Daman and Diu	3.92	3.06	3.96
10.	Delhi	136.74	108.48	90.13
11.	Goa	16.68	17.21	18.37
12.	Gujarat	528.69	556.79	722.26
13.	Haryana	203.94	219.69	287.78
14.	Himachal Pradesh	110.68	113.22	164.74
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	153.87	173.80	210.76

Sl.No.	States	Allocation	Release	Utilisation
16.	Jharkhand	398.78	356.90	381.09
17.	Karnataka	551.80	586.38	700.62
18.	Kerala	308.59	253.41	385.95
19.	Lakshadweep	2.28	2.54	3.44
20.	Madhya Pradesh	766.66	784.40	996.80
21.	Maharashtra	981.28	903.36	1271.63
22.	Manipur	98.67	67.98	68.21
23.	Meghalaya	88.95	52.50	91.99
24.	Mizoram	62.15	70.49	77.33
25.	Nagaland	82.47	66.40	81.84
26.	Odisha	494.09	549.44	664.37
27.	Puducherry	13.94	16.32	17.36
28.	Punjab	246.77	252.81	339.34
29.	Rajasthan	743.41	863.97	1172.06
30.	Sikkim	35.54	32.94	33.45
31.	Tamil Nadu	659.92	702.09	825.22
32.	Tripura	116.91	85.47	105.43
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2079.73	2191.36	2693.30
34.	Uttarakhand	129.18	147.39	206.31
35.	West Bengal	771.41	680.79	836.69
Total		12923.25	12871.11	16112.63
Others (Training and Central Component under NRHM)				
Grand Total		12923.25	12871.11	16112.63

2011-12

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22.64	8.85	21.30
2.	Andhra Pradesh	931.80	934.11	709.05
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	56.02	75.82	90.70
4.	Assam	851.35	877.39	1035.14
5.	Bihar	1122.10	787.28	1147.74
6.	Chandigarh	11.72	8.69	10.75

Sl. No.	States	Allocation	Release	Utilisation
7.	Chhattisgarh	392.54	421.53	482.58
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.92	4.81	6.49
9.	Daman and Diu	4.98	2.57	5.21
10.	Delhi	145.27	102.36	92.27
11.	Goa	20.47	19.88	27.49
12.	Gujarat	600.61	620.98	766.41
13.	Haryana	233.52	297.34	289.21
14.	Himachal Pradesh	123.89	197.20	149.75
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	175.54	252.48	249.39
16.	Jharkhand	458.88	467.46	419.41
17.	Karnataka	612.69	672.66	767.55
18.	Kerala	345.37	582.51	428.16
19.	Lakshadweep	3.99	1.62	4.10
20.	Madhya Pradesh	870.83	959.47	968.86
21.	Maharashtra	1078.51	1309.24	1483.17
22.	Manipur	88.49	61.29	65.88
23.	Meghalaya	94.25	62.31	107.72
24.	Mizoram	63.46	67.13	76.92
25.	Nagaland	83.31	88.00	111.81
26.	Odisha	568.53	693.89	727.75
27.	Puducherry	15.17	15.83	20.59
28.	Punjab	276.56	336.45	382.71
29.	Rajasthan	824.17	1045.55	1051.53
30.	Sikkim	34.01	27.07	31.95
31.	Tamil Nadu	765.42	774.89	917.15
32.	Tripura	117.46	68.39	109.15
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2224.00	1863.69	2011.11
34.	Uttarakhand	169.95	208.45	212.90
35.	West Bengal	870.31	931.34	901.71
Total		14263.72	14848.55	15883.63

Sl. No.	States	Allocation	Release	Utilisation
	Others (Training and Central Component under NRHM)	27.80	111.88	77.15
	Grand Total	14291.52	14960.43	15960.78

2012-13

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22.60	7.97	15.40
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1088.44	837.66	950.61
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	74.01	55.06	69.82
4.	Assam	1054.14	887.86	1222.64
5.	Bihar	1421.32	1104.42	1271.79
6.	Chandigarh	14.59	6.67	9.12
7.	Chhattisgarh	473.71	369.36	521.03
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7.54	5.81	5.70
9.	Daman and Diu	5.97	1.85	4.75
10.	Delhi	169.95	54.21	103.18
11.	Goa	23.96	25.11	29.16
12.	Gujarat	715.69	669.33	715.00
13.	Haryana	289.15	298.27	345.17
14.	Himachal Pradesh	141.97	115.40	208.05
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	209.75	198.85	301.46
16.	Jharkhand	555.83	356.60	422.53
17.	Karnataka	721.48	653.83	786.36
18.	Kerala	379.23	490.55	514.32
19.	Lakshadweep	3.52	2.48	3.40
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1032.41	946.08	1141.47
21.	Maharashtra	1270.27	1418.14	1670.06
22.	Manipur	114.66	25.79	66.88
23.	Meghalaya	125.45	108.33	96.27
24.	Mizoram	75.84	68.41	83.10
25.	Nagaland	95.78	95.05	101.96

Sl. No.	States	Allocation	Release	Utilisation
26.	Odisha	653.52	534.49	715.46
27.	Puducherry	15.89	14.74	19.28
28.	Punjab	318.91	321.69	357.81
29.	Rajasthan	980.98	847.12	1095.53
30.	Sikkim	54.12	34.79	32.22
31.	Tamil Nadu	867.98	948.14	778.97
32.	Tripura	133.44	69.54	116.64
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2685.50	2247.20	1964.30
34.	Uttarakhand	206.67	176.89	237.54
35.	West Bengal	1026.41	937.53	967.29
Total		17030.69	14935.22	16944.26
Others (Training and Central Component under NRHM)		11.30	67.23	41.41
Grand Total		17041.99	15002.45	16985.68

2013-14

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22.70	6.31	15.19
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1053.93	764.26	279.47
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	82.22	55.13	29.35
4.	Assam	1145.56	794.73	299.15
5.	Bihar	1396.63	735.60	135.73
6.	Chandigarh	13.84	2.79	5.79
7.	Chhattisgarh	460.14	314.28	169.23
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.50	2.96	5.34
9.	Daman and Diu	5.63	2.25	47.31
10.	Delhi	164.35	107.77	56.69
11.	Goa	22.13	15.05	10.64
12.	Gujarat	737.93	371.35	278.83
13.	Haryana	270.06	234.38	141.51

Sl. No.	States	Allocation	Release	Utilisation
14.	Himachal Pradesh	142.58	132.14	81.57
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	212.39	147.44	130.90
16.	Jharkhand	539.88	374.13	131.73
17.	Karnataka	725.83	525.71	287.40
18.	Kerala	381.53	289.01	215.20
19.	Lakshadweep	2.90	0.57	1.45
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1027.46	747.29	516.99
21.	Maharashtra	1293.13	944.31	477.74
22.	Manipur	119.13	80.51	25.62
23.	Meghalaya	130.31	52.28	14.79
24.	Mizoram	81.23	55.08	24.19
25.	Nagaland	107.51	70.20	30.42
26.	Odisha	629.98	434.65	333.76
27.	Puducherry	17.52	12.24	10.97
28.	Punjab	316.66	225.34	157.61
29.	Rajasthan	998.25	733.86	641.63
30.	Sikkim	39.31	30.26	11.35
31.	Tamil Nadu	883.94	650.40	483.90
32.	Tripura	155.83	100.07	37.62
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2763.43	2185.15	740.36
34.	Uttarakhand	196.19	142.70	84.09
35.	West Bengal	1044.16	614.27	321.04
Total		17190.77	11954.48	6234.57
Others (Training and Central Component under NRHM)		41.00	0.00	4.08
Grand Total		17231.77	11954.48	6238.65

Note:

Utilisation includes expenditure against Central Release, State release & unspent balances at the beginning of the year. Utilisation for the F.Y. 2013-14 (upto 30.09.2013) are provisional.

Release figures for the F.Y. 2013-14 are updated as on 31.10.2013

Programme-wise Allocation, Release and Utilisation under NRHM for F.Ys. 2010 -11 to 2013-14

(Rs. In crore)

Sl. Programme No.	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14					
	Allocation	Release	Utilisation	Allocation	Release	Utilisation	Allocation	Release				
1. RCH-II	3647.00	3443.80	3705.56	4012.75	4002.79	4572.87	4710.51	3805.11	5757.76	5097.01	3680.71	2433.59
2. Additionalities under NRHM	4180.74	4153.60	5964.04	4919.20	4496.39	4798.96	5854.00	4550.75	5817.44	5764.00	3930.27	2096.22
3. Routine Immunization	200.00	178.20	199.07	200.00	196.87	186.85	225.00	221.70	363.42	250.00	157.08	114.63
4. P.P.I.	485.57	369.88	430.24	299.34	301.99	370.71	410.69	261.43	479.11	410.77	274.81	97.83
5. Infrastructure Maintenance	3365.48	3764.57	4850.19	3599.37	4753.99	4877.49	4290.91	5154.40	3995.52	4352.91	3294.30	1208.67
6. National Disease Control Programmes												
a. I.D.S.P.	29.00	32.26	31.55	50.00	21.98	40.24	48.00	27.02	35.08	50.00	24.46	25.77
b. N.I.D.D.C.P.	7.90	4.83	3.97	9.10	23.10	21.44	9.70	16.41	1.41	11.77	4.29	0.27
c. N.L.E.P.*	41.10	31.70	33.64	42.25	37.14	27.04	51.92	28.05	25.34	53.70	19.43	9.54
d. N.P.C.B.*	248.70	184.07	220.79	277.50	216.11	212.80	273.93	197.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
e. N.V.B.D.C.P.*	382.76	380.51	338.28	482.01	518.00	470.40	536.68	273.44	169.41	572.00	184.39	90.09
f. R.N.T.C.P.*	335.00	327.70	335.31	400.00	392.07	381.98	630.65	466.15	341.18	669.61	384.75	162.05
Grand Total	12923.25	12871.11	16112.63	14291.52	14960.43	15960.78	17041.99	15002.45	16985.68	17231.77	11954.48	6238.65

Note: *Denotes inclusive of kind grants.

Utilisation includes expenditure against Central Release, State Release & unspent balances at the beginning of the year. Utilisation for the F.Y. 2013-14 (upto 30.09.2013) are provisional. Release figures for the F.Y. 2013-14 are updated as on 31.10.2013

The above Releases relate to Central Govt. grants & do not include State share contribution.

Increase in Bank Branches

410. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
 SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI:
 SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
 SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI:
 SHRI KADIR RANA:
 SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:
 SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:
 SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any survey/study to increase the branches of both public and private sector banks in the country;
- (b) if so, the details and outcome thereof;
- (c) the details of the branches of public and private sector banks opened in the rural areas during the last three years and the current financial year, bank and State/UTwise;
- (d) the number of new branches proposed to be set up by the PSBs over the next two years in the country; and
- (e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the number of bank branches in both rural and urban areas of the country?

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

(c) to (e) As reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the details of branches opened by public and private sector banks in rural areas during last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively. Public Sector Banks (PSBs) plan to open branches in terms of their Annual Branch Expansion Plan(ABEP). As per ABEP for 2013-14, PSBs had planned to open 7889 branches, out of which 2710 branches have been opened by end of September 2013.

In order to extend the reach of banking in terms of extant Branch Authorisation Policy of RBI,

- (i) General permission has been granted to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks, (other than RRBs) to open branches, in Tier 2 to Tier 6 centres (with population up to 99,999) which include rural centres and tribal areas, and in rural, semi urban and urban centres of the North Eastern States and Sikkim, and to open mobile branches in Tier 3 to Tier 6 centres (with population up to 49,999) which include rural centres and in rural, semi urban and urban centres of the North Eastern States and Sikkim subject to reporting
- (ii) Domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks, while preparing their Annual Branch Expansion Plan (ABEP), should allocate at least 25% of the total number of branches proposed to be opened during a year in unbanked rural (Tier 5 and Tier 6) centres.

Statement-I*Bank-Group/Bank-wise Number of Functioning Branches of Public and Private Sector Banks Opened in Rural Areas*

Bank Group	Bank Name	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
(A) SBI and ITS Associates	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	20	21	34
	State Bank of Hyderabad	37	62	42
	State Bank of India	384	239	246
	State Bank of Mysore	4	5	25
	State Bank of Patiala	61	18	25
	State Bank of Travancore	6	6	21
Total		512	351	393

Bank Group	Bank Name	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
(B) Nationalised Banks	Allahabad Bank	20	39	71
	Andhra Bank	13	21	68
	Bank of Baroda	46	107	170
	Bank of India	73	151	111
	Bank of Maharashtra	11	14	45
	Canara Bank	50	196	65
	Central Bank of India	24	80	67
	Corporation Bank	36	73	47
	Dena Bank	6	34	50
	Indian Bank	11	10	53
	Indian Overseas Bank	35	141	114
	Oriental Bank of Commerce	35	35	76
	Punjab and Sind Bank	18	23	55
	Punjab National Bank	64	141	85
	Syndicate Bank	140	71	45
	UCO Bank	15	44	105
	Union Bank of India	29	129	98
	United Bank of India	4	19	11
Vijaya Bank	2	17	18	
Total		632	1,345	1,354
(C) Other Public Sector Banks	IDBI Bank Limited	12	10	36
Total		12	10	36
(D) Old Private Sector Banks	City Union Bank Limited		8	6
	Federal Bank Ltd	4	14	35
	Ing Vysya Bank Ltd		3	6
	Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd.	16	44	59
	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	2	5	11
	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	1	10	26
	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.		3	1
	Nainital Bank Ltd.			4
	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	1		
	South Indian Bank Ltd.	3	20	12
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	3	14	14	
Total		30	121	174

Bank Group	Bank Name	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
(E) New Private Sector Banks	Axis Bank Limited	47	39	108
	Development Credit Bank Ltd.		1	1
	HDFC Bank Ltd.	35	57	244
	ICICI Bank Limited	116	27	152
	Indusind Bank Ltd.	12	14	59
	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	5	12	8
	Yes Bank Ltd.	3	8	15
Total		218	158	587
Grand Total		1,404	1,985	2,544

Rural are are those revenue units having population upto 9999 as per census 2001.

Source: Master Office file DSIM, RBI as on 25.11.2013. MOF data are dynamic in nature. It is updated based on information as received from banks.

Statement-II

Region/State and UT-wise Number of Functioning Branches of Public and Private Sector Banks Opened in Rural Areas

Region/State	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
	Public Sector Banks	Private Sector Banks	Total	Public Sector Banks	Private Sector Banks	Total	Public Sector Banks	Private Sector Banks	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Central Region									
Chhattisgarh	18	2	20	41	4	45	52	10	62
Madhya Pradesh	132	3	135	54	1	55	75	30	105
Uttar Pradesh	136	2	138	257	5	262	267	27	294
Uttarakhand	25	0	25	43	0	43	47	5	52
Total	311	7	318	395	10	405	441	72	513
Eastern Region									
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0		2	1	3	3	1	4
Bihar	50	0	50	86	2	88	117	11	128
Jharkhand	39	1	40	60	2	62	50	4	54
Odisha	42	6	48	62	5	67	69	12	81
Sikkim	3	3	6	6	0	6	5	2	7
West Bengal	63	12	75	77	9	86	87	12	99
Total	197	22	219	293	19	312	331	42	373
North Eastern Region									
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0		2	1	3	3	0	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	6	2	8	11	1	12	24	5	29
Manipur	1	0	1	7	0	7	5	2	7
Meghalaya	2	1	3	4	1	5	1	2	3
Mizoram	2	0	2	2	0	2	1	0	1
Nagaland	1	0	1	4	0	4	4	0	4
Tripura	4	0	4	12	1	13	13	0	13
Total	16	3	19	42	4	46	51	9	60
Northern Region									
Chandigarh	0	0		1	0	1	1	0	1
Haryana	50	4	54	73	16	89	77	75	152
Himachal Pradesh	41	4	45	29	6	35	26	11	37
Jammu and Kashmir	7	17	24	3	47	50	6	63	69
NCT of Delhi	6	0	6	17	0	17	7	1	8
Punjab	97	31	128	89	28	117	115	136	251
Rajasthan	50	102	152	82	7	89	98	30	128
Total	251	158	409	294	104	398	330	316	646
Southern Region									
Andhra Pradesh	110	11	121	172	21	193	139	68	207
Karnataka	65	1	66	129	12	141	125	32	157
Kerala	10	4	14	2	10	12	8	10	18
Puducherry	0	0		0	0		4	0	4
Tamil Nadu	52	13	65	157	54	211	121	87	208
Total	237	29	266	460	97	557	397	197	594
Western Region									
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	0	3	2	0	2	1	1	2
Daman and Diu	2	0	2	0	0		0	0	
Goa	8	6	14	12	12	24	6	13	19
Gujarat	66	14	80	100	18	118	106	80	186
Maharashtra	65	9	74	108	15	123	120	31	151
Total	144	29	173	222	45	267	233	125	358
All India	1,156	248	1,404	1,706	279	1,985	1,783	761	2,544

Rural are those revenue units having population upto 9999 as per census 2001.

Source: Master Office file DSIM, RBI as on 25.11.2013. MOF data are dynamic in nature. It is updated based on information as received from banks.

*[English]***Child Marriage**

411. SHRI P. K. BIJU:
 SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
 SHRI A. SAMPATH:
 SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI:
 SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) whether child marriages are still prevalent in the country particularly in the rural areas due to improper implementation of various laws, programmes and policies made by the Government in this regard and if so, the details thereof along with the number of child marriages reported during each of the last three years and the current year. State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposed to review the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929, associated Acts and the efficacy of the existing mechanisms put in place to prevent child marriages and punish the offenders and if so, the details thereof along with the number of cases of child marriages in which the offenders have been punished during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to declare child marriages as legal;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has refused to sign the United Nation's resolution on Child Marriage in the recent past and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government to prevent child marriages in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) According to National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3, 2005-06) around 46 per centage of women aged 18-29 were married before reaching the legal age of 18. of these 53.4 per cent were in rural areas and 29.7 per cent in urban areas. However, as per the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) data, the number of cases

registered under Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA) 2006 in the year 2010, 2011, 2012 are 60, 113 and 169 respectively. State/UT-wise cases registered under PCMA 2006 in the year 2010, 2011 and 2012 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The Government of India brought into force the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 (PCMA) with effect from 1st November, 2007 repealing the Child Marriage Restraint Act (CMRA) of 1929 in order to prohibit child marriages rather than only restraining them. The PCMA provides for punitive measures against those who perform, permit and promote child marriage. State/UT-wise details of persons convicted under the PCMA are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Madam. The Resolution titled 'Strengthening efforts to prevent and eliminate child, early and forced marriage: challenges, achievements, best practices and implementation gaps' was adopted by consensus at the 24th Session of the United Nations Human Rights Council in Sept.2013. India supported the resolution and made a Statement.

Statement-I

Sl.No.	State/UT	2010	2011	2012
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	15	29
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	9	0	0
4.	Bihar	8	0	16
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	5	2
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	14	13	14
8.	Haryana	0	6	11
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	8	12	20
13.	Kerala	6	3	6

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010	2011	2012
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4	5	3
15.	Maharashtra	4	19	6
16.	Manipur	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	1
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	1	1
21.	Punjab	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	2	5	10
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	1	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5	4	5
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	25	43
Total (State)		59	113	167
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	0	0	1
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	1	0	1
Total (UT)		1	0	2
All India Total		60	113	169

(Source: NCRB)

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010	2011	2012
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	37	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	10	0
3.	Assam	0	9	0
4.	Bihar	0	8	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	7	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010	2011	2012
6.	Goa	0	5	0
7.	Gujarat	7	0	9
8.	Haryana	14	0	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	2	0	0
21.	Punjab	6	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	23
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6	0	3
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0
Total (State)		36	76	40
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0
Total (UT)		0	0	0
All India Total		36	76	40

(source : NCRB)

Selling Government Stocks

412. SHRI RAMESH VISHWANATH KATTI:
 PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
 SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
 SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of disinvestments policy of the Government;

(b) the details of the targets *vis-à-vis* achievement of disinvestment of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) during each of the last three years and current year till date, reason for failure to meet the targets, if any and steps taken therefor, PSU-wise;

(c) whether the Government has selected some Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) for disinvestments and fixed a target for revenue generation therefrom during the year 2013-14 and if so, the details thereof, PSU-wise;

(d) whether the Government has disinvested some profit making enterprises also and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(e) whether some of the PSUs want to buy back shares which they had sold earlier and if so, the names of such undertakings and the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(f) whether the Government has assessed the impact of sale of stock on the economy of the country, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) The Policy on Disinvestment envisages that:-

- (i) Already listed profitable Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) not meeting the mandatory public shareholding of 10% are to be made compliant by public offering out of Government shareholding or issue of fresh equity by the CPSE concerned or a combination of both.
- (ii) All unlisted CPSEs having positive net worth, no accumulated losses and having earned net profit for three preceding consecutive years, are to be

listed through public offerings out of Government shareholding or issue of fresh equity by the company or a combination of both.

- (iii) Public offerings by listed CPSEs taking into consideration their capital investment requirements with Government of India simultaneously or independently offering a portion of its shareholding in such CPSEs.
- (iv) Government retains at least 51 per cent equity and management control in all cases of disinvestment through public offerings.
- (v) Strategic sale in loss making CPSEs is considered on a case by case basis when efforts to revive the CPSE fail.

(b) The Revised Estimates and the actual amounts of disinvestment during the last three years and Budget Estimates for the current year (till date) are as under:

(Rs. in crore)		
Year	Revised Estimates/ Budget Estimates	Actual
2010-11	22,144.79	22,144.22
2011-12	13,144.55	13,894.05
2012-13	23,956.06	23,956.06
2013-14 (till date)	40,000	1325.27

The disinvestment in some CPSEs could not be completed as per plan due to volatility in the capital markets, non availability of independent directors etc.

(c) Yes Madam, there is a target of Rs. 40,000 cr. for the year 2013-14 from disinvestment in CPSEs. Disinvestment in following CPSEs has been completed:

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	% age of disinvestment	Amount realized (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	MMTC Ltd.	9.33	571.71
2.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	4.01	259.56
3.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	3.56	358.21

1	2	3	4
4.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	7.64	101.08
5.	State Trading Corporation Ltd.	5.00	4.54
6.	India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.	5.00	30.17
Total		1325.27	

Approvals for disinvestment in following CPSEs have been obtained.

Sl. No.	CPSE	% of Gol shareholding	% of proposed disinvestment
1.	NHPC Ltd. (Buyback)	86.36	10
2.	Engineers India Ltd.	80.40	10
3.	Indian Oil Corpn Ltd.	78.92	10
4.	CPSE Exchange Traded Fund (ETF)		
5.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	100	10
6.	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL)	69.42	5
7.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited	67.72	5
8.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	100	10

(d) Yes Madam, so far Government has realized an amount of Rs. 1325.27 crore during the current financial year against the target of Rs. 40,000 crore as per details given below:

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	% age of disinvestment	Amount realized (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	MMTC Ltd.	9.33	571.71
2.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	4.01	259.56
3.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	3.56	358.21

1	2	3	4
4.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	7.64	101.08
5.	State Trading Corporation Ltd.	1.02	4.54
6.	India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.	5.00	30.17
Total		1325.27	

The disinvestment of the profitable CPSEs is as per the disinvestment policy.

(e) Yes Madam, the Board of NHPC Ltd. has approved the proposal for buyback of 10% shares. Government of India has agreed to participate in the buyback.

(f) The process of disinvestment *i.e.* sale of stock and listing of the CPSEs triggers multilayered oversight mechanism, enhances corporate governance, increases significantly the value of the Enterprise and residual shareholding post-listing. Disinvestment provides for development of people-ownership of CPSEs and sharing the prosperity of CPSEs. Through the process of disinvestment the value of the CPSEs is unlocked, the citizen of the country can directly part take in the wealth of the nation and the funds generated are used in social sector programmes for the welfare of the people of the country.

Study on Breast Cancer

413. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL

KHATGAONKAR:

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of a new global study which suggest that India faces a growing breast cancer epidemic with the number of new cases almost doubling by 2030;

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

(c) the reasons for high incidences of breast cancer cases among women in the country; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed by the Government for regular screening of women to ensure early detection and affordable treatment of breast cancer in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) A study by INDOX Cancer Research Network (2011) indicates that breast cancer cases are likely to double by 2030. According to the Study, the incidence of breast cancer is rising in India. It is estimated that in 2008 there were 115251 new cases of breast cancer which by 2030 will reach just under 200000 per year.

The reasons for rise in breast cancer include early menstruation, late child bearing, less breast feeding, family history of breast cancer, unhealthy life-style including unhealthy diet.

While Health is a State subject, to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in prevention, early detection 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 districts across 21 States. Screening for breast cancer has been taken up for women under this programme. Self Breast examination and clinical examination of breast is envisaged under NPCDCS. The suspected cases are referred to higher centres for further diagnosis and treatment.

In the 12th Five Year Plan, Government of India has recently approved a scheme to enhance the Tertiary Care Cancer facilities by assisting in setting up of State Cancer Institutes (SCIs) and for setting up/strengthening Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCCs) in different parts of the country. Financial Assistance upto Rs.120 cr. and upto Rs. 45 cr. per SCI and TCCC respectively has been envisaged. The State share will be 25% in both the cases except in North-East and Hill States, where the State share will be 10%. 20 SCIs in 20 States and 50 TCCCs in different parts of the country can be assisted under the scheme.

In addition, the Central Government Institutions including All-India Institute of Medical Sciences and Government Medical Colleges are providing cancer care services.

Polio Virus

414. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

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

(a) whether a number of cases of infants infected with the Vaccine Derived Polio Virus (VDPV) have been reported in the recent past;

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

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the other corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) Vaccine-Derived Polio Viruses (VDPVs) are extremely rare and occur in children with immunodeficiency or in populations with low levels of immunity. The details of VDPV State/UTs-wise for the last three year and current year is as under:

State	VDPV			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
Uttar Pradesh	3	2		1
Tamil Nadu	1			
Karnataka	1			
Chhattisgarh		1		
Madhya Pradesh		1		
Odisha		1		1
Punjab		1		
Rajasthan		1		
West Bengal			1	
Bihar				1
Maharashtra				2
Total	5	7	1	5

(c) and (d) The Government has reviewed the Pulse Polio Programme and has sought advice, from IEAG on polio on reduction of occurrence of VDPV in India during its meeting held on 3rd May, 2013. The IEAG has informed that 'though no circulating VDPVs (cVDPVs) have been detected in India since 2010, experience demonstrates that cVDPVs (particularly cVDPV type 2) can develop if there are pockets of population with very low immunity-against poliovirus type 2. The regular use of tOPV (trivalent oral polio vaccine) in national campaign in the past 3 year has reduced the risk of type 2 cVDPV emergence in India, but some level of risk remains.'

The preventive measures being taken by the Government in this regard are:

1. All cases in which a vaccine derived polio virus is isolated are urgently investigated to determine the routine immunization coverage in the area and whether the VDPV is circulating in the area. Additional laboratory investigations are conducted for the child to confirm if the child was suffering from any immunological deficiency that could have led to emergence of VDPV.
2. Most VDPVs are detected in areas with low routine immunization coverage and immediate actions are initiated to improve routine immunization in such areas.
3. The Government has declared 2012-13 as the Year of Intensification of Routine Immunization in India. The routine immunization through immunization week has been carried out in the high risk areas identified under pulse polio program.
4. The Government is maintaining a buffer stock of tOPV to respond to any circulating VDPV.

Rural Medical Services

415. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has amended the Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 to make one year rural posting mandatory for becoming eligible to take admission in Post Graduate courses in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of implementation of the said amendment;

(c) whether instances of payment of fine to avoid working in rural areas by medical students in Karnataka and certain other States/UTs have come to the notice of the Government;

(d) if so, the facts in the matter; and

(e) the corrective measures being taken by the Government in this regard to encourage medical students to serve in rural and remote areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Government has approved the proposal of Medical Council of India (MCI) to amend the Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 to make one year rural posting mandatory for becoming eligible to take admission in Post Graduate medical courses in the country. The proposed amendment would be implemented from the academic year 2015-16.

(c) to (e) No such instances have been reported to this Ministry. However, in order to encourage the doctors working in remote and difficult areas, the Medical Council of India with the previous approval of Central Government has amended the Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 to provide—

- (i) 50% reservation in Post Graduate Diploma Courses for Medical Officers in the Government service who have served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas; and
- (ii) Incentive at the rate of 10% of the marks obtained for each year in service in remote or difficult areas upto the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.

Meeting with Chairpersons of PSBs

416. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently held a meeting with the Chairpersons of different Public Sector Banks (PSBs);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the issues discussed therein;

(c) whether the issue of loan defaulters and growing Non Performing Assets (NPAs) of the PSBs was also discussed in the said meeting; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government for expeditious recovery of such loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) A Quarterly Performance Review Meeting with Chairpersons of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) was held on 22.10.2013 wherein various issues, including the issue of loan defaulters and growing Non Performing Assets (NPAs) of the Public Sector Banks, were discussed.

In the meeting, following decisions in relation to recovery of NPAs were also taken:-

(i) All PSBs to regularly monitor the top 30 NPA accounts where a very high per centage of NPA exists and hold camps for improving recovery in agriculture and Medium & Small Enterprises (MSE) sectors.

(ii) All PSBs to hold a separate meeting after their Board Meeting to expedite the recovery.

Report of Working Group Constituted by BCSBI

417. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working group constituted by the Banking Codes and Standards Board of India (BCSBI) to review the code of banks commitment to customer has submitted its report to the Government.

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the main recommendations made by the said group and action taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) if not, the time by which the said group is likely to submit its report to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Banking Codes and Standards Board of India (BCSBI) is an autonomous institution, set up by the Reserve Bank of India, in association with Indian Banks' Association and banks. It brings out Codes and Standards on Customer Service to be followed by banks who are members of BCSBI. The Working Group set up by the BCSBI is not required to submit any report to the Government but to the Governing Council of BCSBI.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Patient Citizen Charter

418. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a Patient Charter/Citizen Charter to address the shortcomings in healthcare facilities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) 'Health' is a State subject and it is primarily the responsibility of the State Government to address the shortcomings in healthcare facilities. No such information regarding formulation of Patient Charter/ Citizen Charter by the State Governments in this regard is maintained Centrally.

JNNSM

419. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

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

(a) the details of policy/programme(s) for generation/harnessing solar energy in the country along with targets set and achievements made in the first phase of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM), State/UT-wise;

(b) the total funds allocated/utilized for the purpose in the first phase of the Mission, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the draft policy for the second phase of JNNSM has been finalized and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any complaints have been received from the Indian Solar Manufacturers for protecting the interests of the domestic industry from the cheap solar equipment being imported from China; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto, and corrective measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Schemes implemented by Government of India for promoting the use of solar energy in the first phase of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) are as under:

- Off-Grid and Decentralized Solar Applications
- Selection of New Grid Connected Solar Power Projects under Batch-I, Phase-I of JNNSM
- Selection of New Grid Connected Solar Power Projects under Batch-II, Phase-I of JNNSM
- Migration Scheme for Grid Connected Projects
- Rooftop PV and Small Solar Power Generation Programme (RPSSGP)

The Scheme-wise targets and achievements in Phase-I are as under:

Application segment	Target for Phase-I (2010-13)	Achievement for Phase-I
Grid Solar Power (large plants, roof top & distribution grid plants)	1,100 MW	1,684.4355 MW (including those under State initiative)
Off-grid Solar Applications Allotment	200 MW	252.5 MW
Solar Thermal Collectors (SWHs, solar cooking, solar cooling, Industrial process heat applications, etc.)	7 million sq. meters	7.001 million sq. meters

The details of installed capacity State-wise in first phase of JNNSM are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The total funds of Rs. 1793.68 Crore were provided in the financial years 2010-11 to 2012-13 against which funds of Rs. 1758.28 Crore were utilized in the first phase of the Mission.

(c) The draft policy for the second phase of the JNNSM has not yet been finalized.

(d) and (e) The Indian Solar Manufacturers Association (ISMA) had filed a petition for anti-dumping duty on import of cells (wafer or thin film based) whether or not assembled into modules from Malaysia, China PR, Chinese Taipei and USA. The petition has been filed with the Directorate of Anti-Dumping Duty and Allied Duties, Ministry of Commerce & Industry. ISMA *vide* a report has requested this Ministry to implement 100% domestic content requirement as per the original vision of promoting solar energy and growing solar manufacturing in India.

Government is keen to promote domestic industry in solar power. The steps taken by Government include domestic content requirement clause under Batch-I&II of Phase-I of JNNSM and Custom and Excise Duty Exemption on a large number of input raw materials required for manufacturing of solar equipments.

Statement

State/UT	MW	State/UT	MW
Andhra Pradesh	23.15	Punjab	9.325
Arunachal Pradesh	0.025	Kerala	0.025
Chhattisgarh	4.0	Rajasthan	551.15
Gujarat	857.9	Tamil Nadu	17.05
Haryana	7.8	Uttar Pradesh	17.375
Jharkhand	16.0	Uttarakhand	5.05
Karnataka	14.0	West Bengal	2.05
Madhya Pradesh	37.315	Andaman and Nicobar	5.1
Maharashtra	100.0	Delhi	2.5555
Odisha	13.0	Lakshadweep	0.75
Puducherry	0.025	Others	0.79
Total			1684.4355

Policy on Gold

420. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has banned banks from selling gold coins to contain current account deficit and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the various Ministries/Departments have since taken action inconsistent with the Government's order in this regard and if so, the details thereof Ministry/Department-wise along with reaction of Finance Ministry thereto;

(c) the details of coordination between the Government/Ministries on the policy decisions; and

(d) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to ensure that such policy decisions are followed by all the Ministries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Government has not banned banks from selling gold coins. However, Reserve Bank of India, *vide* their circular dated 14.08.2013, has prohibited import of gold in the form of coins and medallions. The said circular is available at RBI website www.rbi.org.in.

Black Money in Foreign Banks

421. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Switzerland has signed/agreed to sign the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in tax matters;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the likely impact of the said move on the efforts of Indian Government to get access to information on the black money stashed in Swiss banks?

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

(b) Switzerland has signed the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in tax matters (MAC) on the 15th October, 2013 but has not yet ratified it.

(c) Under the MAC, as also as per existing Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement between India and Switzerland as amended in 2011, Switzerland is obliged to provide information if a specific request is made by the Indian tax authorities, including banking information and information that has no domestic interest.

[Translation]

Supply of PNG

422. SHRI GANESH SINGH:

SHRI P. T. THOMAS:

SHRI KADIR RANA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to supply natural gas through pipelines in various cities of the country including the National Capital Territory of Delhi;

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

(c) the total per centage of households having Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections at present, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the time by which PNG is likely to be supplied to various cities of the country including Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Piped Natural Gas (PNG) forms part of City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Network. PNG connections are being issued at present through CGD networks in various Geographical Areas (GAs) in ten States/Union Territories including the National Capital Territory of Delhi in the country. The State/UT-wise details of number of domestic PNG connections and the per centage of households having PNG connections as of 31.10.2013 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has envisaged a phased roll out plan of CGD network development in several Geographical Areas (GAs) in various States including Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, on the basis of Expression of Interest (EOIs)

submitted to the Board or on *suo moto* basis. Depending on the natural gas pipeline connectivity/gas availability, PNGRB includes these GAs in a phased manner in the bidding

rounds for grant of authorization to develop CGD networks. The authorized entities will issue PNG connections within the respective GAs.

Statement

Sl. No.	States	Population as per Census 2011	No. of Households*	No. of Domestic PNG connections	% of households covered with PNG
1.	Haryana	25353081	5070616	12823	0.25%
2.	Andhra Pradesh	84665533	16933107	1887	0.01%
3.	Assam	31169272	6233854	24809	0.40%
4.	Gujarat	60383628	12076726	1170572	9.69%
5.	Madhya Pradesh	72597565	14519513	1852	0.01%
6.	Maharashtra	112372972	22474594	683504	3.04%
7.	NCT of Delhi	16753235	3350647	310084	9.25%
8.	Rajasthan	68621012	13724202	191	0.00%
9.	Tripura	3671032	734206	11431	1.56%
10.	Uttar Pradesh	199581477	39916295	106689	0.27%
Total		675168807	135033761	2323842	1.72%

* Considering 5 persons per household.

[English]

Tobacco Attributable Diseases

423. SHRI P. KUMAR:

SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study to ascertain the risk of diseases attributable to consumption of various tobacco products in the country and if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(b) the number of cases of tobacco attributable diseases and deaths reported in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any policy/programme for the treatment, care and counselling of patients suffering from tobacco attributable diseases in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated and spent for the purpose during the said period, State/UTwise; and

(e) the other measures taken/proposed by the Government to spread awareness about adverse health effects of tobacco use and to ban manufacturing and marketing of tobacco products in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) In 2006, ICMR did a study on "Assessment of Burden of Diseases due to Non-communicable Diseases" based on DISMOD analysis of published literature till 2004. Accordingly, the risk of disease attributable to tobacco use was for stroke (78%), tuberculosis (65.6%), ischaemic heart disease (85.2%), acute myocardial infarction (52%), esophageal cancer (43%), oral cancer (38%) and lung cancer (16%) respectively.

(b) There is no mechanism for routinely collecting such data on mortality and morbidity attributable to tobacco use.

(c) Under the 12th Five Year Plan (FYP) support for tobacco cessation and Pharmacological treatment of tobacco dependence is a part of the district level activities which has been subsumed under the National Health Mission (NHM) Flexi-pool for Non-Communicable Disease (NCD's).

(d) The details of the funds released and there utilization are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) National Level Public Awareness campaign is a key activity under National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) which is aimed at educating people about the adverse health effects of tobacco use. A variety of media like electronic (Government and private Channels and FM/ radio), outdoor billboards, bus panels, exterior train wrap-up, news-paper advertisement etc. have been used to reach a wide set of audience. Dedicated spots have been developed as well as adapted from global best practices.

Health spots relating to harmful effects of tobacco use are also displayed by Films and TV Programmes displaying

tobacco products or their use, as per the Rules notified under COTPA, 2003.

Gutkha and other similar food products containing nicotine and tobacco have been prohibited under the Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sales) Regulations, 2011 dated 1st August 2011, issued under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

Other forms of tobacco including cigarette and bidi etc. are regulated by the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibitions of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act," (COTPA), which regulates consumption, production, supply and distribution of tobacco products, by imposing restrictions on advertisement, promotion and sponsorship of tobacco products; prohibiting smoking in public places; prohibiting sale to and by minors, prohibiting sale within a radius of 100 yards of educational institutions and through mandatory depiction of specified pictorial health warnings on all tobacco product packs.

Statement

Status of the release and utilization of funds under National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) for the year 2010-11 to 2013-14 (for last three years and current year)

Sl. No.	State	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14*	
		Allocation	Utilization	Allocation	Utilization	Allocation	Utilization	Allocation	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Rajasthan	—	5,45,120	14,71,626	8,27,852	14,56,623	16,33,568	45,38,000	
2.	Assam	16,00,000	21,17,698	29,47,168	25,76,117	26,23,212	29,86,613	59,97,000	
3.	Karnataka	13,29,472	3,66,984	—	5,43,824	—	8,97,870	--	
4.	West Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	30,000	--	
5.	Tamil Nadu	5,78,000	5,15,024	23,34,000	4,82,400	—	9,32,067	--	
6.	Uttar Pradesh	—	9,11,597	12,53,900	63,299	—	10,08,801	46,63,000	
7.	Gujarat	12,93,000	6,86,082	2,25,825	7,81,702	—	—	--	
8.	Delhi	—	4,82,552	25,52,635	—	—	—	--	
9.	Madhya Pradesh	—	5,02,620	—	1,37,371	—	82,269	--	
10.	Nagaland	14,84,000	14,84,000	25,76,000	--	—	23,61,319	61,99,000	
11.	Tripura	14,84,000	14,43,328	18,91,324	13,69,095	13,63,884/	—	57,64,000	
12.	Mizoram	10,01,382	6,26,618	—	8,57,382	22,20,000	25,75,657	64,13,000	
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	5,30,594	12,13,000	2,41,743	—	10,27,722	--	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14.	Sikkim	14,84,000	17,10,446	12,39,000	92,000	—	12,23,000	--	
15.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	—	—	51,29,000	
16.	Bihar	—	1,39,650	—	2,76,015	—	9,71,767	50,57,000	
17.	Uttarakhand	—	3,30,483	—	5,40,241	22,18,452	16,80,906	48,55,000	
18.	Maharashtra	—	—	—	—	—	8,73,898	76,79,000	
19.	Goa	—	4,25,577	13,88,944	4,39,494	—	5,33,548	47,71,000	
20.	Andhra Pradesh	7,42,000	5,75,476	14,05,600	11,06,500	—	12,17,720	—	
21.	Odisha	—	—	—	5,70,826	—	—	50,27,000	
22.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,72,000	
23.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,72,000	
24.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,72,000	
25.	Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,72,000	
26.	Kerala	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,72,000	
27.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	64,12,000	
28.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	64,13,000	
29.	Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,72,000	

*Bills submitted for release

Utilization is based on information submitted by states.

[Translation]

Infant Child and Maternal Mortality Rate

424. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
 KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
 SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
 SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
 SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
 DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
 SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
 SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
 SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
 SHRI A. SAMPATH:
 SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
 SHRI P. K. BIJU:
 SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

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

(a) the details of the infant, child and maternal mortality rate reported along with the reasons for such high mortality rates during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of programmes/schemes and awareness campaign launched and funds/incentives provided to the States/ UTs to check the high rate of infant, child and maternal mortality rate during the said period;

(c) whether World Health Organization has recommended that all developing countries should allocate five per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) on health sector to improve the above health indicators;

(d) if so, the details of the per centage of GDP spent on the health sector during each of the last three years and current year; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to increase the budget allocation for the health sector so that more people have access to public health services and reduce out of pocket expenses on healthcare in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per Sample Registration System of Registrar General of India, the details of Infant, Child and Maternal Mortality rate at the National level for last three years are as below. State and UT-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012
Infant Mortality Rate/ 1000 live births	50	47	44	42
Under five Mortality Rate/1000 Live births	64	59	55	Awaited
Maternal Mortality ratio/100,000 live births		212 (2007-2009)		

The various causes of child mortality and maternal mortality as per available estimates are as follows.

The causes of child mortality in the age group 0-5 years in India are Neonatal causes (52%), Pneumonia (15%), Diarrhoeal Disease (11%), Measles (3%), Injuries (4%), others (15%) and causes of maternal mortality are Haemorrhage (38%), Sepsis (11%), Hypertensive Disorders (5%), Obstructed Labour (5%), Abortion (8%) and Other Conditions (34%).

(b) Under National Rural Health Mission, the following interventions are being implemented to reduce infant and maternal mortality rates.

- (1) Operationalizing Community Health Centers as First Referral Units (FRUs) and Primary Health Centers (24X7) for round the clock maternal care services.
- (2) Promotion of Institutional Delivery through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK): Promoting Institutional delivery to ensure skilled birth attendance is key to reducing both maternal and neo-natal mortality.
- (3) Strengthening Facility based Newborn Care: Newborn Care Corners (NBCC) are being set up at all health facilities where deliveries take place; Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs) and New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) are also being set up at appropriate facilities for the care of sick newborn including preterm babies.
- (4) Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC): Home based Newborn Care through ASHA has

been initiated to improve new born practices at the community level and early detection and referral of sick new born babies

- (5) Capacity building of health care providers: Various trainings are being conducted under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to build and upgrade the skills of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care of mother during pregnancy, delivery and essential newborn care.
- (6) Adolescent Reproductive Sexual Health Programme (ARSH)–Especially for adolescents to have better access to family planning, prevention of sexually transmitted Infections, Provision of counselling and peer education.
- (7) Prevention and treatment of Anaemia by supplementation with Iron and Folic Acid tablets during pregnancy and lactation.
- (8) Name Based Tracking of Pregnant Women to ensure complete antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care.

The details of the funds allocated to states and UTs for reducing Infant, child and maternal mortality for last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) As per WHO document, the figure of five per cent expenditure on health was considered as an indicator that should be monitored and not as a recommended level for health spending.

(d) As per Economic Survey 2012-13 published by Ministry of Finance, the expenditure on health (Central and State Government combined) as per centage of GDP during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (BE) are 1.29%, 1.29% and 1.36% respectively.

(e) The total public funding by the Centre and States, plan and non-plan, on core health is envisaged to increase to 1.87 per cent of GDP by end of the Twelfth Plan. When viewed in the perspective of the broader health sector, which includes Schemes of Ministries other than Health aimed at improving the health status of people, Drinking Water and Sanitation, Mid-day Meal and Integrated Child Development Services Scheme the total Government

expenditure as a proportion of GDP is envisaged to increase from 1.94 per cent of GDP in the last year of the

Eleventh Plan to 3.04 per cent in the corresponding year of the Twelfth Plan

Statement-I

States/UTs-wise IMR during last 3 years and MMR for the year 2007-09

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) per 1000 live births				Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) per 100,000 live births
		SRS, 2009	SRS, 2010	SRS, 2011	SRS, 2012	SRS (2007-09)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	India	50	47	44	42	212
A. Non-NE High Focus States						
1.	Bihar	52	48	44	43	261
2.	Chhattisgarh	54	51	48	47	269
3.	Himachal Pradesh	45	40	38	36	--
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	45	43	41	39	--
5.	Jharkhand	44	42	39	38	261
6.	Madhya Pradesh	67	62	59	56	269
7.	Odisha	65	61	57	53	258
8.	Rajasthan	59	55	52	49	318
9.	Uttar Pradesh	63	61	57	53	359
10.	Uttarakhand	41	38	36	34	359
B. NE States						
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	32	31	32	33	--
12.	Assam	61	58	55	55	390
13.	Manipur	16	14	11	10	--
14.	Meghalaya	59	55	52	49	--
15.	Mizoram	36	37	34	35	--
16.	Nagaland	26	23	21	18	--
17.	Sikkim	34	30	26	24	--
18.	Tripura	31	27	29	28	--
C. Non High Focus States						
19.	Andhra Pradesh	49	46	43	41	134
20.	Goa	11	10	11	10	--
21.	Gujarat	48	44	41	38	148
22.	Haryana	51	48	44	42	153
23.	Karnataka	41	38	35	32	178

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Kerala	12	13	12	12	81
25.	Maharashtra	31	28	25	25	104
26.	Punjab	38	34	30	28	172
27.	Tamil Nadu	28	24	22	21	97
28.	West Bengal	33	31	32	32	145
D. Union Territories						
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27	25	23	24	--
30.	Chandigarh	25	22	20	20	--
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	37	38	35	33	--
32.	Daman and Diu	24	23	22	22	--
33.	Delhi	33	30	28	25	--
34.	Lakshadweep	25	25	24	24	--
35.	Puducherry	22	22	19	17	--

Statement-II*States/UTs wise allocation of funds under RCH Flexible Pool for 2010-11 to 2013-14*

Rs. in crore

Sl.No.	States	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.00	1.18	1.16	7.16
2.	Andhra Pradesh	212.55	235.74	258.76	391.83
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.14	12.93	17.30	18.27
4.	Assam	295.64	316.76	390.06	471.72
5.	Bihar	302.41	333.91	412.43	1027.01
6.	Chandigarh	2.53	2.76	3.22	6.43
7.	Chhattisgarh	87.56	96.58	117.09	239.18
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.62	0.79	1.05	3.65
9.	Daman and Diu	0.44	0.40	0.74	3.28
10.	Delhi	38.69	42.18	51.20	56.71
11.	Goa	3.77	4.34	4.46	8.30
12.	Gujarat	142.02	156.90	184.55	295.64
13.	Haryana	59.18	65.44	77.49	104.21
14.	Himachal Pradesh	25.59	28.38	31.43	49.95
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	42.40	46.91	57.53	200.37
16.	Jharkhand	113.29	124.97	151.13	474.58
17.	Karnataka	148.01	163.60	186.83	275.29

Sl.No.	States	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
18.	Kerala	89.36	98.56	102.04	134.25
19.	Lakshadweep	0.17	0.40	0.23	2.11
20.	Madhya Pradesh	220.34	242.84	288.44	488.72
21.	Maharashtra	271.56	299.61	343.44	21.37
22.	Manipur	26.44	25.86	34.06	26.69
23.	Meghalaya	25.58	27.71	37.09	20.38
24.	Mizoram	9.97	10.62	13.65	642.60
25.	Nagaland	22.11	23.55	24.79	35.75
26.	Odisha	133.94	147.83	166.66	365.31
27.	Puducherry	2.73	3.15	3.80	10.02
28.	Punjab	68.18	75.30	84.67	119.35
29.	Rajasthan	206.06	227.07	272.64	583.38
30.	Sikkim	6.07	6.46	7.61	9.07
31.	Tamil Nadu	174.33	193.17	220.48	332.50
32.	Tripura	35.55	37.86	45.94	24.48
33.	Uttar Pradesh	605.90	668.60	792.97	1170.15
34.	Uttarakhand	35.70	39.42	46.38	96.01
35.	West Bengal	225.17	247.97	279.19	492.31
	Grand Total	3647.00	4012.75	4710.51	7927.53

[English]

Approval of Drugs

425. DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:

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

(a) whether the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) has approved certain drugs without clinical trials in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the number of such drugs approved by CDSCO during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has collected the post-marketing surveillance data of such drugs and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. New drugs are approved by the CDSCO based on non-clinical data, clinical trial data of safety and efficacy of drug generated abroad as well as local clinical trial data, regulatory status in other countries etc. as per the guidelines and requirements specified in Rule 122A, 122B, 122D and Schedule-Y of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. However, as per Rule 122 A (2) and Rule 122 B (3), the requirement of local clinical trials may not be necessary if the drug is of such a nature that the Licensing Authority may, in public interest, decide to grant permission to import/manufacture the new drug on the basis of data available from other

countries. Further, as per clause 1 (3) of Schedule Y, for drugs indicated in life threatening/serious diseases or diseases of special relevance to the Indian health scenario, clinical data requirements may be abbreviated, deferred or omitted, as deemed appropriate by the Licensing Authority. For grant of permission to import/manufacture the Fixed Dose Combinations (FDC), the requirements are prescribed under Appendix-VI of Schedule-Y. As per these requirements, clinical trial on Indian patients is required in certain category of FDCs.

The number of drugs (new drug molecules of Non-Biologicals and Biologicals) approved by CDSCO without local clinical trials in the country is as under:

Year	Number of drugs approved without clinical trial
2010	13
2011	03
2012	08
2013	02
(upto 05.12.2013)	

(c) to (e) These drugs are approved by CDSCO with the condition that as Post Marketing Surveillance, the applicant shall submit Periodic Safety Update Reports (PSUR) every six months for the first two years. For subsequent two years, the PSUR shall be submitted annually. Of the above drugs, CDSCO has received PSUR data for the drugs which have been launched in the country as per the above requirement. Further, the Government had constituted an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. Ranjit Roy Chaudhury to formulate policy guidelines and SOPs for approval of new drugs, clinical trials, banning of drugs. The Government has already examined the recommendations of this Committee and has decided on the action to be taken thereon, which have also been posted on the CDSCO website.

[Translation]

Panchayat Headquarters

426. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan for setting up Gram

Panchayat Headquarters in each panchayat in the country with the concept of village Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the progress with regard to construction of Panchayat Headquarters has been reviewed during the last three years and the current year;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the future action plan of the Government for speeding up of slow pace of construction work in accordance with the targets and in order to offset its impact on development and delivery of justice?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) Primarily, it is the responsibility of the State Governments to fulfill the infrastructure needs of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). The Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), provides funds to States to strengthen their Panchayati Raj systems, including construction and repair of Gram Panchayat buildings. MoPR also provides funds to States under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) which are in the nature of untied grants for Panchayats to undertake works based on felt local needs including construction of Panchayat Ghars.

(c) to (e) The implementation of MoPR's schemes, including construction of Panchayat Ghars is reviewed from time to time through meetings and field visits, and States are urged to take appropriate action.

IT Refund

427. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether claim of Income tax refund involving huge amount are pending with the department and if so, the details of such pending claims as on 31 March, 2013;

(b) whether e-refund scheme has been launched for the immediate disposal of Income tax refund;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other measures being taken for the immediate disposal of income tax refund in a time bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) Data of refunds pending in paper returns not entered into the ITD System is not maintained Centrally. However, the refund claims pending as on 31.3.2013 from all the e-filed returns and paper returns whose data has been entered into the system by the Assessing Officers is 27.88 lakhs, out of which, 25.11 lakh refund claims pertain to the returns filed during the F.Y. 2012-13.

(b) and (c) E-refund Scheme was launched under the Refund Banker Scheme in 2007 initially on pilot basis in Delhi and Patna. Presently it covers all locations and income tax charges (except Large Taxpayer Units and TDS refunds). Under the Refund Banker Scheme, the entire delivery process for refunds is automated without any manual intervention and sent to the taxpayer in electronic and paper mode through SBI, Mumbai. Taxpayers can track the dispatch and delivery status of the refund through website and call centre facilities under the scheme. In F.Y. 2012-13, more than 85 lakh refund vouchers were issued through the Refund Banker.

(d) Other measures being taken to expedite disposal of income tax refund are enumerated below:

- (i) Promoting e-filing of the returns for speedy processing. From A.Y. 2013-14, e-filing has been further mandated for an individual or HUF, If total income exceeds Rs. 5 lacs.
- (ii) E-filed Returns are bulk processed in CPC Bangalore due to which the processing time has substantially reduced.
- (iii) TDS deductors are required to compulsorily e-file their TDS returns on quarterly basis. CPC(TDS) has been set up at Ghaziabad to expedite processing of the same.
- (iv) Through Citizens, Charter and other press releases/advertisements issued by the Department, tax payers are requested to

carefully mention the relevant particulars in return of income.

- (v) Facility of viewing individual Tax Credit Statement in Form 26AS is made available to tax payers so that they can verify the TDS details before filing their return of income and take proper steps with the deductor(s) to rectify mistakes, if any.
- (vi) Online viewing of status of taxpayers refund is available for better information dissemination.
- (vii) Income Tax Ombudsman has been created across the country to ensure prompt disposal of tax payer grievances.
- (viii) Aayakar Seva Kendras (ASK) have been set up by the Department at various locations which promptly deal with the refund related grievance of the assesseees.

[English]

Time Limit for Repayment of Educational Loans

428. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the existing time limit fixed by the Government/ Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for repayment of educational loans taken by students to pursue higher studies abroad;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to expand the said time limit; 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) As per revised Model Education Loan Scheme of Indian Banks' Association (IBA), the students are allowed repayment period of 10 years for education loans upto Rs 7.50 lakh and 15 years for loans above Rs 7.50 lakh.

Students are allowed repayment holiday/moratorium during course period plus 1 year or 6 months after getting the job which ever is earlier.

(b) and (c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government at present.

[Translation]

Supply of Gas

429. CAPT. JAI NARAIAAN PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether gas-based small scale industries in the country are badly affected due to short supply of the gas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any request from State Governments regarding supply of gas to these small and medium scale industries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) At present the supply of domestic gas is much less than the total allocation of domestic gas. In the year 2012-13, an average of 94.2 MMSCMD domestic gas was supplied against total allocation of 238.27 MMSCMD to various sectors. The supply has further declined. In view of reduced production, cuts have been applied on supply to customers of all sectors including all the gas based small scale industries.

(c) and (d) Yes, requests have been received from various State Governments. However, in view of reduced availability of domestic gas, it is not possible to increase the supply to existing small scale industries and to make fresh allocation of domestic gas to new small scale industry customers.

[English]

ICDS Scheme

430. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:
SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:

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

(a) the per centage of children covered under the Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) Scheme in the country, as on date, State/ UT-wise;

(b) the funds allocated and utilised under the said scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has formed any monitoring unit to monitor the works and working conditions of the women engaged in Anganwadi Centres and other programmes of the said scheme and if so, the details and outcome thereof;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to open new Anganwadi Centes and enhance emoluments of the Anganwadi workers/ helpers in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase the coverage of Anganwadi Centres in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) As on 30.09.2013, 67.23 per cent children have been covered under ICDS Scheme. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Details of funds allocated and released/ expenditure reported by States/ UTs under ICDS (General), Supplementary Nutrition (SNP) and ICDS Training during each of the last three years and the current year *viz.* 2010-11 to 2013-14 (up to 28.11.2013) is as under:

(Rs. in crore)			
Year	Budget Allocation (BE)	Revised Allocation (RE)	Expenditure/ Funds Released
2010-11	8700.00	9280.00	9763.11
2011-12	10000.00	14048.40	14272.21
2012-13	15850.00		15701.49
2013-14	17700.00		13235.79
(up to 28.11.2013)			

State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in which Central Government is responsible for Programme Planning and States/ UTs are responsible for the implementation of the Scheme including monitoring the works and working conditions of the women engaged in Anganwadi Centres (AWCs).

In the existing monitoring mechanism, monthly & half yearly progress reports are prescribed at Anganwadi and Project Level in States/UTs. Government has also introduced 5-tier monitoring & review mechanism at National, State, District, Block and Anganwadi Levels, across the country, for which guidelines were issued on 31.03.2011. Under these guidelines, the District and Block Level Committees will closely monitor *inter-alia* regularity of functioning of AWCs, monitoring & supervision visits to AWC by ICDS functionaries etc. and Anganwadi Level Committee is required to review and take as well as

suggest actions to improve delivery of services at the AWC etc. 30 States have constituted the Monitoring and Supervision Committee at all levels.

(d) and (e) Under the ICDS Scheme, a total of 14 lakh Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) have been approved. Out of which 13.75 lakh AWCs have already been sanctioned to States/UTs. Proposals for opening of 89,691 new Anganwadi Centres have been received from States/ UTs of Bihar, J&K, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, and Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Odisha, Puducherry, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The proposals are at various stages of examination.

The Central Government has been endeavoring its best to secure greater benefits, including honorarium, to the Anganwadi Workers/Anganwadi Helpers. ICDS Scheme is self selecting. States have been requested from time to time to optimize coverage of beneficiaries under ICDS Scheme.

Statement-I

*Statewise number of children (6 months - 6 years) covered * w.r.t. total child population [as per Anganwadi (AW) survey register] under ICDS Scheme as on 30th September 2013*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total population of Children (0-6 years) as per AW Survey register (eligible)	Children (6 months - 6 years) covered *	% Total Children (6 months -6 years) covered * w.r.t. Total Child population (0-6 years)
1	2	3	4	5
	All India	125161375	84149454	67.23%
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5943858	4293282	72.23%
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	230692	226978	98.39%
3.	Assam	3016008	2211002	73.31%
4.	Bihar	13686935	10897845	79.62%
5.	Chhattisgarh	5729473	2058047	35.92%
6.	Goa	127498	53503	41.96%
7.	Gujarat	4280248	3099078	72.40%
8.	Haryana	2390914	1108949	46.38%

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	610937	430504	70.47%
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	936315	693592	74.08%
11.	Jharkhand	3496833	2254288	64.47%
12.	Karnataka	5061826	3785165	74.78%
13.	Kerala	2681685	729740	27.21%
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8737754	7226211	82.70%
15.	Maharashtra	8121179	6148056	75.70%
16.	Manipur	397751	355176	89.30%
17.	Meghalaya	393872	357709	90.82%
18.	Mizoram	140566	123018	87.52%
19.	Nagaland	285981	224700	78.57%
20.	Odisha	4378929	3856950	88.08%
21.	Punjab	2147812	996354	46.39%
22.	Rajasthan	9321091	2838754	30.46%
23.	Sikkim	49959	20627	41.29%
24.	Tamil Nadu	3975656	2407385	60.55%
25.	Tripura	383738	293561	76.50%
26.	Uttar Pradesh	28273873	19418126	68.68%
27.	Uttarakhand	1026096	360431	35.13%
28.	West Bengal	7815588	6889664	88.15%
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23818	13362	56.10%
30.	Chandigarh	83316	42182	50.63%
31.	Delhi	1308439	684098	52.28%
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16958	15130	89.22%
33.	Daman and Diu	9146	5543	60.61%
34.	Lakshadweep	5430	4650	85.64%
35.	Puducherry	71201	25794	36.23%

*received supplementary nutrition at AWCs.

Statement-II

State-wise Position of Funds Released Under ICDS Scheme [ICDS (Gen.), SNP and Training] during 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 (Upto 28.11.2013)

Sl. No.	State	Rs. in lakhs												
		BE- 870000.00 lakh		BE- 1000000.00 lakh		BE- 1585000.00 lakh		BE- 1770000.00 lakh						
		RE-928000.00 lakh		RE-1404840.00 lakh										
2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14								
	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released (Upto 28.11.2013)	Exp. Reported by States (Upto 30.9.2013)				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	52642.99	106831.51	92895.37	149209.67	110011.33	141522.07	89313.40	72608.01					
2.	Bihar	73521.14	86703.17	81909.11	121393.31	107957.00	157647.59	92043.85	85611.31					
3.	Chhattisgarh	26276.60	42171.18	38502.25	58677.58	53860.37	60688.87	38688.54	5503.45					
4.	Goa	1220.97	1580.89	1257.49	1892.62	1859.53	1931.36	1213.73	628.5					
5.	Gujarat	30918.18	64296.33	80665.68	87087.87	60144.11	87054.57	47540.10	87.03					
6.	Haryana	16029.44	22680.64	22752.56	29322.76	30331.08	34820.58	23130.27	13709.07					
7.	Himachal Pradesh	11193.59	13680.11	14723.44	18850.47	17014.46	20201.69	11961.61	5635.29					
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	16701.40	10596.73	16958.11	18277.40	26029.50	36271.67	20776.00	0					
9.	Jharkhand	41356.78	51301.96	32638.51	46759.24	38673.75	61462.18	37489.05	18537.14					
10.	Karnataka	42973.88	80997.30	76766.99	97517.46	67426.31	113225.28	56954.14	43450.08					
11.	Kerala	20823.09	31316.64	37075.31	33076.67	27472.04	39045.33	25638.65	9079.39					
12.	Madhya Pradesh	70090.32	127947.83	92877.29	152465.91	147086.26	169751.28	92770.93	35650.03					
13.	Maharashtra	62853.48	121168.51	142969.35	205753.00	140032.78	215117.47	105579.78	42877.45					
14.	Odisha	41167.69	72423.36	68328.66	86867.96	66424.71	102438.85	81957.79	38683.65					
15.	Punjab	16235.22	19693.47	26258.52	30732.12	29429.25	31481.2	24546.11	9199.25					
16.	Rajasthan	37463.41	69639.04	59253.76	89506.17	68853.08	98296.03	50957.22	14358.6					

17.	Tamil Nadu	38715.60	60292.20	54283.32	47989.84	42882.04	86535.21	51135.75	18859.26
18.	Uttarakhand	5161.39	6818.40	11815.29	13143.01	128947.37	12820.79	12186.66	5829.3
19.	Uttar Pradesh	186898.41	320591.42	221764.68	335236.64	133560.02	380877.96	222197.84	162285.2
20.	West Bengal	65991.03	107997.06	116162.04	133060.91	106618.64	153266.77	95503.91	28517.43
21.	Delhi	7648.51	12486.21	6935.94	16488.18	16495.76	21595.7	10490.72	13794.23
22.	Puducherry	751.49	993.96	1728.79	1048.54	387.11	1188.33	736.39	129.21
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	432.25	755.57	720.73	1087.03	575.17	944.54	391.79	778.43
24.	Chandigarh	374.33	524.34	627.50	863.82	685.85	890.47	731.19	14.2
25.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	200.43	214.29	198.43	134.82	238.37	37.57	235.98	37.92
26.	Daman and Diu	91.76	124.79	114.85	263.61	188.1	250.16	161.19	114.29
27.	Lakshadweep	57.18	175.56	199.52	323.35	146.44	155.97	147.46	6.53
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	9439.42	8568.17	9776.70	11325.99	12392.5	10645.63	8115.13	3093.51
29.	Assam	57982.42	48660.31	68745.78	83773.51	90085.33	82297.54	71122.92	38037.04
30.	Manipur	8157.31	9033.56	8172.36	7641.42	7700.66	5001.89	16093.10	5333.16
31.	Meghalaya	8133.31	8856.04	9489.85	10279.31	10608.84	10491.28	10686.27	5467.51
32.	Mizoram	4557.61	4858.35	4581.50	5069.31	5480.34	5645.8	4232.69	2912.67
33.	Nagaland	7046.38	9860.71	10785.86	9410.71	8526.31	8571.73	6456.03	3729.88
34.	Sikkim	865.73	1562.85	1335.71	1968.75	2115.37	1975.25	1805.75	656.74
35.	Tripura	11596.61	8395.49	13235.36	13148.74	9437.63	10832.63	10186.34	8596.42
36.	AKBY (LIC) #	742.00		663.72		472.18	0	401.42	0
37.	NIPCCD			50.68		0	0		0
38.	KSY								
Total		976311.34	1533797.95	1427221.01	1919647.70	1570149.59	2164981.24	1323579.70	693811.18

Opening of Foreign Universities Campuses

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

(a) whether the Department of Economic Affairs has received a proposal from Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD) to permit foreign universities to open their campuses in the country as provided under the companies act;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) In June 2013, Ministry of Human Resource Development had sent draft UGC (Establishment and Operation of Campuses of Foreign Educational Institutions) Rules, 2013 for comments of the Department of Economic Affairs.

(c) The Ministry of Finance provided its inputs on the draft rules to the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Foreign Exchange Reserves

432. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI N. DHARAM SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for weak rupee and depleting foreign exchange reserves position;

(b) whether the Central Government is looking to ease FII cap in bonds;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the details of the other measures being taken by the Government to bolster the foreign exchange reserves; and

(d) the fresh steps taken to promote/encourage foreign investment in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) During the recent period, rupee has depreciated on account of both global and domestic factors. In the first quarter of 2013-14, concerns relating to the high Current Account Deficit (CAD) and heavy dollar demand from oil importers had kept the rupee under pressure. Since late May 2013, large

outflows under the Foreign Institutional Investor investment in debt instruments due to apprehensions of a tapering of the asset purchase by the US Federal Reserve. During the current year so far (April-September 2013), India's foreign exchange reserves declined by US\$ 14.8 billion mainly due to moderation in capital flows and valuation loss arising on account of cross currency movement of US dollar against other international currencies.

(b) With effect from June 12, 2013, FII investment limit has been increased by US\$ 5 billion to US\$ 30 billion in the Government dated securities. The enhanced limit of US\$ 5 billion was to be available only for investments in Government dated securities by long term investors registered with SEBI-Sovereign Wealth Funds (SWFs), multilateral agencies, pension/ insurance/ endowment funds, foreign central banks. With this, the present limit for investments by FIIs, Qualified Foreign Investors (QFIs) and long term investors in Government securities and for corporate debt stood at US\$ 30 billion and US\$ 51 billion, respectively.

(c) Accretion to foreign exchange reserves is outcome of excess of capital account balance over the current account balance besides valuation gains on foreign exchange reserves. A number of measures have been taken by the Government to contain the Current Account Deficit (CAD), boost capital flows in order to reduce volatility in the currency market and stabilize the rupee. These, *inter alia*, include compression in import of gold and silver and non essential items including hike in custom tariffs and administrative measures, widening of export promotion schemes/incentives, public sector financial institutions to raise quasi-sovereign bonds to finance long term infrastructure, liberalizing ECB guidelines, PSU oil companies to raise additional funds through ECBs and trade finance, and liberalizing NRE/FCNR deposit schemes, RBI's intervention in the foreign exchange market, and liberalizing FDI.

(d) Government in consultation with RBI has taken initiatives for enhancing foreign investment in country like; (i) new class of investors namely QFIs have been made eligible to invest, (ii) to facilitate hassle free transfer of shares of the Indian companies where Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) approval has been obtained, RBI approval has been dispensed with, (iii) removal of restriction on step down subsidiaries, (iv) a non-resident including a non-resident Indian may acquire shares of a listed Indian

company on the stock exchange through a registered broker under FDI scheme subject to certain provisions, (v) unlisted companies incorporated in India allowed to raise capital abroad, without the requirement of prior or subsequent listing in India, initially for a period of two years, subject to certain conditions (vi) SEBI registered FIIs, QFIs and long term investors can invest up to a limit of USD 30 billion in Government Securities and up to a limit of USD 51 billion in corporate debt.

Crude Oil and Gas Reserves

433. SHRI M. ANANDAN:
SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:

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

(a) the present estimated hydrocarbon reserves in the country;

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

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to preserve these reserves and utilise other alternative sources of energy to ensure the future energy security of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The balance recoverable reserves of oil and gas in the country as on 01.04.2013 are as under:

Crude oil reserves: 758.42 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT).

Natural Gas Reserves: 1351.53 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM).

(b) and (c) Assuming that the oil and gas production in the country will remain at the current level (Oil production of 37.86 MMT and Natural Gas production 40.68 BCM in 2012-13). The crude oil reserves are expected to last

for about 20 years and gas reserves for about 33 years. However, it may be mentioned that these are only indicative figures and the balance recoverable oil and gas reserves will continue to increase due to accretion of reserves from new discoveries under the nomination regime as well as Production Sharing Contracts (PSC) regime. Consequently the Reserves to Production (R/P) ratio for oil and gas will also likely to increase.

(d) the Government has taken following steps to ensure energy Security of the country:

- Offering more areas for exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons through New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP)/Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP) bidding rounds.
- Pursuing various alternate sources of energy, such as, Coal Bed Methane (CBM), Shale Gas/Shale Oil and Gas Hydrates etc.
- Introducing various guidelines/Policies, such as, allowing exploration in Mining Lease (ML) area after the expiry of exploration period and submission of Integrated Field Development Plan (IFDP) etc. for early monetization of hydrocarbon discoveries etc.
- Sourcing gas through trans-national gas pipelines (*e.g.*) Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India pipeline).

Besides, the Government has been trying to conserve petroleum products by generating awareness among the general masses through various programmes/activities through Petroleum Conservation Research Association which has been set up with the objective to promote measures for accelerating conservation of Petroleum products.

Vacancies in AWCs

434. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of Anganwadi Supervisors/ Workers/ Helpers in the Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, as on date, State/UT-wise and the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) There were 34,902 Anganwadi Supervisors, 12,76,769 Anganwadi Workers and 11,62,832 Anganwadi Helpers in position in 13.40 lakh operational Anganwadi Centres in the country as per reports on 30.09.2013. State-wise details of the sanctioned and in-position posts are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

As per Schematic norms of the ICDS Scheme, Government of India is responsible for the Planning & Policy issues whereas State Governments are responsible for the implementation of the Scheme. The reasons for shortage of Anganwadi Supervisors, Workers and Helpers across the country are largely 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 including filling-up vacant positions.

Statement

Vacancy Position of Supervisors, Anganwadi Workers and Helpers under ICDS

Sl. No.	Month of report	State/UT	No. of Supervisors		No. of Workers		No. of Helpers	
			Sanctioned by GOI	In-position	Sanctioned by GOI	In-position	Sanctioned by GOI	In-position
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	09/13	Andhra Pradesh	3626	2075	91307	85810	80481	75633
2.	07/13	Arunachal Pradesh	273	258	6225	6028	6225	6028
3.	03/13	Assam	2492	1915	62153	62153	56728	56728
4.	06/13	Bihar	3513	1720	91968	81677	86528	81022
5.	04/13	Chhattisgarh	2446	1335	64390	48812	55709	42227
6.	09/13	Goa	67	50	1262	1253	1262	1256
7.	03/13	Gujarat	2409	2093	52137	48648	50552	46048
8.	09/13	Haryana	1146	499	25962	25198	25450	24817
9.	09/13	Himachal Pradesh	814	353	18925	18659	18386	18126
10.	06/13	Jammu and Kashmir	1174	873	28577	28483	28577	28483
11.	07/13	Jharkhand	1288	615	38432	34014	35745	31397
12.	09/13	Karnataka	2711	1890	64518	63035	61187	58840
13.	09/13	Kerala	1462	1085	33115	33092	32986	32903
14.	05/13	Madhya Pradesh	3229	3104	92230	90248	78929	78433
15.	03/13	Maharashtra	4227	3339	110486	104847	97475	90198
16.	08/13	Manipur	391	362	11510	10274	9958	9497
17.	09/13	Meghalaya	220	192	5864	3920	4630	3916
18.	08/13	Mizoram	113	84	2244	1906	2244	1906
19.	07/13	Nagaland	167	145	3455	3455	3980	3455

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20.	07/13	Odisha	2881	2001	72873	67496	62657	58738
21.	09/13	Punjab	1152	620	26656	26433	25436	25095
22.	09/13	Rajasthan	2497	1498	61119	58120	54915	52195
23.	09/13	Sikkim	58	54	1308	1216	1308	1207
24.	09/13	Tamil Nadu	1830	1288	55542	45938	50080	40028
25.	05/13	Tripura	405	292	9911	9911	9911	9911
26.	07/13	Uttar Pradesh	7222	4036	188259	176909	165331	155632
27.	09/13	Uttarakhand	755	489	23159	18620	18039	13492
28.	09/13	West Bengal	5059	2242	117170	107352	117170	102324
29.	09/13	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	31	21	720	708	689	689
30.	09/13	Chandigarh	20	11	500	500	500	500
31.	06/13	Delhi	432	340	11150	10806	11150	10897
32.	09/10	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	8	281	246	247	220
33.	09/13	Daman and Diu	5	3	107	107	107	107
34.	09/13	Lakshadweep	4	3	107	107	96	96
35.	09/13	Puducherry	36	9	788	788	788	788
Total			54166	34902	1374410	1276769	1255456	1162832

Cases of Polio

435. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:
SHRI P. KUMAR:

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

(a) whether any polio affected person has been detected in any part of the country during each of the last three years and current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise;

(c) whether all States with international borders have been put on alert to reduce the risk of importation of polio virus from neighbouring countries in the wake of recent polio outbreak in Syria;

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

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to declare India as polio free nation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) One polio case in the year 2011 and 42 polio cases in the year 2010 were detected in the country. No polio case has been detected since 13th January 2011. The State/UT-wise details of polio cases during each of the last three years and current year is as under:-

State/UT	Number of polio cases by State			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
West Bengal	8	1	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	10	0	0	0
Bihar	9	0	0	0
Jharkhand	8	0	0	0
Maharashtra	5	0	0	0
Haryana	1	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	0	0
Total	42	1	0	0

(c) and (d) All the States with international borders have been put on alert and continuous polio vaccination is being carried at these borders. The details are as under:

International border	Number of post	Number of children vaccinated till Oct 13
Indo Pak border	5	8,000
Indo Nepal border	90	46 lakh
Indo Bangladesh border	3	11,000
Indo Myanmar border	3	6,500
Indo Bhutan border	1	5,000

In addition to this, Polio Vaccination is also provided to Hajj pilgrims before travelling to Saudi Arabia regardless of any age and previous immunization status.

(e) In order to maintain population immunity to mitigate the risk of importation, the Intensity and quality of pulse polio rounds are maintained with quality Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) surveillance. The routine immunization has been strengthening by declaring immunization weeks to cover low immunization coverage pockets. States/UTs wise emergency response plan has also put in place to respond to any wild poliovirus case detection.

Indian Entities' Unaccounted Wealth

436. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER), National Institute of Financial Management (NIFM) and National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) commissioned to undertake a study on estimation of unaccounted income and wealth both inside and outside the country submitted their study reports to the Government;

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

(c) whether the Government has disclosed the said reports by NCAER, NIFM and NIPFP;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor along with the time by which the said reports are likely to be disclosed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) The Government had commissioned a study, *inter alia*, on estimation of unaccounted income and wealth inside and outside the country. The study is being conducted by National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), National Institute of Financial Management (NIFM) and National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP). Final study reports of these Institutes are yet to be received.

(b) Given the complexities inherent in the subject, timeline for submission of final report was extended on the request of the Institutes.

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

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

(e) Final reports are likely to be received only by the end of December 2013.

Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana

437. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the conditions laid down and mode of transfer of incentives to women under the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) Scheme;

(b) the achievements made under the said Scheme in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the stipulated condition of cash incentive for the first two live births meets the requirement of rural women under the said Scheme in the country particularly in Maharashtra;

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

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to revise the said Scheme in order to benefit the maximum number of rural women in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI

KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The pregnant and lactating women of 19 years of age and above for first two live births are entitled for benefits under the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY). All Government/PSUs (Central and State) employees are excluded from the scheme as they are entitled for paid maternity leave. Currently,

the beneficiaries are paid Rs.6000/ in two instalments through bank accounts or post office accounts. The First installment is given in third trimester *i.e.* seven to nine months of pregnancy and the Second installment is given six months after delivery on fulfilling specific conditions as mentioned below:

Cash Transfer	Conditions	Amount (in Rs.)
First installment (in third trimester <i>i.e.</i> seven to nine months of pregnancy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration of Pregnancy at AWC/health centres within four months of pregnancy At least two ANC with IFA tablets and TT 	Rs. 3,000
Second installment (6 months after delivery)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The birth of the child is registered. The child has received BCG, DPT I, II & III and three OPV doses Attended at least 3 growth monitoring and IYCF counselling sessions within 3 months of delivery. Exclusive breastfeeding for six months and introduction of complimentary feeding as certified by the mother. 	Rs. 3,000

(b) The State/UT-wise physical and financial achievements till now under IGMSY are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) No issue about the eligibility condition of first two live births has been raised by the Government of Maharashtra.

(e) An Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) note has been circulated to the stakeholder Ministries for revision in the scheme in the context of the National Food Security Act, 2013 to provide benefit to pregnant and lactating women, including rural women.

Statement

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No of districts covered	Fund released from 2010-11 to 2013-14 (till Nov, 2013) (in Rs. lakh)	Fund utilized from 2010-11 to 2013-14 (till Nov, 2013) (in Rs. lakh)	Beneficiaries covered from 2010-11 to 2013-14 (till Nov, 2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	6647.23	3365.17	93716
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	80.99	57.4	1636
3.	Assam	2	2576.16	1282.67	27730
4.	Bihar	2	5162.52	3656.443	101840
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	2267.5	836.76	19908
6.	Goa	1	412.29	170.34	3612

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Gujarat	2	2466.53	2181.69	53297
8.	Haryana	1	294.38	230.06	6243
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	347.2	273.67	6229
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	997.31	674.63	11393
11.	Jharkhand	2	1711.41	359.74	16664
12.	Karnataka	2	2931.31	1496.72	53133
13.	Kerala	1	2326.26	1604.7	37597
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2	5321.44	5879.38	149326
15.	Maharashtra	2	3761.715	2927.03	61972
16.	Manipur	1	224.41	138.7	3247
17.	Meghalaya	1	274.01	131.73	2885
18.	Mizoram	1	171.07	0.52	2193
19.	Nagaland	1	150.52	113.04	864
20.	Odisha	2	2964.96	2415.62	77861
21.	Punjab	2	1421.91	626.65	12937
22.	Rajasthan	2	3654.69	2480.94	68187
23.	Sikkim	1	69.82	36.37	1693
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	3201.295	1261.7	50380
25.	Tripura	1	360.34	257.91	7673
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3	3291.77	907.8	24642
27.	Uttarakhand	1	902.85	719.04	13721
28.	West Bengal	2	3935.3	1889.99	58321
29.	Delhi	2	1589.74	263.04	10584
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	146.27	83.39	953
31.	Puducherry	1	36.03	23.17	1922
32.	Chandigarh	1	479.14	123.49	7653
33.	Daman and Diu	1	35.5	17.17	553
34.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1	135.39	77.26	2538
35.	Lakshadweep	1	72.76	0	0
Total		53	60422.02	36563.93	993103

[Translocation]

Adulteration of Petroleum Products

438. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

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

(a) the number of cases of adulteration in various petroleum products reported during each of the last three years and the current year, product-wise and the State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of samples of petrol and diesel collected to check adulteration along with the number of samples found adulterated during the said period; State-wise including Andhra Pradesh:

(c) whether surprise inspections are being conducted by the Government to check adulteration of various petroleum products;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government against the OMCs/ persons/Officials involved in adulteration of petroleum products during the said year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies have collected 3,78,519 samples of petroleum products during the last three years and current year (April-Sept. 2013), out of which 133 samples were found adulterated including 9 samples in Andhra Pradesh. State-wise detail of Samples collected and found adulterated is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) OMCs have conducted 5,99,535 inspections to check adulteration of petroleum products. Company-wise detail of inspections conducted during the last three years and current year (April-Sept. 2013) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) There are no established case of involvement of any Officer of OMCs in adulteration during the last three years and current year ((April-Sept. 2013).

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of samples of Petroleum products collected and found adulterated during the last three years and i.e. 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and the current year (April-September 2013)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sample collected	Samples found adulterated
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	23291	9
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	219	0
4.	Assam	6829	3
5.	Bihar	9035	2
6.	Chandigarh	1417	0
7.	Chhattishgarh	6387	2
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	745	0
9.	Daman and Diu	201	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sample collected	Samples found adulterated
10.	Delhi	18790	0
11.	Goa	2830	0
12.	Gujarat	22420	6
13.	Haryana	20452	5
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1239	1
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	5758	1
16.	Jharkhand	10877	0
17.	Karnataka	18331	1
18.	Kerala	12478	4
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	18065	12
21.	Maharashtra	40709	11
22.	Manipur	114	0
23.	Meghalaya	1012	2
24.	Mizoram	167	0
25.	Nagaland	297	0
26.	Odisha	5470	4
27.	Puducherry	894	0
28.	Punjab	27698	7
29.	Rajasthan	12336	18
30.	Sikkim	1176	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	33698	2
32.	Tripura	301	1
33.	Uttar Pradesh	47376	29
34.	Uttarakhand	2552	1
35.	West Bengal	25338	12
Total		378519	133

Statement-II

Number of Inspection conducted by the Oil Marketing Companies to check adulteration of Petroleum Products during 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and the current year i.e. April-September 2013

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (April-September)	Total
Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	102276	103832	106360	41186	353654
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	38830	41232	46975	17816	144853
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	23578	26940	32428	18082	101028
Total	164684	172004	185763	77084	599535

[English]

Shortage of Gynaecologists

439. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether shortage of gynaecologists is one of the reasons for high maternal deaths in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the availability of gynaecologists against their requirements in the country;

(c) if so, the details and the outcome thereof indicating the estimated number of gynaecologists against their requirements in the country, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the corrective steps taken/proposed by the Government to meet the shortage of gynaecologists and appoint them in every hospital/health centre in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Government is aware that there is an overall shortage of Human Resources in the Health Sector. However, as per the official estimates of Registrar General of India Sample Registration System, Maternal Mortality Ratio has shown a decline from 254 in the period 2004-06 to 212 per 100,000 live births in the period 2007-09. As per information available in Rural Health Statistics in India, State-wise details on the number of Obstetricians & Gynaecologists posted at Community Health Centres are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The Central Government has taken various measures to strengthen the human resource in the health sector which *inter alia* include the following:

- (i) Land requirement for setting up of medical colleges has been relaxed from 25 acres to 20 acres throughout the country.
- (ii) Land requirement relaxed from 20 acres to 10 acres based on permissible FAR/FSI in the Metropolitan and "A" Grade cities viz. Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Greater Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Surat, Pune, Bangalore and Kanpur.
- (iii) Permission given to set up medical colleges in two pieces of land in the States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal for a period of 5 years with certain provisions. Further, this has been extended to other States for utilisation of District hospitals by the respective State Governments.
- (iv) In Hilly areas, notified tribal areas, North Eastern States, Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep, the land can be in two pieces at a distance of not more than 10 km.
- (v) Bed occupancy has been relaxed in North Eastern States & Hill States.
- (vi) Requirement of infrastructure like institution block, library, auditorium, examination hall,

lecture theatres, etc. has been rationalized for optimal use.

(vii) Companies registered under the Companies Act have also been allowed to establish medical colleges.

(viii) The ratio of teachers to students has been

revised depending on disciplines and availability of faculty to increase the number of specialists in the country.

(ix) In order to meet the shortage of ANM and GNM, the Government is establishing 132 ANM and 137 GNM schools in the country.

Statement

Obstetricians & Gynaecologists at CHCs

(As on March, 2012)

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	281	167	99	63	182
2.	Arunachal Pradesh#	48	NA	0	NA	48
3.	Assam	109	NA	69	NA	40
4.	Bihar#	70	70	39	31	31
5.	Chhattisgarh	149	149	18	131	131
6.	Goa	5	5	3	2	2
7.	Gujarat#	318	34	9	25	309
8.	Haryana	109	34	11	30	98
9.	Himachal Pradesh	76	NA	0	NA	76
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	84	84	58	26	26
11.	Jharkhand	188	31	30	1	158
12.	Karnataka	180	180	175	5	5
13.	Kerala#	217	NA	NA	NA	NA
14.	Madhya Pradesh	333	240	73	167	60
15.	Maharashtra##	363	205	180	25	183
16.	Manipur	16	1	0	1	16
17.	Meghalaya#	29	2	5	*	24
18.	Mizoram	9	NA	0	NA	9
19.	Nagaland	21	NA	2	NA	19
20.	Odisha	377	380	152	228	225
21.	Punjab	132	123	66	57	66
22.	Rajasthan	382	42	14	28	368
23.	Sikkim	2	NA	0	NA	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Tamil Nadu ³	385	0	0	0	385
25.	Tripura ⁺	12	NA	0	NA	12
26.	Uttarakhand	59	55	14	41	45
27.	Uttar Pradesh	515	515	475	40	40
28.	West Bengal [#]	348	271	116	155	232
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	4	0	4	4
30.	Chandigarh	2	5	6	*	*
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	1
32.	Daman and Diu	2	1	1	0	1
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	3	0	0	0	3
35.	Puducherry	4	NA	0	NA	4
	All India ²	4833	2598	1615	1058	3005

Notes:

#Data for 2011 repeated

+Data for 2010 repeated

NA: Not Available

*Surplus. All India figures for vacancy and shortfall are the totals of State-wise vacancy and shortfall ignoring surplus in some states/UTs

1. One per each community Health Centre

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

3. Specialists are attending CHCs on hiring basis.

Source: RHS 2012

Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana

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

(a) whether the Union Government has implemented the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY), a conditional Maternity Benefit Scheme to compensate partly for wage loss of pregnant and lactating women both prior to and after delivery of the child;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of total districts and beneficiaries covered under the scheme, State/UT-wise particularly Uttar Pradesh;

(d) the total amount of cash transfer benefit given so far to pregnant women and lactating women, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the funds sanctioned and released along with its utilization reported by the State Governments since its implementation and physical and financial assistance provided so far under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) is a Conditional Cash Transfer Scheme for Pregnant and Lactating (P&L) women introduced in the October 2010 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 on pilot basis in 53 selected districts using the platform of Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS). The Scheme attempts to partly compensate for wage loss to P&L women both prior to and after delivery of the child. The Scheme envisages

providing cash directly to the beneficiary through their bank accounts/post office accounts in response to individual fulfilling the specific conditions. The Scheme covers all P&L women above 19 years of age and for first two live births; expect all Government/PSUs employees.

(c) to (e) The scheme is being implemented on pilot basis in 53 selected districts, including three district of Uttar Pradesh. The total number of districts, no of beneficiary covered, funds released and utilized so far State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement

Statement

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No of districts covered	Fund released from 2010-11 to 2013-14 (till Nov, 2013) (in Rs. lakh)	Fund utilized from 2010-11 to 2013-14 (till Nov, 2013) (in Rs. lakh)	Beneficiaries covered from 2010-11 to 2013-14 (till Nov, 2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	6647.23	3365.17	93716
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	80.99	57.4	1636
3.	Assam	2	2576.16	1282.67	27730
4.	Bihar	2	5162.52	3656.443	101840
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	2267.5	836.76	19908
6.	Goa	1	412.29	170.34	3612
7.	Gujarat	2	2466.53	2181.69	53297
8.	Haryana	1	294.38	230.06	6243
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	347.2	273.67	6229
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	997.31	674.63	11393
11.	Jharkhand	2	1711.41	359.74	16664
12.	Karnataka	2	2931.31	1496.72	53133
13.	Kerala	1	2326.26	1604.7	37597
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2	5321.44	5879.38	149326
15.	Maharashtra	2	3761.715	2927.03	61972
16.	Manipur	1	224.41	138.7	3247
17.	Meghalaya	1	274.01	131.73	2885
18.	Mizoram	1	171.07	0.52	2193
19.	Nagaland	1	150.52	113.04	864
20.	Odisha	2	2964.96	2415.62	77861

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Punjab	2	1421.91	626.65	12937
22.	Rajasthan	2	3654.69	2480.94	68187
23.	Sikkim	1	69.82	36.37	1693
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	3201.295	1261.7	50380
25.	Tripura	1	360.34	257.91	7673
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3	3291.77	907.8	24642
27.	Uttarakhand	1	902.85	719.04	13721
28.	West Bengal	2	3935.3	1889.99	58321
29.	Delhi	2	1589.74	263.04	10584
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	146.27	83.39	953
31.	Puducherry	1	36.03	23.17	1922
32.	Chandigarh	1	479.14	123.49	7653
33.	Daman and Diu	1	35.5	17.17	553
34.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1	135.39	77.26	2538
35.	Lakshadweep	1	72.76	0	0
Total		53	60422.02	36563.93	993103

**Setting Up of Biological Laboratory
and Mobile Drug Test Vans**

441. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka drugs control department has asked the Government for funding assistance under Centrally Sponsored Scheme to the tune of Rs. 149 crore for setting up of biological laboratory and mobile drug test vans;

(b) if so, whether similar requests have been received from other States;

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

(d) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes. Government of India has received a proposal from the Karnataka Drugs Control Department for funding assistance under Centrally Sponsored Scheme to the tune of Rs. 149.20 crore for strengthening of State Drug Control Organization including the setting up of biological laboratory and mobile drug test vans.

(b) to (d) Similar requests for strengthening of States Drug Control Organizations have been received from various States/ UTs. A Statement containing the gist of the requests received from various States/ UTs is enclosed. The concerned Centrally Sponsored Scheme for strengthening of States' drug regulatory system would require the approval of the cabinet.

Statement

Sl. No.	States	Fund Requirement
1.	Andhra Pradesh	291.58 crore
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.04 crore
3.	Gujarat	69.88 crore
4.	Haryana	57.28 crore
5.	Himachal Pradesh	69.79 crore
6.	Goa	2.00 crore
7.	Karnataka	149.20 crore
8.	Kerala	104.23 crore
9.	Mizoram	11.76 crore
10.	Odisha	84.37 crore
11.	West Bengal	154.00 crore
12.	Delhi	38.65 crore
13.	Jharkhand	14.29 crore
14.	Uttar Pradesh	14.97 crore
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	31.73 crore
16.	Tamil Nadu	7.00 crore
17.	Punjab	193 crore

[Translation]

**Bank Employment Through Fake
Caste Certificate**

442. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of large scale recruitments in various banks on the basis of fake caste certificates with the connivance of corrupt officials have come to the notice of the Government in the recent years;

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

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

(d) if so, the details thereof including the cases under investigation/investigated /solved and the action taken against the corrupt bank officials, bank-wise; 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) No, Madam.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[English]

Moratorium on States Outstanding Debts

443. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received representations from public representatives from West Bengal for a moratorium on the States' outstanding debt;

(b) if so, the response of the Union Government thereto;

(c) whether certain States had been identified as debt stressed States; and

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

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

(b) The debt relief measures to the States are normally extended within the ambit of recommendations of Finance Commissions. In accordance with the recommendations of 13th Finance Commission (FC-XIII), for its award period 2010-15, the following public debt relief and interest relief measures have been extended to the State of West Bengal, consequent upon the State's enactment of its Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act (FRBMA) on 7.2.2011.

- Central Loans (from Ministry of Finance) contracted by the State upto 31.3.2004 and outstanding as on 31st March 2010 amounting to Rs. 8633.50 cr. have been consolidated and re-scheduled for repayment over tenure of 20 years at standard interest rate at 7.5% p.a.

- Central loans for Centrally Sector Schemes (CSS)/ Central Plan Schemes (CPS) (other than Ministry of Finance) outstanding as at the end of 2009-10 amounting to Rs.110.55 cr. have been written-off in March 2012 and an amount of Rs. 13.61 crore, being repayment of principal and payment of interest under CSS/CPS made by States after 31.03.2010 has been adjusted against outstanding Central loans from MoF during 2012-13.
- The loans contracted by West Bengal from the National Small Saving Funds till 2006-07 and outstanding at the end of year preceding the year of enactment of the State's FRBMA, have been reset at 9% interest rate from the date of enactment of FRBMA, *i.e.* 7.2.2011. The FC-XIII has estimated that State is likely to get interest relief of Rs. 2020.46 cr. during its award period.

The 14th Finance Commission has also been constituted and its terms of reference *inter-alia* requires the Commission to have regard among other considerations to the resources of the State Government including impact of debt levels on resource availability in debt stressed States for the five years commencing 01.04.2015 on the basis of levels of taxation and non-tax revenues likely to be reached during 2014-15.

(c) and (d) The Thirteenth Finance Commission had identified three General Category States (Kerala, Punjab and West Bengal) as having Revenue Deficit (RD) in 2007-08. Accordingly, it prescribed easier fiscal correction paths for these three States. FC-XIII had not identified any State as debt-stressed.

Cases of Cholera and Typhoid

444. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:

SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

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

(a) whether a number of cases of Cholera and Enteric Fever (Typhoid) have been reported in the country

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

(b) the step taken/proposed by the Government for the prevention and treatment of the aforesaid diseases;

(c) whether scientists at the National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases (NICED) have tested and established the efficacy of a cheap, oral vaccine which can provide sustained protection from cholera for five years;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be marketed in the country; and

(e) whether the Government has approved a clinically proven typhoid conjugate vaccine Tybar-TCV, developed in the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The number of cases of Cholera and Enteric Fever (Typhoid) reported during the last three years and the current year are given below:

Year	Cholera	Enteric Fever (Typhoid)
2010	5004	1084885
2011	2341	1062446
2012	1583	1477699
2013*	382	1009196

(Source: Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI), Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India)

*The figures of the year 2013 are provisional and for period upto October, 2013.

(b) 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. 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).

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.

(c) and (d) As informed by National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases (NICED) Kolkata, in 2006 a double-blind randomized phase III trial of whole cell bivalent oral killed cholera vaccine was undertaken to determine the efficacy of the vaccine among 110000 population. This trial was registered at Clinical Trial.gov no. NCT00289224.

The Drugs Controller General (India) has informed that the evaluation is under process. Hence no time frame can be given by which the oral vaccine is likely to be marketed.

(e) One Company has been licensed to manufacture typhoid conjugate vaccine in the country.

PEAIS

445. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS) and the funds allocated/released and utilized under the said scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise including Odisha;

(b) the details of the criterion followed by the Government for allocation of funds under the Scheme;

(c) whether the prescribed criterion has been

followed by the Government for allocation of funds under the Scheme: and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS) was implemented by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) from 2005-06 to 2012-13. Since 2013-14, the scheme has been subsumed in the Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA). The objective of PEAIS is to (i) incentivise States for devolving Funds, Functions and Functionaries (3Fs) to Panchayats and (ii) incentivise Panchayats to put in place accountability systems to make their functioning transparent and efficient.

(b) to (d) Under the scheme, token awards have been given to the States which rank high on the Devolution Index (DI) prepared by an independent agency, which measures the extent to which States have devolved Functions, Funds and Functionaries (3Fs) to Panchayats. The scope of the DI has been expanded in 2012-13 to include efforts made by States for capacity building of Panchayats and enhancing their accountability so that the index has become a 'Panchayat Strengthening Index'. From 2011-12, best performing Panchayats in the country have also been incentivized. Incentive awards are given to best performing Panchayats on the basis of recommendations of State Governments based on a rigorous selection process followed by field verification at the National level through independent agencies. The State-wise funds allocated and utilized under Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS) during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Year-wise funds sanctioned/released and funds utilized by the States/UTs during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13
under Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			(Rs. in lakh)	
		Funds sanctioned/ released to States	Funds Utilized by States/ UTs	Funds sanctioned/ released to States	Incentive grant to Panchayats	Funds Utilized by States/ UTs	Funds sanctioned/ released to States	Funds sanctioned/ released to States	Incentive grant to Panchayats			
		Cumulative Incremental	Cumulative Incremental	Cumulative Incremental	Panchayats	Cumulative Incremental	Cumulative Incremental	Cumulative Incremental				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	115.00	-	-	-	-	140.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	80.00	-	77.36	-	-	110.00
4.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	6.00	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Haryana	-	50.00	50.00	-	150.00	76.00	-	-	-	-	104.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	63.00	-	63.00	-	-	90.00
7.	Karnataka	200.00	-	200.00	200.00	-	107.00	-	92.33	-	250.00	136.00
8.	Kerala	300.00	-	300.00	250.00	-	91.00	-	-	150.00	-	107.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	140.00	-	140.00	-	-	192.00
10.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	99.00	-	-	-	100.00	132.00
17.	Rajasthan	-	150.00	150.00	-	100.00	120.00	-	-	-	150.00	155.00
13.	Sikkim	100.00	-	100.00	100.00	-	31.00	100.00	-	-	-	-
14.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	84.00	-	-	-	-	122.00
15.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	292.00	-	292.00	-	-	394.00
16.	West Bengal	100.00	-	100.00	-	-	139.00	-	-	-	-	170.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
17.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Maharashtra	100.00	100.00	100.00	-	200.00	139.00	-	-	250.00	-	164.00
24.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116.00
25.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	79.00	-	79.00	-	-	105.00
26.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	67.00	-	67.00	-	-	100.00
27.	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	103.00	-	103.00	-	-	128.00
28.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	240.00
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	64.00	-	64.00	-	-	95.00
30.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	21.00	-	21.00	100.00	-	70.00
31.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.00
	Total	700.00	300.00	1000.00	550.00	450.00	1916.00	100.00	998.69	500.00	500.00	2885.00

[Translation]

Annual Inspection of Banks

446. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) monitors compliance of its guidelines by the banks by conducting their annual financial inspection;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the banks which have not complied with the RBI's guidelines during the last three years; and

(d) the details of action taken against such banks including cancellation of licenses during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India has informed that banks are required to adhere to various guidelines issued by RBI from time to time and compliance thereof, as is required, is examined during the Annual Financial Inspection of banks undertaken by the RBI.

(c) and (d) RBI has reported that non-compliance with the guidelines/ instructions of RBI are monitored by RBI and in case of violation of these guidelines/instructions is noticed, RBI takes appropriate action including advising the banks to rectify deficiencies and report compliance thereof and penalising by way of monetary penalties. RBI has reported that no action by way of cancellation of licence has been taken during the period on these grounds.

[English]

Anganwadi Centres

447. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Anganwadi and Mini-Anganwadi centres functioning in each State/UT as on date;

(b) the details of the facilities being provided in these Anganwadi and Mini-Anganwadi centres;

(c) the details of funds spent on the centres during

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

(d) whether the Union Government has received any request from the State Governments for setting up of additional Anganwadi centres; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and the decision taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As on 30.09.2013, 13.40 lakh Anganwadi and mini-Anganwadi Centres (AWCs/ mini-AWCs) are functioning out of 13.75 lakh sanctioned AWCs/ mini-AWCs in the country. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I. These Centres provide supplementary nutrition, non-formal pre-school education, nutrition and health education, immunization, health check-up and referral services of which three services are provided in convergence with public health systems of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(c) Details of funds released and expenditure reported by States/ UTs under ICDS (General), Supplementary Nutrition (SNP) and ICDS Training during each of the last three years and the current year viz. 2010-11 to 2013-14 (up to 28.11.2013) is as under:

(Rs. in crore)		
Year	Funds Released	Expenditure reported by States/UTs
2010-11	9763.11	15337.97
2011-12	14272.21	19196.47
2012-13	15701.49	21649.81
2013-14 (up to 28.11.2013)	13235.79	6938.11

State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Request for setting up of a total of 89,691 Anganwadi Centres/ Anganwadi on Demand/ Mini-Anganwadi Centres has been received from States/

UT of Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Rajasthan and Dadra and Nagar haveli, Odisha, Puducherry, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The proposals are at various stages of examination.

Statement-I

Statewise number of sanctioned and functioning Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) and Mini-AWCs under ICDS Scheme as on September 2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)/ Mini-AWCs	
		Sanctioned	Functioning
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	91307	90618
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6225	6028
3.	Assam	62153	62153
4.	Bihar	91968	91677
5.	Chhattisgarh	64390	49405
6.	Goa	1262	1262
7.	Gujarat	52137	50226
8.	Haryana	25962	25570
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18925	18885
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	28577	28577
11.	Jharkhand	38432	38432
12.	Karnataka	64518	64518
13.	Kerala	33115	33118
14.	Madhya Pradesh	92230	91138

1	2	3	4
15.	Maharashtra	110486	106931
16.	Manipur	11510	9883
17.	Meghalaya	5864	5156
18.	Mizoram	2244	1980
19.	Nagaland	3980	3455
20.	Odisha	72873	71306
21.	Punjab	26656	26656
22.	Rajasthan	61119	61100
23.	Sikkim	1308	1233
24.	Tamil Nadu	55542	54439
25.	Tripura	9911	9911
26.	Uttar Pradesh	188259	187659
27.	Uttarakhand	23159	18921
28.	West Bengal	117170	116390
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	720	708
30.	Chandigarh	500	500
31.	Delhi	11150	10897
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	281	267
33.	Daman and Diu	107	107
34.	Lakshadweep	107	107
35.	Puducherry	788	788
All India		1374935	1340001

*Based on State level consolidated report sent by State Government and information sent in templates by State Governments/UT Administration.

Statement-I

State-wise position of funds released under ICDS Scheme [ICDS (Gen.), SNP and Training] during 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 upto 28.11.2013)

Sl. No.	State	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14	
		Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released (Upto 28.11.2013)	Exp. Reported by States 30.9.2013	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	52642.99	106831.51	92895.37	149209.67	110011.33	141522.07	89313.40	72608.01			
2.	Bihar	73521.14	86703.17	81909.11	121393.31	107957.00	157647.59	92043.85	85611.31			
3.	Chhattisgarh	26276.60	42171.18	38502.25	58677.58	53860.37	60688.87	38688.54	5503.45			
4.	Goa	1220.97	1580.89	1257.49	1892.62	1859.53	1931.36	1213.73	628.5			
5.	Gujarat	30918.18	64296.33	80665.68	87087.87	60144.11	87054.57	47540.10	87.03			
6.	Haryana	16029.44	22680.64	22752.56	29322.76	30331.08	34820.58	23130.27	13709.07			
7.	Himachal Pradesh	11193.59	13680.11	14723.44	18850.47	17014.46	20201.69	11961.61	5635.29			
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	16701.40	10596.73	16958.11	18277.40	26029.50	36271.67	20776.00	0			
9.	Jharkhand	41356.78	51301.96	32638.51	46759.24	38673.75	61462.18	37489.05	18537.14			
10.	Karnataka	42973.88	80997.30	76766.99	97517.46	67426.31	113225.28	56954.14	43450.08			
11.	Kerala	20823.09	31316.64	37075.31	33076.67	27472.04	39045.33	25638.65	9079.39			
12.	Madhya Pradesh	70090.32	127947.83	92877.29	152465.91	147086.26	169751.28	92770.93	35650.03			
13.	Maharashtra	62853.48	121168.51	142969.35	205753.00	140032.78	215117.47	105579.78	42877.45			
14.	Odisha	41167.69	72423.36	68328.66	86867.96	66424.71	102438.85	81957.79	38683.65			
15.	Punjab	16235.22	19693.47	26258.52	30732.12	29429.25	31481.2	24546.11	9199.25			
16.	Rajasthan	37463.41	69639.04	59253.76	89506.17	68853.08	98296.03	50957.22	14358.6			
17.	Tamil Nadu	38715.60	60292.20	54283.32	47989.84	42882.04	86535.21	51135.75	18859.26			

Rs. in lakhs

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18.	Uttarakhand	5161.39	6818.40	11815.29	13143.01	128947.37	12820.79	12186.66	5829.3
19.	Uttar Pradesh	186898.41	320591.42	221764.68	335236.64	133560.02	380877.96	222197.84	162285.2
20.	West Bengal	65991.03	107997.06	116162.04	133060.91	106618.64	153266.77	95503.91	28517.43
21.	Delhi	7648.51	12486.21	6935.94	16488.18	16495.76	21595.7	10490.72	13794.23
22.	Puducherry	751.49	993.96	1728.79	1048.54	387.11	1188.33	736.39	129.21
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	432.25	755.57	720.73	1087.03	575.17	944.54	391.79	778.43
24.	Chandigarh	374.33	524.34	627.50	863.82	685.85	890.47	731.19	14.2
25.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	200.43	214.29	198.43	134.82	238.37	37.57	235.98	37.92
26.	Daman and Diu	91.76	124.79	114.85	263.61	188.1	250.16	161.19	114.29
27.	Lakshadweep	57.18	175.56	199.52	323.35	146.44	155.97	147.46	6.53
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	9439.42	8568.17	9776.70	11325.99	12392.5	10645.63	8115.13	3093.51
29.	Assam	57982.42	48660.31	68745.78	83773.51	90085.33	82297.54	71122.92	38037.04
30.	Manipur	8157.31	9033.56	8172.36	7641.42	7700.66	5001.89	16093.10	5333.16
31.	Meghalaya	8133.31	8856.04	9489.85	10279.31	10608.84	10491.28	10686.27	5467.51
32.	Mizoram	4557.61	4858.35	4581.50	5069.31	5480.34	5645.8	4232.69	2912.67
33.	Nagaland	7046.38	9860.71	10785.86	9410.71	8526.31	8571.73	6456.03	3729.88
34.	Sikkim	865.73	1562.85	1335.71	1968.75	2115.37	1975.25	1805.75	656.74
35.	Tripura	11596.61	8395.49	13235.36	13148.74	9437.63	10832.63	10186.34	8596.42
36.	AKBY (LIC) #	742.00		663.72		472.18	0	401.42	0
37.	NIPCCD			50.68		0	0	0	0
38.	KSJ								
	Total	976311.34	1533797.95	1427221.01	1919647.70	1570149.59	2164981.24	1323579.70	693811.18

[Translation]

External Assistance for Health Sector

448. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has got/sought financial assistance from other countries for development in health sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three

years and the current year and status of implementation of this financial assistance scheme, States/UT-wise?

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

(b) The details of grants received from other countries in the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I while details of loans are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Grants received from other countries by Government in last 3 years and current year

Sl. No.	Name of the Donor country	Name of the Project	Implementing Agency	Disbursement (in Thousand Rupees)			
				2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (Till Nov 2013)
1.	Germany	Pulse Polio Immunization Programme	Min of Health, Gol	199,381.07	107,018.22	8,707.99	Nil
		Upgrading Health Facilities in Karnataka	Govt. of Karnataka	552,192.00	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Basic Health Programme	Govt. of West Bengal	270,194.19	303,312.25	Nil	Nil
2.	U.K	M.P Health Sector Reform Programme	Govt. of M.P	1,289,400.00	659,120.00	1,875,972.60	1,394,450.40
		Odisha Health Sector Support	Govt. of Odisha	1,134,670.00	1,193,950.00	1,049,523.60	806,060.80
		Bihar Sector Wide Approach to Strengthening Health	Govt. of Bihar	848,160.00	1,428,660.00	2,142,576.00	2,599,183.60
		Support to GOI for RCH Programme	Min of Health, Gol	234,15,00.00	284,09,00.00	Nil	Nil
		National AIDS Control Programme	Min of Health, Gol	162,61,00.00	191,29,00.00	Nil	Nil
3.	USA	AIDS Prevention and Control Project	Min of Health, Gol	88,026.66	143,235.93	Nil	99,711.78
		Innovations in Family Planning Services	Min of Health, Gol	65,172.69	220,684.03	236,081.50	122,563.86
		Avert Project	Min of Health, Gol	152,099.62	187,078.19	Nil	131,113.56

Grant Sought:

Government of India has sought grant-aid from Government of Japan for 'Improvement of Institute of Child Health and Hospital for Children,' Chennai. Government of Japan has agreed to extend grant-aid of Rs. 83.79 crores to the project.

Statement-II

Loans received from other countries by Government in last 3 years and current year.

Sl. No.	Name of the Donor country	Name of the Project	Implementing Agency	Disbursement in Rupees (Thousand)			
				2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (Till Nov 2013)
1.	Germany	Pulse Polio Immunization Programme	Min of Health, GOI	334,459.21	244,278.73	Nil	529.87

Quacks and Fake Doctors

449. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of quacks and fake doctors operating, particularly in the rural and remote areas across the country;

(b) whether the Government has put in place any mechanism to identify and check the activities of such unqualified medical practitioners in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such unqualified medical practitioners detected and punished during each of the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise; and

(d) the other measures being taken by the Government to check the activities of quacks and fake doctors and for stringent action against them in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Government is aware of the existence of unqualified medical practitioners in the country. However, specific information regarding number of unqualified medical practitioners is not maintained by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

(d) The Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 already has provision which prohibits a person, other than a medical practitioner enrolled on a State Medical Register, to practice medicine in the State and the Act also empowers the State Governments to take action against any such person who violates the said provision of the Indian Medical Council Act.

[English]

Welfare Schemes of OMCs

450. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes implemented for welfare and development of Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs), Minorities and other persons residing in neighbourhood of projects of Oil companies in Assam and other North Eastern States; and

(b) the details of projects implemented for welfare and development of Minority Communities in Assam and other North Eastern States during the last three years and the current year, along with the quantum of fund sanctioned/released for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAXSHMI): (a) and (b) Oil PSUs under MOP&NG have implemented various projects relating to welfare and development of SC, STs, Other Backward Classes (OBCs), Minorities and other persons residing in neighbourhood of projects in Assam and other North Eastern States. The thrust areas under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) are on issues like education, health care, drinking water, skill development, infrastructure development, promotion of arts, sports, literature and culture etc.

The expenditure incurred during last three years by different oil PSUs under MOPNG to carry out such activities in Assam and other North Eastern States are given as under:

			Rs. in crores
Sl. No.	Name of PSUs	Year	Funds utilised
1.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	2010-11	128.41
		2011-12	82.73
		2012-13	78.97
2.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	2010-11	4.78
		2011-12	8.21
		2012-13	8.8
3.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	2010-11	0.30
		2011-12	0.33
		2012-13	0.32
4.	GAIL India Limited	2010-11	6.09
		2011-12	5.83
		2012-13	7.15
5.	Oil India Limited	2010-11	6.18
		2011-12	5.12
		2012-13	7.8
6.	Engineers India Limited	2010-11	1.44
		2011-12	0.37
		2012-13	0.17
7.	Numaligarh Refinery Limited	2010-11	4.97
		2011-12	5.86
		2012-13	5.51

Alternative Crops to Tobacco

451. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken into account various problems being faced by the tobacco growers and related industries in view of the ban on several tobacco products in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to encourage alternative crops to tobacco to improve the situation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The Government is sensitised about the problems being faced by tobacco growers and related industries. It is in regular dialogue with the Ministry of Agriculture to work out alternative strategies for tobacco growers. During the 11th Five Year Plan, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India had supported the Pilot project on alternative cropping system to tobacco growing that was initiated with support of Central Tobacco Research Institute (CTRI), in five agro-ecological zones of the country.

Consultations have also been held with major tobacco producing States to encourage alternative crops to tobacco.

Vacant Post in Insurance Companies

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

(a) whether the posts of Chairman/CMD/Presiding Officer are lying vacant for a long time in various insurance companies in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to fill these posts at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) No, Madam. At present, there is no post lying vacant in the grade of Chairman/CMD/MD either in the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) or in any other Public Sector Insurance Company.

Solar Cities

453. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) the present status of the solar cities project launched by the Government in 2011;

(b) the number of cities which have been selected/identified by the Government to be developed as solar cities, State-UT wise and the criteria/norms for identification/selection of those cities;

(c) the details of the proposal received from various States and the funds allocated to the States/UTs/local bodies for the purpose and the amount spent thereon so far;

(d) the targets set/achieved under the project – State/UT-wise; and

(e) the action plan proposed /to be prepared to make all the cities as solar cities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Ministry has been implementing a programme on “Development of Solar Cities” under which a total of 60 cities/towns are proposed to be supported for development as “Solar/ Green Cities”. So far, in principle approval has been accorded to 55 cities of which 45 cities have been sanctioned. State-wise names of the Cities identified for developing as Solar Cities are given in Statement-I. Out of these 45 Cities the Master Plans have been finalized for 36 cities. The criteria set by the Ministry for the identification of cities include a city having population between 50,000 to 50 lakh (with relaxation given to Special

category States including North-East States), initiatives and regulatory measures already taken alongwith a high level of commitment in promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy.

(c) As per the proposal received from various States, so far, an amount of Rs.21.23 crore has been sanctioned for preparation of Master Plans, Solar City Cells and Promotional Activities for 45 cities, out of which Rs. 4.64 crore has been released. Further, an amount of Rs.25.55 crore has been sanctioned for execution of renewable energy projects in 9 cities, out of which Rs.9.49 crore has been released for utilization by the concerned State Nodal Agencies/ Municipal Corporations. State-wise information is given in Statement-II.

(d) and (e) A total of 60 cities/towns are proposed to be supported for development as “Solar/ Green Cities”. So far in principle approval has been accorded to 55 cities of which 45 cities have been sanctioned. The action plan to make all the cities as solar cities in the country is not set under the programme.

Statement-I

*State-wise list of 55 Cities for which In-Principle approval has been given and 45 Cities (with * mark) for which sanctions have been issued for Master Plans, Solar City Cells and Promotional Activities*

(Rs. lakh)

Sl. No	State/UT	Cities	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Vijaywada*	46.40	12.20
		2. Mahbubnagar	-	-
2.	Assam	3. Guwahati*	45.45	7.72
		4. Jorhat*	49.18	24.18
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5. Itanagar*	47.49	16.49
4.	Chandigarh	6. Chandigarh *	49.75	24.75
5.	Chhattisgarh	7. Bilaspur*	43.43	12.43
		8. Raipur*	43.43	12.43
6.	Gujarat	9. Rajkot*	47.45	12.72
		10. Gandhinagar*	50.00	14.00
		11. Surat*	43.46	6.73
7.	Goa	12. Panji City*	43.30	1.65

Sl. No	State/UT	Cities	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
8.	Haryana	13. Gurgaon*	47.45	3.70
		14. Faridabad*	48.75	17.75
9.	Himachal Pradesh	15. Shimla *	42.95	11.94
		16. Hamirpur*	42.80	10.40
10.	Karnataka	17. Mysore*	43.25	5.62
		18. Hubli-Dharwad*	43.00	1.50
11.	Kerala	19. Thiruvananthapuram	-	-
		20. Kochi	-	-
12.	Maharashtra	21. Nagpur*	48.93	4.46
		22. Thane*	49.84	18.84
		23. Kalyan-Dombiwali*	49.57	24.57
		24. Aurangabad*	50.00	3.93
		25. Nanded*	50.00	3.74
		26. Shirdi*	43.48	1.74
13.	Madhya Pradesh	27. Indore	-	-
		28. Gwalior*	49.55	9.78
		29. Bhopal	-	-
		30. Rewa *	50.00	13.55
14.	Manipur	31. Imphal*	48.56	4.28
15.	Mizoram	32. Aizawl*	48.09	17.09
16.	Nagaland	33. Kohima*	46.98	15.97
		34. Dimapur *	48.95	4.47
17.	Delhi	35. New Delhi (NDMC area)*	50.00	2.25
18.	Odisha	36. Bhubaneswar*	47.37	3.68
19.	Punjab	37. Amritsar*	45.00	11.50
		38. Ludhiana*	45.00	11.50
		39. SAS Nagar (Mohali)*	50.00	2.24
20.	Rajasthan	40. Ajmer *	50.00	1.35
		41. Jaipur	-	-
		42. Jodhpur*	43.50	1.75
21.	Tamil Nadu	43. Coimbatore *	49.00	9.00
22.	Tripura	44. Agartala*	45.49	11.75
23.	Uttarakhand	45. Dehradun*	47.40	12.70
		46. Haridwar and Rishikesh*	45.00	2.50

Sl. No	State/UT	Cities	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
		47. Chamoli-Gopeshwar *	44.95	11.47
24.	Uttar Pradesh	48. Agra*	48.89	23.89
		49. Moradabad*	50.00	25.00
		50. Allahabad	--	--
25.	West Bengal	51. Howrah*	50.00	4.31
		52. Madhyamgram		
		53. New Town Kolkata *	50.00	11.26
26.	Jammu and Kashmir	54. Leh	-	-
27.	Puduchhery	55. Puduchhery	-	-
Total			2123.10	464.82

Out of these cities Master Plans have been finalised for 36 cities namely Agra, Moradabad, Gandhinagar, Rajkot, Surat, Kalyan-Dombiwali, Thane, Shirdi, Nagpur, Indore, Gwalior, Imphal, Kohima, Dimapur, Chandigarh, Gurgaon, Faridabad, Bilaspur, Raipur, Agartala, Guwahati, Jorhat, Hubli-Dharwad, Mysore, Aizawl, Itanagar, Coimbatore, Shimla, Hamirpur, Jodhpur, Vijayawada, Ludhiana, Amritsar, Chamoli-Gopeshwar, New Town Kolkata, and Aurangabad

Statement-II

RE Projects in Solar Cities

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No	State/UT	Solar City	RE Project	Capacity	Sanctioned	Released
1.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	SPV power plants at various institutions	2340kW	1441.00	426.28
2.	Karnataka	Mysore	SPV power plants at Govt. buildings/parks	196kWp	158.70	79.35
3.	Gujarat	Rajkot	SPV power plants at Municipal Buildings	110kWp	45.15	22.575
4.	Tripura	Agartala	SPV Plant at office / institution buildings	75kW	148.07	46.58
5.	Haryana	Faridabad	61 nos. of Solar Hybrid inverters	13.725kWp	9.05	4.52
			Solar Streetlight of 342 nos.	--	11.41	5.70
6.	Maharashtra	Thane	11 nos of solar power pack systems	136kW	63.54	31.77
		Nagpur	SPV power plant	125kW	87.50	209.31
			SWH system	6622.50 m2	331.12	
7.	Mizoram	Aizawl	SPV power plant	90 kW	163.80	81.91
			SWH system	1272 m2	83.94	41.97

Sl. No	State/UT	Solar City	RE Project	Capacity	Sanctioned	Released
8.	Puduchhery	Puduchhery	SPV power plant at office buildings	18kW	11.88	-
Total			3103.725 kWp SPV system, 7894.50m2 SWH system and 342 no. solar street light		2555.11	949.87

Deregulation of Diesel Prices

454. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received representations from State Governments including Kerala regarding revision of the decision to deregulate prices of diesel for the bulk users;

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

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to give financial assistance to support public transport systems in various States/UTs due to deregulation of price of diesel for the bulk users; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Government has received representations from various State Governments including Government of Kerala highlighting the difficulties being faced by the State Transport Undertakings (STUs), Fishermen etc. due to sale of Diesel at non-subsidized market determined price to them. As far as the STUs are concerned, it is within the domain of the State Governments to provide appropriate relief to the STUs including through rationalization of State taxes. Further, after considering various representations highlighting the hardships being faced by fishermen, the Government has decided with effect from 7th February, 2013 to supply Diesel to Fisherman Consumer Pumps at the price applicable for retail outlets of the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal before the Government at present.

E-Auction of Mortgaged Vehicles

455. SHRI TARA CHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of non-payment of vehicle loans have increased during the last three years and the current year in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has recently asked the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) across the country to conduct E-auction of the used vehicles that are sold to recover payments from the defaulting borrowers;

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

(e) the compliance status of the said directive by the PSBs in the country, bank-wise and State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the Data Reporting System (DRS) of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), at system level, the Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) in Auto Loans of banks have increased during the half year period ended September, 2013.

Public Sector Bank (PSB)-wise details of NPAs in Auto Loans is given in the enclosed Statement. DRS of RBI does not generate State-wise data.

(c) No instruction on conducting of e-auction of the used vehicles that are sold to recover payments from the defaulting borrowers has been issued by the Government.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Statement*Public Sector Bank-wise data on Auto Loans for the last three years*

Bank Name	Auto Loan NPAs (Rs. crore)				Growth Rate (%)		
	Mar-11	Mar-12	Mar-13	Sep-13	Mar-12 over Mar-11	Mar-13 over Mar-12	Sep-13 over Mar-13
Allahabad Bank	23	31	31	41	37.1	1.9	30.7
Andhra Bank	11	12	14	14	5.8	19.6	0.6
Bank of Baroda	29	52	70	107	79.7	35.7	52.9
Bank of India	30	49	51	63	64.8	2.2	24.8
Bank of Maharashtra	31	17	17	18	-46.3	1.7	3.2
Canara Bank	33	31	41	49	-6.7	33.7	18.5
Central Bank of India	3	45	37	64	1482.9	-17.8	72.0
Corporation Bank	25	50	45	78	97.4	-9.8	73.9
Dena Bank	5	7	11	11	44.7	68.5	-0.9
IDBI Bank Limited	2	2	2	2	7.5	-1.7	24.1
Indian Bank	4	5	6	8	24.4	26.7	43.5
Indian Overseas Bank	15	20	25	34	31.5	24.2	37.5
Oriental Bank of Commerce	16	29	35	55	83.2	18.0	60.1
Punjab & Sind Bank	3	5	8	10	54.8	86.9	20.4
Punjab National Bank	39	50	54	62	29.3	6.7	15.8
Syndicate Bank	18	22	44	56	17.8	102.7	26.9
UCO Bank	6	10	15	20	59.6	58.4	27.6
Union Bank of India	76	80	66	92	5.6	-18.0	41.1
United Bank of India	5	9	12	59	95.6	32.9	383.8
Vijaya Bank	20	23	36	42	14.7	54.0	18.8
Nationalised Banks	392	547	619	886	39.4	13.2	43.2
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	4	9	15	20	101.6	75.7	29.7
State Bank of Hyderabad	11	26	26	32	126.4	0.6	22.5
State Bank of India	333	247	248	273	-25.7	0.3	10.1
State Bank of Mysore	12	20	15	18	71.8	-25.8	24.9
State Bank of Patiala	37	39	50	54	6.9	27.0	9.1
State Bank of Travancore	21	43	31	39	106.0	-28.4	25.3
SBI Group	418	384	385	436	-8.0	0.2	13.4
Public Sector Banks	810	931	1004	1322	14.9	7.8	31.8

Source: RBI's Off-site returns, domestic operations

Assistance From USA

456. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of economic cooperation with, and the development assistance received from the United States of America (USA) sector-wise for each of the last three years, and the current year till date;

(b) whether the USA has recently evinced keen interest in the development and financing of infrastructure sector in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the key areas identified for the purpose;

(d) whether any modalities have been worked out in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) to (e) Development and financing of infrastructure in the country is discussed during the meetings under the aegis of India - US Economic and Financial Partnership. The Cabinet in its meeting held on 20.9.13 has approved a proposal from Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) for signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Government of Republic of India and the Government of the United States of America on cooperation in New and Renewable Energy to facilitate Clean Energy Access.

Statement*Sector-wise U.S. Economic Assistance to India*

(in U.S. \$ Million)

U.S. Fiscal Year	Health	Clean Energy/ Environment	Food Security	Education/ Others	Food Aid	Total
2011	88.39	12.00	8.00	5.50	0.91	114.80
2012	84.00	9.50	4.00	4.00	0.00	101.50
2013	59.56	7.64	3.82	3.82	0.00	74.84

World Bank Loan

457. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government and World Bank (WB) have signed any agreement for funding to Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the terms and conditions of the said agreement; and

(c) the details of projects of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan on which WB assistance is proposed to be utilised, State/UT-wise?

OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Government of India and the World Bank signed the agreement for funding to Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan of US\$500 million from the 16th replenishment of International Development Association (IDA 16), a concessional arm of the World Bank. The agreement was signed on 05.10.2012. Under IDA 16, the terms involve an interest of 1.25 % and service charge of 0.75%.

(c) The Bank support is being provided through a Sector Wide Approach, hence there are no separate components of the project. The assistance will be utilized across the sectors covered under RMSA, focusing on (i) improving the quality of secondary education, (ii) improving

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

equitable access to good quality secondary education, (iii) improving accountability of secondary education and (iv) developing innovative approaches to secondary education.

IRDA Guidelines for Licences

458. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the guidelines issued by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) for upgradation of direct broking license to that of composite broking license;

(b) whether a large number of applications are pending with the IRDA in this regard;

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

(d) whether IRDA has fixed any time limit for disposing these applications; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No guidelines have been issued by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) for upgradation of direct broking licence to composite broking licence. However, Regulation 13(5) of the IRDA (Insurance Brokers) Regulations 2002 prescribes that any broker who has been licensed under a specified category may apply for change of category, subject to a condition that one year should have lapsed from the grant of licence in the first instance.

(b) As per Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA), there are only five applications under process with them as on 29.11.2013 for upgradation of licences.

(c) The status of these applications are as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of the applicant/broker	Status
1.	Salasar Insurance Brokers	As per regulation 8(2) of Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Insurance Brokers) Regulations 2002, a personal representation is to be made by the applicant company to the Authority. Accordingly, a presentation including the background of the company, details of promoters/shareholders, infrastructure, business projections, reinsurance expertise etc., has been made by the company to the Authority on 25.09.2013.
2.	Beacon Insurance Brokers	As mentioned above, a presentation on the details of the company has been made on 18.10.2013
3.	Trinity Insurance Brokers	The Broker has applied for upgradation and change in shareholding pattern. The financial analysis is being done. The broker will be called for presentation during December, 2013.
4.	Prudent Insurance Brokers	The Broker's licence is due for renewal during February 2014. The financial analysis is being done.
5.	ICM Insurance Brokers	The papers are under scrutiny

(d) and (e) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that there is no fixed time limit prescribed for disposing the applications.

[Translation]

LPG Distributorships Under RGGLVY

459. SHRI BALIRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of LPG distributorships appointed under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana (RGGLVY) during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether applications have been invited recently by the OMCs for allotment of LPG distributorships under RGGLVY in the coming years in the country including Uttar Pradesh;

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

(d) the time by which LPG distributors are likely to be appointed in various States/UTs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The total number of LPG distributorships appointed in the Country including the State of Uttar Pradesh under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana (RGGLVY) during the last three years and period from April-Oct 2013 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) During the period Apr-Oct' 2013, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have released advertisement for appointment of 1350 Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaraks in the Country including in the State of Uttar Pradesh. The State/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) It is not possible to fix a time frame by which RGGLVs are likely to be appointed as allotment of

LPG distributorships involves multiple steps such as, the process of advertisement, scrutiny of applications, conducting draw among eligible applicants, field verification of the candidate selected in draw, placement of Letter of Intent (LoI) on the candidate successful in field verification which take varying time.

The LoI holder has to take various approvals and statutory licences from authorities like PESO, NOCs from various State Government Departments which is a time consuming process. Hence after allotment, it takes around 6-8 months for commissioning of RGGLV.

Moreover, the allotment of LPG distributorships gets affected due to various reasons like complaints, court cases, nil applicants, applicants getting rejected during scrutiny, redraw due to quorum not available, rejection of candidates during FVC etc. Once the candidate gets rejected during FVC then re-draw has to be conducted. This process goes on till all the eligible candidates for draw are exhausted.

Statement-I

RGGLVs Commissioned by OMCs during last 3 years and Apr-Oct'13

State/UT	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (Apr.-Oct.'13)
Chandigarh				
NCTD Delhi				
Haryana			46	12
Himachal Pradesh		6	3	4
Jammu and Kashmir			1	5
Punjab		5	50	20
Rajasthan	76	69	53	27
Uttar Pradesh	51	136	155	91
Uttarakhand		1	8	
NR Total	127	217	316	159
Andaman and Nicobar Islands				
Arunachal Pradesh			4	1
Assam			8	14
Bihar	55	70	107	47
Jharkhand	18	41	18	28

State/UT	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (Apr.-Oct.'13)
Manipur		1	7	1
Meghalaya				
Mizoram		5	6	3
Nagaland			1	
Odisha	23	26	55	5
Sikkim				
Tripura		1	2	
West Bengal	17	39	64	16
ER Total	113	183	272	115
Chhattisgarh	23	9	10	5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli				
Daman and Diu				
Goa				
Gujarat		13	20	2
Madhya Pradesh	45	22	56	45
Maharashtra	57	114	57	32
WR Total	125	158	143	84
Andhra Pradesh	19	121	41	8
Karnataka	7	35	46	29
Kerala		1	22	4
Lakshadweep				
Puducherry			1	
Tamil Nadu	5	60	43	36
SR Total	31	217	153	77
Grand Total	396	775	884	435

Statement-II

<i>RGGLVs Advertised for OMCs during Apr-Oct'13</i>		1	2
State	RGGLVs Advertised during Apr-Oct'13		
1	2		
Chandigarh		Jammu and Kashmir	77
NCTD Delhi		Punjab	46
Haryana	45	Rajasthan	
Himachal Pradesh	11	Uttar Pradesh	203
		Uttarakhand	
		NR Total	382
		Andaman and Nicobar Islands	

1	2
Arunachal Pradesh	13
Assam	
Bihar	175
Jharkhand	20
Manipur	18
Meghalaya	2
Mizoram	1
Nagaland	
Odisha	
Sikkim	
Tripura	7
West Bengal	100
ER Total	336
Chhattisgarh	76
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	
Daman and Diu	
Goa	10
Gujarat	
Madhya Pradesh	217
Maharashtra	67
WR Total	370
Andhra Pradesh	95
Karnataka	46
Kerala	59
Lakshadweep	
Puducherry	
Tamil Nadu	62
SR Total	262
Grand Total	1350

[English]

**Establishment of Central Medical
Services Society**

460. SHRI S. R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI S. S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) whether the Central Medical Services Society to streamline the drug procurement and distribution system of the Department of Health and Family Welfare by eliminating the existing deficiencies in the system have become fully operational;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) steps taken by the Government to put in place a transparent system for drug procurement and distribution?

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

(b) and (c) Central Medical Services Society (CMSS) has been registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860 on 22.03.2012.

The Society shall function as a professional and autonomous agency for procuring quality health sector goods and services. DG & CEO and two General Managers of CMSS have joined in recent post. Premises has been hired for functioning of CMSS.

CMSS will follow a two bid system for all procurements. Guidelines for efficient management of CMSS have been framed keeping in view the fundamental objective to bring transparency in procurement. It will make all procurements through e-Procurement system from the very beginning. Health Sector goods procured by CMSS will be distributed to the States/UTs by setting-up an IT enabled supply chain infrastructure and warehouses in 50 locations.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet on Monday, the 9th December 2013 at 11 a.m.

11.48 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of
the Clock on Monday, December 9, 2013/
Agrahayana 18, 1935 (Saka)*

ANNEXURE-I

Member-wise Index to Starred Questions

Sl.No.	Members Name	Question No.
1.	Shri Acharia Basu Deb	27
2.	Shri Agrawal Rajendra	38
3.	Shri Ahir Hansraj G.	38
4.	Shri Awale Jaywant Gangaram	28
5.	Shri Bhadana Avtar Singh	34
6.	Shrimati Botcha, Jhansi Lakshmi	22
7.	Shri C. Sivasami	32
8.	Shri Chaudhary Arvind Kumar	39
9.	Shri Chauhan Mahendrasinh P.	40
10.	Shri Chavan Harishchandra	34
11.	Shri Choudhary Bhudeo	23
12.	Shrimati Devi Ashwamedh	36
13.	Shrimati Devi Rama	33
14.	Dr. Dome Ram Chandra	35
15.	Shri Gajender Singh Rajukhedi	21
16.	Shrimati Gulshan Paramjit Kaur	26
17.	Shri Joshi Pralhad	23
18.	Shri Karunakaran P.	28
19.	Shri Laguri Yashbant	33
20.	Shri Meghwal Arjun Ram	32
21.	Shri Nagar Surendra Singh	25
22.	Shri Patil Sanjay Dina	30
23.	Shri Patil A.T. Nana	35
24.	Shrimati Patil Bhavana Gawali	37
25.	Shri Patil C.R.	24
26.	Shri S. Pakkirappa	31

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question No.
27.	Shri Sardinha Francisco Cosme	40
28.	Shri Shekhar Neeraj	25
29.	Shri Singh Ganesh	39
30.	Shri Singh Mahabali	29
31.	Shri Singh Ravneet	31
32.	Shri Singh Uday	36
33.	Shri Singh N. Dharam	27

Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question No.
1.	Shri A.K.S. Vijayan	245, 371, 399, 419, 423
2.	Shri Acharia, Basu Deb	396
3.	Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivaji	285, 286, 301, 312, 432
4.	Shri Adsul Anandrao	285, 286, 301, 312, 357
5.	Shri Ahir Hansraj G.	350, 351, 403
6.	Shri Ajmal Badruddin	265, 376, 450
7.	Shri Anandan M.	283, 315, 433
8.	Shri Anantkumar Hegde	283, 397
9.	Shri Anuragi Ghanshyam	412
10.	Shri Azad Kirti	236, 302, 357, 409, 427
11.	Shri Babar Gajanan D.	285, 286, 301, 312, 357
12.	Shri Bais Ramesh	358, 423
13.	Shri Baitha Kameshwar	243
14.	Dr. Baliram	346, 409, 459
15.	Shrimati Bauri Susmita	404, 409, 410, 411
16.	Shri Bhadana Avtar Singh	408

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question No.
17.	Shri Bhagora Tarachand	240, 283, 455
18.	Shri Bhoi Sanjay	352
19.	Shri Biju P.K.	289, 411, 424
20.	Shri Bishnoi Kuldeep	272, 389
21.	Shri Biswal Hemanand	232, 236, 294, 348, 445
22.	Shrimati Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi	393
23.	Shri Bundela Jitendra Singh	242, 357, 370
24.	Shri C Sivasami	233, 283, 355, 387
25.	Shri Choudhary Harish	251, 360
26.	Shri Chaudhary Arvind Kumar	404, 409, 410
27.	Shri Chauhan Mahendrasinh P.	285, 353, 385, 409
28.	Shri Chavan Harishchandra	400
29.	Shri Choudhary Bhudeo	290, 349, 400, 402
30.	Shrimati Choudhry Shruti	231, 249, 291, 374, 423
31.	Shrui Das Khagen	285, 316, 425, 434
32.	Shri Dasgupta Gurudas	283, 320
33.	Shrimati Davidson J. Helen	319, 430, 435
34.	Shrimali Devi Ashwamedh	340, 400, 402
35.	Shrimati Devi Rama	390
36.	Shri Dhanapalan K.P.	283, 313
37.	Shri Dhotre Sanjay	292, 293, 355, 414
38.	Shri Dhruvanarayana R.	362
39.	Dr. Dome Ram Chandra	348, 401
40.	Shri Dubey Nishikant	269, 409, 430
41.	Shrimati Dutt Priya	297, 321, 437

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question No.
42.	Shri Gaddigoudar P.C.	285, 289, 332, 444
43.	Shri Gaikwad Eknath Mahadeo	291, 352, 354, 360, 413
44.	Shri Ganeshamurthi, A.	360
45.	Shri Gouda Shivarama	289
46.	Shri Gowda Chandra D.B.	283, 329, 357 424, 441
47.	Shrimati Gulshan Paramjit Kaur	395
48.	Haque Sk. Saidul	341
49.	Shri Hazari Maheshwar	257, 289
50.	Shri Hussain Syed Shahnawaz	340, 353, 424, 449
51.	Shri Jadhao Prataprao Ganpatrao	287, 323, 359, 438
52.	Shri Jadhav Baliram	342, 354, 451
53.	Shri Jaiswal Gorakh Prasad	318, 327, 399
54.	Shrimati Jardosh Darshana	328, 364
55.	Shri Jindal Naveen	258, 411
56.	Dr. Joshi Murl Manohar	282, 292, 326
57.	Shri Joshi Pralhad	376
58.	Shri Kalmadi Suresh	347, 349
59.	Shri Karunakaran P.	306, 308, 369
60.	Shri Karwaria Kapil Muni	277, 418, 440
61.	Shri Kateel Nalin Kumar	273, 285, 357
62.	Shri Katti Ramesh Viswanath	290, 412
63.	Shri Kaushalendra Kumar	394, 409
64.	Shri Khaire Chandrakant	288, 336, 408, 442, 446
65.	Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena	287, 302, 410
66.	Shri Kumar P.	244, 283, 358, 423, 435

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question No.	Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question No.
67.	Shrimati Kumari Putul	404, 409, 410	91.	Shri Panda Baijayant	285, 343, 359, 453
68.	Shri Laguri Yashbant	295, 310, 338, 442	92.	Shri Panda Prabodh	298, 320, 436
69.	Shri Lingam P.	283, 406	93.	Shri Pandey Ravindra Kumar	304, 424
70.	Shri M. Krishnasswamy	271, 283, 288, 423	94.	Kumari Pandey Saroj	292, 303, 408, 424
71.	Shri Madam Vikrambhai Arjanbhai	246, 369, 372, 424	95.	Shri Paranjpe Anand Prakash	291, 352, 354, 360, 413
72.	Shrimati Mahajan Sumitra	302, 419	96.	Shri Patel Devji M.	410
73.	Shri Mahato Baidyanath Prasad	339	97.	Shrimati Patel Jayshreeben	255, 290, 362
74.	Shri Mahato Narahari	308	98.	Shri Patel Bal Kumar	283
75.	Shri Mahtab Bhartruhari	292, 293, 355, 414	99.	Shri Patel Kishanbhai V.	299, 334, 345, 457
76.	Shri Majhi Pradeep	299, 334, 345, 457	100.	Shri Pathak Harin	337, 447
77.	Shri Mani Jose K.	263, 458	101.	Shri Patil Sanjay Dina	397
78.	Shri Meena Raghuvir Singh	407	102.	Shri Patil A.T. Nana	357, 370
79.	Shri Meghe Datta	311	103.	Shri Patil C.R.	284, 363
80.	Shri Meghwal Arjun Ram	284, 378	104.	Shri Patit Bhaskarao Bapurao Patil Khalgaonkar	291, 352, 354, 360, 413
81.	Shri Muttemwar Vilas	297, 399, 420	105.	Dr. Patil Padmasinha Bajirao	342
82.	Shri Nagar Surendra Singh	330, 348, 394	106.	Shrimati Patle Kamla Devi	275, 330, 338
83.	Dr. Naik Sanjeev Ganesh	397	107.	Shri Prabhakar Ponnarn	253, 362, 379
84.	Shri Nama Nageswara Rao	283, 288, 306	108.	Shri Pradhan Amarnath	294, 340
85.	Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia	238, 357, 367	109.	Shri Punia P.L.	279, 419, 438, 452
86.	Shri Narayanrao Sonawane Pratap	273	110.	Shri Raghavan M.K.	286
87.	Shri Nishad Capt. Jai Narain Prasad	297, 308, 309, 408, 429	111.	Shri Raghavendra B.Y.	273, 285, 351
88.	Shri Manian O.S.	359	112.	Shri Rahaman Abdul	324, 439
89.	Shri Owaisi Asaduddin	259, 283, 353, 356, 382	113.	Shri Rajendran C.	330, 361, 424
90.	Shri Pala Vincent H.	409	114.	Shri Rajesh M.B.	283, 322
			115.	Shri Ram Purnamasi	252

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question No.	Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question No.
116.	Shri Rana Kadir	264, 284, 410, 422	140.	Shri Anto Antony	284, 344, 360, 362, 454
117.	Shri Rane Nilesh Narayan	281, 290, 392, 397	141.	Shri Siddeshwara G.M.	274, 288, 390, 412
118.	Shri Rashid J.M. Aaron	333	142.	Dr. Singh Bhola	338
119.	Shri Rathwa Ramsinh	231, 362, 377	143.	Shri Singh Ganesh	357, 422
120.	Shri Rawat Ashok Kumar	283, 299	144.	Shri Singh liyaraj	318, 398
121.	Shri Roy Arjun	291, 292, 326	145.	Shri Singh Jagdanand	285, 305, 426
122.	Shri Ray Bishnu Pada	325	146.	Shri Singh Mahabali	348, 381
123.	Shri Ray Rudramadhab	294, 353, 411, 415	147.	Shrimati Singh Meena	290, 349, 400
124.	Shri Reddy M. Sreenivasulu	235, 366, 453	148.	Shri Singh Pashupati Nath	284, 288, 407
125.	Shri Reddy Anantha Venkatarami	352	149.	Shri Singh Radha Mohan	300, 424
126.	Shri Reddy M. Venugopala	261, 290, 297, 300, 384	150.	Shri Singh Rakesh	285, 289, 409
127.	Shri Roy Nripendra Nath	308	151.	Shri Singh Ratan	283, 327, 408
128.	Prof. Roy Saugata	285, 286, 331, 350, 443	152.	Shri Singh Ravneet	398, 424
129.	Shri Alagiri S.	295, 406, 417	153.	Shri Singh Uday	383
130.	Shri Pakkappa S.	327, 364	154.	Shri Singh Yashvir	356, 399, 416
131.	Shri Jeyadurai S.R.	283, 317, 357, 409, 460	155.	Shri Singh Lal Chaudhary	292, 353
132.	Shri Ramasubbu S.S.	248, 290, 329, 373, 460	156.	Shri Singh Rajiv Ranjan <i>Alias</i> Lalan Singh	283, 291, 397
133.	Dr. Saha Anup Kumar	348	157.	Singh Rajkumari Ratna	267, 314, 386
134.	Shri Sampath A.	260, 411, 424	158.	Shri singh N. Dharam	236, 432
135.	Shri Sardinha Francisco Cosme	352, 353, 405	159.	Dr. Singh Sanjay	398, 417
136.	Shri Sayeed Hamdullah	234, 347, 365	160.	Shri Siricilla Rajaiah	270, 397
137.	Shri Shekhar Neeraj	356, 399, 416	161.	Dr. Solanki Kirit Premjibhai	327, 335, 424
138.	Shri Shetkar Suresh Kumar	239, 288, 368, 397	162.	Shri Sugavanam E.G.	262, 290, 293, 295, 362
139.	Shri Shetti Raju	256	163.	Shri Sugumar K.	241, 360, 410, 424, 444
			164.	Shrimati Sule Supriya	296, 419
			165.	Shri Tagore Manicka	247, 399, 431

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question No.
166.	Shri Tarai Bibhu Prasad	298, 421
167.	Shri Thakor Jagdish	276, 410, 430
168.	Shri Thakur Anurag Singh	254, 283, 380
169.	Shri Thamaraiselvan R.	233, 283, 285, 401, 428
170.	Shri Thomas P.T.	246, 350, 422
171.	Shri Tiwari Bhisma Shankar <i>Alias</i> Kushal	268, 388, 433
172.	Shri Tudu Laxman	314
173.	Shri Udasi Shivkumar	237, 285, 456
174.	Shrimati Upadhyay Seema	257, 289
175.	Shri Vardhan Harsh	257, 289
176.	Shri Vasava Mansukhbhai D.	251, 283, 310, 360
177.	Dr. Venugopal P.	235, 266, 350, 353, 425

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question No.
178.	Shri Verma Sajjan	278, 448 285, 311, 361
179.	Shri Virendra Kumar	400
180.	Shri Viswanathan P.	280, 296, 391, 400, 424
181.	Shri Wakchaure Bhausahab Rajaram	250, 375
182.	Shri Wankhede Subhash Bapurao	291, 354, 413
183.	Shri Yadav Anjankumar M.	287, 338, 438, 288
184.	Shri Yadav Dharmendra	285, 286, 301, 312, 357
185.	Shri Yadav Dinesh Chandra	282, 283
186.	Prof. Yadav Ranjan Prasad	353, 412
187.	Shri Yadav Hukamdeo Narayan	307

Annexure-II*Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions*

Finance	:	21, 26, 30, 36, 38, 39
Health and Family Welfare	:	23, 29, 32, 34, 35
Mines	:	33
New and Renewable Energy	:	22, 31
Panchayati Raj	:	37
Petroleum and Natural Gas	:	24, 27
Tourism	:	28
Tribal Affairs	:	
Women and Child Development	:	25, 40

Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Finance	:	231, 234, 238, 239, 242, 250, 253, 254, 255, 259, 262, 266, 270, 271, 276, 281, 282, 283, 286, 288, 290, 291, 292, 301, 307, 320, 323, 325, 326, 333, 336, 338, 340, 350, 353, 354, 355, 360, 362, 366, 371, 372, 378, 380, 385, 387, 391, 392, 400, 403, 407, 410, 412, 416, 417, 420, 421, 427, 428, 431, 432, 436, 442, 443, 446, 448, 452, 455, 456, 457, 458
Health and Family Welfare	:	233, 235, 241, 243, 244, 258, 263, 273, 279, 284, 285, 293, 295, 296, 297, 306, 313, 317, 324, 327, 328, 329, 332, 335, 342, 344, 346, 347, 348, 352, 358, 359, 361, 365, 376, 379, 382, 393, 394, 399, 401, 409, 413, 414, 415, 418, 423, 424, 425, 435, 439, 441, 444, 449, 451, 460
Mines	:	249, 252, 260, 294, 343, 374, 375, 408
New and Renewable Energy	:	248, 272, 277, 339, 368, 370, 419, 453
Panchayati Raj	:	232, 236, 261, 264, 267, 304, 314, 369, 404, 426, 445
Petroleum and Natural Gas	:	240, 245, 246, 247, 251, 256, 257, 278, 280, 287, 289, 300, 302, 303, 308, 309, 312, 315, 318, 319, 322, 330, 331, 345, 349, 356, 363, 364, 367, 373, 383, 386, 389, 390, 395, 396, 405, 406, 422, 429, 433, 438, 450, 454, 459

Tourism	:	274, 305, 397, 398
Tribal Affairs	:	269, 299, 310, 316
Women and Child Development	:	237, 265, 268, 275, 298, 311, 321, 334, 337, 341, 351, 357, 377, 381, 384, 388, 402, 411, 430, 434, 437, 440, 447
