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Agrahayana 4, 1933 (Saka)

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Ninth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, November 25, 2011/Agrahayana 4, 1933 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER

Condemning the Unfortunate Incident of Assault on Shri Sharad Pawar, the Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Food Processing Industries

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the House strongly condemns the unfortunate incident of assault on Shri Sharad Pawar, hon. Union Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Food Processing Industries during a function in New Delhi on 24th November, 2011 and expresses its unequivocal disapproval of taking recourse to violent and undemocratic means to express disagreement.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): A Censor motion should be passed in this regard
...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, let us take up question Hour. Q. 61.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Please take your seat. Please sit down. Please take your seat. Please take your seat. Please take your seat. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please put there papers down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Shortage of Coal for Power Plants

*61. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the stocks required, including the period thereof and the actual supply position of coal in various power Public Sector Unit plants during the last three years and the current year, plant-wise and State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the quantum of power generation in various thermal power plants including those of the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) fell during April to October, 2011 due to shortage of coal;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for short supply of coal by the Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries;

(d) the number of plants where work was suspended or nearly suspended due to non-availability of coal during the last three years and the current year, plant-wise; and

(e) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure uninterrupted supply of coal to these power plants?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) coal stock requirement of power stations depends upon its distance from coal mines. The coal stocking norms for power stations are given below:

Location	Stocking Norm (in days)
Pit-head stations	15
Upto 500 km from coal mine	20
501 to 1000 km from coal mine	25
Beyond 1000 km from coal mine	30

Plant-wise/State-wise details of coal stock requirement for various public sector power stations is enclosed as Statement-I.

Plant-wise/State-wise details of actual coal supply to thermal power stations of power utilities in public sector during the last three years i.e. 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and the current financial year (upto October, 2011) are enclosed as Statement-II to V.

(b) and (c) During the period April to October, 2011, coal based generation registered a growth of approximately 7.7% over the actual generation during April to October, 2010. However, Power Utilities including NTPC have reported a generation loss of about 5.3 Billion Unit due to shortage of coal.

Main reasons for short supply of coal by the subsidiaries of Coal India Limited during the current year are:

- (i) Less transportation of coal from coal mines to railway sidings.
- (ii) Inadequate crushing capacity at the coal mines.
- (iii) Law and order problems in the Central Coalfields Limited and Mahanadi Coalfields Limited.
- (iv) Excessive rains of the coal fields of Northern

Coalfields Limited, Central Coalfields Limited and Mahanadi Coalfields Limited.

(d) No operating Thermal Power Station reported shutdown due to non-availability of coal during last three years and the current year. However, a generation loss of 10.92 Billion Unit, 14.49 Billion Unit, 8.38 Billion Unit and 5.32 Billion Unit was reported by the Power Utilities during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto October, 2011) due to inadequate availability of coal. Plant-wise details of generation loss are given as Statement-VI.

(e) Following steps have been taken by the Government to augment supply of coal to thermal power stations:

- (i) Ministry of Coal/Coal India Ltd. (CIL) is being insisted upon to enhance production of domestic coal in the country.
- (ii) Power Utilities are being advised to import coal to bridge the shortfall between requirement of coal and its availability from the domestic sources.
- (iii) The coal supply position is reviewed at various levels in Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Power and Cabinet Secretariat with participation from the concerned Ministries, CEA, Coal India Limited and NTPC.

Statement-I

Details of Coal Stock Required at Various Thermal Power Stations

Region/ State	Mode of Transport	Name of Thermal Power Station	Capacity (MW)	Normative Stock Req. (Days)	Coal Require- ment in '000 Tonnes
1	2	3	4	5	6
Northern					
Delhi					
1.	Rail	Rajghat TPS	135	20	44
2.	Rail	Badarpur TPS	705	30	381

1	2	3	4	5	6
Haryana					0
3.	Rail	Panipat TPS	1360	25	542.5
4.	Rail	Yamuna Nagar TPS	600	25	202.5
5.	Rail	Rajiv Gandhi TPS	1200	25	405
6.	Rail	Indira Gandhi STPP	1000	25	363
Punjab					
7.	Rail	GH TPS (Leh. Moh.)	920	30	390
8.	Rail	Ropar TPS	1260	25	505
9.	Rail	GND TPS (Bhatinda)	440	30	156
Rajasthan					
10.	Rail	Kota TPS	1240	30	624
11.	Rail	Suratgarh TPS	1500	30	624
12.	Rail	Chhabra TPP	500	30	192
Uttar Pradesh					
13.	Pithead	Anpara TPS	1630	15	381
14.	Rail	Harduaganj TPS	470	25	70
15.	Rail	Obra TPS	1372	20	278
16.	Rail	Panki TPS	210	30	105
17.	Rail	Parichha TPS	640	30	276
18.	Rail	Dadri (NCTPP)	1820	30	798
19.	Pithead	Rihand STPS	2000	15	481.5
20.	Pithead	Singrauli STPS	2000	15	489
21.	Rail	Tanda TPS	440	25	195
22.	Rail	Unchahar TPS	1050	25	440
Total of N.R.			24292	24	7942.5
Western					
Chhattisgarh					
23.	Rail	DSPM TPS	500	15	130.5

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Pithead	Korba-II	440	15	130.5
25.	Pithead	Korba-west TPS	840	15	216
26.	Pithead	Korba STPS	2600	15	564
27.	Pithead	Sipat STPS	1660	20	346
28.	Rail	Bhilai TPS	500	25	195
Gujarat					
29.	Rail	Gandhi Nagar TPS	870	30	426
30.	Rail	Ukai TPS	850	30	363
31.	Rail	Sikka Rep. TPS	240	30	114
32.	Rail	Wanakbori TPS	1470	30	675
Madhya Pradesh					
33.	Pithead	Amarkantak Ext. TPS	450	15	78
34.	Rail	Sanjay Gandhi TPS	1340	20	370
35.	Rail	Satpura TPS	1142.5	20	358
36.	Pithead	Vindhyachal STPS	3260	15	810
Maharashtra					
37.	Rail	Bhusawal TPS	420	20	150
38.	Rail	Chandrapur (Maharashtra) 2340 STPS		20	780
39.	Rail	Khaparkheda TPS	1340	25	390
40.	Rail	Koradi TPS	1040	25	347.5
41.	Rail	Nasik TPS	880	25	340
42.	Rail	Parli TPS	1130	25	432.5
43.	Rail	Paras TPS	500	25	187.5
Total of Western Region			25852.5	21	7403.5
Southern					
Andhra Pradesh					
44.	Rail	Dr. N. Tata Rao TPS	1760	20	520

1	2	3	4	5	6
45.	Rail	Kothagudem TPS	1720	20	392
46.	Road	Ramagundem-B TPS	62.5	20	20
47.	Rail	Rayalaseema TPS	1050	25	412.5
48.	Pithead	Ramagundem STPS	2600	15	571.5
49.	Rail	Simhadri	1500	25	577.5
50.	Pithead	Kakatiya TPS	500	15	109
Karnataka					
51.	Rail	Raichur TPS	1720	30	744
52.	Rail	Bellary TPS	500	20	174
Tamil Nadu					
53.	Inter Modal	Ennore TPS	450	30	207
54.	Inter Modal	Mettur TPS	840	30	408
55.	Inter Modal	North Chennai TPS	630	30	312
56.	Inter Modal	Tuticorin TPS	1050	30	555
Total of Southern Region			14382.5	23	5002.5
Eastern					
Bihar					
57.	Rail	Barauni TPS	310	20	24
58.	Rail	Muzaffarpur TPS	220	20	34
59.	Pithead	Kahalgaoon TPS	2340	15	606
Jharkhand					
60.	Rail	Patratu TPS	770	20	58
61.	Road	Tenughat TPS	420	20	92
62.	Rail	Bokaro 'B' TPS	630	20	180
63.	Rail	Chandrapura (DVC) TPS	890	20	162
Odisha					
64.	Pithead	IB Valley TPS	420	15	117

1	2	3	4	5	6
65.	Pithead	Talcher (Old) TPS	470	15	130.5
66.	Pithead	Talcher STPS	3000	15	780
West Bengal					
67.	Rail	Durgapur TPS	340	20	96
68.	Rail	Mejia TPS	2340	20	578
69.	Rail	Bakreswar TPS	1050	25	432.5
70.	Rail	Bandel TPS	450	20	98
71.	Rail	D.P.L. TPS	690	25	195
72.	Rail	Kolaghat TPS	1260	25	455
73.	Rail	Sagardighi TPS	600	20	156
74.	Rail	Santaldih TPS	980	20	128
75.	Pithead	Farakka STPS	2100	15	477
Total of Eastern Region			23890	18	5103
All India Total			88417	22	25451.5

Statement-II*Coal Statement of Thermal Power Stations for April 2008 to March 2009*

(Quantity in Thousand Tonne)

Sl. No.	Name of TPS	Linkage	Receipt (Domestic)	Receipt (Imported)	Total receipt	Consumption
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi						
1.	I.P. T.P.S.	1110	867	0	867	896
2.	Rajghat TPS	765	792	0	792	735
3.	Badarpur TPS	4800	3999	35	4034	4427
Haryana						
4.	Faridabad TPS	900	575	0	575	552
5.	Panipat TPS	8535	6447	356	6803	6887

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Yamuna Nagar TPS	3345	2191	27	2218	2253
	Punjab					
7.	GH TPS (Leh. Moh.)	4950	3264	0	3264	3418
8.	GND TPS (Bhatinda)	2460	2085	0	2085	2103
9.	Ropar TPS	7335	6580	0	6580	6631
	Rajasthan					
10.	Kota TPS	7245	6405	202	6607	6455
11.	Suratgarh TPS	8085	6795	209	7004	7168
	Uttar Pradesh					
12.	Anpara TPS	8970	8489	0	8489	8641
13.	Harduaganj TPS	1035	798	0	798	819
14.	Obra TPS	5280	4935	0	4935	4894
15.	Panki TPS	1320	1066	0	1066	1173
16.	Parichha TPS	3795	2816	0	2816	2800
17.	Dadri (NCTPP)	5025	4446	361	4807	4628
18.	Rihand STPS	11328	10548	389	10937	10900
19.	Singrauli STPS	10710	11473	0	11473	11310
20.	Tanda TPS	2640	2449	197	2646	2573
21.	Unchahar TPS	6960	5416	198	5614	5543
	Total Northern Region	106593	92436	1974	94410	94806
	Chhattisgarh					
22.	DSPM TPS	3060	2923	0	2923	2804
23.	Korba-II	2940	2886	0	2886	2900
24.	Korba-West TPS	4425	4521	0	4521	4580
25.	Korba STPS	11373	11984	0	11984	11960
26.	Sipat STPS	3540	2936	0	2936	3156
	Gujarat					
27.	Gandhi Nagar TPS	4680	3833	712	4545	4553

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	Sikka Rep. TPS	1320	945	169	1114	1136
29.	Ukai TPS	4071	3961	0	3961	4000
30.	Wanakbori TPS	8580	8764	71	8835	8910
Madhya Pradesh						
31.	Amarkantak	1890	949	0	949	930
32.	Sanjay Gandhi TPS	7275	6191	0	6191	5976
33.	Satpura TPS	7425	6834	0	6834	6511
34.	Vindhyachal STPS	17268	17599	411	18010	18041
Maharashtra						
35.	Bhusawal TPS	2835	2521	159	2680	2745
36.	Chandrapur (Maharashtra) STPS	13620	13778	0	13778	13016
37.	Khaparkheda TPS	5610	4962	376	5338	5432
38.	Koradi TPS	6255	4880	113	4993	5025
39.	Nasik TPS	5055	4206	428	4634	4610
40.	Parli TPS	5394	4638	223	4861	4576
41.	Paras TPS	1980	1472	0	1472	1240
Total Western Region		118596	110783	2662	113445	112101
Andhra Pradesh						
42.	Dr. N. Tata Rao TPS	7395	6918	386	7304	7269
43.	Kothagudem TPS	5901	6933	0	6933	6955
44.	Ramagundem-B TPS	315	345	0	345	339
45.	Rayalaseema TPS	5334	4484	320	4804	4857
46.	Ramagundem STPS	14280	13211	628	13839	13287
47.	Simhadri	6840	5907	460	6367	6097
Karnataka						
48.	Raichur TPS	10437	7269	603	7872	7595
49.	Bellary TPS	200	955	83	1038	793

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamil Nadu						
50.	Ennore TPS	2715	1860	0	1860	1821
51.	Mettur TPS	5196	4075	676	4751	4410
52.	North Chennai TPS	3969	2816	492	3308	3215
53.	Tuticorin TPS	6564	4800	1098	5898	5811
Total Southern Region		69146	59573	4746	64319	62449
Bihar						
54.	Barauni TPS	360	63	0	63	98
55.	Muzaffarpur TPS	360	135	0	135	153
56.	Kahalgaon TPS	10719	6983	659	7642	7406
Jharkhand						
57.	Patratu TPS	1560	933	0	933	944
58.	Tenughat TPS	1650	1425	0	1425	1384
59.	Bokaro 'B' TPS	3285	2674	0	2674	2601
60.	Chandrapura (DVC) TPS	2115	1857	0	1857	1764
Odisha						
61.	IB Valley TPS	2775	2879	0	2879	2818
62.	Talcher (Old) TPS	2808	2845	117	2962	3048
63.	Talcher STPS	21150	16555	998	17553	17914
West Bengal						
64.	Durgapur TPS	2115	1428	0	1428	1279
65.	Mejia TPS	7800	5147	0	5147	4867
66.	Bakreswar TPS	4500	3615	40	3655	3528
67.	Bandel TPS	1800	1480	61	1541	1656
68.	D.P.L. TPS	3675	2431	0	2431	2437
69.	Kolaghat TPS	6825	5689	90	5779	5850
70.	Sagardighi TPS	2220	1311	63	1374	1459

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
71.	Santaldih TPS	2505	1343	34	1377	1305
72.	Farakka STPS	11544	7718	980	8698	8819
Total Eastern Region		89766	66511	3042	69553	69330
Total All India		384101	329303	12424	341727	338686

Statement-III*Coal Statement of Thermal Power Stations for April 2009 to March 2010*

(Quantity in Thousand Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of TPS	Requirement	Receipt (Indigenous)	Receipt (Imported)	Consumption
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Domestic					
Northern Region					
Delhi					
1.	Rajghat TPS	804	553	0	636
2.	Badarpur TPS	4200	4196	162	4174
Haryana					
3.	Panipat TPS	7193	6939	498	7444
4.	Yamuna Nagar TPS	3108	2496	229	2742
Punjab					
5.	GH TPS (Leh. Moh.)	4797	4551	0	4525
6.	GND TPS (Bhatinda)	2041	1973	0	2015
7.	Ropar TPS	6754	7007	0	6681
Rajasthan					
8.	Kota TPS	6810	5505	413	5741
9.	Suratgarh TPS	6993	6086	462	6384
10.	Chabra	670	140	0	161
Uttar Pradesh					
11.	Anpara TPS	8496	8763	0	8736

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Harduaganj B	897	890	0	830
13.	Obra TPS	5004	4662	0	4810
14.	Panki TPS	900	1082	111	1054
15.	Parichha TPS	3597	2974	243	2932
16.	Dadri (NCTPP)	5736	4399	433	4893
17.	Rihand STPS	11928	10575	352	10857
18.	Singrauli STPS	11004	11097	0	11297
19.	Tanda TPS	4032	2457	243	2588
20.	Unchahar TPS	7032	5509	246	5637
	Total Northern Region	101996	91854	3392	94137
	Western Region				
	Chhattisgarh				
21.	Korba East V	2604	3000	0	2956
22.	Korba-II	2700	3026	0	2857
23.	Korba-West TPS	4704	5046	0	4713
24.	Korba STPS	12816	12932	129	12729
25.	Sipat STPS	6129	5908	106	5633
26.	Bhilai TPS	210	253	0	272
	Gujarat				
27.	Gandhi Nagar TPS	4755	3187	670	3875
28.	Sikka Rep. TPS	1452	994	200	1098
29.	Ukai TPS	4440	3372	0	3335
30.	Wanakbori TPS	8988	6961	533	7512
	Madhya Pradesh				
31.	Amarkantak	2229	1141	0	1231
32.	Sanjay Gandhi TPS	6888	6212	0	6054
33.	Satpura TPS	6600	6335	0	5625

1	2	3	4	5	6
34.	Vindhyachal STPS	18732	18176	393	18480
	Maharashtra				
35.	Bhusawal TPS	3048	2633	337	2766
36.	Chandrapur	13810	12113	548	12022
37.	Khaparkheda TPS-II	5406	5051	391	4823
38.	Koradi TPS	6201	4622	244	4311
39.	Nasik TPS	5388	4009	700	4418
40.	Parli TPS	5829	4752	351	4682
41.	Paras TPS	1800	1628	0	1421
	Total Western Region	124729	111351	4602	110813
	Southern Region				
	Andhra Pradesh				
42.	Dr. N. Tata Rao TPS	6612	7197	462	7603
43.	Kothagudem TPS	7695	7753	0	7298
44.	Ramagundem-B TPS	300	349	0	350
45.	Rayalaseema TPS	3540	4109	288	4404
46.	Ramagundem STPS	13168	12375	645	12862
47.	Simhadri	5508	5553	344	5976
	Karnataka				
48.	Raichur TPS	7940	5817	908	7708
49.	Bellary TPS	2828	1855	0	2045
	Tamil Nadu				
50.	Ennore TPS	1633	1461	0	1516
51.	Mettur TPS	4785	3811	526	4172
52.	North Chennai TPS	3327	3006	351	3355
53.	Tuticorin TPS	6453	4459	1134	5359
	Total Southern Region	63789	57745	4658	62648

1	2	3	4	5	6
Eastern Region					
Bihar					
54.	Barauni TPS	397	287	0	262
55.	Muzaffarpur TPS	504	429	0	417
56.	Kahalgaon TPS	8232	8482	898	9496
Jharkhand					
57.	Patratu TPS	996	1037	0	1003
58.	Tenughat TPS	2004	1745	0	1504
59.	Bokaro 'B' TPS	3000	3076	16	2758
60.	Chandrapura (DVC)	1704	1888	0	1546
Orissa					
61.	IB Valley TPS	2727	2537	0	2539
62.	Talcher (Old) TPS	3312	2952	84	2963
63.	Talcher STPS	20064	17938	1381	19289
West Bengal					
64.	Durgapur TPS	1386	1416	0	1555
65.	Mejia TPS	6352	4225	312	4380
66.	Bakreswar TPS	5463	4016	336	4586
67.	Bandel TPS	1464	1270	102	1358
68.	D.P.L. TPS	3708	2402	0	2255
69.	Kolaghat TPS	5892	5512	280	5910
70.	Sagardighi TPS	3859	1799	180	2103
71.	Santalidih TPS	1797	996	0	1030
72.	Farakka STPS	11385	7281	877	8135
Total Eastern Region		84251	69296	4466	73100
Total All India		374765	330246	17118	340698

Statement-IV*Coal Statement of Thermal Power Stations for April 2010 to March 2011*

(Quantity in Thousand Tonne)

Sl. No.	Name of TPS	Cap (MW) 31-03-2011	Requirement	Receipt Indigenous	Receipt Imported	Total Receipt	Consumption
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern Region							
Delhi							
1.	Badarpur	705.0	4200	3301	439	3740	3745
2.	Rajghat (DVB)	135.0	804	611	0	611	700
Sub Total		840.0	5004	3912	439	4351	4445
Haryana							
0							
3.	Panipat	1360.0	7347	7103	21	7124	7099
4.	Yamuna Nagar	600.0	3252	2719	4	2723	2616
5.	Rajiv Gandhi (Hissar)	1200.0	3200	1936	57	1993	2165
6.	Indra Gandhi	500.0	500	207	0	207	8
Sub Total		3660.0	14299	11965	82	12047	11888
Punjab							
0							
7.	Bhatinda	440.0	2053	1265	0	1265	1328
8.	Lehra Mohabbat	920.0	4981	4298	0	4298	4228
9.	Ropar	1260.0	7066	6623	0	6623	6491
Sub Total		2620.0	14100	12186	0	12186	12047
Rajasthan							
0							
10.	Kota	1240.0	7578	6803	223	7026	7238
11.	Suratgarh	1500.0	7897	6386	227	6613	6615
12.	Chhabra TPS	500.0	3011	1063	0	1063	905
Sub Total		3240.0	18486	14252	450	14702	14758
Uttar Pradesh							
0							
13.	Anpara	1630.0	8496	8682	0	8682	8793

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Harduaganj	220.0	897	719	0	719	655
15.	Obra	1372.0	5004	4306	0	4306	4240
16.	Panki Extn.	210.0	900	851	0	851	954
17.	Parichha	640.0	3817	2991	0	2991	2792
18.	Tanda (NTPC)	440.0	4032	2386	90	2476	2820
19.	Unchahar (NTPC)	1050.0	7032	5842	134	5976	5781
20.	Rihand STPS	2000.0	11828	9860	501	10361	10393
21.	Singrauli (STPS)	2000.0	11004	11817	331	12148	11994
22.	NCTPP (Dadri)	1820.0	7288	6371	726	7097	7390
	Sub Total	11382.0	60298	53825	1782	55607	55812
	Total Northern Region	21742.0	112187	96140	2753	98893	98950
	Western Region					0	
	Gujarat					0	
23.	Gandhinagar	870.0	4755	3637	687	4324	4281
24.	Sikka	240.0	1452	1096	43	1139	1158
25.	Ukal	850.0	4587	4564	0	4564	4648
26.	Wanakbori	1470.0	8988	7776	418	8194	8185
	Sub Total	3430.0	19782	17073	1148	18221	18272
	Madhya Pradesh						
27.	Amarkantak	450.0	2289	1509	4	1513	1362
28.	Birsingpur	1340.0	6828	5886	8	5894	5800
29.	Satpura	1142.5	6600	6112	65	6177	5942
30.	Vindhyachai STPS	3260.0	18732	17421	803	18224	18241
	Sub Total	6192.5	34449	30928	880	31808	31345
	Chhattisgarh					0	
31.	Korba East	440.0	3397	2488	0	2488	2882
32.	Korba East (EXP)	500.0	2604	3081	0	3081	2995

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33.	Korba West	840.0	4370	4886	0	4886	4816
34.	Korba STPS	2600.0	12816	11456	161	11617	12747
35.	Bhilai TPS	500.0	3200	2964	0	2964	2732
36.	Sipat STPS	1000.0	6129	5902	106	6008	5786
	Sub Total	5880.0	32516	30777	267	31044	31958
	Maharashtra					0	
37.	Bhusawal	470.0	3078	2627	307	2934	2456
38.	Chandrapur	2340.0	14452	9647	511	10158	10086
39.	Koradi	1040.0	6165	4520	19	4539	4563
40.	Khaperkheda	840.0	5566	4972	431	5403	5322
41.	Nasik	880.0	5508	3974	598	4572	4402
42.	Parli	1170.0	6685	4993	451	5444	5341
43.	Paras	555.0	2340	2819	0	2819	2630
	Sub Total	7295.0	43794	33552	2317	35869	34800
	Total Western Region	22797.5	130541	112330	4612	116942	116375
	Southern Region					0	
	Andhra Pradesh					0	
44.	Kothagudem	1220.0	7695	6704	0	6704	6865
45.	Ramagundam B	62.5	300	290	0	290	331
46.	Vijayawada	1760.0	6915	7154	609	7763	8645
47.	Ramagundam STPS	2600.0	13268	12466	498	12964	12965
48.	Rayalaseema	1050.0	3540	4396	109	4505	4534
49.	Kakatiya	500.0	960	1023	0	1023	1106
50.	Simhadri	1500.0	5508	5267	615	5882	5989
	Sub Total	8692.5	38186	37300	1831	39131	40435
	Karnataka					0	
51.	Raichur	1720.0	8023	5721	1070	6791	6479

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
52.	Bellary	500.0	2629	1687	7	1694	1698
	Total	2220.0	10652	7408	1077	8485	8177
	Tamil Nadu					0	
53.	Ennore	450.0	1608	1584	0	1584	1582
54.	Mettur	840.0	4067	3757	679	4436	4528
55.	Tuticorin	1050.0	6533	4114	1062	5176	5568
56.	North Chennai	630.0	3327	2829	436	3265	3289
	Sub Total	2970.0	15535	12284	2177	14461	14967
	Total S.R.	13882.5	64373	56992	5085	620770	63579
	Eastern Region					0	
	Bihar					0	
57.	Barauni	310.0	399	233	0	233	213
58.	Muzaffarpur	220.0	504	296	0	296	304
59.	Kahalgaoon STPS	2340.0	8185	9985	1480	11465	11502
	Sub Total	2870.0	9088	10514	1480	11994	12019
	Jharkhand					0	
60.	Patratu	770.0	996	652	0	652	624
61.	Tenughat	420.0	2004	1467	0	1467	1646
62.	Bokaro (DVC)	630.0	3061	3034	0	3034	2930
63.	Chandrapura (DVC)	890.0	2318	1837	0	1837	2009
	Sub Total	2710.0	8379	6990	0	6990	7209
	West Bengal					0	
64.	Durgapur (DVC)	340.0	1386	1520	0	1520	1212
65.	Mejia (DVC)	2340.0	6470	5804	320	6124	6039
66.	Bandel	450.0	1620	1585	7	1592	1599
67.	Sagardighi	600.0	3841	2554	88	2642	2659
68.	Santalalih	730.0	1797	1044	3	1047	996

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
69.	Kolaghat	1260.0	5689	6118	157	6275	6320
70.	Bakreswar	1050.0	5939	5231	141	5372	5201
71.	Durgapur (DPL)	690.0	3533	1671	0	1671	1490
72.	Farakka STPS	2100.0	10514	5689	1752	7441	7352
	Sub Total	9560.0	40789	31216	2468	33684	32868
	Odisha					0	
73.	Talcher Old	470.0	3312	3066	35	3101	3097
74.	Talcher STPS	3000.0	18864	15370	2848	18218	17946
75.	Ib Valley	420.0	2724	2604	0	2604	2735
	Sub Total	3890.0	24900	21040	2883	23923	23778
	Total Eastern Region	19030.0	83156	69760	6831	76591	75874
	Total All India	77452.0	390257	335222	19281	354503	354778

Statement-V*Coal Statement of Thermal Power Stations for April to October 2011*

(Quantity in Thousand Tonne)

Sl. No.	Name of TPS	Requirement	Receipt (Domestic)	Receipt (Imported)	Total receipt	Consumption
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Delhi					
1.	Rajghat TPS	488	394	0	394	425
2.	Badarpur TPS	2493	2432	19	2451	2454
	Haryana					
3.	Panipat TPS	4250	4416	341	4757	4827
4.	Yamuna Nagar TPS	1587	1276	201	1477	1500
5.	Rajiv Gandhi TPS	3119	2262	374	2636	2607
6.	Indira Gandhi STPP	1360	0	72	72	1049

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Punjab						
7.	GH TPS (Leh. Moh.)	2550	2565	0	2565	2551
8.	Ropar TPS	3967	3646	0	3646	3714
9.	GND TPS (Bhatinda)	1020	798	0	798	835
Rajasthan						
10.	Kota TPS	3879	3506	488	3994	3897
11.	Suratgarh TPS	4080	3868	441	4309	4153
12.	Chhabra TPP	1247	562	40	602	763
Uttar Pradesh						
13.	Anpara TPS	4987	4356	0	4356	4594
14.	Harduaganj TPS	542	141	0	141	90
15.	Obra TPS	2720	1885	0	1885	2088
16.	Panki TPS	680	398	0	398	431
17.	Parichha TPS	1813	1389	0	1389	1616
18.	Dadri (NCTPP)	5213	4051	1037	5088	5102
19.	Rihand STPS	6290	5147	391	5538	6112
20.	Singrauli STPS	6403	5438	167	5605	6202
21.	Tanda TPS	1530	1456	31	1487	1615
22.	Unchahar TPS	3457	2734	155	2889	3340
Total Northern Region		63675	52720	3757	56477	59965
Chhattisgarh						
23.	DSPM TPS	1700	1235	0	1235	1183
24.	Korba-II	1700	1711	0	1711	1639
25.	Korba-West TPS	2833	2782	0	2782	2793
26.	Korba STPS	7367	7243	232	7475	7509
27.	Sipat STPS	3400	3049	179	3228	3422
28.	Bhilai TPS	1530	1373	0	1373	1521

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujarat						
29.	Gandhi Nagar TPS	2777	2248	228	2476	2444
30.	Ukai TPS	2380	2578	16	2594	2510
31.	Sikka Rep. TPS	743	657	0	657	629
32.	Wanakbori TPS	4420	4888	16	4904	4881
Madhya Pradesh						
33.	Amarkantak Ext. TPS	1020	1284	0	1284	763
34.	Sanjay Gandhi TPS	3627	3205	10	3215	3115
35.	Satpura TPS	3513	3160	15	3175	3121
36.	Vindhychal STPS	10597	8414	658	9072	9671
Maharashtra						
37.	Bhusawal TPS	1473	1120	106	1226	1175
38.	Chandrapur (Maharashtra) STPS	7650	6457	277	6734	6533
39.	Khaparkheda TPS	3060	2655	295	2950	2910
40.	Koradi TPS	2720	2098	0	2098	1901
41.	Nasik TPS	2663	1912	181	2093	2132
42.	Parli TPS	3340	2598	80	2678	2638
43.	Paras TPS	1057	788	0	788	880
Total Western Region		69570	61455	2293	63748	63370
Andhra Pradesh						
44.	Dr. N. Tata Rao TPS	5100	4710	779	5489	5561
45.	Kothagudem TPS	3787	4074	0	4074	4350
46.	Ramagundem-B TPS	198	181	0	181	179
47.	Rayalaseema TPS	3230	2979	147	3126	3218
48.	Ramagundem STPS	7480	6352	376	6728	7063
49.	Simhadri	4533	3349	699	4048	3985
50.	Kakatiya TPS	1133	933	0	933	919

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka						
51.	Raichur TPS	4900	3327	647	3974	4230
52.	Bellary TPS	1700	1110	49	1159	1118
Tamil Nadu						
53.	Ennore TPS	1360	701	0	701	711
54.	Mettur TPS	2663	2146	566	2712	2724
55.	North Chennai TPS	2040	1477	374	1851	1888
56.	Tuticorin TPS	3627	2743	797	3540	3493
Total Southern Region		33421	27716	2697	30413	31334
Bihar						
57.	Barauni TPS	227	97	0	97	119
58.	Muzaffarpur TPS	340	187	0	187	189
59.	Kahalgaon TPS	7933	5125	1126	6251	6141
Jharkhand						
60.	Patratu TPS	567	166	0	166	200
61.	Tenughat TPS	901	889	0	889	880
62.	Bokaro 'B' TPS	1757	1581	0	1581	1774
63.	Chandrapura (DVC) TPS	1587	1376	0	1376	1272
Orissa						
64.	IB Valley TPS	1530	1453	0	1453	1512
65.	Talcher (Old) TPS	1700	1525	7	1532	1708
66.	Talcher STPS	10380	6873	2287	9160	9399
West Bengal						
67.	Durgapur TPS	848	598	0	598	797
68.	Mejia TPS	5670	3763	0	3763	3694
69.	Bakreswar TPS	3400	2589	266	2855	2949
70.	Bandel TPS	963	805	117	922	942

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
71.	D.P.L. TPS	1506	836	0	836	842
72.	Kolaghat TPS	3570	3441	333	3774	3765
73.	Sagardighi TPS	1530	1486	178	1664	1665
74.	Santaldih TPS	1247	681	70	751	766
75.	Farakka STPS	6233	2580	1183	3763	3680
	Total Eastern Region	51889	36051	5567	41618	42294
	Total All India	218555	177942	14314	192256	196963

Statement-VI

*Generation loss due to shortage of coal for the years 2008-09,
2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12*

Sl. No	Name of the Power Utilities/TPSs	Generation Loss (MU) during			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto October)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	APGENCO				
	Rayalseema	4.34			
	N. Tata Rao	3.1			
	Total (APGENCO)	7.44			
2.	CESC				
	Sourthen REPL	1.08			
	New Cossipore	13.00			
	Budge Budge			81.00	
	Total (CESC)	14.08		81.00	
3.	DVC				
	Mejia TPS	527.0	2635.22	1026.60	
	Bokaro	44.42			
	Total (DVC)	571.42	2635.22	1026.60	

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	MPPGCL				
	Birsinghpur	805.00		634.00	94.00
	Satpura	388.68		471.00	63.20
	Total (MPPGCL)	1193.68		1105.0	157.2
5.	MAHAGENCO				
	Nasik	77.81	146.189		
	Parli	98.53	411.658		117.50
	Paras	222.07	49.626		
	Bhusawal	54.45	155.462		
	Chandrapur	358.97	88.425		
	Khaperkheda	703.16	356.405		
	Koradi	119.22	12.768		
	Total (MAHAGENCO)	1634.21	1220.533		117.50
6.	OPGCL				
	Ib Valley	15.75			
7.	WBPDCCL				
	Bakreshwar	520.00	299.197	76.20	
	Bandel	151.00	74.732	72.70	
	Kolaghat	675.00	722.348	136.90	
	Sagardighi	617.00	415.219	348.70	
	Santaldih	481.00	1.198		
	Total (WBPDCCL)	2444.00	1512.69	634.50	
8.	TNEB				
	Tuticorin	77.65			
	Ennore	5.66	65.748	41.30	
	Mettur	107.16	18.146	132.30	
	North Chennai			3.30	
	Total (TNEB)	190.47	83.894	176.9	

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	GSECL				
	Gandhinagar	7.84	5.044	105.70	
	Wanakbori	0.00	1491.0	157.40	
	Total (GSECL)	7.84	1496.044	263.10	
10.	NTPC				
	Talcher STPS	1874.18	1094.0	872.50	50.70
	Talcher (old)		0.10		
	Farakka STPS	1283.55	2122.2	170.00	
	Singrauli STPS	10.37	0.0	69.00	187.50
	Rihand STPS	140.9	0.0	5.00	48.40
	Kahalgoan STPS	1194.12	3997.00	3749.20	3034.60
	Vindhyachal TPS	215	0.40	229.90	719.20
	Sipat	84.6	142.50		
	Ramagundam STPS	42.47			546.20
	Unchahar		0.30		39.60
	Dadri		0.40		132.50
	Korba		4.10		
	Simhdari		1.30		294.90
	Total (NTPC)	4845.19	7362.30	5095.60	5053.60
11.	Barauni (BSEB)		39.52		
12.	Duragapur (DPL)		136.6		
	Grand Total	10924.08	14486.81	8382.70	5328.30

Cultivation of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants

*62. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

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

(a) whether a number of medicinal and aromatic

plants are either extinct or on the verge of extinction in the country;

(b) if so, the number of the endangered medicinal and aromatic plants in the country;

(c) whether the Government has approved a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Mission on Medicinal Plants in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the initiatives and activities taken thereunder;

(e) the assistance provided to the cultivators of these plants under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(f) the achievements made thus far?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No firm data on the extent of threat to the medicinal plants is readily available. According to the Botanical Survey of India 155 species of vascular plants out of a total of 19064 species are prone to extinction due to various anthropogenic activities. These include 69 species of medicinal and aromatic plants, which are reported as threatened (including endangered), viz. *Aconitum balfouri*, *A. chasmanthum*, *A. deinorrhizum*, *A. falconeri var latilobum*, *A. ferox*, *A. heterophyllum*, *Acorus gramineus*, *Allium stracheyi*, *Amyris balsamifera*, *Angelica glauca*, *Anogeissus sericea var. numularia*, *Aquillaria mallaccensis*, *Aquilaria khasiana*, *Aristolochia bracteolata*, *A. indica*, *Arnebia benthamii*, *Atropa acuminata*, *Berberis affinis*, *B. apiculata*, *B. aristata*, *Bergenia stracheyi*, *Boronia megastigma*, *Capparis pachyphyla*, *Carum villosum*, *Cedrus deodara*, *Colchicum luteum*, *Coptis teeta*, *Coscinium fenestratum*, *Dactylorhiza hatagirea*, *Dioscorea deltoidea*, *Elaeocarpus prunifolius*, *Ephedra gerardiana*, *Ferrula gummosa*, *Gaultheria fragrantissima*, *Gentiana kurooa*, *Gloriosa superba*, *Hedychium coronariurn*, *Hedychium spicatum*, *Hyoscyamus niger*, *Hydnocarpus macrocarpa*, *Inula racemosa*, *Iphigenia indica*, *I. pallida*, *I. stellata*, *Jurinea dolomiaea*, *Kolanchoe roseus*, *Madhuca insignis*, *Myristica fragrans*, *Myroxylon balsamum var. pereirae*, *Nardostachys grandiflora*, *Origanum vulgare*, *Panax pseudoginseng*, *Picrorhiza kurrooa*, *Podophyllum hexandrum*, *Pogostemon cablin*, *Pterocarpus santalinus*, *Rauvolfia serpentina*, *Rheum emodi*, *Santalum album*, *Satureja horensis*, *Saussurea bracteata*, *S. costus*, *S. gnaphalodes*, *Swertia chirayita*, *Taxus wallichiana*, *Taxocarpus kurzii*, *Urginea indica*, *Urginea maritima* and *Vitex peduncularis*.

Under section 38 of Biological Diversity Act 2002, the Ministry of Environment and Forests, in consultation with concerned State Government notify any species,

which is on the verge of extinction or likely to become extinct in near future as a threatened species and prohibit or regulate collection thereof for any purpose and take appropriate steps to rehabilitate and preserve those species. Under the said provision of the Act, the Ministry of Environment and Forests has notified the plants which are on the verge of extinction in the State of Bihar, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. These plants also include medicinal and aromatic plants.

(c) to (f) Yes, Madam. The National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) of Department of AYUSH is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "National Mission on Medicinal Plants" since 2008-09. The scheme aims at supporting market driven cultivation of prioritized medicinal plants and is being implemented in a mission mode for cultivation of identified medicinal plants in cluster mode, through Growers, Farmers, Cultivators, Growers Associations, Federations, Self Help Groups, Corporates and Growers Co-operatives with backward and forward linkages. The selection and prioritization of plant species for financial assistance under the scheme is based on demand in the domestic and international markets, their availability in the wild and their conservation status (critically endangered, threatened, vulnerable etc). Financial assistance is provided to States for getting the scheme implemented for cultivation, nursery, post harvest management of medicinal plants etc. The subsidy is provided to the cultivators through State Mission Directors. The rates of subsidy are 75%, 50% and 20% of the cost of cultivation of medicinal plants, depending upon their threat status, gestation period and need for support etc. The overall weighted average of subsidy is kept within 30% for a particular State while approving their annual Action Plan. Financial assistance amounting to Rs. 29.3516 crores in 2008-09, Rs. 69.2508 crores in 2009-10, Rs. 47.7663 crores in 2010-11 and Rs. 24.3462 crores during the current year was released to State Mission Directors for implementing the Scheme. State/ UT-wise and year-wise details of funds released for various activities under the scheme including cultivation are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

State-wise/year-wise details of funds released under "Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Mission on Medicinal Plants"

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount released (2008-09)	Amount released (2009-10)	Amount Released (2010-11)	Amount Released (2011-12)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	900.00	700	203.43
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	281.56	58.85	
3.	Assam	116.99	—	332.80	
4.	Bihar	108.94	150.00	—	
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	350.00	—	
6.	Gujarat	—	161.35	—	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	106.11	63.22
8.	Haryana	—	175.70	—	85.46
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	294.40	—	
10.	Jharkhand	—	563.33	165.18	199.92
11.	Karnataka	381.25	100.00	372.22	
12.	Kerala	238.67	131.25	96.14	166.97
13.	Madhya Pradesh	543.38	—	737.58	222.26
14.	Maharashtra	239.04	—	243.49	163.37
15.	Manipur	368.00	126.24	—	87.25
16.	Meghalaya	—	306.60	68.5	
17.	Mizoram	127.44	188.16	124.05	120.00
18.	Nagaland	128.57	265.78	181.63	129.54
19.	Odisha	—	236.10	166.69	279.18
20.	Punjab	—	—	96	
21.	Rajasthan	—	169.80	100.00	
22.	Sikkim	—	366.10	4.17	55.82
23.	Uttar Pradesh	—	760.00	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Uttarakhand	—	414.11	280.98	
25.	Tamil Nadu	682.88	300.00	834.7	658.20
26.	West Bengal	—	684.60	107.54	
Total		2,935.16	6,925.08	4,776.63	2,434.62

CGHS Hospitals and Dispensaries

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

(a) the total number of Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) hospitals and dispensaries in the country, State-wise including Kerala;

(b) whether the number of CGHS hospitals and dispensaries are adequate keeping in view of the number of Central Government employees in various States including Kerala;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to empanel more private hospitals under CGHS;

(d) if so, the details thereof, States/UT-wise and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to

open more CGHS dispensaries in the country including Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) has 4 hospitals and 333 CGHS Wellness Centers in the country. Their State/City-wise details are enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) In order to provide adequate healthcare services to its beneficiaries, CGHS has empanelled private hospitals and diagnostic centers. The number of private hospitals and diagnostic centers empanelled under CGHS as on date in various CGHS Cities/States is enclosed as Statement-II.

(e) There is no proposal to extend CGHS to new locations/cities.

Statement-I

The details of CGHS Wellness Centres according to different systems of Medicine

Sl. No.	City	State	Date of Starting	Allopathy	Ayurvedic	Homeopathy	Unani	Siddha	Yoga	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Ahemdabad	Gujarat	Mar-79	5	1	1	0	0	0	7
2.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	1969	7	1	1	0	0	0	9
3.	Banglore	Karnataka	2-16-1976	10	2	1	1	0	0	14
4.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	March, 2002	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	8-18-1988	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
6.	Chandigarh		3-19-2002	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
7.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	5-25-1975	14	1	1	0	2	0	18
8.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	July, 2005	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
9.	Delhi		1954	88	13	13	5	1	4	124
10.	Guwahati	Assam	1996	3	0	1	0	0	0	4
11.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	Feb-76	13	2	2	2	0	0	19
12.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	Oct-91	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
13.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	Jun-78	5	1	1	0	0	0	7
14.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	June, 2007	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
15.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	1972	9	1	2	0	0	0	12
16.	Kolkata	West Bengal	Aug, 1972	18	1	2	1	0	0	22
17.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	1978	6	1	1	1	0	0	9
18.	Meerut		7-19-1971	6	1	1	0	0	0	8
19.	Mumbai	Maharashtra	11-8-1963	26	2	3	0	0	0	31
20.	Nagpur		Oct, 1973	11	2	1	0	0	0	14
21.	Patna	Bihar	11-25-1976	5	1	1	0	0	0	7
22.	Pune	Maharashtra	July, 1978	7	1	2	0	0	0	10
23.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	7-17-1985	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
24.	Shillong	Meghalaya	7-24-2002	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
25.	Thiruvanthapuram	Kerala	1996	3	1	1	0	0	0	5
Total				248	33	35	10	3	4	333

Statement-II*List of Empanelled Hospitals and Diagnostic Centres*

State	City	Empanelled Hospitals	Diagnostic Centres
1	2	3	4
Delhi	Delhi and NCR	135	35
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	48	9
Assam	Guwahati	1	5
Bihar	Patna	8	4
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	3	3
Karnataka	Bengaluru	31	6
Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Nil	Nil
Jharkhand	Ranchi	1	
Kerala	Trivandrum	2	1
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	12	2
	Jabalpur	21	9
Maharashtra	Mumbai	23	4
	Nagpur	28	5
	Pune	29	4
Meghalaya	Shillong	Nil	Nil
Odisha	Bhubaneswar	4	
Rajasthan	Jaipur	24	4
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	17	2
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	5	2
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	12	3
	Kanpur	28	14
	Lucknow	4	5
	Meerut	16	2
West Bengal	Kolkata	12	5

1	2	3	4
Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh	5	5
Total		469	129

Infusing Capital to PSBs

Moody's;

*64. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has infused funds to bolster the capital base of the public sector banks (PSBs);

(b) if so, the details thereof for each of the last three years, bank-wise;

(c) whether the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)/ capital reserves of many PSBs have declined as recently reported by certain global rating agencies, including

(d) if so, the details thereof, agency-wise, bank-wise for each of the last three years and current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Madam. In order to enable the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to maintain a minimum Tier I CAR (Capital Adequacy Ratio) of 8% and also to raise the holding of Government of India in all PSBs to 58%, Government has infused capital in the PSBs during the financial year 2010-11.

(b) The bank-wise details of capital infusion for the last three years is as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the bank	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad Bank	Nil	Nil	670
2.	Andhra Bank	Nil	Nil	1173
3.	Bank of Baroda	Nil	Nil	2461
	Bank of India	Nil	Nil	1010
4.	Bank of Maharashtra	Nil	Nil	940
5.	Central Bank of India	700	450	2253.19
6.	Corporation Bank	Nil	Nil	309
7.	Dena Bank	Nil	Nil	539
8.	Indian Overseas Bank	Nil	Nil	1054
9.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	Nil	Nil	1740

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Punjab National Bank	Nil	Nil	184
11.	Syndicate Bank	Nil	Nil	633
12.	UCO Bank	450	450	1613
13.	Union Bank of India	Nil	Nil	793
14.	United Bank of India	250	300	558
15.	Vijaya Bank	500	Nil	1068
16.	IDBI Bank Ltd.	Nil	Nil	3119.04
Total		1900.00	1200.00	20117.23

(c) As per regulatory requirement prescribed by Reserve Bank of India, total CAR is to be maintained at 9% (with Tier I CAR at 6%) and as per Basel II guidelines the same is to be maintained at 8% (with Tier I CAR 4%). Government of India, in order to keep the PSBs well capitalized, has decided to maintain a minimum CAR of 12%, with at least 8% Tier I CAR. The CAR of PSBs was at 13.1% as on 31-3-2011. The CAR in PSBs is above the regulatory requirement.

(d) and (e) Government is fully committed to keep the Public Sector Banks adequately capitalized.

Interest Rate

*65. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the interest rates have been raised on several occasions during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details of each increase and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study to assess the impact of such frequent hikes in interest rate on inflation, real estate sector, consumer durables, automobiles sector, etc. and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the sectors, benefited and the sectors which have suffered losses due to such frequent

hikes; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for bringing stability in the interest rate for a reasonable period of time and also to lower the interest rate so as to help the common man?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has increased the Repo Rate thirteen times, since March 2010, to contain inflation and anchor inflationary expectations. The commercial banks, taking cue from the monetary tightening by the Reserve Bank, have also raised their Benchmark Prime Lending Rate (BPLR) from September 2010 and Base Rate from July 2010.

Monetary Policy operates by containing aggregate demand. While the increase in repo rate along with other monetary measures has impacted the inflationary pressures favourably, there are visible sign of moderation in the growth of different sectors of the economy. In particular, the impact of slowdown in aggregate demand is relatively more on interest sensitive sectors such as real estate sector, consumer durable and automobiles sector.

Considering the persistence of inflation at a level much above the comfort zone of the RBI for almost two years, the Reserve Bank has raised the policy rate at regular interval resulting in increase of lending rate by the commercial banks. With a view to lessen the burden of increase in the interest rate on vulnerable

section of the society and to support certain sectors of the economy, Government has been giving interest subvention on an ongoing basis.

[*Translation*]

Black Money

*66. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted a study to estimate the quantum of unaccounted income/wealth inside and outside the country and its ramifications on national security;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard so far;

(c) whether some countries including France and Switzerland have initiated measures for sharing tax related information with India and provided the details of account holders who are reported to have stashed black money in their countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the reaction of the Government for making their names public alongwith the action taken/proposed to be taken against them;

(f) the progress made in regard to signing or reviewing/renegotiating the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) and Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs) with other countries to get information about black money stashed there; and

(g) the other measures taken/proposed to be taken to bring back black money stashed in foreign countries alongwith the success achieved therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Government has commissioned a study to estimate the quantum of unaccounted income/wealth inside and outside the country and its ramifications on national security on the basis of the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Finance. The study will be conducted separately by three government institutes, namely the National Institute of

Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), the National Institute of Financial Management (NIFM) and the National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER).

(b) The institutes have been given time up to September, 2012 to submit their reports.

(c) to (e) Yes Madam. Many countries/jurisdictions are willing to share banking information in specific cases with India under the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA)/Tax Information Exchange Agreement (TIEA) for tax purposes. India has received tax related information from various countries. However, disclosure of such information is governed by the confidentiality provisions of the DTAA/TIEA under which the information has been received and can be used only for tax purposes.

(f) The Government of India has DTAAs with 81 countries, out of which 75 DTAAs do not have specific paragraph for exchange of banking information. All these 75 DTAAs have been taken up for renegotiation and so far renegotiations have been completed in 22 cases. India has also entered into TIEAs with 5 jurisdictions. All these agreements contain articles concerning exchange of information for tax purposes which allow for exchange of tax-related information.

(g) The Government of India has framed a comprehensive five-pronged strategy in order to bring back the country's money illegally stashed abroad. The strategy comprises of:

- (i) Joining the global crusade against 'black money';
- (ii) Creating an appropriate legislative framework;
- (iii) Setting up institutions for dealing with Illicit Funds;
- (iv) Developing systems for implementation; and
- (v) Imparting skills to the manpower for effective action.

As a result of these efforts, tax-related information has started to flow in large numbers from outside and necessary action is taken to verify such information and bring to tax any untaxed amount. During the last two

years, the Directorate of Transfer Pricing has detected mispricing of Rs. 66,085 crore and the Directorate of International Taxation has collected taxes of Rs. 33,784 crore from cross-border transactions.

[English]

Empowerment of Panchayats

*67. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the funds provided to the Panchayats for the development of villages in various States and Union Territories including Bihar during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up a separate fund for the empowerment of Panchayats;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the progress made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) to (d) The Central Government provides funds to the State Governments under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) to redress regional imbalances in development in 250 backward districts in the country with a strategy that aims to promote the performance and capacity of Panchayats in planning, decision making, implementation and monitoring.

Details of funds provided to various States including Bihar during the last three years and the current year is enclosed as Statement.

In addition to the BRGF, the following schemes for empowerment of Panchayats are being implemented:

- (1) Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana: Funds are released to States for training and capacity building of Panchayati Raj Institutions in districts uncovered by the BRGF.
- (2) Rural Business Hubs: This Scheme aims to assist the Panchayats to empower rural labour productivity by providing forward backward linkages with technical assistance in Public-Private-Partnership.
- (3) Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan: It aims to enable women and youth Panchayat leaders to come together to articulate their problems as women Panchayati Leaders.
- (4) e-Panchayat: For computerizing the databases, accounts and other functions of the Gram Panchayats for accountability and transparency.
- (5) Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme: To recognize and incentivize the efforts of Panchayats with respect to transparency, accountability and efficiency and of States with respect to devolution of funds, functions and functionaries to Panchayats.

Statement

*State-wise Funds Released and Utilisation Reported under Development Grant
Component of BRGF (as on 21st November 2011)*

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	State	No. of BGRF Districts	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Grand Total	
			Annual Entitlement	Funds Released	Annual Entitlement	Funds Released	Annual Entitlement	Funds Released	Annual Entitlement	Funds Released	Annual Entitlement	Funds Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	335.28	250.38	335.28	335.28	335.28	335.34	376.77	171.11	1382.61	1092.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	14.47	11.07	14.47	11.77	14.47	12.70	15.38	0.00	58.79	35.54
3.	Assam	11	157.19	53.23	157.19	56.03	157.19	126.04	166.75	1.86	638.32	237.16
4.	Bihar	36	602.99	421.54	602.99	493.21	602.99	708.91	652.05	196.95	2461.02	1820.61
5.	Chhattisgarh	13	235.48	192.44	235.48	207.60	235.48	263.36	256.80	59.08	963.24	722.48
6.	Gujarat	6	101.31	0.00	101.31	91.17	101.31	101.31	109.64	39.18	413.57	231.66
7.	Haryana	2	28.44	22.45	28.44	19.35	28.44	37.53	30.15	10.48	115.47	89.81
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2	28.50	21.52	28.50	25.65	28.50	28.50	30.22	11.80	115.72	87.47
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	45.85	40.77	45.85	0.00	45.85	41.26	49.06	0.00	186.61	82.03
10.	Jharkhand	21	322.56	290.27	322.56	209.18	322.56	322.56	345.31	0.00	1312.99	822.01
11.	Karnataka	5	103.17	0.00	103.17	94.88	103.17	113.48	113.91	0.00	423.42	208.36
12.	Kerala	2	32.33	0.00	32.33	22.21	32.33	30.31	34.83	17.11	131.82	69.63
13.	Madhya Pradesh	24	428.40	300.44	428.40	309.99	428.40	511.80	466.50	109.27	1751.70	1231.50
14.	Maharashtra	12	253.57	0.00	253.57	228.19	253.57	278.95	280.56	152.32	1041.27	659.46
15.	Manipur	3	39.09	10.02	39.09	27.71	39.09	52.30	40.93	9.58	158.20	99.61
16.	Meghalaya	3	37.01	33.61	37.01	21.14	37.01	47.42	38.44	0.00	149.47	102.17
17.	Mizoram	2	22.98	0.00	22.98	19.28	22.98	26.68	23.58	7.97	92.52	53.93
18.	Nagaland	3	37.05	30.31	37.05	37.04	37.05	37.04	38.48	17.83	149.63	122.22
19.	Odisha	19	305.67	227.84	305.67	200.40	305.67	385.20	320.96	106.36	1237.97	919.80
20.	Punjab	1	15.65	0.00	15.65	14.08	15.65	17.22	16.80	14.50	63.75	45.80
21.	Rajasthan	12	250.99	183.50	250.99	109.34	250.99	296.23	277.46	127.34	1030.43	716.41
22.	Sikkim	1	12.97	11.67	12.97	10.86	12.97	15.08	13.58	3.73	52.49	41.34
23.	Tamil Nadu	6	108.04	97.21	108.04	62.09	108.04	108.04	117.74	31.51	441.86	298.85
24.	Tripura	1	12.21	10.98	12.21	7.69	12.21	12.21	12.66	8.46	49.29	39.34
25.	Uttar Pradesh	34	602.09	541.74	602.09	559.61	602.09	640.02	655.05	360.17	2461.32	2101.54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
26.	Uttarakhand	3	41.85	0.00	41.85	0.00	41.85	37.66	44.24	0.00	169.79	37.66
27.	West Bengal	11	244.90	142.55	244.90	170.58	244.90	265.68	272.14	76.7	1006.84	655.68
Total		250	4420.04	2893.53	4420.04	3344.32	4420.04	4852.83	4799.99	1533.48	18060.11	12624.16

Cyber Frauds in Banks

*68. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of cyber fraud are on the rise in the country particularly in net banking/debit/credit card frauds including withdrawing money by cloning of credit and debit cards;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the amount involved therein along with the losses incurred to banks as a result thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, bank-wise;

(c) the details of the amount that has become Non-Performing Assets of such PSBs during the said period due to the said frauds, bank-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check the fraudulent use of credit/debit cards and online transactions and to bring cyber security in banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) As per data submitted by Public Sector Banks to Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the incidents involving Debit Cards, Credit Cards, Internet Banking and ATM Frauds have increased during the three calendar years 2008-2010 and current year up to Sept., 2011 as shown below:

(Amount Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Calendar Year	Total cases reported	Amount involved
1.	2008	55	117.24
2.	2009	97	105.81
3.	2010	155	369.81
4.	Till Sept., 2011	92	573.04

Details of number of cases of ATM/Credit/Debit Card and Internet Banking frauds during last three years, and current financial year and amount involved, bank-wise is enclosed as statement.

(c) The details of NPAs in credit cards (consolidated) pertaining to all Banks during the last three years and current financial year upto September, 2011 is as under:

Data on Credit Card outstanding and impaired credit pertaining to All Banks and PSBs

(Rs. Crores)

Month Year	All Banks			Public Sector Banks		
	"A" Retail-Impaired Credit Card Receivables	"B" Retail-Outstanding Credit Card Receivables	Share of "A" in "B" in %	"C" Retail-Impaired Credit Card Receivables	"D" Retail-Outstanding Credit Card Receivables	Share of "C" in "D" in %
March 2009	5094	29941	17.01	59	346	17.09
March 2010	3653	21565	16.94	46	330	13.85
March 2011	2946	18655	15.79	55	341	16.11
September 2011	2660	20238	13.15	52	422	12.22

Source: Latest updated OSMOS database (Domestic Operations)/Bank-wise details are enclosed as Statement.

(d) RBI as a part of its supervisory responsibilities has taken various measures to prevent bank frauds and in this process has issued, from time to time guidelines on internet banking frauds to all scheduled commercial banks, as summarised below:

- (i) RBI(DBS) caution circular dated 16-2-2006 on 'phishing attacks' advising banks and customers about the modus operandi on such attacks and minimum set of preventive/detective measures to tackle phishing attacks.
- (ii) RBI (DBS) circular dated 22-2-2006 on 'security arrangements for ATMs of banks'.
- (iii) RBI (DBS) circular dated 26-6-2006 on 'preventive measures to combat frauds relating to skimming or duplicating of debit cards'.
- (iv) Master circular dated 2-7-2007-Consolidated guidelines in the operation of credit cards.
- (v) RBI (DPSS) circular dated 18-2-2009 on 'security issues and risk mitigation measures relating to online card transactions using credit/debit cards' effective from 1-8-2009.
- (vi) RBI (DPSS) circular dated 23-4-2010 'regarding extending the system of additional authenti-

cation/validation to all cards not present transactions to IVR transactions' also effective from 1-1-2011.

- (vii) RBI (DBOD) circular dated 7-12-2010 on the issue of 'Money Mules'.
- (viii) RBI (DPSS) circular dated 29-3-2011 advising banks to put in place a system of online alerts for all type of transactions irrespective of amount involving of usage of cards at various levels latest by 30-6-2011.
- (ix) RBI (DBOD) master circular dated 1st July, 2011 on 'credit card operations of banks' suggesting setting up of internal control systems to combat frauds and to take proactive fraud control and enforcement measures.

Besides above RBI (DBS) has also circulated on 29-4-2011 the recommendations of a Working Group on "information security, electronic banking, technology risk management and tracking cyber frauds" which was set up by RBI in 2010. The Group among its various recommendations have also suggested that chip based cards may be used as an alternative to magnetic strips card based as a measure to counter the risk of skimming of ATM cards.

Statement

*Nationalised Bank-wise Frauds in 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 (till Sept. 30) in
ATM/Credit/Debit Cards and Internet Banking*

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	2008		2009		2010		2011	
		Cases reported	Amount involved (in lakhs)	Cases reported	Amount involved (in lakhs)	Cases reported	Amount involved (in lakhs)	Cases reported	Amount involved (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	State Bank of India	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	State Bank of Jaipur and Bikaner	4	12.32	2	6.66	2	0.15	2	3.49
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	53.05
4.	State Bank of Indore	1	0.48	1	0.8	—	—	—	—
5.	State Bank of Mysore	—	—	—	—	1	1.01	—	—
6.	State Bank of Patiala	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	80.45
7.	State Bank of Travancore	1	0.62	—	—	—	—	6	10.3
8.	Allahabad Bank	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3.3
9.	Andhra Bank	—	—	—	—	1	31.85	—	—
10.	Bank of Maharashtra	3	2.66	4	3.55	4	4.69	1	2.8
11.	Bank of Baroda	10	9.28	6	6.88	5	12.4	5	31.82
12.	Bank of India	4	7.93	5	5.21	2	14.61	1	42.23
13.	Canara Bank	3	4.84	6	1.39	—	—	1	0.6
14.	Corporation Bank	—	—	2	0.72	2	6.21	4	3.34
15.	Central Bank of India	1	0.22	2	0.84	2	2.15	—	—
16.	Dena Bank	1	3.01	—	—	1	2.07	1	0.53
17.	Indian Bank	—	—	—	—	1	1.41	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18.	Indian Overseas Bank	2	0.39	2	0.39	3	1.44	10	176.03
19.	IDBI Bank	11	37.93	24	16.29	13	15.29	29	36.53
20.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	—	—	—	—	1	4.75	—	—
21.	Punjab National Bank	1	4.77	33	50.15	10	248.64	22	127.63
22.	Punjab and Sindh Bank	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.	Syndicate Bank	3	1.47	2	0.53	1	2.32	1	0.56
24.	Union Bank of India	8	22.3	5	10.45	7	19.22	1	0.38
25.	UCO Bank	—	—	2	0.58	1	1.6	—	—
26.	United Bank	—	—	1	1.37	—	—	—	—
27.	Vijaya Bank	2	9.02	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		55	117.24	97	105.81	155	369.1	92	573.04

[Translation]

Facilities for Tourists

*69. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign and domestic tourists visiting various tourist destinations in the country and the revenue earned therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise, including Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) whether the Government proposes to formulate any scheme for attracting domestic/foreign tourists in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether essential facilities are available for foreign tourists in the country;

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

(f) the remedial steps taken to improve facilities for foreign and domestic tourists in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) The numbers of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV) and Foreign Tourist Visits (FTV) to States/Union Territories (UTs), including Jammu and Kashmir during 2008, 2009 and 2010 are given in the Statement-I. This information for the current year is not available.

The Foreign Exchange Earning (FEE) from tourism, for the country as a whole, during 2008, 2009 and 2010 was Rs. 51294 crore, Rs. 54960 crore and Rs. 64889 crore respectively. Ministry of Tourism does not compile State-wise estimates of FEE from Tourism.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Tourism, as part of its on-going activities, releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international and domestic markets, under the Incredible India brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products of the country. In addition, a series of promotional

activities are undertaken in important and potential tourist generating markets overseas through the Indiatourism Offices abroad with the objective of showcasing India's tourism potential. These promotional activities include participation in travel fairs and exhibitions; organizing road shows, Know India seminars and workshops; organizing and supporting Indian food and cultural festivals; publication of brochures; offering joint advertising and brochure support and inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality Programme of the Ministry.

The Ministry of Tourism also provides financial assistance to stakeholders for promotion of tourism in the international and domestic markets under the Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme.

(d) and (e) Development and promotion of tourism, including creation of facilities for tourists, is primarily undertaken by State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. Ministry of Tourism, however, provides financial assistance based on the proposals received from them subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority. State/UT wise details of projects, including projects for creation of facilities for tourists, and amount sanctioned during the 11th Plan (up to 30th September, 2011) are given in Statement-II.

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

Statement-I

Domestic and Foreign Tourist Visits to States/UTS during 2008 to 2010

Sl.No.	State/UT	2008		2009		2010	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.24	0.13	1.42	0.14	1.81	0.15
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1326.85	7.89	1574.90	7.95	1557.90	3.23
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.49	0.03	1.95	0.04	2.28	0.03
4.	Assam	36.17	0.14	38.51	0.15	40.51	0.15
5.	Bihar	118.90	3.46	157.85	4.23	184.92	6.36
6.	Chandigarh	9.09	0.35	9.15	0.38	9.05	0.39
7.	Chhattisgarh*	4.43	0.01	5.12	0.01	5.66	0.02
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.05	0.06	5.07	0.07	4.96	0.02
9.	Daman and Diu	4.65	0.05	5.63	0.06	7.74	0.05
10.	Delhi**	21.33	23.39	88.34	19.58	135.58	18.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Goa	20.20	3.51	21.27	3.77	22.02	4.41
12.	Gujarat	155.05	1.11	159.10	1.03	188.61	1.31
13.	Haryana	59.73	0.87	64.08	1.37	69.15	1.06
14.	Himachal Pradesh	93.73	3.77	110.37	4.01	128.74	4.54
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	76.39	0.55	92.35	0.54	99.73	0.48
16.	Jharkhand**	60.30	0.06	76.10	0.14	68.85	0.16
17.	Karnataka**	127.98	3.15	327.02	3.27	382.02	3.81
18.	Kerala	75.91	5.99	77.89	5.49	85.95	6.59
19.	Lakshadweep	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.04	0.08	0.02
20.	Madhya Pradesh	220.89	2.52	231.06	2.01	380.80	2.50
21.	Maharashtra**	205.53	20.57	306.28	24.26	484.65	50.83
22.	Manipur	1.12	0.00	1.24	0.00	1.14	0.00
23.	Meghalaya	5.50	0.05	5.91	0.05	6.53	0.04
24.	Mizoram	0.56	0.01	0.57	0.01	0.57	0.01
25.	Nagaland	0.21	0.01	0.21	0.01	0.21	0.01
26.	Odisha	63.58	0.44	68.92	0.46	75.92	0.50
27.	Puducherry	8.28	0.60	8.51	0.54	8.36	0.51
28.	Punjab**	5.09	1.58	53.70	1.10	105.84	1.37
29.	Rajasthan	283.59	14.78	255.59	10.73	255.44	12.79
30.	Sikkim	5.12	0.21	6.16	0.18	7.00	0.21
31.	Tamil Nadu	982.85	20.29	1157.56	23.69	1116.37	28.05
32.	Tripura	2.45	0.04	3.18	0.04	3.42	0.05
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1248.43	15.85	1348.32	15.50	1447.55	16.75
34.	Uttarakhand	205.46	1.00	219.35	1.06	302.06	1.27
35.	West Bengal	193.14	11.34	205.29	11.80	210.72	11.92
Total		5630.34	143.81	6688.00	143.72	7402.14	178.53

*Estimated using All India Growth Rate

**Figures have been estimated based on the information available in the Ministry of Tourism

Statement-II*Tourism Projects Sanctioned During the 11th Five Year Plan (upto 30-09-2011)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (up to 30-09-2011)		11th Plan	
		No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	26.29	8	109.89	13	37.29	10	20.38	8	40.67	48	234.52
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	43.30	13	31.47	14	36.54	13	32.26	6	13.62	57	157.19
3.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	000
4.	Assam	6	17.47	41	21.08	7	22.76	4	23.55	3	4.23	24	89.09
5.	Bihar	4	21.95	10	25.05	3	6.99	1	3.60	0	0.00	18	57.59
6.	Chandigarh	2	0.20	5	7.99	5	11.51	5	11.04	0	0.00	17	30.74
7.	Chhattisgarh	5	12.94	1	11.34	0	0	4	20.95	0	0.00	10	45.23
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	3	0.24	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	3	0.24
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	1	0.12	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1	0.12
10.	Delhi	8	20.76	1	0.15	9	44.91	5	9.75	2	0.77	25	76.34
11.	Goa	0	0	2	43.14	2	17.00	3	12.78	1	4.98	8	77.90
12.	Gujarat	5	5.81	7	21.33	1	7.33	1	0.14	2	51.75	16	86.36
13.	Haryana	10	22.50	7	36.70	6	12.37	6	27.41	1	0.10	30	99.08
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12	34.81	10	34.58	6	23.95	12	34.98	2	0.22	42	128.54
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	33	70.60	28	43.42	31	49.75	20	56.17	17	115.88	129	335.82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16.	Jharkhand	7	11.31	0	0	3	0.25	5	7.56	1	23.71	16	42.83
17.	Kerala	11	41.24	12	42.68	7	12.98	3	42.87	3	8.44	36	148.21
18.	Karnataka	6	24.79	4	42.73	13	42.42	2	8.59	0	0.00	25	118.53
19.	Laksha- dweep	1	7.82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1	7.82
20.	Maharashtra	7	22.79	3	41.10	2	5.01	3	11.30	0	0.00	15	80.20
21.	Manipur	5	11.11	9	29.44	9	27.14	8	39.40	4	22.99	35	130.08
22.	Meghalaya	2	6.74	7	17.14	7	14.73	9	22.53	2	0.40	27	61.54
23.	Mizoram	6	26.93	4	3.18	7	24.06	9	11.51	6	13.81	32	79.49
24.	Madhya Pradesh	16	39.51	11	31.41	11	60.99	13	30.85	4	18.72	55	181.48
25.	Nagaland	22	32.41	11	25.40	13	24.60	10	29.10	6	25.87	62	137.38
26.	Odisha	13	30.87	6	41.15	9	23.69	6	20.29	1	0.05	35	116.05
27.	Puducherry	6	16.10	4	2.52	3	5.57	3	50.26	0	0.00	16	74.45
28.	Punjab	2	15.98	5	24.93	3	9.48	4	11.91	1	4.23	15	66.53
29.	Rajasthan	2	15.54	9	44.31	7	19.74	7	31.32	3	14.50	28	125.41
30.	Sikkim	25	55.91	20	66.78	19	42.36	14	23.48	4	13.45	82	201.98
31.	Tamil Nadu	11	27.61	16	36.14	10	16.28	6	60.00	1	3.65	44	143.68
32.	Tripura	11	11.11	6	3.61	13	20.67	12	40.73	6	15.44	48	91.56
33.	Uttar Pradesh	7	29.24	6	38.40	6	21.90	14	27.85	7	10.86	40	128.25
34.	Uttarakhand	6	21.01	2	44.68	1	0.55	8	29.78	9	37.63	26	133.65
35.	West Bengal	12	32.41	10	37.94	7	28.37	8	22.02	2	8.18	39	128.92
	Grand Total	283	757.06	245	960.04	247	671.19	228	774.36	102	454.15	1105	3616.80

*Includes Projects relating to PIDDC, HRD and A and RT

Review of NRHM

*70. DR. SANJAY SINGH

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the working of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the irregularities noticed by the Government during the review;

(c) whether several States/UTs are lagging far behind in the implementation of the said Mission;

(d) if so, the names of the States/UTs alongwith the reasons for non-implementation of the said Mission properly;

(e) the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(f) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for effective implementation of NRHM in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The working of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has been reviewed through Annual Common Review Missions (CRM); Joint Review Missions, Concurrent Evaluation of NRHM conducted by International Institute of Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, Regular assessment of NRHM through online Health Management Information System (HMIS), and National level reviews with State Officials etc. The details of the reviews and some of the deficiencies pointed out are under:

- a. Annual Common Review Mission: The Fourth Common Review Mission was held in December, 2010, in 15 States/UTs. The report of fourth CRM, *inter-alia*, highlights certain gaps in infrastructure, human resources especially the shortage of specialists, 2nd ANMs and MPWs. The report also highlighted the need for a proper procurement system

and establishment of laboratory services at peripheral levels in many states, need to expand civil society involvement in ASHA training, capacity building of Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee, Community based monitoring and planning, etc.

- b. Joint Review Missions are held annually to review the RCH component of NRHM. The 7th JRM was held in July-August, 2010 in three States. The findings of the 7th JRM *inter-alia* includes lack of availability of blood storage facilities along with specialists and/or general duty doctors trained in EmOC and Life Saving Anaesthesia Skills (LSAS), lack of comprehensive planning, including trainee selection, post training placement, weakness in addressing the management of severe malnutrition and Implementation of Village Health Nutrition Day (VHND) guidelines, lack of capacity in the area of procurement etc. The report also says that the potential of HMIS data for evidence based decision making has not been fully exploited.
- c. Concurrent Evaluation of NRHM was done by International Institute of Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai. Shortcomings mentioned in the report, *inter-alia*, include that only 53% of VHSNCs had prepared village health plan and only 67% of Gram Panchayats reported receiving untied funds, about one-fourths of ANMs indicated difficulty in operating bank accounts due to non-availability of Sarpanch, only 23% of ANMs were staying in official residences, only 46% of the district hospitals had neo-natal ICU/specialized sick new born care unit etc.
- d. Regular assessment of NRHM: Regular assessment of NRHM is also done through internal monitoring mechanism like quarterly progress reports, web based Health Management Information System (HMIS), regular review meetings with States/UTs, field visits by officials and annual audit of accounts

of District and Block Health Societies. Moreover, special teams are sent if any irregularity is brought to the notice of the Ministry. In case of Uttar Pradesh, special teams were sent in December, 2010, and May, 2011, which found deficiencies in the following areas;

- (a) Award of contract for procurement of Emergency Medical Transport Services and Mobile Medical Units, Management of Hospital cleaning and gardening, procurement of safe drinking water and RO systems etc.
- (b) Supply of poor quality and IEC/BCC material and poor quality of drugs and consumables etc.
- (c) Poor monitoring of progress of the civil construction as well as quality of construction, and no action on the defects in constructions pointed out by JEs/CMOs.
- (d) Non operationalisation of emergency transport services even after procurement of 779 ambulances.

(c) to (f) NRHM is implemented in all States/UTs and reviewed as per the above mentioned protocol regularly. Though the progress has been variable, most of the States have shown improvement in the vital health indicators i.e., Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Total Fertility Rate (TFR). The State wise progress on these indicators is annexed as statement. The deficiencies observed in the reviews, periodic reports, field visits and evaluations are brought to the notice of State Governments for corrective action. Findings of Common Review Mission and Joint Review Mission are also disseminated to the States. The corrective measures and strategy formulated by Government for effective implementation of NRHM include:

- (i) A new initiative, Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) recently launched under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) which, entitles all pregnant women accessing

public health institutions completely free and cashless deliveries including free medicine with zero out of pocket expenses.

- (ii) 264 backward districts identified across the country for differential financing and focused attention.
- (iii) To overcome shortage of Specialists, Multi skilling of the available doctors through trainings such as Life Saving Anesthetic Skills (LSAS). Basic Emergency Obstetrics and Neonatal Care (BeMONC), Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care (CeMONC) taken up.
- (iv) To improve availability of personnel in difficult and remote areas, monetary and non-monetary incentives are provided to staff posted in such hard to reach and inaccessible areas.
- (v) Allowing contractual appointment under NRHM to immediately fill gaps so as to meet the requirement of manpower. 1.46 lakhs health personnel including doctors, specialists, nurses and paramedics have been engaged under NRHM.
- (vi) Over 8 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) have been engaged to bridge the gap between community and health facilities.
- (vii) States are supported to take up IEC activities to change the health seeking behavior of people.
- (viii) improvement in infrastructure of Government health care facilities and providing Mobile Medical Units and Referral Transport facilities.
- (ix) Flexible financing giving the states freedom to make their annual programme implementation plan within broad guidelines, Provision of Untied funds to CHC, PHC and Sub-Centres, which may be used for local felt health requirements including purchase of medicines.

Statement*Status of Drop (In Points) in MMR from 2004-06 to 2007-09*

Sl.No.	State	MMR SRS 2004-06	MMR SRS 2007-09	Drop in MMR
1	2	3	4	5
States Above National Average of decline				
1.	Assam	480	390	90
2.	Uttar Pradesh	440	359	81
3.	Uttarakhand	440	359	81
4.	Rajasthan	388	318	70
5.	Chhattisgarh	335	269	66
6.	Madhya Pradesh	335	269	66
7.	Bihar	312	261	51
8.	Jharkhand	312	261	51
9.	Odisha	303	258	45
States Below National Average of decline				
10.	Karnataka	213	178	35
11.	Haryana	186	153	33
12.	Maharashtra	130	104	26
13.	Andhra Pradesh	154	134	20
14.	Punjab	192	172	20
15.	Kerala	95	81	14
16.	Tamil Nadu	111	97	14
17.	Gujarat	160	148	12
18.	West Bengal	141	145	-4
19.	Himachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	NA	NA	NA

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA
22.	Manipur	NA	NA	NA
23.	Meghalaya	NA	NA	NA
24.	Mizoram	NA	NA	NA
25.	Nagaland	NA	NA	NA
26.	Sikkim	NA	NA	NA
27.	Tripura	NA	NA	NA
28.	Goa	NA	NA	NA
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	NA	NA	NA
30.	Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	NA
32.	Daman and Diu	NA	NA	NA
33.	Delhi	NA	NA	NA
34.	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA
35.	Puducherry	NA	NA	NA
	India	254	212	42

Status of Drop (In Points) in TFR from 2005 to 2009

Sl.No.	State	TFR SRS 2005	TFR SRS 2009	Drop in TFR
1	2	3	4	5
States Above National Average of decline				
1.	Uttar Pradesh	4.2	3.7	0.5
2.	Rajasthan	3.7	3.3	0.4
3.	Bihar	4.3	3.9	0.4

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Chhattisgarh	3.4	3	0.4
States at or Below National Average of decline				
5.	Himachal Pradesh	2.2	1.9	0.3
6.	Madhya Pradesh	3.6	3.3	0.3
7.	Maharashtra	2.2	1.9	0.3
8.	Jharkhand	3.5	3.2	0.3
9.	Assam	2.9	2.6	0.3
10.	Gujarat	2.8	2.5	0.3
11.	Haryana	2.8	2.5	0.3
12.	Odisha	2.6	2.4	0.2
13.	Karnataka	2.2	2	0.2
14.	Punjab	2.1	1.9	0.2
15.	West Bengal	2.1	1.9	0.2
16.	Delhi	2.1	1.9	0.2
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.4	2.2	0.2
18.	Andhra Pradesh	2	1.9	0.1
19.	Kerala	1.7	1.7	0
20.	Tamil Nadu	1.7	1.7	0
21.	Uttarakhand	NA	NA	NA
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA
23.	Manipur	NA	NA	NA
24.	Meghalaya	NA	NA	NA
25.	Mizoram	NA	NA	NA
26.	Nagaland	NA	NA	NA
27.	Sikkim	NA	NA	NA
28.	Tripura	NA	NA	NA

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Goa	NA	NA	NA
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	NA	NA	NA
31.	Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	NA
33.	Daman and Diu	NA	NA	NA
34.	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA
35.	Puducherry	NA	NA	NA
	India	2.9	2.6	0.3

Status of Drop (In Points) in IMR from 2005 to 2009

Sl.No.	State	IMR SRS 2005	IMR SRS 2009	Drop in TFR
1	2	3	4	5
States Above National Average of decline				
1.	Odisha	75	65	10
2.	Uttar Pradesh	73	63	10
3.	Bihar	61	52	9
4.	Chhattisgarh	63	54	9
5.	Madhya Pradesh	76	67	9
6.	Rajasthan	68	59	9
7.	Haryana	60	51	9
8.	Karnataka	50	41	9
9.	Tamil Nadu	37	28	9
States Below National Average of decline				
10.	Andhra Pradesh	57	49	8

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Assam	68	61	7
12.	Jharkhand	50	44	6
13.	Gujarat	54	48	6
14.	Punjab	44	38	6
15.	Puducherry	28	22	6
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	50	45	5
17.	Arunachal Pradesh	37	32	5
18.	Goa	16	11	5
19.	Maharashtra	36	31	5
20.	West Bengal	38	33	5
21.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	42	37	5
22.	Himachal Pradesh	49	45	4
23.	Daman and Diu	28	24	4
24.	Kerala	14	12	2
25.	Delhi	35	33	2
26.	Uttarakhand	42	41	1
27.	Tripura	31	31	0
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	27	27	0
29.	Manipur	13	16	-3
30.	Lakshadweep	22	25	-3
31.	Sikkim	30	34	-4
32.	Chandigarh	19	25	-6
33.	Nagaland	18	26	-8
34.	Meghalaya	49	59	-10
35.	Mizoram	20	36	-16
	India	58	50	8

*[English]***Infants Deaths**

*71. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:

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

(a) whether newly born babies/infants are reported to have died in some hospitals in the country including Delhi and West Bengal;

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

(c) whether the matter has been inquired into, and if so, the outcome of Inquiry Report thereof alongwith the action taken thereon;

(d) whether the Union Government has any plans to set up Sick Newborn Care Unit (SNCU) in all major hospitals to handle critical neonatal cases; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these units are likely to be set up in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) As per Sample Registration System (SRS 2009), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in the country is 50 per 1000 live births and neo-natal mortality rate is 34 per thousand live births. This translates into 13 lakh infant deaths annually out of which 8.9 lakh deaths occur during the first month of life itself.

During the month of October, 2011, there were reports of newborn deaths in Dr. B.C. Roy Post Graduate Institute of Paediatric Sciences, Kolkata and Burdwan Medical College, West Bengal. The matter was investigated by State health authorities and it was found that most of these children were referred to these institutions in a serious condition. Details of deaths are enclosed as Statement-I.

(d) and (e) In order to reduce infant deaths, special efforts are being carried out under NRHM to strengthen neo-natal care services in the country which includes establishment of special new born care units (SNCUs) in every district hospital to provide care to the sick newborn. 293 SNCUs have started functioning. State-wise details of SNCUs are enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

Facts of infant deaths reported from two medical colleges in West Bengal

Sl. No.		Dr. B.C. Roy Post Graduate Institute of Paediatric Sciences, Kolkata	Burdwan Medical College, West Bengal
1	2	3	4
1.	Type of Institution	Tertiary level institution	Tertiary level institution
2.	Funding and Management	State Government	State Government
3.	Date of report of deaths	25-26 October, 2011	27th October, 2011
4.	Reported number of infant deaths	12	12
5.	Referred cases	All	All

1	2	3	4
6.	No. of newborns less than 1 month old	07	11
7.	No. of newborn babies <2.5 Kg	06	11
8.	Cause of death	Sepsis (10), congenital heart disease (1), preterm (1)	Birth asphyxia (7), encephalopathy (3), jaundice (1), very low birth weight (1)

Statement-II

Status of operationalisation of SNCUs in the country under NRHM

Sl. No.	State/UT	Operational SNCUs As on October 2011
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	8
2.	Rajasthan	36
3.	Himachal Pradesh	2
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
5.	Uttar Pradesh	7
6.	Madhya Pradesh	28
7.	Odisha	16
8.	Chhattisgarh	2
9.	Jharkhand	2
10.	Uttarakhand	1
11.	Assam	6
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
13.	Sikkim	0
14.	Meghalaya	0

1	2	3
15.	Nagaland	0
16.	Mizoram	0
17.	Tripura	0
18.	Manipur	1
19.	Maharashtra	34
20.	Andhra Pradesh	14
21.	Gujarat	34
22.	Punjab	0
23.	Goa	1
24.	Kerala	16
25.	Karnataka	25
26.	Haryana	6
27.	Tamil Nadu	30
28.	West Bengal	6
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
30.	Chandigarh	1
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
32.	Delhi	10

1	2	3
33.	Lakshadweep	0
34.	Puducherry	2
35.	Daman and Diu	1
Total		293

[Translation]

Spurt in Prices

*72. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS
LALAN SINGH:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a spurt in prices of essential commodities including hike in general inflation and food inflation during recent months despite the administrative and fiscal measures taken by the Government as well as by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI);

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the general and sector-wise inflation registered since July 2011, till date, alongwith the success achieved in controlling inflation through the aforesaid measures;

(c) whether problems of agriculture and industrial production alongwith supply chain constraints have been identified as the major cause of rise in inflation;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps taken to check further rise in inflation and improve the supply position;

(e) whether the Government has formed any Committee/Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) to review the overall inflation situation; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the suggestions/recommendations received therefrom and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (f) The Government monitors the price situation regularly and price stability remains high on its agenda. The headline WPI inflation has remained in single digit. Sector wise inflation detail from July 2011 is indicated in Table below:

	Weight	Jul-11	Aug-11	Sep-11	Oct-11
All Commodities	100.00	9.36	9.78	9.72	9.73
Primary Articles	20.12	11.47	12.46	11.84	11.40
Fuel and Power	14.91	12.04	12.91	14.09	14.79
Manufactured Product	64.97	7.73	7.87	7.69	7.66
31 essential commodities	14.60	8.86	9.92	9.58	10.29
Food Combined	24.31	8.17	9.19	8.81	9.91
Food Articles	14.34	8.19	9.62	9.23	11.06
Food Products	9.97	8.13	8.41	8.05	7.80

The foodgrains production is estimated to be 123.95 million tonnes in 2011-12 which is nearly 8 per

cent higher than the first estimate of last year at 114.63 million tonnes. In case of Index of Industrial

Production (IIP), its cumulative growth during April-September 2011-12 had been 5.0 per cent as compared to 8.2 per cent during the corresponding period last year.

In order to mitigate the effects of inflation on common man the Government has taken several measures that include import prices reduced to zero on wheat, pulses, edible oils (crude) and onion, ban on export of edible oils (except coconut oil and forest based oil) and pulses (except Kabuli-chana and organic pulses upto a maximum of 10000 tonnes per year), futures trading suspended in rice, urad and tur by the Forward Market Commission, stock limit orders extended in the case of pulses, paddy and rice up to 30 September 2011, duty under Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) for Skimmed Milk Powder (SMP) reduced from 15% to 5% for import upto an aggregate of 10000 metric tonnes in a financial year, import of 30000 tonnes of Milk Powder and 15000 tonnes of Milk Fat at zero duty allowed to National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) during 2010-11 under TRQ, reduction in custom duty on crude oil and import duty on petrol and diesel.

In addition to that an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) has been set up on 2nd February 2011 under the chairmanship of Chief Economic Adviser, Ministry of Finance to review the overall inflation situation, with particular reference to primary food articles, fiscal and monetary policies.

Based on the deliberations in its meetings, the Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) has recommended two important policy changes that can have multiplier effect and large benefits to manage inflation, that is, reforms in Agricultural Produce and Market Committee (APMC) Acts and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in multi-brand retail. These recommendations are at various stages of consideration in the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments, which are, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture and Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

[English]

Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana

*73. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

SHRI A. SAMPATH:

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

(a) whether the Government has implemented the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)-a Conditional Maternity Benefit Scheme to compensate partly for wage loss of pregnant and lactating women both prior to and after delivery of the child;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of total districts and beneficiaries covered under the scheme, State/UT-wise;

(d) the total amount of cash transfer benefit given so far to pregnant women and lactating women, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the funds sanctioned and released along with its utilisation reported by the State Government 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) to (e) The Government has introduced the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)-a Conditional Maternity Benefit Scheme, on a pilot basis for providing cash directly to women during pregnancy and lactation. The scheme will partly compensate for wage loss to Pregnant and Lactating (P and L) women both prior to and after delivery of the child.

Pregnant Women of 19 years of age and above are entitled for benefits for first two live births under the scheme. All Government/PSUs (Central and State) employees are excluded from the scheme as they are entitled for maternity benefits under their service rules. The beneficiaries are paid a total of 4000 in three instalments to be disbursed from the second trimester till the child attains the age of 6 months subject to

fulfilling the specific conditions related to maternal and child health.

52 districts in all States/UTs are covered under the scheme. Nearly 12.5 lakh P and L women are expected to be benefitted under IGMSY in the selected districts every year.

The scheme was launched in the 4th quarter of the year 2010-11 and 117.95 crore was released in that quarter of 2010-11. In 2011-12, 293.83 crore have been

released upto 30-9-2011. Since the scheme was new, no expenditure could be incurred in 2010-11, except in the case of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Meghalaya. From information made available as on 30-9-2011, a sum of 323.02 lakh only have been utilised by Assam, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Meghalaya, Orissa, Tripura and Uttarkhand in 2011-12. State-wise details are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

State-wise funds released and utilised under IGMSY

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of districts covered	No. of beneficiaries expected to be covered annually	Fund released in 2010-11	Fund utilized in 2010-11	Fund released in 2011-12	Utilized in 2011-12 (as on 30-9-2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	105371	1021.11	0	2451.79	NR
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1617	15.8	0	41.6	NR
3.	Assam	2	75073	674.85	0	1751.53	8.61
4.	Bihar	2	104034	983.53	0	2420.89	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	45569	435.73	0	1069.62	0
6.	Goa	1	7383	68.87	0	170.34	0
7.	Gujarat	2	29135	276.09	NR	689.79	44.56
8.	Haryana	1	5455	50.01	0	130.3	NR
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	7313	64.93	NR	173.24	40.498
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	15665	148.08	NR	378.46	NR
11.	Jharkhand	2	50096	502.52	0	1174.25	NR
12.	Karnataka	2	80814	740.61	0	1884.22	0
13.	Kerala	1	37144	357.69	NR	862.72	NR
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2	82844	770.55	0	1931.14	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Maharashtra	2	47800	456.895	0	1121.18	0
16.	Manipur	1	5523	48.81	NR	131.88	NR
17.	Meghalaya	1	6693	61.16	15	158.92	15
18.	Mizoram	1	3490	31.43	0	84.88	0
19.	Nagaland	1	2857	26.99	NR	70.26	NR
20.	Odisha	2	53735	557.81	0	1258.35	80.5
21.	Punjab	2	41791	373.41	NR	982.3	NR
22.	Rajasthan	2	98813	884.82	0	2300.22	0
23.	Sikkim	1	1519	13.86	NR	39.34	NR
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	49050	449.085	0	1150.07	0
25.	Tripura	1	9068	85.59	0	213.81	0.061
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2	98573	901.81	NR	2294.67	NR
27.	Uttaranchal	1	12686	134.45	0	297.43	98.06
28.	West Bengal	2	108211	1023.05	NR	2517.43	NR
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	1	2539	24.02	8.05	63.51	30.88
30.	Chandigarh	1	12087	114.64	0	283.58	NR
31.	Daman and Diu	1	857	7.33	0	24.04	NR
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	3638	35.8	0	88.3	NR
33.	Delhi	2	47439	426.56	0	1104.53	4.86
34.	Lakshdweep	1	2002	22.24	NR	50.52	NR
35.	Puducherry	1	630	5.76	0	18.76	NR
Total		52	1256514	11795.89	23.05	29383.87	323.029

NR—Not Reported

Default in Payment by Power Utilities

*74. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the default or the near default of payment to Banks/Financial Institutions by the Central Power Public Sector Units and other power Companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken to salvage the power utilities, from being bankrupt?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (d) No, Madam. No report of default of payment to banks/financial institutions by Central Power Sector companies under this Ministry has been received.

Electricity is listed in the Concurrent List. Distribution of electricity is done by State/UT Government utilities. However, Ministry of Power has launched R-APDRP scheme to assist in reducing losses and to improve the financial health of utilities.

Ministry of Power had also taken up with Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL) for ensuring adequacy of tariff through state regulators. Accordingly, APTEL has recently passed a judicial order dated 09-11-2011 outlining measures to ensure long term viability of distribution sector.

[Translation]

Shortage of Power

*75. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:

SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total power generated from various sources in the country during 2010-2011, source, year and State/UT-wise;

(b) whether there has been acute shortage of power in the country, particularly in the backward and the tribal dominated areas;

(c) if so, the State/UT-wise details thereof along with the reasons therefor,

(d) the total requirement, availability and shortage of power, during the peaking and non-peaking hours, in the country in 2010-2011, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to meet the shortage of power and provide uninterrupted power supply in the country,

particularly in the backward and the tribal dominated areas?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) The gross electricity generation in the country from various conventional energy sources, namely thermal, hydro, nuclear and import of hydro power from Bhutan during 2010-11 was 811.143 BU. The source-wise details of gross electricity generation are given below:

Source	Gross Energy Generation (BU) 2010-11
Thermal	665.008
Hydro	114.257
Nuclear	26.266
Bhutan Import	5.611
Total	811.143

The State-wise details of source-wise electricity generation during 2010-11 are given as statement-I.

(b) and (c) There is an overall shortage of power in the country, primarily due to growth in demand for power outstripping the growth in availability of power. The shortage varies from State to State on month to month and day to day basis depending upon the demand and availability of power. Further, shortage of electricity in rural, backward and tribal dominated areas is generally attributable to inadequacy of sub-transmission and distribution network or their healthiness. Electricity being a concurrent subject, responsibility for supply of electricity to different categories of consumers including backward and tribal dominated areas lies with the concerned State Government/Power Utilities in the State. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants in the Central Sector through Central Public Sector Undertakings.

The details of power supply position in the country during the current year (April-October, 2011) are given below:

April-October, 2011

Requirement	Energy*			Peak*			
	Availability		Shortage	Demand	Met	Shortage	
(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
533,332	498,265	35,067	6.6	128,907	114,233	14,674	11.4

MU = Million Unit *Provisional MW = Mega Watt

(d) The details of State-wise requirement, availability and shortage of electricity in the country in terms of energy and peaking power during 2010-11 are given as statement-II.

(e) The steps taken/being taken by the Government to bridge the gap between demand and supply of power and provide uninterrupted power supply in the country include the following:

- (i) Acceleration in generating capacity addition.
- (ii) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.
- (iii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW each to reap benefits of economies of scale.
- (iv) Augmentation of domestic manufacturing capacity of power equipment.
- (v) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power

stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.

- (vi) Thrust to import of coal by the power utilities to meet the shortfall in coal supplies to thermal power stations from domestic sources.
- (vii) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.
- (viii) Strengthening of inter-state and inter-regional transmission capacity for optimum utilization of available power.
- (ix) Strengthening of Sub-transmission and distribution network as a major step towards loss reduction.
- (x) Thrust to rural electrification through Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana.
- (xi) Promoting energy conservation, energy efficiency and demand side management measures.

Statement-I

Region	State	Source	Sector	Actual Generation (MU)
1	2	3	4	5
NR	BBMB*	HYDRO	CENTRAL	11273

1	2	3	4	5
	DELHI	THERMAL	CENTRAL	4550
			STATE	4492
			PVT IPPs	89
		THERMAL Total		9130
	DELHI Total			9130
	HARYANA	THERMAL	CENTRAL	3287
			STATE	15568
		THERMAL Total		18855
	HARYANA Total			18855
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	HYDRO	CENTRAL	11698
			STATE	1739
			PVT IPPs	1952
		HYDRO Total		15389
	HIMACHAL PRADESH Total			15389
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	THERMAL	STATE	14
		THERMAL Total		14
		HYDRO	CENTRAL	8866
			STATE	3552
		HYDRO Total		12418
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR Total			12432
	PUNJAB	THERMAL	STATE	18325
		THERMAL Total		18325
		HYDRO	STATE	4191
		HYDRO Total		4191
	PUNJAB Total			22516
	RAJASTHAN	THERMAL	CENTRAL	2753

1	2	3	4	5
			STATE	23442
			PVT IPPs	961
		THERMAL Total		27156
		HYDRO	STATE	390
		HYDRO Total		390
		NUCLEAR	CENTRAL	7705
		NUCLEAR Total		7705
	RAJASTHAN Total			35251
	UTTAR PRADESH	THERMAL	CENTRAL	67216
			STATE	21557
			PVT IPPs	2873
		THERMAL Total		91646
		HYDRO	STATE	700
		HYDRO Total		700
		NUCLEAR	CENTRAL	1886
		NUCLEAR Total		1886
	UTTAR PRADESH Total			94232
	UTTARAKHAND	HYDRO	CENTRAL	4715
			STATE	4751
			PVT IPPs	2023
		HYDRO Total		11489
	UTTARAKHAND Total			11489
NR Total				230567
WR	CHHATTISGARH	THERMAL	CENTRAL	29851
			STATE	13876
			PVT IPPs	12303
		THERMAL Total		56030

1	2	3	4	5
		HYDRO	STATE	125
		HYDRO Total		125
	CHHATTISGARH Total			56156
	GOA	THERMAL	PVT IPPs	292
		THERMAL Total		292
	GOA Total			292
	GUJARAT	THERMAL	CENTRAL	7940
			STATE	29360
			PVT IPPs	24689
			PVT UTILITY	3615
		THERMAL Total		65604
		HYDRO	STATE	4164
		HYDRO Total		4164
		NUCLEAR	CENTRAL	1446
		NUCLEAR Total		1446
	GUJARAT Total			71214
	MADHYA PRADESH	THERMAL	CENTRAL	27013
			STATE	15696
		THERMAL Total		42709
		HYDRO	CENTRAL	3198
			STATE	1700
		HYDRO Total		4898
	MADHYA PRADESH Total			47607
	MAHARASHTRA	THERMAL	CENTRAL	11877
			STATE	43043
			PVT IPPs	2965
			PVT UTILITY	13954

1	2	3	4	5
		THERMAL Total		71839
		HYDRO	STATE	4461
			PVT UTILITY	1367
		HYDRO Total		5828
		NUCLEAR	CENTRAL	9117
		NUCLEAR Total		9117
	MAHARASHTRA Total			86784
WR Total				262053
SR	ANDHRA PRADESH	THERMAL	CENTRAL	28977
			STATE	29441
			PVT IPPs	18705
		THERMAL Total		77123
		HYDRO	STATE	8010
		HYDRO Total		8010
	ANDHRA PRADESH Total			85132
	KARNATAKA	THERMAL	STATE	11974
			PVT IPPs	10239
		THERMAL Total		22213
		HYDRO	STATE	10747
		HYDRO Total		10747
		NUCLEAR	CENTRAL	3873
		NUCLEAR Total		3873
	KARNATAKA Total			36833
	KERALA	THERMAL	CENTRAL	1903
			STATE	335
			PVT IPPs	223
		THERMAL Total		2461

1	2	3	4	5
		HYDRO	STATE	6802
		HYDRO Total		6802
	KERALA Total			9263
	PUDUCHERRY	THERMAL	STATE	195
		THERMAL Total		195
	PUDUCHERRY Total			195
	TAMIL NADU	THERMAL	CENTRAL	17610
			STATE	20521
			PVT IPPs	7087
		THERMAL Total		45222
		HYDRO	STATE	4958
		HYDRO Total		4958
		NUCLEAR	CENTRAL	2239
		NUCLEAR Total		2239
	TAMIL NADU Total			52419
SR Total				183843
ER	ANDAMAN NICOBAR	THERMAL	STATE	87
		THERMAL Total		87
	ANDAMAN NICOBAR Total			87
	BIHAR	THERMAL	CENTRAL	14348
			STATE	220
		THERMAL Total		14569
	BIHAR Total			14569
	DVC	THERMAL	CENTRAL	16550
		THERMAL Total		16550
		HYDRO	CENTRAL	115
		HYDRO Total		115

1	2	3	4	5
	DVC Total			16665
	JHARKHAND	THERMAL	STATE	3130
			PVT IPPs	2549
		THERMAL Total		5678
		HYDRO	STATE	3
		HYDRO Total		3
	JHARKHAND Total			5682
	ODISHA	THERMAL	CENTRAL	26329
			STATE	3185
			PVT IPPs	1396
		THERMAL Total		30910
		HYDRO	STATE	4754
		HYDRO Total		4754
	ODISHA Total			35665
	SIKKIM	HYDRO	CENTRAL	2976
		HYDRO Total		2976
	SIKKIM Total			2976
	WEST BENGAL	THERMAL	CENTRAL	11089
			STATE	24009
			PVT IPPs	101
			PVT UTILITY	8756
		THERMAL Total		43956
		HYDRO	STATE	1130
		HYDRO Total		1130
	WEST BENGAL Total			45086
ER Total				120729
NER	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	HYDRO	CENTRAL	1400

1	2	3	4	5
		HYDRO Total		1400
	ARUNACHAL PRADESH Total			1400
	ASSAM	THERMAL	CENTRAL	1834
			STATE	1296
		THERMAL Total		3130
		HYDRO	CENTRAL	792
			STATE	407
		HYDRO Total		1199
	ASSAM Total			4329
	MANIPUR	HYDRO	CENTRAL	604
		HYDRO Total		604
	MANIPUR Total			604
	MEGHALAYA	HYDRO	CENTRAL	156
			STATE	283
		HYDRO Total		439
	MEGHALAYA Total			439
	NAGALAND	HYDRO	CENTRAL	256
		HYDRO Total		256
	NAGALAND Total			256
	TRIPURA	THERMAL	CENTRAL	644
			STATE	669
		THERMAL Total		1313
	TRIPURA Total			1313
NER Total				8340
IMPORT	BHUTAN (IMP)	HYDRO	IMP	5611
All India Total				811143

**Joint Project of States of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan*

Statement-II*Power Supply Position for 2010-11*

State/System/ Region	Energy				Peak			
	Require- ment	Availability	Surplus/Deficit(-)		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Surplus/Deficit(-)	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,519	1,519	0	0	301	301	0	0
Delhi	25,625	25,559	-66	-0.3	4,810	4,739	-71	-1.5
Haryana	34,552	32,626	-1,926	-5.6	6,142	5,574	-568	-9.2
Himachal Pradesh	7,626	7,364	-262	-3.4	1,278	1,187	-91	-7.1
Jammu and Kashmir	13,571	10,181	-3,390	-25.0	2,369	1,571	-798	-33.7
Punjab	44,484	41,799	-2,685	-6.0	9,399	7,938	1,461	-15.5
Rajasthan	45,261	44,836	-425	-0.9	7,729	7,442	-287	-3.7
Uttar Pradesh	76,292	64,846	-11,446	-15.0	11,082	10,672	-410	-3.7
Uttarakhand	9,850	9,255	-595	-6.0	1,520	1,520	0	0.0
Northern Region	251,780	237,985	-20,795	-8.0	37,431	34,101	-3,330	-8.9
Chhattisgarh	10,340	10,165	-175	-1.7	3,148	2,838	-310	-9.8
Gujarat	71,651	67,534	-4,117	-5.7	10,718	9,947	-839	-7.8
Madhya Pradesh	48,437	38,644	-9,793	-20.2	8,864	8,093	-771	-8.7
Maharashtra	128,296	107,018	-21,278	-16.6	19,766	16,192	-3,574	-18.1
Daman and Diu	2,181	1,997	-184	-8.4	353	328	-25	-7.1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4,429	4,424	-5	-0.1	594	594	0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Goa	3,154	3,089	-65	-2.1	544	487	-77	-14.2
Western Region	268,488	232,871	-35,817	-13.3	40,798	34,819	-5,979	-14.7
Andhra Pradesh	78,970	76,450	-2,520	-3.2	12,630	11,829	-801	-6.3
Karnataka	50,474	46,624	-3,850	-7.6	8,430	7,815	-615	-7.3
Kerala	18,023	17,767	-258	-1.4	3,295	3,103	-192	-5.8
Tamil Nadu	80,314	75,101	-5,213	-6.5	11,728	10,438	-1,292	-11.0
Puducherry	2,123	2,039	-84	-4.0	319	302	-17	-5.3
Lakshadweep	25	25	0	0	7	7	0	0
Southern Region	229,904	217,981	-11,923	-5.2	33,256	31,121	-2,135	-6.4
Bihar	12,384	10,772	-1,612	-13.0	2,140	1,659	-481	-22.5
DVC	16,590	15,071	-1,519	-9.2	2,059	2,046	-13	-0.6
Jharkhand	6,195	5,985	-210	-3.4	1,108	1,052	-56	-5.1
Odisha	22,506	22,449	-57	-0.3	3,872	3,792	-80	-2.1
West Bengal	36,481	35,847	-634	-1.7	6,162	6,112	-50	-0.8
Sikkim	402	402	0	0.0	106	104	-2	-1.9
Andaman and Nicobar	240	180	-60	-25	40	32	-8	-20
Eastern Region	94,551	90,526	-4,032	-4.3	13,767	13,085	-682	-5.0
Arunachal Pradesh	511	436	-75	-14.7	101	85	-16	-15.8
Assam	5,403	5,063	-340	-6.3	971	937	-34	-3.5
Manipur	568	505	-63	-11.1	118	115	-3	-2.5
Meghalaya	1,545	1,352	-193	-12.5	294	284	-10	-3.4
Mizoram	369	315	-54	-14.6	76	70	-6	-7.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nagaland	583	520	-63	-10.8	118	110	-8	-6.8
Tripura	882	801	-81	-9.2	220	197	-23	-10.5
North-Eastern	9,861	8,992	-889	-8.8	1,913	1,560	-353	-18.5
All India	861,591	788,355	-73,236	-8.5	122,267	110,256	-12,031	-9.8

#Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability

Note: Both peak met and energy availability represent the net consumption (Including the transmission losses) in the various States. Net export has been accounted for In the consumption of Importing States.

[English]

Small Savings Collections

*76. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a drastic fall in small savings collections in various States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof scheme-wise for each of the last three years and the current year alongwith the reasons therefor, State-wise.;

(c) the details of repercussions experienced as a result thereof in the economy of each State;

(d) the efforts made by the Union Government to increase the interest rates in small savings schemes, scheme-wise during the above said period; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to encourage savings under the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The small savings gross collections during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 were Rs. 1,58,509.99 crore, Rs. 2,50,931.31 crore and Rs. 2,74,719.90 crore respectively. During these years the withdrawals (including redemptions on maturity) were Rs. 1,67,961.21 crore. Rs. 1.86,622.15 crore and Rs. 2,16,066.68 crore respectively. The net collections

(deposit minus withdrawals) were, therefore, negative only in 2008-09. In the current year, the gross collections till September are Rs. 1,82,556.34 crore and withdrawals are Rs. 1,95,653.96 crore, leading the negative net collection of Rs. 13,097.62 crore.

(b) The scheme-wise details of small saving collections during the last three years and current year. i.e. 2011-12 (upto September 2011) are given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) Loans from National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) are one of the sources to finance the Annual Plans of the states. The shortfall in net collections in small saving schemes will lead to lower loans to States from NSSF, which would have to be made good by States from other sources of financing.

(d) and (e) As a follow up of the recommendations made by the Thirteenth Finance Commission, the Government had set up a Committee headed by Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India for Comprehensive Review of National Small Savings Fund (NSSF). The Committee submitted its report to the Government on 7-6-2011. The recommendations of the Committee were considered in detail, taking into account the views/comments from States/Union Territories and representation received from various agents' associations, Members of Parliament and others. The Government has, *inter alia*, taken the following decisions with regard

to interest rates on small saving schemes and other measures to encourage savings:—

1. The rate of interest on Post Office Savings Account (POSA) will be increased from 3.5% to 4%. Prior to this, the ceiling of maximum balance in POSA of Rs. 1 lakh in single account and Rs. 2 lakh in joint account had been removed.
2. The rate of interest on small savings schemes will be aligned with G-Sec rates of similar maturity, with a spread of 25 basis points (bps) with two exceptions. The spread on 10 year NSC (NeW Instrument) will be 50 bps and on Senior Citizens Savings Scheme 100 bps. The interest rates for every financial year will be notified before 1st April of that year.
3. The maturity period for Monthly Income Scheme (MIS) and National Savings Certificate

(NSC) will be reduced from 6 years to 5 years.

4. A new NSC instrument, with maturity period of 10 years, would be introduced.
5. The annual ceiling on investment under Public Provident Fund (PPF) Scheme will be increased from Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 1 lakh.
6. Liquidity of Post Office Time Deposit (POTD)—1, 2, 3 and 5 years—will be improved by allowing pre-mature withdrawal at a rate of interest 1% less than the time deposits of comparable maturity. For pre-mature withdrawals between 6-12 months of investment. Post Office Savings Account (POSA) rate of interest will be paid.
7. Interest rates on small savings instruments will be enhanced as under, assuming 1st December, 2011 as the date of implementation:—

Instrument	Current Rate (%)	Proposed Rate (%)
Savings Bank	3.50	4.00
1 Year Time Deposit	6.25	7.70
2 Year Time Deposit	6.50	7.80
3 Year Time Deposit	7.25	8.00
5 Year Time Deposit	7.50	8.30
5 Year Recurring Deposit	7.50	8.00
5-Year Senior Citizens Savings Scheme (SCSS)	9.00	9.00
5-Year Monthly Income Scheme (MIS)	9.00 (6 year MIS)	8.20
5-Year National Saving Certificate (NSC)	8.00 (6 year NSC)	8.40
10-Year (NSC)	New Instrumesnt	8.70
Public Provident Fund (PPF)	8.00	8.60

Statement*Scheme/Security-wise Small Savings Collections over the year (As per CGA)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Security	2008-2009			2009-2010		
		Deposit	Withdrawal	Net	Deposit	Withdrawal	Net
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Post Office Savings Account	53527.56	50658.85	2868.71	68046.96	64279.34	3767.62
2.	Time Deposit 1 Year	11183.44	11246.91	-63.47	13841.75	10286.52	3555.23
3.	Time Deposit 2 Year	407.33	623.93	-216.60	517.45	399.56	117.89
4.	Time Deposit 3 Year	1005.29	1927.32	-922.03	1611.75	1520.80	90.95
5.	Time Deposit 5 Year	657.05	3126.19	-2469.14	1069.05	3525.83	-2456.78
6.	Recurring Deposit	28443.34	28474.54	-31.20	30353.31	32607.20	-2253.89
7.	Monthly Income Account	23849.67	26648.03	-2798.36	54301.79	32112.99	22188.80
8.	Senior Citizens Savings Scheme, 2004 (P.O.)	1383.41	2940.49	-1557.08	9626.00	5288.07	4337.93
9.	Senior Citizens Savings Scheme, 2004 (Banks)	551.09	4349.23	-3798.14	6112.39	1801.41	4310.98
10.	Discontd. schemes (SD)	264.20	494.46	-230.26	316.98	297.06	19.92
	Total Savings Deposits	121272.38	130489.95	-9217.57	185797.43	152118.78	33678.65
11.	NSC VIII Issue	7080.22	9159.32	-2079.1	10518.44	11051.07	-532.63
12.	Indira Vikas Patra	-397.08	-210.11	-186.97	0.00	9.42	-9.42
13.	Kisan Vikas Patra	15707.99	18599.38	-2891.39	21166.84	14750.92	6415.92
	Discontd. schemes (SC)	-0.15	6.3	-6.45	0.01	20.27	20.26
	Total Savings Certificates	22390.98	27554.89	-5163.91	31685.29	25831.68	5894.13
14.	Public Provident Fund (PO)	3518.23	1541.52	1976.71	4197.86	1503.93	2693.93
15.	Public Provident Fund (Banks)	11328.4	8374.85	2953.55	29250.73	7167.76	22082.97
	Total (PPF)	14846.63	9916.37	4930.26	33448.59	8671.69	24776.90
	Total Small Savings	158509.99	167961.21	-9451.22	250931.31	186622.15	64349.68

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No	Security	2010-2011 (Provisional)			2011-2012 (Upto Sept. 2011)		
		Deposit	Withdrawal	Net	Deposit	Withdrawal	Net
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Post Office Savings Account	84355.03	80712.31	3642.72	40045.68	39703.96	341.72
2.	Time Deposit 1 Year	13199.04	12971.71	227.33	5393.37	6772.92	-1379.55
3.	Time Deposit 2 Year	508.11	370.43	137.68	186.78	219.26	-32.48
4.	Time Deposit 3 Year	1438.23	950.91	487.32	443.90	503.73	-59.83
5.	Time Deposit 5 Year	1070.43	1050.38	20.05	400.25	463.75	-63.50
6.	Recurring Deposit	32862.06	34430.12	-1568.06	16575.89	15582.86	993.03
7.	Monthly Income Account	56693.70	39713.17	16980.53	16964.99	21494.55	-4529.56
8.	Senior Citizens Savings Scheme, 2004 (P.O.)	11395.92	5708.51	5687.41	2000.11	3819.32	-1819.21
9.	Senior Citizens Savings Scheme, 2004 (Banks)	9404.39	3656.97	5747.42	538.35	2512.38	-1974.03
10.	Discontd. schemes (SD)	492.52	241.99	250.53	82029.54	88850.23	-6820.69
	Total Savings Deposits	211419.43	179806.50	31612.93	164578.86	179922.96	-15344.10
11.	NSC VIII Issue	9757.78	9891.87	-134.09	2778.43	4220.45	-1442.02
12.	Indira Vikas Patra	-0.93	1.32	-2.25	8.30	2.12	6.18
13.	Kisan Vikas Patra	21631.16	16979.80	4651.36	5307.84	2955.71	2352.13
	Discontd. schemes (SC)	0.11	-14.92	15.03	20.30	14.42	5.88
	Total Savings Certificates	31388.12	26858.07	4530.05	8114.87	7192.70	922.17
14.	Public Provident Fund (PO)	6838.11	1351.08	5487.03	2121.47	1409.55	711.92
15.	Public Provident Fund (Banks)	25074.24	8051.03	17023.21	7741.14	7128.75	612.39
	Total (PPF)	31912.35	9402.11	22510.24	9862.61	8538.30	1324.31
	Total Small Savings	274719.90	216066.68	58653.22	182556.34	195653.96	-13097.62

Internal and External Debt

*77. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the agency-wise details of the internal and external borrowings of the Government of India during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the agency-wise amount paid as principal and interest separately during the same period;

(c) whether the targets fixed in this regard have

been met;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the concrete measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce the debt burden?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The agency-wise details of the internal borrowings (dated securities) and external borrowings of Government of India during the last three years and 2011-12 (upto November 18, 2011) are as under:

(i) Internal borrowings (dated securities)

Name of the agency	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	(Rs. in crore)
				2011-12 (Till 18-11-2011)
State Bank of India	23076	26984	18901	19855
Associate Banks of State Bank of India (SBI)	3067	3874	5777	4951
Nationalized Bank	41468	89828	64785	44037
Foreign Banks	7229	11260	22571	8612
Private Sector Banks	35625	40117	28109	24661
Co-operative Banks	1083	2834	3536	2137
Primary Dealers"	125056	182716	225296	153464
Life Insurance Corporation of India	30851	45163	57136	45910
GIC and Subsidiaries	700	6914	3620	3393
Financial Institutions	1014	1626	362	228
Mutual Funds	2194	4257	3703	1689
Others	637	2427	3204	6064
Total	272000	418000	437000	315000

*Includes Banks offering primary dealer services

Note: The above data is based on Primary Market Auctions.

(ii) Agency-wise details of external borrowings*

(Rs. in crore)

Name of the agency	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Prov.)	2011-12 (Till 18-11-2011)
International Development Association	5162.37	5569.29	4871.83	5581.11
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	2855.25	3988.20	12743.63	1345.96
Asian Development Bank	5886.51	4951.61	5754.29	2925.81
International Fund for Agricultural Development	51.52	66.34	70.80	112.37
Government of Japan	4278.47	6158.35	7598.66	2715.76
Others	2787.57	1443.41	4290.96	755.40
Total	21021.69	22177.20	35330.17	13436.41

*External Debt are at book value.

(b) Repayment of internal borrowing (dated securities) and external borrowings during the period 2008-09 to 2010-11 and 2011-12 till 18-11-2011 are as follows:

(i) Repayment of Internal borrowings (dated securities)

(Rs. in crore)

	2008-09 (Actuals)	2009-10 (Actuals)	2010-11 (Prov.)	2011-12 (Till 18-11-11)
Internal Debt	43870.01	52576.64	111585.53	62581.19

Note: Agency-wise details for repayment of internal borrowings (dated securities) is not given as the securities are tradable in nature.

(ii) Agency-wise repayment of external borrowings.

(Rs. in crore)

Name of the agency	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Prov.)	2011-12 (Till 18-11-2011)
1	2	3	4	5
International Development Association	3543.70	3830.16	3834.07	2633.24
International Bank for Reconstruction	1539.02	1750.86	2120.60	1416.48

1	2	3	4	5
and Development				
Asian Development Bank	471.08	607.19	813.73	493.93
International Fund for Agricultural Development	47.69	50.97	49.72	46.31
Government of Japan	2892.34	3152.03	3275.17	1786.46
Others	513.19	1748.44	1680.94	1121.70
Total	10007.02	11139.65	11774.23	7498.12

(iii) Amount paid as interest on internal borrowings (Dated securities) during the period 2008-09 to 2010-11 and the Budget estimates 2011-12 are as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

Interest	Actuals			BE
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Provisional)	2011-12
Internal Borrowings	115926	145898	166690	175290

Note: Agency-wise details for repayment of interest on internal borrowings (dated securities) is not given as the securities are tradable in nature.

(iv) Agency-wise amount paid as interest on external borrowings during the last three years and the current year 2011-12 (till 18-11-2011) are as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

Name of the agency	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Prov.)	2011-12 (Till 18-11-2011)
1	2	3	4	5
International Development Association	899.79	914.37	854.03	649.92
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	962.07	572.46	313.36	183.94
Asian Development Bank	737.08	450.69	235.69	91.97
International Fund for Agricultural Development	12.39	12.63	11.90	10.59

	1	2	3	4	5
Government of Japan		1082.24	1182.43	1253.72	783.71
Others		501.21	496.46	487.41	119.43
Total		4194.78	3629.04	3156.11	1839.56

(c) and (d) Budget requirement for respective years are finalised taking into consideration the fiscal deficit and repayment of liabilities of corresponding years. During 2010-11 fiscal deficit estimated at Rs. 3,81,408 crore with (net) market borrowing of Rs. 3,45,010 crore which is a major component of financing the fiscal deficit. As per the provisional accounts for 2010-11, the net market borrowing of Rs. 3,25,414 crore was raised to finance the fiscal deficit of Rs. 3,69,043 crore.

(e) Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement presented alongwith Budget documents 2011-12, fiscal deficit is projected to decline to 4.6% of GDP in 2011-12, 4.1% in 2012-13 and 3.5% in 2013-14. Accordingly, the liabilities of Central Government is estimated to decline to 44.2%, 43.1% and 41.5% respectively during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14. Reduction in fiscal deficit is aided by twin process of increase in tax to GDP ratio with stable tax rate regime and reducing the pace of growth in expenditure with reallocation of resources towards productive sectors.

[*Translation*]

WHO Report on Tuberculosis

*78. DR. BHOLA SINGH:

SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

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

(a) whether as per the recent report of the World Health Organisation (WHO), titled Global Tuberculosis Control 2011, India has the highest prevalence of Tuberculosis in the world:

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

(c) the estimated number of patients, particularly women and child suffering from Tuberculosis alongwith the number of such cases reported and deaths occurred therefrom in the country during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has taken/proposed to be taken any preventive measures to curb the incidences of Tuberculosis, particularly among women and children and also in areas where there is high prevalence of the disease; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No, Madam. In terms of prevalence rate India is 15th among the 22nd high TB burden countries as per the WHO Global Tuberculosis Control Report 2011. Many high burden countries like Pakistan, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Cambodia, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kenya, Philippines, South Africa etc have higher TB prevalence rates than that of India.

(c) The State-wise estimated number of TB Patients and reported TB cases and deaths during last three years and the current year are given as statement. The estimated proportion of women is approximately 35% and that of children is around 10-12% of the total estimated TB cases.

(d) and (e) Early Diagnosis and early Initiation of Treatment of Tuberculosis patient is the best preventive measure for the community. The Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) widely known as 'Directly Observed Treatment Short Course' (DOTS), which is WHO recommended strategy, is implemented as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the entire country, Under the programme, diagnosis and treatment

facilities including supply of anti TB drugs are provided free of cost to all TB patients including women and children. More than 13000 microscopy centers have been established in the country. Treatment centers (DOT centers) have been established near to residence of patients to the extent possible. Drugs are provided under direct observation and the patients are monitored so that they complete their treatment.

RNTCP has adopted a policy of screening of all TB suspects in all OPDs including Antenatal Clinics and HIV service delivery points. In addition screening for

TB is also undertaken in high-risk groups and vulnerable population like contacts of all Sputum Positive TB cases (Contact Tracing), People living with HIV/AIDS, Diabetics, Renal Diseases, Commercial Sex Workers, Slums etc. For prevention in children under six years of age not having TB disease and who are in contact with sputum positive TB patient, Isoniazid for six months is given as chemoprophylaxis.

BCG Vaccine is advised in our country for primary prevention of TB at birth which is administered under Universal Immunization Programme.

Statement

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme

Total Number of Estimated TB Patients, Reported Patients and deaths under the programme state wise and year-wise:

State	2008			2009		
	Estimated Cases	Patients Registered	Reported Deaths	Estimated Cases	Patients Registered	Reported Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar	832	748	30	851	803	27
Andhra Pradesh	166415	114624	5844	168132	114074	6077
Arunachal Pradesh	2430	2450	84	2460	2432	71
Assam	60606	38454	1458	61526	39910	1718
Bihar	189992	84404	2378	192944	82401	2208
Chandigarh	2727	2492	66	2791	2572	50
Chhattisgarh	51075	27280	979	51907	27463	953
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	566	443	20	585	386	15
Daman and Diu	406	224	5	417	326	16
Delhi	43800	49505	1240	45152	50693	1420
Goa	3516	1996	113	3618	1897	78
Gujarat	121841	79365	4266	123517	80575	4174

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Haryana	60975	35348	1622	61888	38241	1751
Himachal Pradesh	16801	13618	544	16955	13743	564
Jammu and Kashmir	31719	12521	464	32778	13164	410
Jharkhand	60770	38395	1453	61586	39569	1297
Karnataka	116233	66159	4708	117470	67744	4881
Kerala	46213	24935	1164	46652	27019	1155
Lakshadweep	140	11	0	142	24	0
Madhya Pradesh	149643	80929	3052	152278	83276	3114
Maharashtra	230891	139641	7966	233839	137705	7794
Manipur	5320	4293	147	5384	4239	139
Meghalaya	5135	4639	203	5200	4591	278
Mizoram	1985	2558	83	2009	2538	90
Nagaland	4429	2984	86	4483	3614	94
Odisha	91568	51031	2787	92498	52145	2524
Puducherry	2175	1333	67	2211	1385	80
Punjab	68206	37076	1584	68963	38641	1642
Rajasthan	139625	112192	4087	141934	111501	4281
Sikkim	1203	1641	61	1217	1720	87
Tamil Nadu	134452	84610	4189	135547	82634	3973
Tripura	7108	2846	130	7195	2851	149
Uttar Pradesh	489635	278044	9639	498613	283317	9384
Uttarakhand	24360	13331	417	24716	14300	489
West Bengal	177935	107213	5268	179996	105816	5258
Total	2324046	1517333	66204	2357357	1533309	66241

State	2010			2011**	
	Estimated Cases	Patients Registered	Reported Deaths	Estimated Cases	Patients Registered
1	8	9	10	11	12
Andaman and Nicobar	972	804	28	1000	668
Andhra Pradesh	170027	114414	4468	171588	84492
Arunachal Pradesh	2485	2360	44	2513	1780
Assam	61137	39788	1228	61900	29306
Bihar	195188	78510	1504	197883	59109
Chandigarh	3509	2764	63	3688	1998
Chhattisgarh	51687	28042	716	52397	20679
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	728	397	15	765	316
Daman and Diu	559	293	8	583	236
Delhi	46003	50476	1078	47327	41406
Goa	3702	2156	77	3817	1533
Gujarat	125781	77839	3072	127483	56406
Haryana	64176	36589	1186	65251	29690
Himachal Pradesh	17257	14179	423	17424	10805
Jammu and Kashmir	29672	13482	315	30057	10639
Jharkhand	62856	39467	948	63731	29754
Karnataka	119078	68673	3763	120323	53528
Kerala	46328	26255	868	46660	19503
Lakshadweep	152	13	0	154	9
Madhya Pradesh	153468	87823	2325	155952	68613
Maharashtra	240015	136133	5809	243346	102646
Manipur	4903	3652	95	4959	2429
Meghalaya	5247	4947	158	5308	3943
Mizoram	2011	2300	81	2033	1792

1	8	9	10	11	12
Nagaland	4502	3904	59	4554	2900
Odisha	92693	49869	1967	93521	37375
Puducherry	2695	1437	57	2817	1173
Punjab	70199	40637	1384	70994	31262
Rajasthan	144180	112987	3484	146513	87234
Sikkim	1225	1646	52	1239	1265
Tamil Nadu	135699	82457	2993	136574	61042
Tripura	7237	2850	93	7322	2194
Uttar Pradesh	506000	277334	6195	514960	221428
Uttarakhand	25137	14755	387	25504	11805
West Bengal	179555	102396	3825	181235	75137
Total	2382903	1521628	48768	2414825	1164095

*Up to 3rd Quarter 2010 (1st January to 30th September 2010). Outcome of patients are available after 13-15 months of registration.

**Up to 3rd Quarter (1st January to 30th September 2011)

Malnutrition

79. SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has constituted any Committee to deal with the problem of malnutrition among women and children in the country including rural/tribal/backward/remote areas/slums;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the extent of malnutrition thereof, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether malnourishment is still prevalent in the country despite various schemes/programmes having

been implemented by the Government;

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

(e) the corrective steps taken by the Government to eradicate the problem of malnutrition; and

(f) the funds sanctioned and released alongwith its utilization reported by the State Governments/Non-Governmental Organizations to tackle the problem of malnutrition, Scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (f) As per the National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3), 2005-06, 42.5% children under 5 years are underweight and 69.5 % are anemic. 35.6% of women in the age group of 15-49 years suffer

from chronic energy deficiency (CED) (measured as low body mass index) and 55.3% are anemic. The State-wise details of the underweight and anaemic children and women are given as Statement-I to III.

Malnutrition is manifestation of several underlying factors and causes and is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature. The causes are varied and include inadequate consumption of food, frequent infections, lack of availability of safe drinking water and proper sanitation, illiteracy specially in women, poor access to health services, low purchasing power, socio-cultural factors such as early marriages of girls, lack of care during pregnancy and infancy, ignorance about nutritional needs of infants and young children etc.

The Government has adopted National Nutrition Policy (NNP) 1993 and the National Plan of Action on Nutrition (NPAN) 1995. The approach to dealing with the nutrition challenges has been two pronged: Multi-sectoral approach for accelerated action on the determinants of malnutrition in targeting nutrition in schemes/programmes of all the sectors. As the multi-sectoral approach takes some time to show results and when implemented together, have a trickle down and horizontal effect to benefit the population over a period of time, other part of the approach is direct and specific interventions targeted towards the vulnerable groups such as children below 6 years, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers.

The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition 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) Scheme, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid Day Meal Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) as Direct targeted interventions. Besides, indirect Multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Total Sanitation Campaign, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. All these

schemes have potential to address one or other aspect of Nutrition. Several of the existing schemes/programmes have been expanded/universalized just before or during the Eleventh Five year Plan, hence, the results are likely to be visible after some time.

The responsibility of implementation of most of the above schemes lies with State Governments/UT Administrations. They have been advised from time to time to set up State Nutrition Council, Interdepartmental Coordination Committee, District Nutrition Council and draw up State Nutrition Action Plans and District Nutrition Action Plans. Further, frequent reviews with the State Governments are undertaken along with the monitoring mechanisms which are also inbuilt in various respective programmes. Based on these, advisories and feedback are also sent to States/UTs by respective programmes under concerned Ministries for corrective actions.

Two new schemes have been introduced. One of them namely, Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG), or SABALA would provide a package of services including health and nutrition to adolescent girls in the age 11-18 years in 200 districts on a pilot basis. The other, namely Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) would provide better enabling environment for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and nursing mothers. This is being implemented in select 52 district as a pilot to begin with. Both are using ICDS infrastructure and system.

The above mentioned measures are some of the steps taken in terms of consolidating the ICDS and towards reduction of malnutrition. Further, some of the recent decisions by the Government to improve the nutrition situation have been to (i) strengthen and restructure ICDS with special focus on pregnant and lactating mothers and children under three (ii) prepare a multi-sectoral programme to address the maternal and child malnutrition in selected 200 high-burden districts (iii) launch a nationwide information, education and communication campaign against malnutrition and (iv) bring strong nutrition focus in programmes in sectors like health, drinking water supply and sanitation, school education, agriculture, food and public distribution.

With the continuing attention to nutrition these targeted interventions and the cumulative effect of various schemes including new schemes which have been introduced, the malnutrition levels are expected to show a decline in the next NFHS survey as and when it is undertaken. The reduction in malnutrition levels is a gradual process being contingent upon a host of factors.

Funds released to the States/UTs under ICDS, SABLA, IGMSY are Rs. 7487 crore, Rs. 512 crore and Rs. 294 crore respectively during 2011-12.

Statement-I

Prevalence of Chronic Energy Deficiency (BMI below normal) in Women (age 15-49 yrs), - NFHS 3, (2005-06),-State-wise.

Sl.No.	State	% Underweight Women (age 15-49 yrs) (BMI below normal)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33.5
2.	Assam	36.5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.4
4.	Bihar	45.1
5.	Chhattisgarh	43.4
6.	Delhi	14.8
7.	Goa	27.9
8.	Gujarat	36.3
9.	Haryana	31.3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	29.9
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	24.6
12.	Jharkhand	43.0
13.	Karnataka	35.5
14.	Kerala	18.0

1	2	3
15.	Madhya Pradesh	41.7
16.	Maharashtra	36.2
17.	Manipur	14.8
18.	Meghalaya	14.6
19.	Mizoram	14.4
20.	Nagaland	17.4
21.	Odisha	41.4
22.	Punjab	18.9
23.	Rajasthan	36.7
24.	Sikkim	11.2
25.	Tamil Nadu	28.4
26.	Tripura	36.9
27.	Uttar Pradesh	36.0
28.	Uttarakhand	30.0
29.	West Bengal	39.1
	India	35.6

Statement-II

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

Sl.No.	State	% Underweight children (below 5 yrs of age)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32.5
2.	Assam	36.4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.5
4.	Bihar	55.9
5.	Chhattisgarh	47.1

1	2	3	1	2	3
6.	Delhi	26.1	19.	Mizoram	19.9
7.	Goa	25.0	20.	Nagaland	25.2
8.	Gujarat	44.6	21.	Odisha	40.7
9.	Haryana	39.6	22.	Punjab	24.9
10.	Himachal Pradesh	36.5	23.	Rajasthan	39.9
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.6	24.	Sikkim	19.7
12.	Jharkhand	56.5	25.	Tamil Nadu	29.8
13.	Karnataka	37.6	26.	Tripura	39.6
14.	Kerala	22.9	27.	Uttar Pradesh	42.4
15.	Madhya Pradesh	60.0	28.	Uttarakhand	38.0
16.	Maharashtra	37.0	29.	West Bengal	38.7
17.	Manipur	22.1			
18.	Meghalaya	48.8		India	42.5

Statement-III*Prevalence of Anaemia in Children and Women - NFHS 3 (2005-06), State-wise*

Sl.No	State	ANAEMIA	
		Children (6-59 months) %	Women (15-49 yrs) %
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	70.8	62.9
2.	Assam	69.6	69.5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	56.9	50.6
4.	Bihar	78.0	67.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	71.2	57.5
6.	Delhi	57.0	44.3

1	2	3	4
7.	Goa	38.2	38.0
8.	Gujarat	69.7	55.3
9.	Haryana	72.3	56.1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	54.7	43.3
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	58.6	52.1
12.	Jharkhand	70.3	69.5
13.	Karnataka	70.4	51.5
14.	Kerala	44.5	32.8
15.	Madhya Pradesh	74.1	56.0
16.	Maharashtra	63.4	48.4
17.	Manipur	49.1	35.7
18.	Meghalaya	64.4	47.2
19.	Mizoram	44.2	38.6
20.	Nagaland	NA	NA
21.	Odisha	65.0	61.2
22.	Punjab	66.4	38.0
23.	Rajasthan	69.7	53.1
24.	Sikkim	59.2	60.0
25.	Tamil Nadu	64.2	53.2
26.	Tripura	62.9	65.1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	73.9	49.9
28.	Uttarakhand	61.4	55.2
29.	West Bengal	61.0	63.2
	India	69.5	55.3

[English]

Prevalence of Diabetes and Hypertension

*80. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of various surveys/studies to assess the prevalence of twin epidemic viz. diabetes, particularly Type I and Type II and hypertension among the masses in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated number of people suffering from diabetes and hypertension or both alongwith the reasons for their rising number in the country, State/UT-wise;

(d) the action plan drawn by the Government for identifying such patients providing them free treatment and creating awareness about these diseases; and

(e) the funds allocated by the Government and utilised to curb the prevalence of diabetes and hypertension during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The exact data regarding diabetes (particularly Type I and Type II) and hypertension among the masses in the country is not known. The International Diabetes Federation (IDF) estimates the total number of people in India with Diabetes to be around 50.8 million in 2010, rising to 87.0 million by 2030.

(d) The Government of India has initiated a National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 100 selected districts in 21 States. 30 Districts were taken up during 2010-11 and remaining 70 Districts have been added during 2011-12. The community based strategies and activities include prevention and control of diabetes at various levels viz.

Sub-centres, Community Health Centre (CHC), District Hospital etc. through screening of all persons above 30 years of age and all pregnant women for diabetes and hypertension, awareness generation on healthy life style and management of non-communicable diseases by establishing Cardiac care units, Day-care cancer facilities at district hospitals and specialised clinics (Non Communicable Diseases Clinic) at District Hospitals and Community Health Centres of 100 selected districts of 21 states in the country.

The Central Government has also initiated health check up programme on pilot basis for screening of all persons above 30 years of age and all pregnant women for diabetes and hypertension in urban slums of 7 selected cities namely, Delhi, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad and Ahmedabad.

(e) During 2010-11, funds to the tune of Rs. 28.67 crore were released to 19 States for implementation of the programme in 27 Districts. Funds could not be released to 2 States namely Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand due to non-submission of Memorandum of Understanding and details of Bank Accounts. During 2011-12, funds to the tune of Rs. 57.97 crores consisting of 2nd installment for 26 old Districts and 1st installment for 50 new Districts have been released to 16 States. Statement-I showing funds allocated/released to states under NPCDCS during 2010-11 is enclosed Statement-II showing release of funds to states under NPCDCS during 2011-12 is enclosed.

Statement-I

Release of Funds to States under NPCDCS during 2010-11 NPCDCS

Allocation/Release of funds under NPCDCS during 2010-11 Release upto Sub-Centre Level

Sl.No.	States	Fund Allocated			Fund Released		
		NR	R	Total	NR	R	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	134.08	84.37	218.45	134.08	84.37	218.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Assam	132.88	66	198.88	132.88	66	198.88
3.	Bihar	130.08	34.88	164.96	130.08	34.88	164.96
4.	Chhattisgarh	68.44	57.54	125.98	68.44	57.54	125.98
5.	Gujarat	135.68	98.16	233.84	135.68	98.16	233.84
6.	Haryana	65.24	18.33	83.57	65.24	18.33	83.57
7.	Himachal Pradesh	67.24	42.05	109.29	67.24	42.05	109.29
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	130.88	40.89	171.77	130.88	40.89	171.77
9.	Jharkhand	67.64	46.22	113.86	Bank A/c details not received		
10.	Karnataka	135.68	99.25	234.93	135.68	99.25	234.93
11.	Kerala	69.64	70.16	139.8	69.64	70.16	139.8
12.	Madhya Pradesh	66.44	32.74	99.18	66.44	32.74	99.18
13.	Maharashtra	134.08	79.44	213.52	134.08	79.44	213.52
14.	Sikkim	64.44	8.83	73.27	64.44	8.83	73.27
15.	Orissa	66.04	27.63	93.67	66.04	27.63	93.67
16.	Punjab	68.04	50.99	119.03	68.04	50.99	119.03
17.	Rajasthan	136.68	122.63	259.31	136.68	122.63	259.31
18.	Uttarakhand	66.04	27.96	94	66.04	27.96	94
19.	Tamil Nadu	66.84	37.38	104.22	66.84	37.38	104.22
20.	Uttar Pradesh	138.88	138.28	277.16	Bank A/c details not received		
21.	West Bengal	68.84	60.95	129.79	68.84	60.95	129.79
Total		2013.8	1244.66	3258.46	1807.28	1060.18	2867.46

NR: Non Recurring

R: Recurring

Statement-II*Release of Funds to States under NPCDCS during 2011-12**National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)*

*Funds released during 2011-12

Sl. No.	States	General		SC		ST		Total		Grand Total (R+NR)
		R	NR	R	NR	R	NR	R	NR	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	73.44	397.76	15.40	83.41	6.27	33.95	95.10	515.12	610.22
2.	Bihar	59.47	322.06	11.21	60.74	0.65	3.52	71.32	386.32	457.64
3.	Chhattisgarh	20.20	109.37	4.14	22.43	11.33	61.36	35.66	193.16	228.82
4.	Gujarat	55.74	301.89	5.06	27.40	10.53	57.03	71.33	386.32	457.65
5.	Haryana	38.35	207.71	9.20	49.85	0.00	0.00	47.55	257.56	305.11
6.	Himachal Pradesh	25.41	137.63	8.82	47.76	1.43	7.77	35.66	193.16	228.82
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	48.95	262.38	4.51	24.44	6.48	35.10	59.44	321.92	381.36
8.	Karnataka	45.92	248.67	9.63	52.16	3.89	21.09	59.44	321.92	381.36
9.	Kerala	52.93	286.70	5.83	31.59	0.68	3.67	59.44	321.96	381.40
10.	Madhya Pradesh	38.37	207.84	9.02	48.85	12.05	65.27	59.44	321.96	381.40
11.	Maharashtra	57.74	312.71	7.28	39.41	6.31	34.20	71.23	386.32	457.65
12.	Odisha	36.46	197.47	9.83	53.23	13.15	71.26	59.44	321.96	381.40
13.	Punjab	25.37	137.42	10.29	55.74	0.00	0.00	35.66	193.16	228.82
14.	Rajasthan	58.48	316.74	14.28	77.36	10.45	56.62	83.22	450.72	533.94
15.	Uttarakhand	18.81	101.85	4.25	23.02	0.72	3.89	23.78	128.76	152.54
16.	West Bengal	25.49	138.06	8.21	44.47	1.96	10.63	35.66	193.16	228.82
Total		680.64	3686.28	136.94	741.85	85.90	465.35	903.48	4893.48	5796.96

*Funds could not be allocated to State Government at the beginning of the year due to non availability of MoUs. However based on the availability of the MoUs from state governments, funds have been uniformly released on the basis of unit costs.

Note: R—Recurring Expenditure

NR—Non-Recurring Expenditure

Financial Concession for Sports

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

(a) the details of the sports exempted from customs duties and income tax;

(b) whether the Union Government monitors the levy of entertainment tax on sports and if so, the discipline-wise and State-wise details thereof;

(c) whether the Government intends to bring sports like Formula One Race and cricket within the ambit of income/entertainment tax/customs duties;

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

(e) the revenue likely to be generated by bringing such games within the tax ambit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) So far as indirect taxes are concerned, full exemption from Custom duty has been extended to specified sports goods/equipment subject to specified conditions for sporting disciplines such as archery, athletics, badminton, basket ball, billiards and snooker, boxing, cricket, carom canoeing, kayaking and rowing, cycling, fencing, football, gymnastics, golf, hockey, hand ball, judo, shooting, skiing, swimming/water Polo, table tennis, volleyball, weightlifting, wrestling, yachting, equestrian, kabbadi, karate, Lawn tennis, Lawn Bowling, Rowing, Rugby, Speak Takraw, Soft Ball, Sqash, Software Mountaineer-ring Equipment, iron Mountaineering equipment, Rock Climbing Equipment (Vide notification No. 146/1994-Customs dated 13-7-1994). Some sports goods/equipment have also been extended unconditional full exemption from customs duty such as in the case of Snow skis, water sport equipment, Air rifles/pistols of 0.177 calibre, pellets etc. (S. No. 582,582A and 591 of notification No. 21/2002-Customs dated 1-3-2002). A concessional customs duty of 5% has also been provided to specified sports goods for cricket, hockey, basket ball, volley ball etc. (S. No. 580 of notification No. 21/2002-Customs dated 1-3-2002). A concessional rate of 50% customs duty has been provided to firearms and ammunition imported as

personal baggage or as gifts when imported by renowned shooter subject to specified conditions.

So far as direct taxes are concerned, under the provisions of Income-tax Act, 1961 (the Act), the exemptions are not provided to any specific sport and instead are available to all the eligible sports events and sportspersons which satisfy the conditions for availing the benefits. Section 10(39) of the Act provides exemption to the specified income arising from any international sporting event held in India to the persons notified in this regard; subject to condition that the event is approved by the International Body regulating such sport and the event have participation by more than two countries.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) So far as direct taxes are concerned, in view of reply to Part (a), no general exemption is available to any sports. Therefore, all persons involved in earning income from sports events are liable to pay income tax except specifically fulfilling the conditions for exemption and are notified in this regard. Formula one event has not been notified under section 10(39) of the Act and therefore is not eligible for exemption for income-tax. However, no exemption from Customs duty have been extended to goods imported for F1 race. For cricket, exemption is available only to specified equipments so as to encourage development of the sport in the country.

(e) The collection of Direct Tax is an overall business activity of an entity and not of any particular event. Moreover, the collection of Direct Tax depends upon several factors which includes the receipts earned and expenses incurred by the entity in organizing such events. Thus it is not possible to predict the likely collection of income-tax from such events/games.

Assistance to Tribals

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

(a) the quantum of land distributed among Scheduled Tribes (STs) at All India level during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(b) the measures taken by the Government to improve the irrigational facilities to tribal people alongwith the plans focusing on overall development of agricultural land of tribal people in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Import of Coal for Thermal
Power Stations**

693. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of thermal power stations

in the country including Rajasthan and Maharashtra have been identified for operating with the imported coal; and

(b) if so, the State/UT-wise details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) In order to bridge the gap between requirement of coal and its availability from the domestic sources in respect of thermal power stations designed on indigenous coal, power utilities have been assigned an import target of 35 million tonne for the year 2011-12. Utility-wise import target for 2011-12 is enclosed as Statement. In addition, the power stations have also been envisaged to operate on imported coal. The coal import requirement for such power stations for the year 2011-12 was assessed as 20 million tonne.

Statement

*Utility-wise Target for Import of Coal for the year 2011-12 in respect of
Power Stations designed on Domestic Coal*

Sl. No.	Power Utility	Million Tonne
1.	Haryana Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	1.45
2.	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	1.45
3.	Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited	1.08
4.	Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Company Ltd.	0.80
5.	Torrent AEC	0.50
6.	Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Limited	1.48
7.	Maharashtra State Power Generation Co. Ltd.	3.35
8.	Reliance Energy	0.60
9.	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation	1.60
10.	Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation	1.80
11.	Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd.	0.90
12.	Damodar Valley Corporation	1.73
13.	Calcutta Elect. Supply Company	0.50

Sl. No.	Power Utility	Million Tonne
14.	West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited	1.00
15.	NTPC Limited	15.45
16.	Aravali Power Company Private Limited	0.30
17.	Reliance Rosa	0.30
18.	NTPC SAIL Power Company	0.30
19.	TATA (Maithon RB)	0.21
20.	Chhattisgarh State Power Generation Company Limited	0.20
Total		35.00

Installation of Solar Charging Stations

694. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to install solar charging stations in villages;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide Central financial assistance in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (d) Under the Off-grid Solar Applications Scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, the Ministry has a provision of subsidy of 30% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 81 per watt peak in the General Category States for the installation of off-grid SPV systems including solar charging stations. Implementing Agencies submit the project proposals in the MNRE formats. Depending upon the fulfillment of the eligibility conditions and availability of funds under the approved scheme the projects are sanctioned by the Ministry.

At present, there is no proposal of solar charging stations pending for sanction with the Ministry.

Loan to MSE Sector

695. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nationalized Banks are mandated not to accept collateral security in the case of loan up to Rs. 10 lakh extended to units in the MSE sector;

(b) if so, the details of the publicity being made for extension of such facility to the beneficiaries of MSE sector;

(c) whether any review has been done so as to find out the extent to which the units in this sector have actually benefited; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Yes. Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) have been mandated not to accept collateral security in the case of loans upto Rs. 10 lakh extended to units in the MSE sector. It has also been decided that all SCBs may set up a SME Portal on their website, where they could put in all information/products of their bank for their MSE clients, as well as information on awareness programmes etc., organized by them. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has already advised Public Sector Banks to submit the

collateral free loans data upto Rs. 10 lakh from the quarter ended December 2010 onwards. The cumulative

position of the collateral free loans as on March 2011 and June 2011 is as under.

Quarter Ended	No. of Accounts (in actual)	Amount outstanding (in crore)
March 2011	20,84,069	23,310.36
June 2011	21,14,272	25,271.69

RBI has further reported that all SCBs have been advised to understand the problems of the sector and devise strategies to gear up their credit mechanism structure so as to achieve the prescribed target of lending to the sector and sensitivity on the issue at various hierarchical levels, such as, discussion of the issue in the Board meetings, management level meetings once in three months. Local NGOs, KVIC could be involved so as to appreciate the problems of the sector and flagging major issues to remove constraints/bottlenecks in financing. The performance of branch managers in dealing with the sector should be made a criterion in their performance appraisal.

Wind and Solar Energy

696. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

(a) the total potential of wind and solar energy in the country, State/UT-wise including Rajasthan;

(b) the quantum of power generated by wind and solar energy in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, source-wise and State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of proposal received from various State Governments for setting up of new wind and solar energy projects; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government on such proposal?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) As per the Wind Atlas published by the Centre for Wind Energy

Technology (C-WET), the wind power potential in the country has been estimated to be 49,130 MW. The State-wise breakup is enclosed as Statement-I.

Regarding solar energy, most parts of India receive 4-7 kilowatt hours of solar radiation per square metre of area per day with 250-300 sunny days in a year. On an average, in one square Km. land area about 30-50 MW capacity solar plant can be set-up.

(b) The State-wise wind and solar power installed capacity during each of the last 3 years and the current year up-to October, 2011 is enclosed as Statement-II and Statement-III.

(c) and (d) For installing wind power projects, the State Governments are not required to submit proposals to this Ministry and they can do so under their own policies.

As regards solar power, Ministry is implementing Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) to set-up 1,100 MW capacity grid connected solar power projects by March 2013. Under JNNSM, projects are being set-up on build, own and operate basis for which selection is through tariff discounting process. In addition, the State Governments can also support solar power projects through their policies.

Statement-I

State-wise Wind Power Potential

States/UTs	Installable Potential (MW)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	5394

1	2	1	2
Gujarat	10609	Chhattisgarh*	23
Karnataka	8591	Himachal Pradesh*	20
Kerala	790	Jammu and Kashmir*	5311
Madhya Pradesh	920	Lakshadweep	16
Maharashtra	5439	Manipur*	7
Rajasthan	5005	Meghalaya*	44
Tamil Nadu	5374	Nagaland*	3
West Bengal*	22	Sikkim*	98
Odisha	910	Uttarakhand*	161
Andaman and Nicobar	2	Uttar Pradesh*	137
Arunachal Pradesh*	201	Total	49130
Assam*	53		

*Wind potential has yet to be validated with measurements.

Statement-II

State-wise Wind Power Installations

States	Year 2008-09 (MW)	Year 2009-10 (MW)	Year 2010-11 (MW)	Year 2011-12 (MW)
Andhra Pradesh	—	14	55	21
Gujarat	314	297	313	319
Karnataka	316	145	254	122
Kerala	17	1	7	—
Madhya Pradesh	25	17	47	—
Maharashtra	183	139	239	165
Rajasthan	200	350	437	240
Tamil Nadu	431	602	997	661

Statement-III

*Cumulative Grid-Interactive Solar Power Generation Capacity
during last 3 years and current year (Upto 31-10-2011)*

Sl. No.	States/UT (in alphabetical order)	Cumulative capacity as on 31-03-2008	Capacity addition during 2008-09	Capacity addition during 2009-10	Capacity addition during 2010-11	Capacity addition during 2011-12 till 31-10-2011	Cumulative capacity as on 31-10-2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.1	0	0	2	1	3.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.025	0	0	0	0	0.025
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	2	2
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	6	35	41
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	2	2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	6	0	0	6
13.	Kerala	0.025	0	0	0	0	0.025
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.1
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	4	10	14
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	3	3
21.	Punjab	0.325	0	1	1	0	2.325

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Rajasthan	0.15	0	0	5	33.5	38.65
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.05	0	0	5	2	7.05
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0.375	0	0	0	0	0.375
27.	Uttarakhand	0.05	0	0	0	0	0.05
28.	West Bengal	0.05	0	1	0	0	1.05
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.1
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0.054	2.043	0.045	2.142
34.	Lakshadweep	0.75	0	0	0	0	0.75
35.	Puducherry	0.025	0	0	0	0	0.025
36.	Others	0.79	0	0	0.02	0	0.81
Total		2.915	0	8.054	25.063	88.545	124.577
Cumulative Total		2.915	2.915	10.969	36.032	124.577	

Teesta Hydro Power Project

697. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether strong earthquake hit the Teesta Stage III hydro project in Sikkim in the recent past;

(b) if so, the number of persons of the project lost their lives and extent of damage caused to the project;

(c) whether compensation as per the rule has been provided to the victims working in the project;

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

(e) the future strategy chalked out by Government to handle such natural calamities in hydro power projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Teesta Stage-III Hydro-electric Project (1200 MW), Sikkim, being constructed by M/s. Teesta Urja Limited was affected due to the earthquake that hit Sikkim on 18th September, 2011.

(b) M/s. Teesta Urja Limited has informed that the total death toll of employees due to the earthquake at the Project Site in the Project stood at 19 (including the spouse of one employee) and 1 employee is still reported missing. They have also informed that project

components are not severely impacted, however, detailed assessment will depend upon report by the Experts. Further, site access roads within the Project area, office buildings, workshops, equipment and colonies have been badly damaged due to the earthquake at various locations.

(c) and (d) The project developer has informed that the Company, its consultants and its contractors had covered all the labour under the Workmen Compensation as per Labour Laws and all the staff had been covered under Group Accident Policy and the claims would be settled by the respective Insurance Companies. In addition to this, the Company has offered a compensation of Rs. 5 lakh as ex-gratia to the kin of the deceased and contributed an amount of Rs. 5 crore to the Chief Minister's Relief Fund of Sikkim.

(e) National Disaster Management Authority has been created under the Disaster Management Act, 2005 to manage and implement a holistic and integrated approach to Disaster Management Plan in India. Regarding Disaster Management Plan for Power Sector, a document titled "Crisis and Disaster Management Plan for Power Sector" was brought out by Central Electricity Authority, under Ministry of Power, Government of India, in July, 2004. This document deals with the various events, which may cause crisis or disasters in the power sector, preventive measures which need to be adopted to avoid any crisis/disaster, ways and means to tackle a crisis/disaster, if it occurs in spite of preventive measures. It outlines a hierarchical set up of crisis/disaster management at various levels for effectively and efficiently dealing with crisis and disasters.

Solar Projects for Historical Monuments

698. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to promote solar projects for the historical monuments in the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing a Scheme on demonstration of renewable energy systems including solar energy systems at places of national and international importance including historical monuments. Central financial assistance is provided for meeting cost of procurement and installation of systems and five years Annual Maintenance contract. The Ministry has so far supported eight projects at historical locations in various States under the Scheme. A list of these projects is enclosed as Statement. Golconda fort and Charminar being important historical monuments in Hyderabad have also been identified for support under the scheme.

(c) The projects at historical locations are developed mainly through the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). Regular interactions with the senior officers of ASI are held.

Statement

List of Projects

Sl. No.	Name of the Project
1.	Humayun's Tomb, Delhi
2.	Qutub Complex, Delhi
3.	Group of monuments at Hampi, Karnataka
4.	Saifee Villa, Dandi, Gujarat
5.	Chittorgarh Fort, Chittorgarh, Rajasthan
6.	Jantar Mantar, New Delhi
7.	Safdarjung Tomb, New Delhi
8.	Anandpur Sahib Fort

[Translation]

Light Emitting Diodes

699. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to provide Light Emitting Diodes (LEDs) at affordable rates to the people;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

CST Compensation to States

700. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the guidelines for payment of compensation to States for loss of Central Sales Tax (CST) revenue in financial year 2010-11 have been finalized;

(b) if so, whether the empowered committee of States Finance Ministers (EC) has suggested appropriate formula for working out payable compensation for loss of CST revenue in the year 2010-11;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which compensation to the States for the loss of CST revenue for the year 2010-11 is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) The Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers (EC) has suggested that compensation may be paid as per the existing guidelines dated 22nd August, 2008.

(d) The Government has agreed to compensate States for the loss of CST revenue of the year 2010-11 also, pending finalization of guidelines for payment of such compensation, after deducting the likely gains to the States due to increase in VAT rate from 4% to 5% from the amount admissible as per 22nd August, 2008

guidelines. The 50% of this admissible amount has already been released and the balance 50% admissible amount is to be released shortly.

Supply of Power to States

701. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether quantum of power supply to various States in the country including Karnataka from Central Power Generating Stations during last three years and the current year is less than the requirement;

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

(c) the steps being taken to improve power supply to the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The demand/requirement of power in a State to be met with their own generation, their share in the Central Generating Stations (CGSs) and import of power. Supply of power to the States against their allocation of power from CGSs, therefore, caters to part of their requirement. The quantum of energy scheduled to various States from the CGSs and their total energy requirement during the last three years and the current year (April to September, 2011) is enclosed as Statement.

(c) Following measures have been taken/are being taken by the Central Government to improve the power supply to the deficit States:—

- (i) Acceleration in generating capacity addition.
- (ii) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.
- (iii) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.
- (iv) Thrust to import of coal to bridge the gap between requirement of coal and its availability from the domestic sources.
- (v) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of

- 4000 MW each to reap benefits of economies of scale.
- (vi) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.
- (vii) Strengthening of inter-state and inter regional transmission capacity for optimum utilization of available power.
- (viii) Setting up of power exchanges and grant of licenses for trading of power to facilitate needy and desirous states to purchase power.
- (ix) Thrust to rural electrification through RGGVY.
- (x) Energy Conservation, energy efficiency and demand side management measures.

Statement

Energy Scheduled from Central Generating Stations and Energy Requirement for the last 3 years and current year

(Figures in MU)

State/System	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (upto Sept-11)	
	Schedule	Requirement	Schedule	Requirement	Schedule	Requirement	Schedule	Requirement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	965	1,414	853	1,576	1,047	1,519	625	913
Delhi	14,837	22,398	15,312	24,277	18,359	25,625	11,150	15,669
Haryana	7,450	29,085	7,574	33,441	8,579	34,552	4,978	19,399
Himachal Pradesh	4,740	6,260	4,910	7,047	5,200	7,626	3,608	4,008
Jammu and Kashmir	7,107	11,467	7,772	13,200	8,181	13,571	4,742	6,448
Punjab	11,232	41,635	11,473	45,731	12,793	44,484	6,773	26,842
Rajasthan	10,672	37,797	10,426	44,109	11,677	45,261	6,161	22,758
Uttar Pradesh	26,370	69,207	27,444	75,930	31,599	76,292	16,968	40,264
Uttarakhand	3,482	7,841	3,530	8,921	4,186	9,850	2,309	5,238
Chhattisgarh	3,983	14,866	4,655	11,009	4,166	10,340	2,412	7,132
Gujarat	15,006	67,482	16,744	70,369	16,311	71,651	8,142	35,903
Madhya Pradesh	13,233	42,054	14,766	43,179	18,763	48,437	9,161	20,124
Maharashtra	21,123	121,901	23,092	124,936	24,060	128,296	12,140	65,901
Daman and Diu	1,294	1,797	1,599	1,934	1,328	2,181	765	1,127
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,609	3,574	3,200	4,007	3,188	4,429	1,685	2,255

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Goa	2,190	2,801	2,413	3,092	3,269	3,154	1,579	1,548
Andhra Pradesh	20,669	71,511	21,995	78,996	20,321	78,970	10,387	43,177
Karnataka	9,609	43,168	10,421	45,550	10,398	50,474	5,328	27,693
Kerala	7,838	17,645	8,406	17,619	8,280	18,023	4,153	9,519
Tamil Nadu	18,680	69,668	20,539	76,293	20,203	80,314	10,106	43,263
Puducherry	1,788	2,020	2,127	2,119	2,318	2,123	1,331	1,153
Bihar	8,404	10,527	8,954	11,587	10,469	12,384	5,431	6,850
DVC	718	14,002	742	15,199	1,709	16,590	1,378	8,064
Jharkhand	2,116	5,361	2,349	5,867	2,012	6,195	647	2,985
Odisha	6,545	20,519	6,770	21,136	7,135	22,506	3,537	11,587
West Bengal	5,733	31,289	5,906	33,750	6,029	36,481	3,227	20,218
Sikkim	757	343	838	388	885	402	492	173
Arunachal Pradesh	529	426	406	399	494	511	270	289
Assam	2,816	5,107	2,388	5,122	2,659	5,403	1,743	3,195
Manipur	575	556	474	524	577	568	326	275
Meghalaya	733	1,713	614	1,550	693	1,545	427	978
Mizoram	315	330	263	352	301	369	158	193
Nagaland	365	475	303	530	351	583	190	305
Tripura	500	800	428	855	478	882	154	485

Rural Road in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

702. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of 4 numbers rural roads in Baratang Islands, Andaman and Nicobar Islands is pending for want of forest clearance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to construct these roads in near future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

CHANDRA DEO): (a) to (d) Government of Andaman and Nicobar Islands have informed that the work of Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) study for the four roads has been awarded and the work will start only after forest clearance is obtained from the competent authority.

[Translation]

Decrease in the Number of Class III and Class IV Employees

*703. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of class III and class IV employees of the Central Government is gradually decreasing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Governmental work is delayed inordinately due to decline in number of officials in these categories;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) As per the information available, the estimated number of Group C and Group D regular Central Government Civilian employees during the last five years is as follows;

Year	Group C	Group D
2009-10	2860477*	-
2008-09	2135283	786987
2007-08	2131284	823317
2006-07	2115048	831188
2005-06	2111024	833868

*After implementation of the 6th CPC, erstwhile Group 'D' posts have been categorized as Group 'C',

All Ministries/Departments are required to review their vacancies vis-a-vis the work load regularly and take necessary steps in the light of such reviews. There is provision for filling up vacancies by Government Departments as per their requirements subject to extant guidelines and rules on the matter.

Audit Limit of Partnership Firms

704. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps or contemplating to take any steps to increase the compulsory income tax audit limit according to index for partnership, proprietorship companies from the year 2006-07; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes Madam, the Government has already taken steps to increase in limit for compulsory tax audit, taking into account all relevant factors including index.

(b) Vide Finance Act, 2010, the limits for getting the books of accounts audited have been increased with effect from 1st April, 2011, as under:

- (i) for the persons who are carrying on business, the prescribed limits of turnover/gross receipts has been increased from Rs. 40 lakhs to Rs. 60 lakhs.
- (ii) for the persons who are carrying on profession, the prescribed limits of turnover/gross receipts has been increased from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 15 lakhs.

Anganwadi Workers

705. SHRI KADIR RANA:

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) the number of Anganwadi Workers in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of honorarium being paid to Anganwadi workers;

(c) whether her Ministry proposes to enhance the honorarium of Anganwadl workers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; .

(e) whether her Ministry proposes to appoint these Anganwadi workers as permanent employees;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the details of age-limit criteria for the appointment of Anganwadi workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI

KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) As on 30-9-11, there are 12,20,463 Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) in the Country. The State-wise details are given in Statement enclosed.

(b) to (d) The details of honorarium paid to Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers from time to time are as under:-

Qualification/ Year	1975-76	1-4-78	1-7-86	2-10-92	16-5-97	1-4-02	1-4-08	1-4-11
Non-Matriculate	100	125	225	350	438	938	1438	2938
Matriculate	150	175	275	400	500	1000	1500	3000
Non-Matriculate With 5 year exp	-	-	250	375	469	969	1469	2969
Matriculate With 5 year exp	-	-	300	425	531	1031	1531	3031
Non-Matriculate With 10 year exp	-	-	275	400	500	1000	1500	3000
Matriculate With 10 year exp	-	-	325	450	563	1063	1563	3063
Mini-Anganwadi Workers	-	-	-	-	-	500 (w.e.f. 1.1.7)	750	1500

(In Rupees)

The honorarium of AWWs has been enhanced recently w.e.f. 1-4-2011. This has been increased by Rs. 1500/- p.m. over the last honorarium drawn.

(e) and (f) No Madam. ICDS Scheme envisages AWWs as honorary workers from local community who will render services on a part-time basis.

(g) Any lady in 18-44 years of age, from the local village and acceptable in the local community can be appointed as AWW.

Statement

Statewise number of Anganwadi Workers in the country as on 30-09-2011

Sl.No.	State	Number of Anganwadi Workers in-position
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	81057
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6028

1	2	3
3.	Assam	56681
4.	Bihar	80211
5.	Chhattisgarh	45007
6.	Goa	1243
7.	Gujarat	48000
8.	Haryana	17445
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18192
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	25954
11.	Jharkhand	36278
12.	Karnataka	60783
13.	Kerala	32980
14.	Madhya Pradesh	76802
15.	Maharashtra	100946
16.	Manipur	9883
17.	Meghalaya	3876
18.	Mizoram	1980
19.	Nagaland	3455
20.	Odisha	64795
21.	Punjab	26112
22.	Rajasthan	56899
23.	Sikkim	1180
24.	Tamil Nadu	48023
25.	Tripura	9906
26.	Uttar Pradesh	171641
27.	Uttarakhand	16132
28.	West Bengal	106094
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	697
30.	Chandigarh	420

1	2	3
31.	Delhi	10515
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	246
33.	Daman and Diu	107
34.	Lakshadweep	107
35.	Puducherry	788
Total		1220463

[English]

Approval of Infrastructure Projects

706. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the norms followed in according approval to the infrastructure project proposals for raising foreign funds by domestic companies;

(b) whether the Government of India proposes to simplify the same; 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) to (c) Domestic companies implementing infrastructure projects can raise off shore funds through External Commercial Borrowings (ECB), Foreign Institutional Investments (FIIs) and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).

Companies engaged in major infrastructure sectors like roads, power, airports, ports, telecom are allowed to raise foreign investment by way of equity upto 100% through the automatic route. In case of existing airports prior government approval is needed for FDI beyond 75%. In case of telecom sector the following sectoral caps exist:

- (i) Basic and cellular, Unified Access Services, NLD/ILD, V-Sat, Public Mobile Radio Trunk Services, Global Mobile Communication

Services and other value added telecom Services: 74% FDI permitted; FIPB approval required beyond 49%

- (ii) ISP with gateways, Radio paging, end-to-end bandwidth: 74% FDI permitted; FIPB approval required beyond 49%.

Government of India has liberalized norms pertaining to ECBs and FII investment in infrastructure sector from time to time to enable greater flow of off shore funds into infrastructure projects. The statement enclosed gives the details of the recent initiatives taken to simplify these norms.

Statement

I. Raising Foreign Funds through External Commercial Borrowings:

1. The corporate/domestic companies (registered under the companies Act, 1956) in the infrastructure sector are permitted to raise foreign funds up to US\$ 750 million during a financial year under the automatic route. Beyond this they can take the recourse of approval route considered by Empowered Committee set up by RBI.
2. Recently, the Government in consultation with RBI in September, 2011 further liberalized ECB policy on some aspects for infrastructure sector, which includes the followings:

A. Enhancement of ECB limit under the automatic route

- (a) Eligible borrowers in real sector-industrial sector-infrastructure, sector can avail of ECB up to USD 750 million or equivalent per financial year under the automatic route as against the present limit of USD 500 million or equivalent per financial year.
- (b) Corporates in specified service sectors viz. hotel, hospital and software, can

avail of ECB up to USD 200 million or equivalent during a financial year as against the present limit of USD 100 million or equivalent per financial year subject to the condition that the proceeds of the ECBs should not be used for acquisition of land.

- B. Considering the specific needs of the infrastructure Sector, Indian companies which are in the infrastructure sector have been permitted to utilise 25 per cent of the fresh ECB raised by the corporate towards refinancing of the Rupee loan/s availed by them from the domestic banking system, under the approval route, subject to the following conditions:—

- (i) at least 75 per cent of the fresh ECB proposed to be raised should be utilised for capital expenditure towards a 'new infrastructure' project(s), where "infrastructure" is as defined in terms of the extant guidelines on ECB.
- (ii) in respect of remaining 25 per cent, the refinance shall only be utilized for repayment of the Rupee loan availed of for 'capital expenditure' of earlier completed infrastructure project(s); and
- (iii) the refinance shall be utilized only for the Rupee loans which are outstanding in the books of the financing bank concerned.

- C. It has been decided to allow Indian companies which are in the infrastructure sector, where "infrastructure" is as defined under the extant guidelines on External Commercial Borrowings (ECB), to import capital goods by availing of short term credit (including buyers'/suppliers' credit) in the nature of 'bridge finance', under the

approval route, subject to the following conditions:—

- (i) the bridge finance shall be replaced with a long term ECB;
- (ii) the long term ECB shall comply with all the extant ECB norms; and
- (iii) prior approval shall be sought from the Reserve Bank for replacing the bridge finance with a long term ECB.

D. It has been decided to allow Indian companies which are in the infrastructure sector, where "infrastructure" is as defined under the extant guidelines on External Commercial Borrowings (ECB), to avail of ECBs in Renminbi (RMB), under the approval route, subject to an annual cap of USD one billion pending further review.

E. ECBs designated in INR

- (a) 'All eligible borrowers' can avail of ECBs designated in INR from foreign equity holders under the automatic/approval route, as the case may be, as per the extant ECB guidelines.
- (b) NGOs engaged in micro finance activities will, however, be permitted to avail of ECBs designated in INR, as hitherto, under the automatic route from overseas organizations and individuals as per the extant guidelines.

F. ECB for Interest During Construction (IDC)

It has been decided to consider IDC as a permissible end-use for the Indian companies which are in the infrastructure sector, where "infrastructure" is defined in terms of the extant guidelines on External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) under the automatic/approval route, as the case may be, subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) that the IDC is capitalized; and
- (b) is part of the project cost.

II. Raising foreign funds through FIIIs

Following the budget announcement 2011-12, the Government in consultation with the RBI and SEBI had raised the limit for FII investment in long-term corporate bonds issued by the companies in the infrastructure sector from USD 5 billion to USD 25 billion on March 31, 2011. The scheme has been further liberalized in consultation with RBI and SEBI to make it attractive to FIIIs. The modifications in the scheme has been notified vide SEBI circular dated September 10, 2011. The salient features of the modifications are as under:

- (a) Out of USD 25 billion, Qualified Foreign Investors (QFIs) have been allowed to invest upto USD 3 billion in Mutual Fund Debt Schemes which invest in the infrastructure sector.
- (b) Of the remaining USD 22 billion, USD 5 billion has been carved out for long-term infra bonds which have an initial maturity of five years or more at the time of issue and residual maturity of one year at the time of first purchase by FIIIs. These investments are subject to a lock-in period of one year. FIIIs can, however, trade amongst themselves but cannot sell to domestic investors during the lock-in period of one year.
- (c) The remaining USD 17 billion limit available to FIIIs can be invested in long-term infra bonds which have an initial maturity of five years or more at the time of issue and residual maturity of three years at the time of first purchase by FIIIs. These investments are subject to a lock-in period of three years. During the three-year lock-in period FIIIs can trade amongst themselves but cannot sell to domestic investors.

Type of Investment	Upper Cap USD Bn.)
Total FII Limit for Long Term Infra Of which	25
(a) QFI Investment in MF Debt Schemes which invest in infrastructure (including investment in IDF)	3
(b) FII Investment in long term infra bonds having one year lock-in with one year residual maturity	5
(c) FII Investment in long term infra bonds having three year lock-in with three year residual maturity	17

[*Translation*]

Financial Irregularities in Oil Companies

707. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial irregularities have been noticed/reported in public sector oil marketing companies during the recent time; and

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year alongwith the reaction thereto, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and b) As per the information provided by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, in respect of three public sector oil marketing companies namely Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCI), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCI) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL), no financial irregularity has been noticed or reported in their organization during the recent time. However, an instance of financial irregularity was noticed in BPCL, where a lawyer of BPCL had misappropriated an amount of Rs. 1.75 crore which was to be deposited as land compensation to Court. The amount of Rs. 1.75 crore has since been recovered from the lawyer.

Diamond and Gold Reserves

708. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of MINES to be pleased to State:

(a) the details of diamond and gold reserves available in the country at present alongwith the names of Indian and foreign companies engaged in their mining, State/location-wise;

(b) the production, value vis-a-vis domestic demand of diamond and gold in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the details of new diamond and gold rich areas identified by the Government, State-wise alongwith the progress made with regard to their exploration;

(d) whether some of the foreign companies are not following the guidelines for mining of diamond; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) State wise reserves/resources of gold and diamond as on 1-4-2005 are given below:-

State	Gold (in tonnes)	Diamond (in carates)
	Reserves	Total Reserves
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh		
Ore (Primary)	1544648	

1	2	3	1	2	3
Metal (Primary)	6.02		Karnataka		
Jharkhand			Ore (Primary)	17616453	
Ore (Primary)	92850		Metal (Primary)	78.27	
Metal (Primary)	0.83		Madhya Pradesh	-	1045318

(b) Details of Statewise production of Gold and Diamond are given below:-

(Value in Rs. '000)

Mineral Type	State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 (P)	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Diamond (in carats)	Madhya Pradesh	536	4537	16891	116279	19774	152651
Gold Primary Metal (in tonnes)	Jharkhand	18	21883	14	21251	14	27946
Gold Primary Metal (in tonnes)	Karnataka	2420	3130737	2070	3404563	2225	4274150
Gold Secondary Metal (in tonnes)	Gujarat	4871	6125266	9114	14484230	6961	13284731

(P): Provisional

Details of apparent consumption of Gold and Diamond are given below:-

2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
Gold (in tonnes)	Diamond (in carats)	Gold (in tonnes)	Diamond (in carats)	Gold (in tonnes)	Diamond (in carats)
774.67	146740556	839.23	153375199	929.40	211341333

(c) Details of New Gold and Diamond deposits identified by the Government In the year 2009-10 are given below:-

Gold (in tonnes)

State	Location
Rajasthan	Bhukia (East) Dhani-Basri Block

State	Location
Andhra-Pradesh	Anantapur-(Norther part of Ramagiri-Penakacherla); Mehboobnagar-(north of Krishna river)
Bihar	Nalanda: (Munger-Rajgir)

State	Location
Jharkhand	East and West Singhbhum (Tilaitnr Sobhapur) Ranchi (Sinduri East Block)
Karnataka	Chitradurga (Belghatta block); Gulbarga (Northern part of Manglur Schist belt); Tumkur (Ajjanahalli Block-D).
Rajasthan	Banswara (Delwara West block-Bhukia Gold Belt), Gudelpara North-West Block. Dungarpur (Bharkundi Block)
Uttarakhand	Chamoli and Pithoragarh (Martoli-Milam and Niti area)
Rajasthan	Jaipur (N/V Pachhapur, Gol, Matasula, Teh. Jamwa, Ramgarh)
Karnataka	Davangere (Kudrekonda)
Karnataka	Raichur (Hutti mine, Uti mine and Hira Buddini mines)
Diamond (in carats)	
Andhra Pradesh	Buthpur and Achampet block, Dist. Mahboobnagar
-do-	Kalwakurthi and Charakumda block, Dist. Mahboobnagar
Karnataka	Gunjahalli Turkandoni, Dist. Raichur
Odisha	Arkholi area, Dist. Nuapada

(d) and (e) As per Mines and Mineral Development Regulation Act 1957, a mining lease can be granted by State Government to a person who is a citizen of India or a company registered under the Companies Act 1956. Further as per available information no violation have been pointed out for mining of diamond by the Indian Bureau of Mines in the last year.

[English]

Unclaimed Amounts in Banks

709. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge unclaimed amounts are lying in various banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof, as on date;

(c) whether the Government has given any directions to banks to utilize such unclaimed amounts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that as on December 31, 2010 a total amount of around Rs. 1,723.24 crores in 1,03,45,857 accounts is lying as unclaimed deposits with the Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs).

(c) and (d) RBI had issued guidelines dated 22-08-2008 which *inter-alia*, provide that the banks should make an annual review of in-operative accounts, make concerted efforts to operationalise these accounts, credit interest in such accounts on regular basis, etc. The amount of unclaimed deposits lies with the respective banks and is utilized by them for their general business, like any other deposit.

Consolidation of ICDS Scheme

710. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal of consolidating the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme to counter the problem of malnutrition and deaths of children due to malnutrition;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has set any targets during the Eleventh Five Year Plan in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the achievements made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The problem of malnutrition is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature and cannot be tackled by a single sector/ programme alone. The determinants of malnutrition include household food insecurity; illiteracy specially in women; poor access to health services; lack of availability of safe drinking water; poor sanitation and environmental conditions and low purchasing power etc. Moreover, malnutrition is not a direct cause of death but contribute to increase morbidity and mortality by reducing resistance to infections.

ICDS is a programme for early child development in which supplementary nutrition is one of the components. It has been the constant endeavor of the Government to continuously improve the ICDS Scheme. In 2008, the Scheme was universalized and various norms such as population, cost norms for SNP and other financial norms were revised. Further, to address

the programmatic and operational gaps in ICDS, a proposal to strengthen and restructure the ICDS with *inter-alia* (a) special focus on pregnant and lactating mothers and children under 3 years, (b) forging strong institutional convergence with National Rural Health Mission and Total Sanitation Campaign, particularly, at the district and village levels, (c) models providing flexibility at local levels for community participation, (d) strengthening package of service and Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE), (e) improving Supplementary Nutrition Programme, (f) care and nutrition counseling services, (g) management of service and moderate underweight, (h) allocating adequate financial resource and to put ICDS in a mission mode etc. is under consideration.

(c) and (d) The monitorable targets set for the Eleventh Five Year Plan to counter the problem of malnutrition and deaths of children due to malnutrition and achievements made so far are at the Statement enclosed.

Statement

Sl. No.	Eleventh Plan Monitorable Targets	Achievement
1.	Reduce malnutrition among children of age group 0-3 to half of 46%.	No data are available on the progress of malnutrition reduction among children of age 0-3 years during the Eleventh Plan period
2.	Reducing anaemia among women and girls by 50% by the end of 2012	No data are available on the progress of anaemia reduction among women and girls during the Eleventh Plan period
3.	Reducing Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) from 57 to 28 per 1,000 live births	50 (SRS Jan-2011)
4.	Reducing Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) to 100 per 1,00,000 live births by March, 2012	212 (SRS June-2011)
5.	Raise the sex ratio for the age group 0-6 years from 927 in 2001 to 935 by 2011-12 and to 950 by 2016-17	914 (Census 2011)
6.	Providing clean drinking water for all by 2009 and ensuring no slip-backs	88% have access to improved source* of drinking water (NFHS-3).

Sl. No.	Eleventh Plan Monitorable Targets	Achievement
7.	Ensure that at least 33 per cent of the direct and indirect beneficiaries of all government schemes are women and girl children	No data available
	Commitments	
	• Restructuring and universalizing ICDS	All commitments have been addressed either in part or full during the eleventh
	• Scheme to address the needs of adolescent girls	
	• Introducing maternity benefits	

*An improved source of drinking water includes, in addition to water piped into the dwelling, yard or plot, water available from a public tap or standpipe, a tube well or borehole, a protected dug well, a protected spring, and rainwater. Additionally, households that drink bottled water are defined as having an improved source of water only if the source of water they use for cooking and/or hand washing is from an improved source.

ATMs

711. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India (SBI) has any proposal to open more than ten thousand ATMs in the country;

(b) if so, the details worked out so far;

(c) whether the SBI has taken any steps to make such ATMs, blind friendly; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the parameters adopted and guidelines issued in this regard?

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

(c) and (d) State Bank of India (SBI) has reported that select ATMs in various centers were enabled for visually challenged. SBI has further reported that a separate card 'Drishti' has been issued to the visually challenged. Braille stickers have been affixed at various slots at ATMs, audio support has been enabled at the ATMs. Necessary instructions have been issued by SBI to operating functionaries to provide guidance and necessary orientation for the users.

[Translation]

NTPC Power Plant

712. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) has signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with State Governments of Karnataka and Chhattisgarh for setting up of a power plant;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether site inspection and soil testing have been done for the site;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the work on the plant is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. NTPC has signed an MOU with the Government of Karnataka and Power Company of Karnataka Limited (PCKL) on 12-01-2009 to establish a 4000 MW coal based thermal power project at Kudgi in Bijapur district of Karnataka. MOU has also been signed with Government of Chhattisgarh on 12-07-2009 for setting up of a 4000 MW coal based thermal power project at Lara in Raigarh district of Chhattisgarh.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The topographical survey and preliminary Geotech investigation for the main plant area land have been carried out for both sites.

(e) The placement of award is expected in the financial year 2011-12 after getting possession of entire land, environment and forest clearance and other statutory clearances.

[English]

Assessment of Schemes under AYUSH

713. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

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

(a) the details of the schemes being implemented by the Department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) in the country;

(b) the activities undertaken and assistance provided under these schemes during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to conduct a comprehensive study to evaluate and assess the achievements made under the above schemes;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether unavailability and shortage of medicines in AYUSH hospitals and dispensaries have come to the notice of the Government; and

(f) if so, the details alongwith the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) The Department of AYUSH is implementing three Centrally Sponsored Schemes with five components and eight Central Sector Schemes with

thirty seven components. The name of the schemes and their components are enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) The main activities of the Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored schemes are enclosed as Statement-II.

Grants-in-aid are released to State/Union Territories (UTs) Government only under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The details of grants-in-aid released under three Centrally Sponsored Schemes in respect of five components during this period is enclosed as Statement-III.

In respect of the Central Sector Schemes, grants are not released to State Governments/UTs, but released directly to eligible Government and Non-Governmental organizations, autonomous institutions and Research Councils under Department of AYUSH. The details of grants-in-aid released under eight Central Sector Schemes and their components during this period is enclosed as Statement-IV.

(c) Yes.

(d) Department of AYUSH has invited Expression of Interest for evaluation of Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes of Department.

(e) No Madam. The Government has not received any information with reference to the unavailability and shortage of medicines in AYUSH hospitals and dispensaries. However, during visits to the states by the officials from the Department of AYUSH from 8th to 15th November, 2011 it was noticed that the co-located AYUSH units at Primary Health Centres/Community Health Centres in some states have shortage of medicines.

(f) This Department has received proposals from the 21 States during the current financial year *inter-alia* for purchase of medicines without furnishing the Utilization Certificates for the funds released up to the financial year, 2009-10 which is a pre-requisite for release of funds during the current financial year. These States have been advised to expedite sending the Utilization Certificates in order to release the funds.

Statement-I*Details of the Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes*

Sl. No.	Scheme/Programmes
A.	Central Sector Schemes
1.	System Strengthening
(a)	Strengthening of Department of AYUSH
1.	Secretariat-Social-Services
2.	Pharmacopoeia Committees on ASU and Strengthening of Pharmacopoeia Commission of Indian Medicine (PCIM).
(b)	Statutory Institutions
1.	Grant to Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi
2.	Grant to Central Council of Homoeopathy, New Delhi
3.	Central Pharmacy Council of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy
(c)	Hospital and Dispensaries
1.	All India Institute of Ayurveda (AIIA), New Delhi
2.	CGHS Expansion in Dispensaries
3.	CGHS Ayurveda Hospital
(d)	Strengthening of Pharmacopoeial Laboratories
1.	Pharmacopoeial Laboratory of Indian Medicine, Ghaziabad
2.	Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Ghaziabad
3.	Public Sector Undertaking (IMPCL, Mohan, Uttar Pradesh)
(e)	Information, Education and Communication
1.	Information, Education and Communication
(f)	Ayush and Public Health

Sl. No.	Scheme/Programmes
2.	Educational Institutions
1.	IPGTR, Jamnagar
2.	NIA, Jaipur
3.	RAV, New Delhi
4.	NIS, Chennai
5.	NIH, Kolkata
6.	NIUM, Bangalore
7.	MDNIY, New Delhi
8.	Vishwayatan Yogashram, New Delhi
9.	NIN, Pune
10.	North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy, Shillong
11.	North Eastern Institute of Folk Medicine, Passighat
12.	Assistance to accredited AYUSH Centres of Excellence in Non-governmental/private sector engaged in AYUSH education/drug development and research/clinical research/folk medicine etc.
3.	Research and Development including Medicinal Plants
	Research Councils
1.	CCRAS, New Delhi
2.	CCRUM, New Delhi
3.	CCRYN, New Delhi
4.	CCRH, New Delhi
5.	CCRS, Chennai
6.	Central Councils' Combined Building Complex
7.	Extra Mural Research Projects through Research Institutions etc.
8.	Patent Cell for ISM and H intellectual property rights (in TKDL)

Sl. No.	Scheme/Programmes
9.	Survey on Usage and acceptability of ISM and H Systems
	Medicinal Plants
1.	National Board for Medicinal Plants
4.	HRD (Training Programme/Fellowship/ Exposure visit/Upgradation of skill etc.)
1.	Re-orientation Training Programme of AYUSH Personnel/Continuing Medical Education (ROTP/ CME)
2.	Programme for training/fellowship/exposure visit/ up-gradation
5.	Cataloging, Digitisation of Manuscripts and AYUSH IT Network
1.	Cataloging, digitisation and AYUSH IT Network
2.	Scheme for Acquisition, Cataloguing, Digitization and Publication of Text Books and Manuscripts
6.	International Co-operation
1.	International Exchange Programmes/Seminars/ Workshop on AYUSH
2.	Assistance for International Co-operation activities for promotion of AYUSH including market development/workshops/seminars/conferences/exhibitions/trade fairs/Roadshows, etc.
7.	Development of AYUSH Industry
1.	Development of common facilities for AYUSH industry clusters
2.	Incentives to AYUSH industry for participation in fairs/conducting market study for creating a developing market opportunity
8.	Funding of NGOs engaged in local health traditions/midwifery practices etc. under AYUSH

Sl. No.	Scheme/Programmes
B.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes
1.	Promotion of AYUSH
	(a) Development of Institutions
	(b) Hospitals and Dispensaries (under NRHM)
1.	Scheme for AYUSH Hospitals
2.	Scheme for AYUSH Dispensaries
3.	Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries and Mainstreaming of AYUSH
	(c) Drugs Quality Control
	New Initiatives
2.	Public-private partnership for setting up of speciality clinics/IPDs
3.	National Mission on Medicinal Plants

Statement-II

The main activities in different Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes during last three years are as under:

1. Promotion of good health and expanding the outreach of health care.
2. Improving the quality of teachers and clinicians of various AYUSH systems.
3. Ensuring affordable AYUSH services and drugs which are safe and efficacious.
4. Facilitating availability of raw drugs which are authentic and contain essential components.
5. Integrated AYUSH system in health care delivery systems and national programmes.
6. Re-orientation and prioritization of research in AYUSH systems.
7. Creating awareness about the strengths of AYUSH systems in India and abroad and

sensitizing other stakeholders and providers of health, and

8. Providing full opportunity for the growth and development of AYUSH systems.

Statement-III

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	439.59	69.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	179.00		0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	201.62	93.77	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Delhi	11.83	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	160.00	0.00	230.73	0.00
9.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	350.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	1600.00	0.00
12.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Karnataka	133.21	230.28	102.95	0.00
14.	Kerala	100.00	208.10	150.00	0.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	175.00		223.54	0.00
16.	Maharashtra	666.50	1003.00	368.00	0.00
17.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Odisha	302.37	0.00	70.39	0.00
22.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Rajasthan	140.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
25.	Tamil Nadu	642.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	800.00	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	100.00	170.00	80.00	0.00
28.	Uttarakhand	0.00	118.00	0.00	0.00
29.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	98.01	0.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	600.00	0.00
All India (Total)		4000.00	2000.00	4417.39	0.00

*Funds could not be released due to pending Utilization Certificates from the States.

Funds released under Centrally Sponsored Scheme: Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12

Statement of Expenditure Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		
		Hospitals	Dispensaries	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Capital	Rural	Total 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar							0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh			1.25		1141.77	49.27	1191.04
3.	Bihar			2500	117.75	1147.50	586.76	1734.26
4.	Chandigarh	44						0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh		162.5				8.50	8.50
6.	Daman and Diu						3.83	3.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli							0.00
8.	Gujarat	2442.84	180			940.31	280.62	1220.93
9.	Goa							0.00
10.	Haryana	514	131.5	1615			2.32	2.32
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1890	282.5	646.27	472.6	1955.00	199.13	2154.13
12.	Jammu and Kashmir		265	108.09	463.93		37.40	37.40
13.	Jharkhand			2026				0.00
14.	Karnataka		180.35	484.7		2592.50	967.42	3559.92
15.	Kerala		200	1184.83		2125.00	1889.19	4014.19
16.	Madhya Pradesh		398.68	693.33	583.55	467.50	330.63	798.13
17.	Maharashtra	66		27		1.70	4.68	6.38
18.	Odisha			430.85	32.607	0.00	1383.12	1383.12
19.	Punjab		96.85	876.6	243.1		6.00	6.00
20.	Rajasthan	2717.03	854.65	2170.68		4505.00	1295.64	5800.64
21.	Tamil Nadu	20		4665.5	167.88			0.00
22.	Uttarakhand		188.62	463		765.00	40.85	805.85
23.	Uttar Pradesh	22	975.8		186.57			0.00
24.	West Bengal	13	310.66				11.73	11.73
25.	Delhi		34.75					0.00
26.	Puducherry	41.13	3.75	45.3				0.00
27.	Lakshadweep		2.75			37.91	12.85	50.76
	Total (I)	7770	4268.36	17939.4	2267.987	15679.19	7109.93	22789.12
	NE States							
1.	Arunachal Pradesh					94.50	22.84	117.34
2.	Assam		108.25	1.17	76.25	0.00	4.68	4.68
3.	Meghalaya	165.57	9.25	323				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Manipur	280		1052.025	0.23		6.90	6.90
5.	Mizoram	284	91	82.72	17		6.90	6.90
6.	Nagaland		50	305.29		148.50	39.42	187.92
7.	Tripura		26.06	201.695	38.9	135.00	154.54	289.54
8.	Sikkim							
	Total:-(II)	729.57	284.56	1965.9	132.38	378.00	235.28	613.28
	PMU (III)						11.82	11.82
	Total (I+II+III)	8499.57	4552.92	19905.3	2400.367	16057.19	7357.02	23414.21

Sanctions of Grants-in-aid for Public Private Partnership*

Year 2009-10	Unit	Amount
Tamil Nadu	4	59.00
Odisha	5	73.00
Total	9	132.00

Note: During 2011-12, No Grant has been released so far, due to pending Utilization Certificates of previous year grants.

Funds released under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Development of AYUSH for Quality Control of ASU and H drugs for the period 2008-09

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	DTL	Pharmacies	Enforcement Mechanism	Drug Testing Fee	GMP Assistance	US/FDA, EU/GMP Assistance	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh			14.00	—	—	—	14.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh			14.00	—	—	—	14.00
3.	Assam			14.00	—	—	—	14.00
4.	Bihar			14.00	—	—	—	14.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	37.60	68.61	14.00	—	—	—	120.21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Delhi			14.00	—	—	—	14.00
7.	Chandigarh			14.00	—	—	—	14.00
8.	Gujarat			14.00	—	8.50	—	22.50
9.	Haryana		50.00	14.00	—	—	—	64.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh			14.00	—	—	—	14.00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir			14.00	—	—	—	14.00
12.	Jharkhand			14.00	—	—	—	14.00
13.	Karnataka			14.00	—	—	—	14.00
14.	Kerala		10.82	14.00	—	—	—	24.82
15.	Madhya Pradesh	15.69		14.00	—	—	—	29.69
16.	Maharashtra			14.00	—	—	—	14.00
17.	Lakshadweep			14.00	—	—	—	14.00
18.	Meghalaya			14.00	—	—	—	14.00
19.	Mizoram	44.22		14.00	—	—	—	58.22
20.	Nagaland			14.00	—	—	—	14.00
21.	Odisha		98.60	14.00	—	—	—	112.60
22.	Punjab			14.00	—	—	—	14.00
23.	Rajasthan			14.00	—	—	—	14.00
24.	Sikkim			14.00	—	—	—	14.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	37.04		14.00	—	—	—	51.04
26.	Tripura	34.63		14.00	—	—	—	48.63
27.	Uttar Pradesh	65.33	135.39	14.00	—	—	—	214.72
28.	Uttaranchal			14.00	—	—	—	14.00
29.	West Bengal		50.26	14.00	—	—	—	64.26
30.	Puducherry			14.00	—	—	—	14.00
Total		234.51	413.68	420.00	—	8.50	—	1076.69

*Funds released under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Development of AYUSH for
Quality Control of ASU and H drugs for the period 2009-10*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	DTL	Pharmacies	Enforcement Mechanism	Drug Testing Fee	GMP Assistance	US/FDA, EU/GMP Assistance	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Gujarat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Haryana	—	—	—	2.00	—	—	2.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Karnataka	20.00	—	—	—	—	—	20.00
14.	Kerala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Maharashtra	—	—	—	—	3.00	—	3.00
17.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Mizoram	8.18	—	—	—	—	—	8.18
20.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Odisha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23.	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	2.55	—	2.55
24.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Uttaranchal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29.	West Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Puducherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		28.18	—	—	2.00	5.55	—	35.73

*Funds released under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Development of AYUSH for
Quality Control of ASU and H drugs for the period 2010-11*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	DTL	Pharmacies AYUSH	Enforcement Mechanism	Drug Testing Fee	GMP Assistance	US/FDA, EU/GMP Assistance	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Gujarat	92.00	—	—	—	5.21	—	97.21
9.	Haryana	—	—	—	—	4.21	—	4.21
10.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	2.00	—	—	2.00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Karnataka	—	85.00	—	—	—	—	85.00
14.	Kerala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Maharashtra	—	—	—	—	22.82	—	22.82
17.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Mizoram	25.00	—	5.00	2.00	—	—	32.00
20.	Nagaland	25.00	—	5.00	2.00	—	—	32.00
21.	Odisha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.	Rajasthan	41.19	64.24	—	2.00	13.89	—	121.32
24.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Uttaranchal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29.	West Bengal	—	—	—	2.00	0.87	—	2.87
30.	Puducherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		183.19	149.24	10.00	10.00	47.00	—	399.43

Funds released under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Mission on Medicinal Plants during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount released (2008-09)	Amount released (2009-10)	Amount released (2010-11)	Amount released (2011-12)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	900.00	700	203.43

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	281.56	58.85	
3.	Assam	116.99	—	332.80	
4.	Bihar	108.94	150.00	—	
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	350.00	—	
6.	Gujarat	—	161.35	—	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	106.11	63.22
8.	Haryana	—	175.70	—	85.46
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	294.40	—	
10.	Jharkhand	—	563.33	165.18	199.92
11.	Karnataka	381.25	100.00	372.22	
12.	Kerala	238.67	131.25	96.14	166.97
13.	Madhya Pradesh	543.38	—	737.58	222.26
14.	Maharashtra	239.04	—	243.49	163.37
15.	Manipur	368.00	126.24	—	87.25
16.	Meghalaya	—	306.60	68.5	
17.	Mizoram	127.44	188.16	124.05	120.00
18.	Nagaland	128.57	265.78	181.63	129.54
19.	Odisha	—	236.10	166.69	279.18
20.	Punjab	—	—	96	
21.	Rajasthan	—	169.80	100.00	
22.	Sikkim	—	366.10	4.17	55.82
23.	Uttar Pradesh	—	760.00	0	
24.	Uttarakhand	—	414.11	280.98	
25.	Tamil Nadu	682.88	300.00	834.7	658.20
26.	West Bengal	—	684.60	107.54	
	Total	2,935.16	6,925.08	4,776.63	2,434.62

Statement-IV*Financial Assistance provided under Central Sector Schemes*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme/Programmes	2008-09	2009-10	2010-2011	2011-2012 (as on 8-11-11)
1	2	3	4	5	6
A.	Central Sector Schemes				
1.	System Strengthening	28.24	53.41	95.72	11.10
(a)	Strengthening of Department of AYUSH	8.84	11.20	15.85	5.91
1.	Secretariat-Social-Services	7.38	9.91	12.83	5.84
2.	Pharmacopoeia Committees on ASU and Strengthening of Pharmacopoeia Commission of Indian Medicine (PCIM)	1.46	1.29	3.02	0.07
(b)	Statutory Institutions	0.38	0.43	0.49	0.03
1.	Grant to Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi	0.31	0.34	0.34	0.00
2.	Grant to Central Council of Homoeopathy, New Delhi	0.07	0.09	0.15	0.03
3.	Central Pharmacy Council of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy	0.00		0.00	
(c)	Hospital and Dispensaries	7.84	5.72	25.61	0.27
1.	All India Institute of Ayurveda (AIIA), New Delhi	7.24	5.00	25.00	0.00
2.	CGHS Expansion in Dispensaries	0.57	0.72	0.61	0.27
3.	CGHS Ayurveda Hospital	0.03	0.00	0.00	
(d)	Strengthening of Pharmacopoeial Laboratories	2.45	2.66	12.21	0.42
1.	Pharmacopoeial Laboratory of Indian Medicine, Ghaziabad	1.39	1.76	1.30	0.17
2.	Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Ghaziabad	1.06	0.90	0.91	0.25
3.	Public Sector Undertaking (IMPCL, Mohan, Uttar Pradesh)	0.00		10.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
(e)	Information, Education and Communication	5.92	29.91	34.91	4.43
1.	Information, Education and Communication	5.92	29.91	34.91	4.43
(f)	Ayush and Public Health	2.81	3.49	6.65	0.04
2.	Educational Institutions	67.27	92.47	159.13	47.39
1.	IPGTR, Jamnagar	2.99	9.91	14.00	1.60
2.	NIA, Jaipur	8.20	13.50	18.52	8.65
3.	RAV, New Delhi	0.91	2.22	10.05	0.67
4.	NIS, Chennai	10.74	11.00	15.00	7.50
5.	NIH, Kolkata	18.74	20.00	32.00	12.87
6.	NIUM, Bangalore	8.65	8.76	10.10	7.20
7.	MDNIY, New Delhi	2.83	3.29	4.19	4.10
8.	Vishwayatan Yogashram, New Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	
9.	NIN, Pune	4.37	5.30	6.30	4.40
10.	North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy, Shillong	0.00	6.00	17.00	0.00
11.	North Eastern Institute of Folk Medicine, Passighat	0.00	0.60	3.00	0.00
12.	Assistance to accredited AYUSH Centres of Excellence in Non-governmental/private sector engaged in AYUSH education/drug development and research/clinical research/folk medicine etc.	9.84	11.89	28.97	0.40
3.	Research and Development including Medicinal Plants	145.98	179.37	225.20	85.95
	Research Councils	103.22	139.51	171.26	66.33
1.	CCRAS, New Delhi	37.33	59.00	59.00	20.00
2.	CCRUM, New Delhi	27.98	30.95	39.64	22.00
3.	CCRYN, New Delhi	10.66	12.50	32.75	6.16
4.	CCRH, New Delhi	20.75	29.85	33.92	16.00
5.	CCRS, Chennai				2.00
6.	Central Councils' Combined Building Complex	2.14	1.00	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Extra Mural Research Projects through Research Institutions etc.	3.11	3.96	3.60	0.17
8.	Patent Cell for ISM and H intellectual property rights (in TKDL)	1.00	2.00	1.00	0.00
9.	Survey on Usage and acceptability of ISM and H Systems	0.25	0.25	1.35	0.00
	Medicinal Plants	42.76	39.86	53.94	19.62
1.	National Board for Medicinal Plants	42.76	39.86	53.94	19.62
4.	HRD (Training Programme/Fellowship/Exposure visit/Upgradation of skill etc.)	8.94	10.98	9.80	0.00
1.	Re-orientation Training Programme of AYUSH Personnel/Continuing Medical Education (ROTP)/ CME)	8.90	9.73	9.80	0.00
2.	Programme for training/fellowship/exposure visit/up-gradation	0.04	1.25		
5.	Cataloging, Digitisation of Manuscripts and AYUSH IT Network	1.72	2.52	1.22	0.06
1.	Cataloging, digitisation and AYUSH IT Network	0.00			
2.	Scheme for Acquisition, Cataloguing, Digitization and Publication of Text Books and Manuscripts	1.72	2.52	1.22	0.06
6.	International Co-operation	1.39	6.14	5.08	0.16
1.	International Exchange Programmes/Seminars/ Workshop on AYUSH	1.18	4.13	5.08	0.16
2.	Assistance for International Co-operation activities for promotion of AYUSH including market development/workshops/seminars/conferences/exhibitions/ trade fairs/Roadshows, etc.	0.21	2.01		
7.	Development of AYUSH Industry	6.18	17.09	20.50	0.45
1.	Development of common facilities for AYUSH industry clusters	5.88	16.54	19.75	0.22
2.	Incentives to AYUSH industry for participation in fairs/conducting market study for creating a developing market opportunity	0.30	0.55	0.75	0.23

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Funding of NGOs engaged in local health traditions/midwifery practices etc. under AYUSH	1.20	1.52	1.55	0.06
	Total : A (Central Sector)	260.92	363.50	518.20	145.17
B.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes				
1.	Promotion of AYUSH	180.79	243.41	282.26	0.06
	(a) Development of Institutions	40.00	20.00	44.17	0.00
	(b) Hospitals and Dispensaries (under NRHM)	130.53	223.06	234.14	0.06
1.	Scheme for AYUSH Hospitals	85.00	199.05		
2.	Scheme for AYUSH Dispensaries	45.53	24.01		
3.	Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries and Mainstreaming of AYUSH			234.14	0.06
	(c) Drugs Quality Control	10.26	0.35	3.95	0.00
	New Initiatives	29.42	72.06	48.44	22.51
2.	Public-private partnership for setting up of speciality clinics/IPDs	0.00	2.12	0.20	0.00
3.	National Mission on Medicinal Plants	29.42	69.94	28.24	22.51
	Total : B (Centrally Sponsored Schemes)	210.21	315.47	330.70	22.57
	Total Central Plan Outlay (A+B)	471.13	678.97	848.90	167.74

[Translation]

WHO Norms on Malnutrition

*714. SHRI RAMKISHUN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Health Organization (WHO) has recommended any new norms to check the problem of malnutrition among children;

(b) if so, whether the Government has studied the aforesaid norms;

(c) the differences between the norms laid down by WHO and norms set by Government of India;

(d) whether the Government has accepted the aforesaid norms laid down by WHO; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) The World Health Organization (WHO) has suggested new Child Growth Standards for monitoring growth of children. These Standards have been adopted by Government of India w.e.f 15-08-2008 for monitoring growth of children under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme and National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) following the recommendations of the National Workshop held

on 8-9 February 2007. Growth monitoring and promotion of children from birth to five years, using the weight-for-age indicator, is one of the critical components of the ICDS programme which helps in assessing the nutritional status of young children.

The WHO Child Growth Standards are better than the earlier National Centre for Health Statistics (NCHS) standards as they are based on the growth of breastfed children - which is the norm for healthy growth - from six countries and show that all children grow equally given the right Infant and Young Child feeding, appropriate feeding practices, health and nutrition inputs and environment. The previous NCHS standards are based on growth of children receiving mixed feeding i.e. artificially fed as well as breastfed and are based on children in one country only i.e. USA.

[English]

Credit to Small and Medium Enterprises

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

(a) whether the high cost at which credit is made available to small and medium enterprises is the foremost impediment to enhancing their growth and competitiveness in the domestic and global market and also drives them to sickness;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to tackle such situation to help the Small and Medium Enterprises in the country including Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that all Scheduled Commercial Banks have achieved 34% year and year growth in March, 2011 in outstanding credit to MSE Sector as against the target of 20%. Several measures including mandating the banks to achieve a minimum 20% YoY growth in credit to Micro and Small Enterprises to ensure enhance credit flow, not to accept collateral security in the case of loans upto Rs. 10.00 lakh extending to MSE units, introduction of base rate system, to put in place MSE loan policy, restructuring/

rehabilitation policy and non-discretion one time settlement scheme for recovery of non-performing loans, specialized branches in every district etc. have already been taken to augment the flow to MSE Sector.

Bidding Guidelines for Power Projects

716. SHRI RAJAIHA SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether private power producers have sought key changes in the bidding guidelines for power projects to insulate developers from unforeseen business risks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Madam. Private power producers have sought key changes in the bidding guidelines for power projects to insulate developers from unforeseen business risks.

(b) and (c) The changes in the bidding guidelines sought by power producers include fuel availability risk of domestic coal, price risk due to change in prices of fuel in coal exporting countries, delay/denial in environment and forest clearance pertaining to coal blocks etc. A committee has been set up in the Ministry of Power in response to the references received from stakeholders.

Single Window Clearance System for Insurance Companies

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to provide single-window clearance to State run insurance companies to help them in funding infrastructure projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken in this regard so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to provide single-window clearance

to state run Insurance companies to help them in funding infrastructure projects. The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Investment) Regulation prescribes the minimum mandatory investments to be made in infrastructure sectors and each of the insurance company decides accordingly on its own.

Solar Energy

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

(a) the details of targets fixed and achievements made on various programmes for the development of solar energy in the country during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the funds sanction/released and spent for the development of solar energy in the country including Punjab during the last two years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of certain report that the allocated budget is not fully utilized as a result of which the programmes being run are not able to achieve their targets within the fixed time frame?

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) In January

2010, Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission was launched with following mission targets:

- To create an enabling policy framework for the deployment of 20,000 MW of solar power by 2022.
- To promote programmes for off grid applications, reaching 1000 MW by 2017 and 2000 MW by 2022.
- To achieve 15 million sq. meters solar thermal collector area by 2017 and 20 million by 2022.
- To deploy 20 million solar lighting systems for rural areas by 2022.

The details for development of solar energy in the country during the Phase 1 of National Solar Mission is enclosed as Statement-I. However, targets are not fixed State/UT-wise.

(b) Details of the funds released for the development of solar energy in the country including Punjab during the last two years and the current year are enclosed as Statement-II.

(c) Against a budget allocation of Rs. 998 crores. for 2010-11, the expenditure was Rs. 982.05 crores.

(d) Not applicable

(e) Not applicable.

Statement-I

(A)

Application Segment	Target for Phase-I* 2010-13	Achievement during 2010-11	Achievement during 2011-12
Grid Solar Power incl. roof top and distributed small grid connected plants	1100 MW	802 MW allotted	350 MW capacity to be selected by 31st December, 2011
Off-grid solar applications	200 MW	40.6 MW sanctioned	27 sanctioned till date. Total 100 MW to be

Application Segment	Target for Phase-I* 2010-13	Achievement during 2010-11	Achievement during 2011-12
Solar collectors	7 million sq. meters	4.5 million sq. meters	sanctioned by March, 2012 5.7 million sq. meters by March, 2012

*Phase I of Solar Mission is for the period 2010-13.

(B) *State-wise installation of SPV Systems during the last three years 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (31-10-2011)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Lanterns	Home Lights	Street Lights	Pumps	Power Plants			
						Stand Alone kWp	Grid connected MW		
1	2	3	No.s		4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	647	355	0	0	329.2	1		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5040	2671	150	3	0	0		
3.	Bihar	0	541	0	0	0	0		
4.	Chandigarh	0	0	558	0	0	0		
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	2523	1388	165	660.82	2		
6.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	46	0.054		
7.	Goa	425	89	180	0	0	0		
8.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	70.6	36		
9.	Haryana	30986	9660	6085	0	208.2	1		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	663	3600	100	0	9.75	0		
11.	Jharkhand	0	715	0	0	0	0		
12.	Karnataka	0	6168	0	95	116	6		
13.	Kerala	13186	0	645	0	3	0		
14.	Lakshadweep	3600	0	1725	0	15	0		
15.	Madhya Pradesh	170	633	84	0	350.6	0		
16.	Maharashtra	60000	1777	4254	0	826.16	10		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	17	0
18.	Nagaland	2880	488	0	0	0	0
19.	Odisha	279	575	507	0	0	3
20.	Puducherry	0	0	100	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	2500	4000	1400	36	50	1
22.	Rajasthan	0	15054	0	0	841.8	33.5
23.	Sikkim	1750	1750	80	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	3213	0	92.15	2
25.	Tripura	19727	13476	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3	47069	14367	2	670.52	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0	41596	4784	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	14000	47311	25401	0	0	1.05
29.	Others	0	0	0	0	0	0.81
Total		155856	200051	65021	301	4306.8	97.414

Statement-II

State-wise Funds released under SPV Programmes during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (up to 22-10-2011)

(A)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Fund released in Rs. in lakhs during		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	240.02	631	69.55
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	133	372.67	250
3.	Assam	38.19	651.22	308.36
4.	Bihar	0	2.25	45.8
5.	Chhattisgarh	1086.26	2891.53	1513.08

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Delhi	52.03	0	0
7.	Goa	35.8	2.95	0
8.	Gujarat	113.57	13.75	38.42
9.	Haryana	387.44	603.07	600.52
10.	Himachal Pradesh	148.5	440	115
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	384.21	2145.58	3506.85
12.	Jharkhand	12	206.7	53
13.	Karnataka	456.93	95.75	58.45
14.	Kerala	28.85	4.5	506.11
15.	Lakshadweep	0	1387	871.2
16.	Madhya Pradesh	150.88	1071.91	1243.42
17.	Maharashtra	1148.68	115.35	61.08
18.	Manipur	53.69	265.98	299
19.	Meghalaya	0	618.98	0
20.	Mizoram	0	246.4	60
21.	Nagaland	0	14.86	86.1
22.	Odisha	3.84	12.5	72
23.	Puducherry	11.54	0	0
24.	Punjab	421.23	489.57	160
25.	Rajasthan	666.99	3097.37	2168.5
26.	Sikkim	91.68	223.2	600
27.	Tamil Nadu	88.8	45.08	319.27
28.	Tripura	571.11	91.23	400
29.	Uttarakhand	482.74	2064.67	234.53
30.	Uttar Pradesh	743.04	1753.53	2136.95
31.	West Bengal	1178.61	1247.02	731.95

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Others (CEL, REIL, Regional Rural Banks, NGOs etc.)	233.61	4417.21	2938.5
	Total	8963.23	25449.6	19378.1

Solar Thermal Energy Programme

State-wise and Year-wise Expenditure (Excluding Research and Development)

(B) (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/IREDA/Banks	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (so far for new projects)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29.23	626.28	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	2.00
3.	Assam	15.55	—	—
4.	Bihar	—	3.45	64.00
5.	Chandigarh	4.88	3.98	—
6.	Chhattisgarh	36.84	93.43	—
7.	Delhi	0.55	31.55	—
8.	Gujarat	131.72	181.08	200.00
9.	Goa	4.05	—	—
10.	Haryana	59.97	164.37	128.68
11.	Himachal Pradesh	12.13	69.20	111.12
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	16.00	103.00	587.84
13.	Karnataka	16.6	113.73	586.07
14.	Kerala	5.12	4.96	58.07
15.	Meghalaya	1.44	25.00	—
16.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
17.	Madhya Pradesh	8.82	55.41	48.28
18.	Maharashtra	157.22	117.17	326.79

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Manipur	4.27	25.00	1.00
20.	Mizoram	—	—	15.61
21.	Nagaland	3.48	25.00	
22.	Odisha	—	—	11.65
23.	Puducherry	2.03	1.81	
24.	Punjab	15.30	50.92	201.4
25.	Rajasthan	6.00	29.53	104.44
26.	Sikkim	5.37	2.88	
27.	Tamil Nadu	24.93	91.56	
28.	Uttar Pradesh	33.46	59.46	
29.	Uttaranchal	28.05	132.80	250.86
30.	West Bengal	15.92	0.46	22.00
31.	Tripura	2.88	54.44	
32.	IREDA/Banks/Others	671.4	1193.00	347.47x
33.	AIWC/WEC	2.40	—	
34.	Misc	27.08	—	207.09
Total		1342.0	3259.47	3274.37

[*Translation*]

Funds for Medical Colleges

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

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned funds for strengthening and upgradation of certain medical college institutions including Government Medical College, Nagpur;

(b) if so, whether the Government has released the sanctioned fund to the medical colleges including Government Medical College, Nagpur;

(c) if so, the details thereof during each of the

last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government has issued any guidelines to the medical colleges regarding the utilization released funds; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Funds have been released to the government medical colleges under the scheme for strengthening and upgradation of state government medical college for starting new Post Graduate (PG) disciplines and increasing PG seats by central funding during XI Plan.

Under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Surksha Yojna (PMSSY), the Government Medical College, Nagpur has been released Rs. 40 crores for up-gradation of medical facilities. The detail of funds granted to the medical colleges under the schemes given in Statement-I to IV.

(e) and (f) The beneficiary medical colleges under strengthening and up-gradation of state government

medical college have to utilize the funds as per the recommendations of the Technical Evaluation Committee for the development of infrastructure, creation of faculty and purchase of equipments. Under PMMSY the up-gradation broadly envisages improving health infrastructure through construction of super speciality Block/Trauma.

Statement-I

Strengthening and Upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges

Details of State government medical colleges funded in 2009-10

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of the medical college	Total funds approved	Central Government Share (75%)	Amount released as first instalment	Number of PG seats to be increased
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Chhatrapati Sahuji Maharaj Medical University (CSMMU) Lucknow	6.52	4.89	2.12	91
2.		GSVM Medical College, Kanpur	3.06	2.29	1.00	38
3.		LLR Medical College, Meerut	7.55	5.66	2.45	40
4.		Moti Lal Nehru Medical College, Allahabad	4.05	3.03	1.31	24
5.		BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur	3.59	2.69	1.16	10
6.		MLB Medical College, Jhansi	3.15	2.36	1.02	13
7.	Bihar	A.N. Magadh Medical College, Gaya	4.25	3.18	1.40	14
8.	Odisha	VSS Medical College, Burla	5.4	4.05	1.75	35
9.		MKCG Medical College, Berhampur	8.00	6.00	1.74	34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.		SCB Medical College, Cuttak	6.3	4.72	2.05	38
		Total	51.87	38.87	16.00	337

Statement-II*Strengthening and Upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges***Details of State government medical colleges funded in 2010-11**

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	State	Name of the medical college	Total funds approved	Central Government Share	Amount released as first instalment	Number of PG seats to be increased
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Assam	Silchar Medical College, Silchar	16.74	12.56	6.28	47
2.		Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh	25.57	19.18	9.59	66
3.		Guwahati Medical College, Guwahati	4.89	3.67	1.84	30
4.	Bihar	S.K. Medical College, Muzzafarpur	18.12	13.59	6.80	26
5.		JN Medical College, Bhagalpur	23.49	17.62	8.81	58
6.		Nalanda Medical College, Patna	18.785	14.09	7.05	58
7.		Patna Medical College, Patna	2.69	2.02	1.00	4
8.		Darbhanga Medical College, Darbhanga	7.09	5.32	2.66	39
9.	Chandigarh	Government Medical College, Chandigarh	45.56	34.17	17.09	48
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla	14.5	10.88	5.44	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal	23.976	17.98	8.99	46
12.		MGM Medical College, Indore	17.82	13.37	6.69	43
13.		GR Medical College, Gwalior	17.952	13.46	6.73	57
14.		N.S.C.B. Medical College, Jabalpur	21.28	15.96	4.50	57
15.	Punjab	Guru Gobind Singh Medical College, Faridkot	13.305	9.98	4.99	26
16.		Government Medical College, Patiala	46.98	35.24	3.10	150
17.	Rajasthan	JLN Medical College, Ajmer	11.375	8.53	4.27	24
18.		Dr. SN Medical College, Jodhpur	39.952	29.96	14.98	39
19.		Government Medical College, Kota	23.026	17.27	8.64	61
20.		RNT Medical College, Udaipur	13.392	10.04	5.02	29
21.		SP Medical College, Bikaner	22.82	17.12	8.56	35
22.		SMS Medical College, Jaipur	27.82	20.87	10.44	109
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Government Medical College, Agra	27.17	20.38	10.19	49
24.	Uttarakhand	Government Medical College, Haldwani, Nainital (earlier known as Uttarakhand Forest Hospital Trust Medical College, Haldwani)	12.55	9.41	2.65	62
25.	Kerala	Government Medical College, Thrissur	26.66	19.995	5.63	76
26.	West Bengal	NRS Medical College, and Hospital, Kolkata	38.13	28.5975	8.05	85
27.		BS Medical College, Bankura	28.62	21.465	6.04	56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.		RG Kar Medical College, Kolkata	3.19	2.3925	0.67	24
29.		Kolkata National Medical College, Kolkata	29.93	22.4475	6.32	76
30.		Burdwan Medical College, Burdwan	21.24	15.93	4.48	83
31.		Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education and Research, Kolkata	9.12	6.84	1.93	78
32.		School of Tropical Medicine, Kolkata	9.46	7.095	2.00	17
33.		North Bengal Medical College and Hospital, Darjiling	29.22	21.915	6.20	47
34.	Goa	Government Medical College, Goa	22.14	16.60	3.83	124
35.	Gujarat	Government Medical College, Bhavnagar	29.62	22.22	6.25	86
36.	Tripura	Agartala GMC, Agartala,	24.55	18.41	7.29	115
Total			768.733	576.5775	225.00	2047

Statement-III*Strengthening and Upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges***Funds Granted to State Government medical colleges during 2011-12**

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	State	Name of the medical college	Total funds approved	Central Government Share	Amount released as first instalment	Number of PG seats to be increased
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Chhattisgarh	Pt. J.N.M. Medical College, Raipur	32.73	24.55	12.275	79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Maharashtra	Dr. Shankarao Chavan Government Medical College, Nanded	44.603	33.45	16.725	62
3.		Government Medical College Akola	39.97	29.98	14.99	54
4.		Government Medical College Latur	24.14	18.1	9.05	64
5.		Dr. V.M. Government Medical College, Solapur	26.5605	19.92	9.96	69
6.		Government Medical College, Miraj	18.08	13.56	6.68	39
7.		Government Medical College Aurangabad	15.76	11.82	5.91	86
8.		Government Medical College Yavatmal	7.92	5.94	2.97	67
9.		B.J. Medical College and Sasoon General Hospital, Pune	39.84	29.88	14.94	89
10.		Government Medical College Dhule	47.89	35.92	17.96	62
11.		Indira Gandhi Government Medical College, Nagpur	48.55	36.41	18.205	52
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Gandhi Medical College, Secunderabad	8.39	6.3	3.15	77
13.		Andhra Medical College, Vishakapatnam	14.42	10.82	5.41	59
14.		Guntur Medical College, Guntur	20.691	15.52	7.755	83
15.		Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal	10.457	7.85	3.965	89
16.		Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad	43.87	32.9025	17.755	113
17.		Siddhartha Medical College, Vijaywada	31.478	23.6085	11.84	46
18.		Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada	8.89	6.67	3.335	98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.		Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool	25.89	19.42	14.535	46
20.		S.V. Medical College, Tirupati	18.38	13.79	6.85	60
Total			528.5095	396.411	198.305	1394

Statement-IV*Upgradation of medical college institutions under PMSSY*

Sl.No.	State	Name of institution	Funds sanctioned/utilized (Rs. in Crore)			
			2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ist Phase						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad	36.00	8.09	0.00	44.09
		Sri Venkateswara Institute of Medical Sciences, Tirupati	13.42	0.00	0.00	13.42
2.	Gujarat	B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad	11.65	19.29	0.00	30.94
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Government Medical College, Jammu	38.32	22.59	12.16	73.07
		Government Medical College, Srinagar	28.45	5.65	18.83	52.93
4.	Jharkhand	Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi	37.25	12.46	14.92	64.63
5.	Karnataka	Government Medical College, Bangalore	42.08	4.86	3.64	50.58
6.	Kerala	Government Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram	14.42	0.11	2.23	16.76
7.	Tamil Nadu	Government Mohan Kumaramangalam Medical College, Salem	39.84	4.27	5.61	49.72
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Science, Lucknow	19.96	2.60	0.00	22.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	32.12	12.30	23.94	68.36
9.	West Bengal	Kolkata Medical College	19.30	12.42	0.00	31.72
10.	Maharashtra	Grants Medical College, Mumbai	21.52	12.55	0.00	34.07
2nd Phase						
1.	Maharashtra	Government Medical College, Nagpur	40.00	0.00	0.00	40.00
2.	Punjab	Government Medical College, Amritsar	0.00	42.83	0.00	42.83
Total year-wise			394.33	160.02	81.33	635.68

Money Laundering Act

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

(a) the details of loop holes/shortcomings that have come to the notice of the Government in Prevention of Money Laundering Act and Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act;

(b) whether the Government proposes to make prevention of Money Laundering Act and Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act more effective to curb black money;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any study about the legal provisions in other developed countries to strengthen the aforesaid Acts;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the progress made for making the aforesaid Acts more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The Mutual Evaluation Report of India prepared and published by Financial Action Task Force (FATF), had

made some recommendations in respect of Prevention of Money Laundering Act and Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act to make the Act more compliant with the international Anti-Money Laundering/Combating of Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) standards.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Government is taking comprehensive steps to combat money laundering and terrorist financing in accordance with international standards and best practices. These steps include bringing about amendments in the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 and Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, strengthening the regulatory and law enforcement/intelligence system and improving compliance by the regulatory entities.

(d) No, Madam. The recommendations of FATF, which is an inter-governmental organization, regarding setting international standards on Anti Money Laundering measures and combating of financing of terrorism, have been considered.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Amendments to the Prevention of Money Laundering Act is proposed to be introduced in the Parliament shortly.

*[English]***MFIs**

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

(a) the number of Micro-Finance Institutions (MFIs) registered with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) in India, as on date;

(b) the number and names of such NBFCs regulated and operating in the Micro Finance Sector in various States including Karnataka;

(c) whether RBI has cancelled licenses of any of

these for delinquent action by the NBFCs during the financial year 2010-11;

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

(e) the steps proposed by RBI to initiate an inquiry into the working of the Micro Finance Sector in various States including Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) There are 36 Non Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) undertaking microfinance activities registered with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Their names alongwith the states of operation including Karnataka are given as under:

Sl. No.	State	Name of the NBFC (MFI)
1.	Gujarat	Chandan Dhara Finance Ltd.
2.	Karnataka	Ujivan Financial Services Ltd.
3.		BSS Microfinance Private Ltd.
4.		Janalakshmi Financial Services Ltd.
5.	Odisha	M/s. Adhikar Micro Finance Pvt. Ltd.
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Asmitha Microfin Limited
7.		Future Financial Services
8.		Maanaveeya Holdings and Investments Pvt. Ltd.
9.		Share Microfin Ltd.
10.		SKS Microfinance Private Ltd.
11.		Spandana Sphoorty Finance Ltd.
12.		Nano Financial Services India Pvt. Ltd.
13.		Microsupport Financial Services Ltd.
14.		CRESA Financial Services Pvt. Ltd.
15.		Keertana Financial Ltd.
16.		SWAWS Microcredit Cor. India Pvt. Ltd.
17.		G.P. Mass Finance Ltd.

Sl. No.	State	Name of the NBFC (MFI)
18.		Sai Adarsha Finance and Investments India Pvt. Ltd.
19.		The Beliwether Microfinance Fund Pvt. Ltd.
20.		Bharatiya Samrudhi Finance Ltd.
21.		Jacynth Finvest Pvt. Ltd.
22.		Saadhana Innovative Financial Products and Services Ltd.
23.		Dovefin Microfinance Pvt. Ltd.
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Nimisha Finance India Pvt. Ltd.
25.		Sonata Finance Pvt. Ltd.
26.	West Bengal	Grameen Financial Services Pvt. Ltd.
27.		Bandhan Financial Services Pvt. Ltd.
28.		Village Financial Services Pvt. Ltd.
29.		Disari Savings and Credit Corpn. Ltd.
30.	New Delhi	Saija Finance Pvt. Ltd.
31.		Star Global Resources Pvt. Ltd.
32.		Vikram Finlease Pvt. Ltd.
33.		Mimoza Enterprises Finance Ltd.
34.		Bhartiya Samruddhi Finance Ltd.
35.		Comet Leasing and Finance Ltd.
36.	Rajasthan	Sahayata Microfinance Pvt. Ltd.

Source: RBI

(c) No, Madam.

[Translation]

(d) Does not arise.

Caesarean Operations

(e) RBI had constituted a Sub Committee under Shri Y.H. Malegam, of the Central Board of Directors of RBI, to study issues and concerns of the Micro Finance Sector. The Committee has submitted its report to RBI. RBI has issued guidelines to Scheduled Commercial Banks on 3rd May, 2011 regarding bank loans to Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs).

722. SHRI HARI MANJHI:

SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI:

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

(a) whether the incidence of caesarean operation in the country is constantly on the rise;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of children born by caesarean operations in the Government and private hospitals during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government is considering to make a law in view of increasing caesarean operations; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) As per the data uploaded by the States and Union Territories on the Health Management Information System (HMIS) Portal of the Ministry, about 9 to 10 percent of total institutional deliveries are conducted through caesarean operations. Year wise position is as under:

Year	% of caesarean operations to institutional deliveries conducted at		
	Public hospitals	Private hospitals	Both
2008-09	6.7	16.2	9.1
2009-10	7.1	18.6	9.9
2010-11	7.4	18.2	10.2

(d) to (e) There is no proposal for making a law in this regard.

[English]

Wheat Based Nutrition Programme

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

(a) whether the Government has issued any instructions to the State Governments regarding the eligibility of the children of migrant workers to the nearby Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) centres;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has matched the allocation of State Governments for wheat based Nutrition Programme; and

(d) if so, the details of allocations made by State Government and the Central Governments for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The Government in the Ministry of Women and Child Development has requested all the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations on 01-12-2010 to issue necessary instruction to extend the provision of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme to all the eligible beneficiaries of children below six years of age, pregnant and lactating mothers who are ordinarily resident in the area including migrant population.

Besides, in order to extend the benefits of ICDS Scheme to women workforce working in tea gardens, brick kilns, paddy fields, construction sites and sugarcane fields, migrant population who come for temporary and seasonal work, the Government in the Ministry of Women and Child Development has on 30-09-2011, addressed letters to all the States/UTs requesting them to undertake mapping to ensure that all the habitations are covered under ICDS Scheme and identify areas where there are migrant workers and furnish proposals for setting up of Anganwadi on Demand (AoDs).

The allocations of foodgrains to the States/UTs under the Wheat Based Nutrition Programme (WBNP) are being made every year based on the projected requirements furnished by the State Governments/UT Administrations. These requirements are based on the number of beneficiaries, menu/recipes and proportion of cereals in such recipe etc. After allocation, the foodgrains are procured by the States from the Food Corporation of India. A Statement indicating the quantity of foodgrains allocated to the States/UTs under WBNP for the last three (3) years is enclosed.

Statement

(in MTs)

Sl. No.	State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	198	0	256
2.	Andhra Pradesh	40779	23288	43440	31239	73352	29006
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	6280	6280	0	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	—	83199	22500	54367	33201	23583
5.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	22	—	131	0	38
6.	Goa	—	—	—	—	438	431
7.	Gujarat	59249	—	65196	1326	76040	0
8.	Haryana	735	—	815	—	22489	3798
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3456	2953	4392	4108	5841	3592
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	788	1810	4369	0	3692
11.	Jharkhand	—	14119	—	—	1261	198
12.	Karnataka	53088	32470	50729	35788	67255	17667
13.	Kerala	—	—	10198	7420	10347	11370
14.	Madhya Pradesh	59249	7383	104600	14869	162000	65000
15.	Maharashtra	—	22325	13782	36980	66505	23831
16.	Manipur	—	—	—	11400	0	19067
17.	Mizoram	—	690	—	785	1217	803
18.	Nagaland	2926	2249	8430	8243	1267	11384
19.	Odisha	15882	93629	15786	112409	19820	129720
20.	Punjab	2229	1573	3918	3907	8490	6737
21.	Rajasthan	3569	—	4165	—	40491	0
22.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	350	120
23.	Tamil Nadu	11738	—	13970	—	39720	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Tripura	—	5547	—	10540	0	9200
25.	Uttarakhand	11882	—	12100	—	9282	1882
26.	Uttar Pradesh	161728	—	199965	—	239419	0
27.	West Bengal	—	—	—	—	0	115576
Total		426510	290235	582076	344359	878785	476951

[*Translation*]

One Girl Child

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to give incentive to the couples sticking to only one girl child norm;

(b) the number of such families in Rajasthan; and

(c) the number of such families in Rajasthan to whom incentives have been given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) No, The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has no specific scheme to incentivize couples with single girl child.

Loan to Fishermen

725. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total outstanding loan on fishermen of the country;

(b) the subsidy provided to them;

(c) whether the Government propose to waive off the loans of fishermen affected from tsunami; and

(d),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) to (d) The details of outstanding credit to fisheries sector in respect of Scheduled Commercial Banks during the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 are as under:

Year	Amount in Rs. crore
2008-09	3221.65
2009-10	3596.80

The RBI has issued standing instructions to banks regarding the procedure to be followed for providing relief to bank borrowers in times of natural calamities. These relief measures include:

- rescheduling of existing loans, fresh loans, moratorium for at least one year, treatment of converted/rescheduled agri-loans as 'current dues'.
- non-compounding of interest in respect of loans converted/rescheduled etc.
- relaxed security and margin norms etc. which covers the borrowers in the fisheries sector.
- in the case of borrowers who have lost their boats, nets and other equipment, rephasing of payment of existing dues may be allowed on merit.
- fresh loans to be granted with loan maturity of 3-4 years.
- loans for repairs to boats of existing borrowers to be considered in coordination

with the concerned State Government Department (Department of Fisheries).

Non-Governmental Organisations

726. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) the names of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) engaged in the implementation of welfare schemes for women and children having been found involved in irregularities, scheme-wise and State-wise including Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the action taken by the Government against such NGOs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The names of the Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) engaged in the implementation of welfare schemes for women and children having been blacklisted, scheme-wise and state-wise including Uttar Pradesh is available on Ministry's website viz. www.wcd.nic.in.

(b) NGO which is blacklisted is not eligible for any financial assistance from the Ministry.

[English]

Renewable Energy Efficiency Proposal

727. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make it mandatory for all new Government/Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) buildings to seek new green rating norms for ensuring energy efficiency and tackling climate change threats;

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

(c) whether the said proposal has limited to new buildings or any effort is being made to cover all the old buildings so that the aim of minimizing demand for

non-renewable resources and maximizing its utilization is met in all Government buildings;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing a programme on Energy Efficient Solar/Green buildings which aims to promote the construction of energy efficient solar/green buildings including a green building rating system-Green Rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment (GRIHA). Further, the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) has also developed Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) for ensuring energy efficiency in buildings. These are voluntary and are not proposed to be mandatory. However, the Committee of Secretaries has recommended for adoption of GRIHA ratings by Government/PSUs buildings.

(c) to (e) The GRIHA Rating System and ECBC are applicable for the construction of new buildings. Under various programmes of the Ministry, installation of renewable energy systems and devices is being promoted in the country in the existing buildings also including buildings in the Government sector. The Ministry is also providing incentives under the Energy Efficient Solar/Green Building Programme towards capacity buildings, awareness etc. for the green buildings.

So far, 91 projects from various Government Departments, Public Sector Undertakings (PSU), and Educational Institutions including All India Institutes of Medical Sciences, with a total 3.4 million square meter built up area have been registered for the construction based on green rating norms for acquiring GRIHA Ratings. In addition, 16 Evaluators and Trainers Workshops for providing training to the Architects, Engineers and Officials from Central and State Governments and PSUs including Central Public Works Department, National Buildings Construction Corporation, National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. etc. have been organized in the country. About 158 Trainers and 158 Evaluators have been trained through these training

workshops who are further promoting green buildings in the country.

[*Translation*]

Functioning of Hospitals and PHCS

728. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has chalked out any scheme for improving the functioning of Central Government hospitals and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) in rural/urban areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated in this regard during the current fiscal alongwith the amount released so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Yes. In so far as 3 central Government Hospitals in Delhi viz., Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia (RML) Hospital, Safdarjang Hospital and Lady Harding Medical College (LHMC) are concerned, to meet the ever increasing demand of the patients, upgradation and modernization of these hospitals is being undertaken on a continuous basis.

For improving functioning of Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and other public health facilities in rural areas. Government has launched the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). NRHM aims to provide accessible, affordable, effective and reliable health care to all citizens of rural areas especially poor and vulnerable sections. Improvement in the infrastructure of Health Facilities and augmentation of manpower are two thrust areas of the Mission. Under new construction work in 18369 Health Facility buildings and upgradation works in 22971 health facility buildings have been sanctioned under NRHM. Moreover, 1.46 lakhs health human resources including doctors, specialists, AYUSH doctors, ANMs, Staff Nurses have also been provided to the States. Untied funds, annual maintenance grants and Rogi Kalyan Samiti grants are also provided under the Mission to the health sub centres, Primary Health

Centres and Community Health Centres for proper upkeep and maintenance of buildings and meet emergent requirements. Financial assistance is also provided to States for supply of drugs and equipments to the health facilities.

(c) For the three Central Government hospitals in Delhi, in the current financial year Rs. 831.5 crores have been allocated out of which expenditure of Rs. 473.43 crores has been incurred.

Under the National Rural Health Mission, in the current fiscal year (2011-12) Rs. 14263.72 crore have been allocated and Rs. 8217.60 crores have been released.

Non-Governmental Directors in Nationalised Banks

729. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Non-Governmental Directors in Nationalized Banks, bankwise;

(b) the rules governing appointment of such Directors;

(c) the methods of reviewing the work of these Non-Governmental Directors;

(d) the number of complaints received by the Government against the functioning of these Non-Governmental Directors; and

(e) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Non-Governmental Directors are elected under Section 9(3)(i) of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980. Bank-wise number of Non-Governmental Directors in Nationalised Banks, as per RBI record, is given in enclosed statement.

(c) In terms of Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) guidelines, before election, Nomination Committee of the

Bank does the fit and proper exercise on the candidature of the Directors and also annually as on 31st March every year during the tenure of the Director. Complaints received regarding Board of Directors or issues related to Corporate Governance are dealt with by RBI on case to case basis as and when they are received.

(d) and (e) No complaints regarding functioning of elected Directors in Nationalised Banks have been received by RBI in the recent past.

Statement

*Number of Non-Governmental Directors
in Nationalized Banks*

Sl.No.	Name of the Bank	Number of Non-Governmental Directors
1	2	3
1.	Canara Bank	2
2.	Bank of Baroda	3
3.	Central Bank of India	0
4.	Punjab National Bank	3
5.	Bank of India	3
6.	Indian Overseas Bank	3
7.	Allahabad Bank	0
8.	Bank of Maharashtra	2
9.	Andhra Bank	3
10.	Union Bank of India	3
11.	Corporation Bank	3
12.	Indian Bank	2
13.	UCO Bank	1
14.	Dena Bank	3
15.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	3

1	2	3
16.	Punjab and Sind Bank	2
17.	Vijaya Bank	3
18.	Syndicate Bank	3
19.	United Bank of India	1

[English]

Foreign Players in Banking Sector

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

(a) whether the Government has opened up the banking sector for foreign players and urged the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to gear up for the global competition;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard for the remaining period of Eleventh Five Year Plan and to protect the interests of customers of PSBs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Since 1995, permission for opening of branches by foreign banks in India is guided by the commitment at WTO of 12 branches in a year. Recently, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on January 21, 2011 had released a "Discussion paper on the form of presence of foreign banks" seeking views/comments of banks, non-banking financial institutions, all stakeholders and the public at large. RBI has indicated that the guidelines for presence of foreign banks will be finalized after receipt of inputs/suggestions from the stakeholders and public. Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have sufficiently large base to face competition of any sort in India.

(c) Guidelines are issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), from time to time, to the PSBs in order to improve their productivity and encourage healthy competition. RBI also regulates the PSBs so as to ensure that the interest of the customers of PSBs are protected.

Revenue Loss on SEZs

731. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are exempted from paying taxes;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any data is maintained by the Government in respect of the revenue loss incurred to the exchequer due to exemption of SEZs from paying taxes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof for each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The following special tax benefits are available for Special Economic Zones (SEZs) under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (the Act):

(i) Section 10AA of the Act provides for a deduction (from the total income) of hundred per cent of profits and gains derived by a unit located in an SEZ from the export of articles or things or from services for the first five consecutive assessment years, of fifty per cent of such profits and gains for further five assessment years and thereafter, for the next five assessment years a deduction of fifty per cent of the profit credited to the 'SEZ Re-investment Reserve Account' created and utilized for the purposes of the business of the assessee.

(ii) Section 80-IAB of the Act provides for a deduction (from the total income) of hundred per cent of profits and gains derived by an undertaking from the business of development of an SEZ for any ten consecutive assessment years out of fifteen years beginning from the year in which the SEZ has been notified (notified on or after 1st April, 2005) by the Central Government.

So far as indirect taxes are concerned, provisions for exemptions from Customs Duty, Central Excise Duty

and Service Tax for Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are contained in Section 26 of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005. The said Act has been enacted and is administered by the Department of Commerce.

(b) The main objectives of the SEZ Act, 2005 are:

(i) generation of additional economic activity;

(ii) promotion of exports of goods and services;

(iii) promotion of investment from domestic and foreign sources;

(iv) creation of employment opportunities;

(v) development of infrastructure facilities.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Such data is maintained in the form of the revenue forgone statement which is reported in the Receipts Budget as part of the Annual Budget. The estimated revenue forgone on account of direct tax exemptions for SEZs for the last three years are as under:—

Financial year 2008-09 : Rs. 4461 crores

Financial year 2009-10 : Rs. 5503 crores

Financial year 2010-11 : Rs. 6619 crores (Projected)

So far as indirect taxes are concerned, as per Receipt Budget, the revenue foregone on account of Customs Duty exemptions to SEZs has been to the tune of Rs. 2324 crore (Provisional) for the year 2008-09, Rs. 3987 crore (Provisional) for the year 2009-10 and Rs. 8614 crore (estimated) for the year 2010-11. No data is maintained in respect of revenue foregone on account of exemptions from Central Excise duty and Service Tax to SEZs.

Revised Rate of Supplementary Food

732. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted a meeting with the Ministers of Women and Child Development of States to strengthen the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the rate and quantity of supplementary food being provided to children in Anganwadi Centres; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) A Conference of State Ministers on ICDS and Malnutrition was held on 20th, 21st and 22nd July 2011 under the Chairpersonship of Minister of State (Independent Charge), Women and Child Development. The issues raised and discussed included operationalization of AWCs, vacancies at different levels, welfare measures for front-line workers, issues relating to Supplementary Nutrition including delivery and non-adherence to cost norms, disruptions, supply of material for pre-school non-formal education, promotion of IYCF practices, focus on under 3s, health and nutrition education, convergence and issues of financial management as well as infrastructure. Strengthening and restructuring of ICDS were also deliberated upon. The issue of malnutrition including the need for identification and management of under-nourished children, constitution of State Nutrition Councils etc. was also discussed.

(c) and (d) The Government in Ministry of Women and Child Development has initiated the process of Strengthening and Restructuring of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, under which, along with other initiatives/interventions, the proposal for revising the cost norms of Supplementary Nutrition Programme and linking it with Consumer Price Index are also included. However, there is no proposal to increase the quantity of SNP being provided to children in Anganwadi Centres except in the case of severely undernourished children for which norms and guidelines would be framed.

[Translation]

**Restructured Power Development
and Reforms Programme**

733. SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI
RADADIYA:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Restructured Power Development and Reforms Programme (RPDRP) is being implemented in the country;

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

(c) the works undertaken under the Programme in various States including Gujarat during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the work under the Programme is running behind schedule and its implementation is not proper in certain States;

(e) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Gujarat; and

(f) the corrective measures being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) was launched by the Ministry of Power in July 2008 as a Central Sector Scheme for Improving the urban power distribution sector in the country. The focus of R-APDRP Scheme is on actual demonstrable performance by utilities in terms of sustained Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT and C) loss reduction. The projects under the scheme are taken up in two parts: Part-A and Part-B.

The present status of the R-APDRP scheme is given below:

- Part-A (IT) projects worth Rs. 5196.50Cr covering almost all the eligible towns (1402 Nos) in 29 states/UTs have already been sanctioned. No more projects are expected to be sanctioned.
- Part-A (SCADA) projects worth Rs. 1385.87 Cr covering all the eligible towns (60 Nos.) in 13 States have been sanctioned.
- 1100 towns are eligible for Part-B projects. So far 1039 Part-B projects worth Rs. 23658.18Cr in 19 States have been sanctioned.

The details of project sanctioned under the Part-A and B of R-APDRP programme in various States including Gujarat are enclosed as statement-I and II respectively.

(c) The activities to be covered under each part of R-APDRP are as follows:

Part-A: Preparation of Base-line data for the project area covering Consumer Indexing, Geographical Information System (GIS) Mapping, Metering of Distribution Transformers and Feeders, Automatic Data Logging for all distribution transformers and Feeders and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA)/ (Distribution Management system (DMS) (only In project areas having more than 4 lacs population and annual Input energy of the order of 350 MUs). It would Include Asset Mapping (AM) of the entire distribution network at and below the 11 kV transformer level and Includes Distribution Transformers and Feeders, Low Tension lines, poles and other distribution network/equipment. It will also Include adoption of IT applications for meter reading, billing and collection; energy accounting and auditing; MIS; redressal of consumer grievances; establishment of IT enabled consumer service centers etc. The base line data and required system shall be verified by an independent agency appointed by the Ministry of Power.

Part-B: Renovation, modernization and strengthening of 11 kV level Substations, Transformers/

Transformer Centers, Re-conductoring of lines at 11 kV level and below, Load-bifurcation, feeder separation, Load Balancing, High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS) (11 kV), Aerial Bunched Cabling in dense areas, replacement of electromagnetic electricity meters with tamper proof electronic meters, Installation of capacitor banks and mobile service centers etc. In exceptional cases, where sub-transmission system is weak, strengthening at 33 kV or 66 kV levels may also be considered.

Part-C: An enabling component for the implementation of R-APDRP and for facilitating the process of reforms in the power sector.

(d) to (f) The standard project completion cycle for Part-A and Part-B schemes is 24 months and 36 months respectively from the date of sanction of the projects. At present, R-APDRP schemes are at different stages of implementation and are yet to be fully Implemented. The performance of R-APDRP can be judged only after complete Implementation keeping in view the timeliness mentioned above. The works undertaken under this Programme are being regularly monitored by PFC (Power Finance Corporation) (on a monthly basis) which is the nodal agency for implementation of R-APDRP. Besides this, regular meetings of the Monitoring Committee, regional meetings and state visits are being taken by Ministry of Power (MoP) to review the progress of works and take remedial measures.

Statement-I

Details of Projects Sanctioned Under Part-A of R-APDRP

(Figures in Rs. Cr.)

Sr. No.	State	No of Projects Sanctioned	Sanctioned Project Cost
Non-special Category States			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	113	388.81
2.	Bihar	71	194.60
3.	Chandigarh	01	33.34

Sr. No.	State	No of Projects Sanctioned	Sanctioned Project Cost
4.	Chhattisgarh	20	122.45
5.	Goa	4	110.74
6.	Gujarat	84	230.72
7.	Haryana	36	165.63
8.	Jharkhand	30	160.61
9.	Karnataka	98	391.14
10.	Kerala	43	214.40
11.	Madhya Pradesh	83	228.89
12.	Maharashtra	130	324.42
13.	Puducherry	4	27.53
14.	Punjab	47	272.85
15.	Rajasthan	87	315.93
16.	Tamil Nadu	110	417.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	169	650.68
18.	West Bengal	62	164.37
	Sub-Total	1192	4414.11
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	37.68
20.	Assam	67	173.78
21.	Himachal Pradesh	14	96.41
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	30	151.99
23.	Manipur	13	31.55
24.	Meghalaya	9	33.99
25.	Mizoram	9	35.12
26.	Nagaland	9	34.58
27.	Sikkim	2	26.30
28.	Tripura	16	35.18
29.	Uttarakhand	31	125.82
	Sub-Total	210	782.40
	Total	1402	5196.50

Details of Scada Projects Sanctioned Under Part-A of R-APDRP

(Figures in)

(Rs. Cr.)

Sl. No.	State	No of Projects Sanctioned	Sanctioned Project Cost
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	116.81
2.	Assam	1	21.82
3.	Bihar	1	23.21
4.	Gujarat	6	138.51
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	52.89
6.	Kerala	3	83.15
7.	Madhya Pradesh	5	102.94
8.	Maharashtra	8	161.62
9.	Punjab	3	52.36
10.	Rajasthan	5	150.90
11.	Tamil Nadu	7	182.17
12.	Uttar Pradesh	11	266.55
13.	West Bengal	3	32.94
Total		60	1385.87

Statement-II*Details of Projects Sanctioned Under Part-B of R-APDRP*

Sl. No.	Utility/State	No of Projects (Towns/ project area)	Sanctioned Project Cost
		Nos.	Rs. Cr.
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	1056.59
2.	Assam	56	391.41
3.	Bihar	1	506.14

1	2	3	4
4.	Chhattisgarh	16	216.56
5.	Gujarat	63	993.78
6.	Haryana	29	673.58
7.	Himachal Pradesh	14	322.18
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	30	1665.27
9.	Karnataka	88	948.99
10.	Kerala	42	872.17
11.	Madhya Pradesh	82	1977.64
12.	Maharashtra	122	3284.20
13.	Punjab	42	1509.73
14.	Rajasthan	82	1540.47
15.	Sikkim	2	68.46
16.	Tamil Nadu	87	3279.56
17.	Uttar Pradesh	161	3283.59
18.	Uttarakhand	30	392.63
19.	West Bengal	50	675.23
Total		1039	23658.18

[English]

Health Clinic Scheme for Senior Citizens

734. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- whether the Government proposes to launch Health Clinic Scheme for senior citizens in the country;
- if so, the details thereof State/UT-wise; and
- the treatment facility provided to the senior citizens under this scheme particularly in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) No. However, a National programme for Health Care of Elderly (NPHCE) has been launched in 2010 and is being implemented in 100 Districts of 21 States. The programme envisages development of the following health care facilities for the elderly:—

- Establishment of 30 bedded Geriatric Department at 8 identified Regional Medical Institutes (Regional Geriatric Centres) located in various regions of the country.
- Establishment of 10 bedded Geriatric unit and OPD at the District Hospitals.

- (iii) Establishment of Rehabilitation Units at Community Health Centres.
- (iv) Establishment of Weekly Geriatric Clinic at Primary Health Centres.

**National Mission on Empowerment
of Women**

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

- (a) whether the Government has launched National Mission on Empowerment of women;
- (b) if so, the salient features thereof along with the fund earmarked thereunder;
- (c) the number of states where the said mission has been setup;
- (d) the number of women benefitted from these mission, State-wise;
- (e) the expenditure reported by the State Governments since the establishment of such missions so far, state-wise;
- (f) whether the government proposes to establish the National Mission Authority; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The salient features of National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) are given in the Statement-I. The total funds earmarked for the duration 2010-15 is Rs. 14134.53 lakhs. The BE for the year 2011-12 is Rs. 4000.00 lakhs while the RE for the year 2011-12 is Rs. 2500.00 lakhs.

(c) All States/UTs have been requested to set up State Mission Authorities (SMA) and State Resource Centers for Women (SRCW) under the National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW). So far, 16 States and UTs have setup State Mission Authorities (SMA)

and 11 States and UTs have intimated that they are setting up SRCWs.

(d) and (e) The first pilot project for developing a suitable model for ensuring convergence of schemes and programmes of the Central and State Governments was launched in Pali district of Rajasthan on 16-09-2011.

The Mission does not involve direct delivery of benefits to individual beneficiaries. Funds have been released for the pilot project in Pali district in Rajasthan as well as for setting up SRCWs in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Assam in September 2011 and for setting up the SRCWs in all other States/UTs in October 2011. No expenditure has been reported so far by any State/UTs.

(f) Yes, Madam.

(g) A statement-II is enclosed.

Statement-I

National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) is an initiative of the Government of India (GOI) for empowering women holistically. It is conceived as an umbrella mission with a mandate to strengthen inter-sectoral convergence and facilitate the process of coordinating all the women's welfare and socio economic development programmes across ministries and departments.

The Salient features of the National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) are:

1. To ensure economic empowerment of women.
2. To ensure that violence against women is eliminated progressively.
3. To ensure social empowerment of women with emphasis on health and education.
4. To oversee gender mainstreaming of programmes, policies, institutional arrangements and processes of participating Ministries, institutions and organizations.
5. To undertake awareness generation as well as advocacy activities to fuel demand for benefits

under various schemes and pro-programmes and create, if required, structures at district, tehsil and village level with the involvement of Panchayats for their fulfillment.

Statement-II

The National Mission Authority (NMA) comprises of the following:

- I. Hon'ble Prime Minister
- II. Minister of Finance
- III. Minister of Human Resource Department
- IV. Minister of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
- V. Minister of Rural Development
- VI. Minister of Panchyati Raj
- VII. Minister of Agriculture and Cooperation
- VIII. Minister of Health and Family Welfare
- IX. Minister of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
- X. Minister of Law and Justice
- XI. Minister of Environment and Forests
- XII. Minister of Labour and Employment
- XIII. Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment
- XIV. Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission,
- XV. MOS(IC), WCD
- XVI. Chairperson, National Commission of Women
- XVII. Two Chief Ministers
- XVIII. Five Civil Society Members

[Translation]

Capital of Banks

736. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO": Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government has increased the capital of banks in the recent past;

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

(c) whether the Government has proposed any provision in the Banking (Amendment) Bill in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to merge smaller banks into one big bank; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Government has not increased the authorized capital of banks in the recent past.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Government has introduced the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011 in the Lok Sabha in March, 2011. The said Bill seeks to inter-alia further amend the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings), Act, 1980. The said Bill seeks to enable the Central Government to increase the authorized capital of any nationalized bank in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India. This would facilitate in increasing the authorized capital of any nationalized bank without being limited by the current ceiling of a maximum of three thousand crores of rupees.

(e) and (f) The current policy of the Government on consolidation leaves the initiative for consolidation to come from the managements of the banks themselves. While examining any merger proposal, Government keeps in view the interest of the stakeholders and employees of the merging banks.

[English]

Conference of ADB and OECD

737. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Organisation of Economic Co-operation and

Development (OECD) held a conference in New Delhi in connection with combating corruption recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and outcome therefrom?

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

(b) The 16th Steering Group Meeting and 7th Regional Conference of ADB/OECD Anticorruption Initiative for Asia and the Pacific was held between 27-29 September, 2011 in New Delhi on the theme of "Building Multidisciplinary Framework to Combat Corruption". The event was organized by ADB, OECD and Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Government of India.

The event provided a useful platform for discussions amongst experts, policy makers, practitioners in the field of anti corruption and members of civil society seeking holistic solutions to corruption in the Asia-Pacific region.

The conference showed how governments, the private sector and civil society need to work together to address corruption in a holistic and inclusive fashion. Key conclusions of the conference includes the need for greater international cooperation in multijurisdictional corruption investigation; measures to prevent and detect corruption in public procurement; corporate compliance, internal controls and ethics measures to fight corruption and strong citizen contribution to these frameworks.

Agency to Monitor Working of Power Companies

738. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up any Central agency to monitor the working of companies engaged in the generation and distribution of power, both in public and private sectors in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of cases of irregularities which have come to the notice of the agency against these companies during the last three years and the number of cases disposed of during the period; and

(d) the action taken against the erring companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) Under the Electricity Act, 2003, the Appropriate Commission, Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the Load Despatch Centres and District Committees have the responsibilities *inter-alia* of monitoring different aspects of the working of various Licensees in the power sector. The relevant provisions of the Act, viz., sections 79 and 86 dealing with the functions of Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) and State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs), section 73 dealing with the functions of CEA, sections 28 and 32 dealing with the functions of Load Despatch Centres and section 166 (5) dealing with the District Committees are enclosed as Statement-I.

The Appropriate Commission has powers under section 142 of the Act to impose penalty against any person for contravention of the provisions of the Act, policies, rules and regulations framed under the Act. The Commission has also the power under Section 143 of the Act to impose penalty on any person for non-compliance of the directions of Regional Load dispatch Centre (RLDC). A statement-II indicating actions taken by CERC for contravention of the directions and regulations of CERC is enclosed and for non-compliance of the directions of RLDC at Statement-III.

Statement-I

Relevant Sections of Electricity Act, 2003

Section 79. (Functions of Central Commission):—

(1) The Central Commission shall discharge the following functions, namely:—

(a) to regulate the tariff of generating companies owned or controlled by the Central Government;

(b) to regulate the tariff of generating companies other than those owned or controlled by the Central Government specified in clause (a), if such generating companies enter into or otherwise have a composite scheme for generation and sale of electricity in more than one State;

(c) to regulate the inter-State transmission of electricity;

(d) to determine tariff for inter-State transmission of electricity;

(e) to issue licenses to persons to function as transmission licensee and electricity trader with respect to their inter-State operations;

(f) to adjudicate upon disputes involving generating companies or transmission licensee in regard to matters connected with clauses (a) to (d) above and to refer any dispute for arbitration;

(g) to levy fees for the purposes of this Act;

(h) to specify Grid Code having regard to Grid Standards;

(i) to specify and enforce the standards with respect to quality, continuity and reliability of service by licensees;

(j) to fix the trading margin in the inter-State trading of electricity, if considered, necessary;

(k) to discharge such other functions as may be assigned under this Act.

(2) The Central Commission shall advise the Central Government on all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(i) formulation of National Electricity Policy and tariff policy;

(ii) promotion of competition, efficiency and economy in activities of the electricity industry;

(iii) promotion of investment in electricity industry;

(iv) any other matter referred to the Central Commission by that Government.

(3) The Central Commission shall ensure transparency while exercising its powers and discharging its functions.

(4) In discharge of its functions, the Central Commission shall be guided by the National Electricity Policy, National Electricity Plan and tariff policy published under section 3.

Section 86. (Functions of State Commission):—(1) The State Commission shall discharge the following functions, namely:—

(a) determine the tariff for generation, supply, transmission and wheeling of electricity, wholesale, bulk or retail, as the case may be, within the State:

Provided that where open access has been permitted to a category of consumers under section 42, the State Commission shall determine only the wheeling charges and surcharge thereon, if any, for the said category of consumers;

(b) regulate electricity purchase and procurement process of distribution licensees including the price at which electricity shall be procured from the generating companies or licensees or from other sources through agreements for purchase of power for distribution and supply within the State;

(c) facilitate intra-State transmission and wheeling of electricity;

(d) issue licences to persons seeking to act as transmission licensees, distribution licensees and electricity traders with respect to their operations within the State;

(e) promote co-generation and generation of electricity from renewable sources of energy by providing suitable measures for connectivity with the grid and sale of electricity to any person, and also specify, for purchase of electricity from such sources, a percentage of the total consumption of electricity in the area of a distribution licensee;

(f) adjudicate upon the disputes between the licensees, and generating companies and to refer any dispute for arbitration;

(g) levy fee for the purposes of this act;

(h) specify State Grid Code consistent with the Grid Code specified under clause (h) of sub-section (1) of section 79;

- (i) specify or enforce standards with respect to quality, continuity and reliability of service by licensees;
- (j) fix the trading margin in the intra-State trading of electricity, if considered, necessary; and
- (k) discharge such other functions as may be assigned to it under this Act.

(2) The State Commission shall advise the State Government on all or any of the following matters, namely:—

- (i) promotion of competition, efficiency and economy in activities of the electricity industry;
- (ii) promotion of investment in electricity industry;
- (iii) reorganization and restructuring of electricity industry in the State;
- (iv) matters concerning generation, transmission, distribution and trading of electricity or any other matter referred to the State Commission by that Government.

(3) The State Commission shall ensure transparency while exercising its powers and discharging its functions.

(4) In discharge of its functions, the State Commission shall be guided by the National Electricity Policy, National Electricity Plan and tariff policy published under section 3.

Section 73. (Functions and duties of Authority): The Authority shall perform such functions and duties as the Central Government may prescribe or direct, and in particular to:—

- (a) advise the Central Government on the matters relating to the national electricity policy, formulate short-term and perspective plans for development of the electricity system and co-ordinate the activities of the planning agencies for the optimal utilisation of resources to subserve the interests of the national economy and to provide reliable and affordable electricity for all consumers;

- (b) specify the technical standards for construction of electrical plants, electric lines and connectivity to the grid;
- (c) specify the safety requirements for construction, operation and maintenance of electrical plants and electric lines;
- (d) specify the Grid Standards for operation and maintenance of transmission lines;
- (e) specify the conditions for installation of meters for transmission and supply of electricity;
- (f) promote and assist in the timely completion of schemes and projects for improving and augmenting the electricity system;
- (g) promote measures for advancing the skill of persons engaged in the electricity industry;
- (h) advise the Central Government on any matter on which its advice is sought or make recommendation to that Government on any matter if, in the opinion of the Authority, the recommendation would help in improving the generation, transmission, trading, distribution and utilization of electricity;
- (i) collect and record the data concerning the generation, transmission, trading, distribution and utilization of electricity and carry out studies relating to cost, efficiency, competitiveness and such like matters;
- (j) make public from time to time the information secured under this Act, and provide for the publication of reports and investigations;
- (k) promote research in matters affecting the generation, transmission, distribution and trading of electricity;
- (l) carry out, or cause to be carried out, any investigation for the purposes of generating or transmitting or distributing electricity;
- (m) advise any State Government, licensees or the generating companies on such matters which shall enable them to operate and maintain the

electricity system under their ownership or control in an improved manner and where necessary, in co-ordination with any other Government, licensee or the generating company owning or having the control of another electricity system;

- (n) advise the Appropriate Government and the Appropriate Commission on all technical matters relating to generation, transmission and distribution of electricity; and
- (o) discharge such other functions as may be provided under this Act.

Section 28. (Functions of Regional Load Despatch Centre):—(1) The Regional Load Despatch Centre shall be the apex body to ensure integrated operation of the power system in the concerned region.

(2) The Regional Load Despatch Centre shall comply with such principles, guidelines and methodologies in respect of the wheeling and optimum scheduling and despatch of electricity as the Central Commission may specify in the Grid Code.

(3) The Regional Load Despatch Centre shall—

- (a) be responsible for optimum scheduling and despatch of electricity within the region, in accordance with the contracts entered into with the licensees or the generating companies operating in the region;
- (b) monitor grid operations;
- (c) keep accounts of quantity of electricity transmitted through the regional grid;
- (d) exercise supervision and control over the inter-State transmission system; and
- (e) be responsible for carrying out real time operations for grid control and despatch of electricity within the region through secure and economic operation of the regional grid in accordance with the Grid Standards and the Grid Code.

(4) The Regional Load Despatch Centre may levy and collect such fee and charges from the generating

companies or licensees engaged in inter-State transmission of electricity as may be specified by the Central Commission.

Section 32. (Functions of State Load Despatch Centres):—(1) The State Load Despatch Centre shall be the apex body to ensure integrated operation of the power system in a State.

(2) The State Load Despatch Centre shall—

- (a) be responsible for optimum scheduling and despatch of electricity within a State, in accordance with the contracts entered into with the licensees or the generating companies operating in that State;
- (b) monitor grid operations;
- (c) keep accounts of the quantity of electricity transmitted through the State grid;
- (d) exercise supervision and control over the intra-State transmission system; and
- (e) be responsible for carrying out real time operations for grid control and despatch of electricity within the State through secure and economic operation of the State grid in accordance with the Grid Standards and the State Grid Code.

(3) The State Load Despatch Centre may levy and collect such fee and charges from the generating companies and licensees engaged in intra-State transmission of electricity as may be specified by the State Commission.

Section 166. (Coordination Forum):—

(5) There shall be a committee in each district to be constituted by the Appropriate Government—

- (a) to coordinate and review the extension of electrification in each district;
- (b) to review the quality of power supply and consumer satisfaction;
- (c) to promote energy efficiency and its conservation.

Statement-II*Proceedings under Section 142 of the Act*

Sl. No.	Petition No.	Date of order	Respondents	Purpose	Penalty Amount (in Rs.)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	23/2005	18-7-2006	Jharkhand State Electricity Board and others	Non-payment of Unscheduled Interchange (UI) charges by Jharkhand State Electricity Board (JSEB), Ranchi		Proceedings dropped vide order dated 18-6-2006.
2.	14/2006	8-6-2006	Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board and others	Non-payment of dues by MPSEB		Disposed of with direction to the respondent.
3.	132/2007	10-12-2008	Power Development Department, Jammu and Kashmir	Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges for the energy drawn in excess of the drawal schedule (Jammu and Kashmir)	1 lakh	Disposed of vide order dated 10-12-2008 (Penalty deposited)
4.	57/2008	4-7-2008	Electricity department Daman and Diu	Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges		Proceedings dropped, matter disposed of.
5.	25/2006	9-5-2006	UPPCL	Over-drawal from the grid	1 lakh	Penalty has been upheld by APTEL.
6.	52/2009	6-5-2009	KPTCL	Over-drawal from the grid	17 lakh	Penalty was subsequently set aside by Appellate Tribunal for Electricity.
7.	59/2009	5-5-2009	RRVPL	Over-drawal from the grid	5 Lakh	Penalty was subsequently set aside by Appellate Tribunal for Electricity.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	80/2009	11-5-2009	APTRANSCO	Over-drawal from the grid	Rs. 1.22 crore	Proceedings have been stayed by High Court of Andhra Pradesh.
9.	81/2009	8-5-2009	TNEB	Over-drawal from the grid	Rs.1.5 crore	Proceedings have been stayed by High Court of Madras.
10.	105/2009	21-8-2009	UPPCL	Over-drawal from the grid	2.57 crore	As per direction of the Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad, UPPCL has deposited Rs. 64,25,000 (25% of the total amount) on 15-9-2009. The matter has been disposed with direction to UPPCL to approach ATE.
11.	106/2009 and 130/2009	21-8-2009	Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, Chennai	Over-drawal from the grid	4.37 crore	Penalty deposited, Madras High Court by its order dated 1-9-2009 stayed the proceeding.
12.	137/2009	30-10-2009	UPPCL	Over-drawal from the grid	4.62 crore	Order challenged before the High Court of Allahabad. No stay.
13.	151/2009	30-11-2009	DTL (SLDC)	Over-drawal from the grid	25,000	Penalty deposited.
14.	107/2010	30-3-2010	Over=drawal by TNEB on 19-3-2010 and 23-3-2010	Over-drawal from the grid	—	Vide order dated 13-5-10, this matter was disposed of.
15.	7/2005	7-7-2009	Subhash Kabini Power Corporation Ltd.	Delay in submission of requisite documents	1.00 lakh	Penalty deposited.
16.	14/2005	7-7-2009	Maheshwary Ispat Ltd.	Delays-in submission of requisite documents	50,000	Penalty deposited.
17.	54/2008	15-3-2009	BSEB	Default in payment of Unsheduled	1.00 lakh	Penalty has been reduced to Rs. 50,000 by ATE,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Interchanges (UI) charges		reduced penalty deposited.
18.	34/2009	2-4-2009	Madhya Pradesh Power Trading Corporation Ltd.	Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges	1.00 lakh	Penalty deposited.
19.	35/2009	24-2-2009	Arunachal Pradesh	Default in payment of unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges	25,000	Penalty deposited.
20.	36/2009	24-2-2009	Nagaland	Default in payment of unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges	25,000	Penalty deposited.
21.	124/2007	4-11-2009	Vandana Global Ltd., Raipur	Delay in payment of licence fee	25,000	Penalty deposited.
22.	74/2007	13-11-2009	Patni Project Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai	Delay in payment of licence fee	25,000	Penalty deposited.
23.	131/2007	19-11-2008	UPPCL	Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges	—	Proceedings held in abeyance in the light of order by High Court of Allahabad (Lucknow Bench).
24.	080/2009	11-5-2009	Transmission Corporation of Andhra Pradesh Lt, Hyderabad	Maintenance of Grid Discipline-Compliance of provisions of the Indian Electricity Grid Code by Transmission Corporation of Andhra Pradesh Ltd.	—	Proceeding in this matter is held in abeyance as High Court stayed the proceedings in this matter, this matter will be taken up only when the W.P. Nos. 10561 of 2009 and 10561 of 2009, decided by the High Court.
25.	081/2009	8-5-2009	TNEB	Maintenance of Grid Discipline—Non-compliance of provisions of the Indian	—	High Court has stayed proceedings in this matter, till then proceedings held in abeyance.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Electricity Grid Code by Tamil Nadu Electricity Board		
26.	112/2009	27-7-2009	Electricity Department Administration of Daman and diu, Daman	Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges for the energy drawn in excess of the drawal schedule by the Electricity Department, Daman and Diu		Dues cleared by the respondent, proceedings were dropped vide order dated 27-7-2009.
27.	113/2009	18-12-2009	Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Ltd. Bangalore	Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges for the energy drawn in excess of the drawal schedule		Dues cleared by the respondent, proceedings were dropped vide order dated 18-12-2009.
28.	237/2009	26-2-2010	Haryana Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited	Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges for the energy drawn in excess of the drawal schedule by Haryana Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited		Vide Order dated 26-2-10, Proceedings were dropped.
29.	246/2009	28-4-2010	Gujarat Electricity Transmission Corporation Limited, Vadodara	Maintenance of Grid Discipline—Non-compliance of statutory provisions by Gujarat Electricity Transmission Corporation	—	Matter under consideration.
30.	259/2009	9-3-2010	Jammu and Kashmir	Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI)		Matter under consideration.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				charges for the energy drawn in excess of the drawal schedule by Jammu and Kashmir (J and K)		
31.	8/2009	18-6-2010	Uttaranchal Power Corporation Ltd., Dehradun	Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges for the energy drawn in excess of the drawal schedule by Uttaranchal Power Corporation Ltd.	—	Vide Order dated 18-6-10, proceedings were dropped.
32.	221/2010	23-6-2010	Department of Power, Government of Meghalaya, Shillong	Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges for the energy drawn in excess of the schedule	—	Respondent duly complied the order of the commission, matter was disposed of.
33.	223/2010	23-6-2010	Department of Power, Government of Nagaland, Kohima	Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges for the energy drawn in excess of the schedule.	—	Respondent duly complied the order of the commission, matter was disposed of.
34.	133/2010	3-2-2010	Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, Chennai	Over-Drawal from the Grid in Violation of the Statutory Provisions by TNEB during 25-3-2010 to 2010	—	In the light of the assurances and commitments made on 10-8-2010 by the Chairman, TNEB in the adjudication proceedings No. 1/2010, the proceedings against TNEB were closed and matter was disposed of vide order dated 3-2-2011 accordingly.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35.	290/2010	15-2-2011	Western Regional Load Despatch Centre	Injection of Power by LANCO Amarkantak Thermal Power Station into the regional grid as Unscheduled Interchange in contravention of Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Grant of Connectivity, Long-term Access and Medium-term Open Access in inter-State Transmission and related matters) Regulations, 2009		Matter under consideration.
36.	261/2010	3-12-2010	Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd., Lucknow	Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges for the energy drawn in excess of the schedule by Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd., Lucknow.	—	Proceedings against the answering respondent were dropped vide order dated 3-12-2010, accordingly matter was disposed of.
37.	220/2010	25-11-2010	BSEB	Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges for the energy drawn in excess of the drawn schedule by Bihar State Electricity Board, Patna.	—	This petition was disposed of vide order dated 25-11-2010. The respondent cleared the UI charges.
38.	222/2010	22-11-2010	Department of Power, Government of Mizoram, Aizwal	Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges for the energy drawn in	—	This petition was disposed of vide order dated 25-11-2010. The respondent cleared the UI charges.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				excess of the drawn schedule by Department of Power, Government of Mizoram, Aizwal		
39.	123/2011	5-5-2011	Manikaran Power Limited, Kolkata	Compliance with the provisions of Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Power Market) Regulations, 2010	—	Matter under consideration.
40.	114/2011	20-4-2011	National Energy Trading and services, Ltd., New Delhi	Non-compliance of the provisions of Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Fixation of Trading Margin) Regulations, 2010	—	Matter under consideration.
41.	131/2011	8-6-2011	Maheshwary Ispat Limited, Kolkata	Non-compliance of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Payment of Fees) Regulations, 2008.	—	Licence granted has been revoked.
42.	143/2011	6-6-2011	Indian Energy Exchange	Implementation of the Commission's order dated 3-6-10 in petition No. 26/2010 by Indian Energy Exchange.	—	Matter under consideration.
43.	155/2011	12-7-2011	Power Department J and K	Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges for the energy drawn in excess of the drawn schedule by Power department, J and K	—	Vide order dated 25-20-11, penalty of one lakh on the first respondent under Section 142 of the Act has been imposed which is to be deposited within 15 days from the date of issue of this order. Further, penalty of one

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						lakh on the Shri B.R. Sharma, Principal Secretary, Power Development Department, Jammu and Kashmir has been imposed which he will be personally liable to pay for non-compliance of the order of the Commission.
44.	156/2011	12-7-2011	Power Department Chandigarh Administration	Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges for the energy drawn in excess of the drawn schedule by Power department, Chandigarh Administrations	—	Commission, vide order dated 27-9-2011, considering that it is the first instance of non-compliance by first respondent, discharge the notice under Section 142 of the Electricity Act, 2003 against the respondents.
45.	157/2011	12-7-2011	Bihar State Electricity Board	Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges for the energy drawn in excess of the drawn schedule by Bihar State Electricity Board	—	Matter under consideration.
46.	158/2011	12-7-2011	Power Department of power, Government of Mizoram	Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges for the energy drawn in excess of the drawn schedule by Power Department of power, Government of Mizoram	—	Vide order dated 25-10-11, we impose a penalty of one lakh on the first respondent under Section 142 of the Act which shall be deposited within 15 days from the date of issue of this order. Accordingly, we impose a penalty of one lakh on the second respondent which

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						he will be personally liable to pay for non-compliance of the order of the Commission
47.	159/2011	12-7-2011	Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges for the energy drawn in access of the drawn schedule by Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	—	Matter under consideration.

Statement-III*Proceedings under Section 143 of the Act*

Sl. No.	Petition No.	Date of order	Respondents	Purpose	Penalty Amount (In Rs.)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Adj. case No. 1/2006	25-10-2006	UPPCL	Over-drawal from the grid. Non-compliances of RLDC directions	1 lakh	Penalty deposited.
2.	Adj. case No. 5/2009	14-10-2009	UPPCL	Over-drawal from the grid. Non-compliances of RLDC directions	1.75 lakh	Order challenged in the High Court. As per direction of the Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad, UPPCL has deposited Rs. 60 lakh (1/3 of the total amount) on 24-11-2009 vide challan no. 208
3.	Adj. case No. 1/2009	8-5-2009	SLDC, Delhi	Over-drawal from the grid. Non-compliances of RLDC directions	2.5 lakh	Penalty deposited.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Adj. case No. 1/2009	8-5-2009	SLDC, Punjab	Over-drawal from the grid. Non-compliances of RLDC directions	3.00 lakh	Penalty deposited.
5.	Adj. case No. 3/2009	8-5-2009	SLDC, Jammu and Kashmir	Over-drawal from the grid. Non-compliances of RLDC directions	2.00 lakh	Penalty deposited.
6.	Adj. case No. 4/2009	8-5-2009	SLDC, Rajasthan	Over-drawal from the grid. Non-compliances of RLDC directions	1.00 lakh	Penalty deposited.
7.	Adj. case No. 5/2009	14-10-2009	UPPCL	Over-drawal from the grid.	1.75 crore	Order challenged in the High Court. Listed on 7-12-2009 for hearing on relief. As per direction of the Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad, UPPCL has deposited Rs. 60 lakh (25% of the total amount) on 24-11-2009 by cheque.
8.	Adj. case No. 1/2010	21-9-2010	TNEB	Maintaining grid security of the Southern Regional Grid by Curbing Over-Drawals and effecting proper load management by TNEB	No penalty imposed.	After accepting the assurances and commitments by the chairman, TNEB that there would not be any further violation of grid discipline, the proceedings in this matter were dropped by the Adjudicating Officer.
9.	Adj. case No. 2/2010	25-2-2011	UPPCL	Maintaining grid security of the entire North East West (NEW) grid by curbing over-drawals and effecting proper load management by Northern Region Constituents.	16 lakh	Vide order dated 11-10-11, penalty of one lakh for each of the 16 instances of non-compliance of the message by NRLDC has been imposed on the UPPCL. (Penalty of Rs. 16,00,000 has been remitted by the UPPCL vide ABB No. 0006, dated 1-11-2011.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Adj. case No. 3/2010	25-2-2011	HVPNL	Maintaining grid security of the entire North East West (NEW) grid by curbing over-drawals and effecting proper load management by Northern Region Constituents.	8.00 lakh	Vide order dated 27-9-11, penalty of Rs. one lakh for each of the eight instances of non-compliance of the message by NRLDC has been imposed on the HVPNL.
11.	Adj. case No. 4/2010	25-2-2011	RRVNL	Maintaining grid security of the entire North East West (NEW) grid by curbing over-drawals and effecting proper load management by Northern Region Constituents.	4.00 lakh	Vide order dated 23-9-11, penalty of Rs. one lakh for each of the four instances of non-compliance of the message by NRLDC has been imposed on RRVNL. (Penalty of Rs. four lakh has been remitted vide RTGS UTR No. SBBJH 112943011, Dated 21-10-2011)
12.	Adj. case No. 5/2010	25-2-2011	PTL, Uttarakhand	Maintaining grid security of the entire North East West (NEW) grid by curbing over-drawals and effecting proper load management by Northern Region Constituents.	9.00 lakh	Vide order dated 27-9-11, penalty of Rs. one lakh for each of the nine instances of non-compliance of the message by NRLDC has been imposed on the Uttarakhand.
13.	Adj. case No. 6/2010	25-2-2011	PSEB	Maintaining grid security of the entire North East West (NEW) grid by curbing over-drawals and effecting proper load management by Northern Region Constituents.		Matter is listed for hearing on 28-11-2011.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Adj. case No. 7/2010	25-2-2011	Power Department Government of Jammu and Kashmir	Maintaining grid security of the entire North East West (NEW) grid by curbing over-drawals and effecting proper load management by Northern Region Constituents.	6.00 lakh	Vide order dated 22-9-11, penalty of Rs. one lakh for each of the six instances of non-compliance of the message by NRLDC has been imposed on the PDD.

Food Adulteration

739. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI:
 SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:
 SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
 SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:
 SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
 SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
 SHRIMATI JAYA PRADA:
 SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
 SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
 SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
 SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:

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

(a) whether a large number of cases of sale of adulterated milk products, edible vegetable oils, spices, pulses, vegetables and other food items have been reported from various parts of the country recently;

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

(c) whether large number of cases of sale of adulterated food products have also been reported during festive seasons such as Diwali and Holi;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to prevent sale of adulterated food items including issue of advisory to State/UTs before all major festivals; and

(e) whether the Union Government proposes to make sale of adulterated food items a criminal offence; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (d) The implementation of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 rests with the State/UT Governments. In this regard, random samples of various food articles including milk products, edible vegetable oils, spices, pulses, vegetables are drawn regularly by the State/UT Governments and penal action is taken against the offenders, in cases where samples are found to be not conforming to the provisions of the Act. As per the information received from the States/UTs, the average adulteration of food items on the basis of the samples examined during 2010 was 12.65% is enclosed Statement. The information for the current year is not so far available.

An advisory dated 25-10-2011 has been issued requesting all States/UTs to take necessary action for regular checking of various food items and identifying the possible elements indulging in adulteration of food.

(e) and (f) Considering the need for a comprehensive approach to food safety in the country, the Food Safety and Standards Act (FSSA), 2006 has been enacted to replace the erstwhile the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and some other food related

Orders. The FSS Act has come into force on 5th August, 2011, which provides for punishment ranging from imprisonment for 6 months and fine upto Rs. 1 lakh to

imprisonment for life with fine which shall not be less than Rs. 10 lakhs for manufacture, storage, distribution and sale of unsafe food.

Statement

Number of samples of food examined, found adulterated during 2010

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2010		
		Examined	Adulterated	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11343	465	4.10
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	270	16	5.93
4.	Assam	1062	122	11.49
5.	Bihar	2169	366	16.87
6.	Chandigarh	191	32	16.75
7.	Chhattisgarh	204	81	39.71
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17	0	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	28	0	0.00
10.	Delhi	3668	143	3.90
11.	Goa	716	9	1.26
12.	Gujarat	9747	663	6.80
13.	Haryana	3115	457	14.67
14.	Himachal Pradesh	726	145	19.97
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1001	101	10.09
16.	Jharkhand	200	36	18.00
17.	Karnataka	5591	263	4.70
18.	Kerala	10660	282	2.65
19.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil
20.	Madhya Pradesh	6495	939	14.46

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Maharashtra	17394	1817	10.45
22.	Manipur	26	0	0.00
23.	Meghalaya	32	0	0.00
24.	Mizoram	0	0	Nil
25.	Nagaland	109	17	15.60
26.	Odisha	248	36	14.52
27.	Puducherry	242	0	0.00
28.	Punjab	8269	1203	14.55
29.	Rajasthan	7752	1738	22.42
30.	Sikkim	51	6	11.76
31.	Tamil Nadu	8256	952	11.53
32.	Tripura	281	10	3.56
33.	Uttar Pradesh	16564	4746	28.65
34.	Uttarakhand	250	84	33.60
35.	West Bengal	385	77	20.00
Total		117062	14806	12.65

Indication: N.A.= Not Available

0= Nil

Funds for Power Sector

740. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sought an increase in exposure limit from the banks to have funding for the power sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to expedite possible provision of the same; and

(d) the extent to which the funds is likely to be sufficient to meet the power needs of the 12th Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. A proposal to increase the exposure limits of banks for power sector companies by 5% over the existing limits was under consideration. Department of Financial Services has indicated that as per RBI, the current exposure limits of Banks are way above the internationally accepted exposure limit norms. RBI has further indicated that the existing ceilings stipulated is adequate and no further increase in the limits is warranted. PFC and REC have been authorized, as Infrastructure Finance Companies, to lend additional five per cent of its owned funds to a single/group borrower(s) in private sector.

Planning Commission has not finalized the funding requirements of power sector in the 12th Plan.

[*Translation*]

Adoption of Children

741. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children adopted by Indians and foreigners, sex ratio-wise, State-wise, country-wise respectively during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) the criteria/rules followed for adoption of a child;

(c) whether the adoption's being carried out by the registered agencies consistent with existing rules/guidelines for adoption;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith steps taken to protect them from exploitation after adoption;

(e) whether the Government proposes to simplify the adoption procedure and rules; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF THE WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) State-wise and Country-wise details of the number of children placed in inter-country adoptions during the period is given at Statement-I. State-wise and sex ratio-wise number of children placed in inter-country adoptions during the period are given at Statement-II. State-wise details of the number of

children placed in in-country adoptions during the period are at given Statement-III. Sex ratio-wise data for in-country adoptions is given at Statement-IV. All figures are as reported by adoption agencies to Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA).

(b) The Government of India has notified 'Guidelines Governing Adoption of Children' which are based on the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 and Hague Convention on Inter-country Adoption. These Guidelines lay down the procedures to be followed for adopting a child through Specialized Adoption Agencies. Accordingly, an orphan, abandoned or surrendered child has to be declared legally free for adoption by a Child Welfare Committee before he/she is proposed for adoption. Before placing the child with a family, a detailed Home Study Report is prepared to assess the suitability of parents to adopt. The final adoption order is passed by the Competent Court.

(c) and (d) In case of in-country adoptions, the State Governments/UT Administrations, being the licensing authority for adoption agencies, monitor the implementation of the Adoption Guidelines by them. For inter-country adoptions Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) monitors the implementation of the Guidelines by the adoption agencies and takes appropriate action against defaulting ones. To safeguard the interest of the adopted child, the adoption guidelines provide for post-adoption follow-up by adoption agencies for period of two years after adoption.

(e) and (f) The Government has already revised the adoption guidelines and notified 'Guidelines Governing Adoption of Children 2011' on 27th June, 2011 to further streamline the adoption procedures.

Statement-I

Inter-Country Adoptions of Indian Children-Country-Wise

Sl. No.	Country	2008		2009		2010		2011 (Up to June' 11)	
		NOC	Children*	NOC	Children*	NOC	Children*	NOC	Children*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	U.S.A.	324	339	217	226	221	229	98	102

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Italy	156	176	114	121	105	115	59	64
3.	Spain	48	51	59	64	35	36	19	19
4.	Denmark	20	21	17	17	6	6	5	5
5.	Sweden	53	55	35	40	33	34	10	11
6.	U.A.E.	44	44	34	34	43	45	12	12
7.	Switzerland	26	29	14	17	11	11	7	8
8.	Norway	13	13	17	17	20	22	0	0
9.	Australia	14	14	13	19	5	8	3	4
10.	Germany	7	8	10	10	15	17	3	3
11.	Netherland	8	8	8	8	0	0	1	1
12.	France	18	18	29	31	15	18	9	10
13.	U.K.	15	16	28	32	23	24	11	11
14.	Belgium	13	13	8	9	9	10	7	8
15.	Canada	32	32	33	33	19	19	7	7
16.	Austria	6	6	7	7	3	3	0	0
17.	Finland	4	4	5	6	9	9	0	0
18.	Singapore	2	2	4	4	1	1	0	0
19.	Ireland	2	2	3	3	7	8	1	1
20.	Ice Land	3	3	1	1	2	2	2	2
21.	South Africa	0	0	5	6	5	5	1	1
22.	Luxemberg	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
23.	Mauritius	4	4	2	2	0	0	0	0
24.	Newzealand	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
25.	Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1
26.	Kenya	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
27.	Indonesia	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28.	Malaysia	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	0
29.	Thailand	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
30.	Scotland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
31.	Nigeria	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		821	867	666	710	593	628	259	273

*The inter country adoption data is reported on the basis of no. of NOCs issued.

In cases of adoption of siblings single NOC is issued 'and is counted as one adoption.

Hence adoption figures for number of children is more than the number of NOCs issued.

Statement-II

Inter-Country Adoptions of Indian Children-State-Wise and Sex Ratio-Wise[^]

Sl.No.	State	2008		2009		2010		2011 (Up to June'11)	
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	1	6	0	5	2	10	2
2.	Delhi	102	43	55	41	63	32	17	17
3.	Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Gujarat	19	2	3	10	9	14	2	2
5.	Haryana	4	0	7	4	0	0	8	1
6.	Karnataka	50	27	42	21	27	19	19	6
7.	Kerala	26	27	17	15	22	15	4	4
8.	Madhya Pradesh	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Maharashtra	184	109	196	86	156	82	54	32
10.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
11.	Odisha	39	3	51	4	42	16	23	1
12.	Puducherry	3	1	2	0	6	4	1	0
13.	Punjab	1	12	6	23	5	4	4	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14.	Tamil Nadu	42	19	28	8	31	8	10	6
15.	Uttar Pradesh	3	1	6	1	2	0	0	0
16.	Uttarakhand	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
17.	West Bengal	99	47	47	31	42	20	24	23
	Total	574	293	466	244	410	218	179	94
Grand Total*		867		710		628		273	

^Inter-country adoptions are processed by Recognised Indian Placement Agencies which are in existence only in 17 States/UTs

*The inter country adoption data is reported on the basis of no. of NOGs issued.

In cases of adoption of siblings single NOG is issued and is counted as one adoption.

Hence adoption figures for number of children is more than the number of NOGs issued

Statement-III

In-Country Adoptions State-Wise

Sl.No.	State	2008	2009	2010*	2011 (Up to June'11)
1.	Andaman	0	0	19	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	194	231	493	229
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	5	2	0
4.	Assam	3	11	20	59
5.	Bihar	0	3	61	114
6.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	65	47
7.	Delhi	145	123	213	102
8.	Goa	18	20	66	25
9.	Gujarat	130	168	167	71
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4	0	6	5
11.	Haryana	20	24	64	18
12.	Jharkhand	0	0	81	27

Sl.No.	State	2008	2009	2010*	2011 (Up to June'11)
13.	Karnataka	160	81	453	197
14.	Kerala	98	69	273	73
15.	Manipur	24	7	8	2
16.	Madhya Pradesh	32	37	46	69
17.	Maharashtra	719	561	1368	440
18.	Mizoram	15	31	158	24
19.	Odisha	93	85	337	452
20.	Puducherry	26	25	28	6
21.	Punjab	28	32	121	11
22.	Rajasthan	74	44	157	95
23.	Tamil Nadu	133	142	654	340
24.	Tripura	15	8	12	14
25.	Uttar Pradesh	18	5	221	67
26.	Uttarakhand	3	0	6	1
27.	West Bengal	217	140	594	127
Total		2169	1852	5693	2617

*Includes pre-adoption foster-care also (when the child leaves the Home with parents)

Statement-IV

Sex Ratio-Wise Data for In-Country Adoptions

Year	Male	Female	Total
2008	911	1258	2169
2009	701	1151	1852
2010	1402	2241	3643+2050@
2011* (up to June 2011)	NA	NA	2179+438@

*Gender-wise in-country adoption data is not available for 2011.

@The total adoption figures also include 2050 and 438 children placed in pre-adoption foster care (when the child leaves the adoption home with the parents) in 2010 and 2011 respectively, and gender-wise breakup for this is not available.

[English]

Issues Taken Up in G-20 Summit

742. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of discussions and resolutions passed in the recently held G-20 summit in Cannes; and

(b) the point-wise details of issues taken up in the summit alongwith stand taken and commitment made by India thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The sixth summit of G-20 Leaders was held in Cannes, France on 3-4 November, 2011. The agenda for discussion in the meeting included; (i) Global Economic Situation; (ii) Action Plan for Growth and Jobs (Framework); (iii) Reform of the International Monetary System; (iv) Development-Trade; (v) Global Governance; (vi) Financial Regulation; (vii) Agriculture-Energy-Climate; (viii) Social Dimension—Fight Against Corruption. The decisions reached on the agenda items are contained in the final Summit documents (Communique, Declaration and Cannes Action Plan for Growth and Jobs) that are available at the G-20 website: <http://www.g20.org/pub/communiques.aspx>

(b) The Prime Minister attended the G-20 Leaders Summit and a copy of his intervention at Cannes is available online at the Prime Minister's Office website <http://pmindia.nic.in/speech/content4print.asap?id=1111>. Among others, India expressed its concerns regarding the need to quickly put in place a credible resolution for the Eurozone crisis, including for the IMF to play its part in restoring stability in Europe. At the same time, the IMF was urged to keep in mind the liquidity requirements of developing countries that are not at the centre of the crisis, but may nevertheless be adversely affected as innocent bystanders.

India also urged that while the G-20 battles with short term problems of crisis management it must not lose sight of the developmental needs of developing economies as they are now threatened by slowing trend growth in developed countries and uncertainties in financial markets. In this regard, India called for measures to redirect global savings so that they could be leveraged to increase investments in developing countries which would also help offset the moderation in private demand in industrialized countries. India suggested that Multilateral Development Banks could play a key role in mobilizing and deploying global savings.

India also raised concerns on improving tax information exchange, including on automatic basis. This has been incorporated in the Leaders final documents.

The Cannes Action Plan for Growth and Jobs contains country specific policy commitments and some measurable targets. India's commitments are over the medium term in the areas of fiscal consolidation including tax and subsidy reforms and infrastructure investments.

[Translation]

ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project (ISSNIP)

743. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKC-HAURE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of proposals of State Governments pertaining to the World Bank aided 'ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project (ISSNIP) to strengthen the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme pending with the Planning Commission;

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

(c) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken on these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The memorandum for

Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) on the World Bank assisted "ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project (ISSNIP)", based on the State Project Implementation Plans submitted by the States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, has been circulated to the concerned Ministries/Departments and Planning Commission on 27 April 2011 for comments. These have since been received from all the line Ministries/Departments except the Planning Commission. They have been reminded to expedite their response so that memo can be made final incorporating the comments and circulated for recommendation of the Expenditure Finance Committee.

[English]

FAO Report on Malnutrition

744. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

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

(a) whether a report of Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) has indicated that nearly 51 per cent of the world's undernourished children are from South Asia;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the percent share of India therein;

(c) whether India has a large number of malnourished children in comparison to other countries of the world;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to overcome the problem of malnutrition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) An article 'Meeting Food Needs in the 21st century: How many and who will be at risk' mentions that about 160 million children under five years of age in the developing world are malnourished and that a little more than 51 per cent of them live in South Asia, 22 per cent in East Asia, and about 20 per cent in Sub-Saharan Africa.

As per "the State of the World's Children Report, 2011" by UNICEF, 42% children under five years in South Asia and 43% children in India are underweight. As per the National Family Health Survey-3, 2005-06, also 42.5% of children under 5 are underweight in India. The status of malnutrition in children in some of the countries is enclosed as Statement.

The problem of malnutrition is multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature, the determinants of which include household food insecurity, illiteracy and lack of awareness especially in women, access to health services, availability of safe drinking water, sanitation and proper environmental conditions and adequate purchasing power etc. Besides, early age at marriage of girls, teenage pregnancies resulting in low birth weight of the newborns, poor breastfeeding practices, poor complementary feeding practices, ignorance about nutritional needs of infants and young children and repeated infections, also aggravate the malnutrition amongst children.

The Government has accorded priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations. These programmes include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid Day Meal Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) as Direct targeted interventions. Besides, indirect Multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Total Sanitation Campaign, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. All these schemes have potential to address one or other aspect of nutrition. Along with the new schemes/programmes, several existing schemes/programmes have been expanded/universalized just before or during the Eleventh Five year Plan. The results of these interventions would be visible after some time.

The State Governments/UT Administrations have a crucial role to play in addressing malnutrition and its causes as they implement most of schemes for direct and indirect interventions addressing malnutrition. That

is why, they (State Governments/UT Administrations) have been requested to expedite the setting up of the State Nutrition Council under the chairmanship of respective Chief Minister with the coordination mechanisms both at the State and District level.

Statement

Malnutrition Status in different countries of the World as per "the State of the World's Children 2011"

Sl. No.	Country and Territories	% of underweight children under five years
1.	Timor-Leste	49.0
2.	India	43.0
3.	Yemen	43.0
4.	Bangladesh	41.0
5.	Nepal	39.0
6.	Pakistan	31.0
7.	Ghana	14.0
8.	Thailand	7.0
9.	China	6.0

Credit to MSME Sector

745. SHRI PREM DAS RAI:

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the problems being faced by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in accessing credit;

(b) whether banks are not prioritizing their loans to MSMEs;

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

(d) the details of the flow of credit to MSMEs in the country including Punjab and Sikkim during the last three years, sector-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The data provided by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) reveals that outstanding credit to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) Sector has shown a 42.11% and 34.13% YoY growth as on March 2010 and March 2011, respectively as against the target of 20% growth. Outstanding credit by Public Sector Banks to the Medium Enterprises Sector for the March 2010 and March 2011 has also increased from Rs. 99093 crore to Rs. 109145 crore. State-wise outstanding credit to Micro Enterprises, Small Enterprises and Total MSEs (including Punjab and Sikkim) during the last three years are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Outstanding credit to Micro Enterprises, Small Enterprises and Total MSEs by Scheduled Commercial Banks as on last reporting Friday of March 2008

No. of A/c in actuals and amount outstanding Rs. in thousand

States	Micro Enterprises		Small Enterprises		Total MSE including Indirect advances	
	No. of A/c	Amt. O/s	No. of A/c	Amt. O/s	No. of A/c	Amt. O/s
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
North Eastern Region	116339	15038044	10955	6417337	122245	20471632
Assam	84213	10505977	8117	5189355	89268	15248922

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Meghalaya	9853	1541935	1241	494913	10758	1815833
Mizoram	388	188416	276	99206	594	169064
Arunachal Pradesh	5765	704776	30	13919	5580	692682
Nagaland	2785	461550	46	141348	1674	479921
Manipur	3986	555931	54	56422	4072	594208
Tripura	9349	1079459	1191	422174	10299	1471002
Eastern Region	699716	90941849	106013	104804015	787600	199185431
Bihar	145073	10951268	5411	2847907	145130	13733406
Jharkhand	80922	10114944	11606	9221326	91881	19450859
West Bengal	308565	52131424	63252	76340909	366035	132220862
Odisha	152901	16651331	24782	15817255	171494	32034013
Sikkim	9247	671074	828	451459	9953	1095417
Andaman and Nicobar	3008	421808	134	125159	3107	650874
Central Region	620475	117106198	101519	110453906	717905	222273252
Uttar Pradesh	330964	61923309	59967	64647363	392797	126605613
Uttarakhand	45137	8155543	4785	5720714	47980	13839947
Madhya Pradesh	179950	35734069	24708	28586914	203436	59387491
Chhattisgarh	64424	11293277	12059	11498915	73692	22440201
Northern Region	550054	178676987	210072	242318148	777515	451092423
Delhi	48916	36725083	61254	95111281	111002	144538809
Punjab	147548	51011987	45308	45585855	192735	103431891
Haryana	80121	30839253	29028	32988085	108103	63217894
Chandigarh	9066	3831058	4607	10035610	13852	15276481
Jammu and Kashmir	65733	19015676	17601	8260809	82359	27191405
Himachal Pradesh	48126	7757568	5728	4324279	52702	12571795
Rajasthan	150544	29496362	46546	42012229	216762	84864148
Western Region	446357	170404139	292011	397581156	734924	646324060
Gujarat	165366	49687689	71423	83639686	230791	128936008

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Maharashtra	269361	117552981	214879	307532996	486728	507663998
Daman and Diu	200	116996	187	323505	387	440501
Goa	11037	2973354	5317	5666732	16420	8792298
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	393	73119	205	418237	598	491255
Southern Region	1307140	261168031	414904	323060754	1710964	596039282
Andhra Pradesh	310200	63495228	71188	69676982	379783	137166540
Karnataka	341998	51956287	65228	68243084	405800	120660200
Lakshadweep	305	22637	0	0	399	83026
Tamil Nadu	355451	106720690	131341	149740250	483276	264653383
Kerala	293999	38296735	145553	33691843	434587	70288689
Puducherry	5187	676454	1594	1708595	7119	3187444
All India	3740081	833335248	1135474	1184635316	4851153	2135386080

*Outstanding credit to Micro Enterprises, Small Enterprises and Total MSEs by Scheduled Commercial Banks
as on last reporting Friday of March 2009*

No. of A/c in actuals and amount outstanding Rs. in thousand

States	Micro Enterprises		Small Enterprises		Total MSE including indirect advances	
	No. of A/c	Amt. O/s	No. of A/c	Amt. O/s	No. of A/c	Amt. O/s
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
North Eastern Region	144766	19919305	8883	8522837	162829	26111528
Assam	95815	13635533	5729	6398707	104946	18920232
Meghalaya	7951	1081605	1129	1010847	9862	1951873
Mizoram	4188	546545	330	72943	4180	481190
Arunachal Pradesh	8116	1102261	934	346206	6782	993737
Nagaland	13028	1444304	158	234054	14032	1313415
Manipur	5003	619791	94	73391	7272	696453
Tripura	10665	1489266	509	386689	15755	1754628

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Eastern Region	779472	119214827	121569	128553124	960579	248031474
Bihar	133057	12418824	8255	5989744	165137	18243351
Jharkhand	118504	19052616	12615	16653045	137537	35883535
West Bengal	367195	65728212	80201	86900541	459487	152605883
Odisha	152950	20743115	19929	18450814	191546	39496183
Sikkim	3459	756136	419	358324	3409	1073792
Andaman and Nicobar	4307	515924	150	200656	3463	728730
Central Region	550559	122950139	100827	141687620	655518	262093000
Uttar Pradesh	302093	66810556	57020	70891691	367675	134668646
Uttarakhand	47467	9474768	5024	10344866	59493	20559437
Madhya Pradesh	149142	37989370	26610	46254294	171551	84019582
Chhattisgarh	51857	8675445	12173	14196769	56799	22845335
Northern Region	474252	179041472	208743	323340134	646008	548188699
Delhi	57244	55723997	65955	130800526	114222	214681657
Punjab	116213	42312358	47538	70801780	141732	116071571
Haryana	57162	25399086	29537	42664342	78742	70671319
Chandigarh	16147	7077241	6556	14423572	15553	23556425
Jammu and Kashmir	57453	10784858	4519	9397705	65052	20028976
Himachal Pradesh	40966	6475026	7375	7338618	43654	13389326
Rajasthan	129067	31268906	47263	47913591	187053	89789425
Western Region	470354	228348275	317911	462193268	780085	776674432
Gujarat	172131	49608203	80436	91890727	255431	148576735
Maharashtra	276850	173203863	230224	362477782	497651	614559186
Daman and Diu	995	847097	401	358904	1445	920186
Goa	20017	4542143	6620	7064181	24962	12046830
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	361	146969	230	401674	596	571495
Southern Region	1281797	285149433	400443	391151840	1646063	700181580
Andhra Pradesh	293922	71004995	73509	91957005	372353	164090077

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	333936	59582917	84623	82846995	395540	151659124
Lakshadweep	322	23875	883	559009	335	23875
Tamil Nadu	354456	114017371	142724	168783452	486716	297539560
Kerala	294335	39634535	97290	45413013	384214	84021395
Puducherry	4826	885740	1414	1592366	6905	2847549
All India	3701200	954623451	1158376	1455448823	4851082	2561280713

No. of A/c in actuals and amount outstanding Rs. in thousand

States	Micro Enterprises		Small Enterprises		Total MSE including Indirect advances	
	No. of A/c	Amt. O/s	No. of A/c	Amt. O/s	No. of A/c	Amt. O/s
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
North Eastern Region	166799	24560267	35396	17284032	201256	40610088
Assam	114485	16814643	22226	11684904	135523	27574394
Meghalaya	9240	1384330	3411	1665193	12629	3042070
Mizoram	4442	538740	1346	579306	5802	1124104
Arunachal Pradesh	7240	1406066	2460	865645	9733	1668210
Nagaland	13797	1678136	1643	926602	15439	2903165
Manipur	5453	819652	855	301090	6475	1108066
Tripura	12142	1918700	3455	1261292	15655	3190079
Eastern Region	1171392	185797681	340041	241190261	1524417	456288693
Bihar	271163	26924686	73230	21233355	352428	46878787
Jharkhand	151272	25961080	47363	30534414	199346	55961242
West Bengal	497541	96152502	139145	151966393	642880	278658835
Odisha	241879	35040421	77971	36063084	317954	71613565
Sikkim	4402	856217	1145	796347	5540	1720400
Andaman and Nicobar	5135	862775	1187	596668	6269	1455864

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Central Region	1057331	204262172	263196	217765270	1338863	429147384
Uttar Pradesh	634709	117019052	127801	115430444	765861	241099814
Uttarakhand	80548	12546139	30594	16928315	111235	29478874
Madhya Pradesh	250823	59336363	64158	63757101	326639	121449296
Chhattisgarh	91251	15360618	40643	21649410	135128	37119400
Northern Region	1023960	305819218	314240	438843821	1336510	779167193
Delhi	79896	73694278	95260	178228227	167713	279261121
Punjab	218060	78374379	65301	85373046	284464	167154423
Haryana	150696	47947002	45920	61269494	197182	109366716
Chandigarh	24811	8600507	10908	20108750	35731	28745767
Jammu and Kashmir	122285	23529704	14812	15860613	137564	39096712
Himachal Pradesh	73525	13858184	18895	13072431	93010	29873144
Rajasthan	354687	59815164	63144	64931260	420846	125669310
Western Region	761124	305259740	486068	534886282	1235161	943507780
Gujarat	284694	80344454	132689	127857782	417565	205960851
Maharashtra	447255	215678146	342333	393812214	777772	715561038
Daman and Diu	969	358325	614	737324	1583	995648
Goa	27704	8438088	10220	12156659	37527	20247315
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	502	440727	212	322303	714	742928
Southern Region	2162988	431521538	698964	500669846	2869102	974186315
Andhra Pradesh	476479	97136415	225790	132676018	668649	225156293
Karnataka	563857	105292817	138385	94118625	713619	199032707
Lakshadweep	522	44090	30	56745	548	63890
Tamil Nadu	646492	156882811	210531	212499487	883305	417876241
Kerala	463008	70537938	121257	59123589	586835	127791593
Puducherry	12630	1627467	2971	2195382	16146	4265591
All India	6343594	1457220616	2137905	1950639512	8505309	3622907453

Development of Forest Villages

746. KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up any committees in the last three years to develop forest villages;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the major recommendations made by the said committees; and

(c) the action taken by the Government on the recommendations of the said committees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) The programme for Development of Forest Villages was launched in 2005-06. The proposals received from State Governments under the programme are placed before the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) for its consideration and recommendations.

(b) The PAC consists of representatives of Planning Commission, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Ministry of Tribal Affairs and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes. The Committee gives its recommendations relating to approval of the project proposals received from 12 State Governments where the programme of development of forest villages is implemented in 2474 forest villages, and other related aspects.

(c) After the approval of the projects, funds are released by the Ministry to the State Governments for the implementation of these projects for the development of forest villages in these States.

Overpricing of Shares in IPOs

747. SHRI M.K RAGHVAN:

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidence of over pricing of shares through Initial Public Offering (IPOs) have come to light;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any expert group has been appointed to study and suggest measures to monitor the targeted utilisation of funds raised through IPOs;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) IPO price is fixed by the issuer in consultation with the Merchant Banker based on an analysis of the quantitative and qualitative factors of the Issuer Company, market sentiments, demand for the scrip as assessed during road shows etc. In a market environment, the price discovered is the appropriate price at that moment under the circumstances. The perception on the price being correct will vary from time to time, depending on various factors including changing economic scenario, nationally and internationally. Post listing price is influenced by several factors, including demand and supply. SEBI has informed that during the period April 01, 2010 till October 31, 2011, as many as 47 out of the 82 IPOs (i.e. 57 per cent) listed during the period have closed above the issue price on the date of listing. Further 23 IPOs out of the 82 IPOs (i.e. 28 per cent) listed during the period were quoting above their issue price as on October 31, 2011.

(b) Not applicable in view of reply to (a) above.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) An Expert Group had been constituted by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), to *inter-alia*, review the framework and institutional mechanism for investor protection and monitoring of IPO proceeds. The Expert Group submitted its report on 22-03-2010 containing ten recommendations regarding strengthening of disclosures and examination of end use of funds.

(e) In view of the Expert Group recommendations, MCA has incorporated necessary modifications in the Companies Bill 2011 and has also issued detailed instructions to Registrar of Companies for examination of documents relating to IPO.

Further, the recommendations of the committee are also being utilized by SEBI to strengthen the IPO process.

[*Translation*]

Evasion of Excise Duty by GAIL

748. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) has been found guilty of evading excise duty by the Department of Central Excise;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been evasion of excise duty to the tune of Rs. 1612 crore on production of gas during the last five years; and

(d) if so, the action being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the house shortly.

**Bachelor or rural Medicine
Degree Course**

749. SHRI MAKANSINGH SOLANKI:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI HARI MANJHI:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has finalised the Bachelor of Rural Medicine (BRM) degree course to raise a new cadre of health workers in rural and remote areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the progress made in this regard;

(c) the nature, scope and length of the proposed course;

(d) whether there has been opposition and disagreement with the Medical Council of India (MCI) and the Indian Medical Association (IMA) on the matter;

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

(f) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to address the concern of various stakeholders before the introduction of the proposed BRM degree course in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Central Government, in consultation with Medical Council of India (MCI) is planning to introduce a 3½ year rural health care course—Bachelor of Rural Health Care (BRHC), which is proposed to be taught in the District Hospitals and is especially designed for those who have completed their schooling and passed their qualifying examination, i.e. 10+2 examination, from notified rural areas of the district. The purpose of the proposed course is to generate a cadre of health care providers who by the virtue of the way they are chosen, trained, deployed and supported would be motivated to live in and provide comprehensive primary health care in the rural areas at the Sub-Centre level. Presently, the curriculum of the course has been prepared and the modalities of its implementation are being finalized.

(d) to (f) Though the proposal for BRHC has been prepared in consultation with MCI, a few associations like 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.

[*English*]

Biomass Cookstove

750. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make investment for better marketing of the 'green' biomass cookstove across the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy launched the National Biomass Cookstove Initiative (NBCI) on 2nd December 2009 with the primary aim to enhance the availability of clean and efficient energy for the energy deficient and poorer sections of the country. During the year 2010-11, the Ministry took up a pilot scale project for demonstration of 400 nos. of community cookstoves in Anganwadis, Mid-Day Meal schemes in schools in a few states, namely, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh and Odisha. Two more such projects are under way for implementation.

Welfare Schemes for Women and Children in Assam

751. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the children in remote villages of Assam are suffering from malnutrition, illiteracy and various diseases despite various measures taken by her Ministry;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial steps taken by her Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) As per National Family Health Survey-3, 2005-06, percentage of underweight and anemia in children below the age of 5 years in Assam is 36.4 and 69.9 respectively while it is 37.7 and 70.8 in rural areas of the State. Prevalence of underweight in children in Assam is lower than the national average of 42.5%.

According to 2011 Census, the literacy rate of Assam is 73.18% and that at the national level is 74%.

As per District Level Household Survey-3, 2007-08, in Assam, 91.3% of children aged 6-17 years are currently attending school, and it is similar for rural areas (91.1%). As for the childhood illness, 12% of children in Assam suffered from Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI). 41.1% of children suffered from diarrhoea and of these 57.9% of children, have sought treatment. Further, 76.5% of children under the age of 2 months, have received exclusive breastfeeding. 49.8% of children aged 12-35 months have received at least one dose of Vitamin-A supplementation. 50.7% of children aged 12-23 months received full vaccination.

Malnutrition and infections form a vicious cycle as each aggravates the other. The problem of malnutrition is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature. The causes are varied and include inadequate consumption of food, frequent infections, lack of availability of safe drinking water and proper sanitation, illiteracy specially in women, poor access to health services, low purchasing power, socio-cultural factors such as early marriages of girls, lack of care during pregnancy and infancy, ignorance about nutritional needs of infants and young children etc.

The Government has accorded priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations which directly or indirectly have an impact on the nutritional status of the children. Several of the schemes namely, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDM), Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) have been expanded in recent years to provide for increased coverage and improved services to the people and the impact of these schemes are likely to be visible after some time.

In Assam, the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme has 56,681 operational AWCs. The beneficiaries of supplementary nutrition have been 27.69 lakh children below 6 years and 5.82 lakh pregnant women and lactating mothers.

Two new schemes have been introduced. Under Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent

Girls (RGSEAG)-SABLA which provides a package of services including health and nutrition to adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18 years, 8 districts are covered in the 200 districts for which the scheme is being implemented. Similarly, under the recently approved implementation of "Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)"—a Conditional Maternity Benefit (CMB) scheme being implemented in 52 selected districts in the country, two districts of Assam namely, Kamrup and Goalpara are covered.

[*Translation*]

Funds to NTPC Power Plants

752. SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds have been provided for various power projects of the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) in the country including Madhya Pradesh during the last financial year;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of the plants and the funds provided to each of the said plants;

(c) whether the construction work at the NTPC power project in Gadarwada, Khargaon in Madhya Pradesh has been very slow;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) No, Madam. All such expenditures are met through Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR).

(c) and (d) Currently, the process of land acquisition and various technical studies like topographical survey, geo-technical investigation, etc. for the construction work at NTPC Power Projects at Gadarwara and Khargone projects are in progress.

(e) NTPC at their own level and Ministry of Power in consultation with CEA have been following it up with NTPC and State Government.

[*English*]

Anaemia Among Women

753. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:

KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note that a large number of women in the country suffer from anaemia;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government for effective check and control of incidence of anaemia among women in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) As per the National Family Health Survey report-III (2005-06) the prevalence of anaemia among ever married women (15-49 years) in the country is 55.3%. State-wise details are enclosed as Statement.

The important contributing factors for anaemia among the population including women in our country are: (i) inadequate intake of dietary iron, (ii) inadequate absorption of iron from cereal based diets, (iii) frequent pregnancies with shorter intervals, (iv) high prevalence of infections and infestations, (v) faulty feeding practices, (vi) lack of dietary diversification, (vii) illiteracy, (viii) poverty, (ix) socio-economic conditions, and (x) poor hygienic conditions etc.

(c) Specific measures are being taken to prevent and combat anaemia by supplementation of Iron and folic acid to pregnant and lactating women. Iron and Folic acid tablets are being distributed through Sub-centers and Primary Health Centers to targeted population viz. Pregnant women, lactating women, family planning acceptors. Under this programme, every pregnant woman is given 100 mg of elemental iron and

0.5 mg of Folic Acid for at least 100 days. Pregnant women who are anaemic are given an additional 100 tablets.

Statement

State-wise prevalence of Anemia in Women—NFHS-III (2005-06)

Sl. No.	State	Anemia Women (15-49 yrs)%
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	62.9
2.	Assam	69.5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	50.6
4.	Bihar	67.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	57.2
6.	Delhi	44.3
7.	Goa	38.0
8.	Gujarat	55.3
9.	Haryana	56.1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	42.3
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	52.1
12.	Jharkhand	69.5
13.	Karnataka	51.5
14.	Kerala	32.8
15.	Madhya Pradesh	56.0
16.	Maharashtra	48.4
17.	Manipur	35.7
18.	Meghalaya	47.2
19.	Mizoram	38.6
20.	Nagaland	NA
21.	Odisha	61.2

1	2	3
22.	Punjab	38.0
23.	Rajasthan	53.1
24.	Sikkim	60.0
25.	Tamil Nadu	53.2
26.	Tripura	65.1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	49.9
28.	Uttarakhand	55.2
29.	West Bengal	63.2
India		55.3

National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy for Mining Activities

754. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether lakhs of tribals in the country especially in West Bengal, Odisha and Jharkhand have been rendered landless/displaced due to acquisition of their land for mining activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the data of the displaced population, State-wise;

(c) the details of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy of the Government framed for the purpose of providing relief and rehabilitation packages in such cases;

(d) whether any time frame has been fixed for their rehabilitation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor alongwith other corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) Data on

rehabilitation of displaced persons due to acquisition of land for mining activities is not maintained centrally.

(c) to (e) The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 has been formulated with an objective to address concerns on involuntary displacement through a quantification of the costs and benefits that will accrue to society at large, and of the desirability and justifiability of each project, after assessment of the adverse economic, environmental, social and cultural impact on affected families, assessed in participatory and transparent manner. The new policy has been notified in the Official Gazette and has become operative with effect from the 31st October, 2007, based on which many State Governments have their own Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policies. Further with a view to bring in an unified legislation dealing with acquisition of land, provide for just and fair compensation, and make adequate provisions for rehabilitation and resettlement, and to ensure a humane, participatory, informed consultative and transparent process for land acquisition for industrialization, development of essential infrastructural facilities and urbanization with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families and provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition, and make adequate provisions for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement thereof, and for ensuring that the cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post acquisition social and economic status and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, the Government has introduced draft Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011 in the Parliament, which is presently referred to a Standing Committee.

Decline in Sex Ratio

755. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
SHRI BHISMA SHANKER *alias* KUSHAL
TIWARI:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

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

(a) the ratio of male and female in rural and urban areas of the country during each of the last three years and the current year State/UT-wise:

(b) whether the Government has taken note of provisional data of 2011 Census and data quoted by the United Nations (UN) "World Population Prospects. 2008" regarding declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR);

(c) if so, the details alongwith the facts in this regard:

(d) the number of cases including female foeticide reported in violation of the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 from various States/Union Territories during the last three years and the current year State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to make the law more effective in order to stop the practice of female foeticide and improve the sex ratio in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Information on the ratio of male and female in rural and urban areas of the country is available from the Census Operations which are conducted every ten years.

As per 2001 and 2011 census (provisional) data, State/UT-wise sex ratio and child sex ratio in rural and urban areas are enclosed as Statement-I and II respectively.

(b) and (c) Yes. As er the 2011 Census (provisional), the sex ratio has increased from 933 in 2001 to 940 in 2011. However, the child sex ratio (0-6

years) has shown a decline from 927 in 2001 to 914 in 2011.

As per the United Nations World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision, there are 106.8 males per 100 females in India.

(d) The number of cases reported for violations of Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 during last three years and in the current year is enclosed as Statement-III.

(e) The Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, was enacted by the Government of India, and further amended in 2003, with the objective of prohibiting sex selection before or after conception regulation of Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques and prevention of their misuse for sex determination leading to female foeticide.

The recent initiatives undertaken by Government of India to strengthen effective implementation of the Act include the following:

- Rule 11 (2) of the PC and PNDT Rules, 1996

has been amended to provide for confiscation of unregistered machines and further punishment of organizations which fail to register themselves under the Act.

- The National Inspection and monitoring Committee has been reconstituted and apart from inspections, further empowered to oversee follow-up action by Appropriate Authorities against organizations found guilty of violations under the Act during inspections.
- Operational guidelines for PNDT-NGO Grant in Aid Scheme have been revised to ensure targeted use of resources for effective implementation of the Act.
- States have been asked during appraisal of the annual Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) to take advantage of funding available under NRHM for strengthening infrastructure and augmentation of human resources required for effective implementation of the PC and PNDT Act.

Statement-I

Rural and Urban Sex ratio by Residence

Sl. No.	India/State/UT	Sex Ratio 2001			Sex Ratio 2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	India	933	946	900	940	947	926
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	892	917	819	883	899	840
2.	Himachal Pradesh	968	989	795	974	988	853
3.	Punjab	876	890	849	893	906	872
4.	Chandigarh	777	621	796	818	691	821
5.	Uttarakhand	962	1007	845	963	1000	883
6.	Haryana	861	866	847	877	880	871

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	NCT of Delhi	821	810	822	866	847	867
8.	Rajasthan	921	930	890	926	932	911
9.	Uttar Pradesh	898	904	876	908	914	888
10.	Bihar	919	926	868	916	919	891
11.	Sikkim	875	880	830	889	883	908
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	893	914	819	920	929	889
13.	Nagaland	900	916	829	931	942	905
14.	Manipur	974	963	1009	987	966	1038
15.	Mizoram	935	923	948	975	950	1000
16.	Tripura	948	946	959	961	956	976
17.	Meghalaya	972	969	982	986	983	997
18.	Assam	935	944	872	954	956	937
19.	West Bengal	934	950	893	947	950	939
20.	Jharkhand	941	962	870	947	960	908
21.	Odisha	972	987	895	978	988	934
22.	Chhattisgarh	989	1004	932	991	1002	956
23.	Madhya Pradesh	919	927	898	930	936	916
24.	Gujarat	920	945	880	918	947	880
25.	Daman and Diu	710	586	984	618	867	550
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	812	852	691	775	863	684
27.	Maharashtra	922	960	873	925	948	899
28.	Andhra Pradesh	978	983	965	992	995	984
29.	Karnataka	965	977	942	968	975	957
30.	Goa	961	988	934	968	997	951
31.	Lakshadweep	948	959	935	946	954	944
32.	Kerala	1058	1059	1058	1084	1077	1091
33.	Tamil Nadu	987	992	982	995	993	998

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34.	Puducherry	1001	990	1007	1038	1029	1043
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	846	861	815	878	871	1891

Census of India 2011.

Statement-II*Child Sex ratio by residence*

Sl. No.	India/State/UT	Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Years) 2001			Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Years) 2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	India	927	934	906	914	919	902
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	941	957	873	859	860	854
2.	Himachal Pradesh	896	900	844	906	909	878
3.	Punjab	798	799	796	846	843	851
4.	Chandigarh	845	847	845	867	862	867
5.	Uttarakhand	908	918	872	886	894	864
6.	Haryana	819	823	808	830	831	829
7.	NCT of Delhi	868	850	870	866	809	868
8.	Rajasthan	909	914	887	883	886	869
9.	Uttar Pradesh	916	921	890	899	904	879
10.	Bihar	942	944	924	933	935	906
11.	Sikkim	963	966	922	944	952	917
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	964	960	980	960	964	944
13.	Nagaland	964	969	939	944	932	979
14.	Manipur	957	956	961	934	929	945
15.	Mizoram	964	965	963	971	966	978
16.	Tripura	966	968	948	953	955	945

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Meghalaya	973	973	969	970	972	957
18.	Assam	965	967	943	957	957	955
19.	West Bengal	960	963	948	950	952	943
20.	Jharkhand	965	973	930	943	952	904
21.	Odisha	953	955	933	934	939	909
22.	Chhattisgarh	975	982	938	964	972	932
23.	Madhya Pradesh	932	939	907	912	917	895
24.	Gujarat	883	906	837	886	906	852
25.	Daman and Diu	926	916	943	909	925	903
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	979	1003	888	924	961	878
27.	Maharashtra	913	916	908	883	880	888
28.	Andhra Pradesh	961	963	955	943	942	946
29.	Karnataka	946	949	940	943	945	941
30.	Goa	938	952	924	920	924	917
31.	Lakshadweep	959	999	900	908	888	915
32.	Kerala	960	961	958	959	960	958
33.	Tamil Nadu	942	933	955	946	937	957
34.	Puducherry	967	967	967	965	957	969
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	957	966	936	966	975	947

Census of India 2011.

Provisional Population Totals

Statement-III

Cases Registered under PC and PNMT Act in States/UTs in last three years and current year

Sl. No.	State	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
2.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0

Sl. No.	State	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
3.	Punjab	5	1	7	1
4.	Chandigarh	0	0	1	0
5.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0
6.	Haryana	6	5	6	7
7.	Delhi	1	2	2	1
8.	Rajasthan	3	12	106	71
9.	Uttar Pradesh	12	0	2	0
10.	Bihar	0	0	0	0
11.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
13.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
14.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
15.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
16.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
18.	Assam	0	0	0	0
19.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0
20.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
21.	Odisha	10	0	0	3
22.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	1
23.	Madhya pradesh	2	7	1	2
24.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0
25.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
27.	Maharashtra	0	9	20	41
28.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0
29.	Karnataka	0	0	2	0

Sl. No.	State	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
30.	Goa	0	0	0	0
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
32.	Kerala	0	0	0	0
33.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0
34.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
Total		39	36	147	127

[*Translation*]

Distribution of Power

756. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revenue earning of the Power Utilities underwent any significant change in the aftermath of private sector participation in the distribution of power;

(b) if so, the details of revenue earned by Power Utilities during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to bring improvement in the technology being used in the power sector, particularly in the distribution of power; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) As per the 'Report on Performance of State Power Utilities published by PFC(Power Finance Corporation) for the years 2007-08 to 2009-10, the average revenue realized (without subsidy) increased from Rs. 2.39/kwh in 2007-08 to Rs. 2.621kwh in 2008-09 and further to Rs. 2.68/kwh in 2009-10, but the increase is not entirely attributable to private sector participation. It is *inter-alia* reduction in losses and revision in tariff.

(b) PFC in Its report compiles the average revenue realized on Input energy basis. The details of average revenue realized (without subsidy) by utilities selling directly to consumers during the years 2007-08 to 2009-10 are given as Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) was launched by the Ministry of Power in July 2008 as a Central Sector Scheme for Improving the urban power distribution sector in the country. The focus of R-APDRP Scheme is on actual demonstrable performance by utilities in terms of sustained Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT and C) loss reduction. The projects under the scheme are taken up in two parts: Part-A and Part-B. Part-A of the scheme is dedicated to the establishment of an IT enabled system for achieving reliable and verifiable baseline data that shall enable evaluation of exact and verifiable AT and C losses in towns where the scheme is being implemented. Part-B of the scheme is for actual up-gradation and strengthening of the sub-transmission and distribution system.

The IT applications to be Implemented are establishment of Base-line data for the project area covering Consumer Indexing, GIS Mapping, Metering of Distribution Transformers and Feeders, and Automatic Data Logging for all Distribution Transformers and Feeders. It would also include Asset Mapping of the entire distribution network at and below the level of

11kV transformers and shall include the Distribution Transformers and Feeders, Low Tension lines, poles and other distribution network equipment. It will also include adoption of IT applications for meter reading, billing and collection; energy accounting and auditing; MIS; redressal of consumer grievances; establishment of IT enabled consumer service centers etc.

The real time monitoring and control of the distribution system through state-of-the art SCADA/DMS system encompassing all distribution Sub-stations and 11KV network would help in achieving the objective of R-APDRP.

The SCADA/DMS System will provide-

- Real time monitoring and control,
- Fault Management and System Restoration
- Loss minimization/load balancing
- Improvement in voltage/VAR profiles etc.

It would also facilitate proper handling of loads while load shedding and restoration, efficient planning

of network for future growth by using proven power system planning tools. All software applications and RTUs/FRTUs including system sizing requirements for the same shall be considered in the SCADA/DMS system being procured under Part-A of R-APDRP.

Under the R-APDRP Scheme, following high technology interventions are proposed to be used to aid in technical and commercial loss reduction:

- Use of High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS) in dense areas
- Use of Aerial Bunched Conductoring in dense areas
- Replacement of electromechanical energy meters with tamper proof electronic energy meters
- Installation of Capacitor banks
- Installation of mobile service centers
- Use of amorphous transformers.

Statement

*Average Revenue Realized (without subsidy) for Utilities Selling
Directly to Consumers*

(Rs./kwh)

Region	State	Utility	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
Eastern	Bihar	BSEB	1.93	1.98	1.92
	Jharkhand	JSEB	2.15	2.21	2.16
	Odisha	CESCO	1.81	1.91	1.93
		NESCO	2.04	2.29	2.04
		SESCO	1.67	2.18	1.52
		WESCO	2.08	2.43	2.15

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sikkim	SIKKIM PD	1.31	1.36	1.35
	West Bengal	WBSEDCL	2.87	3.86	3.27
Eastern Total			2.32	2.82	2.53
North Eastern	Arunachal Pradesh	ARUNACHAL PD	1.56	1.38	1.58
	Assam	CAEDCL	3.80	4.11	
		LAEDCL	4.61	4.33	
		UAEDCL	4.08	4.28	
		APDCL			3.04
	Manipur	MANIPUR PD	1.58	1.99	1.86
	Meghalaya	MeSEB	2.21	2.84	3.20
	Mizoram	MIZORAM PD	2.33	2.30	1.89
	Nagaland	NAGALAND PD	1.73	2.30	1.78
	Tripura	TSECL	2.31	2.99	2.50
North Eastern Total			2.97	3.19	2.69
Northern	Deihl	BSES Rajdhani	3.13	3.63	4.49
		BSES Yamuna	3.22	3.70	4.20
		NDPL	3.58	3.33	4.92
	Haryana	DHBVNL	2.44	2.52	2.45
		UHBVNL	1.79	2.32	2.80
	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB	3.27	3.70	3.66
	Jammu and Kashmir	JAMMU AND KASHMIR PDD	0.97	0.91	0.90
	Punjab	PSEB	2.01	2.33	2.23
	Rajasthan	AVVNL	2.18	2.29	2.22
		JDVVNL	2.06	2.03	2.02
		JVVNL	2.38	2.72	2.42
	Uttar Pradesh	DVVN	1.67	1.91	2.20

1	2	3	4	5	6
		KESCO	2.42	2.72	2.78
		MVVN	1.69	1.77	2.38
		PASH VVN	2.01	2.37	2.51
		POORV VVN	1.85	1.69	2.08
	Uttarakhand	Ut PCL	1.75	2.05	2.63
	Northern Total		2.17	2.40	2.58
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	2.40	2.37	2.42
		APEPDCL	2.95	2.89	2.75
		APNPDCL	1.75	1.68	1.77
		APSPDCL	2.50	2.33	2.52
	Karnataka	BESCOM	3.05	2.99	3.22
		CHESCOM	1.99	1.96	2.03
		GESCOM	1.86	1.98	2.36
		HESCOM	1.69	1.79	2.32
		MESCOM	2.73	2.79	3.16
	Kerala	KSEB	3.13	3.80	3.69
	Puducherry	PUDUCHERRY PD	2.19	2.22	2.10
	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	2.49	2.44	2.44
	Southern Total		2.52	2.53	2.60
Western	Chhattisgarh	CSEB	2.47	2.95	
		CSPDCL		1.95	1.96
	Goa	GOA PD	2.54	2.84	2.69
	Gujarat	DGVCL	3.49	4.10	3.97
		MGVCL	3.30	3.80	3.71
		PGVCL	2.33	2.67	2.52
		UGVCL	2.14	2.73	2.54

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Madhya Pradesh	MP Madhya Kshetra VVCL	1.84	2.05	2.17
		MP Paschim Kshetra VVCL	1.99	2.10	2.43
		MP Purv Kshetra VVCL	2.08	2.17	2.63
	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	2.67	3.10	3.37
Western Total			2.50	2.87	2.93
Grand Total			2.39	2.62	2.68

(Source: PFC)

**Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for
Children of Working Mothers**

757. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prescribed any norms for enrolment of children in the creches set up under the 'Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme' for Children of Working Mothers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of creches set up along with the number of beneficiaries therefrom in the country, State-wise and

(d) the funds sanctioned and released alongwith its utilization reported by the State Governments/Non

Governmental Organizations under the said Scheme during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for Children of Working Mothers provides day care facilities for running a creche of 25 children in the age group 0-6 years from families having monthly income of less than Rs. 12,000/-. The scheme is being implemented by Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) and Indian Council for Child Welfare (ICCW).

The details of functional creches and funds released to CSWB and ICCW in the last 3 years and the current year and their utilization as reported by them, are given as Statement I and II.

Statement-I

Sl.No.	Name of State	Number of creches	Number of beneficiaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2247	56175
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	59	1475
3.	Bihar	1013	25325
4.	Chandigarh	89	2225

Sl.No.	Name of State	Number of creches	Number of beneficiaries
5.	Chhattisgarh	1190	29750
6.	Delhi	343	8575
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	275
8.	Goa	37	925
9.	Gujarat	1202	30050
10.	Haryana	588	14700.
11.	Himachal Pradesh	651	16275
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	595	14875
13.	Jharkhand	576	14400
14.	Karnataka	1084	27100
15.	Kerala	880	22000
16.	Lakshadweep	50	1250
17.	Madhya Pradesh	2295	57375
18.	Maharashtra	2090	52250
19.	Odisha	707	17675
20.	Puducherry	142	3550
21.	Punjab	323	8075
22.	Rajasthan	723	18075
23.	Tamil Nadu	1277	31925
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1687	42175
25.	Uttarakhand	577	14425
26.	West Bengal	1209	30225
27.	Assam	625	15625
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	211	5275
29.	Manipur	375	9375
30.	Meghalaya	165	4125

Sl.No.	Name of State	Number of creches	Number of beneficiaries
31.	Mizoram	248	6200
32.	Nagaland	144	3600
33.	Tripura	247	6175
34.	Sikkim	125	3125
Total		23785	594625

Statement-II

(In crore)

Financial Year	Central Social Welfare Board		Indian Council for Child Welfare	
	Funds sanctioned/ released	Funds utilized	Funds sanctioned/ released	Funds utilized
2008-09	67.84	67.84*	19.46	12.08
2009-10	87.75	83.45*	12.14	11.98
2010-11	52.50	@	16.85	@
2011-12	39.33	NA	9.81	NA

*Funds released to CSWB include funds released for Bhartiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh taken over creches by CSWB:

@ Utilization Certificate not received

NA - Not applicable.

[English]

Universal Health Coverage

758. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide Universal Health Coverage to every citizen in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in this direction so far and results yielded alongwith the funds spent in this regard during each of the last three years, State-wise including Goa?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Planning Commission has set up a High Level Expert Group (HLEG) on Universal Health Coverage. The HLEG has submitted its Report for consideration of the Government.

Health being a State subject, Government of India supports State Governments/Union Territories (UT) through National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), which seeks to provide accessible, affordable, accountable, effective and quality healthcare, especially to the

poor and vulnerable sections of population of the country.

A statement on the central release of funds and expenditure to including Goa, during last three years, under NRHM is enclosed.

Statement

Statement showing State-wise Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NRHM for F.Ys. 2008-09 to 2010-11

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
		Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.71	12.56	12.76	16.82	8.23	20.11	20.28	15.84	18.65
2.	Andhra Pradesh	663.37	638.73	700.13	717.30	708.32	764.91	816.11	810.23	673.31
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	43.95	36.51	57.69	51.14	57.32	66.16	66.67	73.76	80.79
4.	Assam	63894	606.89	698.32	906.72	813.93	763.71	894.01	736.45	945.55
5.	Bihar	777.70	821.18	783.19	860.29	649.71	826.20	977.40	1035.18	1434.84
6.	Chandigarh	804	5.31	6.47	9.86	7.59	8.25	11.20	6.91	9.68
7.	Chhattisgarh	259.35	249.72	162.12	292.01	261.65	240.41	345.76	327.24	307.92
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.45	3.28	3.86	4.27	3.27	4.62	4.77	6.30	5.76
9.	Daman and Diu	3.07	2.60	2.41	3.51	2.33	3.46	3.92	3.06	3.97
10.	Delhi	100.37	99.62	55.68	121.25	83.03	75.89	136.74	108.48	90.04
11.	Goa	13.52	14.09	8.89	12.90	12.43	18.59	16.68	17.21	19.08
12.	Gujarat	414.07	342.81	495.43	464.90	500.55	634.27	528.69	556.79	757.88
13.	Haryana	66.70	165.02	187.73	179.72	206.17	336.78	203.94	219.69	274.62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14.	Himachal Pradesh	77.74	64.21	94.84	97.07	115.41	167.81	110.68	113.22	164.79
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	102.24	76.48	111.94	134.94	130.34	155.59	153.87	173.80	209.69
16.	Jharkhand	294.00	247.27	299.30	349.39	179.34	195.45	398.78	356.90	348.50
17.	Karnataka	461.83	437.84	428.94	505.17	436.86	680.64	551.80	586.38	752.31
18.	Kerala	253.61	222.88	331.20	284.34	237.62	385.19	308.59	253.41	420.48
19.	Lakshadweep	2.13	1.22	2.18	2.09	1.09	2.86	2.28	2.54	3.53
20.	Madhya Pradesh	609.02	707.88	686.97	705.88	604.79	741.28	766.66	784.40	956.56
21.	Maharashtra	779.15	587.43	873.15	860.39	959.72	1044.71	981.28	903.36	1229.62
22.	Manipur	66.34	56.58	62.06	90.09	81.45	64.11	98.67	67.98	73.76
23.	Meghalaya	65.48	44.76	51.27	85.75	79.78	75.13	88.95	52.50	8634
24.	Mizoram	40.24	37.44	54.26	50.72	49.87	58.66	62.15	70.49	74.07
25.	Nagaland	57.96	56.23	57.65	78.30	73.87	64.26	82.47	66.40	81.84
26.	Odisha	392.88	388.05	334.05	457.57	470.18	646.74	494.09	549.44	662.39
27.	Puducherry	11.31	5.12	7.29	11.32	12.04	13.34	13.94	16.32	17.36
28.	Punjab	185.89	183.03	190.08	209.58	359.53	241.41	246.77	252.81	335.95
29.	Rajasthan	596.53	798.15	909.16	633.19	748.96	1001.74	743.41	863.97	1164.51
30.	Sikkim	21.44	19.88	50.62	26.73	25.80	35.73	35.54	32.94	33.37
31.	Tamil Nadu	515.70	501.60	534.42	568.68	639.10	691.93	659.92	702.09	828.36
32.	Tripura	88.32	77.58	68.73	125.20	111.98	81.10	116.91	85.47	106.12
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1727.59	1474.91	1546.06	1867.65	1965.82	2230.74	2079.73	2191.36	2693.30
34.	Uttarakhand	100.16	98.44	132.48	117.75	130.85	144.00	129.18	147.39	203.21
35.	West Bengal	639.93	539.79	563.75	678.81	741.25	730.24	771.41	680.79	950.75
Grand Total		10192.23	9625.09	10565.10	11581.30	11470.18	13216.05	12923.25	12871.11	16018.91

Note: Expenditure for the F.Ys 2009-10 and 2010-11 are provisional.

The above Releases relate to Central Government Grants and do not include state share contribution.

Renewable Energy Sources

759. SHRI N.S.V CHITTHAN:
 SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
 Dr. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
 SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
 SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:
 SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:
 SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
 SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA:

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

(a) the details of schemes formulated for the development of renewable energy sources in the country including Gujarat, scheme-wise, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of power production from renewable energy sources during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and source-wise;

(c) the total potential of power generation from renewable energy sources alongwith the share of renewable energy to the total installed capacity from all sources in the country State/UT-wise percentage-wise and Megawatt-wise;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to involve Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and voluntary organizations to develop non-conventional energy sources in the country including Madhya Pradesh to achieve the target fixed for the purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Ministry has a number of schemes/programmes, implemented throughout the country including Gujarat, for the development of renewable energy sources. Details of these schemes/programmes are enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) State-wise and source-wise details of the grid interactive power generation capacity installed during the last 3 years and 2011-12 (as on 31-10-2011) are enclosed as Statement-II.

(c) The potential of power generation from different renewable energy sources, excluding solar energy, is estimated at about 89,000 MW. The potential of power generation from solar energy in most part of the country is in the range of 30-50 MW per square kilometer of open, shadow free area covered with solar collectors. The total power generation installed capacity from all sources in the country is 1,84,555 MW. This includes 22,027 MW of renewable energy capacity, which is around 12%.

(d) and (e) The schemes implemented by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy are already open for participation by Non Governmental Organization and Voluntary Organizations.

These organisations are already involved and play a very important role in implementation of renewable rural energy programmes like Biogas, Biomass, Solar, training and publicity etc.

Statement-I

Details of the renewable energy schemes/ programmes implemented in the country

1. Grid-Interactive/Off-Grid Renewable Power:

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

2. Renewable Energy for Rural Applications:

- o **Remote Village Electrification Programme:** provision of lighting/electricity in the unelectrified remote villages/hamlets
- o **Biomass Gasifier for Rural Energy/Industrial Energy.**

- o **Biogas Programme:** setting up of Family Type biogas plants for cooking/lighting/manure/ small scale power generation
- o **Solar Thermal Systems:** deployment of decentralized solar thermal systems/devices (mainly solar cookers/driers for cooking, drying farm produce) under National Solar Mission.

3. Renewable Energy for Urban, Industrial and Commercial Applications:

- o **Biomass (non-bagasse) cogeneration/U and I Waste to Energy**
- o **Solar water heating systems**—for domestic, institutional, commercial/industrial applications under National Solar Mission.

- o **Solar air heating/ steam generation systems**—for community cooking/other applications in institutions and industry under National Solar Mission.
- o **Green Buildings**—incorporating active renewable energy systems and passive designs.
- o **Solar Cities**—Planning for reducing their conventional energy consumption through energy conservation and use of renewable energy devices/systems.

4. Research, Design and Development:

- o Supporting research and development projects at premier institutions and industries on different aspects of new and renewable energy technologies.

Statement-II

State-wise and source-wise details of renewable power generation installed capacity during the last 3 years and 2011-12 (as on 31-10-2011)

(Capacity in MW)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Wind Power	SHP	Biomass Power	Waste to Energy	Solar Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	90.20	11.80	29.00	11.16	3.10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		27.32			
3.	Assam		4.00			
4.	Bihar		9.40	15.50		
5.	Chhattisgarh		1.00	93.60		2.00
6.	Goa					
7.	Gujarat	1242	8.60	20.00		41.00
8.	Haryana		7.40	29.80		1.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh		248.75			
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		18.70			
11.	Jharkhand					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Karnataka	837.4	444.25	140.90		6.00
13.	Kerala	24.7	18.55			
14.	Madhya Pradesh	88.2	15.00		1.21	
15.	Maharashtra	726	53.80	419.00	4.70	14.00
16.	Manipur					
17.	Meghalaya					
18.	Mizoram		19.00			
19.	Nagaland					
20.	Odisha		32.00			3.00
21.	Punjab		30.60	62.50		2.00
22.	Rajasthan	1226.3		60.00		38.50
23.	Sikkim		13.00			
24.	Tamil Nadu	2691.16	13.35	242.20		7.00
25.	Tripura				1.40	
26.	Uttar Pradesh			407.00		
27.	Uttarakhand		41.20	10.00		
28.	West Bengal			16.00		1.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar					
30.	Chandigarh					
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli					
32.	Daman and Diu					
33.	Delhi					2.14
34.	Lakshadweep					
35.	Puducherry					
36.	Others	0.0				
Total		6925.96	1017.71	1545.5	18.47	120.74

SHP=Small hydro power, MW=Megawatt.

NCPCR

760. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:

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

(a) the number of complaints of violation of child rights and child abuse received by National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and Union Territory-wise including Delhi;

(b) the action taken by NCPCR on these complaints and measures taken/being taken to prevent child abuse in National Capital Territory, Delhi;

(c) whether NCPCR followed up the action taken by the concerned authority to which NCPCR has referred the complaints to; and

(d) if so, the number of complaints on which action has been taken by the concerned authority along with the number of complaints pending with the concerned authority during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Statement showing State-wise/ Union Territory-wise number of complaints of violation of child rights and child abuse received by National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) during each of the last three years and the current year is enclosed.

(b) and (c) All the complaints received by NCPCR are referred to the concerned authorities in the States/ Union Territories including National Capital Territory of Delhi for remedial action. In addition, NCPCR has prepared an Action Plan for Abolition of Child Labour in Delhi. This has been accepted by the Delhi High Court for implementation by the concerned authorities. NCPCR has also undertaken inspections/inquiry visits to Children's Homes in Delhi. NCPCR follows up with the concerned authorities for Action Taken Report on its recommendations by sending letters and if need be, through issue of summons.

(d) Of the 2411 complaints received by NCPCR during this period and referred to the concerned authorities, 938 have been disposed off.

Statement*Complaints received by NCPCR*

Sl.No.	States/UT	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012 (01 Apr. 2011 to 21 Nov. 2011)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	4	2	1	9
2.	Andhra Pradesh	27	27	27	38	119
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	2	1	0	3
4.	Assam	3	5	8	1	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Bihar	17	46	15	11	89
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	1	4	5
7.	Chhattisgarh	7	14	5	4	30
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	1	1	0	2
10.	Delhi	78	128	115	73	394
11.	Goa	1	4	1	0	6
12.	Gujarat	7	8	7	7	29
13.	Haryana	20	28	24	8	80
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2	7	5	2	16
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	7	4	0	12
16.	Jharkhand	5	17	16	7	45
17.	Karnataka	10	23	40	5	78
18.	Kerala	3	10	10	5	28
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	28	42	81	13	164
21.	Maharashtra	19	28	53	14	114
22.	Manipur	1	2	7	7	17
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	5	4	9
24.	Mizoram	0	1	1	1	3
25.	Nagaland	0	1	3	2	6
26.	Odisha	15	56	32	23	126
27.	Puducherry	3	1	1	0	5
28.	Punjab	26	18	20	8	72
29.	Rajasthan	10	20	25	6	61
30.	Sikkims	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	40	38	29	44	151

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32.	Tripura	0	0	4	0	4
33.	Uttar Pradesh	92	179	206	117	594
34.	Uttarakhand	7	6	8	3	24
35.	West Bengal	9	41	32	17	99
Total		433	764	789	425	2411

Illegal Mining

761. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

SHRI BHISMA SHANKER *alias* KUSHAL
TIWARI:

SHRI D. VASAVA:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

SHRI RAJAIAH SIRICILLA:

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of illegal mining including irregularities in iron ore mining have been reported recently from various parts of the country including Goa and Andhra Pradesh;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government against the companies and officials found involved therein, State-wise;

(d) the new initiatives taken/proposed to be taken by the Government including use of satellite imagery to curb illegal mining in the country;

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to

set up special courts at State level for speedy disposal of illegal mining cases; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (c) Details of incidents of illegal mining detected by State Governments, including for iron ore, in the year 2010-11 and action taken by the State Governments so far are enclosed as Statement-I. Details of names of companies and officials involved are not maintained centrally. Details of irregularities in iron ore mining pointed out by Indian Bureau of Mines and action taken are enclosed as Statement-II.

(d) Details of action taken by the Central Government are enclosed as Statement-III.

(e) and (f) As per the draft Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011, approved by the Government on 30-9-2011 for introducing in the Parliament, there are provisions for the State Governments to set up Special Courts constituting a Single Judge of rank of at least Additional District and Sessions Judge for speedy trial of offences under the Act relating to mining without a licence or not paying royalty, not implementing a Final Mine Closure Plan, disobeying a direction of the Indian Bureau of Mines or State Government under the Act or any other provision of the Act.

Statement-I

Details on cases of illegal mining detected for the year 2010-11 and action taken by State Governments

Sl. No.	State	No. of cases		Quantum of mineral ore Excavated/stacked/Transported (in lakh tonnes)		Value of Mineral Ore (Rs. lakhs)	
		Major Mineral	Minor Mineral	Major Mineral	Minor Mineral	Major Mineral	Minor Mineral
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	358	13581	6.933	3.725	1074.430	1320.31
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	—	0.000	0.000	0.000	—
4.	Assam	0	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00
5.	Bihar	—	—	—	0.000	—	—
6.	Chhattisgarh*	201	1816	0.025	1.729	37.788	266.47
7.	Goa***	8	5	0.985	0.000	14.030	1.89
8.	Gujarat	128	2056	0.593	10.328	210.880	1320.60
9.	Haryana	0	3446	0.000	12.168	0.000	310.81
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1213	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	66	133	0.996	3.919	0.500	718.14
12.	Karnataka^	2762	3714	0.657	3.141	745.540	480.15
13.	Kerala	12	2016	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh**	47	4198	0.000	0.068	7.934	7994.95
15.	Maharashtra	7702	26563	0.009	0.000	21.290	0.00
16.	Manipur	—	—	—	0.000	—	—
17.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	0.000	—	—
18.	Mizoram	0	—	0.000	0.000	0.000	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Nagaland	—	—	—	0.000	—	—
20.	Odisha^^	413	7	6.892	0.000	2640.972	1.01
21.	Punjab	0	754	0.000	1.493	0.000	46.11
22.	Rajasthan	852	981	0.315	0.858	106.590	131.55
23.	Sikkim	0	—	0.000	0.000	0.000	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	55	222	13.448	6.257	20.448	53.83
25.	Tripura	0	—	0.000	0.000	0.000	—
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	4641	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00
27.	Uttarakhand	—	—	—	0.000	—	—
28.	West Bengal	234	5	0.030	0.012	0.000	0.00
Total		12838	65351	30.883	43.698	4880.402	12645.82

Sl. No.	State	FIR Lodged (Nos.)		Court Cases Filed Nos.		Fine realised (Rs. lakhs)	
		Major Mineral	Minor Mineral	Major Mineral	Minor Mineral	Major Mineral	Minor Mineral
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	2169.04	2090.41
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	—	0	—	0.00	—
4.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
5.	Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Chhattisgarh*	0	0	201	1816	42.09	144.78
7.	Goa***	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.91
8.	Gujarat	9	60	0	1	240.27	1348.63
9.	Haryana	0	213	0	0	0.00	388.55

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	514	0.00	32.94
11.	Jharkhand	11	16	29	1	22.37	11.22
12.	Karnataka^	67	51	20	0	1567.83	715.31
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	2.55	206.16
14.	Madhya Pradesh**	0	0	47	4198	29.42	715.11
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	769.29	3736.87
16.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Mizoram	0	—	0	—	0.00	—
19.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Odisha^^	0	0	0	0	2967.89	0.94
21.	Punjab	0	12	0	0	0.00	99.36
22.	Rajasthan	326	69	7	1	123.38	114.92
23.	Sikkim	0	—	0	—	0.00	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	101	152	12	0	472.93	926.51
25.	Tripura	0	—	0	—	0.00	—
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0.00	991.40
27.	Uttarakhand	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.	West Bengal	194	5	57	0	0.00	0.00
Total		708	578	373	6531	8407.06	11525.02

Note: Quantity of Major Mineral seized given in Cu.mt/other unit

Madhya Pradesh**	9760.42	Chhattisgarh*	103 Kg
	cu.mt.		

Quantity of Major Mineral seized given in Cu.mt/other unit	Madhya Pradesh**	2980575.6	Karnataka^	261.862	Orissa^^	9041.79	Goa***	1377
		m3t		cu.mt+		2cu.mt		cu.mt
				81000				
				bricks+3				
				vehicles				

Statement-II

Details of irregularities in iron ore mining pointed out by Indian Bureau of Mines for the year 2010-11 and action taken thereon

Year	State	Number of Violations pointed out	Number of Rules		No. of show Cause Issued	Number of Rules	
			Covered under Violations	Where Violations Rectified		Covered under show Cause	Complied after show Cause
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2010-2011	Odisha	6	14	14	38	102	96
	Madhya Pradesh	10	25	15	6	10	10
	Chhattisgarh	16	25	6	10	19	18
	Andhra Pradesh	24	16	10	2	6	6
	Rajasthan	8	23	9	2	4	4
	Jharkhand	27	27	27	3	3	3
	Goa	9	9	5	1	1	1
	Karnataka	72	189	89	72	189	89
	Kerala	1	1	0	1	1	0
	Maharashtra	6	6	1	5	5	4
Total		179	335	176	140	340	231

Year	State	Number of Prosecution Launched	Number of Mines suspended			Fine collected
			13(2)	56	Task Force	
1	2	9	10	11	12	13
2010-2011	Odisha	0	0	0	23	0
	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	1	0
	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	8	0
	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0
	Jharkhand	3	0	0	1	0

1	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
	Karnataka	0	1	0	19	0
	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0
	Maharashtra	0	1	0	0	0
	Total	3	2	0	52	0

Statement-III

The Central Government is responsible for ensuring the proper regulation and development of mineral resources in the country and the Parliament has enacted the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. While section 23C of the said Act provides for State Government to formulate Rules to control illegal mining, the Central Government has been advising and coordinating activities and initiatives to help all States, to curb illegal mining, *inter-alia* as follows:—

- The State Governments have been 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. Separately the State Governments have also been advised to prepare and 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.
- State governments to immediately start the process of strengthening their Directorate of Mining and Geology, which has been made a part of the action plan to be monitored by Central Government.
- Eighteen States have framed Rules under Section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, and twenty one States have set up Task Force at State and/or District level to check illegal

mining as per the instruction of Central Government.

- The State Governments detected 78189 cases of illegal mining of minor and major minerals during the year 2010-11 as compared to 69316 cases detected in the year 2009-10.
- All State Governments were requested to include representatives of Railways, Customs, Ports and in case of iron ore producing States, representative of Ministry of Steel in the State Coordination-cum-Empowered Committees set up in the State, for sharing the data on movement of minerals and better monitoring of the transportation and export of ore.
- All State Governments were asked to impose the special condition under Rule 27(3) of Mineral Concession Rules, 1960, for ensuring that all the mining lease holders assess the resources in their leases as per UNFC.
- A Central Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee has been set by Government, with representation from State Governments and Central Ministries concerned, to consider all mining related issues, including specifically, matters relating to coordination of activities to combat illegal mining at regular intervals.
- The Government has amended Rule 45 of the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 vide notification G. S. R. 75(E) dated 9-2-2011 making it mandatory for all miners, traders, stockists, exporters and end-users to register with the Indian Bureau of Mines and report on movement of minerals to Indian

Bureau of Mines and State Government. Such end-to-end accounting will reduce the scope for transportation illegally mined minerals, including export of iron ore.

- The Central Government has appointed Shri Justice M. B. Shah Commission of Inquiry under the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 to inquire into the large scale mining of iron ore and manganese ore without lawful authority in several States vide Notification S.O. 2817 dated 22nd November, 2010. The Commission has started functioning.
- Central Government through the Indian Bureau Mines had constituted Special Task Forces for inspection of mines in endemic areas by taking the help of Satellite imageries. Central Government through the Indian Bureau Mines had constituted Special Task Forces for inspection of mines in endemic areas by taking the help of Satellite imageries. Special Task Force conducted inspections in a total of 268 mines in the States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Jharkhand and Gujarat and suspended 107 mines under rule 13(2) of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 due to serious violations. Further, the Indian Bureau of Mines have recommended for termination of three leases.

[Translation]

Fake TIN

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

(a) whether tax evasion is taking place through fake Tax Identification Number (TIN);

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last one year and current year till date alongwith corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(c) the details of progress made as a result of the said steps?

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

The Tax Identification Number (TIN) relates to Value Added Tax (VAT), which is levied and collected by the States, being a State subject. Hence, this information is not maintained centrally.

[Translation]

White Paper on Black Money

763. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring out a White Paper on the steps to be taken to bring the black money stashed in foreign countries back in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the same is likely to be brought out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) The proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

[English]

Setting Up of Power Plants

764. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up new power plants in the country;

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

(c) the number of Thermal Power Units sanctioned during the 11th Five Year Plan period, State-wise along with the capacity of each plant;

(d) whether all the power plants have been set up and are in operation;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:) (a) to (f) As per the Electricity Act, 2003 techno-economic clearance of

CEA is not required for thermal power projects. As such no thermal power project was accorded Techno-Economic clearance in 11th Plan period.

Sector-wise and State-wise details of thermal Power Projects totaling to 78545 MW and Hydro electric projects totaling to 15707 MW which are under construction in the country for likely commissioning during 11th Plan and beyond are enclosed as Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

Statement-I

List of Thermal Projects under Construction for Commissioning during 11th Plan and Beyond

State	Project Name	Impl. Agency	Unit No.	Cap. (MW)	Year of (Comm.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Central Sector					
Andhra Pradesh	Simhadri STPP Extn.	NTPC	U-4	500	2011-12
Assam	Bongaigaon TPP	NTPC	U-1	250	2012-13
			U-2	250	2012-13
			U-3	250	2014-15
Bihar	Barh STPP-I	NTPC	U-1	660	2013-14
			U-2	660	2014-15
			U-3	660	2014-15
Bihar	Barh STPP-II	NTPC	U-1	660	2013-14
			U-2	660	2013-14
Bihar	Muzaffarpur TPP Exp	NTPC	U-3	195	2013-14
			U-4	195	2013-14
Bihar	Nabi Nagar TPP	NTPC	U-1	250	2013-14
			U-2	250	2013-14
			U-3	250	2013-14
			U-4	250	2014-15
Chhattisgarh	Sipat-I	NTPC	U-2	660	2011-12

1	2	3	4	5	6
			U-3	660	2012-13
Haryana	Indira Gandhi TPP	APCPL	U-3	500	2012-13
Jharkhand	Bokaro TPS "A" Exp.	DVC	U-1	500	2014-15
Jharkhand	Kodarma TPP	DVC	U-2	500	2012-13
Maharashtra	Mauda TPP	NTPC	U-1	500	2012-13
			U-2	500	2012-13
Madhya Pradesh	Vindhyachal TPP-IV	NTPC	U-11	500	2012-13
			U-12	500	2012-13
Tamil Nadu	Neyveli TPS-II Exp.	NLC	U-1	250	2011-12
			U-2	250	2012-13
Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin JV	NLC	U-1	500	2014-15
			U-2	500	2014-15
Tamil Nadu	Vallur TPP Ph-I	NTECL	U-1	500	2011-12
			U-2	500	2012-13
Tamil Nadu	Vallur TPP-II	NTECL	U-3	500	2012-13
Uttar Pradesh	Rihand TPP-III	NTPC	U-5	500	2012-13
			U-6	500	2012-13
West Bengal	Durgapur Steel TPS	DVC	U-2	500	2011-12
West Bengal	Raghunathpur TPP, Ph-I	DVC	U-1	600	2012-13
			U-2	600	2012-13
		Sub-Total:		16460	
State Sector					
Andhra Pradesh	Kakatiya TPP Extn	APGENCO	U-1	600	2015-16
Andhra Pradesh	Sri Damodaram Sanjeevaiah TPS	APPDL	U-1	800	2016-17
			U-2	800	2016-17
Assam	Lakwa Waste Heat Unit	APGCL	ST	37.2	2011-12
Assam	Namrup CCGT	APGCL	GT	70	2013-14

1	2	3	4	5	6
			ST	30	2013-14
Chhattisgarh	Korba West St-III	CSEB	U-5	500	2012-13
Chhattisgarh	Marwa TPP	CSEB	U-1	500	2012-13
			U-2	500	2012-13
Delhi	Pragati CCGT-III	PPCL	GT-3	250	2011-12
			GT-4	250	2012-13
			ST-1	250	2011-12
			ST-2	250	2012-13
Gujarat	Hazira CCGT Extn.	GSECL	GT+ST	351	2011-12
Gujarat	Pipavav CCGT	GSECL	Block-1	351	2011-12
			Block-2	351	2012-13
Gujarat	Sikka TPP Extn.	GSECL	U-3	250	2013-14
			U-4	250	2013-14
Gujarat	Ukai TPP Extn.	GSECL	U-6	490	2012-13
Karnataka	Bellary TPP St-II	KPCL	U-2	500	2011-12
Maharashtra	Bhusawal TPS Expn.	MSPGCL	U-4	500	2011-12
			U-5	500	2011-12
Maharashtra	Chandrapur TPS	MSPGCL	U-8	500	2013-14
			U-9	500	2013-14
Maharashtra	Koradi TPP Expn.	MSPGCL	U-10	660	2014-15
			U-8	660	2013-14
			U-9	660	2014-15
Maharashtra	Parti TPP Expn.	MSPGCL	U-8	250	2013-14
Madhya Pradesh	Malwa TPP (Shree Singati TPP)	MPGENCO	U-1	600	2013-14
			U-2	600	2013-14
Madhya Pradesh	Satpura TPP Extn	MPPGCL	U-10	250	2012-13
			U-11	250	2012-13

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajasthan	Chhabra TPP Extn.	RRVUNL	U-3	250	2012-13
			U-4	250	2012-13
Rajasthan	Kalisindh TPS	RRVUNL	U-1	600	2012-13
			U-2	600	2013-14
Tamil Nadu	Mettur TPP Ext.	TNEB	U-1	600	2011-12
Tamil Nadu	North Chennai Extn, U-1	TNEB	U-1	600	2012-13
Tamil Nadu	North Chennai Extn, U-2	TNEB	U-2	600	2012-13
Uttar Pradesh	Anpara-D	UPRVUNI	U-6	500	2013-14
			U-7	500	2013-14
Uttar Pradesh	Harduaganj Ext	UPRVUNI	U-9	250	2011-12
Uttar Pradesh	Parichha Extn	UPRVUNI	U-5	250	2011-12
			U-6	250	2012-13
West Bengal	Durgapur TPS Extn	DPI	U-8	250	2012-13
		Sub-Total:		18810.2	
Private Sector					
Andhra Pradesh	Painampuram TPP	Thermal Power Tech. Corporation Ltd.	U-1	660	2013-14
			U-2	660	2014-15
Andhra Pradesh	Simhapuri Energy Pvt Ltd. Ph-II	Madhucon Projects Ltd.	U-3	150	2012-13
			U-4	150	2012-13
Andhra Pradesh	Thamminapatnam TPP-II	Meenaksha Energy Ltd.	U-3	300	2013-14
			U-4	300	2014-15
Chhattisgarh	Akaltara (Naiyara) TPP	Wardha PCI (KSK)	U-1	600	2013-14
			U-2	600	2013-14
			U-3	600	2014-15
			U-4	600	2014-15

1	2	3	4	5	6
Chhattisgarh	Avantha Bhandar TPS, U-1	Korba West Power Co.	U-1	600	2013-14
Chhattisgarh	Darrampura TPP	M/s. SKS Power Generation (Chhattisgarh) Ltd.	U-1	300	2012-13
			U-2	300	2013-14
			U-3	300	2013-14
Chhattisgarh	Lance Amarkantak TPS	LAP Pvt. Ltd.	U-3	660	2013-14
			U-4	660	2013-14
Chhattisgarh	Maurti Clean Coal and Power Ltd.	M/s. Maurti Clean Coal Power Ltd.	U-1	300	2014-15
Chhattisgarh	Uchpinda TPP	RKM Powergen Pvt. Ltd.	U-1	360	2013-14
			U-2	360	2013-14
			U-3	360	2014-15
Chhattisgarh	Vandana Vidyut TPP-Chhattisgarh	M/s. Vandana Vidyut	U-2	135	2012-13
Gujarat	Mundra TPP Ph-III	Adani Power Ltd.	U-2	660	2012-13
			U-3	660	2012-13
GuJarat	Mundra UMTTP	Tata Power Co.	U-1	800	2011-12
			U-2	800	2012-13
			U-3	800	2012-13
			U-4	800	2013-14
			U-5	800	2014-15
Haryana	Jajjar TPP (Mahatama Gandhi TPP)	CLP Power India Pvt. Ltd.	U-2	660	2012-13
Jharkhand	Adhunik Power TPP	Adhunik Power Co. Ltd.	U-1	270	2012-13
Jharkhand	Adhunik Power TPP	Adhunik Power Co. Ltd.	U-2	270	2012-13
Jharkhand	Corporate Power Ltd.-Ph-I Ph-II (Maitrishi Usha)	M/s Corporate Power Ltd.	U-1	270	2012-13
			U-2	270	2012-13

1	2	3	4	5	6
Jharkhand	Maithon RB TPP	DVC	U-2	525	2011-12
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-1	270	2012-13
			U-2	270	2012-13
			U-3	270	2012-13
			U-4	270	2013-14
			U-5	270	2013-14
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-1	270	2014-15
			U-2	270	2014-15
			U-3	270	2014-15
			U-4	270	2015-16
			U-5	270	2015-16
Maharashtra	Butibori TPP Ph-II	Vidarbha Industries Power	U-1	300	2013-14
Maharashtra	Dhariwal Infracture TPP	Dhariwal Infracture (P) Ltd.	U-1	300	2012-13
			U-2	300	2013-14
Maharashtra	EMCO Warora TPP	EMCO Energy Ltd. (GMR)	U-1	300	2012-13
			U-2	300	2012-13
Maharashtra	Lanco Vidarbha TPP	Lanco Vidarbha	U-1	660	2013-14
			U-2	660	2014-15
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-1	270	2012-13
			U-2	270	2012-13
			U-3	270	2012-13
			U-4	270	2013-14
			U-5	270	2013-14
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-1	270	2014-15
			U-2	270	2014-15
			U-3	270	2015-16

1	2	3	4	5	6
			U-4	270	2015-16
			U-5	270	2015-16
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-I	Adani Power Ltd.	U-1	660	2011-12
			U-2	660	2012-13
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-II	Adani Power Ltd.	U-1	660	2012-13
Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur TPP Ph-I	MB Power MP	U-1	600	2014-15
			U-2	600	2015-16
Madhya Pradesh	Bina TPP	Bina Power Supply Co. Ltd.	U-2	250	2012-13
Madhya Pradesh	Mahan TPP	Essar Power MP Ltd.	U-1	600	2012-13
			U-2	600	2013-14
Madhya Pradesh	Nigri TPP	Jaiprakash Power Ventures Ltd.	U-1	660	2013-14
Madhya Pradesh	Sasan UMPP	Reliance Power Ltd.	U-1	660	2013-14
			U-2	660	2014-15
Madhya Pradesh	Sasan UMPP .	Reliance Power Ltd.	U-3	660	2015-16
			U-4	660	2016-17
Odisha	Derang TPP	JITPL	U-1	600	2013-14
			U-2	600	2013-14
Odisha	Ind Bharat TPP (Odisha)	Ind. Bharat	U-1	350	2012-13
			U-2	350	2013-14
Odisha	Kamalanga TPP	GMR	U-1	350	2012-13
			U-2	350	2012-13
			U-3	350	2013-14
Odisha	KVK Nilanchal TPP	KVK Nilanchal	U-1	525	2013-14
			U-2	525	2014-15
Odisha	Lanco Babandh TPP	Lanco Babandh Power Ltd.	U-1	600	2013-14
Odisha	Sterlite TPP	Sterlite Energy Ltd.	U-4	600	2011-12

1	2	3	4	5	6
Punjab	Goindwal Sahib	GVK Power	U-1	270	2013-14
Punjab	Talwandi Sabo TPP	M/s Sterlite	U-1	660	2013-14
			U-2	660	2014-15
Rajasthan	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP	Raj West Power Ltd. (JSW)	U-4	135	2011-12
			U-5	135	2012-13
			U-6	135	2012-13
			U-7	135	2012-13
			U-8	135	2012-13
Tamil Nadu	Melamaruthur TPP	Coastal Energen	U-1	600	2013-14
			U-2	600	2013-14
Uttar Pradesh	Bara TPP	Jaypee Power Ltd.	U-1	660	2014-15
			U-2	660	2014-15
Uttar Pradesh	Rosa TPP Ph-II	Reliance Power Ltd.	U-3	300	2012-13
			U-4	300	2012-13
Sub-Total:				43275	
Total:				78545.2	

Note: The above list includes projects for likely commissioning during remaining period of 11th Plan, projects slipping from 11th plan and projects identified for 12th plan.

Statement-II

Hydro Electric Projects Under Execution in the Country (Excluding projects under Ministry of New and Renewable Energy)

(15-11-11)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Sector	State	I.C. (No. x MW)	Cap. Under Execution (MW)	Comm. Latest	Latest Cost (Rs. crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Central Sector							
1.	Parbati St. II (NHPC)	Central	Himachal Pradesh	4x200	800.00	2014-15	4079.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Chamera-III (NHPC)	Central	Himachal Pradesh	3x77	231.00	2011-12	1943.63
3.	Parabati-III (NHPC)	Central	Himachal Pradesh	4x130	520.00	2012-13	2095.68
4.	Kol Dam (NTPC)	Central	Himachal Pradesh	4x200	800.00	2013-14	4527.15
5.	Rampur (SJVNL)	Central	Himachal Pradesh	6x68.67	412.00	2013-14	2047.03
6.	Uri-II (NHPC)	Central	Jammu and Kashmir	4x60	240.00	2011-12	1704.67
7.	Chutak (NHPC)	Central	Jammu and Kashmir	4x11	44.00	2011-12	979.55
8.	Nimoo Bazgo (NHPC)	Central	Jammu and Kashmir	3x15	45.00	2012-13	902.27
9.	Kishanganga (NHPC)	Central	Jammu and Kashmir	3x110	330.00	2016-17	3642.04
10.	Koteshwar (THDC)	Central	Uttarakhand	4x100	200.00	2011-12	2398.39
11.	Tehri PSS (THDC)	Central	Uttarakhand	4x250	1000.00	2015-16	2978.86
12.	Loharinagpala (NTPC)	Central	Uttarakhand	4x150	600.00	Suspended	2895.10
13.	Tapovan Vishnugad (NTPC)	Central	Uttarakhand	4x130	520.00	2014-15	2978.48
14.	Teesta Low Dam-III (NHPC)	Central	West Bengal	4x33	132.00	2012-13	1398.71
15.	Teesta Low Dam-IV (NHPC)	Central	West Bengal	4x40	160.00	2013-14	1462.09
16.	Subansiri Lower (NHPC)	Central	Arunachal Pradesh	8x250	2000.00	2013-15	8155.01
17.	Kameng (NEEPCO)	Central	Arunachal Pradesh	4x150	600.00	2016-17	3253.22
18.	Pare (NEEPCO)	Central	Arunachal Pradesh	2x55	110.00	2014-15	674.45
19.	Tuirial (NEEPCO)	Central	Mizoram	2x30	60.00	2014-15	
Sub-total (Central Sector) :					8804.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
State Sector							
20.	Uhl-III	State	Himachal Pradesh	3x33.33	100.00	2013-14	431.56
21.	Swara Kuddu	State	Himachal Pradesh	3x36.6	110.00	2013-14	727.71
22.	Kashang-I	State	Himachal Pradesh	1x65	65.00	2013-14	478.02
23.	Kashang-II and III	State	Himachal Pradesh	2x65	130.00	2014-15	
24.	Sainj	State	Himachal Pradesh	100.00	100.00	2014-15	
25.	Baglihar-II (Works Alloted with Baglihar-I)	State	Jammu and Kashmir	3x150	450.00	2015-16	—
26.	Koyna Left Bank	State	Maharashtra	2x40	80.00	2014-15	245.02
27.	Nagarujana Sagar TR	State	Andhra Pradesh	2x25	50.00	2013-14	464.70
28.	Pulichintala	State	Andhra Pradesh	4x30	120.00	2012-14	380.00
29.	Lower Jurala	State	Andhra Pradesh	6x40	240.00	2012-14	908.34
30.	Pallivasal	State	Kerala	2x30	60.00	2013-14	268.02
31.	Thottiyar	State	Kerala	40.00	40.00	2014-15	144.00
32.	Bhawani Barrage II	State	Tamil Nadu	2x15	30.00	2011-12	400.59
33.	Bhawani Barrage III	State	Tamil Nadu	2x15	30.00	2012-13	396.59
34.	Myntdu	State	Meghalaya	2x42+ 1x42	126.00	2011-12	965.93
35.	New Umtru	State	Meghalaya	2x20	40.00	2013-14	194.30
Sub-total (State sector) :					1771.00		
Private Sector							
36.	Budhil	Private	Himachal Pradesh	2x35	70.00	2011-12	418.80
37.	Sorang	Private	Himachal Pradesh	2x50	100.00	2012-13	586.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
38.	Tidong-I	Private	Himachal Pradesh	100.00	100.00	2014-15	543.15
39.	Tangu Romai	Private	Himachal Pradesh	2x22	44.00	2014-15	
40.	Shrinagar	Private	Uttarakhand	4x82.5	330.00	2012-13	2069.00
41.	Phata Byung	Private	Uttarakhand	2x38	76.00	2013-14	520.00
42.	Singoli Bhatwari	Private	Uttarakhand	3x33	99.00	2015-16	666.47
43.	Maheshwar	Private	Madhya Pradesh	10x40	400.00	2012-13	2760.00
44.	Chujachen	Private	Sikkim	2x49.5	99.00	2012-13	820.00
45.	Teesta St. III	Private	Sikkim	6x200	1200.00	2012-13	1673.00
46.	Teesta St. VI	Private	Sikkim	4x125	500.00	2013-14	3283.08
47.	Rangit-IV	Private	Sikkim	3x40	120.00	2013-14	726.16
48.	Jorethang Loop	Private	Sikkim	2x48	96.00	2013-14	—
49.	Bhasmey	Private	Sikkim	3x17	51.00	2014-15	—
50.	Tashiding	Private	Sikkim	2x48.5	97.00	2014-15	
51.	Demwe Lower	Private	Arunachal Pradesh	5x342+1x40	1750.00	2016-17	13144.91
Sub-total (Private Sector):					5132.00		
Total					15707.00		

[Translation]

Credit Deposit Ratio in Bihar

765. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bihar has lowest credit deposit ratio in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to bring about parity in the credit deposit ratio at national level; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) State-wise Credit Deposit Ratio (CDR) for the year ending 31-03-2011 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Reserve Bank of India has advised Banks to set up a Special Sub-Committee (SSC) of District Level Consultative Committee (DLCC) for those districts having COR less than 40 per cent to draw up Monitorable Action Plans (MAPs), monitor such action plan on a regular basis and initiate necessary action for improving CDR. Accordingly, CDR is monitored and discussed at district level by DLCCs to improve the ratio and ensure that it does not fall below 40 per cent.

Statement*Scheduled Commercial Banks-State-wise Credit Deposit Ratio*

(per cent)

State/U.Ts	Mar. 31, 2009	Mar. 31, 2010	Mar. 31, 2011
1	2	3	4
Lakshadweep	5.4	7.5	8.2
Daman and Diu	18.9	19.8	20.9
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20.8	59.7	34.8
Arunachal Pradesh	24.8	25.1	22.5
Uttarakhand	25.6	33.8	35.2
Goa	26.5	25.5	29.0
Bihar	27.3	28.6	29.0
Meghalaya	27.6	25.0	24.0
Tripura	29.8	29.2	31.4
Nagaland	30.7	29.8	25.6
Jharkhand	32.0	34.4	35.0
Andaman and Nicobar	32.2	36.0	37.8
Assam	38.3	37.0	35.6
Himachal Pradesh	38.5	41.4	39.6
Manipur	38.7	40.6	32.8
Uttar Pradesh	42.1	42.6	43.6
Sikkim	42.4	37.1	37.7
Jammu and Kashmir	46.3	46.9	37.1
Odisha	50.8	53.2	51.3
Puducherry	51.9	56.9	61.3
Chhattisgarh	53.3	52.8	52.3

1	2	3	4
Madhya Pradesh	57.4	59.8	59.7
Mizoram	58.7	47.5	43.0
Kerala	60.4	63.6	72.0
West Bengal	60.8	61.3	63.7
Haryana	61.5	63.0	71.5
Gujarat	63.2	65.3	66.3
Punjab	65.5	71.1	77.3
Delhi	68.5	75.1	87.1
Karnataka	76.6	76.9	72.5
Rajasthan	80.2	88.2	90.0
Maharashtra	90.8	81.3	81.3
Andhra Pradesh	97.6	105.1	110.0
Tamil Nadu	108.9	112.6	114.1
Chandigarh	114.1	131.7	129.3
Total SCBs	72.6	72.7	75.1

Source: RBI, Basic Statistical Return (BSR)-7

[English]

Deaths Due to Rotavirus Infections

766. Dr. P. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether as per a report published in the latest edition of the 'Lancet Infection Diseases' magazine, India

accounts for 22 per cent of the total deaths reported globally due to diarrhoea attributable to rotavirus infection in 2008:

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

(c) the estimated number of cases of rota virus infection reported and deaths occurred therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise;

(d) the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government to curb rotavirus infections and prevent such deaths; and

(e) the present status of availability and efficacy of rotavirus vaccines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) Yes. The study however, has made estimation based on extrapolations of hospitals based studies and not on the basis of community representative sample. Year-wise and State-wise estimation on rotavirus infection and deaths has not been carried out.

(d) In order to prevent deaths due to diarrhea, Government is promoting use of ORS and Zinc all across the country under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

(e) Department of Biotechnology is supporting development of low cost rotavirus vaccine within the country through public-private partnership. The vaccine 116E is in Phase-III clinical trial in Delhi, Vellore and Pune.

[Translation]

Fake Companies

767. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints regarding many fake companies cheating people on pretext of investment have been received by the Government;

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

(c) whether the Government has been successful in getting amounts refunded to the affected families/ individuals; and

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

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

Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Power Projects

768. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether many power projects in the country are running behind its schedule time of commissioning;

(b) if so, the details of under construction power projects in the country, source-wise and State/UT-wise;

(c) the total amount spent on these projects so far along with the reasons for pendency of these projects; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to complete these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) The details of under-construction thermal and hydro power projects targeted for commissioning during the 11th Plan, along with total amount spent on these projects and reasons of delay, are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

(d) A number of steps have been taken to accelerate the pace of capacity addition in the country. These include augmentation of manufacturing capacity of BHEL from 10,000 MW in December, 2007 to 20,000 MW by 2012; periodic review of Issues related to supply of power equipment from BHEL by a Group under the chairmanship of Secretary (Heavy Industry); sensitization of stakeholders to enlarge the vendor base to meet Balance of Plants requirements; rigorous monitoring of projects at different levels including by Ministry of Power, Central Electricity Authority, Power Project Monitoring Panel and Advisory Group under the chairmanship of Minister of Power; and introduction of web-based monitoring system.

Statement-I

*On Going Thermal Power Projects (As per XI Plan Mid Term Appraisal) in
the Country-Projects Having Time over Run*

(Excluding Renewable and Projects upto 25 MW Capacity Under MNES)

Sl.No.	Project Name and Unit No.	Implementing Agency	Executing Agency	LOA Date	Capacity (MW)	Exp. (Rs. Crs)	till	Org. Comm. Date	Actual./ Anticipated date of Comm.	Reasons for delay and critical areas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andra Pradesh										
1.	Simhadri STPP Extn. U-4	NTPC	BHEL	26-03-07	500	4162.00	Sep., 11 (incl.U-3)	July-11	2012-13	Delay in TG erection due to slow civil works of TG deck access floors. Delay in readiness of feed water pipe line. Delay in handing over of mill foundation.
Assam										
2.	Bongaigaon TPP U-1	NTPC	BHEL	02-05-08	250	2448	Sep., 11 (incl. U-2 and 3)	Jan-11	2012-13	Slow progress of civil works. Law and order problem, Freq- uent bandhs, Heavy monsoon.
3.	Bongaigaon TPP U-2	NTPC	BHEL	02-05-08	250			May-11	2013-14	
4.	Lakwa Waste Heat Unit	APGCL	BHEL	20-03-06	37.2	246.79	June, 11	May, 08	Dec-11	Slow progress of civil and Electro-mechanical

works. Law and order problem. Readiness of DM and PT plants. Synchronized with one HRSG on 17-08-2011

Delhi

5.	Pragati CCGT - III ST-1	PPCL	BHEL	30-05-08	250	3100	Jul, 11 (both Blocks)	Jul-10	Jan-12	Completion of cooling Tower. Damage of thrust bearing due to axial shift.
6.	Pragati CCGT - III GT-3	PPCL	BHEL	30-05-08	250			Jul-10	Mar-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of work of Gas conditioning skid near Gas Turbine. • Generator Transformer foundation Completion.
7.	Pragati CCGT- III ST-2	PPCL	BHEL	30-05-08	250			Nov-10	2012-13	Slow civil works and readiness of TG deck
8.	Pragati CCGT- III GT-4	PPCL	BHEL	30-05-08	250			Sep-10	2012-13	Slow civil works. Delay In supply of GT-4.
Gujarat										
9.	Hazira CCGP Extn. GT+ST	GSECL	BHEL	01-01-08	351	660	Mar, 11	Mar-10	Dec-11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay In availability of start up power • Readiness of CW System. • Delay In Main Plant civil works.
10.	Pipavav CCGP Block-1	GSPC pipavav power co. Ltd.	BHEL	03-03-08	351	1265.21	Mar, 11 (Incl. Block-I and II)	Sep-10	Jan-12	Delay In main plant civil works. Delay in GT erection

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	Plpavav CCPP Block-2	GSPC Plpavav Power Co. Ltd.	BHEL	03-03-08	351			Nov-10	2012-13	Slow progress of RCC works. Delay In Supply of GTG and STG.
12.	Ukai TPP Extn. U-6	GSECL	BHEL	09-07-07	490	1477.84	Jun-11	Jan-11	May, 12	Readiness of FO system and DM plant, Chimney. Delay in water system AHP/CHP.
13.	Mundra Ultra Mega TPP U-1	Tata Power Co.	Others	12-01-06	800	*		May-11	Mar-12	Delay In readiness of power evacuation system.
Haryana										
14.	Indira Gandhi TPP U-3	APCPL	BHEL	07-06-07	500	6931.00	Apr, 10 (incl, U-1 and 2)	Jul-11	2012-13	Delay In civil works of TG deck access floors and other floors of TG Hall. Readiness of ID fan Foundation. Delay in supply of TG material.
Jharkhand										
15.	Maithon RB TPP U-2	MPL JV of DVC and Tata Power	BHEL	25-10-07	525	4120	June, 11 (incl. U-1)	Apr-11	Feb-12	Delay in readiness of chimney, foundations of TDBFP(A). Repair/ replacement of GT.
16.	Koderma TPP U-2	DVC	BHEL	29-06-07	500	4446.30	June, 11 (Incl. U-1)	Oct-10	2012-13	Delay due to civil works/ non-availability of ETO crane. Land for ash pond. Stoppage of work due to labour agitation for Implementation of central wages

Karnataka										
17.	Bellary TPP St-II U-2	KPCL	BHEL	31-08-06	500	1306.1	Jun, 11	Dec-10	Jan-12	CHP/AHP delayed Availability of sand
Maharashtra										
18.	Bhusawal TPS Expn. U-4	MSPGCL	BHEL	23-01-07	500	4208.52	June, 11	Sep-10	Jan-12	Delay In BTG supplies, Delay due to boiler tube failure
19.	Bhusawal TPS Expn. U-S	MSPGCL	BHEL	23-01-07	500			Jan-11	Mar-12	Delay in Readiness of boiler feedline. Readiness of bunkerand coalmills.
20.	Tirora TPP Ph-I U-1	Adani Power Ltd.	Chinese	Feb-08	660	5432	July, 11 (incl. U-2)	Apr-11	Jan-12	Readiness of power evacuation system. Visa problem
Rajasthan										
21.	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP U-4	Raj west power Ltd.	Chinese	Mar-07	135	6084.98	June, 11 (All 8	Mar-10	Dec-11	Slow progress of work due to shortage of
22.	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP U-5	Raj west power Ltd.	Chinese	Mar-07	135		units)	Jul-10	Jan-12	manpower and difficult site conditions.
23.	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP U-6	Raj west power Ltd.	Chinese	03-01-07	135			Aug-10	Mar-12	Readiness of permanent power supply to 4 nos. pumping stations for raw water by Jodhpur Discom. Delay in development of lignite mines (Jallipa).
24.	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP U-7	Raj West Power Ltd.	Chinese	Mar.-07	135			Sep-10	2012-13	Slow progress of work due to shortage of
25.	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP U-8	Raj West Power Ltd.	Chinese	Mar.-07	135			Dec-10	2012-13	manpower and difficult site conditions.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										Readiness of permanent power supply to 4 nos. pumping stations for raw water by Jodhpur Discom. Delay In development of lignite mines (Jallipa).
	Tamil Nadu									
26.	Neyvell TPS-II Exp. U-1	NLC	BHEL	19-08-05	250	2154.25	Mar, 11	Feb-09	Dec-11	Completion of refractory work
27.	Neyvell TPS-II Exp. U-2	NLC	BHEL	19-08-05	250			Jun-09	May,12	Slow progress of refractory work
28.	Vallur TPP-I U-1	NTECL	BHEL	13-08-07	500	3965.44	June, 11	Jan-11	Jan-12	Completion of CW duct Joints, critical piping, DM Plant and in plant CHP and AHP.
29.	Vallur-I TPP U-2	NTECL	BHEL	13-08-07	500		*	Jul-11	2012-13	Delay in supply of TG Materials Completion of P-91 Joints and boiler ducting.
30.	Mettur TPP Stage-III U-1	TNEB	Chinese	25-06-08	600	1962.65	June, 11	Jun-11	Mar-12	Readiness of CHP and Raw water pump house. Supply of cooling water pump motors.
31.	North Chennai St-II, U-2	TNEB	BHEL	16-08-08	600	1535.31	Jun-11	Nov-11	2012-13	Delay in TG erection due to slow civil works of TG deck access floors and EOT crane.

32.	North Chennai St-II, U-1	TNEB	BHEL	16-08-08	600	1340.94	Jun-11	Apr-11	2012-13	Delay In readiness of boiler.
Uttar Pradesh										
33.	Harduaganj Ext. U-9	UPRVUNL	BHEL	28-06-08	250	2300	Oct.,11 (incl. U-8)	Dec-09	Mar-12	Readiness of mills, CHP and AHP.
34.	Parichha Extn. U-5	UPRVUNL	BHEL	28-06-06	250	2170	Oct., 11 (Incl. U-6)	Jun-09	Feb, 12	Completion of chimney
35.	Parichha Extn. U-6	UPRVUNL	BHEL	28-06-06	250			Oct-09	2012-13	Readiness of Chimney.
West Bengal										
36.	Durgapur Steel TPS U-2	DVC	BHEL	27-07-07	500	4556.5	June, 11 Incl, U-1)	Nov-10	Feb-12	• Readiness of Bottom Ash Hopper. Readiness of TP-11 and 12 and AHP. Acquisition of DSP land.
37.	Raghuanthpur TPP, Ph.-I, U-1	DVC	Chinese	14-12-07	600	3624.5	June,11	Oct-10	2012-13	Balance land acquisition for rail corridor and raw water pipe line corridor
38.	Raghuanthpur TPP, Ph.-I, U-2	DVC	Chinese	14-12-07	600			Jan-11	2012-13	(very critical, major cause for delays). Law and order problem.
				Total	14490.2					

*Expenditure not available being tariff based project.

Statement-II

*On Going Hydro Power Projects (As per XI Plan Mid Term Appraisal) in
the Country-Projects Having Time over Run*

(Excluding Renewable and Projects upto 25 MW Capacity Under MNES)

Sr No.	Name of Project Capacity/ Agency/State Date of approval	Commissioning Schedule		Delays relating to Latest v/s last approved/ original	Project Expenditu re Rupees in crores	Reasons for time and cost over run
		Original mm/yy	Latest mm/yy			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Himachal Pradesh						
1.	Chamera-III (3x77 MW) NHPC Himachal Pradesh 01-09-2005	Aug-10 (2010-11)	Jan-12 (2010-12)	1 Year 5 months	1694.56	Murder of 3 persons and damage to equipments in June 2006. Washing away of Cofferdam during flash flood in July 2007. Shut down of main crusher plant by state government Shooting stone In right bank of Dam, Shortage of Man Power by HCC, Cavity in LEG.
2.	Parbati-III (4x130 MW) NHPC Himachal Pradesh 09-11-2005	Nov-10 (2010-11)	June-12 (2012-13)	1 year 7 month	1590.26	Poor geology In HRT, Delay in completion of E and M works. Stoppage of work by locals w.e.f 01-07-11. Flash flood on 16th August, 2011.
3.	Budhil (2x35 MW) Himachal Pradesh	Dec-08 (2008-09)	Dec-11 (2011-12)	2 Year 11 months	312.03	Slow progress of HRT due to poor geological conditions. Slow progress of dam works.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	M/s. Lanco Green Power Pvt. Ltd. NA 02-06-06					
	Jammu and Kashmir					
4.	Uri-II (4x60 MW) NHPC Jammu and Kashmir 01-09-2005	Nov-09 (2009-10)	March 12 (2010-12)	2 year 4 months	1575.98	Lack of resources with contractor. Slope failure In Dam area on 19-01-2008. Widening of NH 1A by BRO. Breaching of Coffer Dam on 19-05-10. Disturbance In Kashmir Valley since June, 2010, Rainfall and snowfall w.e.f. Feb 11 to May 11 resulting in overtopping of dam on 17-04-11. Cash flow crunch of HCC.
5.	Chutak (4x11 MW) NHPC Jammu and Kashmir 24-08-2006	Feb-11 (2010-11)	Mar-12	9 months	703.42	Working In extreme cold weather conditions (Short Working Season), Supplies of E and M and HM parts , Shortage of Man power by BHEL
6.	Nimoo Bazgo (3x15 MW) NHPC Jammu and Kashmir 24-08-2006	Aug-10 (2010-11)	Nov-12 (2012-13)	2 Year 3 months	683.53	Working In extreme cold weather conditions (Short Working Season), Supplies of E and M and HM parts , Shortage of Man power for E and M works.
	Uttarakhand					
7.	Koteshwar (4x100 MW)	Apr-05 (2005-07)	Mar-12 (2011-12)			Delay In Diversion Tunnel works, Award of major packages and

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	THDC, Uttarakhand 10-4-2000					Award of H and M works, R and R Issues, Bad geology on right bank affecting progress, Flash flood occurred on 20/21 Sept., 2010 causing submergence of Power House.
	Madhya Pradesh					
8.	Maheshwar (10x40 MIN) SMHPC Madhya Pradesh 30-12-96	2001-02	2012-13	11 Years	2917.70	Equity gap created by foreign partner, R and R problem, Funds constraints, Cash flow issue.
	Andra Pradesh					
9.	Nagarjuna Sagar Tail Pool Dam (2x25 MW) APGEHCO 17-01-2005	Nov-08	Dec-12 (2008-09)	4 years 1 month	413.99	-Slow progress of dam due to frequent flooding. - Delay in award of HM works.
	Kerala					
	Tamil Nadu					
10.	Bhavani Kattalai H.E. Project Barrage II (2x15 MW) TNEB 11-06-99	Mar-06 (2005-06)	Dee -11 (2011-12)	5 years 9 months	3573.94	Delay in award of work. Slow progress of Project Barrage and associated HM works. Reservoir filling issues.
11.	Bhavani Kattalai H.E. Project	Mar-06 (2005-06)	July-12 (2012-13)	5 years 4 months	311.44	Delay in award of work. Slow progress of Barrage and associated

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Barrage III (2x15 MW) TNEB 27-03-02					works.
	West Bengal					
12.	Teesta Low Dam-III (4x33 MW) HHPC West Bengal 30-10-2003	Mar-07 (2006-07)	Dec-12 (2012-13)	5 Year 11 months	1385.57	Delay in obtaining Forest clearance. Power house hili slope failure. Flash flood in July, 2007, May, 2009 and July, 2010. Gorkha Jan Muktl agitations/ bandhs.
13.	Teesta Low Dam-IV (4x40 MW) NHPC WB 30-09-2005	Sep-09 (2009-10)	Dec-12 (2012-13)	3 Year 3 month	1027.42	Delay in forest clearance. Flash flood in July, 2007, May, 2009 and July, 2010. Gorkha Jan Mukti agitations/bandhs.
	Meghalaya					
14.	Myntdu (2x42 MW + 1x42 MW) MeSEB 09-06-2003	Oct-06 (2006-07)	Feb-12 (2011-12)	5 Years 4 months	1359.16	Delay in Investment decision, MOE and F clearance and award of major works, Flooding of HRT, PH in October, 09, May' 10 and in March, 11.
	Sikkim					
15.	Teesta Stage III (6X200 MW) Sikkim M/s Teesta Urja Limited 12-05-2006 (TEC)	Oct, 2011	Mar-13 (2012-13)	1 Year 5 months	4840.35	Delay in forest clearance, Earthquake, in Sept. 2011.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Chujachen (2x49.5 MW) Sikkim M/s. Gati Infrastructure Ltd. 30-11-04	Sept-09 (2009-10)	Sept-12 (2012-13)	3 Year	856.41	Slow progress in some stretches of HRT due to poor geology. Flash flood occurred on 16-04-09 at Rangpo dam. Cofferdam washed away.

Health Care Facilities for Mother and Child

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

(a) whether due to paucity of proper health facility, the life of mother and child is continuously under threat;

(b) if so, the number of cases of child deaths immediately after birth and threat to mother's life due to non-availability of proper health facilities reported during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the amount of financial assistance provided to the pregnant women at the time of delivery alongwith the total number of cases of non-payment of financial

assistance, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Maternal and infant deaths occur due to multiple factors such as poor health seeking behavior, delayed access to health facilities, poor sanitation, hygiene and nutrition and socio economic determinants such as illiteracy, poverty etc.

(b) No such information has been reported to the Central Government.

(c) Pregnant women after delivery, are getting financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana. The financial assistance provided to pregnant women for delivery under Janani Suraksha Yojana is as follows:

Institutional Delivery	Financial assistance	
	Rural Area	Urban Area
Low Performing States (LPS) Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Rajasthan, Odisha, and Jammu and Kashmir	Rs. 1400	Rs. 1000
High Performing States (HPS) All States and UTs other than Low Performing States	Rs. 700	Rs. 600
Home Delivery (LPS and HPS)	Rs. 500	Rs. 500

Recently, Government of India has launched Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions

to absolutely free cashless delivery, including caesarean section. The entitlements include free drugs and consumables, free diet up to 3 days during normal

delivery and up to 7 days for C-section, free diagnostics, and free blood wherever required.

This initiative also entitles pregnant women for free transportation from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick newborns accessing public health institutions for treatment till 30 days after birth.

Non-payment of financial assistance to eligible beneficiaries has not been drawn to the attention of this Ministry.

Transmission and Distribution Losses

770. SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN:

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total revenue losses of State Government caused due to power transmission and distribution losses during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps for checking transmission and distribution losses;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the total amount provided to State Governments for reducing such losses during the above said period, State UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) As per the PFC's "Report on Performance of State Power Utilities" for 2007-08 to 2009-10, the aggregate losses on subsidy received basis for Utilities selling directly to consumers increased from Rs. 17,620 Crs. in the year 2007-08 to Rs. 35,762 Crs. in 2008-09 and to Rs. 42,415 Crs. in 2009-10. The States/UTs wise details are given at Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The responsibility of reduction of AT and C losses in the distribution network is with the State Governments and the Power Departments.

However, to address the issues related to the high AT and C losses and reforms in the distribution sector of the States, the Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) was launched by the Ministry of Power In July 2008 as a Central Sector Scheme for improving the urban power distribution sector In the country. The focus of R-APDRP Scheme is on actual demonstrable performance by utilities In terms of sustained Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT and C) loss reduction. The projects under the scheme are taken up in two parts: Part-A and Part-B. Part-A of the scheme is dedicated to the establishment of an IT enabled system for achieving reliable and verifiable baseline data that shall enable evaluation of exact and verifiable AT and C losses in towns where the scheme is being implemented. Part-B of the scheme is for actual up-gradation and strengthening of the sub-transmission and distribution system.

The present status of the R-APDRP scheme is given below:

- Part-A (IT) projects worth Rs. 5196.50 Cr covering almost all the eligible towns (1402 Nos) In 29 states/UTs have already been sanctioned. No more projects are expected to be sanctioned.
- Part-A (SCADA) projects worth Rs. 1385.87 Cr covering all the eligible towns (60 Nos.) have been sanctioned.
- 1100 towns are eligible for Part-B projects. So far 1039 Part-B projects worth Rs. 23658.18 Cr have been sanctioned.

(d) Under Part-A of R-APDRP, the total sanctioned cost of the Projects for all 1402 eligible towns is Rs. 5196.50 crores and an amount of Rs. 1530 crores have been disbursed till date. Under Part-A (SCADA), the total sanctioned cost of the Projects for 60 towns is Rs. 1385.87 crores and Rs. 250 crores have been disbursed till date. Under Part - B, the total sanctioned cost of the Projects for 1039 towns is Rs. 23658.18 Cr

and Rs. 2781 crores have been disbursed till date. The State/UTs wise details of projects sanctioned and sanctioned project cost under Part-A and Part-B of

R-APDRP are enclosed as Statement II and III respectively.

Statement-I

The Profit on Subsidy Received Basis for Utilities Selling Directly to Consumers for Year 2007-08 to 2009-10

Region	State	Utility	2007-08 Profit on subsidy received basis	2008-09 Profit on subsidy received basis	2009-10 Profit on subsidy received basis	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Eastern	Bihar	BSEB	(585)	(1005)	(1412)	
	Jharkhand	JSEB	(1201)	(1048)	(707)	
	Odisha		CESCO	(85)	(125)	(77)
			NESCO	38	(0)	(28)
			SESCO	(18)	(38)	(40)
			WESCO	(49)	13	(27)
	Sikkim		Sikkim PD	(28)	10	1
			WBSEDCL	100	39	71
Eastern Total			(1829)	(2153)	(2219)	
North Eastern	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal PD	(83)	(48)	(33)	
	Assam		CAEDCL	(31)	(13)	
			LAEDCL	(19)	(15)	
			UAEDCL	(28)	(19)	
			APDCL	-	-	(321)
	Manipur	Manipur PD	(94)	(113)	(108)	
	Meshalaya	MeSEB	1	10	(58)	
	Mizoram	Mizoram PD	(40)	(72)	(130)	

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Nagaland	Nagaland PD	(81)	(68)	(111)
	Tripura	TSECL	25	47	(33)
North Eastern Total			(347)	(291)	(791)
Northern	Delhi	BSES Rajdhani	(449)	(108)	187
		BSES Yamuna	(55)	58	77
		NDPL	282	(71)	351
	Haryana	DHBVNL	(275)	(265)	(680)
		UHBVNL	(495)	(1218)	(912)
	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB	(25)	32	(153)
	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir PDD	(1385)	(1316)	(2106)
	Punjab	PSEB	(1390)	(1041)	(1302)
	Rajasthan	AVVNL	(919)	(2403)	(3924)
		JDVVNL	(762)	(2185)	(3169)
		JVVNL	(694)	(2227)	(3913)
	Uttar Pradesh	DVVN	(1044)	(1244)	(1707)
		KESCO	(173)	(152)	(216)
		MVVN	(854)	(1109)	(1002)
		Pash VVN	(928)	(579)	(1188)
		Poorv VVN	(1102)	(1346)	(1170)
	Uttarakhand	Ut PCL	(487)	(469)	(391)
Northern Total			(10,758)	(15404)	(21221)
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	11	(2780)	(1198)
		APEPDCL	35	(531)	(435)
		APNPDCL	(339)	(1191)	(892)
		APSPDCL	(59)	(1485)	(1116)
	Karnataka	BESCOM	13	(588)	112

1	2	3	4	5	6
		CHESCOM	1	(280)	(318)
		GESCOM	(32)	(198)	(31)
		HESCOM	9	(560)	(174)
		MESCOM	8	(41)	(14)
	Kerala	KSEB	217	217	241
	Puducherry	Puducherry PD	21	(80)	(47)
	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	(3512)	(8021)	(9680)
Southern Total			(3626)	(15539)	(13552)
Western	Chhattisgarh	CSEB	464	764	
		CSPDCL		74	(333)
	Goa	Goa PD	139	158	80
	Gujarat	DGVCL	2	3	22
		MGVCL	2	5	17
		PGVCL	1	1	4
		UGVCL	1	6	6
	Madhya Pradesh	MP Madhya Kshetra VVCL	(494)	(574)	(779)
		MP Paschlm Kshetra VVCL	(680)	(833)	(1433)
		MP Purv Kshetra VVCL	(614)	(1077)	(1131)
	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	117	(902)	(1085)
Western Total			(1,061)	(2375)	(4632)
Grand Total			(17,620)	(35762)	(42415)

Note: Figures in () indicate losses

(Source: PFC)

Statement-II*Details of Projects Sanctioned Under Part-A of R-APDRP*

(Figures in Rs. Cr.)

Sr. No.	State	No of Projects Sanctioned	Sanctioned Project Cost
1	2	3	4
Non-special Category States			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	113	388.81
2.	Bihar	71	194.60
3.	Chandigarh	01	33.34
4.	Chhattisgarh	20	122.45
5.	Goa	4	110.74
6.	Gujarat	84	230.72
7.	Haryana	36	165.63
8.	Jharkhand	30	160.61
9.	Karnataka	98	391.14
10.	Kerala	43	214.40
11.	Madhya Pradesh	83	228.89
12.	Maharashtra	130	324.42
13.	Puducherry	4	27.53
14.	Punjab	47	272.85
15.	Rajasthan	87	315.93
16.	Tamil Nadu	110	417.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	169	650.68
18.	West Bengal	62	164.37
	Sub-Total	1192	4414.11
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	37.68

1	2	3	4
20.	Assam	67	173.78
21.	Himachal Pradesh	14	96.41
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	30	151.99
23.	Manipur	13	31.55
24.	Meghalaya	9	33.99
25.	Mizoram	9	35.12
26.	Nagaland	9	34.58
27.	Sikkim	2	26.30
28.	Tripura	16	35.18
29.	Uttarakhand	31	125.82
	Sub-Total	210	782.40
Total		1402	5196.50

Details of Scada Projects Sanctioned Under Part-A of R-APDRP

(Figures in Rs. Cr.)

Sr. No.	State	No of Projects Sanctioned	Sanctioned Project Cost
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	116.81
2.	Assam	1	21.82
3.	Bihar	1	23.21
4.	Gujarat	6	138.51
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	52.89
6.	Kerala	3	83.15
7.	Madhya Pradesh	5	102.94
8.	Maharashtra	8	161.62

1	2	3	4
9.	Punjab	3	52.36
10.	Rajasthan	5	150.90
11.	Tamil Nadu	7	182.17
12.	Uttar Pradesh	11	266.55
13.	West Bengal	3	32.94
Total		60	1385.87

Statement-III*Details of projects sanctioned under Part-B of R-APDRP*

Sl. No.	Utility/State	No of projects (Towns/ project area)	Sanctioned Project Cost
		Nos.	Rs. Cr
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	1056.59
2.	Assam	56	391.41
3.	Bihar	1	506.14
4.	Chhattisgarh	16	216.56
5.	Gujarat	63	993.78
6.	Haryana	29	673.58
7.	Himachal Pradesh	14	322.18
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	30	1665.27
9.	Karnataka	88	948.99
10.	Kerala	42	872.17
11.	Madhya Pradesh	82	1977.64
12.	Maharashtra	122	3284.20
13.	Punjab	42	1509.73
14.	Rajasthan	82	1540.47

1	2	3	4
15.	Sikkim	2	68.46
16.	Tamil Nadu	87	3279.56
17.	Uttar Pradesh	161	3283.59
18.	Uttarakhand	30	392.63
19.	West Bengal	50	675.23
Total		1039	23658.18

[*Translation*]

Biogas Plants

771. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:

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

(a) the total quantum of biogas being produced in the country including Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of biogas plants at present;

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

(d) the details of the fund allocated under the National Projects on Biogas Development during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) It is estimated that about 100 lakh cubic meter biogas per day is produced from 44.30 lakh biogas plants installed in various States of the country including Madhya Pradesh under various programmes on biogas development implemented by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.

(b) and (c) Under the National Bio-gas and Manure Management Programme an annual target of installing 1.53 lakh numbers of biogas plants (during the year 2011-12) has been allotted to the States. The

details of State-wise targets for the year 2011-12 are given at Statement-I. The States are allowed to exceed the above targets by upto 10%.

(d) The year-wise and State/UT-wise details of funds allocated under the National Project on Biogas Development i.e. National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) during last three years and current year are given at Statement-II.

Statement-I

National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP)

Allocation of targets for setting up of Family Type Biogas Plants under National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) during 2011-12.

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Physical targets allocated for the year 2011-12
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	100
3.	Assam	4900
4.	Bihar	1000

1	2	3	1	2	3
5.	Chattisgarh	4000	19.	Nagaland	1000
6.	Goa	50	20.	Odisha	7000
7.	Gujarat	7000	21.	Puducherry	100
8.	Haryana	1700	22.	Punjab	18000
9.	Himachal Pradesh	500	23.	Rajasthan	500
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	200	24.	Sikkim	200
11.	Jharkhand	500	25.	Tamil Nadu	1000
12.	Karnataka	13000	26.	Tripura	200
13.	Kerala	2600	27.	Uttar Pradesh	5000
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14000	28.	Uttarakhand	1500
15.	Maharashtra	13000	29.	West Bengal	16000
16.	Manipur	50	30.	KVIC, Mumbai (Including 3000 plants for NER States)	21000
17.	Meghalaya	1000			
18.	Mizoram	200		Total	1,51,300

Statement-II

State-wise details of funds released under NBMMP during the last three years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 and current year 2011-12

Sl. No.	State Government Implementing Agencies/ Organizations	Funds released during 2008-09 (Rs. in Crore)	Funds released During 2009-10 (Rs. in Crore)	Funds released during 2010-11 (Rs. in Crore)	Funds released during 2011-12 as on 21-11-2011 (Rs. in Crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.80	7.82	13.21	13.14
2.	Assam FDA, Forest Deptt.	6.79	7.07	5.26	7.87
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.20	0.23	0.17	0.06
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	0.50

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Chattisgarh	1.33	2.85	2.68	4.06
6.	Goa	-	-	0.03	0.15
7.	Haryana	0.32	0.52	2.70	1.20
8.	Jharkhand	0.10	0.38	0.44	0.15
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.02	0.03	0.50	-
10.	Karnataka	4.46	5.77	5.15	5.48
11.	Kerala	0.16	0.70	3.31	1.55
12.	Gujarat	1.68	5.45	8.33	0.15
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0.03	0.07	0.63	0.25
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3.34	8.32	10.84	11.16
15.	Maharashtra	11.33	6.58	10.48	6.96
16.	Punjab	3.82	3.22	8.12	20.06
17.	Meghalaya	0.31	0.51	0.81	1.66
18.	Mizoram	0.13	0.08	0.17	0.17
19.	Nagaland	0.12	0.22	0.42	0.84
20.	Odisha	1.69	2.57	5.95	5.57
21.	Rajasthan	-	0.03	0.53	0.25
22.	Sikkim	0.30	0.26	0.37	0.13
23.	Tamil Nadu	-	0.61	0.10	0.73
24.	Tripura	-	0.23	0.08	-
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0.52	0.80	6.27	0.35
26.	Uttrakhand	0.28	0.50	1.25	1.46
27.	West Bengal	8.03	5.81	8.28	15.60
28.	KVIC, Mumbai	8.76	6.66	20.92	22.78
29.	Puducherry	-	-	-	0.05

Resignation of IRS Officers

772. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers who have tendered resignations from Indian Revenue Service during 2000-2010;

(b) the number of such resignations rejected;

(c) the reasons for rejection of resignations; and

(d) the number of officers out of said officers who have not repaid the loans taken from the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The number of Indian Revenue Service (IRS) officers who tendered resignation during the years 2000 to 2010 are as under:

Year	IRS (Customs and Central Excise)	IRS (Income Tax)
1	2	3
2000	2	2
2001	1	0
2002	1	2
2003	1	2
2004	2	0
2005	2	3
2006	6	16

1	2	3
2007	4	9
2008	6	21
2009	2	1
2010	3	27

(b) Three (3) applications of IRS (Income Tax) officers were rejected.

(c) Applications were rejected on account of not being clear from vigilance angle/non-clearance of dues/invalid resignation notices.

(d) Only one of them has not repaid loans taken from the Government.

Loan to Power Sector Companies

773. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have disbursed loans to the power sector companies;

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

(c) the amount of loan repaid by the power sector companies as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) A statement giving details of loans disbursed by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to Power Sector Companies state-wise and banks-wise along with amount of loan repaid by the power sector companies is enclosed.

Statement-I*Outstanding Loan to Power Sector as on 30-09-2011*

(Amount in Crore)

Name of States/ Union Territories	Allahabad Bank	Andhra Bank	Bank of Baroda	Bank of India	Bank of Mahara- shtra	Canara Bank	Central Bank	Corporati on Bank	Dena Bank	Indian Bank	Indian Overseas Bank	IDBI Bank	Oriental Bank of Comm.	Punjab National Bank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Andman and Nicobar														
Andhra Pradesh	626.81	3810.99	977.60	4120.00	129.03	744.11	469.17	342.29	705.25	1335.96	2466.39	369.00	1200.67	351.00
Arunachal Pradesh										202.14				
Assam											50.62			
Bihar				100.00								0.92		
Chhatisgarh	213.63	492.28	62.91	1385.00		423.75	298.21	16.79	170.83	575.64	16.60	154.00		252.00
Chandigarh								37.68						
Dadra and Nagar Haveli														
Daman and Diu							24.26							
Delhi	2836.99	151.44	1123.01	400.00	548.32	58.84	763.58	623.85	595.89	540.90	3661.65	861.00	1470.15	4399.00
Goa											0.89			
Gujrat	1009.99	200	891.55	4965.00	480.94	691.87	214.62	287.56	747.52	339.11	234.85	587.00	1139.79	275.00
Haryana	1131.22	305.42		1375.00	241.56		1272.15	63.42	799.53	1080.93	1310.97	766.00	540.18	926.00

Himachal Pradesh	24.66		755.00		9.93	885.44		399.55		485.00				
Jammu and Kashmir					640.24	29.84								
Jharkhand	235.74	79.71		818.00		239.71		7.25	27.36					
Karnataka		303.21	41.93	2682.00	720.90		29.52	2027.33	643.38	951.15	401.77	928.00	240.63	1749.00
Kerala			4.91			11.52				4.30	49.21			3.00
Lakshadweep														
Madhya Pradesh		68.28	3.03	200.00		139.30	713.28		419.85		26.54	510.00	25.01	
Maharashtra	698.96	365.64	2674.95	9275.00	2280.99	938.64	826.00	559.88	1302.30	1013.03	664.85	2801.00	912.85	3260.00
Manipur														
Meghalaya							77.18							
Mizoram														
Nagaland														
Odisha	221.17	654.80	0.65	1390.00		358.17	568.95		127.42	95.19	0.26	396.00	101.48	373.00
Punjab	370	5.47	0.30	1990.00	783.22	23.15	1505.94		200.00	159.80	1500.33	224.00	2136.00	1321.00
Puducherry											96.30			
Rajasthan	1213.33	1670.86	28.03	3010.00	1132.68	253.08		1782.53	1082.34	1219.84	867.59	421.00	2233.58	1008.00
Sikkim						347.89			88.48					
Tamil Nadu	668.12	653.04	492.86	1850.00	89.04	194.33		1118.45	703.43	2002.06	2933.40	311.00	281.89	3639.00
Tripura						200.06								
Uttanchal		127.59		175.00		122.33			127.50	21.52		411.00	11.20	19.00
Uttar Pradesh	3065.31	142.20	2.14	1788.00	209.64	433.64		657.23	516.93	368.04	753.90	1246.00	1583.04	2023.00
West Bengal	1321.02	131.39	635.31	2800.00	24.24			63.03	161.77	742.21	845.09	506.00	223.79	812.00
Total	13612.29	9186.98	6939.18	39078.00	6640.56	5590.85	7917.85	7580.04	8399.67	11078.73	15882.13	12617.00	12100.26	20410.00
Repaid	3467.27	2332.66	* 10000.00	890.44	** 678.33	1940	*	513.84	1512.71	1092.00	1894.66	4201		

(Amount in Crore)

Name of State/Union	Punjab and Sind	Syndicate Bank	Union Bank	United Bank	Uco Bank	Vijaya Bank	State Bank of India	SB of Bik. and Jaipur	SB of Hyderabad	SB of Mysore	SB of Patialia	SB of Travancore	Total
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Andman and Nicobar													
Andhra Pradesh	1203.78	2486.28	610.72	379.93	1755.25	1302.58	1605.66	655.50	1157.49	571.40	45.00	43.00	29464.86
Arunachal Pradesh							11.73						213.87
Assam					1.45		6.62						58.69
Bihar							369.98						470.90
Chhatisgarh				359.83	245.34	101.20	1408.52		49.77			111.00	6337.30
Chandigarh							29.48						67.16
Dadra and Nagar Haveli													0.00
Daman and Diu													24.26
Delhi	2369.20	590.40	1958.19	32.29	1923.54	827.00	1011.83	1662.60	109.51	318.81	1252.87	102.31	30193.17
Goa													0.89
Gujrat	5.00	968.58	1578.42	525.48	1524.23	814.96	13616.81	525.00	118.82		28.81	304.45	32075.36
Haryana	788.36	882.89	857.54	52.99	1341.20	1157.36	85.31				213.80	79.49	15271.32
Himachal Pradesh	133.33			209.96	183.95	425.96	185.59			6.20		30.00	3734.57
Jammu and Kashmir			60.89							30.37			761.34
Jharkhand				211.66	4.00		2513.75		153.87	93.56		206.05	4590.66

Karnataka	748.84	517.77	900.98	60.84	831.47	1989.24	3455.61	200.00	324.57	680.41	80.00	391.24	20899.79
Kerala			0.29			299.00	4.80						377.03
Lakshadweep													0.00
Madhya Pradesh			317.86	189.45	11.47		667.17		7.01	3.28			3301.53
Maharashtra	206.84	1417.46	855.56	199.17	1887.67	971.42	8809.08	834.70	244.36	253.20	565.62	185.58	44004.75
Manipur													0.00
Meghalaya						30.95							108.13
Mizoram													0.00
Nagaland													0.00
Odisha		204.22	710.25	170.54	458.93	90.16	219.70		112.51	46.47		30.00	6329.87
Punjab	666.51		500.00	127.34	783.39	945.72	7.16		11.00	11.00	85.10	8.20	13364.63
Puducherry													96.30
Rajasthan	1774.18	997.19	2912.85	699.45	2855.79	1257.08	1577.46	1877.94		101.56			29976.36
Sikkim				107.35		39.35			52.55				635.62
Tamil Nadu	650.66	1793.37	138.46	413.16	3052.58	881.82	5391.62	51.08	208.05	222.53	29.50	566.00	28335.45
Tripura													200.06
Uttanchal				128.00		101.17	334.95		264.87				1844.13
Uttar Pradesh	510.02	192.38		277.64	857.59	783.23	6302.43	80.00	336.30	50.08			22178.74
West Bengal	321.68	200.32	158.60	1699.32	1041.50	171.10	265.63	239.56		160.48	241.36		12765.40
Total	9378.40	10250.86	11560.61	5844.40	18759.35	12189.30	47880.89	6126.38	3150.68	2549.35	2542.06	2057.32	297762.53
Rapid	2785.61	1385.35		282.96		*	# 5021.33	2612.78	650.68	356.65	456.62	136.53	42211.42

*All repayments have been received on time.

**Most of the projects are under implementation

& Excluding repayments.

#while repayments has been on due dates in two cases restructuring has been sought.

*[English]***Bachat Lamp Yojana**

774. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the aims and objectives of the Bachat Lamp Yojana (BLY) being implemented in the country;

(b) whether in some States not even a single Compact Fluorescent Lamp (CFL) has been distributed during the last two years under the BLY;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the progress of the scheme in North-Eastern States, particularly in Tripura?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The Bachat Lamp Yojana (BLY) scheme aims to distribute the Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs) to the households at a price equivalent to the price of the conventional incandescent Lamp (ICL) i.e. Rs. 15 per lamp. Three types of ICL lamp wattages commonly in use viz. 40W, 60W and 100W are likely to be replaced by the CFL wattages of 9-10W, 12-15W and 20-23W respectively under the BLY scheme. The BLY scheme upon implementation would result in reducing (estimated):—

1. 6000 MW of electricity generation capacity translating into a potential saving of INR 24000 crores per annum.
2. Combined Green House Gases (GHG) emission savings of 20 million tonnes of CO₂ (Carbon Dioxide) from grid-connected power plants.

(b) and (c) Bachat Lamp Yojana (BLY) is available for all states and the implementation is to be initiated by the State Electricity Distribution Companies. It has presently been initiated in the following 17 States:

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Chhattisgarh
3. Kerala
4. Uttarakhand

5. Odisha
6. Goa
7. West Bengal
8. Delhi
9. Haryana
10. Himachal Pradesh
11. Punjab
12. Uttar Pradesh
13. Rajasthan
14. Karnataka
15. Tamil Nadu
16. Maharashtra
17. Madhya Pradesh

The CFL distribution has been undertaken in Kerala and few parts of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra.

(d) Assam has issued a tender to select the project implementor for Bachat Lamp Yojana and Tripura is negotiating with the project implementors for BLY implementation in the state.

Economic Growth and Social Justice

775. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI RUDRA MADHAV RAY:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning a cut in allocation under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and other flagship schemes;

(b) if so, the facts and reasons therefore; and

(c) the manner in which the Government plans to meet the requirement of funds in order to achieve and

maintain an ideal balance between economic growth and social justice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) There is no general decision to cut allocation under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and other flagship schemes. However, Revised Estimates for Schemes are prepared in consultation with respective Ministry/Department after duly taking into consideration the trend in expenditure, absorptive capacity and unspent balance with implementing agencies. As per the budgetary procedure, the Revised Estimates of current year is presented along with budget for the next financial year.

(c) While making the annual plan allocations to Ministries/Departments for various Schemes, the Planning Commission duly factors in the goals of inclusive economic growth.

Shortfall on Investment in Infrastructure

776. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the sector-wise physical and financial achievement in bringing about growth in infrastructure in Eleventh Five Year Plan along with details of how such growth has been balanced between urban and rural areas;

(b) whether the total infrastructural investment is likely to fall short of the target;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the measures taken by the Government to obviate such shortfall during 12th Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAYAN MEENA): (a) A statement showing details of sector-wise physical and financial achievement in bringing about growth in infrastructure in 11th Five Year Plan is enclosed.

(b) As per Mid-Term Appraisal of the Plan, the overall Eleventh Plan investment target is envisaged to be met substantially.

(c) Not applicable.

(d) The details of measures in respect of the Twelfth Plan would be articulated in the Plan document.

Statement

Details of sector-wise physical and financial achievement in infrastructure in 11th Five Year Plan

The Eleventh Five Year Plan has set a target of investment of Rs. 20,56,150 crore over the Plan period (2007-12) in electricity (including non-conventional electricity), roads and bridges, telecommunications, railways (including mass rapid transit system), irrigation (including watershed), water supply and sanitation, ports (including inland waterways), airports, storage and oil and gas pipelines sectors.

During the Mid-Term Appraisal (MTA) of the Plan the above projections were revised. The sector-wise Eleventh Plan investment targets and revised MTA projections are given below:

Eleventh Plan Projections and Revised MTA Projections of investment in Infrastructure

(Rs. crore at 2006-07 prices)

Sector	Eleventh Plan	
	Original Projections	Revised Projections
1	2	3
Electricity (incl. NCE)	6,66,525	6,58,630

1	2	3
Roads and Bridges	3,14,152	2,78,658
Telecommunications	2,58,439	3,45,134
Railways (incl. MRTS)	2,61,808	2,00,802
Irrigation (incl. Watershed)	2,53,301	2,46,234
Water Supply and Sanitation	1,43,730	1,11,689
Ports (incl. Inland waterways)	87,995	40,647
Airports	30,968	36,138
Storage	22,378	8,966
Oil and gas pipelines	16,855*	1,27,306
Total	20,56,150	20,54,205

Note: *The Plan target pertains to gas pipelines only.

From the above table it may be noted that while the overall Eleventh Plan investment target will be met substantially, there will be variations in investment in some sectors as described below:

Electricity

1. The revised projected investment of Rs. 6,58,630 crore in the electricity sector is slightly lower than the original projection of Rs. 6,66,525 crore. The figures for private investment in the electricity sector show an increase of 55 per cent as compared to the original projections. The contribution of the public sector investment is likely to decline mainly due to lower than anticipated investments in the Central Sector in the first two years of the Eleventh Plan. As per MTA, a capacity addition of 62,374 MW is likely to be achieved during the Eleventh Plan as compared to a target of 78,700 MW.

Roads

2. The revised projected investment in road sector is also significantly lower at Rs. 2,78,658 crore compared with Rs. 3,14,152 crore in the original projections. The investment by the Centre is expected to decline due to award of lower than projected road projects by NHAI during the first three years of the Plan. It is interesting

to note that investment in the road sector by the States is expected to increase on account of higher investments under PMGSY.

3. The investment by the private sector is also expected to go down due to award of a lower number of BOT projects in the first three years of the Eleventh Plan. However, MORTH has decided to speed up the award and implementation of NHDP to achieve a completion rate of 20 kms of highways per day. This is likely to increase the investment during the last two years of the Eleventh Plan, but the major build up in expenditure consequent to this acceleration will be in the Twelfth Plan.

Telecom

4. The growth in the telecom sector has been phenomenal and the investment is expected to be Rs. 3,45,134 crore which is 1.3 times higher than the originally estimated figure of Rs. 2,58,439 crore at the time of the formulation of the Eleventh Plan. This is due to increase in investment by the private sector to a level 1.59 times higher than the investment envisaged at the time of formulation of the Eleventh Plan. In contrast, investment by the Centre in telecommunications is expected to be 23.84 per cent lower than projected when the Eleventh Plan was formulated.

Railways

5. The revised projected investment in railways, including metro railways, in the Eleventh Plan is now expected to be about Rs. 2,00,802 crore which is 23.3 per cent lower than the earlier projection of Rs. 2,61,808 crore. Both Central sector investment and private investment are lower than the original projections. As per latest estimates only Rs. 8,316 crore is expected by way of private investment which is only 16.5 per cent of original projections.

Ports

6. Progress in this sector has been much below expectations. The investments during the Eleventh Plan are now projected at a level of Rs. 40,647 crore which is less than half of the original projection of Rs. 87,995 crore. Private investment in the port sector is also expected to be almost 40.31 per cent lower as compared to the projections made at the beginning of the Plan. This is because very few PPP projects have been awarded by the respective Port Trusts in the first two years of the Eleventh Plan. Ministry of Shipping has revised the original target of 545 MMT of additional capacity for the major ports downwards and now proposes to develop only 48 projects with a capacity of 393.27 MMT costing Rs. 29,905 crore over the Eleventh Plan period.

7. Compared to the slow progress in capacity addition in major ports, the private sector ports in the state sector have done relative well. Out of the total private investment of Rs. 32,517 crore projected for the Eleventh Plan, the share of private investment in the state sector is Rs. 26,370 crore.

Airports

8. The investment in Eleventh Plan is now projected at Rs. 36,138 crore as against the original estimate of Rs. 30,968 crore and both public and private investments in airports are likely to increase compared to the investment projected at the beginning of the Eleventh Plan. Private investment is expected to contribute Rs. 23,155 crore which is 64.07 per cent of the total investment in airport infrastructure. The investment in state sector airports has taken a dip from 2009-10 onwards because of the completion of the Hyderabad and Bangalore projects.

Oil and Gas Pipelines

9. The investment in oil and gas pipelines in the Eleventh Plan is expected to increase to Rs. 1,27,306 crore as against the original figure of Rs. 16,855 crore. The much larger figure is primarily because the data include investment in oil pipelines whereas the earlier data only included gas pipelines. The investment in oil pipelines alone during the Eleventh Plan is projected at Rs. 1,08,190 crore. This category includes large investment by the Centre also.

Water Supply and Sanitation

10. The total investment in water supply and sanitation in the Eleventh Plan is now estimated at Rs. 1,11,689 crore, about 22 per cent lower than the original projection of Rs. 1,43,730 crore. The Eleventh Five Year Plan strategy for urban development includes departure from the exclusive public sector monopoly over urban infrastructure opening up the possibility of investment in this area.

Irrigation

11. Investment in irrigation and watershed management is a critical part of rural infrastructure. The total investment in this sector is expected to be about Rs. 2,46,234 crore in the Eleventh Plan which is 7.52 per cent higher than earlier anticipated and it will be more than double the investment of Rs. 1,19,894 crore realised in the Tenth Plan.

Balance between Urban and rural areas

The Eleventh Five Year Plan estimated that out of total projected investment of Rs. 14,36,559 crore to be incurred by the Centre and states in the Eleventh Plan, Rs. 4,35,349 crore (or 30%) would be spent exclusively towards improvement of rural infrastructure.

Generic Names of Medicines

777. SHRI CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued instructions to Government hospitals to prescribe generic names medicines alongwith the brand names;

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

(c) whether these instructions are being followed by the hospitals;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) "Health" being a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government to issue such instruction to their Government Hospitals. However, in view of the ever increasing cost of public health care delivery, making available less priced quality unbranded generic medicines for all, all Central Government Hospitals/dispensaries in Delhi and outside Delhi have been instructed to advise their medical practioners to prescribe only generic versions of medicines in the hospitals/dispensaries/wellness centres and whenever the branded versions are prescribed, these should be supplemented with 'or equivalent ingredients'.

Hospitals have also been informed that generic medicines are equivalent to the branded medicines in terms of efficacy and quality as they contain the same active ingredients in the same concentration in the same dosage form and also meet the same standard.

Hospitals authorities have issued the instruction to all the Heads of the Departments to monitor that treating doctors are prescribing Generic Medicine only.

Mission Purna Shakti Campaign

778. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched "Mission Purna Shakti" campaign for the upliftment of women under National Mission on Empowerment of women in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the states covered under the said mission; and

(c) the financial assistance provided/being provided for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) which was launched on 8-3-2010 has been given the brand name "Mission Purna Shakti" at the time of the launch of the first pilot convergence project on 16-9-2011.

The NMEW covers all the States and UTs involving setting up of State Mission Authority and State Resource Centre for Women (SRCW). The financial assistance for setting up State Resource Centre for Women for 28 States and NCT of Delhi is Rs. 33,45,000 per annum while the 6 UTs (other than Delhi) have been earmarked budget of Rs. 22,30,000 per annum. The first installment of an amount of Rs. 8,19,750 each has been sanctioned to Assam, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, on 6-9-2011. Besides, Rs. 16,38,000 has been sanctioned to each of the remaining 25 states and NCT of Delhi while the other 6 UTs have been sanctioned Rs. 11,05,000, on 28-10-2011.

SHGs

779. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether loans of scheduled commercial banks to near about 48.51 lakh SHGs in the country with an average loan of Rs. 57,795 per Self Help Group (SHG) is outstanding as on date;

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

(c) the remedial measures taken/being taken to recover such outstanding loans from SHGs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The agency-wise progress under SHG-Bank Linkage Programme as on 31 March 2011 is as under:

(Amount Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Agency	Total Outstanding Bank Loans to SHG		Average loan outstanding per SHG
		No. of SHGs	Loans outstanding	
1.	Commercial Bank	3053472	2188325.67	0.71
2.	RRBs	451798	190785.65	0.42
3.	Corporation Bank	1281493	743005.23	0.57
Total		4786763	3122116.55	0.65

The average loan outstanding per SHG has increased from Rs. 57,795 in March 2010 to Rs. 65,224 in March 2011.

Peer pressure plays an important role in SHG mechanism which ensures timely recovery of outstanding loan. As on 31-03-2011 over 95% SHG loan accounts are regular.

ICDS Scheme

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

(a) whether the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme has achieved its objectives;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether a large number of pregnant women and lactating mothers in India do not receive health check-ups under ICDS Scheme;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is one of the flagship programmes of the Government of India with

the objectives to (i) improve the nutritional and health status of pre-school children in the age-group of 0-6 years; (ii) lay the foundation of proper psychological development of the child; (iii) reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school drop-out; (iv) achieve effective coordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development; and to enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education. These objectives are sought to be achieved through a package of six services comprising (i) supplementary nutrition, (ii) immunization, (iii) health check-up, (iv) referral services, (v) pre-school non-formal education and (vi) nutrition and health education. Health services mentioned at (ii), (iii) and (iv) above are provided by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. ICDS scheme is implemented by the State Governments/UT Administrations.

Over the years, the ICDS Scheme has registered significant progress in terms of increase in number of operational projects, Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) and coverage of beneficiaries. As compared to 2.99 lakh operational AWCs during Xth Plan, during XI Plan (as on 30-9-2011) 4.44 lakh new AWCs/mini-AWCs have become operational. Number of beneficiaries for supplementary nutrition has increased from 705.43 lakh at the end of X Plan to 950.35 lakh during XI Plan (as on 30-9-2011). Number of beneficiaries (children 3-6 years) for pre-school education increased from 300.81 lakhs at the end of Xth Plan to 379.41 lakh during XIth plan

(as on 30-9-2011). The number of pregnant and lactating mothers beneficiaries increased from 123.58 lakhs at the end of Xth Plan to 179.51 lakhs during XIth plan (as on 30-9-2011). The above is an indication of the acceptability of the Scheme and its outreach.

(d) to (f) As mentioned above, health check up of pregnant women under ICDS is serviced by Health and Family Welfare Department under Reproductive and Child Health/NRHM programme. As per the District Level Health Survey-3, 49.8% mothers (44.1% rural and 69.1% urban) had three or more ANC and 75.2% mothers (70.6% rural and 87.1% urban) received any ante-natal check up.

In addition, under the NRHM, Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and neonatal mortality by promoting institutional deliveries among poor pregnant women. In 2010-11, there were 113.39 lakhs beneficiaries under JSY. A new programme Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojna (JSSK) has been launched on 1-6-2011 to provide completely free and cash less services to pregnant women and sick new born in Government health institutions in both rural and urban areas.

[Translation]

**Cancer Caused by Tobacco and
Non-Tobacco Products**

781. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any comparative study on cancer caused by tobacco and non-tobacco products in the country;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the findings thereof;

(c) whether the Government has issued any mandatory instructions to print the pictures of cancer patients on the tobacco products;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has laid down provisions for the non-smoking products which cause

cancer to carry identical pictorial warnings: and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) No.

(c) to (f) As per Section-7 of "the Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, (COTPA) 2003", it is mandatory to display/print specified pictorial health warning on cigarettes and other tobacco products packages. In pursuance to this section, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has notified "the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Packaging and Labelling) Rules, 2008" vide G.S.R. No. 182 dated 15th March, 2008 which came into force from 31st May, 2009. A set of new pictorial health warning has been issued vide notification G.S.R. No. 417 (E) dated 27/5/2011 and shall come into force with effect from 1st December 2011.

Ministry has notified four pictorial health warnings for chewing or smokeless tobacco packages depicting various type of cancer picture.

Trifed

782. SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) has provided assistance for sale of products made by tribal people during the last three years till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to ensure optimum price for the products manufactured by tribal people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India

Limited (TRIFED) is engaged in marketing development of tribal products and provides marketing support to the products made by tribals through a network of retail outlets, which presently consist of 29 of its own outlets located throughout the country and 14 State Government organization's Show Rooms.

The details of purchase and sales of tribal products made by TRIFED in the last three years and the current year are given below:-

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Year	Purchase	Sale
1.	2008-09	681.78	588.78
2.	2009-10	609.35	697.99
3.	2010-11	656.36	954.74
4.	2011-12 (as on 15-11-2011)	343.00	439.92

TRIFED also organises National Tribal Craft Expo called "AADISHILP", painting exhibition called "Aadi Chitta", 'OCTAVE' for North Eastern Artisans and Tribal Artisan Melas to facilitate the sale of their products.

(c) The Government of India has approved a Road Map for TRIFED for the 11th five year plan period which envisage a financial assistance to TRIFED by way of Grants-in-aid under the Central Sector Scheme of "Marketing Development of tribal products/produce" for the following four main activities:-

- (1) Retail Marketing Development Activity
- (2) MFP Marketing Development Activity
- (3) Vocation Training, Skill Upgradation and Capacity Building of ST Artisans and Minor Forest Produce (MFP) Gatherers
- (4) Research and Development/Intellectual Property Right (IPR) Activity.

Doctor/Patients Ratio

783. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

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

(a) the details of the present ratio of doctor and patients in rural and urban areas of the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken/ proposed any step to improve the ratio of doctor and patients in rural and urban areas of the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The doctor - patient ratio varies from case to case depending upon various factors like type of diseases, nature of specialization, type of treatment required i.e indoor/outdoor. As such no specific data is maintained in this Ministry.

(b) and (c) The Central Government has initiated the following measures to facilitate setting up of medical colleges to increase number of doctors/specialists in the country:

- (1) Requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength, other infrastructure, etc. has been relaxed.
- (2) Maximum intake capacity at MBBS level has been increased from 150 to 250.
- (3) Maximum age for appointment of faculty has been enhanced from 65 to 70 years.
- (4) DNB qualifications have been recognized for appointment to various faculty positions.
- (5) Teacher-student ratio has been relaxed to increase the seats at Postgraduate level.
- (6) The Central Government under the scheme of 'Strengthening and Upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges' is providing financial support to State medical colleges to

increase postgraduate seats in various disciplines or start new postgraduate medical courses.

[English]

Ban on Smokeless Tobacco Products

784. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey to ascertain the prevalence of consumption of smokeless tobacco products including *gutka* and *paan masala*, particularly among the school and college students across the country;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the findings thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to put a ban on smokeless tobacco products and has submitted an affidavit for the same;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons for not proposing a ban on cigarettes and related products;

(e) the measures taken/proposed by the Government to deter and discourage smokeless tobacco product users from switching to cigarettes; and

(f) the number of workers, farmers, self employed hawkers and shop keepers likely to be affected on account of the proposed ban on smokeless tobacco products and the plan chalked out to provide them alternative livelihood?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has conducted the 'Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS)'—India, 2010. As per the GATS India Report 34.6% of Adults [47.9% of males and 20.3% females] in the age group of 15 years and above consume tobacco in any forms and 26% of the adults consume smokeless

tobacco. In absolute numbers there are 163.7 million (16.3 crore) users of smokeless tobacco in India.

The Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS)—India, 2009 conducted among school going youth in the age group of 13-15 years revealed that 12.5% (Boy=16.2%, Girl=7.2%) youth used tobacco products other than cigarettes.

(c) and (d) Presently, there is no such proposal to impose a complete ban on smokeless tobacco products. However, as per the notification of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India dated 5th August, 2011 tobacco and nicotine should not be used as ingredients in any food products.

The Government has filed an affidavit as per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, in the matter of Ankur Gutkha Vs. Indian Asthma Care Society, to support the Health Report on contents and ill—effects on health, submitted earlier.

(e) There is no such proposal to discourage switch over of tobacco users from smokeless tobacco product to cigarettes.

(f) As per WHO report on Bidi Smoking and Public Health, March, 2008, there were about 4.4 million bidi workers in India in 1997. The Government has taken various initiatives for rehabilitation of tobacco growers/bidi workers as follows:—

1. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in collaboration with Central Tobacco Research Institute, Ministry of Agriculture launched a pilot initiative of providing alternative cropping system to bidi/chewing tobacco crops in 5 different agroecological sub-regions.
2. Ministry of Labour and Employment has initiated a pilot scheme of providing training to bidi workers so as to provide them alternative sources of employment through viable sources of livelihood. These trainings have been conducted in 6 regions of the country namely Bangalore, Nagpur, Ajmer, Jabalpur, Hyderabad, Kolkata.

3. Ministry of Rural Development has also written to the Chief Secretaries of 10 States to work out special projects for developing alternative livelihood options for beedi rollers under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and other similar schemes.

Ban On Sex Determination Tests

785. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

SHRI P. LINGAM:

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

(a) whether the Planning Commission has recently proposed for relaxing the ban on sex determination tests;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has examined the proposal; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) No such proposal has been received from the Planning Commission.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Gas Based Power Projects

786. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gas based power projects in the country along with the power generation capacity,

project-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to increase power generation capacity of certain such power projects;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the funds earmarked for the purpose; and

(d) the other steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to exploit full capacity of such power projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The details of existing gas based power projects in the country (project-wise and State-wise) along-with their power generation capacity is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Proposals for increase In generation capacity by setting up expansion projects at some of the existing gas power plants in Central/State and Private Sector have been received in Central Electricity Authority (CEA)/Ministry of Power (MOP). The expansion of the capacity of these projects would depend upon availability of gas and other inputs required for these new power plants.

Further, in order to overcome the deterioration of generation capacity due to aging and other factors, a National Perspective Plan was prepared In CEA in December, 2009 according to which 14 gas based units totaling to a capacity of 1973.57 MW were identified for R and M during the 11th Plan out of which R and M works on three units of Anta GT of NTPC (3x89 MW) with total capacity of 267 MW was completed during the 11th Plan. The fund was arranged by NTPC. Also, 20 units with total capacity of 1362.19 MW in Central Sector have been identified for R and M during 12th Plan.

(d) The other steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to exploit full capacity of the power projects are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I*Project-Wise and State wise Generation Capacity of Gas Based Power Projects in the Country*

Sl.No.	Name of Power Station	Installed Capacity (MW)	Located in the State
1	2	3	4
CENTRAL SECTOR			
1.	FARIDABAD CCPP	431.59	HARYANA
2.	ANTA CCPP	419.33	RAJASTHAN
3.	AURAIYA CCPP	663.36	UTTAR PRADESH
4.	DADRI CCPP	829.78	UTTAR PRADESH
	Sub Total (NR)	2344.06	
5.	GANDHAR CCPP	657.39	GUJARAT
6.	KAWAS CCPP	656.20	GUJARAT
7.	RATNAGIRI CCPP I	740.00	MAHARASHTRA
8.	RATNAGIRI CCPP II	740.00	MAHARASHTRA
9.	RATNAGIRI CCPP III	740.00	MAHARASHTRA
	Sub Total (WR)	3533.59	
10.	KATHALGURI CCPP	291.00	ASSAM
11.	AGARTALA GT	84.00	TRIPURA
	Sub Total (NER)	375.00	
	Total (CS)	6252.65	
STATE SECTOR			
12.	I.P. CCPP	270.00	DELHI
13.	PRAGATI CCGT-III	500.00	DELHI
14.	PRAGATI CCPP	330.40	DELHI
15.	DHOLPUR CCPP	330.00	RAJASTHAN
16.	RAMGARH CCPP	113.80	RAJASTHAN
	Sub Total (NR)	1544.20	

1	2	3	4
17.	DHUVARAN CCPP	218.62	GUJARAT
18.	HAZIRA CCPP	156.10	GUJARAT
19.	UTRAN CCPP	518.00	GUJARAT
20.	URAN CCPP	672.00	MAHARASHTRA
	Sub Total (WR)	1564.72	
21.	KARAIKAL CCPP	32.50	PUDUCHERRY
22.	KOVIKALPAL CCPP	107.00	TAMIL NADU
23.	KUTTALAM CCPP	100.00	TAMIL NADU
24.	NARIMANAM GPS	10.00	TAMIL NADU
25.	VALUTHUR CCPP	186.20	TAMIL NADU
	Sub Total (SR)	435.70	
26.	LAKWA GT	120.00	ASSAM
27.	NAMRUP CCPP	95.00	ASSAM
28.	NAMRUP ST	24.00	ASSAM
29.	BARAMURA GT	58.50	TRIPURA
30.	ROKHIA GT	90.00	TRIPURA
	Sub Total (NER)	387.50	
	Total (SS)	3932.12	
PVT SECTOR			
31.	VATWA CCPP	100.00	GUJARAT
32.	TROMBAY CCPP	180.00	MAHARASHTRA
	Sub Total (WR)	280.00	
	Total (PVT S)	280.00	
PVT IPP SECTOR			
33.	RITHALA CCPP #	108.00	DELHI
	Sub Total (NR)	108.00	
34.	BARODA CCPP	160.00	GUJARAT

1	2	3	4
35.	ESSAR CCPP	515.00	GUJARAT
36.	PEGUTHAN CCPP	655.00	GUJARAT
37.	SUGEN CCPP	1147.50	GUJARAT
	Sub Total (WR)	2477.50	
38.	GAUTAMIC CPP	464.00	ANDHRA PRADESH
39.	GMR Energy Ltd - Kakinada	220.00	ANDHRA PRADESH
40.	GODAVARI CCPP	208.00	ANDHRA PRADESH
41.	JEGURUPADU CCPP	455.40	ANDHRA PRADESH
42.	KONASEEMA CCPP	445.00	ANDHRA PRADESH
43.	KONDAPALLI EXTN CCPP	366.00	ANDHRA PRADESH
44.	KONDAPALLI CCPP	350.00	ANDHRA PRADESH
45.	PEDDAPURAM CCPP	220.00	ANDHRA PRADESH
46.	VEMAGIRI CCPP	370.00	ANDHRA PRADESH
47.	KARUPPUR CCPP	119.80	TAMIL NADU
48.	P. NALLUR CCPP	330.50	TAMILNADU
49.	VALANTARVY CCPP	52.80	TAMILNADU
	Sub Total (SR)	3601.50	
50.	DLF ASSAM GT	24.50	ASSAM
	Sub Total (NER)	24.50	
	Total (PVT IPP S)	6211.50	
GRAND TOTAL		16676.27	

Statement-II

Steps taken by the Government to overcome the gas shortage

Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to augment gas supplies and bridge the gap between supply and demand for the domestic market.

These cover:-

1. MOP and NG is taking necessary steps to augment production of natural gas from the gas fields/wells.
2. MOP and NG is taking necessary steps to increase availability of gas from domestic

sources by awarding gas blocks for Exploration and Production (E and P) activities in various sedimentary basins of the country under the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP).

3. MOP and NG is encouraging import of gas in the form of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) and also making efforts for import of gas through international pipelines projects.

Exploitation of Women at Workplace

787. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:

DR. MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether the cases of exploitation of women at workplace have been reported frequently in different parts of the country;

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

(c) the number of such cases registered and disposed of by the National Commission for Women (NCW) during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by her Ministry to protect the women from such exploitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) does not separately maintain data on exploitation of women at work place. However, as per NCRB data, a total number of 52627, 49720 and 50574 cases were registered under Sections 354 (Molestation) and 509 (Eve-teasing) of IPC during 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively. If molestation and eve-teasing are used as proxy indicators for sexual

harassment, it can be said that there have been cases of exploitation of women in different parts of the country.

The number of cases of harassment at work place registered by the National Commission for Women (NCW) during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise, is at Statement. NCW does not enquire into these at its level but urges the concerned organisation to undertake an enquiry into the charges as per the guidelines laid down by the Supreme Court in the case of Vishakha Vs. State of Rajasthan.

The Government attaches highest importance to prevention of all forms of exploitation of women and has enacted various legislations to prevent such crimes against them. However, 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects under the Constitution, primary responsibility of prevention detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women, lies with the State Governments/UT Administrations. Government of India has been advising them from time to time regarding the steps that need to be taken to afford a greater measure of protection to women. A detailed Advisory dated 4th September, 2009 has been sent to all State Governments/UT Administrations requesting them to undertake a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the machinery in tackling the problem of violence against women and to take appropriate measures aimed at increasing the responsiveness of the law and order machinery.

Further, the Government has introduced 'The Protection of Women against Sexual Harassment Bill, 2010' in Lok Sabha on 07-12-2010 with the objective to protect women from sexual harassment at all workplaces both in the public and private sector, whether organised or unorganised.

Statement

Number of cases registered by the National Commission for Women (NCW) regarding harassment at workplace during the last three years and the current year, State wise.

Sl.No.	State	2008	2009	2010	2011 (from 01-01-2011 till 21-11-2011)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Uttar Pradesh	162	135	186	152	635
2.	Delhi	81	78	109	109	377
3.	Rajasthan	53	41	63	56	213
4.	Haryana	45	25	48	39	157
5.	Madhya Pradesh	42	33	56	37	168
6.	Gujarat	18	09	14	07	48
7.	Bihar	17	13	22	13	65
8.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	04	04
9.	Maharashtra	23	17	30	21	91
10.	Punjab	11	10	24	12	57
11.	Jharkhand	12	14	14	19	59
12.	West Bengal	28	04	09	13	54
13.	Andhra Pradesh	18	07	06	08	39
14.	Tamil Nadu	11	05	10	09	35
15.	Chattisgarh	06	04	06	04	20
16.	Odisha	06	05	05	01	17
17.	Karnataka	21	07	07	07	42
18.	Himachal Pradesh	01	02	03	02	08
19.	Assam	04	05	03	03	15
20.	Chandigarh	03	0	02	05	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	03	02	07	01	13
22.	Kerala	02	03	03	03	11
23.	Goa	0	0	02	02	04
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	02	02	0	02	06
25.	Puducherry	01	0	01	01	03
26.	Meghalaya	01	0	0	0	01
27.	Mizoram	0	01	01	0	02
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	02	0	0	02
29.	Nagaland	02	0	01	0	03
Total		573	424	632	530	2159

Power Projects

788. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether local tribal community is opposing the construction of three power projects in Madhya Pradesh;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to resolve the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) There has been no opposition from local tribal community to the construction of Shri Singhagi Thermal Power Project, Khandwa (2x600 MW), Satpura Thermal Power Station, Sarni (Extension Unit No. 10 and 11 - 2x250 MW) and Dada Dhuniwale Thermal Project of Khandwa District in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

*[English]***Treatment of Poor People**

789. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to relax norms to provide free/subsidised treatment to the poor people;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in the year 2005 with an aim to provide accessible, affordable and quality healthcare to the rural population especially to the vulnerable sections. Under the mission, funds are provided to the States to improve public health facilities where people can avail treatment either free of cost or on nominal charges.

Recently, Government of India has launched Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram' (JSSK) under the overall umbrella of NRHM which entitles free delivery including free medicine with zero out of pocket expenses to all pregnant women accessing public health institutions. This initiative also provides for free treatment to all new born during the first 30 days from their birth in public health-care facilities.

Family Planning Allowance for Sterilisation

790. SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

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

(a) whether Central Government Employees undergoing sterilization operation are paid family planning allowances;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any age limit is prescribed for eligibility to receive the allowance;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the cases of fraudulent sterilization of unwilling persons and swindling of incentives money have come to light;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether any enquiry has been initiated by the Government; and

(h) if so, the action taken against those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Central Government employees are granted special increment in the form of personal pay for undergoing sterilization operation after two/three surviving children. Such admissible personal pay will not be absorbed in future increases in pay either in the same post or on promotion to higher posts.

(c) and (d) Yes. The employees must be within the

reproductive age group. In the case of a male Central Government employee he should not be over 50 years and his wife should be between 20 to 45 years of age. In the case of a female government employee she must not be above 45 years and his husband must not be over 50 years of age.

(e) to (h) No. Does not arise.

Unit for Exchanging Information on Tax Evaders

791. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a dedicated unit for exchanging information on tax evaders in India, Brazil and South Africa (IBSA) as part of its efforts to deal with black money menace;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the manner in which the system is likely to help in identifying and sharing information on abusive tax schemes;

(d) whether such a system is also proposed to be developed with other countries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) IBSA is a trilateral dialogue forum between India, Brazil and South Africa for South-South cooperation in various identified areas. Cooperation in Revenue Administrations is one such area. In this background, a web based Centre for Exchange of Tax information (CETI) was started in October, 2011 with an aim to increase awareness of the potential risks of promoting and investing in abusive tax schemes, share best practices among the three IBSA countries for identifying and addressing abusive tax schemes and strengthen the modernization programmes of the three tax administrations through capacity building.

(d) and (e) At present there is no proposal to develop such a Centre with other countries.

STEP

792. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women enrolled under the Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP) Scheme alongwith the number of beneficiaries therefrom, State-wise;

(b) whether any targets have been fixed under the said scheme; and

(c) if so, the extent to which these targets have been achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI

KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) Under the Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP) Scheme, the applicant organisations (NGOs), develop the proposal after making an area specific baseline survey. Such proposals are forwarded to the Ministry by the respective State Governments/UT Administration with the recommendation of State Level Empowered Committee. State-wise number of beneficiaries covered by the proposals approved by Project Sanctioning Committee under the STEP Scheme during the last three years is enclosed as Statement-I. STEP is a Central Sector Scheme. No State-wise target has been fixed under scheme. However, overall target in terms of number of beneficiaries to be covered for every year is fixed on yearly basis. Details of year-wise targets and achievements are at enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of Number of beneficiaries covered under STEP Scheme during the last three years

Name of the state	No. of beneficiaries covered		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
Assam	3635	—	11148
Arunachal Pradesh	125	375	238
Andhra Pradesh	950	450	2450
Delhi	125	—	—
Gujarat	—	—	225
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	125
Haryana	500	750	600
Jammu and Kashmir	1000	830	200
Kerala	7371	512	368
Karnataka	6191	4570	8400
Manipur	1100	—	1275
Mizoram	500	—	—

1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	200	375	2900
Madhya Pradesh	607	1195	635
Nagaland	1978	1810	1653
Odisha	—	685	500
Punjab	4820	1525	2050
Rajasthan	—	200	200
Tamil Nadu	1500	—	—
Uttarakhand	858	2181	650
Uttar Pradesh	405	5015	3135
West Bengal	—	190	300
Total	31865	20663	37052

Statement-II*Details of Target and Achievement under STEP Scheme during the last three years*

Year	Target (No. of beneficiaries)	Achievement (No. of beneficiaries)
2008-09	70000	31865
2009-10	30000	20663
2010-11	35000	37052

*[Translation]***Fake Certificates for Admission in Medical Colleges**

793. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:
SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:

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

(a) whether cases of admission in certain medical colleges on the basis of fake and forged certificates/

documents have come to the notice of the Government:

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

(c) the number of such cases investigated and action taken against the offenders: and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is concerned with admission to MBBS/BDS Courses under 15% All India Quota and for admission to Post Graduate Medical/Dental Courses under 50% All India Quota. During the last three years, in the academic year 2010-11, two cases of seeking admission in MBBS course on production of fake Caste Certificate in medical colleges one in the State of Rajasthan and one in Gujarat have been reported. These have been referred to the concerned College authorities for examining and taking action.

(d) To stop such irregularities in the All India DO and PG medical/dental seats the watermark paper was

used for issuing the allotment letters to candidates for admission to MBBS/BDS courses under 15% All India Quota for the academic year 2011-12 along with a code number on bottom left side of allotment letter. In addition, Principal/Deans of the college have been requested that in case any deviation is found in any case and forged/fake admission is suspected in UG and PG courses towards All India Quota for the academic year 2011-12, the same may be brought to the notice.

[English]

Transfer of Funds through Electronic Mode

794. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Dr. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to transfer funds to the beneficiaries of welfare schemes through electronic mode by the end of this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of public and private sector banks empanelled as facilitators for electronic payments to the said beneficiaries; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the time by which such electronic transfer of funds is likely to be in operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) A task force headed by Shri Nandan Nilekani has been set-up to work out the modalities for the proposed system of direct transfer of subsidy for kerosene, LPG and fertilisers.

Names of Banks to be empanelled as facilitators for electronic payments are yet to be decided.

The Final report of the Task Force is expected by the end of December, 2011.

Units and Sub-Units in Hospitals

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

(a) the criteria/guidelines laid down for formation of units and sub-units in Central Government Hospitals in the country particularly Safdarjung Hospital at Delhi;

(b) whether these guidelines are being followed in setting up of units or sub-units;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there are reports of deviation from the prescribed guidelines in certain units of the hospitals;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Postgraduate Medical education Regulation, *inter alia*, stipulates in paragraph 11.3 that a Department to be recognized for training of Post Graduate students, shall have at least 60 (sixty) beds each of General Medicine, General Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynecology and 30 (thirty) beds each for others specialties for Degree and Diploma course, and 20 (twenty) beds each in case of Super Specialty courses.

Explanation:

A unit shall consist of not less than 30 and more than 40 beds for Degree/Diploma courses and not less than 20 and more than 30 beds for Super Specialty courses respectively.

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) to (f) The Medical Council of india (MCI) has no such report. However, MCI has carried out an assessment for the purpose of recognition courses at Safdarjung Hospital.

[Translation]

Norms/Criteria for Setting up of Primary Health Centres

796. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:

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

(a) the norms/criteria for setting up of Primary Health Centres (PHCs) Community Health Centres (CHCs)/Sub-Centres (SCs) in backward and tribal areas of the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to review the norms/criteria for setting up of such centres to provide medical facilities in rural, backward and tribal areas of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up such centres in the country particularly in backward and tribal areas of Maharashtra; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State/UT wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Sub Centres (SCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs) are set up by respective State/UT Governments on the basis of case/work load, distance and following population norms:-

Name of Centre	Plain Area	Hilly/Tribal/ Difficult Area
Sub-Centre	5000	3000
PHC	30,000	20,000
CHC	1,20,000	80,000

(b) and (c) There are already relaxed norms for setting up of such centres in hilly, desert and tribal areas of the country.

(d) and (e) Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) all State/UT Governments including Maharashtra project their requirements for funds for setting up/upgradation of health centres in their respective annual Programme Implementation Plan (PIP). The Government of India releases funds for taking up the approved activities.

Shortage of Doctors

797. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:
SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:

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

(a) whether there is heavy shortage of the doctors, medicines and diagnostic machines in the Government hospitals of the country resulting in long wait for various medical procedures;

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

(c) the corrective measures taken by the Government to meet the shortage of the doctors, medicines and machines in the hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Health being a state subject, no such information is maintained centrally.

In so far as Central Government Hospitals in Delhi, namely, Dr. R.M.L. Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital and LHMC and its associated hospitals are concerned, there is no shortage of doctors, medicines and diagnostic machines resulting in long wait for various medical procedures. The vacancies arise from time to time due to retirement, resignation, etc. are filled up through UPSC. Hospitals are also allowed to fill up the vacant posts on contract basis till such time the posts are filled on a regular basis. The procurement of medicines and diagnostic machines are continuous process and is done as per the requirement and availability of resources.

[English]

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

798. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has given final shape to the proposed Goods and Services Tax (GST) proposal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the concurrence of all the States have been obtained in this regard;

(d) if so, the name of States which have not yet accorded their approval alongwith the reasons of their non-approval;

(e) the measures taken by the Union Government to bring consensus on GST; and

(f) the present status of the GST proposal and the time by which the same is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (f) The Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a joint initiative of the Union and the States. Hence, the Union Government cannot unilaterally give final shape to the proposal. The Empowered Committee of the State Finance Ministers, which includes representatives of the Union Government also, has been discussing all issues related to Goods and Services Tax. Although some States have expressed their concerns about certain aspects of the OST, however, a broad consensus has emerged over the design and structure of GST. Accordingly, a Bill to further amend the Constitution to enable introduction of GST has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 22nd March, 2011. The said Bill has been referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance for their examination.

Panel on Public Procurement

799. SHRI P. LINGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vinod Dhall Panel on public procurement has suggested enactment of a law; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Committee on Public Procurement (CoPP), set up under the Chairmanship of Shri Vinod Dhall, had, *inter alia*, recommended that a Public Procurement Act be enacted to regulate public procurement by Ministries/Departments of the Central

Government, Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) as well as autonomous and statutory bodies.

Government has decided to introduce a Public Procurement Bill in Parliament. A Drafting Committee has been set up to hold wide consultations on the proposed Bill and prepare the final draft of the Bill.

Reservation for Women in Panchayats

800. Dr. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have formulated legislation to give 50 per cent reservation to women in Panchayats;

(b) if so, the efforts made by the Union Government to persuade all States to provide 50 per cent reservation to women in Panchayats;

(c) whether the Union Government has also introduced an amendment bill to enhance reservation of women in Panchayats from the present one third to 50 per cent;

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

(e) whether the elected women representatives are mere proxy for male relatives or are really empowered;

(f) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard; and

(g) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) Yes, Madam. The States which have provided for 50% reservation for women in Panchayats are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tripura and Uttarakhand.

(b) to (d) In order to enhance the reservation for women in Panchayats from existing one third to not less than one half, a Constitution Amendment Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha in November 2009. This Bill was referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development by Hon'ble Speaker. The Report of the Standing Committee was considered by the

Government and keeping in view their recommendations, an Official Amendment has been formulated to the Original Amendment Bill, to make the reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes proportionate to their rural population.

(e) to (g) The Constitution has provided for reservation of not less than one third seats and offices of Chairpersons of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) for women. As such, the Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) are not mere proxy for male relatives but statutorily empowered to hold seats and offices in PRIs. Though no survey has been got conducted in this regard by this Ministry, instructions have been issued to all States that it is the responsibility of the Panchayat Officers/Secretaries not to allow the relatives to attend Panchayat meetings by proxy. It has also been conveyed to them that Officers/Secretaries who allow relatives to attend instead of office bearers are also equally guilty of allowing such interference and the defaulting Officers/Secretaries should be proceeded against departmentally.

[Translation]

Atomic Power Plants by NTPC

801. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of atomic power plants being developed by the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) in the country, plant-wise, State/UT-wise;

(b) the total power generated capacity of these plants to be established;

(c) whether the NTPC proposes to establish any such plant in Uttarakhand; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) NTPC has formed a Joint Venture Company with Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL). NPCIL is holding majority share of 51% and NTPC 49%, to develop a nuclear power plant based on indigenous/imported technology at one of the sites to be selected by NPCIL.

(c) and (d) NTPC has not planned to set up Atomic Power Plant in Uttarakhand.

[English]

Budgetary Allocation for Health Sector

802. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether only 2-3 per cent of total Gross Domestic Product has been allocated to Health Sector;

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

(c) whether Government proposes to increase the budgetary provisions for health and medical sector: and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) In accordance with Indian Public Finance Statistics 2010-11 published by Ministry of Finance, Government of India, the allocation of Centre and the States under Medical and Public Health and Water Supply and Sanitation and Family Welfare during 2010-11 (BE) was Rs. 96672.79 crore, which is 1.22% of Gross Domestic Product. The Central Plan Allocation for Health sector for the year 2011-12 (BE) is Rs. 26,760 crore as against Rs. 22,300 crore in 2010-11 (BE).

(c) and (d) As per the Planning Commission document—"Faster, Sustainable and More Inclusive Growth: An Approach to the 12th Five Year Plan (draft)", the aim should be to raise the total health expenditure to 2.5% of GDP by the end of the Twelfth plan.

[Translation]

Saving Bank Accounts

803. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:-

(a) the number of savings bank accounts with the Public Sector Banks (PSBs), as on date along with the amount of money available in these accounts;

(b) whether the rate of interest of savings bank accounts has increased during each of the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMA NARAIN MEENA): (a) There are 42,01,17,000 saving bank accounts in Public Sector Banks as on 31-03-2010 with an amount of Rs. 9,31,58,004 lakhs available in them.

(b) and (c) Rate of interest of savings bank accounts was at 3.5 per cent per annum during each of the last three financial years viz. 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11.

[Translation]

Loans to Farmers

804. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given any financial assistance package for waiving off the loans of farmers during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details of the amount provided for this purpose, State-wise and bank-wise;

(c) the names of the banks which have given loans to the farmers out of such financial assistance alongwith the number of beneficiaries, State-wise including Maharashtra;

(d) whether the Government has allocated the amount to the banks as per the announcement; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMA NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The Government of India implemented Agricultural Debt waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 which aimed at de-clogging the line of credit that were clogged due to the debt burden on the farmers and to entitle these farmers for fresh credit. All agricultural loans disbursed by Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Banks, Cooperative Banks, Local Area Banks and Regional Rural Banks between 01 April 1997 to 31 March 2007 to farmers, overdue as on 31 December 2007 and remaining unpaid upto 28 February 2008 were eligible for Debt Waiver/Debt Relief. The Debt Waiver portion of the Scheme was closed on 30-6-2008. The Debt Relief portion of the Scheme was closed on 30-6-2010.

The bank wise details of implementation of the Scheme in respect of Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Banks and Local Area Banks are given in Statement-I. The State wise details in respect of Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks are given in Statement-II.

The Government of India (GoI) has so far released an amount of Rs. 52419.88 crore to the lending institutions as reimbursement under the Scheme.

Statement-I

Consolidated claim for the amount in respect of debt waiver received from Public Sector Banks

Sl.No.	Name of the bank	(No. of accounts in thousands and amounts in Rs. actuals)					
		Preliminary claims		41% of Total Preliminary claim paid on 24-12-2008		7.5% of Total Preliminary claim paid on 3-7-2009	
		No. of a/c	Amt.	No. of a/c	Amt.	No. of a/c	Amt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Public Sector Banks							
1.	State Bank of India	2462	52879727125	1009	21680688121	185	3965979534

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	SB of Bikaner and Jaipur	132	4023044848	54	1649448388	10	301728364
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	295	5498759480.00	121	2254491387	22	412406961
4.	State Bank of Indore (SB)	162	1604834912.92	66	657982314	12	120362619
5.	State Bank of Mysore	71	2408373676.00	29	987433207	5	180628026
6.	State Bank of Patiala	38	1411842112.00	16	578855266	3	105888158
7.	State Bank of Travancor	117	3214541426.00	48	1317961985	9	241090607
8.	Allahabad Bank	398	10408015604.00	163	4267285398	30	780601170
9.	Andhra Bank	399	7476167521.00	164	3065228684	30	560712564
10.	Bank of Baroda	219	5095579066.00	90	2089187417	16	382168430
11.	Bank of India	341	6467246031.72	140	2651570873	26	485043452
12.	Bank of Maharashtra	88	2226564359.72	36	912891386	7	166992327
13.	Canara Bank	471	12571664588.00	193	5154382481	35	942874844
14.	Central Bank of India	447	9746226375.00	183	3995952814	34	730966978
15.	Corporation Bank	42	1152639475.00	17	472582185	3	86447961
16.	Dena Bank	28	769221717.00	11	315380904	2	57691629
17.	IDBI Bank	11	272202502.98	4	111603026	1	20415188
18.	Indian Bank	236	4573999070.00	97	1875339619	18	343049930
19.	Indian Overseas Bank	309	5744688988.00	127	2355322485	23	430851674
20.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	88	3758970576.00	36	1541177936	7	281922793
21.	Punjab National Bank	337	11394393490.00	138	4671701331	25	854579512
22.	Punjab and Sind Bank	15	482287093.00	6	197737708	1	36171532
23.	Syndicate Bank	293	7345386209.80	120	3011608346	22	550903966
24.	Union Bank of India	277	7444743578.38	114	3052344867	21	558355768
25.	United Bank of India	141	2111936970.63	58	865894158	11	158395273
26.	UCO Bank	247	5252798276.00	101	2153647293	19	393959871

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Vijaya Bank	49	1529721385.00	20	627185768	4	114729104
Total		7713	176865576456.82	3162	72514886345.81	578	13264918235

Sl.No.	Name of the bank	16.25% of Total Preliminary claim paid on 25-09-2009		Total Preliminary		Final claims	
		No. of a/c	Amt.	No. of a/c	Amt.	No. of a/c	Amt.
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	

Public Sector Banks

1.	State Bank of India	400	8592955657.75	34239623313.22	2417	53073608658.41
2.	SB of Bikaner and Jaipur	21	653744787.80	2604921539.08	132	4023044848.00
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	48	893548415.50	3560446763.30	294	5442321191.00
4.	State Bank of Indore (SB)	26	260785673.35	1039130606.65	39	1595862124.60
5.	State Bank of Mysore	12	391360722.35	1559421955.21	74	2404587609.00
6.	State Bank of Patiala	6	229424343.20	914167767.52	38	1420219016.08
7.	State Bank of Travancor	19	522362981.73	2081415573.34	118	3242258909.00
8.	Allahabad Bank	65	1691302535.65	5739190103.59	400	10418047072.00
9.	Andhra Bank	65	1214877222.16	4840818469.85	398	7461913388.00
10.	Bank of Baroda	36	828031598.23	3299387445.24	218	5051879000.00
11.	Bank of India	55	1050927480.15	4187541805.54	340	6392185943.76
12.	Bank of Maharashtra	14	361816708.45	1441700421.43	86	2183217455.72
13.	Canara Bank	77	2042895495.55	8140152820.73	472	12601664112.45
14.	Central Bank of India	73	1583761785.94	6310681577.81	448	9748288325.00
15.	Corporation Bank	7	187303914.69	746334060.06	43	1141300430.00
16.	Dena Bank	4	124998529.01	498071061.76	28	769395935.00
17.	IDBI Bank	2	44232905.73	176251120.68	11	272835237.00

1	2	9	10	11	12	13
18.	Indian Bank	38	743274848.88	2961664397.83	237	4590069971.00
19.	Indian Overseas Bank	50	933511960.55	3719686119.73	311	5773479756.00
20.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	14	610832718.60	2433933447.96	88	3700809923.00
21.	Punjab National Bank	55	1851588942.13	7377869784.78	339	11462546792.00
22.	Punjab and Sind Bank	2	78371652.61	312280892.72	15	477226992.00
23.	Syndicate Bank	48	1193625259.09	4756137570.85	293	7359398251.90
24.	Union Bank of India	45	1209770831.49	4820471467.00	276	7371287502.93
25.	United Bank of India	23	343189757.73	1367479188.48	145	2111944545.00
26.	UCO Bank	40	853579719.85	3401186883.71	250	5315131752.00
27.	Vijaya Bank	8	248579725.06	990494596.79	48	1471156017.00
Total		1253.34	28740656174.23	114520460754.83	7557	176875680757.85

Sl.No.	Name of the bank	Additional claims on account of Grievances			
		No. of a/c	Amt.	Amt. pd on Jan 31, 2011	Total pd
1	2	14	15	16	17

Public Sector Banks

1.	State Bank of India			18833985345.20	53073608658.41
2.	SB of Bikaner and Jaipur	1855.00	140048522.25	1418123308.92	4023044848.00
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad			1881874427.70	5442321191.00
4.	State Bank of Indore (SB)	269.00	18854069.35	575585587.30	1614716193.95
5.	State Bank of Mysore	677.00	30900544.00	845165653.79	2404587609.00

1	2	14	15	16	17
6.	State Bank of Patiala	0.47	14066357.48	506051248.56	1420219016.08
7.	State Bank of Travancor	0.76	36929624.00	1160843335.67	3242258909.00
8.	Allahabad Bank	28.64	668390195.35	3678855968.41	10418047072.00
9.	Andhra Bank	0.08	7695444.00	2628790362.15	7469608832.00
10.	Bank of Baroda	336.00	8452480.00	1752491554.77	5051879000.00
11.	Bank of India			2204644138.22	6392185943.76
12.	Bank of Maharashtra	0.14	9589275.00	751106309.29	2192806730.72
13.	Canara Bank			4461511291.72	12601664112.45
14.	Central Bank of India	0.90	37193852.00	3474751120.19	9785432698.00
15.	Corporation Bank	0.05	4566872.00	394966369.94	1141300430.00
16.	Dena Bank	27.00	2352961.00	273677834.24	771748896.00
17.	IDBI Bank	0.01	378344.00	96584116.32	272835237.00
18.	Indian Bank	346.00	12800615.00	1628405573.18	4590069971.00
19.	Indian Overseas Bank			2053793635.27	5773479756.00
20.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	10.00	119738.00	1266876475.04	3700809923.00
21.	Punjab National Bank	0.13	10238071.00	4094915078.23	11472784863.00
22.	Punjab and Sind Bank	473.00	14066357.48	164946099.28	477226992.00
23.	Syndicate Bank	0.16	9249612.25	2512510293.30	7368647864.15
24.	Union Bank of India	0.19	16570470.29	2567386506.22	7387857973.22
25.	United Bank of India			744465356.52	2111944545.00
26.	UCO Bank	1.86	61970928.00	1962149607.29	5363336491.00
27.	Vijaya Bank		7476717.23	480661420.21	1471156017.00
Total		2171.39	971872558.41	62515119017.91	177035579772.74

DEBT Waiver Private Sector Banks

Sl.No.	Name of the bank	Ist instalment				IInd instalment (Ist tranchd instalment)				prelim amount pd
		Preliminary claim		41% Preliminary claim paid on 24-12-2008 and 09-02-2009		7.5% Preliminary claim pak on 3-7-2009		16.25% of Total Preliminary claim paid on 25-09-2009		
		No. of a/c	Amt	No. of a/c	Amt	No. of a/c	Amt	No. of a/c	Amt	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Private Sector Banks										
1.	Bank of Rajasthan Ltd. (ICICI)	4.10	52112432	1.68	21366100	0.31	39084.32	1	8468270.20	33742802.20
2.	Catholic Syrian Bank, Ltd.	1.55	27264829	0.64	11178580	0.12	2044862	0	4430534.71	17653976.71
3.	City Union Bank Ltd.	5.77	101482049	2.36	41607640	0.43	7611154	1	16490832.91	65709626.91
4.	Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	1	48463791	343.40	19870154	62.82	3634784	0	7875166.00	31380304.00
5.	Federal Bank Ltd.	18.75	1056926781	7.69	433335980	1.41	79269510	3	171750601.91	684360091.91
6.	HDPF Bank Ltd.	0.43	28960769	0.18	11873915	0.03	21172058	0	4706124.96	18752097.96
7.	ICICI Bank Ltd.	473.88	1885403134	194.29	773015285	35.54	141405235	77	306378009.31	1220798529.31
8.	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	8.99	231290901	3.69	94829269	0.67	1734688	1	37584771.43	149760858.43
9.	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	16.43	348555432	6.73	142907727	1.23	26141657	3	56640257.71	225689641.71
10.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	0.19	5203935	0.08	2133613	0.01	390295	0	845639.44	3269547.44
11.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	9.68	176443554	3.97	72341857	0.73	13233267	2	28672077.52	114247201.52
12.	Nainital Bank Ltd.	0.99	26251110	0.41	10762955	0.07	1968833	0	4265805.37	16997593.37
13.	Ratnaker Bank Ltd.	1.10	29962591	0.45	12284662	0.08	2247194	0	4868921.04	19400777.04
14.	South Indian Bank Ltd.	4.82	96590845	1.97	39602246	0.36	7244313	1	15696012.31	62542571.31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15.	Tamilnad Merc Bank Ltd.	4.15	67993817	1.70	27877465	0.31	5099536	1	11048995.26	44025996.26
16.	Axis Bank Ltd.	6.40	455267094	2.63	186659508	0.48	34145032	1	73980902.76	294785442.76
17.	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	14.78	387445658	6.06	158852720	1.11	29058424	2	62959919.43	250871063.43
18.	Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	8.27	212001158	3.39	86920475	0.62	15900087	1	34450188.18	137270750.18
Total		581.12	5237619879.71	581.31	2147424151.00	106.34	392821491.00	94.43	851113230.45	3391358872.45

Sl.No.	Name of the bank	Debt Walver							
		Final Claim		Additional claims on account of Grievances		Consolidated Final Claim (including Grievances redressal cases)		Total Paid	
		No. of a/c	Amt.	No. of a/c	Amt.	No. of a/c	Amt.	Amt. pd on Feb 4 2011	Total pd
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.	Bank of Rajasthan Ltd. (ICICI)	4.10	52167679.00	13.00	953189.00	17.10	53120865.0	19378065.80	53120868.00
2.	Catholic Syrian Bank, Ltd.	1.55	25964880.00			1.55	25964880.00	8310903.28	25964879.79
3.	City Union Bank Ltd.	5.61	97553118.99	0.002	28990.64	5.61	97582109.63	31843492.08	97553218.99
4.	Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	2.15	43554034.28			2.15	43554034.28	12173730.28	43554034.28
5.	Federal Bank Ltd.	18.17	1057019406.00			18.77	1057019406.00	372659314.08	1057019405.99
6.	HDPF Bank Ltd.	0.43	28960769.00			0.43	28960769.00	10208671.03	28960768.99
7.	ICICI Bank Ltd.	672.01	2549005222.05	0.020	555806.38	672.03	2549561028.43	1328739600.11	2549538129.42
8.	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	9.03	23212761.13			9.03	232127161.13	82366302,69	232127161.12
9.	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	16.60	347491144.88			16.60	347491744.88	121802103.2	347491744.87
10.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	0.18	5053295.00			0.18	5053295.00	1683747.56	5053295.00
11.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	9.48	175899020.00			9.48	175899020.00	61651818.48	175899020.00

1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
12.	Nainital Bank Ltd.	0.99	26251110.00			0.99	26251110.00	9253516.63	26251110.00
13.	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	1.10	29962591.00			1.10	29962591.00	10561813.96	29962591.00
14.	South Indian Bank Ltd.	4.90	9524874800			4.90	95248748.00	32706176.68	95248747.99
15.	Tamilnad Merc Bank Ltd.	4.18	68610891.00			4.18	68630891.00	24604894.73	68630890.99
16.	Axis Bank Ltd.	6.67	471899233.85	0.075	9291083.51	6.75	481190317.36	177113791.09	471899233.85
17.	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	14.74	387201814.00			14.74	387201814.00	136330750.6	387201814.00
18.	Jammu and Kashmir Bank	8.25	205960974.00			8.25	205950974.00	68690223.82	205960974.00
Total		780.75	5899951692.18	13.10	10829069.53	793.85	5910780761.71	2510078916.83	5901437788.49

Sl.No.	Name of the Local Area Bank	Total Preliminary		Total Final claim	
		No. of a/c	Amt.	No. of a/c	Amt.
1.	Subhadra Local Area Bank	0.00	0	0.041	1073666
2.	Coastal Local Area Bank Ltd.	0.106	1737035.77	0	1737035.71
3.	Krishna Bhima Samruddh LAB	0	0	2.078	9330194
4.	Capital Local Area Bank Ltd.	0	000	0	0.00
Total		0.106	1737035.77	2.119	12140895.71

Total Final claim

Urban Coop Banks

3403735498.00

Total Debt Waiver Paid

(Rs.)

Public Sector

177035579772.74

Private Sec

5901437788.49

LABs

12140895.77

UCBs

3403735498.00

186352893955.00

Agricultural Debt Waiver and Dept Relief Scheme 2008-Debt Relief

(No. of accounts in thousand and amounts in Rs. actuals)

Sl.No.	Name of the Bank	Preliminary claims		Final claims		Additional Claim due Grievances		CARE Additional Claim due to Grievances Not eligible for interest	
		No. of a/c	Amt.	No. of a/c	Amt.	No. of a/c	Amt.	No. of a/c	Amt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Public Sector Bank									
1.	State Bank of India	0.00	0.00	520.29	10072363236.81			0	0
2.	SB of Bikaner and Jaipur	113.80	2770270641.00	102.42	2387967674.34			7.081	226288650.15
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	67.18	1290231326.00	80.28	1594931493.00			4.385	97627992.00
4.	State Bank of Indore	0.00	0.00	52.64	1166645754.82			0	0
5.	State Bank of Mysore	17.06	450911841.00	21.65	571385570.00			5.405	189830595.00
6.	State Bank of Patiala	0.00	0.00	27.75	497186227.98			6.287	161369274.83
7.	State Bank of Travanco	0.00	0.00	5.00	115484421.00			1.207	36334802.00
8.	Allahabad Bank	0.00	0.00	59.39	1229744382.72			0	0
9.	Andhra Bank	0.00	0.00	67.79	1305867778.34			10.66	212173183.40
10.	Bank of Baroda	0.00	0.00	57.77	1166870625.00			7.069	167005279.00
11.	Bank of India	0.00	0.00	54.88	1170544670.00			16.827	454558597.00
12.	Bank of Maharashtra	37.08	762614159.50	39.32	820085639.00	2.40	68210824.00	0	0
13.	Canara Bank	41.35	1010316006.11	58.35	1425541040.17			8.768	281980265.00
14.	Central Bank of India	0.00	0.00	67.07	1477705793.00			20.143	541124784.00
15.	Corporation Bank	0.00	0.00	12.24	300859869.00			1.705	47994102.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16.	Dena Bank	0.00	0.00	17.52	443181512.00			0.789	22242538.00
17.	IDBI Bank	4.30	83758172.65	3.89	76344253.16			0.216	5898755.00
18.	Indian Bank	0.00	0.00	30.42	575721548.00			0	67449934.00
19.	Indian Overseas Bank	45.81	831522215.30	47.85	879983048.00			2.322	51359268
20.	Oriental Bank of commerce	0.00	0.00	22.23	828115593.60	3.42	111774638,04	0	0
21.	Punjab National Bank	59.86	1682520293.88	67.61	1897646487.05	0.001	44273.00	30.432	898092103.7
22.	Punjab and Sind Bank	0.00	0.00	4.87	141347258.00			0.844	23296309.00
23.	Syndicate Bank	63.73	1392530352.50	71.60	1504214027.92			13.01	318151756.82
24.	Union Bank of India	000	000	48.21	1170719303.01			9.675	269459605.83
25.	United Bank of India	0.00	0.00	0.17	2785815.00		28806717.00	0	0
26.	UCO Bank	19	424652787.67	19	424652787.67			5.079	115003255.00
27.	Vijaya Bank	11.32	294845177.00	13.53	355575414.00			1.709	48341906.00
Total		480.64	10994172972.61	1573.90	33603471222.59	5.818	208836512.04	153.61	4235582955,68

(No. of accounts in thousand and amounts in Rs. actuals)

Sl.No.	Name of the Bank	Total accs	Total claims (Final+Addt due to Grievances)	Amt. pd Jan 31, 2011			
				Refund	Actual pd-refund	Bal to be pd	
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	State Bank of India	520.29	10072363236.81	10071363236.81		100723632236.81	0.00
2.	SB of Bikaner and Jaipur	109.50	2614256324.49	2387967674.34		2387967674.34	216288650.15
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	84.67	1692559485.00	1594931493.00		1594931493.00	97627992.00

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16
4.	State Bank of Indore	52.64	1166645754.82	1166645754.82		1166645754.82	0.00
5.	State Bank of Mysore	27.06	761216165.00	571385570.00		571385570.00	189830595.00
6.	State Bank of Patiala	34.04	658555502.81	497186227.98		497186227.98	161369274.83
7.	State Bank of Travanco	6.21	151819223.00	115484421.00		115484421.00	36334802.00
8.	Allahabad Bank	59.39	1229744382.72	1229744382.72		1229744382.72	0.00
9.	Andhra Bank	78.45	1518040961.74	1305867778.34		1305867778.34	212173183.40
10.	Bank of Baroda	64.84	1333875904.00	1166870625.00		1166870625.00	167005279.00
11.	Bank of India	71.71	1625103267.00	1170544670.00		1170544670.00	454558597.00
12.	Bank of Maharashtra	41.72	888296463.00	820085639.00		820085639.00	68210824.00
13.	Canara Bank	67.12	1707521305.17	1425541040.17		1425541040.17	281980265.00
14.	Central Bank of India	87.21	2018830577.00	1477705793.00		1477705793.00	541124784.00
15.	Corporation Bank	13.95	348853971.00	300859870.00		300859870.00	47994101.00
16.	Dena Bank	18.31	465424050.00	443181512.00	2291854.00	440889658.00	24534392.00
17.	IDBI Bank	4.11	82243008.16	76344253.16		76344253.16	5898755.00
18.	Indian Bank	30.42	643171482.00	575721548.00		575721548.00	67449934.00
19.	Indian Overseas	50.17	931342316.00	0.00		0.00	931342316.00
20.	Oriental Bank of commerce	25.65	939890231.64	828115593.60		828115593.60	111774638.04
21.	Punjab National Bank	98.04	2795782863.70	1897690760.05	8074164.76	1889616595.29	906166268.41
22.	Punjab and Sind	5.71	164643567.00	141347258.00		141347258.00	23296309.00
23.	Syndicate Bank	84.61	1822365784.74	1504214027.92		1504214027.92	318151756.82
24.	Union Bank of India	57.89	1440178908.84	1170719303.01		1170719303.01	269459605.83
25.	United Bank of India	0.17	31592592.00	2785815.00		2785815.00	28806777.00

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16
26.	UCO Bank	24.24	539656042.67	424652787.67		424652787.67	115003255.00
27.	Vijaya Bank	15.14	403917320.00	355575414.00		355575414.00	48341906.00
Total		1733.33	38047890690.31	32723532448.59	10366018.76	32713166429.83	5334724260.48

Private Sector Banks

Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme 2008-Debt Relief

(No. of accounts in thousands and amounts in Rs. actuls)

Sl. No.	Name of the bank	Preliminary Claim		Final Claim		Total No. of claims	Amt. pd on 4 Feb 11
		No. of a/c	Amt.	No. of a/c	Amt.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Private Sector Banks

1.	Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	0.87	16298186.00	0.68	11995963.00	0.00	11995963.00
2.	Catholic Syrian Bank, Ltd.	0.00	0.00	45.00	1958533 00	0.00	1958533.00
3.	City Union Bank Ltd.	1.04	22574986.33	0.59	12405341.39	0.00	12405341.39
4.	Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	0.06	1509173.81	0.06	1509171.81	0.06	1509173.81
5.	Federal Bank Ltd.	0.84	38414756.00	2.30	182468292.00	2.30	182468292.00
6.	HDPF Bank Ltd.	13.62	170665283.76				0.00
7.	ICICI Bank Ltd.	0.00	0.00	15.92	207951323.90	15.52	207951323.90
8.	Karnatka Bank Ltd.	0.00	0.00	3.27	91329227.88	0.00	91329227.88
9.	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	0.55	8055773.00	1.21	23423607.83	0.00	24187615.83
10.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.06	892168.00	0.00	892168.00
11.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	0.62	18817062.00	2.33	35469910.00	0.00	35469910.00
12.	Nainital Bank Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.47	6575100.00	0.00	6575100.00
13.	Ratnaker Bank Ltd.	0.00	0.00	000	10319982.00	0.00	10319982.00
14.	South Indian Bank Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.63	18817062.00		0.00
15.	Tamilnad Merc Bank Ltd.	0.00	0.00	2.09	29602574.00	000	29602574.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Axis Bank Ltd.	0.00	0.00	6.85	197337903.66	0.00	197337903.46
17.	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	0.00	000	3.87	81008852.43	0.00	81008852.43
18.	Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.40	13685580.50	0.00	13685580.50
Total		17.60	276335220.90	85.30	926750595.20	0.00	908697441.20

Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme 2008-Debt Relief

(No. of accounts in thousands and amounts in Rs. actuls)

Sl.No.	Name of the bank	Additional claims Grievances Not eligible for interest	Total claim	Bal. Payment		
				Refund	bal. amt. to be pd.	
1	2	9	10	11	12	13

Private Sector Banks

1.	Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	0.02	636352.00	12632315.00	72385.00	636352.00
2.	Catholic Syrian Bk, Ltd.	0.001	16792.00	1985325.00		26792.00
3.	City Union Bank Ltd.	0.092	2195836.13	14601177.52		2195836.13
4.	Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.			1509173.81		0.00
5.	Federal Bank Ltd.	0.26	19225780.00	201694072.00		19225780.00
6.	HDPF Bank Ltd.			0.00		0.00
7.	ICICI Bank Ltd.	0.29	5642155.00	21359378.90		5642155.00
8.	Karnatka Bank Ltd.			91329227.88		0.00
9.	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	1.26	7639408.00	24187515.83		0.00
10.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.			892168.00		0.00
11.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	0.05	1589148.00	37059058.00		1589148.00
12.	Nainital Bank Ltd.	0.22	454992.00	7030092.00		454992.00
13.	Ramaker Bank Ltd.			10319982.00		0.00
14.	South Indian Bank Ltd.	0.00	395949.00	19213011.00		19213011.00

1	2	9	10	11	12	13
15.	Tamilnad Merc Bank Ltd.	0.01	136907.00	29739481.00	74549.00	136907.00
16.	Axis Bank Ltd.	0.197	13001238.58	210339142.04		13001138.58
17.	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	2.42	66893688.00	147902540.43		66893688.00
18.	Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	0.033	1122624.29	14808204.79		1122624.29
Total		4.81	112085370.00	1038835965.20	146934.00	129015899.71

Name of the Local Area Bank	No. of a/c	Amt.	Refund paid	Actual amount
Subhadra Local Area Bank	0.01	462368.00	154963.00	307405.00
Coastal Local Area Bank Ltd.	0.01	190433.00		190433.00
Krishna Bhima Samrudhdi LAB	0.03	298597.00		298597.00
Capital Local Area Bank Ltd.	0.05	5249942.00		5249942.00
Total	0.11	6201340.00	154963.00	6046377.00

UCBS	185749591.50
Total	
Public Sector	32723532448.59
Private Sec	908597441.20
LABs	6046377.00
UCBs	185749591.50
	33824025858.29

Grand Total	amt. in Rs.
Waiver	186352893955.00
Relief	33824025858.29
	220176919813.29

Statement-II

Amount sanctioned and disbursed to Cooperative Banks and RRBs under
ADWDR Scheme-2008 as on 31-07-2011

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/Bank	Debt Waiver		DW GRM		Debt Relief	
		No. of A/c	Amount	No. of A/c	Amount	No. of A/c	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Consolidated Position							
	SCBs	11003903	1557442.99	107268	6271.16	1768003	264910.82
	SLDBs	1662249	337166.71	24238	5078.22	247333	38789.22
	RRBs	3361826	602642.75	12462	2623.58	501372	91377.07
	Total	16027978	2497252.45	143968	13972.96	2517608	395077.11
1. Andaman and Nicobar							
	SCB	715	81.33	0	0	0	0.00
	SLDB (No. LDB)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
	RRBs (NO RRB)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
	Sub Total	715	81.33	0	0	0	0.00
2. Andhra Pradesh							
	SCB	2485515	346051.30	228	82.62	261611	3207315
	SLDB (No. LDB in API)	0	000	0	0	0	0.00
	RRBs	535066	100827.12	51	6.49	107011	19547.25
	Sub Total	3020581	446878.42	279	89.11	368622	51620.40
3. Arunachal Pradesh							
	SCB	11320	237.05	0	0	29	5.39
	SLDB (NOLDB)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
	RRBs	1013	235.12	37	17.27	0	0.00
	Sub Total	12333	472.17	37	17.27	29	5.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4. Assam							
	SCB	13576	880.30	0	0	19	5.36
	SLDB (No. LDBI)	95	43.38	0	0	13	2.68
	RRBs	72253	8188.57	0	0	1576	163.03
	Sub Total	85924	9117.25	0	0	1708	171.07
5. Bihar							
	SCB	317028	33783.51	4673	624.48	0	0.00
	SLDB	15547	3292.70	0	0	0	0.00
	RRBs	449689	77263.74	5	80.61	14701	2344.20
	Sub Total	782244	114339.95	4678	705.09	14701	2344.20
6. Delhi							
	SCB	453	254.55	0	0	100	47.61
	SLDB (No. LDBI)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
	RRBs (No. RRB)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
	Sub Total	453	254.55	0	0	100	47.61
7. Goa							
	SCB	2907	478.32	1	0.14	131	18.25
	SLDB (No. LDB)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
	RRBs (No. RRB)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
	Sub Total	2907	478.32	1	0.14	131	18.25
8. Gujarat							
	SCB	314448	78009.49	0	19.69	128149	29876.50
	SLDB	9941	4680.91	0	0	0	1544.78
	RRBs	28709	4772.67	0	0	10408	2062.91
	Sub Total	353098	87463.07	0	19.69	138557	33484.19
9. Haryana							
	SCB	261229	82961.49	164	43.63	91582	16180.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	SLDB	49310	19496.26	19	102.69	10094	2054.23
	RRBs	18991	6875.07	28	17.05	7423	2402.63
	Sub Total	329530	109332.82	211	163.37	109099	20537.73
10.	Himachal Pradesh						
	SCB (Including 1195 PACS)	113836	16699.30	64	20.64	567	123.98
	SLDB	10986	3897.64	0	0	1060	224.76
	RRBs	8284	1594.96	1	0.46	133	18.37
	Sub Total	133116	22191.90	65	21.1	1760	367.11
11.	Jammu and Kashmir						
	SCB	17929	2742.71	0	0	0	0.00
	SLDB	576	443.55	0	0	72	19.68
	RRBs	5414	1054.91	0	0	0	0.00
	Sub Total	23919	4241.17	0	0	72	19.68
12.	Jharkhand						
	SCB	36736	4930.30	0	0	0	0.00
	SLDB (No LDB)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
	RRBs	168733	14018.35	52	2.26	2680	215.03
	Sub Total	205469	18948.65	52	2.26	2680	215.03
13.	Karnataka						
	SCB	164964	30715.88	9998	3447.25	20005	2441.31
	SLDB	77456	9057.36	501	19.52	25780	3000.82
	RRBs	239423	67485.87	240	82.79	135125	24077.86
	Sub Total	481843	107259.11	10739	3549.56	180910	29519.99
14.	Kerala						
	SCB	524756	91559.78	73573	434.18	2580	591.38
	SLDB	126723	18196.36	0	0	3642	594.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	RRBs	126669	36135.28	17	10.86	1136	290.46
	Sub Total	778148	146001.42	73590	445.04	7358	1576.40
15.	Madhya Pradesh						
	SCB	870103	100567.04	0	0	158037	18150.02
	SLBD	115394	33233.21	1103	585.87	43311	6655.71
	RRBs	77202	16216.19	1517	381.19	41107	7662.86
	Sub Total	1062699	150016.44	2620	967.00	242455	32478.59
16.	Chhatisgarh						
	SCB	270165	18244.97	1463	0	93812	8752.02
	SLDB	10226	1969.04	582	79.13	4869	924.62
	RRBs	52147	6844.54	2	0.43	9718	1667.98
	Sub Total	332538	26958.55	2047	79.56	108399	11344.62
17.	Maharashtra						
	SCB	2197706	377078.07	1492	398.77	647075	109274.47
	SLDB	98587	29189.53	0	0	37834	4370.14
	RRBs	72044	12001.97	455	78.36	38597	7198.26
	Sub Total	2368437	418299.57	1947	477.13	723506	120842.87
18.	Manipur						
	SCB	41210	2019.53	0	0	105	50.56
	SLDB	30	21.20	23	15.17	2	0.58
	RRBs	16780	221.80	0	0	32	7.34
	Sub Total	58020	2262.53	23	15.17	139	58.48
19.	Meghalaya						
	SCB	4855	500.08	0	0	20	3.61
	SLDB (No LDB)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
	RRBs	5673	843.40	0	0	5	0.16
	Sub Total	10528	1343.48	0	0	25	3.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Mizoram						
	SCB	1550	433.04	0	0	0	0.00
	SLDB	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
	RRBs	5510	1358.04	0	0	310	7.98
	Sub Total	7060	1791.08	0	0	310	7.98
21.	Nagaland						
	SCB	10813	1072.94	0	0	0	0.00
	SLDB (No LDB)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
	RRBs	1091	191.68	0	0	5	1.93
	Sub Total	11904	1264.62	0	0	5	1.93
22.	Puducherry						
	SCB	6713	1344.09	0	0	129	13.13
	SLDB	303	172.12	0	0	0	0.00
	RRBs	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
	Sub Total	7016	1516.21	0	0	129	13.13
23.	Odisha						
	SCB	1038201	126393.54	186	13.25	14798	1531.08
	SLDB	92130	13458.13	3583	711.98	1834	229.71
	RRBs	325836	40536.30	6544	815.41	14736	2308.37
	Sub Total	1456167	180387.97	10313	1540.64	31368	4069.16
24.	Punjab						
	SCB	90	24213.58	1	0.56	12472	1943.03
	SLDB	27	12468.76	0	0	18181	3246.94
	RRBs	6	2260.06	5	5.82	2564	728.85
	Sub Total	123	38942.42	6	6.38	33217	5918.82
25.	Rajasthan						
	SCB	373957	57040.73	1182	205.52	284565	37997.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	SLDB	109768	29056.18	1429	434.71	54413	9809.18
	RRBs	113843	24465.93	109	39.75	29932	7924.67
	Sub Total	602568	110562.94	2720	680.08	378910	55731.57
26.	Tamilnadu						
	SCB	90254	12538.42	3	0.79	13442	1806.07
	SLDB	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
	RRBs	41991	6345.39	6	0.64	5641	916.11
	Sub Total	132256	18883.81	9	1.43	19083	2722.18
27.	Sikkim						
	SCB	529	82.69	0	0	7	1.50
	SLDB (No LDB)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
	RRBs (No RRB)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
	Sub Total	529	82.69	0	0	7	1.50
28.	Tripura						
	SCB	18553	3199.21	0	25.12	0	0.00
	SLDB	987	250.40	0	0	5	0.58
	RRBs	7280	638.66	0	0	24	2.34
	Sub Total	26820	4088.27	0	25.12	29	2.92
29.	Uttar Pradesh						
	SCB	1066871	78914.90	1793	137.13	37616	3616.89
	SLDB	844908	149207.99	16996	3128.48	46079	6090.92
	RRBs	844366	15794.12	3364	1079.13	67165	11630.34
	Sub Total	2806145	385617.01	22153	4344.74	150860	21338.15
30.	Uttaranchal						
	SCB	72048	6933.81	37	6.22	1661	198.98
	SLDB (No LDB)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	RRBs	9790	1273.71	0	0	725	96.93
	Sub Total	81838	8207.52	37	6.22	2386	295.91
31.	West Bengal						
	SCB	669863	57371.04	12410	811.07	391	97.84
	SLDB	49155	9126.97	2	0.67	144	19.33
	RRBs	134033	13469.30	29	5.06	518	101.31
	Sub Total	853051	79967.31	12441	816.8	1053	218.48
	Grand Total	16027978	2497252.45	143968	13872.96	2517608	395077.11

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/Bank	Dr. GRM		Total	
		No. of A/c	Amount	No. of A/c	Amount
1	2	9	10	11	12
	SCB	0	0.00	12880074	1828621.97
	SLDB	221	27.07	1934041	381061.22
	RRBs	2340	345.32	3878000	696988.72
	Total	2561	372.39	18692115	2906674.91

Consolidated Position

	SCB	0	0.00	12880074	1828621.97
	SLDB	221	27.07	1934041	381061.22
	RRBs	2340	345.32	3878000	696988.72
	Total	2561	372.39	18692115	2906674.91
1.	Andaman and Nicobar				
	SCB	0		715	81.33
	SLDB (No LDB)			0	0.00
	RRBs (No RRB)			0	0.00
	Sub Total	0	0	715	81.33
2.	Andhra Pradesh				
	SCB			2747354	378207.07
	SLDB (No LDB in AP)			0	0.00

1	2	9	10	11	12
	RRBs			642128	120380.86
	Sub Total	0	0	3389482	498587.93
3.	Arunachal Pradesh				
	SCB			11349	242.44
	SLDB (No LDB)			0	0.00
	RRBs			1050	252.39
	Sub Total	0	0	12399	494.83
4.	Assam				
	SCB			135951	685.66
	SLDB			108	51.05
	RRBs			73929	6351.60
	Sub Total	0	0	87632	9268.32
5.	Bihar				
	SCB	0	0.00	321701	34407.99
	SLDB	0	0.00	15547	3292.70
	RRBs	2228	325.30	466503	80013.85
	Sub Total	2228	325.30	803851	117714.54
6.	Delhi				
	SCB			553	302.16
	SLDB (No LDB)			0	0.00
	RRBs (No RRB)			0	0.00
	Sub Total			553	302.16
7.	Goa				
	SCB			3039	498.71
	SLDB (No LDB)			0	0.00
	RRBs. (No RRB)			0	0.00
	Sub Total	0	0	3039	496.71

1	2	9	10	11	12
8.	Gujarat				
	SCB			442597	107905.68
	SLDB			9941	6225.59
	RRBs			39117	6835.58
	Sub Total	0	0	491655	120968.95
9.	Haryana				
	SCB			352975	99186.09
	SLDB			59423	21653.18
	RRBs			26442	9294.65
	Sub Total	0	0	438840	130133.92
10.	Himachal Pradesh				
	SCB (Including 1195 PACS)	0	0	114467	16843.92
	SLDB			12046	4122.40
	RRBs			8428	1613.79
	Sub Total	0	0	134941	22580.11
11.	Jammu and Kashmir				
	SCB			17929	2742.71
	SLDB			648	463.23
	RRBs			5414	1054.91
	Sub Total	0	0	23991	4260.85
12.	Jharkhand				
	SCB			36736	4930.30
	SLDB			0	000
	RRBs			171465	14235.64
	Sub Total	0	0	208201	19165.94
13.	Karnataka				
	SCB			194967	36504.44

1	2	9	10	11	12
	SLDB			103737	12077.70
	RRBs			374788	91646.52
	Sub Total	0	0	673492	140328.66
14.	Kerala				
	SCB			500909	92795.34
	SLDB			130365	18790.92
	RRBs			127822	36436.60
	Sub Total	0	0	859096	148021.86
15.	Madhya Pradesh				
	SCB			1028140	118727.06
	SLDB			159808	40474.79
	RRBs.			119826	24260.24
	Sub Total	0	0	1307774	183462.09
16.	Chhatisgarh				
	SCB	0	0.00	365440	26996.99
	SLDB	221	27.07	15898	2899.86
	RRBs	2	0.54	61869	8513.49
	Sub Total	223	27.61	443207	38410.34
17.	Maharashtra				
	SCB			2846273	486751.31
	SLDB			136521	33559.57
	RRBs			111096	19308.59
	Sub Total	0	0	3093890	539619.57
18.	Manipur				
	SCB			41315	2070.09
	SLDB			55	36.95

1	2	9	10	11	12
	RRBs			16812	229.14
	Sub Total	0	0	58182	2336.18
19.	Meghalaya				
	SCB			4875	503.69
	SLDB (No LDB)			0	0.00
	RRBs			5678	843.56
	Sub Total	0	0	10553	1347.25
20.	Mizoram				
	SCB			1550	433.04
	SLDB (No LDB)			0	0.00
	RRBs			5820	1366.02
	Sub Total	0	0	7370	1799.06
21.	Nagaland				
	SCB			10813	1072.94
	SLDB (No LDB)			0	0.00
	RRBs			1096	193.61
	Sub Total	0	0	11909	1265.55
22.	Puducherry				
	SCB			6842	1357.22
	SLDB			303	172.12
	RRBs			0	0.00
	Sub Total	0	0	7145	1529.34
23.	Odisha				
	SCB			1053185	127937.87
	SLDB			97547	14399.82
	RRBs			347116	43660.08
	Sub Total	0	0	1497848	185997.77

1	2	9	10	11	12
24.	Punjab				
	SCB			12563	26157.17
	SLDB			18208	15715.72
	RRBs			2575	2994.73
	Sub Total	0	0	33346	44867.62
25.	Rajasthan				
	SCB	0	0.00	664704	95244.07
	SLDB	0	0.00	155610	39300.07
	RRBs	1	0.20	153885	32430.55
	Sub Total	1	0.20	984199	166974.69
26.	Tamilnadu				
	SCB			103709	14345.29
	SLDB			0	0.00
	RRBs			47638	7262.14
	Sub Total	0	0	151347	21607.42
27.	Sikkim				
	SCB			536	84.19
	SLDB (No LDB)			0	0.00
	RRBs (No RRB)			0	0.00
	Sub Total	0	0	536	84.19
28.	Tripura				
	SCB			18553	3224.33
	SLDB			992	250.98
	RRBs			7304	641.00
	Sub Total	0	0	26849	4116.31
29.	Uttar Pradesh				
	SCB	0	0.00	1106280	82668.92

1	2	9	10	11	12
	SLDB	0	0.00	957983	158427.38
	RRBs	109	19.28	915004	170222.87
	Sub Total	109	19.28	2979267	411319.18
30.	Uttaranchal				
	SCB			73746	7139.01
	SLDB (No LDB)			0	0.00
	RRBs			10515	1370.64
	Sub Total	0	0	84281	8509.65
31.	West Bengal				
	SCB			6862664	58279.95
	SLDB			49301	9146.97
	RRBs			134580	13575.67
	Sub Total	0	0	866545	81002.58
	Grand Total	2561	372.39	18692115	2906674.91

Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956

805. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956;

(b) if so, whether the Government has received comments from all the concerned Ministries/departments in this regard;

(c) if so, the details of the comments incorporated in the said amendment; and

(d) the extent to which such amendments are likely to check/control immoral trafficking in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI

KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam, the Government proposes to amend the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956. The comments of Ministries/ Departments concerned were received on the amendment proposals made earlier. These amendments aimed at widening the scope of the Act, enhancing punishment for traffickers, preventing re-victimization of victims and making the implementation of the Act more effective. However, the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2006, which was introduced in the Lok Sabha in 2006, lapsed in 2009 with the dissolution of the Lok Sabha. Fresh consultations are being held and the amendment proposals are being fine-tuned.

[Translation]

Service Tax From Training Centres

806. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether service tax has been imposed on the training centres recognised by the Directorate of Civil Aviation; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Service Tax is payable by Flying Training Schools and Aircraft Maintenance Engineering Institutes for providing the taxable service of "Commercial Training or Coaching service".

(b) The said training conducted by these centres satisfies the requirements of section 65 (105) (zzc) read with section 65 (27) of the Finance Act, 1994 and therefore this training is liable to pay service tax.

[English]

Rural Tourism

807. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

PROF. RAM SHANKAR:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes to promote rural tourism in the country;

(b) the funds sanctioned, released and utilised

by the State Governments under these schemes during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the steps being taken/proposed by the Government for development and beautification of tourist destinations in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tourism is implementing Rural Tourism Scheme with the main objective of showcasing rural life, art, culture and heritage in villages which have core competence in art and craft, handloom, textiles, natural environment etc. An amount of upto Rs. 50.00 lakhs for infrastructure development and upto Rs. 20.00 lakhs for capacity building is given for development of rural sites identified by the State Governments/UT Administrations in consultation with the State Government, subject to adherence to scheme guidelines, availability of funds and Inter-se-priority. Central Financial Assistance are given, *inter-alia*, for the development of activities like landscaping and improvement of pathways/pavements, illumination, solid waste and sewerage management.

The details of the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the State Governments/UT Administrations under the Rural Tourism scheme are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Amount sanctioned, released and utilized under Rural Tourism Scheme during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto 30-09-2011)

(Amount in Rs. lakh)

State/UT	2008-09			2009-10		
	Amt sanctioned.	Amt released	Amt utilized	Amt sanctioned.	Amt released	Amt utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh				220.37	165.92	0
Arunachal Pradesh				64.66	51.73	0
Jammu and Kashmir	488.28	396.05	58.76	374.82	252.87	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kerala	49.60	39.68	0	18.00	14.40	0
Madhya Pradesh	69.45	69.45	50.45			
Manipur				16.33	13.06	0
Meghalaya				20.00	16.00	0
Mizoram						
Nagaland	134.20	134.20	80.78	205.10	164.08	93.5
Punjab	50.00	34.00	0			
Sikkim	179.07	143.50	90.84	146.76	117.41	50.2
Tamil Nadu	37.00	29.60	0	86.45	61.96	0
Tripura				163.22	130.60	0
Uttarakhand	16.50	13.20	12.35			
Uttar Pradesh						
West Bengal	19.00	15.20	0			
Puducherry				50.00	40.00	0
Total	1043.10	847.88	293.18	1365.71	1028.03	143.70

(Amount in Rs. lakh)

State/UT	2010-11			2011-12 (upto 30-9-11)		
	Amt sanctd.	Amt released	Amt utilized	Amt sanctd.	Amt released	Amt utilized
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	109.80	87.84	0	48.12	38.50	0
Arunachal Pradesh	17.70	13.60	0	45.52	36.42	0
Jammu and Kashmir	136.74	109.39	0	69.91	55.93	0
Kerala						
Madhya Pradesh						
Manipur						

1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Meghalaya						
Mizoram	20.00	16.00	0			
Nagaland						
Punjab	15.50	12.40	0			
Sikkim	181.27	131.42	101.00			
Tamil Nadu	37.00	29.60	0			
Tripura	164.90	131.92	0			
Uttarakhand						
Uttar Pradesh	40.51	32.41				
West Bengal						
Puducherry	15.17	12.13	0			
Total	701.59	547.11	101.00	163.55	130.85	0.00

[Translation]

Heart Patients

808. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a rise of young heart patients in the country particularly in the National Capital Region of Delhi (NCR);

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

(c) whether the Ministry has conducted any survey in this regard;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to control this disease among the youth?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b)

The exact number of young heart patients in the country is not known as the data on the subject is not maintained centrally. The published studies indicate that South Asians including Indians have Ischaemic Heart Disease at an earlier age than people in developed countries due to high prevalence of risk factors e.g. sedentary lifestyle, tobacco use, increased consumption of food high in fats and salt etc.

(c) and (d) No.

(e) The Government of India has initiated a National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke (NPCDCS) at an estimated outlay of Rs. 1230.90 crore for the 11th Five Year Plan. The programme focuses on health promotion, capacity building including human resource development, early diagnosis and management of these diseases and integration with the primary health care system. The programme is being implemented in 100 selected Districts of 21 States during the years 2010-12.

*[English]***IOSCO's Rules to Safeguard Markets**

809. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Organisation of Securities Commissions (IOSCOs) has issued a new set of rules to safeguard the markets across the world from any irregularities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) proposes to amend their rules and incorporate the changes suggested by IOSCO;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which investors in the country are likely to be benefited by such changes?

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

(b) There are 38 IOSCO Principles of securities regulation. These are available in the public domain (<http://www.iosco.org/library/pubdocs/pdf/IOSCOPD323.pdt>).

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) SEBI is a member of IOSCO. It takes into account the IOSCO Principles in its regulatory and supervisory functions. Various steps have been taken by SEBI to give effect to IOSCO principles. They include the setting up of Systemic Stability Unit; constitution of an inter-departmental committee for regular review of rules and regulations in the Indian securities markets.

(e) The steps taken by SEBI are expected to enhance financial stability, market integrity and protection of investors' interest.

Training to Community Midwives

810. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to associate community midwives as part of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to train community midwives for medically safe non-institutional deliveries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (d) Government of India has taken the initiative to ensure universal coverage of all births with skilled attendance both in the institutions and in the community. A skilled birth attendant (SBA) refers exclusively to those health personnel proficient in midwifery, i.e. Doctors, Nurses and Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs) who have been trained to be proficient in the skills necessary to manage normal deliveries and diagnose, manage or refer complications.

However, community midwives (Community Dai) cannot be trained as skilled birth attendants. As such, they are not envisaged as primary providers of delivery care.

However, the flexibility has been given to States to train them to fulfil roles as a "community resource" e.g. as helper to ANM in providing ante-natal, intra-natal and post-natal care to pregnant women which includes deliveries at Sub-Centres and at home; in birth preparedness, as a birth companion; arranging referral transport/escorting the pregnant woman to the institutions for delivery, assisting in home-based newborn care, reporting births and deaths of neonates, infants and mothers etc., particularly in villages where there is no ASHA.

*[Translation]***Negligence of Hospitals**

811. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether new born babies are stolen from a number of Government hospitals in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard and the details of the findings thereof;

(d) the details of the arrangements for monitoring children in the ladies wards and their fool-proof security in hospitals; and

(e) the action taken against the staff in case of negligence leading to babies thefts?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Health being a State subject, no such information is maintained centrally. However, in so far as the Central Government Hospitals located in Delhi viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Lady Hardinge Medical College and Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital and Dr. RML Hospital-are concerned, only one case of missing of a baby girl was reported on 10-10-2009 from Obstetrics and Gynecology department in Safdarjung Hospital. The matter was reported to Police by the Hospital authority. Preliminary enquiry conducted by the hospital authority revealed that the baby was handed over to a lady (who was befriended by the mother of the baby) by the mother herself in lieu of gratification in the form of money and clothes.

Various security arrangements have been put in place in all three Central Government Hospitals, which include round-the-clock monitoring by CCTV cameras; round-the-clock deployment of security guards in all maternity wards and on all the strategic points including main entry and exit points; putting up of notices in all wards and at important public places informing that infants should not be handed over to unknown persons, etc.

Import Duty on Power Equipment

812. SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to establish power plants on large scale in future in view of the increasing demand of power;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the companies have been provided exemption from import duty on equipment needed for the power plants;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the likely impact of such decision on power equipment manufacturing companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (b) Working Group on power has been constituted by the Planning Commission to formulate the 12th Five Year Plan for the Power Sector, including the details of new power plants in the country for likely benefits during 12th Plan.

(c) to (e) Power projects which qualify the mega power policy get the following concessions/benefits on import of equipment:

(i) Zero Customs Duty for the import of capital equipment

(ii) Under Chapter 8 of the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), deemed export benefits are available to domestic bidders for projects both under public and private sector on following the stipulations prescribed therein.

(iii) In addition, the income-tax holiday regime as detailed in section 80-IA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 can also be availed.

As some of these projects are in the Central and State Sectors who have placed orders for main plant equipment mainly with BHEL, mega policy has also benefited the domestic power equipment manufacturers.

[English]

Neglected Tropical Diseases

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

(a) whether India has a high proportion of morbidity with a large number of people suffering from Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs);

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the prevalent tropical diseases in the country;

(c) the reasons for high prevalence of these tropical diseases in the country;

(d) the estimated number of cases and deaths due to these diseases reported during each of the last three years in the country, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to eliminate NTDs and develop new drugs, diagnostics and vaccines therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Important Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in India include Dengue, Trachoma, Leprosy, Guinea Worm, Lymphatic Filariasis, Soil-transmitted Helminthiases, rabies and kalazar.

(c) The prevalence of these vector borne tropical diseases depends on climatic conditions, socio-economic conditions, inappropriate health seeking behavior, migration of population as well as emerging drug and insecticide resistance.

(d) The available details of the estimated number of cases and deaths due to these diseases in the country are enclosed as Statement.

(e) Under the following national programmes, strategies are being implemented to control or eliminate these diseases:

(i) National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme implements the strategies for the control of Dengue and elimination of Lymphatic Filariasis.

(ii) National Leprosy Elimination Programme is being implemented in the country since 1983 and has achieved the elimination of leprosy at national level in December, 2005. Focus is now to achieve elimination of leprosy at district level.

(iii) Under National Programme for Control of Blindness, services are provided for the control of Trachoma.

(iv) Guinea Worm disease has already been eradicated from the country.

(v) Under School Health Programme, services are provided for the Prevention of Soil-transmitted Helminthiases.

Besides, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) promotes research in different NTDs through its extramural and intramural research through its disease specific institutes which involves molecular and genetic study on the pathogens and vector, development of new diagnostic and interventions. The outcome of successful research projects are intimated to the respective National Programmes.

Statement

Dengue Situation in the Country

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2008		2009		2010		2011 (Pro till 31st October)	
		Case	Death	Case	Death	Case	Death	Case	Death
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	313	2	1190	11	776	3	672	3
2.	Assam	0	0	0	0	237	2	1	0
3.	Bihar	1	0	1	0	510	0	6	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	26	7	4	0	43	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Goa	43	0	277	5	242	0	7	0
6.	Gujarat	1065	2	2461	2	2568	1	744	1
7.	Haryana	1137	9	125	1	868	20	184	2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
10.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	27	0	12	0
11.	Karnataka	339	3	1764	8	2285	7	315	4
12.	Kerala	733	3	1425	6	2597	17	1034	10
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3	0	1467	5	175	1	28	0
14.	Maharashtra	743	22	2255	20	1489	5	331	10
15.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
17.	Nagaland	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	29	5	1793	32
19.	Punjab	4349	21	245	1	4012	15	2016	5
20.	Rajasthan	682	4	1389	18	1823	9	234	0
21.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	530	3	1072	7	2051	8	1624	8
23.	Uttar Pradesh	51	2	168	2	960	8	76	4
24.	Uttarakhand	20	0	0	0	178	0	68	0
25.	West Bengal	1038	7	399	0	805	1	240	0
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0
27.	Chandigarh	167	0	25	0	221	0	52	0
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	0
29.	NCT of Delhi	1312	2	1153	3	5259	8	757	5
30.	Puducherry	35	0	66	0	96	0	106	0
Total		12581	80	15535	96	28292	110	10344	87

Number of Cases/deaths due to Rabies in India

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2008	2009	2010 (Provisional)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28	22	16
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	NR	NR	NR
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	10	16	19
8.	Haryana	0	1	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	17	6	3
13.	Kerala	16	6	10
14.	Madhya Pradesh	13	9	1
15.	Maharashtra	32	12	3
16.	Manipur	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	1	1	5
21.	Punjab	0	1	0
22.	Rajasthan	8	3	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	3	3	2
25.	Tripura	4	4	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	3	0

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2008	2009	2010 (Provisional)
27.	Uttarakhand	1	3	3
28.	West Bengal	102	156	85
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	NR	0	NR
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
34.	NCT of Delhi	22	15	14
35.	Puducherry	0	0	1
Total		259	263	162

Number of Leprosy cases detected during 2008-09 to 2010-11

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9546	9012	7448
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	38	24	32
3.	Assam	1192	1176	1252
4.	Bihar	20086	21431	20547
5.	Chhattisgarh	7994	7641	7383
6.	Goa	117	86	70
7.	Gujarat	7581	7373	7309
8.	Haryana	451	365	321
9.	Himachal Pradesh	207	164	214
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	205	159	211
11.	Jharkhand	5181	5345	4448
12.	Karnataka	4411	4408	3891
13.	Kerala	827	884	931
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6309	5592	5708

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
15.	Maharashtra	14274	15071	15498
16.	Manipur	38	31	26
17.	Meghalaya	17	20	61
18.	Mizoram	21	10	19
19.	Nagaland	65	79	67
20.	Odisha	6381	6481	6742
21.	Punjab	933	824	819
22.	Rajasthan	1177	1200	1024
23.	Sikkim	29	20	16
24.	Tamil Nadu	5022	5046	4617
25.	Tripura	66	56	29
26.	Uttar Pradesh	27577	27473	25509
27.	Uttarakhand	667	587	532
28.	West Bengal	11891	11453	10321
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25	15	26
30.	Chandigarh	37	25	43
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	121	156	205
32.	Daman and Diu	10	2	2
33.	Lakshadweep	0	2	0
34.	NCT of Delhi	1631	1448	1408
35.	Puducherry	57	58	71
Total		134184	133717	126800

Kala-Azar situation in the Country

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2008		2009		2010	
		Cases	Death	Cases	Death	Cases	Death
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Assam	98	0	26	0	12	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Bihar	28489	142	20519	80	23084	95
3.	Gujarat	a	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	6	1
5.	Jharkhand	3690	5	2875	12	4305	5
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	1	0
8.	Manipur	4	1	5	0	3	0
9.	Uttar Pradesh	26	0	17	1	14	0
10.	Uttarakhand	0	0	2	0	1	0
11.	West Bengal	1256	3	756	0	1482	4
12.	NCT of Delhi	34	0	12	0	33	0
Total		33598	151	24212	93	28941	105

Status of Trachoma, in India (2011)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Active trachoma cases	Trichiasis
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Nil
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NR	NR
3.	Assam	NR	NR
4.	Bihar	Nil	Nil
5.	Chhattisgarh	NR	NR
6.	Goa	Nil	Nil
7.	Gujarat	3857	2250
8.	Haryana	200	2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	Nil
11.	Jharkhand	NR	NR
12.	Kerala	Nil	Nil

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Active trachoma cases	Trichiasis
13.	Madhya Pradesh	—	500
14.	Manipur	NR	NR
15.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil
16.	Mizoram	NR	NR
17.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil
18.	Odisha	NR	NR
19.	Punjab	Nil	Nil
20.	Rajasthan	2872	NA
21.	Sikkim	NR	NA
22.	Tamil Nadu	Nil	Nil
23.	Tripura	NR	NR
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	Nil
25.	Uttarakhand	8090	611
26.	West Bengal	Nil	Nil
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	262	73
28.	Chandigarh	NR	NR
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	NR
30.	Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil
31.	NCT of Delhi	NR	NR
32.	Puducherry	Nil	Nil
Total		15289	3436

Clinical Cases of Lymphatic filariasis

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2008	2009	2010
1.	Andhra Pradesh	145627	160925	166068
2.	Assam	1744	2150	2762
3.	Bihar	377079	388241	388241

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2008	2009	2010
4.	Chhattisgarh	13097	12726	12520
5.	Goa	291	223	217
6.	Gujarat	4578	5706	5808
7.	Jharkhand	123341	126482	125788
8.	Karnataka	19302	19787	19526
9.	Kerala	11299	10974	16264
10.	Madhya Pradesh	10847	6165	6165
11.	Maharashtra	91586	92966	93038
12.	Odisha	92417	92417	92417
13.	Tamil Nadu	42491	60730	60302
14.	Uttar Pradesh	115719	113449	135006
15.	West Bengal	78052	83532	83415
16.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100	244	231
17.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	107	77	77
18.	Daman and Diu	246	193	199
19.	Lakshadweep	370	341	341
20.	Puducherry	1723	1723	1723
Total		1130016	1179051	1210108

Soil Transmitted Helminthiasis situation in India

- As per WHO estimates in India the burden of three major STHs i.e. Ascariasis, Trichuriasis and Hookworm is 140,73 and 71 million, respectively.
- As per sample surveys and published reports in India, from 1968-2004, prevalence of Intestinal parasitic infections ranged from 22.8% in Puri district of Odisha to 83% in Lakshadweep Islands.

Anomalies in NRHM

814. SHRI RAMEN DEKA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain anomalies have been noticed in implementation of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) across the country including Assam:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to remove these anomalies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) No. Except Uttar Pradesh, no anomalies have been noticed in implementation of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) across the country. In case of Assam, two complaints have been received, which have been sent to the State Government for taking necessary action.

Certain areas of improvement have also been pointed out during review of NRHM undertaken through Annual Common Review Missions (CRM) and Joint Review Missions which *inter-alia* include:

- Need for improvement in Institutional deliveries and Immunization.
- Expediting progress to achieve the targets set for reducing IMR, MMR and TFR.
- Bridging gaps in Infrastructure, human resource especially the shortage of specialists, 2nd ANM's and MPW's.
- Need for a proper procurement system and establishment of laboratory services at peripheral levels in many States.
- Need to expand civil society involvement in ASHA training, capacity building of Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee, Community based monitoring and planning etc.

In case of Uttar Pradesh, on receipt of complaints of irregularity, special teams were sent to the State in December, 2010 and May, 2011.

The Govt's team found deficiencies in the following areas:

- (a) Award of contract for procurement of Emergency Medical Transport Services and Mobile Medical Units, Management of Hospital cleaning and gardening, procurement of safe drinking water and RO systems etc.
- (b) Supply of poor quality and IEC/BCC material and poor quality of drugs and consumables etc.

(c) Poor monitoring of progress of the civil construction as well as quality of construction, and no action on the defects in constructions pointed out by JEs/CMOs.

(d) Non operationalisation of emergency transport services even after procurement of 779 ambulances.

(c) The steps taken to improve the functioning of NRHM include:

- (i) To reduce IMR and MMR and promote institutional deliveries, new initiative, Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) recently launched under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) which, entitles all pregnant women accessing public health institutions completely free and cashless deliveries including free medicine with zero out of pocket expenses.
- (ii) 264 backward districts identified across the country for differential financing and focused attention.
- (iii) To overcome shortage of Specialists, Multi skilling of the available doctors through trainings such as Life Saving Anesthetic Skills (LSAS), Basic Emergency Obstetrics and Neonatal Care (BeMONC), Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care (CeMONC) taken up.
- (iv) To improve availability of personnel in difficult and remote areas, monetary incentives are provided to staff posted in such hard to reach and inaccessible areas.
- (v) Allowing contractual appointment under NRHM to immediately fill gaps so as to meet the requirement of manpower. Over 1.46 lakhs health personnel including doctors, specialists, nurses and paramedics have been engaged under NRHM. Selection of ASHA's is being done through Village Panchayats.
- (vi) Over 8 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) have been engaged to bridge the

gap between community and health facilities and generate demand for services.

- (vii) States are supported to take up IEC activities to change the health seeking behavior of people.
- (viii) Improvement in infrastructure of Government health care facilities and providing Mobile Medical Units and Referral Transport facilities.
- (ix) States have been supported in setting up of procurement and civil wings for construction activities.
- (x) Flexible financing giving the states freedom to make their annual programme implementation plan within broad guidelines. Provision of Untied funds to CHC, PHC and Sub-Centres, which may be used for variety of purposes including purchasing medicines.
- (xi) Action taken on anomalies pointed out in Uttar Pradesh (UP) is as under: The anomalies were brought to notice of State Government, the Government of Uttar Pradesh has accepted the observations and reported that they have instituted separate independent enquiries into the following:
 - (a) Irregularities in award of contract for procurement of EMTS, MMS vehicles.
 - (b) Quality of vehicles and accessories on MMS and EMTS.
 - (c) Irregularities in award and execution of supply orders placed on M/s UPSIC.
 - (d) Supply of poor quality RO systems by Ms UPSIC.
 - (e) Supply of poor drugs and consumables by M/s UPSIC.
 - (f) Supply of poor quality of IEC/BCC materials.

Moreover, on the request of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the Comptroller and Auditor General

of India has taken up a special audit of NRHM in Uttar Pradesh for the entire NRHM period from 2005-06.

Advance Tax from Companies

815. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether various companies, both from public and private sectors fell short in depositing the advance tax with the Income Tax authority during the current July-September quarter;

(b) if so, the details thereof along-with a list of such top 30 companies from public and private sectors, separately;

(c) whether the Government had taken any measure to recover the pending taxes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Advance tax is normally paid voluntarily by the taxpayers (including Public and Private Sector Companies) and therefore, no target of payment of Advance Tax can be fixed. Accordingly, it cannot be said that there was shortfall in payment of advance tax by companies during the July-September quarter.

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

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. Apart from the statutory measures taken for recovery of outstanding tax dues as prescribed under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (including attachment of bank account, attachment and sale of immovable property etc.), the following special measures are being taken to expedite recovery of pending tax dues:

(i) Recovery of arrears by identification of actionable cases and putting them for strict monitoring.

(ii) Identification of cases involving substantial amount pending before Commissioners (Appeal) and ITAT and requesting these authorities to dispose off such appeals

early so that the amount can be collected expeditiously.

- (iii) Publicity and awareness campaign regarding tax payer's education and to improve voluntary compliance.

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

Pharmacy Degree Colleges

816. SHRI L. RAJA GOPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pharmacy degree colleges indicating the number of seats therein in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether there is shortage of pharmacists in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the estimated number of pharmacists *vis-a-vis* their present requirements in the country, State/UT-wise;

(d) the steps taken/proposed to increase the number of pharmacists and raise the quality of pharmacy education in the country;

(e) whether the Pharmacy Council of India (PCI) has urged the Government not to permit the opening of new pharmacy degree colleges in the country: and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) State-wise number of pharmacy degree colleges with their intake approved by Pharmacy Council of India (PCI), a statutory body under this Ministry is enclosed as Statement.

(b) to (d) Although no major shortage of pharmacists have been reported but several steps have been taken to augment the training capacity of pharmacists and simultaneously raise the quality of pharmacy education to meet the overall growing requirements including that of drug Industry. The following steps have been taken by Pharmacy Council of India/Ministry:—

- (i) Framing of Education Regulations, 1991 for the purpose of registration as a pharmacist.
- (ii) Introduction of Pharm D. Course of 6 years duration as a registrable qualification to practice the profession of pharmacy in 2008.
- (iii) Conduct of continuing Education Programmes in the country for updating and acquisition of new skills.
- (iv) A scheme to provide financial assistance to the State pharmacy institutions/State pharmacy Councils through one time grant under the Scheme "Strengthening and upgradation of Pharmacy Institutions" with an total outlay of Rs. 85.00 crores to be shared between the centre and the state in the ration 85:15 has been approved for implementation.

(e) and (f) All the State Governments have been urged by PCI to plan out the need of total number of pharmacists required in the state while considering the proposal of new diploma/degree pharmacy institutions.

Statement

Number of Pharmacy degree colleges approved by Pharmacy Council of India

Sl. No.	States	Institutions	Admissions
1.	Andhra Pradesh	119	7025
2.	Assam	2	100
3.	Bihar	1	30

Sl. No.	States	Institutions	Admissions
4.	Chandigarh	1	55
5.	Chhattisgarh	9	460
6.	Delhi	4	240
7.	Goa	2	120
8.	Gujarat	37	2170
9.	Haryana	16	960
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4	360
11.	Jharkhand	1	60
12.	Karnataka	68	4100
13.	Kerala	25	1440
14.	Madhya Pradesh	39	2400
15.	Maharashtra	92	4990
16.	Mizoram	1	38
17.	Odisha	15	900
18.	Puducherry	1	60
19.	Punjab	26	1380
20.	Rajasthan	26	1540
21.	Sikkim	1	60
22.	Tamil Nadu	41	2650
23.	Tripura	1	30
24.	Uttar Pradesh	62	3550
25.	Uttarakhand	8	850
26.	West Bengal	11	670
Total		837	36238

Tourism Affected by Naxalism

817. SHRI AJAY KUMAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether inflow of tourists has witnessed downward trend in Naxal affected States including Jharkhand;

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

(c) whether the Government has launched any international media/publicity campaign to market the affected States as safe destination; and

(d) if so, the funds spent on it during 2010-11?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) The numbers of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV's) and Foreign Tourist Visits (FTV's) to States/UTs, including Jharkhand during 2008, 2009 and 2010 are enclosed as Statement.

(c) Ministry of Tourism, as part of its promotional activities, releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international markets, under the Incredible India brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products of the country. In addition, a series of promotional activities are undertaken in important and potential tourist generating markets

overseas through the India tourism Offices abroad with the objective of showcasing India's tourism potential. These promotional activities include participation in travel fairs and exhibitions; organising road shows, Know India seminars and workshops; organizing and supporting Indian food and cultural festivals; publication of brochures; offering joint advertising and brochure support and inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality Programme of the Ministry.

The Ministry of Tourism also provides financial assistance to stakeholders for promotion of tourism in the international markets under the Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme.

(d) An amount of Rs. 76.73 crore has been spent, during 2011-12 (till 15th November 2011) under the Plan Scheme "Overseas Promotion and Publicity including Market Development Assistance" of the Ministry of Tourism.

Statement

Domestic and Foreign Tourist Visits to States/UTs during 2008 to 2010

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008		2009		2010	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.24	0.13	1.42	0.14	1.81	0.15
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1326.85	7.89	1574.90	7.95	1557.90	3.23
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.49	0.03	1.95	0.04	2.28	0.03
4.	Assam	36.17	0.14	38.51	0.15	40.51	0.15
5.	Bihar	118.90	3.46	157.85	4.23	184.92	6.36
6.	Chandigarh	9.09	0.35	9.15	0.38	9.05	0.39
7.	Chhattisgarh *	4.43	0.01	5.12	0.01	5.66	0.02
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.05	0.06	5.07	0.07	4.96	0.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Daman and Diu	4.65	0.05	5.63	0.06	7.74	0.05
10.	Delhi**	21.33	23.39	88.34	19.58	135.58	18.94
11.	Goa	20.20	3.51	21.27	3.77	22.02	4.41
12.	Gujarat	155.05	1.11	159.10	1.03	188.61	1.31
13.	Haryana	59.73	0.87	64.08	1.37	69.15	1.06
14.	Himachal Pradesh	93.73	3.77	110.37	4.01	128.74	4.54
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	76.39	0.55	92.35	0.54	99.73	0.48
16.	Jharkhand **	60.30	0.06	76.10	0.14	68.85	0.16
17.	Karnataka **	127.98	3.15	327.02	3.27	382.02	3.81
18.	Kerala	75.91	5.99	77.89	5.49	85.95	6.59
19.	Lakshadweep	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.04	0.08	0.02
20.	Madhya Pradesh	220.89	2.52	231.06	2.01	380.80	2.50
21.	Maharashtra **	205.53	20.57	306.28	24.26	484.65	50.83
22.	Manipur	1.12	0.00	1.24	0.00	1.14	0.00
23.	Meghalaya	5.50	0.05	5.91	0.05	6.53	0.04
24.	Mizoram	0.56	0.01	0.57	0.01	0.57	0.01
25.	Nagaland	0.21	0.01	0.21	0.01	0.21	0.01
26.	Odisha	63.58	0.44	68.92	0.46	75.92	0.50
27.	Puducherry	8.28	0.60	8.51	0.54	8.36	0.51
28.	Punjab **	5.09	1.58	53.70	1.10	105.84	1.37
29.	Rajasthan	283.59	14.78	255.59	10.73	255.44	12.79
30.	Sikkim	5.12	0.21	6.16	0.18	7.00	0.21
31.	Tamil Nadu	982.85	20.29	1157.56	23.69	1116.37	28.05
32.	Tripura	2.45	0.04	3.18	0.04	3.42	0.05
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1248.43	15.85	1348.32	15.50	1447.55	16.75
34.	Uttarakhand	205.46	1.00	219.35	1.06	302.06	1.27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
35.	West Bengal	193.14	11.34	205.29	11.80	210.72	11.92
	Total	5630.34	143.81	6688.00	143.72	7402.14	178.53

*Estimated using All India Growth Rate.

**Figures have been estimated based on the information available in the Ministry of Tourism.

Committee on FEMA

818. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee on the Foreign Exchange Management Act has recommended several measures;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has agreed in principle to accept some of the measures suggested by the said committee; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Government of India has not set up any Committee on Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA).

RBI, in pursuance of its Annual Policy Statement for the year 2011-12, constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Smt. K.J. Udeshi, former Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India to examine the current regulatory framework under FEMA for individuals—Residents as well as NRIs/PIOs; to identify areas for further streamlining and simplification of procedure so as to remove operational impediments and to assess the level of efficiency in the functioning of the Authorised Persons, including infrastructure created by them, in discharging of the powers delegated to them with regard to the facilities available to Residents as well as NRIs/PIOs.

(b) The Committee submitted its Report to Governor, Reserve Bank of India on 8th August, 2011 and made 31 recommendations. The present status of these recommendations are as under:—

No. of Recommendations accepted—10

No. of recommendations deferred for implementation—05

No. of recommendations referred to Government of India—04

No. of recommendations being examined by Special Committee—04

No. of recommendations being examined in consultation with Foreign Exchange Dealers' Association of India (FEDAI)—04

No. of recommendations under examination at RBI—06

The gist of observations and recommendations made by the Committee are available at <http://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/PublicationReportDetails.aspx?UrlPage=&ID=646>.

(c) and (d) The following 04 recommendations have been referred to Government of India for their views/comments. These are—

(i) To enable hassle-free remittances by resident individuals banks may be advised by RBI not to insist on the submission of form 15 CA/15 CB for any remittances under the Liberalised Remittance Scheme (LRS). ADs may obtain a suitable self-declaration from the resident for such remittances. (Para 3.9 of Report)

(ii) Resident individuals should be enabled to undertake any current account transaction other than those included under Scheme I and II of GOI Notification No. GSR 381(E) dated May 3, 2000 upto US \$ 2,00,000 per financial

year on the basis of a simple application form (Annex X) presently used for remittances under LRS without banks insisting on any documentary evidence or a Chartered Accountant's certificate in Form 15 CA/15CB. (Para 3.16 of Report)

- (iii) Transfer of funds from one NRO account to another NRO account of the same individual or any other NRI/PIO may be freely permitted. (Para 4.13 of Report)
- (iv) NRIs/PIOs may be permitted, subject to payment of applicable taxes, to transfer repatriable funds from their NRO account within the overall ceiling of US \$ 1 million per financial year, for credit to their NRE account in India. (Para 4.17 of Report)

Presently, these recommendations are at different stages of examination in Department of Revenue and Department of Economic Affairs.

[Translation]

Vehicle Insurance

819. SHRI MANSUKH BHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the cases of insurance claims of vehicles settled during each of the last three years and the current financial year, company-wise and zone-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received complaints against officials of such companies for violating rules relating to settlement of such insurance claims;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith action taken on such complaints; and

(d) the other corrective 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 (d)

The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Sovereign Wealth Fund

820. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:
SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Group of Ministers (GoM) of the Union Government has in principle agreed to the setting up of a Sovereign Wealth Fund (SWF) and if so, the details thereof alongwith its present status;

(b) the details of purpose and agencies roped in/likely to be roped in alongwith size of the corpus;

(c) whether the SWF will be created from India's Forex Reserves or whether money will be set aside in the Union Budget;

(d) whether Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Planning Commission, consultative committees and other stake holders have given any recommendations/objections/suggestions with respect to creation of SWF; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, Ministry/agency-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The Group of Ministers (GoM) to provide guidance on coordinating external interface on Energy Security matters has agreed, in principle, on the setting up of a Sovereign Wealth Fund.

No final decision has been taken on the various issues regarding the establishment of a Sovereign Wealth Fund.

Private Practice by Doctors

821. Dr. JYOTI MIRDHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of private practice by the Government doctors that has resulted into poor delivery of health services in the country, particularly under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to optimize the development of health services and their delivery to the general public.

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to stop this unethical practice by the Government doctors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (e) Health being a State subject, it is the prerogative of the States to allow or restrict private practice by Government doctors appointed by them. It is the duty of the States to monitor the performance of government doctors to ensure quality service delivery at public health facilities.

Since, its inception, the National Rural Health Mission has focused on development of public health facilities in order to provide quality health care to the people. Various strategies like benchmarking of healthcare facilities through Indian Public Health Standards (TPHS), providing skilled human resources, quality accreditation of facilities, demand generation and grievance redressal mechanisms etc. have been employed in order to fulfil this objective. Government has also launched a few new initiatives like the Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK), the Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS), home delivery of contraceptives by ASHAs, Menstrual Hygiene scheme, high focus districts approach, and initiatives to increase the availability of doctors and paramedics to ensure better delivery of services.

Rehabilitation of Victims of Injuries

822. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides compensation to women and girls who are victims of injuries like burns and acid attacks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantum of amount likely to be compensated to each victim?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) Section 357 of Cr.PC provides for award of appropriate compensation by the courts to victims of crime who have suffered any loss or injury. Section 357A of Cr.PC provides that a Scheme be prepared by every State Government in co-ordination with Central Government for providing funds for the purpose of compensating victims of crime or their dependents. Whenever a recommendation is made by the Court for compensation, the District Legal Service Authority or the State Legal Service Authority, as the case may be, shall decide the quantum of compensation to be awarded under this scheme.

As per the information available, in the Schemes formulated under Section 357A of Cr.PC, State of Bihar has provided for maximum compensation of 25,000 for grievous hurt as well as injury caused by acid attack, while the States of Manipur and Sikkim have provided for maximum compensation of 50,000 and 30,000 respectively for victims of acid attack.

Capital Invested by Indians

823. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indians are investing capital in the world market and if so, the details thereof, country-wise and industry-wise; and

(b) the amount of capital invested by Indians outside the country in the first three months of 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Madam. The Indian companies (incorporated under the Companies Act 1956), Trusts, Registered Partnership Firms and Proprietary Concerns are allowed to make investment in overseas Joint Ventures/Wholly Owned Subsidiaries not exceeding 400% of the net worth as on the date of last audited balance sheet.

The amount of capital invested in the top ten destination countries during the last three years are as under:

(Amount in US\$ million)

Sl. No.	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (April-Nov. 2011)
1.	Singapore (3798.49)	Mauritius (5045.83)	Mauritius (1703.29)
2.	Mauritius (2148.38)	Singapore (3980.18)	Singapore (1522.95)
3.	Netherlands (1529.90)	Netherlands (1516.63)	Netherlands (616.55)
4.	USA (870.35)	USA (1206.98)	USA (606.94)
5.	British Virgin Island (747.49)	UAE (839.86)	British Virgin Island (344.98)
6.	UAE (637.47)	Cyprus (517.25)	UAE (238.00)
7.	Channel Island (515.57)	South Korea (462.52)	UK (219.72)
8.	Cyprus (458.35)	Cayman Island (439.31)	Hong Kong (167.17)
9.	UK (344.95)	UK (402.45)	Sri Lanka (118.85)
10.	Indonesia (265.52)	British Virgin Island (281.06)	Cayman Island (98.14)

The industry-wise break up of top 4 sectors in which investments were preferred by Indian investors is indicated below:

2009-10 (Amount in US\$ million)

Sl. No	Sector	
1.	Manufacturing	4978.22
2.	Financial, Insurance, Real Estate and Business services	4377.76
3.	Wholesale, Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	1051.60
4.	Agriculture Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	941.20

2010-11 (Amount in US\$ million)

Sl. No	Sector	
1.	Financial, Insurance, Real Estate and Business services	6495.95
2.	Manufacturing	5034.06
3.	Wholesale, Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	1869.60
4.	Agriculture Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	1200.17

2011-2012 (April-Nov. 2011)

(Amount in US\$ million)

Sl. No	Sector	
1.	Manufacturing	1900.96
2.	Financial, Insurance, Real Estate and Business services	1829.36
3.	Transport, Storage and Communication Services	1148.93
4.	Wholesale, Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	622.72

(b) The amount invested by the Indian companies in the first three months during the last three financial years are given below:

Year	Amount in US\$ million
2009-10 (April-June)	3475
2010-11 (April-June)	2961
2011-12 (April-June)	2842

Anganwadi Centres

824. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has granted funds for the buildings of anganwadi centres during each of the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the details of expenditure reported by the State Governments during the said period;

(d) if not, the reasons for not funding anganwadi centres by NABARD?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme does not provide for construction of Anganwadi Centres except in North Eastern Region. The States have been leveraging funds under various other schemes of Government of India such as Backward Region Guarantee Fund (BRGF), Multi-Sectoral Development Programme (MSDP), IAP, BADP, MPLADS etc. and also from State Plan such as RIDF, ACA, Finance Commission Award etc. for construction of Anganwadi Centres. The Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) is managed by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). "Construction of Anganwadi Centres" is listed as one of the eligible categories of projects under Social Sector for funding under RIDF. NABARD has been providing funds directly to the State Governments for construction of Anganwadi Centres under RIDF as loan. The details of funds released as per information by NABARD on the basis of expenditure by the State Government during each of the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Disbursement Data during the last three years and the current year for Anganwadi Projects

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.49	1.74	5.84	0.00
2.	Bihar	0.00	13.08	0.00	0.00

Sl. No.	States	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Goa	0.00	0.59	0.88	0.00
5.	Gujarat	42.50	84.99	0.00	.000
6.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Karnataka	5.13	10.68	14.90	1.22
11.	Kerala	0.00	0.83	0.13	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Maharashtra	0.00	34.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Orissa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	0.00	7.55	0.00	0.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Uttrakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	West Bengal	3.01	1.90	2.86	3.74
21.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		60.13	155.35	24.61	4.96

[*Translation*]

Compensation for Death of Animals

825. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has framed any guidelines for payment of compensation for death of pet animals due to electrocution;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) No Madam. The Government of India has not framed any guidelines for payment of compensation for death of pet animals as Electricity Act 2003 does not contain any provision to this effect. However, Section 161 of the Act provides for notice of accidents and inquiries In case of loss of human life and animal and the Central Government has accordingly notified Intimation of Accidents (Forms and Time of Service of Notice) Rule 2005 which is at given as Statement.

Statement

XVII

Notice of accidents and inquiries.

161.

1. If any accident occurs in connection with the generation, transmission, distribution, supply or use of electricity in or in connection with, any part of the electric lines or electrical plant of any person and the accident results or is likely to have resulted in loss of human or animal life or in any injury to a human being or an animal, such person shall give notice of the occurrence and of any such loss or injury actually caused by the accident, in such form and within such time as may be prescribed, to the Electrical Inspector or such other person as aforesaid and to such other authorities as the Appropriate Government may by general or special order, direct.

2. The Appropriate Government may, if it thinks fit, require any Electrical Inspector, or any other person appointed by it in this behalf, to inquire and report-

- a. as to the cause of any accident affecting the safety of the public, which may have been occasioned by or in connection with, the generation, transmission, distribution, supply or use of electricity, or
- b. as to the manner in, and extent to, which the provisions of this Act or rules and regulations made thereunder or of any licence, so far as those provisions affect the safety of any person, have been complied with.

3. Every Electrical Inspector or other person holding an inquiry under sub-section (2) shall have all the powers of a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 for the purpose of enforcing the attendance of witnesses and compelling the production of documents and material objects, and every person required by an Electrical Inspector be legally bound to do so within the meaning of section 176 of the Indian Penal Code.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF POWER

New Delhi, the 22nd December, 2004.

NOTIFICATION

G.S.R. 1(E). - In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (w) of sub-section (2) of section 176 of the Electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003) the Central Government hereby makes the following rules regarding the form and time of service of notices of electrical accidents, namely:

1. Short title and commencement - (1) These rules may be called the Intimation of Accidents (Form and Time of service of Notice) Rules, 2004.

(2) They shall come Into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions. - (1) In these rules unless the context otherwise requires,-

(a) "Act" means the Electricity Act, 2003;

(b) "Inspector" means the Chief Electrical Inspector or the Electrical Inspector appointed under sub-section (1) of section 162 of the Act.

(2) Words and expression used and not defined in these rules but defined in the Electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003), shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them In that Act.

3. Intimation of accidents.- (1) If any accident occurs in connection with the generation, transmission, supply or use of electricity in or in connection with, any part of the electric lines or other works of any person and the accident results in or is likely to have resulted in loss of human or animal life or in any injury to a human being or an animal, such person or any authorized person of the generating company or licensee, not below the rank of a Junior Engineer or equivalent shall send to the Inspector a telegraphic report within 24 hours of the knowledge of the occurrence of the fatal accident and a report in writing in Form A within 48 hours of the knowledge of occurrence of fatal and all other accidents. Where possible a telephonic message should also be given to the Inspector immediately, if the accident comes to the knowledge of the authorized officer of the generating company/licensee or other person concerned.

(a) Human

Sl.No	Name	Father's Name	Sex of victim	Full Postal address	Approximate age	Fatal/ non-fatal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

(b) Animal

Sl.No	Description of animal(s)	Number (s)	Name(s) of owner(s)	Address(es) of owner(s)	Fatal/non-fatal
1	2	3	4	5	6

(2) For the intimation of the accident, telephone numbers, fax numbers and addresses of Chief Electrical Inspector or Electrical Inspectors, District Magistrate, police station, Fire Brigade and nearest hospital shall be displayed at the conspicuous place in the generating station, sub-station, enclosed sub-station/Switching station and maintained in the Office of the in-charge/owner of the Medium Voltage (MV)/High Voltage (HV)/Extra High Voltage (EHV) installations.

Form A

Form for reporting electrical accidents

1. Date and time of accident.
2. Place of accident.
(Village/Town, Tehsil/Thana, District and State).
3. System and voltage of supply (Whether Extra High Voltage (EHV)/High Voltage (HV)/Low Voltage (LV) Line, sub-station/generation station/consumer's installations/service lines/other installations).
4. Designation of the Officer-In-charge of the generating company/licensee In whose Jurisdiction the accident occurred.
5. Name of owner/user of energy in whose premises the accident occurred.
6. Details of victim (s):

7. In case the victim(s) is/are employee(s) of supplier:-
- designation of such person(s);
 - brief description of the job undertaken, if any;
 - whether such person/persons was/were allowed to work on the job.
8. In case the victim(s) is/are employee(s) of a licensed contractor,-
- did the victim(s) possess any electric workmen's permit(s), supervisor's certificate of competency?
If yes, give number and date of issue and the name of issuing authority;
 - name and designation of the person who assigned the duties of the victim(s).
9. In case of accident in the system of the generating company/licensee, was the permit to work (PTW) taken?
10. (a) Describe fully the nature and extent of injuries, e.g., fatal/disablement (permanent or temporary) of any portion of the body or burns or other injuries.
(b) In case of fatal accident, was the post mortem performed?
11. Detailed causes leading to the accident.
(To be given in a separate sheet annexed to this form).
12. Action taken regarding first aid, medical attendance etc. immediately after the occurrence of the accident (give details).
13. Whether the District Magistrate and Police Station concerned have been informed of the accident (if so, give details).
14. Steps taken to preserve the evidence in connection with the accident to extent possible.
15. Name and designation(s) of the person(s) assisting, supervising the person(s) killed or injured.
16. What safety equipment were given to or used by the person(s) who met with this accident (e.g. rubber gloves, rubber mats, safety belts and ladders etc.)?
17. Whether isolating switches and other sectionalizing devices were employed to deaden the sections for working on the same? Whether working section was earthed at the site of work?
18. Whether the work on the live lines was undertaken by authorized person(s)? If so, the name and the designation of such person(s) may be given.
19. Whether artificial resuscitation treatment was given to the person(s) who met with the electric accident? If yes, how long was it continued before its abandonment?
20. Names and designations of persons present at, and witnessed, the accident.
21. Any other information/remarks.

Place: Name Signature

Time: Designation

Date: Address of the person reporting

(F. No. 23/2/2004-R&R)

Sd/

Ajay Shankar,

Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

To

The Manager,

Government of India Press,

Mayapuri,

New Delhi

[English]

Role of Gram Sabha in Implementing FRA

826. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gram Sabha has a substantial role in the implementation of Forest Rights Act (FRA);

(b) if so, the details thereof including process initiated by Gram Sabha for implementation of FRA as on date, State-wise, category-wise;

(c) the details of claims filed in prescribed format and number of such claims collected and forwarded by Gram Sabha as on today State-wise, category-wise;

(d) whether any delays in convening meeting of Gram Sabha for initiating various process in the implementation of Forest Rights Act been reported/noticed; and

(e) if so the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) Yes, Madam. As per the Forest Rights Act, 2006 (FRA), the Gram Sabha has been assigned substantial role for implementation of the provisions of the Act.

(b) Under the Forest Rights Act, 2006, the Gram Sabha has been assigned the following roles for implementing the provisions of the Act:

(i) To initiate the process for determining the nature and extent of individual or community forest rights or both that may be given to the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers within the local limits of its jurisdiction under the Act by receiving claims, consolidating and verifying them and preparing a map delineating the area of each recommended claim in such manner as may be prescribed for exercise of such rights and then pass a resolution to that effect and thereafter forward a copy of the same to the Sub-Divisional Level Committee.

(ii) To recommend developmental projects managed by the Government which involve felling of trees not exceeding seventy-five trees per hectare, and which require diversion of forest land), under Section 3 (2) of the Forest Rights Act, 2006.

(iii) To consider the resettlement or alternative packages prepared by the State Governments for providing a secure livelihood to the affected individual forest rights holders and communities whose forest rights recognized under the Act in the critical wildlife habitats of National Parks and Sanctuaries are subsequently modified or resettled for the purposes of creating inviolate areas for, wildlife conservation for providing free informed consent to the proposed resettlement and to the alternative package.

(iv) To protect the wild life, forest, biodiversity, adjoining catchments areas, water sources, other ecological sensitive areas, preserve the habitat of forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers from any form of destructive practices affecting their cultural and natural heritage etc. [Section 5]; and

(v) To pass a resolution against any higher authority by giving a notice of not less than sixty days to the State Level Monitoring Committee and the State Level Monitoring Committee does not proceed against such authority for enabling the Court to take cognizance of any offence under Section 7 of the Act [Section 8].

As per the information received from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, as on 31st October, 2011, the claims for recognition of forest rights under the Act have been received by the Gram Sabhas in the following States:

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Bihar
4. Chhattisgarh
5. Gujarat
6. Himachal Pradesh
7. Jharkhand
8. Karnataka
9. Kerala
10. Madhya Pradesh

11. Maharashtra
12. Odisha
13. Rajasthan
14. Tamil Nadu
15. Tripura
16. Uttar Pradesh
17. Uttarakhand
18. West Bengal

The Gram Sabhas in these States have also passed resolutions on such claims and forwarded the

same to the Sub-Divisional Level Committees for preparation of the record of forest rights. However, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is not maintaining such data, category-wise.

(c) The requisite details are given in the Statement.

(d) and (e) Only the Administration of Dadra and Nagar Haveli has informed the Ministry of Tribal Affairs that despite notices in advance and propaganda, it has been difficult to hold gram sabha meetings in absence of quorum of 2/3 of all members of such gram sabhas. The UT Administration is making all out efforts to constitute the Forest Rights Committees in all the Gram Sabhas.

Statement

Details of the claims filed and forwarded by the Gram Sabha to the Sub-Divisional Level Committees (SDLC), State-wise, category-wise, under the Forest Rights Act, 2006, as on 31-10-2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of claims filed at Gram Sabha level	No. of claims recommended by Gram Sabha to SDLC
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,30,479 (3,23,765 individual and 6,714 community)	2,30,476 (2,26,943 individual and 3,533 community)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	1,31,911 (1,26,718 individual and 5,193 community)	1,23,330 (1,18,535 individual and 4,795 community)
4.	Bihar	2,343 (149 ST and 2,194 OTFDs)	Information not available
5.	Chhattisgarh	4,92,068 (4,87,332 individual (3,49,976 ST and 1,37,356 OTFD) and 4,736 community)	Information not available
6.	Goa	Nil	Nil
7.	Gujarat	1,91,559 (1,82,836 individual and 8,723 community)	Information not available
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5,633 (5,355 individual and 278 community)	2,841 (2,611 individual and 230 community)
9.	Jharkhand	34,936	21,325

1	2	3	4
10.	Karnataka	1,63,090 (1,60,305 individual (20,457 STs and 1,39,848 OTFDs) and 2,785 community)	46,845
11.	Kerala	37,509 (36,140 individual and 1,369 community)	35,049 (34,821 individual and 228 community)
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4,46,659 (4,37,742 individual and 8,917 community)	4,44,338
13.	Maharashtra	3,39,689 (3,35,701 individual and 3,988 community)	2,84,113 (2,82,115 individual and 1,998 community)
14.	Manipur	Nil	Nil
15.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil
16.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil
17.	Odisha	4,81,210 (4,78,984 individual and 2,226 community)	3,92,678 (3,91,343 individual and 1,335 community)
18.	Rajasthan	64,844 (64,510 individual and 334 community)	41,495 (41,450 individual and 45 community)
19.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil
20.	Tamil Nadu	21,781 (18,420 individual and 3,361 community)	Information not available
21.	Tripura	1,75,679 (1,75,402 individual and 277 community)	1,44,852 (1,44,750 individual and 102 community)
22.	Uttar Pradesh	92,419 (91,298 individual and 1,121 community)	19,103 (18,269 individual and 834 community)
23.	Uttarakhand	182	Information not available
24.	West Bengal	1,37,278 [1,29,454 individual (88,591 ST + 40,863 OTFDs) and 7,824 community (4,763 ST + 3,061 OTFDs)]	44,819
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil
26.	Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil

Orphanages

827. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Regulatory Mechanism is in place to keep a check on the Government as well as private orphanages in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number and nature of cases of child abuse reported in orphanages during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure a respectable life for the inmates of orphanages after achieving adulthood?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) State Governments/UT Administrations as well as voluntary organisations are setting up and managing Homes for children under various Acts, mainly Orphanages and Other Charitable Home (Supervision and Control) Act, 1960, Women's and Children's Institutions (Licensing) Act, 1956, and Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (JJ Act).

However, to ensure uniformity in quality of care being provided to children in all the Homes as well as afford them the appropriate rehabilitation services, Section 34 of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children)

Act, 2000 [JJ Act] was amended in 2006 to provide for registration of all Child Care Institutions (CCIs) under the JJ Act, irrespective of the Act under which they are already registered. This makes the organisations responsible for providing the standards of care prescribed in under its Model Rules. This also makes them liable to monitoring by the Government and inspection committees set up under the Act. The Government in the Ministry of Women and Child Development is constantly urging the State Governments/UT Administrations to ensure that all CCIs are registered under the JJ Act.

(c) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights has received 5, 7, 10 and 4 complaints of abuse of children in Children's Homes/Observation Homes under the JJ Act, in the years 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (up to 22-11-2011). Details are enclosed as Statement.

(d) Section 44 of the JJ Act requires the State Governments/UT Administrations to have 'after care programmes' for taking care of children, for a period of three years, after they leave Homes to enable them to lead an honest, industrious and useful life. The Government in the Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), under which financial assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations, *inter-alia* for after-care services for such children to help sustain them during the transition from institutional to independent life. The services include housing facilities, vocational training, help to gain employment, counseling and stipend etc.

Statement

Complaints received by NCPCR of Abuse of Children in Children Homes/Observation Homes

Sl. No.	Nature of Abuse	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	01 April 2011 till 22 November 2011	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Physical Abuse	0	4	6	1	11
2.	Exploitation	2	3	3	1	9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Harassment	2	0	0	2	4
4.	Rape	1	0	1	0	2
Total		5	7	10	4	26

[Translation]

Electrification of Villages

828. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether electrification of all villages in National Capital Territory of Delhi has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) Based on feedback received from Delhi Government, the villages (as per 2001 census) in Delhi have already been electrified. Government did not participate in RGGVY scheme also.

Abroad Branches of PSBs

829. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:-

(a) the number of branches of Public Sector banks (PSBs) functioning abroad as on date;

(b) the number of branches out of them incurring losses; and

(c) the amount owed by these banks to the Government of the respective countries where branches of these banks are functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (b) RBI has informed that as on 21st November, 2011, 147 branches of Public Sector Banks are functioning

abroad. Out of these, 5 branches, one each of 5 PSBs, are incurring losses.

(c) The information will be collected and placed before the House.

[English]

Disposal of Hospital Wastage

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

(a) whether the disposing off of the hospital wastage has become a difficult task for the hospitals in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has instructed all the hospitals to ensure timely disposal of hospital wastage and to employ scientific method to dispose off hospital wastage; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Health being a state subject, it is the primary responsibility of the State Government concerned to take all necessary steps for proper management and disposal of Bio-medical waste as per guidelines etc. laid down for this purpose.

In so far as the three Central Government Hospitals namely Dr. R.M.L Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital and LHMC and Associated Hospitals are concerned, they are disposing off their biomedical waste as per the prescribed BMW rules.

The Government of India has notified Bio-medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules in 1998, as amended in the years 2000 and 2003, to provide a regulatory framework for segregation, transportation,

storage, treatment and disposal of the bio-medical waste generated from the Health Care Facilities (HCFs) in the country so as to avoid adverse impact on human health and environment.

National Guidelines on Hospital waste Management based on Bio-medical waste (Management and Handling) Rules were developed by this Ministry and circulated to all States/Union Territories in 2002 for implementation.

In addition, a National Policy Document and Operational Guidelines for Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres and Sub-centres have also been developed by this Ministry in 2007, for implementation of Infection Management and Environment Plan (IMEP) under Reproductive and Child Health Programme phase-II, to address the issues relating to infection control and waste management.

Hospitals and health centres are required to follow the above mentioned rules and guidelines for waste management. As per the rules, no untreated Biomedical waste shall be kept stored beyond a period of 48 hours.

Hospitals can also dispose off their Biomedical waste through Common Biomedical waste Treatment facilities. As per the information provided by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), there are 182 Common Biomedical Waste Treatment Facilities (CBWTF) in various towns and cities which are facilitating Biomedical waste treatment to healthcare facilities. The CBWTFs have been installed with the treatment facilities like incinerator, autoclave, microwave, shredders etc.

FDI Inflows

831. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows have recently increased considerably;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of cases of FDI exempted from seeking prior approval of Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) and the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has increased by 70.60 per cent from Rs. 50570 crore during April-September, 2010 to Rs. 86271 during April-September, 2011.

(c) As per the extant Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy, cases which do not require Government approval as specifically provided, are exempted from seeking Government approval. The benefit of automatic route is intended to dispense with the need of multiple approvals. The recommendations of Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) on proposals, which are under the Government approval route with total foreign equity upto Rs. 1200 crore require approval of Minister of Finance and those above Rs. 1200 crore require approval of Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA).

Service Tax on Fund Management Charges

832. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the life insurance industry has made a representation on service tax on fund management charges;

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

(c) whether any consultations have been made by the Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the issues emerged therefrom and steps being taken in this direction?

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

(b) and (c) The industry sought a review of the amendments made in budget 2011-12. Consultations have been made with the trade representatives. No actionable points had emerged from the consultation.

(d) Does not arise in view of answer to (b) and (c) above.

Cost of Vaccines

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

(a) the cost of vaccines supplied by the private sector under Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP) during each of the last three years;

(b) the reasons for such high cost of these vaccines; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for stabilising the cost of vaccines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The cost of vaccines procured from private sector under the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) during each of the last three years is given in the Statement.

(b) The reasons for increase in cost of vaccines have mainly been change in specifications of vaccines, market situation and negligible supply of vaccines from Departmental Vaccine Institute in the last three years.

(c) Necessary action has been initiated to restore full supplies from Departmental Vaccine Institutes and also to create additional capacity in the public sector.

Statement

Cost of Vaccine procured from private manufacturers under Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) (in Rs. crore) during each of the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of UIP Vaccines	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
1.	Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG)	11.99	29.29	9.76
2.	Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus Toxoid (DPT)	25.17	35.08	24.73
3.	Diphtheria Tetanus Toxoid (DT)	7.29	0.00	0.00
4.	Tetanus Toxoid (TT)	21.99	25.2	10.63
5.	Measles	39.65	34.44	46.45
6.	Trivalent Oral Polio Vaccine (t-OPV)	48.26	62.15	41.78
7.	Hepatitis B (Hep-B)	4.52	2.2	8.43
8.	Japanese Encephalitis (JE) Vaccine	26.39	41.36	28.74
Total		185.26	229.72	170.52

Procurement of Anti-Rabies Vaccines

834. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pharma industry has requested the Union Government to take appropriate steps to make procurement procedure of the anti-rabies vaccines more transparent;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of deaths due to rabies reported from different parts of the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to make available anti-rabies vaccines in Sufficient quantity?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No such request has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The number of deaths due to rabies reported during 2008-2010 and the current year, State/UT-wise is given in the Statement.

(d) Health is a State subject. Therefore, it is

primarily the responsibility of the State Government to ensure the availability of anti-rabies vaccine. However, under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) funds are provided to states for procurement of drugs including anti-rabies vaccine to make up for any shortages.

Statement

Reported deaths due to Human Rabies during 2008-2011 (as per latest data available)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008	2009 (Provisional)	2010 (Provisional)	2011 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28	22	16	40
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	NR	NR	0
4.	Bihar	NR	NR	NR	NR
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	0	0	1
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	10	16	19	9
8.	Haryana	0	1	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	0	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	17	6	3	16
13.	Kerala	16	6	10	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	13	9	1	NR
15.	Maharashtra	32	12	3	2
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Odisha	1	1	5	0
21.	Punjab	0	1	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	8	3	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	7	3	2	19
25.	Tripura	4	4	0	0
26.	Uttarakhand	1	3	3	2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	102	156	85	49
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar haveli	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	21	15	14	8
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	1	1
Total		262	260	162	148

Source: Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI), Dte. GHS.

NR—Not reported

**NABARD Assistance for Irrigation and
Water Supply Projects**

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

(a) whether NABARD has provided financial assistance for irrigation and water supply projects in the country during each of the last three years and the current financial year;

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

(c) the details of the amount allocated by NABARD

for the said projects so far alongwith amount utilized therefrom, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) NABARD has provided financial assistance for irrigation and water supply projects in the country. The State-wise details of the sanctions made by NABARD during the last three years and the current financial years are given in Statement-I. The State-wise details of disbursement made by NABARD under Irrigation and Rural Drinking Water during the last three years and current financial year are given in Statement-II and Statement-III respectively.

Statement-I*RIDF State-wise Sanctions under Irrigation and Rural Drinking Water Supply*

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	State	Irrigation							
		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12*	
		Projects	Amount	Projects	Amount	Projects	Amount	Projects	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60	417	73	569	34	350	38	439
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	0
4.	Bihar	5	90	922	139	2	2	0	0
5.	Goa	1	86	1	64	1	57	0	0
6.	Gujarat	0	0	200	208	5302	274	86	582
7.	Haryana	46	113	530	343	9	162	0	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1692	264	53	44	49	103	11	16
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	26	0	0	6	37	17	19
10.	Karnataka	358	185	397	158	274	144	0	0
11.	Kerala	32	9	35	24	213	261	0	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2	975	2	830	3	508	1	99
13.	Maharashtra	54	591	29	303	21	337	0	0
14.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	87	19	0	0
15.	Meghalaya	9	13	8	13	6	10	0	0
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Odisha	29152	336	12566	186	1189	236	525	312
19.	Punjab	4	13	281	173	27	224	788	114
20.	Rajasthan	9	49	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	8	82	14	102	16	109

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
22.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Uttar Pradesh	11886	607	103	781	8110	423	1	73
24.	West Bengal	23122	204	1286	80	3215	143	0	0
25.	Sikkim	80	2	0	0	5	2	0	0
26.	Jharkhand	0	0	15	10	0	0	0	0
27.	Chhattisgarh	13	72	11	86	12	121	1	2
28.	Uttarakhand	581	86	128	40	199	135	0	0
29.	UT of Puducherry	2	3	0	0	7	20	0	0
All India Total		67102	4141	16648	4133	18787	3677	1484	1765

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	State	Rural Drinking Water Supply							
		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12*	
		Projects	Amount	Projects	Amount	Projects	Amount	Projects	Amount
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26	175			41	237	33	198
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	13						
3.	Assam								
4.	Bihar	38	5			2	128		
5.	Goa			1	12				
6.	Gujarat	4	100	4	135	2	394		
7.	Haryana			15	21	16	116		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12	15	24	58	49	116	49	49
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	5	4	14	17	27	36	47
10.	Karnataka								
11.	Kerala	36	450			26	30		
12.	Madhya Pradesh						0		

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
13.	Maharashtra	9	156	3	27		0		
14.	Manipur								
15.	Meghalaya	15	7	12	23	39	21		
16.	Mizoram	3	1	5	10	9	9		
17.	Nagaland								
18.	Odisha								
19.	Punjab								
20.	Rajasthan	8	800	4	655	3	600	2	544
21.	Tamil Nadu						265	4	406
22.	Tripura						0		
23.	Uttar Pradesh						0		
24.	West Bengal						0		
25.	Sikkim	13	23	9	16	5	11		
26.	Jharkhand	2	15	9	27	15	83		
27.	Chhattisgarh						0		
28.	Uttarakhand						0		
29.	UT of Puducherry	19	36				35		
All India Total		187	1601	90	998	224	2072	124	1244

*Position as on date.

Statement-II*RIDF—State-wise Disbursements under Irrigation*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Disbursement under Irrigation			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto Sep. 2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	297.29	297.58	345.18	245.03

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Bihar	86.97	82.92	27.87	6.36
3.	Chhattisgarh	82.61	111.97	69.03	26.11
4.	Goa	62.80	67.26	65.45	11.13
5.	Gujarat	261.61	191.80	205.09	4.03
6.	Haryana	90.70	131.41	80.29	13.45
7.	Himachal Pradesh	109.16	73.31	86.17	23.83
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	19.41	26.92	15.29	0
9.	Jharkhand	88.22	15.75	4.50	0
10.	Karnataka	111.07	184.57	178.00	60.02
11.	Kerala	13.19	45.12	122.81	70.65
12.	Madhya Pradesh	616.38	412.72	191.30	214.15
13.	Maharashtra	471.29	305.32	278.00	64.88
14.	Odisha	168.32	204.53	301.47	23.18
15.	Punjab	34.12	53.63	62.31	9.07
16.	Rajasthan	115.78	58.00	96.07	17.68
17.	Tamil Nadu	76.92	103.75	76.78	41.94
18.	Uttar Pradesh	346.37	833.58	901.76	198.04
19.	Uttarakhand	70.87	68.57	70.57	57.17
20.	West Bengal	135.84	92.28	88.85	24.79
21.	UT of Puducherry	0.00	0.75	1.58	0.48
22.	Arunachal Pradesh		0.00	1.21	0
23.	Assam	10.03	6.35	1.48	0
24.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	7.00	0
25.	Meghalaya	0.00	6.07	5.56	6.3
26.	Mizoram	0.77	0.00	0.00	0
27.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
28.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	9.99	9.99
Total		3269.72	3374.13	3293.61	1128.28

Statement-III*RIDF—State-wise Disbursements under Rural Drinking Water*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Disbursement under Rural Drinking Water			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto Sep. 2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	83.44	75.57	100.07	81.18
2.	Bihar	12.27	18.69	39.67	3.59
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Goa	0.00	2.32	6.98	0.00
5.	Gujarat	127.57	83.37	310.17	0.00
6.	Haryana	92.86	48.83	27.53	4.94
7.	Himachal Pradesh	22.96	47.83	65.23	64.65
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	16.86	18.19	0.43	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	12.59	14.99	2.66	0.00
10.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Kerala	103.42	132.47	76.09	70.39
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Maharashtra	39.12	46.87	7.74	0.00
14.	Odisha	0.11	0.91	0.00	0.15
15.	Punjab	85.46	52.25	49.33	2.00
16.	Rajasthan	312.71	513.67	543.34	43.45
17.	Tamil Nadu	127.59	74.47	7.18	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	West Bengal	1.16	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	UT of Puducherry	0.00	8.55	8.95	1.06
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.48	12.30	0.00	0.00
23.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Meghalaya	0.00	10.39	5.77	6.16
26.	Mizoram	7.21	4.15	5.05	0.00
27.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Sikkim	15.11	13.50	0.00	3.00
29.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		1074.91	1179.32	1256.20	280.57

Cooperative Banks

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

(a) whether the board of a Cooperative Bank functioning in Maharashtra for more than 50 years has been dissolved due to mismanagement, gross financial indiscipline and lack of financial prudence as per the direction of Reserve Bank of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the total losses suffered by the said bank, as on date;

(c) whether the Government/RBI has conducted any enquiry in this regard;

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

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

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

The Board of Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank has been superseded with effect from May 7, 2011. The inspection findings with reference to the bank's financial position as on March 31, 2010 revealed several irregularities in its functioning and deterioration in the bank's financial position. The major findings/irregularities were as under:

- (i) The net worth of the bank which stood at Rs. 44.02 crore as on March 31, 2009 had deteriorated to [negative] (-) Rs. 144.22 crore as on March 31, 2010.
- (ii) The gross NPA of the bank at Rs. 2703.86 crore constituted 31.2% of total loans and advances as on 31-03-2010.

The matter regarding conduct of enquiry falls under the jurisdiction of The Commissioner for Co-operation and Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Maharashtra. The position of the bank is monitored by Reserve Bank of India in consultation with NABARD through quarterly progress reports.

IT Enabled Prevention of Corruption

837. SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is using IT enabled transparency to prevent corruption in utilizing the funds properly in each scheme;

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

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Government is in the process of implementing the Central Plan Schemes Monitoring System (CPSMS), which is an online monitoring system and capable of tracking flow of plan funds from Centre to the lowest level of implementation. CPSMS would enhance transparency and accountability in public expenditure. The information generated is intended to be shared in the public domain, which can effectively boost public participation in programme implementation.

(b) and (c) The scheme is currently being implemented on a pilot basis only.

[Translation]

Kishanganga Hydro Power Project

1838. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether International Court of Arbitration has issued any interim order regarding continuing the construction of Kishanganga Hydro Power Project in Jammu and Kashmir;

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

(c) the present status of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) The Court of Arbitration constituted under the provisions of the Indus Waters Treaty 1960 has issued an order on 23rd September, 2011 for interim measures regarding

construction of Kishanganga Hydro Power Project in Jammu and Kashmir. As per the orders, it is open to India to continue with all works relating to the project, which include the sub-surface foundation of the dam, but not the construction of any permanent works on or above the Kishanganga/Neelum river bed that may inhibit the restoration of the full flow of the river to its natural channel. Presently, the work on following components of the project is being carried out:

- Construction of Head Race Tunnel (HRT) started and 3752m and 718m HRT excavation with Drill and Blast Method (DBM) and Tunnel Boring Machine (TBM) respectively has been completed.
- Construction of Power House.
- Construction of diversion tunnel in progress and 94% lining completed.
- Construction of temporary coffer dam to permit operation of diversion tunnel.
- Construction of HRT intake structure, Surge Shaft and pressure shaft.

[English]

Earn While You Learn Scheme

839. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched a short term training programme known as the Earn While You Learn Scheme to train students as tourism volunteers;

(b) if so, the salient features of the said scheme;

(c) the criteria norms for availing such training; and

(d) the details of institutions authorized for the said training programme in the country, State-wise, location-wise including Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism has launched 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 would be eligible for the training programme.
- (ii) The candidates would be selected through a written test.
- (iii) The duration of each programme would be 21 working days.
- (iv) The contents of the course have been finalized by the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management (IITTM) in consultation with the Archaeological Survey of India, Institute of Archaeology and eminent academicians.

(d) The IITTM Gwalior along with its centres at Delhi and Bhubaneswar and Jamia Milia Islamia University, New Delhi have been authorized to conduct the said programme.

National Commission for Scheduled Tribes

840. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) about people getting job with fake Scheduled Tribe (ST) certificates;

(b) whether the NCST has investigated these false ST certificates;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the status of investigation in this regard; and

(d) the number of cases of people who sought benefits after converting to Christianity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) to (c) National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) has informed that the verification of the caste certificate of people for getting jobs does not fall under its mandate. Hence the desired information is not being maintained by the Commission in the ordinary course of its functioning;

(d) A member of the Scheduled Tribe may profess any religion. As such benefits availed by them are not dependent/related upon religion. Hence, such data is not maintained in the Ministry.

[Translation]

Funds to PRI in Conformity with Finance Commission Recommendations

841. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds released by the Government to the Panchayati Raj Institutions are in conformity with the recommendations of the Finance Commission keeping in view the paucity of rain in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to accord special status to the Panchayati Raj Institutions of Rajasthan: and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) Ministry of Finance is releasing grants to the various States for Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in conformity with the criteria and share of each State as recommended by the 13th Finance Commission for the period 2010-15. However, paucity of rain in Rajasthan does not form the basis of the criteria of the 13th Finance Commission.

(b) Ministry of Finance has released an amount of Rs. 366.68 crore during the year 2010-11 and Rs. 225.18 crore during the year 2011-12 (upto 21-11-2011) towards the General Area Basic Grant for Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in Rajasthan. In addition, an amount of Rs. 3.60 crore in 2010-11 and Rs. 1.80 crore in 2011-12, has also been released to Rajasthan as Special Area Basic Grant. The Performance Grant component of 13th Finance Commission grant is, however, applicable from the year 2011-12 and is payable subject to the compliance of requisite conditions stipulated by the Finance Commission.

(c) There is no such proposal.

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

[English]

Shortage of Rabies Injections

842. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of rabies injections in hospitals in the country particularly in rural areas and Primary Health Centres in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to provide rabies injections free of cost in all the Government hospitals for people living below the poverty line;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Anti-rabies vaccine is manufactured in adequate quantity both in public and private sector to meet the requirement in the country.

Health is a State subject. It is primarily the responsibility of the State Government to ensure availability of anti-rabies vaccine. State governments have been advised to procure and supply anti-rabies vaccine out of the normal health budget. In case of emergency, untied funds available at different health facilities can also be utilized for this purpose so that no one is denied vaccine at public health facilities.

Excise Duty Exemption

843. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given exemption of excise duty to various States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the period for which such exemption was provided, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment of excise exemption to such States;

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

(e) whether the Government has received any representations for extension of excise duty; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Madam. Government had provided exemption from excise duty to goods cleared from new industrial units or units that have undertaken substantial expansion in the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, the seven North Eastern States.

(b) These exemptions were granted to attract durable investment in manufacturing industry and promote development in the industrially backward areas. The exemption is available for a period of ten years from the commencement of commercial production. The terminal date for setting up of new units or for existing units to undertake substantial expansion is as under:

State/Region	Time limit for new units to be set up or existing units to undertake substantial expansion
(i) North Eastern States	31-3-2017
(ii) Jammu and Kashmir	No time limit
(iii) Sikkim	31-03-2017
(iv) Uttarakhand	31-03-2010
(v) Himachal Pradesh	31-03-2010

(c) Yes, Madam. The Government has been compiling information on the loss of central excise revenue owing to these exemptions.

(d) The revenue foregone on account of these exemptions is estimated to be Rs. 8553 crore in 2009-10 and Rs. 11,250 crore in 2010-11.

(e) Yes, Madam. Government had received representations for extension of the terminal date from

the State Governments of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh and some Members of Parliament.

(f) The representations were examined and after taking into account all relevant factors, it was not found feasible to accede to the request for extension of the terminal date for the setting up of new units or for existing units to undertake substantial in order to be eligible for the exemption.

Senior Citizens Saving Scheme

844. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Senior Citizens Saving Scheme (SCSS), 2004;

(b) whether some of the banks have denied the facility of Senior Citizens Saving Scheme (SCSS), 2004, particularly to retired army personnel;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The salient features of Senior Citizens Savings Scheme, 2004 are as follows:

- (i) Senior citizens above 60 years of age are eligible to invest under the scheme.
- (ii) Persons retired on superannuation or otherwise and attained the age of 55 years or more are also eligible.
- (iii) Retired personnel of Defence Services (excluding Defence Civilians) are eligible to subscribe to the scheme irrespective of age limit.
- (iv) Joint account is permissible only with spouse.
- (v) Nomination facility is available in respect of both individual and joint accounts.
- (vi) Maximum deposit limit of Rs. 15 lakhs.

(vii) Interest at the rate of nine per cent per annum (taxable) is payable quarterly.

(viii) Tenor is 5 years, extendable for three additional years.

(ix) Premature withdrawal is permissible with conditions.

(x) The investment is non-tradable and non-transferable.

(xi) Available through designated post offices and branches of the authorised banks throughout the country.

(xii) Investment under the scheme is risk-free with easy accessibility at the nearby post office/bank through agents also.

(b) and (c) A complaint was received by the Government in May, 2011 from a retired Defence Officer regarding non-implementation of the Senior Citizens Savings Scheme by the agency banks, due to non-receipt of relevant instructions from Reserve Bank of India on the eligibility of investment by retired Defence Personnel. RBI has, however, informed that all instructions received from the Government pertaining to the Scheme, from time to time, have been circulated to all the agency banks for implementation. These circulars are also posted on the website of RBI.

(d) The rules of Senior Citizens Savings Scheme and amendments thereto have been published in official gazette, circulated to the post offices and designated branches of the authorised banks. Instructions are also issued from time to time by the Government and Reserve Bank of India advising the agency banks for correct implementation of the scheme. Further, on receipt of the above complaint, the Government had written to RBI on 20th May, 2011 for issuing necessary instructions to all agency banks operating SCSS, 2004. In turn, RBI have issued instructions to all agency banks on 9th June, 2011 for strictly adhering to existing instructions and ensuring extension of benefits of the scheme to retired army personnel.

*[Translation]***Reimbursement of Medical Bills**

845. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI MANSUKH BHAI D. VASAVA:

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

(a) whether the reimbursement bills of treatment of CGHS beneficiaries are not paid in time and corrupt practices are adopted for reimbursement of bills;

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

(c) whether the Government has launched any drive and investigated into this matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of persons found responsible for keeping the reimbursement of CGHS bills pending; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government for early payment of medical bills?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) No. No such incident has been reported.

(e) Steps have been taken to expedite settlement of medical reimbursement claims. Some of which are as under:-

- I. CGHS has been organizing Claims Adalats and Claims Day on regular basis to settle the pending reimbursement cases. Increased financial powers have been given to Zonal officers to settle the medical reimbursements claims of pensioners.
- II. Periodic review of the pending claims is being conducted regularly at higher levels.
- III. Detailed guidelines for speedy disposal of Medical Reimbursement Claims (MRCs) have been issued to all concerned for strict compliance.
- IV. Action has been initiated to computerize some aspects of submission and processing of MRCs.

*[English]***Violations of Grid Discipline**

846. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have indulged in violations of Grid Discipline in the recent months when there was acute power shortage;

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

(c) whether the Government has drawn up any short-term and long-term contingency plan to produce required power during unforeseen circumstances; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) During September-October, 2011, the Northern States had over drawn electricity from the Grid beyond their entitlement, resulting in violation of grid discipline. Details of over-drawal by various States are given below:

State	Overdrawal from 23-9-2011 to 6-10-2011 (in Million Unit)	
	Maximum	Average
Uttar Pradesh	35.7	24.3
Haryana	19.8	10.0
Rajasthan	17.9	4.0
Uttarakhand	3.9	1.4
Jammu and Kashmir	3.0	0.6
Himachal Pradesh	2.6	0.3
Delhi	3.4	-5.8
Punjab	3.1	-0.2

(c) and (d) The demand for power in the States is met by generation from their own sources, supply from central generating stations and purchase of power through Power Exchanges, Power Trading Companies and bi-lateral arrangements. Government of India only supplements the efforts of the State Governments by

way of generation capacity addition through Central Public Sector Undertakings. In view of overall shortage of power in the country, the available thermal units give maximum possible generation commensurate with the availability of fuel. Generation from hydro power stations is enhanced depending on availability of water and the un-requisitioned surplus in gas based power station, is also available for use by the needy and desirous Power Utilities in such situations. Further, the Power Utilities also have the option of procuring power from Power Exchange(s) and trading companies. In emergent situations, allocation is made from the unallocated power of Central Generating Stations available at the disposal of the Government, in favour of State(s)/UT(s) by reduction in the allocation of other State(s)/UT(s).

Development of Ayodhya as Tourist Hub

847. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to develop Ayodhya as tourist hub;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith funds allocated/released so far;

(c) the details of monitoring agency to ensure proper utilisation of funds; and

(d) the time by which the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned a project for Revitalization of Ayodhya (Faizabad) as a special Tourist Destination in Uttar Pradesh in the year 2008-09.

(b) The project includes improvement of Parikarma Marg, provision of tourist shelters along Chauda Kosi Parikarma Marg, construction of toilets and urinals, revitalization including improvement and beautification of Suraj Kund, Vidha Kund, Ganesh Kund, Sita Kund, Hanuman Kund, Manu Kund, Mani Kund and Agni Kund. An amount of Rs. 498.00 lakh has been sanctioned and Rs. 398.40 lakh has been released so far.

(c) and (d) Implementation and monitoring of projects is the responsibility of the State Governments/

Union Territory Administrations. State level monitoring committee has been constituted by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh for this purpose. Ministry of Tourism also monitors the progress of the projects through review meetings and site visits from time to time. Utilisation certificate for an amount of Rs. 398.40 lakh has been received from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Funds for Core Sector Projects

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to ease norms to infuse funds into core sector projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the Eleventh plan, project-wise and State-wise including Karnataka; and

(c) the future action plan prepared for the remaining Eleventh Five Year Plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Mental Hospitals

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to upgrade mental hospitals in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) There are no proposals pending with the Government of India seeking financial assistance under the "Modernization of State-run Mental Hospitals" scheme of the National Mental Health Programme. However, financial assistance has been provided to 29 State-run mental hospitals for their modernization under this scheme till date.

*[English]***Funds to Karnataka**

850. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has submitted any proposal seeking funds for upgradation of AYUSH dispensaries and for development of infrastructure of tourism in the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated and released to Karnataka in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The department of AYUSH had received a proposal from State Government of Karnataka in year 2010-11 for upgradation of 268 AYUSH dispensaries under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of AYUSH hospitals and dispensaries. The State was provided financial assistance amounting to Rs. 22.78 lakhs as recurring grant for 268 AYUSH dispensaries. During 2011-12, the State has submitted the proposal for one time assistance to these 268 AYUSH dispensaries amounting to Rs. 2278.00 lakhs for its upgradation but due to lack of utilization certificates, financial assistance could not be given.

The development, promotion and implementation of tourism projects including the project relating to infrastructure development are primarily undertaken by the State Governments/UT Administrations themselves. The Ministry of Tourism, however, provides central assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations for tourism projects, identified in consultation with them, subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority under various schemes. During 11th Plan Rs. 118.53 crore has been sanctioned for 25 tourism projects in the State.

Financial Assistance for Health Project

851. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

(a) the details of the financial assistance received by India from international financial institutions during 2010-11 for health projects, institution/project-wise; and

(b) the extent of utilisation of assistance during the above period for each project alongwith the share of the Union Government, if any, for the same?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b)

1. Revisited National TB Control Programme (RNTCP):

Under the Revised National TB Control Programme the details of foreign assistance received during 2010-11 is given below:

Sl. No.	Source	Amount (Rs. in crore)
1.	World Bank	168.42
2.	GFATM	97.71
Total		266.13

The utilization of the foreign assistance received and the share of the Union Government, during 2010-11 is given below:

Sl. No.	Source	Utilization/expenditure (Rs. in crore)		
		Share of funding Agency	Share of Union Government	Total
1.	World Bank	168.42	37.24	205.66
2.	GFATM	97.71	0	97.71
Total		266.13	37.24	303.37

2. Reproductive Child Health (RCH)-II Project:

The detail of the financial assistance received by India from International financial institution during 2010-11 in RCH-II project is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the financial institution	Reimbursement received during 2010-11 (Rs. in crore)
1.	World Bank	115.25
2.	Department for International Development (DFID)	234.15
3.	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	14.25
4.	European Union	Nil

Financial assistance is received for the purpose of reimbursement of the expenditure incurred by the Government for above health projects. Hence, there is 100% utilization of the financial assistance received during 2010-11.

3. Pulse Polio Immunization Programme:

The detail of the financial assistance received by India from International financial institution during 2010-11 in Pulse Polio Immunization Programme is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the financial institution	Reimbursement received during 2010-11 (Rs. in crore)
1.	ENTWICKLUNGSBANK (KfW)	43.92

Financial assistance is received for the purpose of reimbursement of the expenditure incurred by the Government for above health projects. Hence, there is 100% utilization of the financial assistance received during 2010-11.

4. Innovation in Family Planning Service Project (IFPS):

The detail of the financial assistance received by India from International financial institution during 2010-11 in Innovation in Family Planning Service Project is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the financial institution	Reimbursement received during 2010-11 (Rs. in crore)
1.	United States of America (USAID)	6.52

Financial assistance is received for the purpose of reimbursement of the expenditure incurred by the Government for above health projects. Hence, there is 100% utilization of the financial assistance received during 2010-11.

5. Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP):

Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) receives financial assistance from World Bank on reimbursement basis after submission of the expenditures incurred earlier.

The total expenditure incurred in 2010-11 was Rs. 48.19 crores against which an expenditure of Rs. 14.07 crores has been claimed from World Bank for reimbursement and the remaining expenditure (Rs. 34.12 crores) is from domestic budget.

6. National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP):

This Directorate is receiving financial assistance under World Bank and GFATM assisted National Vector Borne Disease Control Programmes. Under the World Bank project, the disbursement/reimbursement of assistance is made after the expenditure has been incurred out of domestic budget. During 2010-11 disbursement of Rs. 39.98 crore has been made by the

World Bank. No assistance has been received during 2010-11 under GFATM round 4 project.

100% assistance is provided under the two projects for the identified activities under the programme. Therefore, no provision for Central Government share is made.

7. National AIDS Control Programme:

Reimbursement received by the Government in the year 2010-11 under National AIDS Control Programme is as follows. It may be noted that expenditure incurred National AIDS Control Programme and eligible for reimbursement by the international financial institutions is subsequently reimbursed by them.

Sl. No.	Name of Institutions	Reimbursement received (Rs. in crore)
1.	World Bank	184.96
2.	DFID	209.81
3.	Global Fund	307.58
4.	US AID	24.73
5.	UNDP	4.96
Total		732.04

The expenditure incurred in the year 2010-11 under the Programme is as follows:

Sl. No.	Institutions	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3
1.	World Bank	323.90
2.	DFID	265.01
3.	Global Fund	522.32
4.	Domestic Budget Support	18.15

1	2	3
5.	UNDP	3.93
6.	USAID	33.89
Total		1167.2

Displacement of Tribals

852. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether tribal communities have been displaced from their traditional habitation without providing them long term and lasting livelihood;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any survey to ascertain the quantum of acquired tribal land lying unutilized till date;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to restore back that land to tribal people and to bring a comprehensive law to protect the tribals in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) and (b) The new National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP) 2007, which came into force on 31st October, 2007 covers all affected families who are involuntarily displaced permanently due to any reason. The provisions of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 provide for the basic minimum requirements that all projects leading to involuntary displacement must address. The State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings or agencies, and other requiring bodies shall be at liberty to put in place greater benefit levels than those prescribed in the NRRP-2007.

(c) and (d) As per the Department of Land Resources, the nodal agency, the information regarding the quantum of acquired tribal land lying unutilized is not maintained.

(e) As per the information received from Deptt. of Land Resources, the nodal Ministry, a Bill related to Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement, 2011

has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 7th September, 2011.

[*Translation*]

**Mou with Railways for Healthcare
Infrastructure**

853. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Railways for developing healthcare infrastructure alongside the rail network in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry of Railways has handed over land for the said purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such healthcare institution are likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) and the Ministry of Railways (MoR) have signed an MoU for setting up health care facilities, like diagnostic laboratories/OPD, hospitals, super speciality hospitals, etc., on Railway land near Railway stations and terminals at identified locations all over India, for the benefit of common people living in those areas, passengers and railwaymen.

The list of locations identified by the MoR for the above purpose is enclosed Statement.

It is proposed to set up, on a pilot basis, diagnostic laboratories with OPD facilities at a few identified locations. No time frame can be given at this juncture.

Statement

Area: 200 SQ. M

Sl.No	Name of Railway Station	Division	District	State	Estimated requirement of Area*	Preliminary Comment regarding Feasibility (if any)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	SECUNDERABAD	SCR	Secunderbad	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
2.	ANANTAPUR	SCR	Anantpur	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
3.	BHIMAVARAM TOWN	SCR	West Godavari	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
4.	CHIRALA	SCR	Prakasam	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
5.	CUDDAPAH	SCR	Cuddapah	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
6.	GUDUR	SCR	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
7.	GUNTAKAI	SCR	Anantpur	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
8.	KAKINADA TOWN	SCR	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	KAZIPET	SCR	Warangal	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
10.	KHAMMAM	SCR	Khammam	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
11.	MANCHIRYAI	SCR	Adilabad	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
12.	NEIIORE	SCR	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
13.	NIZAMABAD	SCR	Nizamabad	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
14.	ONGOIE	SCR	Prakasam	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
15.	RAJAHMUNDRY	SCR	East Godavari	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
16.	RENIGUNTA	SCR	Chitoor	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
17.	TADEPALLIGUNDEM	SCR	West Godavari	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
18.	TENAU	SCR	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
19.	WARNAGAI	SCR	Warangal	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
20.	ADONI	SCR	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
21.	BAPATLA	SCR	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
22.	CHITTOOR	SCR	Chitoor	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
23.	KAVALI	SCR	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
24.	MAHUBABAD	SCR	Warangal	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
25.	MACHILIPATNAM	SCR	Krishna	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
26.	MAHABUBNAGAR	SCR	Mahabubnagar	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
27.	NANDYAI	SCR	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
28.	PALAKOLLU	SCR	West Godavari	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
29.	SIRPUR KAGAZ NAGAR	SCR	Kagaznagar	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
30.	TANUKU	SCR	West Godavari	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
31.	TANDUR	SCR	Ranga Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
32.	TUNI	SCR	East Godavari	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
33.	BHIMAWARAM JN	SCR	West Godavari	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
34.	DHARAMAVRAM	SCR	Vizianagaram	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35.	DHONE	SCR	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
36.	DORNAKAI	SCR	Warangal	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
37.	GOOTY	SCR	Anantpur	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
38.	NADIKUDI	SCR	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
39.	NIDADAVOLU	SCR	West Godavari	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
40.	PAKALA	SCR	Chitoor	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
41.	PURNA	SCR	Prabhni	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
42.	VIKARABAD	SCR	Ranga Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
43.	ANNAVARAM	SCR	East Godavari	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
44.	BASAR	SCR	Adilabad	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
45.	BHADRACHALAM ROAD	SCR	West Godavari	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
46.	MANTRALAYAM ROAD	SCR	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
47.	NALGONDA	SCR	Nalgonda	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
48.	SRIKALASTHI	SCR	Chitoor	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
49.	VISAKHAPATNAM	ECOR	Visakhapatam	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
50.	VIZIANAGARAM	ECOR	Vizianagaram	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
51.	HINDU PUR	SWR	Anantpur	Andhra Pradesh	200 sqm	
52.	KOKARAJHAR JN	NF	Kokarjhar	Assam	200 sqm	
53.	BONDAGAON	NF	Bangaigaon	Assam	200 sqm	
54.	NEW BONGAIGAON	NF	Bangaigaon	Assam	200 sqm	
55.	RANGIA JN	NF	Kamrup	Assam	200 sqm	
56.	TEZPUR	NF	Tezpur	Assam	200 sqm	
57.	RANGAPARA HORTH	NF	Rangapara	Assam	200 sqm	
58.	SILCHAR	NF	Cachhar	Assam	200 sqm	
59.	DIPHU	NF	Karbi Anglong	Assam	200 sqm	
60.	LUMDING	NF	Nagaon	Assam	200 sqm	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
61.	DIBRUGARH TOWN	NF	Dibrugarh	Assam	200 sqm	
62.	BHAGALPUR	ER	Bhagalpur	Bihar	200 sqm	
63.	JAMALPUR	ER	Munger	Bihar	200 sqm	
64.	SULTANGANJ	ER	Bhagalpur	Bihar	200 sqm	
65.	KATIHAR	NF	Katihar	Bihar	200 sqm	
66.	ARARIA COURT	NF	Ararai	Bihar	200 sqm	
67.	BARIACOURT	NF	Katihar	Bihar	200 sqm	
68.	BARSOI JN	NER	Saran	Bihar	200 sqm	
69.	SIWAN JN	NER	Siwan	Bihar	200 sqm	
70.	MAIRWA	NER	Siwan	Bihar	200 sqm	
71.	SAMASTIPUR	ECR	Samastipur	Bihar	200 sqm	
72.	SAHARSA	ECR	Saharsa	Bihar	200 sqm	
73.	BANMAKHI JN	ECR	Purnia	Bihar	200 sqm	
74.	BETTIAH	ECR	West Xchampan	Bihar	200 sqm	
75.	RAZAUL	ECR	East Champaran	Bihar	200 sqm	
76.	NARKATIAGANJ	ECR	West Champaran	Bihar	200 sqm	
77.	SUGAULI JN	ECR	East Champaran	Bihar	200 sqm	
78.	MADHUBANI	ECR	Madubani	Bihar	200 sqm	
79.	SITAMARHI	ECR	Sitamarhi	Bihar	200 sqm	
80.	HASANPUR ROAD	ECR	Samastipur	Bihar	200 sqm	
81.	BAGAHA	ECR	West Champaran	Bihar	200 sqm	
82.	CHAKIA	ECR	East Champaran	Bihar	200 sqm	
83.	MUZAFFARUPUR	ECR	Muzaffarpur	Bihar	200 sqm	
84.	HAJIPUR	ECR	Hajipur	Bihar	200 sqm	
85.	BARAUNI	ECR	Begusarai	Bihar	200 sqm	
86.	KHAGARIA	ECR	Khagaria	Bihar	200 sqm	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
87.	BEGUSARAI	ECR	Begusarai	Bihar	200 sqm	
88.	MANSI	ECR	Khagaria	Bihar	200 sqm	
89.	NAVAGACHIA	ECR	Bhagalpur	Bihar	200 sqm	
90.	PATNA	ECR	Patna	Bihar	200 sqm	
91.	RAJENDRANAGAR TERMINUS	ECR	Patna	Bihar	200 sqm	
92.	MANAPUR	ECR	Danapur	Bihar	200 sqm	
93.	BUXUR	ECR	Buxer	Bihar	200 sqm	
94.	MOKAMAH	ECR	Patna	Bihar	200 sqm	
95.	ARARIA COURT	ECR	Ara	Bihar	200 sqm	
96.	BAKHTIYARPUR	ECR	Patna	Bihar	200 sqm	
97.	KIUL	ECR	Lakhisarai	Bihar	200 sqm	
98.	PATNA CITY	ECR	Patna	Bihar	200 sqm	
99.	RAJGIR	ECR	Nalanda	Bihar	200 sqm	
100.	BOIHAR SHARIF	ECR	Patna	Bihar	200 sqm	
101.	DILDAR NAGAR	ECR	Gahazipur	Bihar	200 sqm	
102.	LAKHISARAI	ECR	Lakhisarai	Bihar	200 sqm	
103.	JHAJHA	ECR	Jhajha	Bihar	200 sqm	
104.	BARH	ECR	Minger	Bihar	200 sqm	
105.	HAZRAT NIZAMUDDIN	NR		Delhi	200 sqm	
106.	NEW DELHI	NR		Delhi	200 sqm	
107.	DELHI CANTT	NR		Delhi	200 sqm	
108.	DELHI SARAI ROHILLA	NR		Delhi	200 sqm	
109.	DELHI SHAHDARA	NR		Delhi	200 sqm	
110.	SHAKUR BASTI	NR		Delhi	200 sqm	
111.	NANGLOI	NR		Delhi	200 sqm	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
112.	PANIPAT	NR	PANIPAT	Haryana	200 sqm	
113.	SONIPAT	NR	SONIPAT	Haryana	200 sqm	
114.	LKARNAL	NR	KARNAL	Haryana	200 sqm	
115.	ROHTAK	NR	ROHTAK	Haryana	200 sqm	
116.	FARIDABAD	NR	Faridabad	Haryana	201 sqm	
117.	BALLABHGARH	NR	Ballabhgarh	Haryana	202 sqm	
118.	KALKA	NR	Panchkula	Haryana	203 sqm	
119.	KURUKSHETRA	NR	KURUKSHETRA	Haryana	200 sqm	
120.	PAWAL	NR	PALWAL	Haryana	200 sqm	
121.	GURGAON	NR	GURGAON	Haryana	200 sqm	
122.	BAHADURGARH	NR	BAHADURGARH	Haryana	200 sqm	
123.	JIND	NR	JIND	Jammu and Kashmir	200 sqm	
124.	UNA	NR	UNA	Jammu and Kashmir	200 sqm	
125.	JAMMUTAWI	NR	JAMMU	Jammu and Kashmir	200 sqm	
126.	UDHAMPUR	NR	UDHAMPUR	Jharkhand	200 sqm	
127.	KATHUA	NR	KATHUA	Jharkhand	200 sqm	
128.	MADHUPUR	ER	DEOGARH	Jharkhand	200 sqm	
129.	SAHEBGANJ	SER	SAHEBGANJ	Jharkhand	200 sqm	
130.	TATANAGAR	SER	JAMSHEDPUR	Jharkhand	200 sqm	
131.	RANCHI	SER	RANCHI	Jharkhand	200 sqm	
132.	HATIA	SER	RANCHI	Jharkhand	200 sqm	
133.	CHAKRADHARPUR	SER	WEST SINGHBHUM	Jharkhand	200 sqm	
134.	KISHANGANJ	NF	KISHANGANJ	Jharkhand	200 sqm	
135.	DHANBAD	ECR	DHANBAD	Jharkhand	200 sqm	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
136.	KODERMA	ECR	KODERMA	Jharkhand	200 sqm	
137.	DALTONGANJ	ECR	DALTONGANJ	Jharkhand	200 sqm	
138.	GOMOH	ECR	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	200 sqm	
139.	PARASNATH	ECR	Giridih	Jharkhand	200 sqm	
140.	BARKAKANA	ECR	Hazaribagh	Jharkhand	200 sqm	
141.	GARHWA ROAD	ECR	Garhwa	Jharkhand	200 sqm	
142.	GULBARGA	CR	Gulbarga	Karnataka	200 sqm	
143.	RAICHUR	SER	Raichur	Karnataka	200 sqm	
144.	YADGIR	SER	Yadgir	Karnataka	200 sqm	
145.	BIDAR	SCR	Bidar	Karnataka	200 sqm	
146.	BANGLORE CITY	SWR	Banglore	Karnataka	200 sqm	
147.	YASHWANTPUR	SWR	Banglore	Karnataka	200 sqm	
148.	SRI SATYA SAI PRASHANTI NILAYAM	SWR	Anantpur	Karnataka	200 sqm	
149.	BANGARPET	SWR	Kolar	Karnataka	200 sqm	
150.	MANDYA	SWR	Mandya	Karnataka	200 sqm	
151.	TUMKUR	SWR	Tumur	Karnataka	200 sqm	
152.	BIRPUR	SWR	Chikmanglur	Karnataka	200 sqm	
153.	HARIHAR	SWR	Devangere	Karnataka	200 sqm	
154.	BHADRAVATI	SWR	Shimoga	Karnataka	200 sqm	
155.	BELLARY	SWR	Bellary	Karnataka	200 sqm	
156.	HOSPET	SWR	Bellary	Karnataka	200 sqm	
157.	GADAG	SWR	Gadag	Karnataka	200 sqm	
158.	GAHATAPRABHA	SWR	Belguom	Karnataka	200 sqm	
159.	LONDA	SWR	Belguom	Karnataka	200 sqm	
160.	SHORANPUR JN	SR	Palaghat	Kerala	200 sqm	
161.	KASARGODE	SR	Kasargode	Kerala	200 sqm	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
162.	TRICHUR	SR	Trichur	Kerala	200 sqm	
163.	KOLLAM JN	SR	Kollam	Kerala	200 sqm	
164.	GWALIOR	NCR	Gwalior	MP	200 sqm	
165.	MORENA	NCR	Morena	MP	200 sqm	
166.	KHAJURAHO	NCR	Chattarpur	MP	200 sqm	
167.	KHANDAWA	CR	Khandawa	MP	200 sqm	
168.	BURHANPUR	CR	Burhanpur	MP	200 sqm	
169.	BETUL	CR	Betul	MP	200 sqm	
170.	GHORADONGARI	CR	Betul	MP	200 sqm	
171.	SINGRAUU	ECR	Sidhi	MP	200 sqm	
172.	JABALPUR	WCR	Jabalpur	MP	200 sqm	
173.	REWA	WCR	Rewa	MP	200 sqm	
174.	DAMOH	WCR	Damoh	MP	200 sqm	
175.	SATNA	WCR	Satna	MP	200 sqm	
176.	KATNI	WCR	Katni	MP	200 sqm	
177.	SAGOUR	WCR	Sagour	MP	200 sm	
178.	MAIHAR	WCR	Maihar	MP	200 sqm	
179.	PIPARIYA	WCR	Pipariya	MP	200 sqm	
180.	NARSINGPUR	WCR	Narsingpur	MP	200 sqm	
181.	ITARSI	WCR	Itarsi	MP	200 sqm	
182.	VIDISHA	WCR	Vidisha	MP	200 sqm	
183.	BINA	WCR	Bina	MP	200 sqm	
184.	HOSHANGABAD	WCR	Hosangabad	MP	200 sqm	
185.	GANJ BASODA	WCR	Vidisah	MP	200 sqm	
186.	GUNA	WCR	Guna	MP	200 sqm	
187.	MUMBAI CST	CR	Mumbai	Maharashtra	200 sqm	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
188.	MUMBAI LT	CR	Mumbai	Maharashtra	200 sqm	
189.	KALVAN	CR	Thane	Maharashtra	200 sqm	
190.	THANE	CR	Thane	Maharashtra	200 sqm	
191.	LONAVALA	CR	Pune	Maharashtra	200 sqm	
192.	AKOLA	CR	Akola	Maharashtra	200 sqm	
193.	BHUSAWAL	CR	Jalagoan	Maharashtra	200 sqm	
194.	NASIK ROAD	CR	Nasik	Maharashtra	200 sqm	
195.	BADNERA	CR	Amravati	Maharashtra	200 sqm	
196.	CHALISGAON	CR	Jalagoan	Maharashtra	200 sqm	
197.	MANMAD	CR	Nasik	Maharashtra	200 sqm	
198.	SHEGAON	CR	Buldhana	Maharashtra	200 sqm	
199.	WARDHA	CR	Wardha	Maharashtra	200 sqm	
200.	CHANDRAPUR	CR	Chandarapur	Maharashtra	200 sqm	
201.	BALLARSHAH	CR	Chandarapur	Maharashtra	200 sqm	
202.	KOLHAPUR	CR	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	200 sqm	
203.	MIRAJ	CR	Sangli	Maharashtra	200 sqm	
204.	SOLAPUR	CR	Solapur	Maharashtra	200 sqm	
205.	AHMADNAGAR	CR	Ahmadnagar	Maharashtra	200 sqm	
206.	DAUND	CR	Pune	Maharashtra	200 sqm	
207.	KOPARGAON	CR	Ahmadnagar	Maharashtra	200 sqm	
208.	MATHERAN	CR	Alibag	Maharashtra	200 sqm	
209.	MALAKPUR	CR	Buldhana	Maharashtra	200 sqm	
210.	DEOLALI	CR	Nasik	Maharashtra	200 sqm	
211.	PACHORA	CR	Jaigaon	Maharashtra	200 sqm	
212.	SEWAGRAM	CR	Wardha	Maharashtra	200 sqm	
213.	SANGLI	CR	Sangli	Maharashtra	200 sqm	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
214.	KURDUWADI	CR	Solapur	Maharashtra	200 sqm	
215.	SHIRDI	CR	Ahmadnagar	Maharashtra	200 sqm	
216.	AURANGABAD	SCR	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	200 sqm	
217.	JALNA	SCR	Jalna	Maharashtra	200 sqm	
218.	NANDED	SCR	Nanded	Maharashtra	200 sqm	
219.	MUDKHED	SCR	Nanded	Maharashtra	200 sqm	
220.	NAGARSOL	SCR	Nasik	Maharashtra	200 sqm	
221.	PARLI VAIJNATH	SCR	Beed	Maharashtra	200 sqm	
222.	DIMAPUR	NF	Dimapur	Nagaland	200 sqm	
223.	ROURKELA	SER	Sundergarh	Odisha	200 sqm	
224.	JHARSUGUDA	SER	Jharsuguda	Odisha	200 sqm	
225.	BALASORE	SER	Balasore	Odisha	200 sqm	
226.	BOKARO STEEL CITY	SER	Bokaro	Odisha	200 sqm	
227.	RAJGANGPUR	SER	Sundergarh	Odisha	200 sqm	
228.	BHUBANESHWAR	ECOR	Khurda	Odisha	200 sqm	
229.	BALUGAON	ECOR	Naygarh	Odisha	200 sqm	
230.	BHADARK	ECOR	Bhardak	Odisha	200 sqm	
231.	BRAHMPUR	ECOR	Barahmpur	Odisha	200 sqm	
232.	JAIPUR KEONJHAR	ECOR	Keonjhar	Odisha	200 sqm	
233.	KHURDA ROAD	ECOR	Khurda	Odisha	200 sqm	
234.	BAHUGAON	ECOR		Odisha	200 sqm	
235.	SAMBALPUR JN	ECOR	Bolangir	Odisha	200 sqm	
236.	KANTABANJI	ECOR	Bolangir	Odisha	200 sqm	
237.	KESINGA	ECOR	Kalahandi	Odisha	200 sqm	
238.	TITLAGARH	ECOR	Bolangir	Odisha	200 sqm	
239.	KORAPUT JN	ECOR	Korapur	Odisha	200 sqm	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
240.	RAYAGADA	ECOR	Rayagada	Odisha	200 sqm	
241.	PATIALA	NR	Patiala	Punjab	200 sqm	
242.	BHATINDA	NR	Bhatinda	Punjab	200 sqm	
243.	AMRITSAR	NR	Amntsar	Punjab	200 sqm	
244.	JALANDHAR CITY	NR	Jalandhar	Punjab	200 sqm	
245.	LUDHIANA	NR	Ludhiana	Punjab	200 sqm	
246.	FIROZPUR	NR	Firozpur	Punjab	200 sqm	
247.	BEAS	NR	Beas	Punjab	200 sqm	
248.	CHAKKI BANK	NR	Chakki	Punjab	200 sqm	
249.	JALANDHAR CANTT	NR	Jalandhar	Punjab	200 sqm	
250.	PATHANKOT	NR	Pathankot	Punjab	200 sqm	
251.	PHAGWARA	NR	Phagwara	Punjab	200 sqm	
252.	FARIDKOT	NR	Faridkot	Punjab	200 sqm	
253.	JODHOPUR	NWR	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	200 sqm	
254.	FAINA	NWR	Pali	Rajasthan	200 sqm	
255.	RANI	NWR		Rajasthan	200 sqm	
256.	JAISALMER	NWR	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan	200 sqm	
257.	HANUMANGARH	NWR	Hanumangarh	Rajasthan	200 sqm	
258.	LALGARH	NWR	Bikaner	Rajasthan	200 sqm	
259.	METRA ROAD	NWR	Nagaur	Rajasthan	200 sqm	
260.	PALI MARWAR	NWR	Pali	Rajasthan	200 sqm	
261.	NAGAUR	NWR	Nagaur	Rajasthan	200 sqm	
262.	KOTA	WCR	Kota	Rajasthan	200 sqm	
263.	SAWAI MADHOPUR	WCR	Sawai Madhopur	Rajasthan	200 sqm	
264.	BHARATPUR	WCR	Bharatpur	Rajasthan	200 sqm	
265.	GANGAPUR CITY	WCR	Sawai Madhopur	Rajasthan	200 sqm	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
266.	KATPADI JN	SR	Vellore	Tamil Nadu	200 sqm	
267.	CHENGALPATTU	SR	Kancheepuram	Tamil Nadu	200 sqm	
268.	ERODE JN	SR	Erode	Tamil Nadu	200 sqm	
269.	KARUR JN	SR	Karur	Tamil Nadu	200 sqm	
270.	KUMBAKONAM	SR	Thanjavore	Tamil Nadu	200 sqm	
271.	VILLIPURAM JN	SR	Villipuram	Tamil Nadu	200 sqm	
272.	TIRUNELVELI JN	SR	Tiruneveli	Tamil Nadu	200 sqm	
273.	VIRUDUNAGAR JN	SR	Virudunagar	Tamil Nadu	200 sqm	
274.	RAMESHWARAM	SR	Rameshwaram	Tamil Nadu	200 sqm	
275.	NAGERCOIL JN	SR	Nagercoil	Tamil Nadu	200 sqm	
276.	HOSUR TOWN	SWR	Krishnagiri	Tamil Nadu	200 sqm	
277.	JHANSI	NCR	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
278.	Banda	NCR	Banda	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
279.	LALITPUR	NCR	Lalitpur	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
280.	ALIGARH JN	NCR	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
281.	FATEHPUR	NCR	Fathehpur	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
282.	MIRZAPUR	NCR	Mirzapur	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
283.	FIROZABAD	NCR	Mirzapur	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
284.	AGRA CANTT	NCR	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
285.	RAJA KI MANDI	NCR	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
286.	MATHURA	NCR	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
287.	MAHOBA	NCR	Mahoba	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
288.	BABINA	NCR	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
289.	ORAI	NCR	Jalaun	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
290.	KHALLILABAD	NER	Sant Kabir Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
291.	LAKHIMPUR	NER	Lakhimpur	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
292.	AZAMGARH	NER	Azamgarh	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
293.	BALIA	NER	Balia	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
294.	BELTHRA ROAD	NER	Balla	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
295.	DEORIA SADAR	NER	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
296.	MAU JN	NER	Mau	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
297.	BHATNI	NER	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
298.	GHAZIPUR CITY	NER	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
299.	KAPTANGANJ JN	NER	Kushinagar	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
300.	MANDUADIB	NER	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
301.	SALEM PUR	NER	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
302.	RENUKOOT	ECR	Sonbharda	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
303.	GHAZIABAD	NR	Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
304.	MEERUT CITY	NR	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
305.	MEERUTY CANTT	NR	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
306.	MUZAFFARNAGAR	NR	Muzaffarnagar	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
307.	FAIZABAD	NR	Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
308.	SULTANPUR	NR	Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
309.	RAI BAREILLI	NR	Rai Bareilli	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
310.	SHAHAGANJ	NR	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
311.	AKBARPUR	NR	Akbanpur	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
312.	BARABANKI	NR	Barabanki	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
313.	BHADOHI	NR	Bhadohi	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
314.	JANGHAI	NR	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
315.	PARTAPGARH	NR	Paratpgarh	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
316.	MORADABAD	NR	Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
317.	HAPUR	NR	Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
318.	HARDOI	NR	Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
319.	RAMPUR	NR	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
320.	SAHARNPUR	NR	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
321.	DEOBAND	NR	Deoband	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
322.	SAHIBABAD	NR	Sahibabad	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
323.	AMETHI	NR	Amethi	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
324.	AYODHYA	NR	Ayodhya	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
325.	JAUNPUR	NR	Jaunpur	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
326.	PRAYAG	NR	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
327.	CHANDAUSI	NR	Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
328.	AMROHA	NR	Amroha	Uttar Pradesh	200 sqm	
329.	HARIDWAR	NR	Haridwar	Uttarkhand	200 sqm	
330.	ROORKEE	NR	Haridwar	Uttarkhand	200 sqm	
331.	DEHRADUN	NR	Dehradun	Uttarkhand	200 sqm	
332.	RISHIKESH	NR	Rishikesh	Uttarkhand	200 sqm	
333.	RAIWALA	NR	Hardwar	Uttarkhand	200 sqm	
334.	LAKSAR	NR	Hardwar	Uttarkhand	200 sqm	
335.	ASANSOL	ER	Bardhman	West Bengal	200 sqm	
336.	DURGAPUR	ER	Bardhman	West Bengal	200 sqm	
337.	RANIGANJ	ER	Bardhman	West Bengal	200 sqm	
338.	MALADA	ER	Malda	West Bengal	200 sqm	
339.	NEW FARAKKA	ER	Murshidabad	West Bengal	200 sqm	
340.	SEALDAH	ER	Sealdah	West Bengal	200 sqm	
341.	KOLKATA STATION	ER	Kolkata	West Bengal	200 sqm	
342.	NAIHATI	ER	South 24 Pargana	West Bengal	200 sqm	
343.	HOWRAH	ER	Howrah	West Bengal	200 sqm	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
344.	BANDEL	ER	Hooghly	West Bengal	200 sqm	
345.	BURDWAN	ER	Burdwan	West Bengal	200 sqm	
346.	RAMPURHAT	ER	Birbhum	West Bengal	200 sqm	
347.	KHARAGPUR	SER	Midnapore	West Bengal	200 spm	
348.	MINDANPORE	SER	Midnapore	West Bengal	200 spm	
349.	BANKURA	SER	Bankura	West Bengal	200 spm	
350.	PURULIA	SER	Purulia	West Bengal	200 sqm	
351.	NEW JAIPAIGURI	NF	Jalpaiguri	West Bengal	200 spm	
352.	SILIGURI JN	NF	Siliguri	West Bengal	200 sqm	
353.	NEW COOCH BEHAR	NF	Cooch Behar	West Bengal	200 spm	
354.	NEW ALIPURDWAR	NF	Jalpaiguri	West Bengal	200 sqm	
355.	ALIPURDWAR JN	NF	Jalpaiguri	West Bengal	200 spm	
356.	COOCHBERHAR	NF	Cooch Behar	West Bengal	200 sqm	
357.	DHUPGURI	NF	Jalpaiguri	West Bengal	200 sqm	
358.	BINNAGURI	NF	Jalpaiguri	West Bengal	200 sqm	
359.	SURAIMANPUR	NER			200 sqm	
360.	SONPUR	ECR			200 sqm	
361.	CHANDIGARH	NR				

Land Area: 20 Acres

Sl.No	Name of Railway Station	Division	District	State	Estimated requirement of Area*	Preliminary Comment regarding Feasibility (if any)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	VIJAYAWADA	SCR	Krishna	Andhra Pradesh	20 Acre	
2.	NALGONDA	SCR	Nalgonda	Andhra Pradesh	20 Acre	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	NEW BANGAIGAON	NF	Bangaigaon	Assam	20 Acre	
4.	RANGAPARA NORTH	NF	Rangapara	Assam	20 Acre	
5.	GUWAHATI	NF	Guwahati	Assam	20 Acre	
6.	KATIHAR	NF	Katihar	Bihar	20 Acre	
7.	CHANDIGARH	NR	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	20 Acre	
8.	BHUJ	WR	Bhuj	Gujarat	20 Acre	
9..	RAJKOT	WR	Rajkot	Gujarat	20 Acre	
10.	REWARI	NWR	Rewari	Haryana	20 Acre	
11.	BOKARO STEEL CITY	SER	Bokaro	Jharkhand	20 Acre	
12.	KRISHANARAJA	SWR	Mysore	Karnataka	20 Acre	
	Nagar Old Station					
13.	BINA	WCR	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh	20 Acre	
14.	KOTA	WCR	Kota	Madhya Pradesh	20 Acre	
15.	BHUSAWAL	CR	Jalagaon	Maharashtra	20 Acre	
16.	CHALISGAON	CR	Jalagaon	Maharashtra	20 Acre	
17.	WARDHA	CR	Wardha	Maharashtra	20 Acre	
18.	MIRAJ	CR	Sangli	Maharashtra	20 Acre	
19.	PURNA	SCR	Parbhani	Maharashtra	20 Acre	
20.	KANTABANJI	ECOR	Balangir	Odisha	20 Acre	
21.	BANDIKUI	NWR	Dausa	Rajasthan	20 Acre	
22.	SAWAI MADHOPUR	WCR	Sawai Madhopur	Rajasthan	20 Acre	
23.	BHARATPUR	WCR	Bharatpur	Rajasthan	20 Acre	
24.	MUGHALSARAI	ECR	Chandauli	Uttar Pradesh	20 Acre	
25.	Howrah	ER	Howrah	West Bengal	20 Acre	
26.	ASANSOL	ER	Bardhman	West Bengal		
27.	KANCHRAPARA	ER	North 24 Parganas	West Bengal		
28.	MALDA TOWN	ER	Maida	West Bengal		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29.	NEW FARAKKA	ER	Murshidabad	West Bengal		
30.	BANKURA	SER	Bankura	West Bengal		
31.	KHARAGPUR	SER	Midinapore	West Bengal	20 Acre	
32.	NEW JALPAIGURI	NF	Jalpaiguri	West Bengal	20 Acre	
33.	SILIGURI JN	NF	Siliguri	West Bengal	20 Acre	
34.	RAMPURHAT	ER			20 Acre	
35.	PAGLACHANDI	ER			20 Acre	
36.	DANKUNI	ER			20 Acre	
<i>Land Area: 20 Acres</i>						
37.	Burdwan	ER			20 Acre	
38.	Haldia	SER			20 Acre	
39.	Garden Reach	SER			20 Acre	
40.	Cooch Behar	NF			20 Acre	
41.	New Mal	NF			20 Acre	

[Translation]

Financial Assistance for NGOS

854. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) provided Central financial assistance under schemes run by the Ministry in the country, during the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Rajasthan;

(b) the names of the Non-Governmental Organisations found involved in irregularities; and

(c) the action taken/proposed by the Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP

BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Under National Rural Health Mission, funding to the field level NGOs has been decentralized. State Governments are provided funds based on the requirements projected in their Annual Programme Implementation Plan. Details of funds approved under NRHM for the States/UTs during the last three years are at Statement-I. Government of India releases funds directly to the 10 functional Regional Resource Centers, the details on which are at Statement-II. Details of funds released to NGOs for undertaking activities related to Pre-Conception and pre-Natal Diagnostics Techniques (PC-PNDT) prevention activities by the Government of India are at Statement-III.

(b) and (c) Regarding PNDT activities, an adverse track verification Record has been received from District Magistrate, Fatehpur District, (UP) against Manav Kalyan Pratishthan, Fatehpur, Uttar Pradesh. A Showcause notice has been issued to the NGO.

Statement-I*Statewise Amount Approved under Innovations/PPP/NGO head under NRHM*

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Amount Approved			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	0	40	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	50	210	25	0
3.	Bihar	1609	150	215.25	1951.61
4.	Chandigarh	3	5.74	3.12	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	25	67.4	5	0
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.2	0.4	0.4	0
7.	Daman and Diu	2	3	3	0
8.	Delhi	162.55	162.3	73.75	20.56
9.	Goa	25	41	15	0
10.	Gujarat	1303.3	327.95	629.8	300
11.	Haryana	503.37	135.76	327.6	0
12.	Himachal Pradesh	233	217.5	52.6	0
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	275.8	138.53	159.18	131.68
14.	Jharkhand	0	186.2	118	525.04
15.	Karnataka	0	780.78	287.5	3704.47
16.	Kerala	108.47	0	14.7	5
17.	Lakshadweep	0.55	1	2	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	445.32	370	128.24	0
19.	Maharashtra	908.5	867.1	645.44	7011.02
20.	Odisha	730.59	729.26	792.54	738.59
21.	Puducherry	0.4	1.85	24.5	0
22.	Punjab	507.34	357.8	364.1	88.8
23.	Rajasthan	450.7	780	528.26	670

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Tamil Nadu	305.88	90.67	128.52	681.28
25.	Uttar Pradesh	844.31	844.31	791.97	59.5
26.	Uttarakhand	18.1	233.86	495.5	143.9
27.	West Bengal	1473	940	944.5	1040.46
Total		9987.38	7642.41	6815.47	17071.91

Statement-II*Grant-in-Aid released to RRCs last three Years and Current Year*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the RRC	2008-09 (Amount)	2009-10 (Amount)	2010-11 (Amount)	2011-12 (Amount)
1.	CHETNA, Gujarat	18,01,902/-	18,55,271/-	20,23,643/-	10,00,000/-
2.	VHAI, New Delhi	18,83,798/-	24,00,000/-	5,00,000/-	25,05,400/-
3.	MAMTA, New Delhi	12,94,776/-	13,04,000/-	20,00,000/-	10,00,000/-
4.	HLFPPT, Andhra Pradesh	25,04,500/-	25,00,000/-	-	-
5.	CINI, Kolkata (W.B.)	19,72,188/-	23,36,000/-	15,00,000/-	12,00,000/-
6.	PFI, New Delhi	8,87,285/-	21,88,000/-	-	10,00,000/-
7.	Swasthya Shikhya, Odisha	4,00,000/-	12,78,500/-	12,52,700/-	12,00,000/-
8.	FPAI, Mumbai	7,42,335/-	10,00,000/-	-	5,00,000/-
9.	Gandhigram, Tamil Nadu	14,11,841/-	22,36,841/-	5,00,000/-	-
10.	VHAA, Assam	-	-	10,00,000/-	-

•Presently one RRC-SIPFSA, U.P. is not working.

Statement-III*Details of Grant-In-Aid Released to NGOs During 2008-2009 for Undertaking Various PNDD Related Activities*

Sl.No.	Name of NGO	Sanctioned Amount
1.	International Union for Health Promotion and Education, Ludhiana, Punjab.	4,00,000 (2nd, Installment)

Sl.No.	Name of NGO	Sanctioned Amount
2.	Centre for Social research, Delhi	9,56,000 (2nd Instalment)
3.	National Federation of Indian Women, Ansal Bhawan, 16, K.G. Marg, New Delhi-110001.	Rs. 30,000/- (2nd instalment)

Details of Grant-in-Aid Released to NGOs During 2009-2010 for undertaking Various PNDD Related Activities

Sl.No.	Name of NGO	Sanctioned Amount
1.	Voluntary Health Assn. of Punjab, SCF-18/ 1, Sector 10-D, Chandigarh -160011.	Rs. 1,95,020/- (2nd Instalment)
2.	Bonded Labour Liberation Front, Delhi	20,00,000
3.	Ram Mohan Mission, Kolkata	10,00,000 (1st Instalment)
4.	Sankalp, Delhi	10,00,000 (1st Instalment)
5.	Bandhua Mukti Morcha, New Delhi.	180000 (IInd Inst.)
6.	Dalit Mahila Vikas Mandal, Maharashtra	10,00,000 (2nd Instalment)

The following 27 NGOs were released funds under PNDD Division during 2010-11

Sl.No.	Name and Address of NGO	State	Funds Released 1st Instalment	Remark
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Avtar Smriti Siksha Evam Kalyan Samiti, Morena, Madhya Pradesh.	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 9,00,000	Grant released for undertaking awareness activities under PC and PNDD Act, 1994
2.	Gowthami Educational Society-Voluntary Organisation Tangutur, Prakasam Distt., Andhra Pradesh.	Andhra Pradesh.	Rs. 9,00,000	

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Rural Development Society, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.	Madhya Pradesh.	Rs. 9,00,000	
4.	Sarva Jan Kalyan Samiti, Arya Bhavan, 75 Racecourse colony, Buland shahar (UP)	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 9,00,000	
5.	Gramin kshetra Vikas Samiti, Distt.-Tehri Garnwal, Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand	Rs. 9,00,000	
6.	Social Awareness Institute, UGF-135, Shiv Plaza, Sector-E, Jankipuram Lucknow, UP	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 9,00,000	
7.	Poorvanchal Samaj Sewa sangh, Delhi	Delhi	Rs. 9,00,000	
8.	Shri Ganesh Gramin Vikas Shikshan Sanstha, Gondia, Maharashtra	Maharashtra	Rs. 9,00,000	
9.	Center for social Research, Nelsan Mandela Marg, Vasant Kuni, New Delhi	Delhi	Rs. 9,00,000	
10.	Anunnata samaj Kalyan Sangha, Dist-24 Pargana, West Bengal	West Bengal	Rs. 9,00,000	
11.	Bundelkhand Gramodyog Vikas Samiti, Bisanda, Banda, UP	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 9,00,000	
12.	Manav Sewa Sansthan, Fatehpur, UP	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 9,00,000	
13.	Nari Mangal Mahia Samiti, Distt.-Puri, Odisha	Odisha	Rs. 9,00,000	
14.	Gramin Vikas Kendra, Dist.- Ahmednagar, Maharashtra	Maharashtra	Rs. 9,00,000	
15.	Shrinkhla, Ashiyana, Lucknow, UP	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 9,00,000	

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Sri Narayan Gram Vikas Parishad, radha Raman Road, Near Mainpuri Diesels Mico Pump, Distt. Mainpun, UP	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 9,00,000	
17.	Social Enviornmental Economic Development Society, Lambding Cherapur, PO Wanging, Thoubal District, Manipur	Manipur	Rs. 9,00,000	
18.	Kamgar Foundaton, ATM Building Main Road, Korba Chhattisgarh			
19.	Bhartiya Jan Kalyan sansthn, 432 Nagla Kila, Shikohabad, Distt. Firozabad	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 9,00,000	
20.	Manav Kalyan Pratishtan 72, Ismailganj, Fatehpur (UP)-212601	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 9,00,000	
21.	Social Development Alternate, garhiya Road Firoznagar, Ajitmal, Distt. Aurraiya (UP)	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 9,00,000	
22.	Samta Seva Kendra, Vill and Post-Chainpura, via-Janakpur Road, sitamarhi, Bihar	Bihar	Rs. 9,00,000	
23.	Gangotree Distt.: Khurda, Odisha	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 9,00,000	
24.	Jay Kay Women Welfare Society Nai Basti Satwari, Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir	Rs. 9,00,000	
25.	Mainpuri Women Co-operation Council, Distt-Kanchipur, Imphal	Manipur	Rs. 9,00,000	
26.	Rabia Mahila seva Sansthan, Distt-Balia UP	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 9,00,000	
27.	Myana Gramodhog Sewa Sansthan, 335-Murari Nagar, GT Road, Khurja, Distt-Bulandshahar, UP	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 9,00,000	

*Details of Grant-in-Aid Released to NGOs During 2011-2012 for Undertaking
Various PNDT Related Activities*

Sl.No.	Name and address of the beneficiary NGO/Organisation	State	Sanctioned Amount
1.	Gowthami Educational Society-Voluntary Organisation Tangutur, Prakasam Distt. A.P.	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 6,00,000 (2nd Instalment)
2.	Bundelkhand Gramodyog Vikas Samiti, Bisanda, Banda, UP	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 6,00,000 (2nd Instalment)
3.	Population First, Shetty House, 3rd Floor, 101, M.G. Road, Mumbai-400023	Maharashtra	Rs. 4,00,000 (2nd Instalment)
4.	Shri Ganesh Gramin Vikas, Shikshan Sanstha, Gondia, Maharashtra	Maharashtra	Rs. 6,00,000 (2nd Instalment)
5.	Ram Mohan Mission, Kolkata	West Bengal	Rs. 10,00,000/- (2nd instalment)

[English]

Cooperative Banks

855. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cooperative banks in the country, State-wise including Maharashtra;

(b) the amount of losses/profits made by these banks during the last two years and the current year;

(c) whether any irregularities in the working of these banks have come to the notice of Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) There are 31 State Cooperative Banks, 370 District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs), 20 State Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (SCARDBs) and 697 Primary Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (PCARDBs) in the country. State-wise details including Maharashtra are given in Statement.

(b) As per the information available with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) the amount of loss/profit made by Cooperative Banks in the country during 2008-09 and 2009-10 is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Cooperative Banks	2008-09		2009-10					
	Profit	Loss	Profit	Loss				
1	2	3	4	5				
SCBs	408.78	(26)	70.61	(5)	491.41	(29)	208.06	(2)

1	2	3	4	5
DCCBs	1595.23 (324)	216.10 (46)	1711.62 (326)	475.10 (44)
SCARDBs \$	404.07 (12)	87.62 (7)	127.47 (10)	154.92 (9)
PCARDBs	220.21 (344)	342.30 (353)	131.76 (297)	526.34 (400)

(number of banks shown in bracket).

Data for the year 2009-10 is provisional.

\$ Manipur SCARDB is defunct.

(c) and (d) During the inspections of the banks, various irregularities, such as non-maintenance of minimum capital requirement, maintenance of Cash Reserve Ratio, Statutory Liquidity Ratio, non-compliance with various provisions of Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (As Applicable to Cooperative Societies), irregularities in sanction of loans and advances, violation of investment guidelines of RBI, etc., are being observed. The

deficiencies observed in the functioning of the banks during the inspection by NABARD are being brought to the notice of the banks and the Registrar of Cooperative Societies of the State concerned with an advice to take rectification measures. These violations are being monitored/rectified through compliance mechanism. In case of serious violations, RBI has taken action by way of imposing penalty for violation under Section 46 and 47 of Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	SCBs	DCCBs	SCARDBs	PCARDBs
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	1	*	*	*
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	22	*	*
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	*	*	*
4.	Assam	1	*	1	*
5.	Bihar	1	22	1	*
6.	Chandigarh	1	*	*	*
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	6	1	12
8.	New Delhi	1	*	*	*
9.	Goa	1	*	*	*
10.	Gujarat	1	18	1	
11.	Haryana	1	19	1	19
12.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	1	1

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	SCBs	DCCBs	SCARDBs	PCARDBs
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	3	1	
14.	Jharkhand	-	8	*	*
15.	Karnataka	1	21	1	177
16.	Kerala	1	14	1	46
17.	Madhya Pradesh	1	38	1	38
18.	Maharashtra	1	31	1	29
19.	Manipur	1	*	1	*
20.	Meghalaya	1	*	*	*
21.	Mizoram	1	*	*	*
22.	Nagaland	1	*	*	*
23.	Odisha	1	17	1	46
24.	Pondicherry	1	*	1	*
25.	Punjab	1	20	1	89
26.	Rajasthan	1	29	1	36
27.	Sikkim	1	*	*	*
28.	Tamil Nadu	1	23	1	180
29.	Tripura	1	*	1	*
30.	Uttar Pradesh	1	50	1	*
31.	Uttarakhand	1	10	*	*
32.	West Bengal	1	17	1	24
Total		31	370	20	697

*There is no DCCB/SCARDB/PCARDB

Irregularities in Medical Entrance Examinations

856. SHRI A. SAMPATH:

SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:

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

(a) whether malpractices, irregularities and discrepancies have been reported in conduct of Post

Graduate Common Entrance Tests (PGCETs) and admission of students to certain post graduate medical courses including those run by Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences in the country;

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

(c) the status of investigation on each of these cases; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to control above malpractices and irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Revenue Officers Applying for VRS

857. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether some officers of revenue service have applied for retirement during 2007-11;

(b) if so, the number of total applicants during each of the last three years and the current year till date;

(c) the types of applicants separately;

(d) the details of the officers who have to pay Government dues for leaving service; and

(e) the details of the applicants who have already paid and the ones who have not paid Government dues till now after resigning from service?

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

(b) and (c) The numbers of officers allowed to retire voluntarily during years, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 till date is given below:

Year	Type	
	IRS (IT)	IRS (C and CE)
2008	30	33
2009	30	28
2010	33	32
2011 till Date	22	21

(d) and (e) No officer of Indian Revenue Service (Customs and Central Excise) has been allowed to retire voluntarily or resign without paying outstanding dues. With respect to Indian Revenue Service (Income Tax) the information is as below.

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of Officer	Amount involved	Remarks relating to payment made
1.	Shri M.S. Padma Kumar	8,29,968	Yet to pay
2.	Ms Ritu Kakkar	16,70,239	Yet to pay
3.	Shri Arvind Kejriwal	9,27,787	Paid
4.	Ms Amita Sharma	9,15,226	Paid
5.	Ms Ambika Prasad	8,36,264	Paid
6.	Shri A.K. Verma	8,15,999	Paid

Computers to Panchayats

858. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has formulated any scheme for supporting all the State Governments for making effective use of IT in Panchayats and

proposes to provide atleast one computer to every Panchayat to impart computer education in villages;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total funds provided to State Governments including Uttar Pradesh under the said scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State Wise;

(d) whether the funds provided in this regard are adequate to provide computer education in villages; and

(e) if not, the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) There is no scheme of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) to provide at least one computer in every Panchayat to impart computer education in villages.

However, MoPR has formulated a project namely, "e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP)" for implementation of e-governance in Panchayats. under the National e-Governance Programme (NeGP). The project enables Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) towards making effective use of IT for better planning and accounting systems. This will help PRIs to achieve greater transparency and accountability.

(c) to (e) There is no provision for giving funds to States under the e-Panchayat MMP for providing computer to Panchayat to impart computer education in villages.

Super Thermal Power Project

859. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a super thermal power project of 3x660 MW at Piparwar (North Karanpura) in Jharkhand has been put on hold since more than a decade;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the time by which project is likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) The project site location of North Karanpura Super Thermal Power Project (NKSTPP) was finalized in July, 2003. However, Ministry of Coal raised the matter of site location on the issue of coal bearing area and requested to relocate the site. Several meetings took place between Ministry of Power and Ministry of Coal to resolve the issue. As the matter could not be resolved between Ministry of Coal and Ministry of Power, the matter was referred to Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure (CCI). The CCI has referred the matter to Group of Ministers (GOM) for examination and recommendations.

[English]

Hydro Power Projects

860. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed any agreement with Bhutan for setting up of hydro power projects there;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of power projects set up with India's assistance/support in Bhutan, project-wise;

(d) whether after completion of the power projects at Bhutan, the Indo-Bhutan border especially Bodoland Territorial Autonomous District (BTAD) in Assam is suffering continuous flood/erosion;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the corrective measures being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Ongoing cooperation between India and Bhutan in the hydropower sector is covered under the 2006 agreement on cooperation in Hydropower between the two countries and the Protocol to the 2006 agreement signed in

March, 2009 thereof. Under the Protocol, Government of India has agreed to develop 10,000 MWs of hydropower in Bhutan for export of surplus power to India by 2020.

Implementation Agreements has been signed for construction of following projects between India and Bhutan:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Installed Capacity (MW)	Total Cost (Rs. in Crore)	Funding Pattern	
				Loan	Grant
1.	Punatsangchhu HE Project Stage-I	1200	3514.81	2108.88 (60%)	1405.92 (40%)
2.	Punatsangchhu HE Project Stage-II	990	3777.80	2644.46 (70%)	1133.34 (30%)
3.	Mangdechu HE Project	720	2896.30	2027.41 (70%)	868.89 (30%)

(c) Following hydro-electric projects have been developed and are in operation under Indo-Bhutan Cooperation:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Installed Capacity (MW)	Total Cost (Rs. in crore)	Funding Pattern (Rs. in crore)	
				Loan	Grant
1.	Chukha H.E. Project	336	246.00	98.40 (40%)	147.60 (60%)
2.	Kurichu H.E. Project	60	555.00	222.00 (40%)	333.00 (60%)
3.	Tala H.E. Project	1020	4125.85	1650.34 (40%)	2475.51 (60%)

(d) to (f) All the existing hydropower schemes in Bhutan are run-of-the-river (RoR) types which has no impact on the quantum of flow downstream of the hydropower dam. The river water is primarily used for generation of hydro electricity which is non-consumptive in nature. The diversion structures in the hydropower projects have only a minimal storage capacity for diurnal peaking purpose.

Government of Bhutan and Government of India have since 1960s established an effective flood information sharing system whereby Bhutan notifies Assam at regular intervals over HP Radio sets on the water levels in Bhutan. Regular meeting of India-Bhutan

Joint Group of Experts (JGE) on flood management also takes place to discuss/assess the probable causes and erosion in the southern foothills of Bhutan and the adjoining plain in India and to suggest appropriate measures.

Contribution to IMF

861. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has sought more contribution from India so as to help Europe from a fresh debt crisis;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No such request has been received from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to help in saving Europe from a fresh debt crisis.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Mobile Medical Vans

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

(a) whether assistance, financial and otherwise is provided under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for mobile medical units in the tribal areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details of the financial and other

assistance provided, during last two and current years, year-wise and State/UT-wise; and

(c) the details of other initiatives taken for improving healthcare in the tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Yes, Assistance for Mobile Medical Units for remote rural areas including tribal areas is provided under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

(b) A State-wise statement showing the financial assistance allocated and released under Mission Flexipool including for Mobile Medical Units under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for financial years 2009-10, 2010-11 and current financial year is enclosed.

(c) All State/UT Governments based upon their felt needs and priorities incorporate their proposals for improving health care in their State/UT including tribal areas in their annual Programme Implementation Plan [PIP] under NRHM. Based on the approval accorded by the Government of India, the activities are taken up for implementation by respective State/UT Governments.

Statement

Allocation and Release under Mission Flexible Pool for the F.Ys. 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andamand and Nicobar Islands	0.95	1.45	1.11	9.83	1.46	1.46
2.	Andhra Pradesh	200.26	240.29	235.73	235.73	290.25	145.13
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.94	14.94	30.24	30.24	15.26	7.63
4.	Assam	363.92	363.92	398.23	398.23	373.98	280.49
5.	Bihar	284.92	48.15	335.39	335.39	411.10	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Chandigarh	2.38	2.19	2.80	2.29	3.40	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	82.49	82.42	97.10	80.00	118.90	0.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.58	1.08	0.69	1.69	0.97	0.96
9.	Daman and Diu	0.43	0.93	0.49	1.49	0.49	0.00
10.	Delhi	35.45	6.16	42.90	26.70	51.93	0.00
11.	Goa	3.55	3.55	4.18	4.18	5.34	4.56
12.	Gujarat	133.80	182.56	157.50	167.50	193.17	193.17
13.	Haryana	55.75	55.75	65.63	71.17	80.57	80.57
14.	Himachal Pradesh	24.11	24.11	28.38	40.38	34.95	34.95
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	39.94	39.94	47.02	77.02	57.76	91.46
16.	Jharkhand	106.74	18.04	125.65	108.67	153.86	32.00
17.	Karnataka	139.45	139.45	164.15	179.15	201.42	201.42
18.	Kerala	84.20	132.96	99.11	99.11	121.34	98.28
19.	Lakshadweep	0.16	0.16	0.20	1.20	0.49	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	207.59	147.82	244.36	219.86	298.98	0.00
21.	Maharashtra	255.86	307.18	301.18	316.18	368.87	368.87
22.	Manipur	32.55	32.55	42.36	42.36	30.53	0.00
23.	Meghalaya	31.48	31.48	36.30	36.30	32.71	0.00
24.	Mizoram	12.27	12.27	21.07	21.07	12.54	7.92
25.	Nagaland	27.21	27.21	33.54	33.54	27.80	27.80
26.	Odisha	126.20	151.20	148.54	158.54	182.01	182.01
27.	Puducherry	3.03	2.59	3.03	5.03	3.88	3.88
28.	Punjab	64.23	64.23	75.61	75.61	92.70	92.70
29.	Rajasthan	194.15	227.51	228.53	243.53	279.57	139.79
30.	Sikkim	7.47	7.47	15.63	15.63	7.64	6.52
31.	Tamil Nadu	64.23	164.25	193.34	193.34	237.83	237.83
32.	Tripura	43.76	43.76	39.47	23.79	44.70	0.00
33.	Uttar pradesh	570.86	542.30	671.97	671.97	823.17	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34.	Uttarakhand	33.64	33.64	39.59	39.59	48.54	48.54
35.	West Bengal	212.14	212.14	249.72	187.29	305.29	0.00
Grand Total		3561.71	3365.65	4180.74	4153.60	4913.40	2287.94

Note: Release are upto 09-11-2011 for the year 2011-12.

The above Releases relate to Central Government grants and do not include state share contribution.

[Translation]

Remuneration to Ashas

863. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the monthly remuneration of the Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) and bring them at par with State employees and Anganwadi workers;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to raise the insurance amount for ASHAs to five lakh rupees and to appoint Medical Officers for a term of five years in Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) There is presently no such proposal. Payment or fixed mommy remuneration to ASHAs runs contrary to the approach of performance linked remuneration to ASHAs. The issue was discussed in the meeting of Mission Steering Group (MSG) of NRHM held on 21-6-2011 in which it was decided to

continue with the present system of performance based incentive. However, it was decided that areas where incentivisation will increase the monthly take home money of ASHAs may be worked out.

The Ministry is making sincere efforts to increase the total monthly incentives to ASHAs. Recently, MSG has approved the proposal of delivery of contraceptives by ASHAs at the homes of beneficiaries and charge Rs. 1.00 for a pack of 3 condoms, Rs. 1.00 for an OCP cycle and Rs. 2.00 for an ECP from the beneficiaries for efforts made in distributing these reproductive commodities. The MSG has also approved a proposal for involving ASHAs in home based new born care and payment of incentives to ASHAs for theme.

(c) and (d) No. ASHAs have not been provided any insurance cover under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). However,. AS HAS eligible under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) can avail such benefits.

The States prepare their Annual Programme Implementation Plan including the plan to engage contractual Medical Officers and their remuneration within the resource envelope communicated by Government of India, based on their felt needs and priorities. The appointment of Medical Officers in Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres on contractual basis is done by States on annual basis, depending on the actual need and requirement at the healthcare facilities.

Solar Cities

864. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop various cities as solar cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria of selecting a city to be developed as solar city;

(d) the details of fund sanctioned, released and utilized for the purpose; and

(e) the number and names of cities which have started functioning as solar cities in the country, State-Wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Ministry proposes to develop 60 cities as solar cities. So far, based on proposals received by the Government from various States, 'in-principle' approval has been given to 48 cities to be developed as solar cities in the country. Out of these, sanctions have been given to 37 cities which have engaged consultants for preparation of Master Plans. The State-wise names of the Cities identified for developing as Solar Cities are given in enclosed Statement.

(c) The criteria set by the Ministry for the identification of cities include a city 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.

(d) So far, an amount of Rs. 17.23 crore has been sanctioned for 37 cities, of which Rs. 2.75 crore has been released for utilization by the concerned State Nodal Agencies/Municipal Corporations.

(e) So far, the Master plans for 7 cities namely Agra, Moradabad from Uttar Pradesh, Thane and

Kalyan-Dombivli from Maharashtra, Indore from Madhya Pradesh, Kohima from Nagaland and Aizawl from Mizoram have been finalized and the development of projects is in progress.

Statement

*State-wise list of 48 Cities for which In-Principle approval has been given and 37 Cities (with * mark) for which sanctions have been issued.*

Sl.No.	State	Cities for which in-principle approval given
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Vijayawada*
2.	Assam	2. Guwahati*, 3. Jorhat*
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4. Itanagar*
4.	Chandigarh	5. Chandigarh *
5.	Chhattisgarh	6. Bilaspur* 7. Raipur*
6.	Gujarat	8. Rajkot* 9. Gandhinagar* 10. Surat*
7.	Goa	11. Panji City*
8.	Haryana	12. Gurgaon* 13. Faridabad*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14. Shimla* 15. Hamirpur*
10.	Karnataka	16. Mysore* 17. Hubli-Dharwad*
11.	Kerala	18. Thiruvananthapuram 19. Kochi

1	2	3
12. Maharashtra	20. Nagpur*	
	21. Thane*	
	22. Kalyan-Dombiwali*	
	23. Aurangabad	
	24. Nanded	
	25. Shirdi*	
13. Madhya Pradesh	26. Indore	
	27. Gwalior*	
	28. Bhopal	
	29. Rewa	
14. Manipur	30. Imphal*	
15. Mizoram	31. Aizawl*	
16. Nagai and	32. Kohima*	
	33. Dimapur*	
17. Odisha	34. Bhubaneswar*	
18. Punjab	35. Amritsar*	
	36. Ludhiana*	
	37. SAS Nagar (Mohali)	
19. Rajasthan	38. Ajmer	
	39. Jaipur	
	40. Jodhpur*	
20. Tamil Nadu	41. Coimbatore *	
21. Tripura	42. Agartala*	
22. Uttrakhand	43. Dehradun*	
	44. Haridwar and Rishikesh*	
	45. Chamoli-Gopeshwar*	
23. Uttar Pradesh	46. Agra*	
	47. Moradabad*	
24. West Bengal	48. Howrah	

*[English]***Misappropriation of Funds**

865. Dr. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether grants to Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and other Organisations by the Union Government are subjected to the Government audit and if so, the details thereof organization-wise during each of the last three years; and

(b) The steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure that such cases of misappropriation do not take place in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The grant given to NGOs and other organizations by the Union Government are subject to audit as per section 14 and 15 of Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971. Organisation-wise details are however not maintained at centralised level. Under Section 15 of the Act, Comptroller and Auditor General has powers to scrutinize the procedures by which the sanctioning authority satisfies itself as to the fulfillment of the conditions subject to which such grants or loans were given and shall for this purpose have right of access to the books and accounts of that authority or body.

*[Translation]***Shortage of Doctors/Faculty Members in AIIMS**

866. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) has been facing acute shortage of doctors and faculty members;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether patient care and the research work has been adversely affected due to the same; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Out of total sanctioned faculty strength of 629, at present 200 faculty posts at various levels are vacant. Six faculty members are on leave, two faculty members are on fellowships and three faculty members are on deputation. 115 vacant faculty posts at the level of Assistant Professor have already been advertised for recruitment. In addition to above, 929 Senior Resident Doctors and 865 Junior Resident Doctors are available with the Institute.

(c) and (d) AIIMS is an acknowledged leader in the field of research and every efforts are being made to run the patient care services and research activities smoothly and timely with the help of existing faculty members and Resident Doctors. Necessary action to fill up the vacant faculty posts has already been initiated as stated above.

[English]

Royalty Sharing Model

867. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Group of Ministers (GoM) has considered the proposal of sharing 26 per cent of royalty with the districts;

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

(c) whether the new model of revenue sharing is proposed to be introduced for tribal predominant mineral rich districts in the country;

(d) the details of the financial implications of the proposed royalty sharing policy on Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)/private sector companies and district administration; and

(e) the extent to which the increased royalty is likely to help administration in upliftment and welfare of tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (d) The Government set up a Group of Ministers (GoM) vide letter No. 381/3/2/2010-Cab dated 14-6-2010 to look into the proposed new draft Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011. The GoM held detailed discussions on 22nd July 2010, 30th July 2010, 17th September 2010, 3rd December 2010 and on 7th July 2011, and recommended the draft Bill to Cabinet. The Cabinet has since considered the recommendation of the GoM and has approved the draft MMDR Bill, 2011 on 30th September 2011. The benefit sharing model proposed in the new draft MMDR Bill, 2011, is applicable for all mining leases, including those in tribal areas, and provides for:

- (a) suitable compensation for all exploration activities to be payable to the person or family holding occupation or usufruct or traditional rights on the area of exploration,
- (b) all Mining Lease holders, including public sector undertakings and private sector companies to pay annually into a District Mineral Foundation set up at District level—
 - (i) a sum equivalent to royalty in case of major minerals (other than coal);
 - (ii) a sum equivalent to 26% of profit in case of coal minerals;
 - (iii) and in case of minor minerals a sum prescribed by the State Government.
- (c) A portion of the amount paid into the District Mineral Foundation shall be used to make recurring payments to people affected by mining related operations.

- (d) all mining companies to allot atleast one share at par to each person of the family affected by mining, so as to give a sense of ownership in the enterprise.
- (e) all mining companies to provide employment or other compensation as stipulated under Rehabilitation and Resettlement policy.

The District Administration would also be represented in the Governing Council of the District Mineral Foundation for management and utilization of the funds for benefit of the local population affected by mining activities.

(e) The proposed provision for sharing of benefits with the local population would enable monetary benefit to families affected by mining related activities, creation, management and maintenance of local infrastructure in areas affected by mining related operations, and implementing measures under sustainable development framework.

Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India

868. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:
SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of foreign tourist arrivals in India as compared to other Asian countries during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the reasons for low foreign arrivals of tourists in India as compared to other Asian countries;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/being proposed by the Government to attract more tourists in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) The numbers and percentages of International Tourist Arrivals in India and some other Asian countries during 2008, 2009 and 2010 are given in the Statement.

(b) and (c) Some of the factors responsible for Foreign Tourist Arrivals in any country, including India, are air connectivity, availability of reasonably priced hotel accommodation, good tourism infrastructure, etc.

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

The Ministry of Tourism also provides financial assistance to stakeholders for promotion of tourism in the international markets under the Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme.

Statement

International Tourist Arrivals to Selected Countries of Asia

Sl.No.	Country	International Tourist Arrivals (in million)			Share in World (in percent)		
		2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	China	53.0	50.9	55.7	5.78	5.77	5.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Indonesia	6.2	6.3	7.0	0.68	0.71	0.74
3.	Japan	8.4	6.8	8.6	0.92	0.77	0.91
4.	Korea, Republic of	6.9	7.8	8.8	0.75	0.88	0.94
5.	Malaysia	22.1	23.6	24.6	2.41	2.68	2.62
6.	Philippines	3.1	3.0	3.5	0.34	0.34	0.37
7.	Singapore	7.8	7.5	9.2	0.85	0.85	0.98
8.	Sri Lanka	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.04	0.05	0.07
9.	Thailand	14.6	14.2	15.8	1.59	1.61	1.68
10.	India	5.3	5.2	5.8	0.58	0.59	0.62
World		917.0	882.0	940.0			

Source: UNWTO Tourism Highlights, 2011 Edition.

Note: Figures for India do not include Indian Nationals residing abroad.

Water-Borne Diseases

869. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

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

(a) whether there is high prevalence of water-borne diseases due to water pollution and contaminated drinking water in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to control the spread of waterborne diseases and create awareness for the purpose;

(d) whether the Government proposes to enhance various assistance to the States for controlling these diseases;

(e) if so, the details thereof indicating the assistance provided to the States during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(f) the details of the foreign assistance received and utilised for the treatment and control of these diseases during the said period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Prevalence of water-borne diseases varies from region to region. Major diseases due to water pollution and contaminated drinking water are Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases (ADD), Enteric Fever, Viral Hepatitis and Cholera. The number of cases and deaths reported due to these diseases during the years 2008-2010 and the current year so far, State/UT-wise, are given in the Statement I to IV.

(c) Provision of safe drinking water is the main strategy to control the spread of water borne diseases. Responsibility for providing safe drinking water primarily lies with the State Governments, though following programmes are being run by Government of India

through State Governments/local bodies to ensure supply of safe drinking water:

Ministry of Rural Development—Department of Drinking Water Supply

- (i) National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP).
- (ii) Rural Drinking Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Programme.
- (iii) Jalmani Programme.

Ministry of Urban Development

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOH and FW) issues technical guidelines from time to time to State Governments on prevention and control of water borne diseases and helps them in carrying out investigation of outbreaks of such diseases under Integrated Disease

Surveillance Project (IDSP).

Government of India and State Governments carry out various awareness campaigns for maintaining general hygiene and cleanliness through print and electronic media.

(d) to (f) Health is a 'State' subject. However, Government of India under Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) provides financial assistance to the states for disease surveillance, outbreak investigation and response.

The financial assistance under IDSP is provided out of World Bank funded project to nine states, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. Financial assistance to other states is provided by Government of India out of domestic budget.

Details of assistance received by each state during the years 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 and utilization thereof are given in the Statement-V.

Statement-I

State-wise reported Cases and Deaths due to Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases reported during 2008-2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008		2009		2010*		2011*	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1748983	16	2322963	111	2291375	214	1518035	84
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	37546	2	26909	7	19104	3	8864	7
3.	Assam	93712	745	190070	0	75681	0	51705	16
4.	Bihar	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
5.	Chhattisgarh	149531	37	125069	11	51480	2	22128	2
6.	Goa	15549	1	20103	0	16417	5	11438	0
7.	Gujarat	331979	2	337608	3	233640	2	261950	0
8.	Haryana	246957	46	240017	33	207143	41	139688	13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Himachal Pradesh	342870	17	334699	24	284548	28	214879	30
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	416725	4	518678	5	494138	5	411194	0
11.	Jharkhand	70505	4	64817	5	56298	0	17143	0
12.	Karnataka	723128	84	787179	81	539761	60	397290	30
13.	Kerala	364147	1	371714	4	371287	2	41011	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	549421	148	565568	134	305438	107	NR	NR
15.	Maharashtra	990299	401	640056	39	813445	12	315586	0
16.	Manipur	17426	4	20614	9	12127	11	8534	10
17.	Meghalaya	133478	39	174769	24	170480	15	107790	10
18.	Mizoram	20143	41	21841	17	16148	12	12607	9
19.	Nagaland	15922	0	33970	0	31526	0	23339	1
20.	Odisha	535028	76	663651	91	560255	94	182066	31
21.	Punjab	180720	31	190473	51	204936	39	117123	10
22.	Rajasthan	358853	41	244836	27	181337	9	117484	1
23.	Sikkim	42506	3	46629	6	47320	2	36583	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	428365	16	517896	18	428247	47	303075	22
25.	Tripura	126471	39	147400	33	75964	33	51312	48
26.	Uttarakhand	85591	29	111240	70	100065	42	47506	12
27.	Uttar Pradesh	406439	107	453863	159	385412	132	440378	132
28.	West Bengal	2681699	829	2443284	725	1832605	368	1331311	212
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24477	0	30416	0	24355	8	12914	0
30.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	10468	7	NR	NR	13730	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	60748	1	94537	0	69265	1	51111	1
32.	Daman and Diu	4645	0	6849	0	8169	0	7375	0
33.	Delhi	117766	86	145171	107	115478	89	58903	31
34.	Lakshadweep	5115	0	4590	1	6742	0	3622	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
35.	Puducherry	81922	15	76543	16	82659	5	59202	0
Total		11408666	2865	11984490	1818	10112845	1388	6396876	113

Source: Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

NR implies "Not Reported".

*Data for the year 2010 and 2011 are provisional

Statement-II

*State-wise reported Cases and Deaths due to Enteric Fever (Typhoid)
reported during 2008-2011*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008		2009*		2010*		2011*	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	133174	17	105027	7	170763	5	113659	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5578	1	3617	20	5715	10	1764	7
3.	Assam	1955	75	NR	NR	4140	0	2689	5
4.	Bihar	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
5.	Chhattisgarh	40231	NR	52600	5	38532	0	14480	0
6.	Goa	1429	1	623	0	431	0	210	0
7.	Gujarat	4918	0	7156	1	4779	0	10103	0
8.	Haryana	11233	1	20752	31	21078	2	14202	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	24029	2	20252	4	24417	3	18156	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	58046	0	88800	0	90847	1	57012	0
11.	Jharkhand	37598	5	28460	5	34222	0	10980	0
12.	Karnataka	54572	16	51276	11	31456	6	25537	2
13.	Kerala	5920	5	4331	2	4589	1	490	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	62746	37	57833	39	33792	25	NR	NR
15.	Maharashtra	81188	8	78507	12	94363	0	26228	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16.	Manipur	4460	1	4870	2	3492	0	1828	0
17.	Meghalaya	7478	0	10061	0	7953	1	6090	1
18.	Mizoram	1395	9	1163	4	1115	0	1570	0
19.	Nagaland	8409	0	14508	0	16537	0	11677	2
20.	Odisha	40153	32	50057	33	41235	27	15152	5
21.	Punjab	20927	4	18023	1	28248	6	21279	3
22.	Rajasthan	15168	8	10672	0	7374	0	3794	0
23.	Sikkim	217	0	218	0	501	0	401	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	86228	1	143616	1	105947	51	30605	0
25.	Tripura	8328	4	2025	1	1092	3	1535	0
26.	Uttarakhand	9649	0	23009	49	16489	2	6028	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	48806	31	61216	67	58568	109	89197	118
28.	West Bengal	136543	74	133095	78	138444	67	86619	29
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1675	0	2328	0	1094	0	603	0
30.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	733	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1541	0	2653	0	2221	0	1281	0
32.	Daman and Diu	486	0	877	0	1652	0	719	0
33.	Delhi	19340	32	40506	47	32542	60	23867	33
34.	Lakshadweep	11	0	4	0	13	0	8	0
35.	Puducherry	1038	2	1126	1	11001	0	7566	0
Total		934469	366	1039311	421	1034642	379	606062	214

Source: Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

NR implies "Not Reported".

*Data for the year 2009, 2010 and 2011 are provisional

Statement-III*State-wise reported Cases and Deaths due to Viral Hepatitis reported during 2008-2011*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008		2009		2010*		2011*	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8195	71	9457	53	9949	60	8542	45
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	150	0	153	2	219	6	292	3
3.	Assam	2175	0	7770	0	312	0	2534	25
4.	Bihar	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
5.	Chhattisgarh	1778	1	1835	13	287	4	66	1
6.	Goa	107	0	96	0	71	0	67	0
7.	Gujarat	2940	3	3068	99	2673	0	3801	0
8.	Haryana	2395	5	2011	4	1500	4	1506	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1783	7	2979	5	2566	13	918	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6000	0	6190	0	3990	0	3246	2
11.	Jharkhand	395	3	340	4	231	0	111	0
12.	Karnataka	9328	25	11029	19	8308	16	3396	8
13.	Kerala	10030	24	7810	13	5395	6	1017	4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8329	42	7381	17	5168	15	NR	NR
15.	Maharashtra	7207	34	7488	30	5446	36	3587	18
16.	Manipur	495	0	1764	0	298	0	184	0
17.	Meghalaya	275	0	205	2	428	1	49	3
18.	Mizoram	489	11	476	7	571	12	640	11
19.	Nagaland	127	0	542	0	99	0	27	0
20.	Odisha	2060	30	5610	82	2879	57	857	6
21.	Punjab	6880	10	5750	7	6546	21	3259	8
22.	Rajasthan	2113	8	981	2	950	1	520	0
23.	Sikkim	153	2	364	3	798	2	227	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24.	Tamil Nadu	1958	13	3978	1	5143	3	2862	0
25.	Tripura	1146	5	987	3	450	4	196	0
26.	Uttarakhand	2658	15	20132	17	6645	12	1342	8
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1136	12	1988	19	1977	9	5194	16
28.	West Bengal	4206	128	4525	121	4440	65	3818	55
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	229	1	243	2	228	4	129	2
30.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	390	2	NR	NR	543	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	453	2	277	0	314	2	158	0
32.	Daman and Diu	80	0	62	0	103	0	309	0
33.	Delhi	6342	62	7657	40	6510	61	4591	53
34.	Lakshadweep	112	0	30	0	20	0	12	1
35.	Puducherry	567	22	517	33	650	2	362	0
Total		92291	536	124085	600	85164	416	54362	272

Source: Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

NR implies "Not Reported".

*Data for the year 2010 and 2011 are provisional

Statement-IV

State-wise reported Cases and Deaths due to Cholera in India 2008-2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008*		2009*		2010*		2011*	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	153	0	308	4	178	0	220	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	NR	NR	21	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	NR	NR	0	0	NR	NR	NR	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	3	0	12	0	1	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	50	0	309	0	129	1	79	0
8.	Haryana	27	0	17	1	105	0	1	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	2976	3	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0	0
12.	Karnataka	254	1	143	0	301	3	140	0
13.	Kerala	7	0	62	2	2	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14	0	7	4	3	0	NR	NR
15.	Maharashtra	96	0	183	1	618	1	186	2
16.	Manipur	NR	NR	NR	NR	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	NR	NR	2	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	NR	NR	0	NR	2	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	12	0	19	0	43	1	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	1	0	37	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	990	0	818	0	118	0	92	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttarakhand	0	0	1	NR	NR	NR	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
28.	West Bengal	236	0	486	0	547	0	613	0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	15	0	35	0	NR	NR	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	824	0	1066	NR	77	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		2680	1	3482	12	5155	9	1334	2

Source: Weekly Reports from directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

NR implies "Not Reported".

*Data for the year 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 are provisional.

Statement-V

Details of funds released to States under Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) and utilization thereof referred to in Part (f) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 869

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Financial Assistance Released				Expenditure Reported by States/UTs			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Funded by World Bank									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	51.18	201.71	169.82	67.98	95.71	195.75	129.01	69.01
2.	Gujarat	41.37	90.16	169.25	102.43	99.40	158.78	178.31	70.41
3.	Karnataka	25.24	89.95	218.19	103.48	122.22	160.78	146.01	52.10
4.	Maharashtra	112.48	138.49	292.85	0	151.55	82.70	130.25	122.36
5.	Punjab	30.00	97.63	147.60	75.19	95.20	133.12	116.47	96.72
6.	Rajasthan	118.05	177.66	227.53	136.28	130.84	245.43	258.25	115.51
7.	Tamil Nadu	7.71	84.57	193.62	0	96.41	93.66	91.70	62.72
8.	Uttarakhand	0.00	78.10	131.74	64.50	47.93	92.24	93.34	48.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	West Bengal*	0.00	111.08	99.40	0	76.08	57.39	94.76	77.30
B. Non Focus States other than North East States									
10.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.58	0.00	0.00	15.61	2.73	13.62	7.83	3.52
11.	Bihar	0.00	10.00	121.17	59.79	0.00	46.56	127.71	56.15
12.	Chandigarh	32.77	29.10	8.00	0	19.74	30.00	24.91	11.92
13.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	46.42	110.13	48.59	75.94	105.76	95.28	42.99
14.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.23	17.51	15.00	0	5.35	6.09	8.99	4.52
15.	Daman and Diu	0.00	19.01	15.00	0	10.88	9.62	13.59	6.56
16.	Delhi *	7.71	0.00	0.00	0	0.37	15.34	15.16	6.98
17.	Goa	15.00	33.83	16.64	19.08	20.97	33.71	25.18	10.23
18.	Haryana	73.52	103.52	75.83	39.28	37.91	75.26	117.72	74.18
19.	Himachal Pradesh**	76.81	79.87	30.00	0	48.79	38.91	53.26	
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	66.03	100.00	0	16.27	36.34	51.33	39.15
21.	Jharkhand	0.00	81.78	65.00	0	3.17	38.80	53.51	28.45
22.	Kerala *	0.00	0.00	144.34	0	44.22	102.80	71.62	14.41
23.	Lakshadweep	0.00	20.19	0.00	0	6.28	5.41	2.39	0.26
24.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	201.16	197.82	0	205.14	194.16	243.86	105.51
25.	Odisha	0.00	27.13	100.00	0	45.41	56.87	71.64	70.89
26.	Puducherry	15.00	24.97	35.00	16.00	14.71	25.95	31.14	18.04
27.	Uttar Pradesh**	0.00	275.30	0.00	140.63	0.15	196.34	290.52	
C. North East States									
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.57	34.51	123.00	77.59	58.87	54.01	130.73	61.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
29.	Assam	44.09	23.55	139.75	116.98	62.24	144.70	139.58	63.72
30.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	35.00	23.97	16.02	19.21	39.07	1.17
31.	Meghalaya	18.49	30.07	46.50	14.75	33.71	26.52	20.36	5.52
32.	Mizoram	23.64	34.02	68.75	42.57	52.70	40.22	38.14	29.88
33.	Nagaland	0.00	38.37	75.00	56.00	81.95	34.47	50.44	48.91
34.	Sikkim	0.00	20.40	28.00	14.50	31.22	14.95	21.85	11.99
35.	Tripura	9.21	19.08	24.00	7.00	13.75	18.21	11.50	3.86
Total		712.65	2,305.17	3,223.93	1,242.20	1,823.83	2,603.68	2,995.41	1434.95

*The expenditure up to 30-06-2011

**The Financial Monitoring Report (FMR) not received for any quarter.

[Translation]

Cases of Meningitis

870. DR. BHOLA SINGH:

SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:

SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:

SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":

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

(a) whether cases of meningitis and deaths therefrom among the children are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported, children rendered handicapped and those died of the said disease during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise;

(c) the action plan drawn/proposed by the Government to tackle the rising cases of meningitis and also provide special assistance to the children, rendered physically and mentally handicapped by the disease;

(d) whether the Government proposes to declare meningitis a national Contagious disease; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Meningitis is an outbreak prone disease. Reported cases of meningitis have not shown any definite trend whereas reported deaths due to meningitis show a declining trend during past three years. State wise cases and deaths due to Meningococcal meningitis reported during 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 (till date) are enclosed as Statement.

Child specific data on cases of Meningitis and deaths there-from are not available.

(c) As per the situation, Rapid Response Teams are sent to affected areas immediately to assess the situation, to carry out investigations and to help State Health Authorities in instituting control measures. A regular surveillance system has been put in place in the states/districts.

Information regarding Meningococcal Meningitis and other communicable diseases is regularly published in the monthly newsletter 'CD Alert' of national Centre for Diseases Control (NCDC) for awareness of health care workers.

There is no special scheme for assistance to the children rendered Physically and mentally handicapped by Meningitis.

(d) and (e) Meningitis is an outbreak prone disease and is covered under Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP).

Statement-I

State-wise Reported Cases and Deaths due to Meningococcal Meningitis reported during 2008-2011

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	2008		2009		2010		2011 (As on 17-11-2011 provisional)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	609	9	1313	10	840	10	981	29
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	0	5	0	4	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0		0	0	104	0
4.	Bihar	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
5.	Chhattisgarh	14	0	12	1	2	0	1	0
6.	Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
7.	Gujarat	15	4	0	0	1	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	23	1	36	5	14	5	8	2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	13	0	25	1
11.	Jharkhand	90	0	5	2	425	0	2	0
12.	Karnataka	1218	13	1145	6	785	7	91	3
13.	Kerala	230	0	197	1	60	1	8	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	310	12	403	18	516	13	NR	NR
15.	Maharashtra	201	3	126	0	53	0	13	0
16.	Manipur	2	0	14	0	10	3	30	0
17.	Meghalaya	389	46	415	28	99	4	19	1
18.	Mizoram	67	19	60	22	49	14	31	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Nagaland	0	0	3	0	21	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	148	1	22	0	161	21	14	2
21.	Punjab	104	7	64	6	33	8	16	4
22.	Rajasthan	5	1	3	0	0	0	9	0
23.	Sikkim	6	1	17	1	1	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	69	0	167	2	438	0	228	0
25.	Tripura	9	1	155	20	54	6	25	5
26.	Uttarakhand	76	10	48	3	91	8	42	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	45	5	64	10	42	4	166	6
28.	West Bengal	1910	369	1977	307	2057	213	1204	179
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	3	48	7	55	5	25	4
30.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	74	0	NR	NR	26	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	12	2	1	0	2	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	324	24	239	13	663	16	137	4
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	78	9	131	5	58	3	18	0
Total		5982	542	6745	467	6547	341	3224	245

Source: National Health Profile brought out by CBHI, Dte. GHS

Note: NR implies "Not Reported"

[English]

Diseases Caused by Air Pollution

871. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of various reports including Delhi Statistical Handbook which states high prevalence of respiratory diseases and

deaths therefrom due to air pollution in Delhi and other parts of the country;

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

(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; and

(d) the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government in this regard including ensuring adequate medical facilities for the patients suffering from diseases caused by air pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) According to some studies, health effects such as manifestation of respiratory and cardiovascular ailments etc. could be associated with air pollution. These diseases could be due to occupational hazards, allergic conditions or in part due to air pollution. However, it is not possible to ascertain precisely the proportion of these diseases caused by air pollution alone, based on available studies.

(d) Steps taken by Government to control environmental pollution include formulation of a comprehensive policy for abatement of pollution, supply of improved auto-fuel, tightening of vehicular and industrial emission norms, mandatory environmental clearance for specified industries, management of municipal, hazardous and bio-medical wastes, promotion of cleaner technologies, strengthening the network of air quality monitoring stations, assessment of pollution load, source apportionment studies, preparation and implementation of action plans for major cities and critically polluted areas, public awareness, etc. All efforts are made by the Government to ensure providing adequate medical facilities/care for the patients suffering from/diseases.

[*Translation*]

Voluntary Disclosure Scheme on black Money

872. SAHI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR

SHRI A. SAMPATH:

SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to bring forward a voluntary disclosure scheme on black money;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any expert group has been constituted to devise the scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any discussion with corporate leaders has been held in this regard;

(t) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the time by which such scheme is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) At present the Government is not considering bringing a Voluntary Disclosure Scheme for declaration of unaccounted money.

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

Outbreak of Japanese Encephalitis

873. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Dr. P. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

SHRI A. VENKATA RAMI REDDY:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

SHRI YOGI ADITYA NATH:

Dr. JYOTI MIRDHA:

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the recent outbreak of Japanese Encephalitis (JE)/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) in various parts of the country, particularly Eastern Uttar Pradesh and reaction of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) on the issue;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of cases of JE/AES and deaths of children therefrom reported during the current year so far, State-wise;

(c) the action plan drawn by the Government to tackle this health situation and ensure the availability of adequate number of medicines to curb the menace of the epidemic in the country, particularly Eastern Uttar Pradesh;

(d) the financial and technical assistance provided to State Governments so far during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(e) whether the Government proposes to formulate a multi-pronged strategy and set up a Group of Ministers (GoM) for the purpose; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Yes. State-wise reported cases and deaths of children due to JE/AES during the current year are given in Statement-I.

(c) and (d) The problem of JE/AES is addressed under National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) which is implemented under the overarching umbrella of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in an integrated manner. Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) health facilities are strengthened to provide prevention and control services for different diseases including JE/AES. State specific plans are prepared as part of State Programme Implementation Plan of NRHM.

State/UT-wise financial assistance provided under NVBDCP are given in Statement-II.

(e) and (f) Government of India has already constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) on the issue of Japanese Encephalitis (JE)/AES.

Statement-I

Details of AES/JE cases and deaths during 2011

Sl. No.	State	2011 till 17th November	
		Cases	Deaths
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59	1
2.	Assam	1319	250
3.	Bihar	288	54
4.	Goa	53	1
5.	Delhi	5	0
6.	Haryana	20	7
7.	Jharkhand	12	0
8.	Karnataka	146	0
9.	Kerala	88	6
10.	Maharashtra	4	3
11.	Manipur	11	0
12.	Nagaland	44	6
13.	Punjab	0	0
14.	Tamil Nadu	574	15
15.	Uttarakhand	0	0
16.	Uttar Pradesh	3254	508
17.	West Bengal	589	40
Grand Total		6466	891

Statement-II

Financial Assistance provided to States/UTs under National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP), (Cash grant and commodity assistance)

(In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Releases			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (till 11th Nov.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1172.3	1048.06	1159.24	622.98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	884.57	963.24	880.69	631.93
3.	Assam	3635.08	3206.06	4910.03	1448.60
4.	Bihar	2681.21	2231.78	4213.38	1140.77
5.	Chattisgarh	2054.9	1922.97	2117.94	2626.30
6.	Goa	16.91	35.81	61.08	3.46
7.	Gujarat	483.29	1116.15	267.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	47.93	260.46	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11.13	9.55	7.74	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	17.97	27.42	15.54	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	3438.25	1906.27	3586.13	1772.66
12.	Karnataka	681.46	403.41	443.88	49.28
13.	Kerala	307.59	439.15	305.75	196.18
14.	Madhya Pradesh	739.83	1813.99	1824.64	261.35
15.	Maharashtra	1084.11	706.37	487.54	0.00
16.	Manipur	323.85	239.75	602.04	99.70
17.	Meghalaya	497.63	611.29	1089.04	156.41
18.	Mizoram	418.78	627.12	774.11	178.16
19.	Nagaland	610.04	675.57	1287.91	508.72
20.	Odisha	2153.06	5360.88	4324.05	1919.88
21.	Punjab	92.71	254.69	98.07	4.61

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Rajasthan	1033.16	1262.96	1310.26	437.41
23.	Sikkim	10.77	11.83	137.71	5.16
24.	Tamil Nadu	289.55	681.58	372.50	0.00
25.	Tripura	627.31	765.15	1430.54	287.17
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2007.84	1999.87	2730.95	1042.98
27.	Uttarakhand	40.93	56.98	77.53	20.00
28.	West Bengal	1439.47	1794.54	2964.01	1274.50
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	287.47	464.05	349.58	13.37
20.	Chandigarh	57.86	60.02	23.13	9.46
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	45.55	43.77	69.60	8.64
32.	Daman and Diu	22.15	27.91	31.70	9.00
33.	Delhi	57.31	61.1	40.88	0
34.	Lakshadweep	14.37	2.32	19.80	0
35.	Puducherry	3.19	24.29	36.83	0
Total		27289.53	31116.36	38050.82	14728.68

Protection of Women and Children

874. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether various laws enacted by the Government to protect the women and children have not borne the desired results;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or 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) Crimes against Women and Children are covered under various provisions of Indian Penal Code (IPC) and special laws. While offences which affect bodily integrity are largely covered

under the IPC, most of the special legislations seek to address social evils like dowry, child marriage etc. These laws serve a useful purpose as cases are being registered under them. As per the National Crime Records Bureau data, a total of 195856, 203804 and 213585 cases of crimes against women were registered in the country in the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively and 22500, 24201 and 26694 crimes against children were registered over the same period.

The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are responsible for implementation of various legislations. The Central Government attaches high importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against women and children. It has been advising the State Governments regarding the steps that need to be taken to afford a greater measure of protection to the women and children. These Advisories, *inter-alia*, emphasize on sensitization of the police personnel,

minimizing delays in investigations and improving the quality of investigation and setting up 'Crime against Women and Children Cells' in districts where these do not exist.

Further, the Government reviews the existing laws from time to time for amendments to improve their effectiveness and at the same time, bring about new legislations wherever required. The Protection of Women against Sexual Harassment at Workplace Bill, 2010 was introduced in Lok Sabha on 07-12-2010 with the view to provide protection to women against sexual harassment at all workplaces both in the public and private sector whether organised or unorganised. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Bill, 2011 was introduced in Rajya Sabha on 23-03-2011 to address sexual abuse and exploitation of Children including Child Pornography.

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana

875. SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR:

Dr. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI

SHRI RAMKISHUN:

SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:

SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

YOGI ADITYA NATH:

SHRI AJAY KUMAR:

SHRI P.K. BIJU:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total number of villages electrified and the number of Below Poverty Line people/households provided with electricity under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the total number of villages in the country including remote and backward areas yet to be electrified under the RGGVY, State-wise;

(c) whether any internal/external audit or review has

been conducted to benchmark the efficacy of the Scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for providing free connection to all BPL households and electrification of all un-electrified villages in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), cumulatively as on 31-10-2011, the electrification works in 99,470 un/de-electrified villages have been completed and free electricity connections to 1,73,79,364 Below Poverty Line (BPL) households have been provided. The State-wise and Year-wise, details of coverage, achievement and balance number of un/de-electrified villages including remote and backward areas covered under RGGVY is enclosed as Statement-I. The State-wise and Year-wise, details of coverage, achievement and balance number of BPL households including remote and backward areas covered under RGGVY is enclosed as Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Audit of RGGVY in eight villages of Odisha has been conducted by The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) under United Nation Development Programme (UNDP). The finding of the audit is enclosed as Statement-III. REC has appointed M/s Sombodhi Research and Communication Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi for the assignment of evaluation of RGGVY programme in 500 villages spread across 10 (ten) states. REC has further appointed M/s TERI and M/s IRADe for evaluation of RGGVY programme in 125 villages of 25 districts across 5 states to each of the agency. Further M/s Tetra Tech India Ltd., New Delhi has been appointed for evaluation of RGGVY programme in 250 villages of 50 districts across 10 states. These Reports are awaited. Evaluation of RGGVY is also being conducted by Programme Evaluation Organization of Planning Commission.

(e) To provide free connections to all eligible BPL households and electrification of all un-electrified villages for sanctioned projects under RGGVY by the end of 11th Plan period, Ministry of Power and REC, the nodal

agency for RGGVY, are regularly conducting review meetings to monitor the progress of RGGVY works under implementation. 32 projects to cover the remaining villages

which were not covered under Phase-I of RGGVY are under examination in the Ministry as per the advice of Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission.

Statement-I

State-wise and Year-wise details of coverage, achievement and balance number of un/de-electrified villages for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY

Sl. No.	States	Estimated coverage	Achievement					
			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto 31-10-11)	Cumulative Achieve- ment upto 31-10-2011	Balance no. of un/ deelectrified villages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2129	0	215	464	264	943	1186
3.	Assam	8299	651	1198	4086	1094	7113	1186
4.	Bihar	22484	3098	2584	1937	441	21422	1062
5.	Chhattisgarh	1076	50	48	77	129	304	772
6.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	95	0	0	26	11	37	58
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	239	46	22	45	17	130	109
10.	Jharkhand	19179	4933	7088	3901	189	17370	1809
11.	Karnataka	61	11	0	1	2	61	0
12.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	746	69	5	187	152	428	318
14.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Manipur	882	57	35	143	36	307	575
16.	Meghalaya	1866	90	47	13	95	245	1621
17.	Mizoram	137	0	0	36	33	69	68
18.	Nagaland	105	0	14	43	18	75	30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19.	Odisha	14719	1427	5870	5890	303	13490	1229
20.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Rajasthan	4322	158	773	1258	77	3894	428
22.	Sikkim	25	0	0	20	3	23	2
23.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0		0
24.	Tripura	160	0	13	65	42	120	40
25.	Uttar Pradesh	27759	695	56	23	0	27759	0
26.	Uttarakhand	1511	175	80	28	2	1511	0
27.	West Bengal	4169	596	326	63	0	4169	0
Total		109963	12056	18374	18306	2908	99470	10493

Statement-II

State-wise and Year-wise details of coverage, achievement and balance number of BPL households for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY

Sl. No.	States	Estimated coverage	Achievement					Balance no. of BPL households
			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (as on 31-10-11)	Cumulative Achievement (as on 31-10-2011)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2576311	945368	566518	258751	55098	2659139	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40810	0	967	9205	7849	18021	22789
3.	Assam	990590	32718	189816	352237	142688	717459	273131
4.	Bihar	2733202	474277	560985	641016	90848	1834946	898256
5.	Chhattisgarh	851203	75592	145990	196552	36010	469446	381757
6.	Gujarat	747469	116310	85931	420126	68589	769273	0
7.	Haryana	250690	16930	69453	90535	9403	193228	57462
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12764	392	148	3637	4397	8574	4190

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	81309	3924	14163	8452	8776	39377	41932
10.	Jharkhand	1540533	243830	555289	359213	54105	1215263	325270
11.	Karnataka	952603	226046	134949	48861	36981	821573	131030
12.	Kerala	55755	3394	6131	1117	0	17238	38517
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1383059	76026	75477	211816	164948	529366	853693
14.	Maharashtra	1214157	145715	429026	403387	93349	1127764	86393
15.	Manipur	107369	2056	1640	4397	2125	11518	95851
16.	Meghalaya	109696	1264	17832	12880	9198	41174	68522
17.	Mizoram	27417	0	378	8129	2627	11134	16283
18.	Nagaland	69899	0	4368	13434	6767	24569	45330
19.	Odisha	3202580	144056	650678	1435007	229228	2459041	743539
20.	Punjab	148860	0	19507	28890	0	48397	100463
21.	Rajasthan	1162921	237727	208695	255939	51120	1008859	154062
22.	Sikkim	11458	0	66	7121	1614	8801	2657
23.	Tamil Nadu	495740	296	383533	115044	10	498883	0
24.	Tripura	123037	0	22085	36886	12418	71389	51648
25.	Uttar Pradesh	884028	251575	157263	15818	19571	891491	0
26.	Uttarakhand	227523	50111	72382	19596	3742	229012	0
27.	West Bengal	2641051	37181	345198	925309	287522	1654429	986622
Total		22642034	3084788	4718468	5883355	1398983	17379364	5379397

Statement-III**Executive Summary**

The Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) is a government of India initiative for rural electrification across the nation, including the state of Odisha. This study evaluated the socio-economic impact of electrification in Odisha based on the following criteria: savings on energy, standard of living, livelihood generation, health and education, and gender perspectives. Data from eight villages, collected through

a combination of focus group discussions, personal interviews, and household surveys, was analysed using the parameter of duration of electricity access under RGGVY and the sub-context of quality of power supply.

Electrification has a positive impact on all facets of socio-economic welfare. However, poor supply and quality of power, incomplete implementation of the scheme, and ambiguity in financial transactions prevent uniform benefits of the scheme. Key findings include:

Impact on savings, lighting, and energy: Electri-

fication has altered the household energy mix through the substitution of traditional, kerosene-based lighting sources by electric light. Households still consume kerosene, but are now able to meet their demand without frequent procurement of kerosene from the black market. As power supplies improve in reliability, the dependence on kerosene is expected to decrease further, thereby potentially minimizing black market demand. At the household level, families would no longer be subject to the exorbitant price of kerosene in the black market; while at the government level, expenditures on subsidies would be reduced. Energy savings are currently being realized, and will increase with reliability and higher use of electricity.

Impact on standard of living: Electrification has resulted in a paradigmatic shift in post-sunset engagements among adults and children in all the selected villages. The incidence of idling or early sleep has been reduced, and other engagements such as household work, income generation or socializing have been regularized or introduced. Television is now accessible and affordable to many houses, resulting in an increase in better informed consumerism, economic knowledge, and general awareness among adults and children alike. Electrification has allowed ease and convenience of mobile phone charging, which has resulted in the increased ownership of mobile phones and diversification of functional use, including the ease of communication outside the village boundaries. Security within the village against fires, animal attacks, and theft has been enhanced with the use of electric light. Media is also regarded as a means for calamity awareness. The empowerment of communities through electrification has significant social implications such as an increased sense of dignity and awareness generation in areas once deprived of modern amenities.

Impact on livelihood generation: Electrification has enhanced livelihood generation, particularly in three main areas, namely, agriculture and related activities, petty shops, and entrepreneurial activities. The adoption of electrical equipment such as electric threshers/hullers and irrigation units has enabled farmers to increase their efficiency significantly. Furthermore, the use of electric lights enables them to process their crops independently of natural light, thus increasing the number of available productive hours. Petty shops enjoy the extension of

available working hours and the diversification of products demanded by consumers, including the sale of electrical equipment and refrigerated drinks. Entrepreneurial activities, including coir processing, *beedi* rolling, and *sal* leaf plate making, have benefited most through the use of electric light that allows working at night. One of the most significant consequences of electrification is job creation through technology. Villagers involved in cable operations or electrical equipment rental are now able to find relevant work within the village. In contrast to the pattern of outward migration for labour, Jobs are now being created and retained within the village economy due to electrification.

Impact on health: Although hospitals remain unelectrified, contradictory to the intention of the scheme, other infrastructure, such as electric water pumps for sanitation facilities, have increased the health standards in some villages. Within the household, electric light appliances have benefited women by decreasing the risk of respiratory and stress-related illnesses. Service delivery has improved due to electrification through two key mechanisms: ease in mobility of health workers post sunset and increased communication through mobile phones. The role of media in information dissemination has significant implications for rural health. Television programmes such as *Kalyani* bridge the information disparity between urban and rural areas by generating health awareness at the household level on issues like family planning and personal hygiene. Moreover, the enthusiasm of villagers to watch *Kalyani* indicates an interest and desire to acquire health-related knowledge.

Impact on education: Schools are unelectrified, although they should have electrification under the RGGVY mandate. However, electrification within the home has benefited education due to the use of electric light for studying and knowledge building. Before electrification, prioritized use of wick lamps for economic activities or household work limited the availability of light for studying post sunset. The availability of electricity allows for an extension of study hours, thus resulting in enhanced academic performance and preparedness at school. Further, electric lights and fans provide comfort to students while studying. Access to television has spurred innovation and fervour for learning among students through exposure to general knowledge-related programmes.

Impact on gender perspectives: Gender inequity is deeply ingrained in rural culture. It often emerges from the disproportionate labour burden, health risks, security, and empowerment of women. Electrification offers progress in mitigating this disparity by facilitating domestic housework through the use of electric light and appliances.

Further, the shift in lighting sources to electric bulbs, especially in the kitchen, reduces respiratory risks caused by smoke from kerosene lamps. Additionally, pre- and post-natal care have become easier as a result of electrification, access to information, and earlier detection of complications. Electric light also enhances the feeling of security among women post sunset, resulting in increased mobility and comfort. The number of women entrepreneurs has risen as electric light is used to balance domestic and income-generating activities post sunset. Access to television post electrification has also empowered women as it propagates knowledge and information access, which was previously only available to men.

Recommendations derived from findings include:

- Bridging implementation gaps in the RGGVY scheme
- Building local awareness of the programme
- Encouraging the provision of institutional finance
- Ensuring the use of CFLs and other efficient energy sources

The aforementioned recommendations can be acted upon through the careful monitoring of implementation of the scheme and active partnership with local communities and NGOs. Building the social infrastructure necessary to complement the physical implementation of the scheme will institutionalize the observed benefits, thus fulfilling the objectives of the RGGVY scheme.

Special Package for North-Eastern Region

876. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:

SHRI PREM DAS RAI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides special package for promotion of various Tourist Spots in North-Eastern Region;

(b) if so, the details of the package provided during the last three years; and

(c) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken for development of tourist spots in North-Eastern Regions on the pattern of Mumbai, Goa and Jammu and Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism, as a part of its promotional activities releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns to promote various tourism destinations and products of the country including the North East Region. Besides, North East specific media campaigns are launched to promote the entire North East Region. The Ministry of Tourism provides complimentary space to the North Eastern States in India pavilions set up at major international travel fairs and exhibitions. Further, in relaxation of CCS (LTC) Rules 1988, the Government has decided to permit Government servants to travel by air to North Eastern Region on LTC as follows:—

- (i) Group A and Group B Central Government employees will be entitled to travel by Air from their place of posting or nearest airport to a city in the NER or nearest airport.
- (ii) Other categories of employees will be entitled to travel by air to a city in the NER from Guwahati or Kolkata.
- (iii) All Central Government employees will be allowed conversion of one block of Home Town LTC into LTC for destinations in NER.

(c) Every year 10% of the total plan allocation of the Ministry of Tourism is mandatorily earmarked for releasing funds to the States of the North East Region. This apart, following special dispensations are given to the North Eastern States:

- (i) Under the scheme of product/infrastructure development of destinations/circuit, budget accommodation, restaurants, etc. are allowed

to the States of North East Region, selected places of Jammu and Kashmir and Eco Tourism projects only.

- (ii) For organizing fairs and festivals 100% central financial assistance is allowed to the North Eastern States and the State of Jammu and Kashmir only.

Tobacco Attributable Diseases

877. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of people are suffering from tobacco attributable diseases in the country;

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

(c) the reasons for the high prevalence of tobacco attributable diseases alongwith the steps taken/proposed to curb the consumption of tobacco products in the country;

(d) whether the Government has formulated any policy/programme for the treatment of patients suffering from these diseases; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the fund spent for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per Report on Tobacco Control in India, 2004, the tobacco is responsible for causing 8-9 lakh deaths annually in the country.

State/UT-wise information is not maintained in this Ministry. However, as per estimates, tobacco use causes enormous morbidity in the country, being responsible for 42 lakh existing cases of coronary artery disease and 37 lakh existing cases of chronic obstructive lung diseases. It also caused about 154,000 incident cases of cancers in 1996.

National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) 1996

Disease Entity	Total number of India	Cases due to tobacco use
Tobacco related cancers (Incident cases)	209,810	154,320
Coronary artery disease (Prevalent cases)	15,700,000	4,200,000
Chronic obstructive lung diseases (Prevalent cases)	14,000,000	3,700,000

(c) Tobacco is a risk factor for cardiovascular diseases, cancer, chronic lung diseases and many other diseases. As per ICMR, almost 50% of cancers among men and 25% of cancers among women are related to tobacco use in India. As per available evidence, use of chewing tobacco is associated with oral cancer and India shares the maximum burden of oral cancer in the world.

(d) and (e) There is no separate policy for treatment of these diseases. However, following national health programme are under implementation for treatment/management of some of these diseases as under:—

1. National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP)

with the objective to create awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco consumption to reduce the production and supply of tobacco products as well as to ensure effective implementation of the provisions made under "The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003" (COTPA) and to help the people to quit tobacco use through Tobacco Cessation Centre. The programme is under implementation in 21 states covering 42 districts. The funds spent under NTCP is enclosed as Statement.

Further, National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) is under implementation in 100 Districts across 21 States/UTs. The main components for implementation of this programme are as under:

- (i) Promotion of healthy lifestyle through massive health education and mass media efforts.
- (ii) Opportunistic screening of persons above the age of 30 years at the point of

primary contact with any health care facility, be it the village, community health centre, district hospital, tertiary care hospital etc.

'NCD clinic' at the Community Health Centre (CHC) and District Hospital for screening, diagnosis and management (including diet counselling, lifestyle management) of NCDs (Cancers, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke).

'Tertiary Cancer Centre' to develop referral cancer centres to provide specialized and comprehensive cancer care.

Statement

Funds released to State/UTs for carrying out National Tobacco Control Programme

Fund allocation to States under NTCP							
Sl. No.	State	District	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan and Jhunjhun	17,24,000	—	—	—	7,97,626
2.	Assam	Kamrup Jorhat	17,24,000	4,31,000	12,93,000	16,00,000	
3.	Karnataka	Bangalore Gulbarga	17,24,000	—	—	13,29,472	
4.	West Bengal	Murshidabad Coochbehar	17,24,000	—	—		
5.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram Villupuram	17,24,000	4,31,000	—	5,78,000	
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow Kanpur	17,24,000	—	—		12,53,000
7.	Gujarat	Vadodara Sabarkantak	17,24,000	4,31,000	—	12,93,000	
8.	Delhi	East Delhi New Delhi	17,24,000	4,31,000	—		
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior Khandwa	17,24,000	—	—		
10.	Nagaland	Kohima Dimapur	—	12,12,000	—	14,84,000	

Sl. No.	State	District	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
11.	Tripura	West Tripura Dhalai district	—	12,12,000	—	14,84,000	19,91,324
12.	Mizoram	Aizawl Lunglei	—	12,12,000	—	10,01,382	
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang West Kameng	—	12,12,000	—		
14.	Sikkim	East Sikkim South Sikkim	—	12,12,000	—	14,84,000	
15.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad Jamshedpur	—	12,12,000	—		
16.	Bihar	Patna Munger	—	12,12,000	—		
17.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Usnagar	—	12,12,000	—		
18.	Maharashtra	Thane Aurangabad	—	12,12,000	—		
19.	Goa	North Goa South Goa	—	12,12,000	—		13,88,944
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur Hyderabad	—	12,12,000	—	7,42,000	
21.	Odisha	Koraput Jagatsingpur	—	12,12,000	—		

[Translation]

Eligibility Cum-Entrance Test for MBBS Courses

878. SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

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

(a) whether the Medical Council of India (MCI) proposes to hold all India common entrance test viz, National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test (NEET-UG) for admission to MBBS courses in medical colleges across the country from next year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether apprehensions and concerns of all stakeholders have been addressed prior to finalising the proposed examination;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the syllabus, medium of test, reservation finalised for the purpose; and

(e) the time by which the proposed entrance test is likely to be notified by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in Simran Jain case, has

accepted the proposal of the Medical Council of India (MCI) to conduct common entrance test viz. National Eligibility and Entrance Test (NEET) for admission to Under Graduate (UG)-and Post Graduate (PG) medical courses in the country and directed the Council to take such steps as are necessary to implement the NEET.

Accordingly, the Central Government has constituted a Committee to finalize the modalities for implementation of NEET.

(c) and (d) Central Board of Secondary Education, which is the agency for conducting NEET for UG, has constituted an Advisory Committee consisting of Members from all States to address the issues of admission processes prevalent in various States like reservation, medium of test, etc.

(e) MCI notified UG and PG NEET in December, 2010 and the same has been accepted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

[English]

Contractual Employment in PSBS

879. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Banks (BSBs) are slowly moving towards contractual employment;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the percentage of contractual employment provided in PSBs as on date;

(c) whether bank unions have been taken into confidence on this matter;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Development of Mining Areas

880. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any policy for the development of the areas close to the mining areas to further improve the living conditions of the people residing there;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the financial allocation made for the purpose and the utilisation thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (c) The Government has announced the new National Mineral Policy, 2008, which seeks to develop a sustainable framework for optimum utilisation of the country's natural mineral resources for the industrial growth in the country and at the same time improving the life of people living in the mining areas, which are generally located in the backward and tribal regions of the country. The new Mineral policy also enunciates that special care will be taken to protect the interest of host and indigenous (tribal) populations through developing models of stakeholder interest based on international best practice. Project affected persons will be protected through comprehensive relief and rehabilitation packages in line with the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy.

Further the Government has approved a draft MMDR Bill 2011 on 30th September, 2011 which provides that

- I. For all exploration activities suitable compensation shall be payable to the person or family holding occupation or usufruct or traditional rights on the area of exploration.
- II. All mining Lease holders to pay annually into District Mineral Foundation a sum equivalent to royalty in case of major minerals (other than coal) and a sum equivalent to 26% of profit in case of coal minerals and in case of minor minerals a sum prescribed by the State Government will be payable to District Mineral Foundation.
- III. Mining Companies allot at-least one share at par to each person of the family affected by mining so as to give a sense of ownership in the enterprise.

- IV. Mining Companies provide employment or other Compensation as stipulated under the R and R policy.
- V. After mining is complete, mining companies need to pay for damages, if any, to affected persons as part of the mine closure and restoration process.
- VI. A portion of the amount paid into the District Mineral Foundation by the lease holders will be used to make recurring payments to people affected by mining related operations.
- VII. In case a family is not already headed by a woman, half the monetary benefits distributed to the affected family, shall accrue to the eldest woman member of the family.
- VIII. For the purpose of identification of persons or families affected by mining operation, 1-1-1997 shall be reckoned as the cut off date.

Details on financial allocation and utilization are not available as the provision are in draft stage.

Development of Buddhist Circuit

881. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any loan agreement between the Government of India and Japan Bank for International Corporation (JBIC) for the development of Uttar Pradesh Buddhist Circuit Projects has been signed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the scope of Project covers improvement of roads, public utilities, site development, support programmes etc. at selected Buddhist circuits in Uttar Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the further steps taken by the Government to enhance the Buddhist tourism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) A Loan Agreement was signed between Government of India and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in 2005 wherein, JICA agreed to extend a loan of 9495 million Japanese Yen (Rs. 395.63 crore approx.) for development of Buddhist Circuit in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The Buddhist Circuit Project would cover development of sites at Kushinagar and Sravasti in Uttar Pradesh. The scope work for the project, *inter alia*, includes the following broad components:

1. Road Development/Construction:

- (a) Kolhi-Hata No. 1 and Kolhi-Hata No. 2 with a total length of 74 km.
- (b) Bahrich Bypass—55 km

2. Utilities Improvement:

- (a) Storm-Water Drains at Kushinagar
- (b) Storm-Water Drains at Sravasti

3. Site Development:

- (a) Site Attraction enhancement in Kushinagar
- (b) Site Attraction enhancement in Sravasti
- (c) Signage Improvement in Archeological Site

4. Supporting Programme:

- (a) Community Participation Programme
- (b) Tourism Promotion Programme
- (c) Education and Training Programme
- (d) Price Escalation

5. Consulting Services and Supporting Programme:

- (a) Advisory Committee
- (b) Study and Analysis
- (c) Consultancy Services
- (d) Price Escalation

(e) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, undertakes several promotional activities in the domestic

and international markets for promotion of the varied tourism products and destinations of the country including Buddhist Heritage, Sites and Circuits. Some of the specific activities undertaken by the Ministry of Tourism to promote Buddhist tourism are as follows:

- I. International Buddhist Conclaves were organized in New Delhi in February, 2004 and in Nalanda, Bihar in February, 2010.
- II. Publicity material and collaterals in English and foreign languages are produced for the domestic and international markets.
- III. Media campaigns in the print and electronic media are undertaken in the domestic and international markets.
- IV. Presentations made on Buddhist tourism during Road Shows organized in the major source markets abroad.
- V. Familiarisation Tours for trade, media and opinion makers from overseas to Buddhist Sites and Circuits in the country and on the special Mahaparinirvana Buddhist Tourist Train organized under the Hospitality scheme of the Ministry.

[*Translation*]

Tribal Sub-Plan

882. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount allocated and utilised

under tribal sub-plan for the welfare of scheduled tribes in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise including Jharkhand and Rajasthan;

(b) whether directions have been issued to the State Governments for proper utilization of funds under the tribal sub-plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received complaints regarding the implementation of tribal sub-plan;

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

(f) the State-wise performance of such development works carried out under tribal sub-plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) A statement showing amount allocated under Tribal Sub-Plan by the Planning Commission and expenditure reported State/UTs including Jharkhand and Rajasthan during 2008-09 to 2010-11 is given Statement. The details for the current year, i.e. 2011-12 would be available at the end of the year.

(b) and (c) The Planning Commission has issued detailed guidelines for formulation and implementation of TSP by the State Governments. As per these guidelines, the State Governments have to ensure a flow of funds to TSP areas at least in proportion to Scheduled Tribe (ST) population of the concerned State.

(d) to (f) Since implementation of TSP as per guidelines is the onus of the State Governments, these details are not maintained in the Ministry.

Statement

Year-wise TSP allocation and expenditure for 2008-09 to 2010-11

Sl.No.	State	TSP Allocation			TSP Expenditure Reported		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3331.96	2370.86	2529.20	2051.21	1535.68	2205.79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Assam	760.00	211.59	85.34	130.62	101.38	85.34
3.	Bihar	203.99	163.38	222.49	NA	154.46	80.01
4.	Chhattisgarh	2400.00	3663.10	4094.83	2368.06	3141.59	3890.08
5.	Goa	101.58	136.99	107.57	77.23	79.56	118.80
6.	Gujarat	NA	3616.02	4640.81	2368.26	3761.18	4446.68
7.	Himachal Pradesh	216.00	243.00	270.00	207.96	NA	270.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	NA	559.97	673.75	NA	NA	NA
9.	Jharkhand	4111.84	4160.46	5027.52	3849.50	3305.04	5027.52
10.	Karnataka	1263.90	1947.00	1517.94	988.76	802.63	1517.94
11.	Kerala	154.10	180.86	200.50	149.37	174.53	200.50
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2957.54	3740.26	4244.10	2754.80	NA	4244.10
13.	Maharashtra	1941.50	2053.25	3374.35	2080.98	2131.00	3374.35
14.	Manipur	731.73	741.14	880.51	597.83	581.47	903.00
15.	Odisha	1792.58	2171.48	2463.08	1792.58	2273.90	2463.08
16.	Rajasthan	1691.86	2115.35	2857.41	1666.27	2092.29	2771.51
17.	Sikkim	83.62	7.64	92.74	6.45	NA	NA
18.	Tamil Nadu	160.05	175.04	208.88	206.99	198.88	400.00
19.	Tripura	501.34	575.91	630.27	468.49	614.45	630.27
20.	Uttar Pradesh	27.00	28.45	31.00	25.74	NA	NA
21.	Uttrakhand	143.25	194.85	215.80	104.57	109.60	180.73
22.	West Bengal	763.98	963.55	1127.28	655.56	767.08	1127.28
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	66.72	68.95	80.73	49.24	41.92	54.27
24.	Daman and Diu	2.54	13.66	2.39	2.09	2.17	2.39
Grand Total		23407.08	30102.76	35578.49	22602.56	21868.81	33993.64

NA: Not available

Source: Planning Commission

Arthritis Among Children

883. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is rise in the cases of arthritis among children in the country;

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

(c) the facilities being made available in the hospitals for treatment of arthritis at affordable cost; and

(d) the measures taken/proposed by the Government to tackle the problem?

THE, MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The exact number of cases of arthritis in India is not known as the data on arthritis is not maintained centrally. There are no time trend studies available in the Ministry to confirm or refute if there is rising trend in the prevalence or incidence of arthritis in India.

(c) and (d) Arthritis cases are diagnosed and treated in hospitals in the health care delivery system at district hospitals and Community Health Centres (CHCs) in addition to Medical Colleges and apex institutions like All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh etc. The arthritis cases are seen by Physician, orthopaedic Surgeon, and Paediatrician etc. depending on the type of arthritis. Treatment in the Government hospitals is either free or subsidised.

AID From Institutions for Health Care

884. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the private hospitals which have received aid from national and international agencies/institutions for health care in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether such hospitals are under an obligation to provide free treatment to poor patients including BPL beneficiaries;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government has received complaints against private hospitals not providing free treatment to poor patients; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Health is a state subject and no such information is maintained centrally by this Ministry.

The World Health Organization (WHO) provides technical assistance to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and its various agencies. However, it does not provide any funding assistance for infrastructure projects by Government/private institutions/agencies/hospitals.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Distribution of Expired Medicines Under NRHM

885. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expired medicines/drugs are being distributed to the people under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), run by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the fund spent by the Government on the distribution of medicines during the last three years and the current year, State/UT wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check such malpractices, if any, in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) No. Under the National Rural Health Mission, procurement and distribution of

drugs are done by the States/UTs. This is in addition to the drugs procured and supplied out of their own Plan budget. States/UTs reflect their requirements for drugs in their Annual Programme Implementation Plans. To streamline the procurement and distribution of drugs in the States/UTs, Government of India has advised the State Governments to set up independent procurement agency on the pattern of Tamilnadu Medical Services Corporation Limited (TNMSC). States have also been supported to install Procurement Management Information System (ProMIS) for better of supplies of drugs and logistic management.

Government of India also procures and supplies medicines, vaccines and contraceptives for some selected programmes under NRHM. In all such cases, the tender conditions stipulate that there should be a balance of at least 5/6 Shelf-life after shipment.

[English]

Availability of Essential Medicines

886. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

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

(a) the details of medicines included in the National List of Essential Medicine (NLBM) by the Government;

(b) whether there is shortage/unavailability of these medicines in Government hospitals in the country;

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

(d) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to ensure their adequate availability in hospitals; and

(e) the quantum of medicines supplied to various States and criteria adopted for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM), 2011

consists of 348 medicines belonging to 27 therapeutic categories such as antineoplastic, anti-cancer, immunological, anti-infective Cardiovascular, ophthalmological preparations, Diuretics, anti-allergic etc. The entire list running in 123 pages is uploaded on the website of Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) at www.cdsc.nic.in.

(b) No.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

(e) Necessary details are being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Solar Energy

887. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

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

(a) the details of solar energy plants setup/being set up alongwith their installed capacity during the last three years and the current year in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of funds sanctioned/released and spent for the purpose during the above said period, scheme-wise and State/UT-wise:

(c) whether the Government proposes to grant certain incentives to the private sector who have shown interest in this project;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to popularize the utilization of solar energy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) A list of grid connected solar power plants set up in the country and their capacity during the last three years and current year and the grid solar power plants likely to be set up

under the programmes of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is given in Statement-I.

(b) to (d) Grid solar power plants are being set up in the country by the private sector on build, own and operate basis for which the project developers receive preferential tariff on feeding solar power to the grid. In addition, they can avail nil custom and excise duty on solar cells and modules, concessional custom duty on many raw materials and components used in setting up of solar power plants. In addition, for the grid solar power plants set up by the utilities/state nodal agencies under

a demonstration programme on tail-end grid solar power, capital subsidy is provided by the Ministry, as per details given in the enclosed Statement-II

(e) The Ministry has taken several other steps to increase utilization of solar energy in the country, which include (i) expanded programmes to encourage utilization of solar energy systems through subsidy or soft loans, (ii) incentive to manufacturers, commercial users and power project developers, (iii) support for capacity building, including training; and (iv) for creation of awareness through print and electronic media.

Statement-I

List of Grid connected Solar Power projects set up in the Country and likely to be set up under MNRE Schemes

State/UT	Grid connected Solar Power projects set up in the country								Grids solar Power Projects likely to be set up under MNRE Schemes	
	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (Till 31-10-2011)			
	No.	MW	No.	MW	No.	MW	No.	MW	No.	MW
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh					1	2	1	1	14	74.5
Chhattisgarh							1	2	1	2
Delhi			1	0.05	3	2.043	1	0.045	15	0.85
Gujarat					2	6	2	35	1	20
Haryana							1	1	8	7.8
Jharkhand									8	16
Karnataka			2	6					2	6
Madhya Pradesh									3	5.25
Maharashtra					2	4	4	10	4	11
Odisha							3	3	6	10
Punjab			1	1	1	1			9	14.5
Rajasthan					1	5	8	33.5	43	538.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tamil Nadu					1	5	2	2	6	10
Uttar Pradesh									6	13
Uttarakhand									3	5
West Bengal			1	1					1	5
			5	8.05	11	25.043	23	87.545	130	739.4

Statement-II

Details of Funds Sanctioned, Released and Utilised under Demonstration Programme on Tail-end Grid connected Solar Power

(All figures Rs. in lakhs)

State/UT	FY 2009-10			FY 2010-11			FY 2011-12 (till 31-10-2011)		
	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Amount Utilised	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Amount Utilised	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Amount Utilised
Delhi *	96.88	52.03	52.03	324.06	116.84	35.83	393.77	106.45	8.00
Karnataka *	658.12	368.18	368.18		191.22	191.22			
Punjab *	631.10	219.57	153.01		316.87				
Rajasthan *	737.50	185.00							
Total	2123.60	824.78	573.22	324.06	624.93	227.05	393.77	106.45	8.00

*Projects are under implementation and likely to be completed by March, 2012.

No funds were released in 2008-09.

[Translation]

Recognition to Medical and Dental Colleges

888. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:
SHRI MANSUKH BHAI D. VASAVA:

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

(a) whether the Medical Council of India (MCI) and Dental Council of India (DCI) have recently given

approval/recognition to a number of medical and dental colleges including Gian Sagar Medical College of Patiala in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has received complaints regarding irregularities and corrupt practices in grant of approval/recognition to medical and dental colleges in the country;

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

(e) the action taken/proposed by the Government against those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Central Government has granted recognition to 28 medical and 45 dental colleges since 01-01-2011 on the recommendations of Medical Council of India (MCI) and Dental Council of India (DCI) as per provisions of IMC Act, 1956 and Dentist Act, 1948 respectively. The request for recognition inspection during final MBBS examination at Gian Sagar Medical College of Patiala has been forwarded to MCI on 15-11-2011. A list indicating the state-wise list of medical colleges and dental colleges recognised is given at Statement-I and II.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has received approximately 47 complaints regarding malfunctioning/irregularities against some medical and dental colleges in the country between 2008 to till date. The detail of complaints received, State-wise, is at Statement-III.

(e) The Central Government forwards the complaints to Vigilance Division of the Ministry or to the respective Councils which if required conducts inspection of the colleges to verify the existing facilities as per norms. On the recommendations/report of the Councils, Central Government takes necessary action as per the provisions of IMC Act, 1956 and Dentist Act, 1948 for withdrawal of recognition.

Statement-I

List of Medical colleges recognized after 01-01-2011 to 23-11-2011

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of colleges recognized
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3
2.	Chhattisgarh	1

1	2	3
3.	Gujarat	4
4.	Kerala	2
5.	Maharashtra	2
6.	Rajasthan	1
7.	Tamil Nadu	3
8.	Uttar Pradesh	3
9.	Uttaranchal	1
10.	Karantaka	4
11.	Pondicherry	2
12.	Punjab	1
13.	Tripura	1
Total		28

Statement-II

List of Dental Colleges recognized after 01-01-2011 to 23-11-2011

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of colleges recognized
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1
2.	Bihar	2
3.	Chhattisgarh	1
4.	Gujarat	1
5.	Haryana	1
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
7.	Jharkhand	1
8.	Kerala	3

1	2	3
9.	Madhya Pradesh	4
10.	Maharashtra	8
11.	Odisha	2
12.	Rajasthan	2
13.	Tamil Nadu	8
14.	Uttar Pradesh	9
15.	Uttaranchal	1
Total		45

Statement-III

State wise details of complaints received between 2008 to till date against medical colleges in the country

Sl.	Name of the State	Number of complaints in medical colleges	Number of complaints in respect of recognition of dental colleges
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	-
2.	Rajasthan	3	1
3.	Punjab	3	-
4.	Madhya Pradesh	5	1
5.	Puducherry	1	-
6.	Uttar Pradesh	7	1
7.	Tamil Nadu	2	-
8.	Haryana	3	-
9.	Karnataka	3	1
10.	Maharashtra	2	1

1	2	3	4
11.	Gujarat	1	-
12.	Kerala	2	-
13.	Bihar	-	4
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	1
Total		37	10

Cashless Health Insurance Scheme

889. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the diseases covered under the cashless treatment facility available to the medi-claim policy holders;

(b) whether private companies have stopped to provide this facility to their medi-claim policy holders in the recent past;

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

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to restore the said facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a): The cashless treatment facility available to the mediclaim policyholders is form of a claim settlement procedure under the contract whereby the insurer agrees to settle the admissible claim directly to the network hospital. The list of diseases covered under the cashless treatment facility vary as per the coverage of the diseases under the policy issued.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that the cashless facility continues to be available in all hospitals forming part of the network hospitals of insurance companies. However, it is subject to issuance of pre-admission authorisation by Third Party Administrators (TPA)/Insurer and they can decline

cashless form of treatment in case the insured person is unable to provide the relevant medical details required by TPA/insurer, depending on the terms and conditions of the specific policy given to the policyholder.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Bailout Package for Europe and Other Countries

890. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has announced a bailout package for debt-ridden Europe and other countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

The Ministry of Finance is not considering any effort at the bilateral level to bailout Europe and other countries which are debt-ridden. At the multilateral level, there have been deliberations at G20 and BRICS fora of which India is a member. G20 Leaders have in November 2011, decided that G20 will ensure that the IMF continues to have resources to enable it to play its systemic role to the benefit of its whole membership. The BRICS Finance Ministers have, in September 2011, decided that the BRICS are open to consider, if necessary, providing support through the IMF or other International Financial Institutions in order to address the present challenges to global financial stability, depending on individual country circumstances.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Rates of Taxes on Petroleum Products

891. SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:

SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any record of the imposition and increase in taxes imposed on the petroleum products in the country by both the Central and State Governments in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and revenue generated therefrom category-wise and also State-wise during each quarter of the last three years;

(c) whether the Government is concerned about the frequent hike in the petroleum products;

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard;

(e) whether the Government has any plan to reduce or withdraw taxes imposed on petroleum products; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, Madam. The Union Government does not keep record of taxes imposed by states. However, the Union Government has record of its taxes.

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

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) To insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices, the government continues to modulate the retails selling prices of diesel, PDS kerosene and domestic LPG. The Central Government has also foregone its revenues of Rs. 49000 crore per annum from customs and excise duty on crude petroleum and petroleum products w.e.f. 25th June, 2011 to minimise the impact on the consumers.

(e) and (f) No, Madam. There is no such proposal at this stage. The Union Government has recently effected customs and excise duty reductions on petroleum crude and products.

Public Health Schemes

892. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the benefits of the most of public health schemes do not reach to the public;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government to provide the public health services to the people specially in the rural areas of the country;

(d) whether the Union Government has formulated any action plan to seek the cooperation of the State Governments in this regard and to provide these services to the rural people in time; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in April 2005 to provide accessible, affordable, accountable, effective and reliable healthcare facilities in the rural areas of the country especially to the poor and vulnerable sections. Besides this, the Government has launched the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) and the National Programme for Health care of the Elderly (NPHCE).

(d) NRHM is being implemented through the State Governments. Detailed Framework for Implementation of NRHM was approved in July, 2006 and has been shared with the States. The framework provides for a detailed action plan for implementation of various components of NRHM and stipulates the institutional structure of the mission at the State as well as District levels. NPCDCS and NPHCE are also implemented through State Governments.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Levy of VAT by States

893. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the empowered committee of State Finance Ministers had decided to levy VAT on sugar and textile products w.e.f. 01-04-2012; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken or proposed to be taken to control the prices of sugar and textile products in the country?

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

(b) In its meeting held on 14th October, 2011, the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers (EC) has resolved that the States should be requested to levy VAT in the lower rate (4% or 5%) on sugar and textile (except khadi and handloom) with effect from 1st April, 2012. Further, though the control on prices of sugar and textile products in the country does not come under the purview of the EC, such issues are deliberated in the EC since it has representation from all States/UTs and the Union. However, this requires multi-pronged strategy which is continuous process.

Credit to Agriculture and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

894. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the credit allocated to Agriculture and Micro, Small and Medium Industries by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) during the last three years;

(b) whether these allocations were fully utilised;

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

(d) the recovery status of such allocations during the said period and its percentage thereof *viz-a-viz* loans sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The details of loan outstanding to Agriculture sector and MSE sector and its NPA position in Public Sector Banks during the last three years are given as under:

Agriculture Sector:

Year	Agriculture amount outstanding (Amt. in crore)	NPA in Agriculture (Amt. in crore)	Percentage of NPAs to Agriculture outstanding
2008-09	298211.30	5708	1.91
2009-10	372477.89	8330	2.23
2010-11	414991.28	14487	3.5

MSME Sector:

Year	Outstanding advances to SSI/MSEs (Amt. in crore)	NPAs in MSE sector (Amt. in crore)	Percent of MSE NPA to total MSE advances
2008-09	191408.32	6984	3.64
2009-10	276318.97	11537	4.18
2010-11	376625.18	14340	3.81

[Translation]

Food Adulteration in Tooth Paste

895. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA:

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

(a) whether the Government has reports about the study conducted by some Institute that the branded tooth paste have higher than permissible content of nicotine, fluoride and tobacco;

(b) if so, the etails thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) The Delhi Institute of, Pharmaceutical Science and Research (DIPSAR) had conducted a study on the presence of fluoride and nicotine in certain brands of tooth pastes in the country. As tooth paste and other cosmetics products fall within the licensing jurisdiction of State Drugs Control

Departments, the extract of the report was forwarded to the concerned State Drug Control Authorities for making necessary investigations and taking action in case of violations of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules.

The Central Government has already banned the use of the tobacco in tooth paste and tooth powder through a Gazette notification GSR 444(E) dated 30-04-1992 and the fluoride contents in the tooth paste are limited to not more than 1000 Parts Per Million (PPM) as per Rule 149A of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules.

[English]

Listing of Public Sector General Insurance Companies

896. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to list the shares of the public sector general insurance companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons, therefor alongwith then names of such companies which are going to be listed;

(c) the likely impact of this move on such companies, clients as well as on the share market; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be listed and the further steps 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 (d) Do not arise, in view of (a) above.

Public Health Spending

897. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:

SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRIMATI JAYA PRADA:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether 70% of Indians spend their entire income on health care and purchasing drugs according to a World Health Organisation (WHO) report;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard and the reasons for the high public health spending in the country in comparison to other Asian countries;

(c) whether the Government has appointed any committee to look into the matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the main recommendations made by the Committee;

(e) whether the Government has formulated any monitoring system for the National use of medicines as suggested by WHO; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in putting a monitoring system for the rational use of medicines as suggested by WHO and also free distribution of essential medicines as recommended by the Planning Commission?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) There is no World Health Organisation (WHO) report which states that 70% of Indians spend their entire income on health care and purchasing drugs.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) Government has from time to time issued guidelines to the Central Government hospitals and requested State Governments to instruct doctors to prescribe generic drugs. The National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) has been revised and notified in 2011 with a total of 348 medicines (excluding repetitions).

The High Level Expert Group instituted by the Planning Commission, in their Report on Universal Health Coverage for India, has recommended for ensuring availability of free essential medicines by increasing public spending on drug procurement. The Report has been submitted to the Planning Commission for their consideration.

Usage of Chemicals for Ripening of Fruits and Vegetables

898. SHRI P. KUMAR:

SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

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

(a) whether use of health hazardous substances/chemicals/hormones such as formaldehydrade, boric and

benzoic acid, sulphur dioxide, calcium carbide and oxytocin for early ripening/growth of fruits, vegetables and milk production have been reported.

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

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

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government to ensure strict vigil to check the use of such chemical agents and compliance of laws in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) There have been reports in Media that some hazardous chemicals are being used for early ripening and to increase the size of fruits and vegetables and milk production. Clause 2.3.5 of The Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sales), Regulations 2011 prohibits sale of fruits which has been artificially ripened by use of acetylene gas commonly known as carbide gas produced from Calcium Carbide. There is no provision of use of ripening hormones under the Food Safety and Standards Act/Rules/Regulations. However, the Ministry of Agriculture has recommended use of ethylene gas in low concentration exogenously to trigger ripening of fruits.

The details of cases, persons booked/convicted are not maintained centrally. However, as per information provided by some of the States, action taken during the last three years (2008-2010) is as follows:—

Name of State	Number of prosecutions launched
Delhi	1
Goa	5
Maharashtra	28
Uttar Pradesh	50

(c) and (d) Following the reports of use of the artificial colouring/ripening agents in vegetables/fruits, a Joint Committee for Research on Food Safety, was formulated in August, 2010 under Co-Chairmanship of the Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and the Director General, Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) to address the various issues relating to safety of using ripening and coloring agents, and any other relevant issues in nutrition and food safety which emerge from time to time. The Committee has recommended further research studies and has identified areas of study to generate information/data regarding the extent of use and effect of artificial ripening agents and other chemicals in fruits and vegetables.

(e) Implementation of the Food Safety and Standards Act/Rules/Regulations rests with State/U.T. Governments. The Commissioners Food Safety/Food (Health) Authority of States/UTs, who are responsible for implementation of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and its Rules/regulations in their States/UTs, have been requested from time to time to keep a strict vigil on use of carbide gas and other hazardous chemicals for ripening of fruits and take legal action for violation of the above provision of the Act/Regulations. The State Governments have also been advised to educate the public through mass/electronic media against consumption of such artificially ripened fruits, vegetables and milk.

[*Translation*]

Death Due to Rabies

899. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated a comprehensive rabies control programme at national level;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether as per the report of World Health Organisation (WHO), out of total death due to rabies in world, 39% deaths occurs in India annually;

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

(e) whether the anti-rabies vaccines supplied have been found substandard in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) A Pilot Project on prevention and control of human rabies is implemented in five cities across the country in Ahmadabad, Bangalore, Pune, Madurai and Delhi. The strategy is to improve management of animal bite cases by training of health professionals, encouraging operationalisation of intradermal (ID) route, enhancing awareness regarding timely and appropriate post-exposure treatment and strengthening of diagnostic capabilities and surveillance. National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) has also published and circulated national guidelines on rabies prophylaxis and intradermal inoculation of cell culture vaccines.

(c) Out of 55000 estimated global deaths annually, about 20,000 people die due to rabies in India.

(d) The reasons of deaths due to rabies are lack of awareness and not seeking proper treatment due to various myths prevalent in the community.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

NPAs

900. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU:

DR. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:-

(a) the details of the norms adopted for declaring any loan as Non Performing Assets (NPAs);

(b) whether the NPAs of the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have increased during the last three years and the current year;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor during the said period alongwith the percentage of this amount out of said NPAs related to agriculture and industrial sectors, year and sector-wise;

(d) whether the account holders in banks have also increased with the increase in the NPAs amount;

(e) if so, the number of accounts where the amount of NPAs increased by March 2009, March 2010 and March 2011; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to recover the NPAs of the banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Non-Performing Asset (NPA) is a loan or an advance where;

(i) interest and/or installment of principal remain overdue for a period of more than 90 days in respect of a term loan,

(ii) the account remains 'out of order' in respect of an Overdraft/Cash Credit (OD/CC),

(iii) the bill remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days in the case of bills purchased and discounted,

(iv) a loan granted for short duration crops will be treated as NPA, if the installment of principal or interest thereon remains overdue for two crop seasons.

(v) a loan granted for long duration crops will be treated as NPA, if the installment of principal or interest thereon remains overdue for one crop season.

Banks should classify an account as NPA only if the interest due and charged during; any quarter is not serviced fully within 90 days from the end of the quarter.

(b) and (c) The NPAs of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have increased over the last three years. The

data on percentage of NPAs related to Agriculture and Industrial Credit to the Gross NPA is as under:

(Amount Rs. in crores)

	2009	2010	2011
Gross Advances	21,03,763	25,19,331	30,79,804
Gross NPA	44,042	57,301	71,047
(% of gross advances)	2.09%	2.27%	2.31%
Agricultural Sector	5,708	8,330	14,487
As % of Gross NPAs	12.96%	14.54%	20.39%
Industrial Credit NPAs	12,282	18,374	25,082
As % of Gross NPAs	27.89%	32.07%	35.30%

Source: Latest updated OSMOS Returns (Domestic operations)

(d) and (e) The Information will be collected and placed on the Table of House.

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

Plunging of Rupee Against US Dollar

901. DR MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

SHRI ARJUN RAY:

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the month-wise value of the Indian rupee against the US Dollar in 2010 and 2011 till date;

(b) the reasons for steep rise and fall in the rupee value in comparison to US Dollar;

(c) whether any assessment has been made by the Government in the matter under various parameters including the additional expenses likely to be incurred as a result thereof; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The monthly exchange rate (average of buying and selling by Foreign Exchange Dealer Association of India (FEDAI) of rupee per US dollar during 2010 and 2011 is given below:

Month	Rs. per US\$
2010	
January, 2010	45.96
February, 2010	46.33
March, 2010	45.50
April, 2010	44.50
May, 2010	45.79
June, 2010	46.54
July, 2010	46.84
August, 2010	46.57
September, 2010	46.06
October, 2010	44.46
November, 2010	45.02
December, 2010	45.16
2011	
January, 2011	45.39
February, 2011	45.44
March, 2011	44.97
April, 2011	44.37
May, 2011	44.90
June, 2011	44.83
July, 2011	44.42
August, 2011	45.25
September, 2011	47.63
October, 2011	49.26
November, 2011 (upto November 22)	50.30

(b) The fluctuation in rupee exchange rate has been due to changing supply-demand balance in the

domestic foreign exchange market. The main reason for depreciation of rupee against US dollar is uncertain global economic environment, particularly unfolding of euro zone sovereign debt crisis.

(c) and (d) Though in the long run, the Rupee fall would benefit exporters through higher export earnings and improved competitiveness *vis-a-vis* other emerging economies, the decline in the value of Rupee would have detrimental effect in the short run. The Rupee decline makes oil imports more expensive, contributing to inflationary pressures. The Rupee cost of other imports would also rise, thereby contributing to price rise.

[English]

Treatment of Poor Patients

902. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

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

(a) whether a large number of private hospitals in the country particularly in Delhi who have got lands at concessional rates from the Government, are not offering free treatment for poor patients even after the Apex Court's Order;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has issued any instructions to the State Governments to take stringent action against such erring hospitals; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the State Governments thereon and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (d) The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in its judgment dated 22-3-2007 in the matter of Social jurist V/s GNCTD and others in WPC No. 2866/2002 directed all the hospitals which had got land at concessional rates from various land allotting agencies to provide 10% IPD and 25% OPD free of cost to eligible

category of economically weaker section patients. Later, 10 identified private hospitals filed SLP in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and got an interim relief regarding operations, investigations like X-ray, Ultrasound, CT Scan etc.

The GNCTD of Delhi, diligently fought the case in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and consequently on 1-9-2011, the SLP filed by the 10 identified Hospitals was dismissed and the hospitals were directed to provide 10% IPD and 25% OPD completely free of cost to eligible category of EWS patients.

The GNCT of Delhi issued guidelines regarding free treatment of eligible category of EWS patients in the identified private hospitals in the year 2007 as well as in October, 2011, wherein both the identified private as well as Government hospitals were directed to establish Special Referral Centers and appoint nodal officers to facilitate referral of EWS patients.

The Government of NCT of Delhi created a web page which displays the real time availability of free beds (critical as well as non critical) to facilitate referral of patients. The information is available on the following web address: www.health.delhigovt.nic.in/mis/frmlogin.aspx.

The Government of NCT of Delhi has constituted a monitoring committee comprising of Director Health Services, GNCTD, Medical Officer In-charge Nursing Home Cell, PIL petitioner Medical Superintendent of St. Stephen's Hospital and Medical Superintendent of the concerned hospitals which inspects four to five hospital each month.

Public notices were issued in newspapers (English and vernacular) regarding availability of free treatment to eligible category of EWS patients alongwith their eligibility criteria and list of identified private hospitals with the number of free beds and specialty available. The message regarding free treatment was also broadcast in the electronic media.

The eligibility criteria and availability of free beds is also displayed in the boards affixed at conspicuous places in both identified private hospitals and Government hospitals, in both Hindi as well as English.

Notices have also been issued from time to time to the defaulter private hospitals which are not treating adequate number of EWS patients free of cost.

Government Hospitals are being encouraged to increase the number of referrals of EWS patients to identified private hospitals.

In a number of instances, the concerned private hospitals which have charged money for treatment of EWS patients have been directed to refund the same.

[Translation]

Vector-Borne Diseases

903. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
 SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
 SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
 SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
 SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
 SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:
 SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
 SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
 SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
 SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
 SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
 SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
 DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:

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

(a) whether cases of vector-borne diseases *i.e.* malaria, dengue, chikungunya are spreading in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor indicating the number of cases reported and the number of persons died there from during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to control the spread of vectorborne diseases, create awareness for the purpose and carry out research to curb them;

(d) whether the Government proposes to enhance the financial and technical assistance to the States under the National Vector-Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP);

(e) if so, the details thereof indicating the assistance provided to the States during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(f) the details of the foreign assistance received and utilized for the treatment and control of these diseases during the said period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Vector-Borne Diseases like Malaria, Dengue and Chikungunya are endemic in various parts of the country.

State/UT-wise details of cases and deaths during the last three years and current year are given in (Statement-I to III).

Transmission of vector-borne diseases like Malaria, Dengue etc. depends on environmental as well as man made factors. Rapid urbanization changing lifestyle, migration of population across regions, deficient water management practices and inadequate public health measures at major development project sites are some of the significant contributory factors for the transmission of vector-borne diseases.

(c) Government of India is implementing an integrated National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) under the overarching umbrella of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for prevention and control of vector borne diseases. The main strategy for prevention and control of vector-borne diseases focuses on early case detection and complete treatment of cases, integrated vector control, and behavior change communication. The programme is primarily being implemented through the State/UT Governments.

Activities of Information Education and communication (IEC)/Behavior Change Communication (BCC) are undertaken for prevention of vector-borne diseases through electronic/print media to educate the local people about hygiene and sanitation. National Institute of Malaria Research (NIMR) and other ICMR institutions conduct research on malaria and other vector-borne diseases.

(d) and (e) The financial assistance to State/UT Governments is provided in cash and also as commodity support under NVBDCP. The State/UT-wise details are given in Statement-IV. Additional assistance based on the needs of States are also provided from NRHM flexipool as part of the State Project Implementation Plan.

(f) The States/UTs covered under foreign assisted projects are provided cash and commodity support. State/UT wise details are given in Statement V and Statement VI.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise reported Cases and Deaths due to Malaria.

State/UT	2008		2009		2010		2011 (Till Oct.)	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	26424	0	25152	3	33393	20	31804	1
Arunachal Pradesh	29146	27	22066	15	17944	103	9405	0
Assam	83939	86	91413	63	68353	36	39509	28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bihar	2541	0	3255	21	1908	1	1738	0
Chhattisgarh	123495	4	129397	11	152209	47	82465	13
Goa	9822	21	5056	10	2368	1	992	2
Gujarat	51161	43	45902	34	66501	71	80009	70
Haryana	35683	0	30168	0	18921	0	32784	0
Himachal Pradesh	146	0	192	0	210	0	226	0
Jammu and Kashmir	217	1	346	0	802	0	948	0
Jharkhand	214299	25	230683	28	199842	16	101254	6
Karnataka	47344	8	36859	0	44319	11	19299	0
Kerala	1804	4	2046	5	2299	7	1111	2
Madhya Pradesh	105312	53	87628	26	87165	31	44036	12
Maharashtra	67333	148	93818	227	139198	200	82677	94
Manipur	708	2	1069	1	947	4	557	0
Meghalaya	39616	73	76759	192	41642	87	19871	24
Mizoram	7361	91	9399	119	15594	31	6920	25
Nagaland	5078	19	8489	35	4959	14	2658	2
Odisha	375430	239	380904	198	395651	252	251138	50
Punjab	2494	0	2955	0	3477	0	2566	3
Rajasthan	57482	54	32709	18	50963	26	25312	0
Sikkim	38	0	42	1	49	0	50	0
Tamil Nadu	21046	2	14988	1	17086	3	18588	0
Tripura	25894	51	24430	62	23939	15	13297	8
Uttarakhand	1059	0	1264	0	1672	0	1107	1
Uttar Pradesh	93383	0	55437	0	64606	0	50689	0
West Bengal	89443	104	141211	74	134795	47	48387	8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4688	0	5760	0	2484	0	5518	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	347	0	430	0	351	0	537	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3037	0	3408	0	5703	0	6981	0
Daman and Diu	115	0	97	0	204	0	218	0
Delhi	253	0	169	0	251	0	339	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	8	0	6	0	10	0
Puducherry	72	0	65	0	175	0	95	0
All India Total	1526210	1055	1563574	1144	1599986	1023	983131	349

Statement-II*State/UT-wise reported Cases and Deaths due to Dengue.*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2008		2009		2010		2011 (Till 21st Nov.)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	313	2	1190	11	776	3	672	3
2.	Assam	0	0	0	0	237	2	1	0
3.	Bihar	1	0	1	0	510	0	21	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	26	7	4	0	43	3
5.	Goa	43	0	277	5	242	0	18	0
6.	Gujarat	1065	2	2461	2	2568	1	1327	1
7.	Haryana	1137	9	125	1	866	20	222	4
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
10.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	27	0	12	0
11.	Karnataka	339	3	1764	8	2285	7	330	5
12.	Kerala	733	3	1425	6	2597	17	1051	10
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3	0	1467	5	175	1	50	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	743	22	2255	20	1489	5	411	10
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
17.	Nagaland	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	29	5	1811	32
19.	Punjab	4349	21	245	1	4012	15	3224	6
20.	Rajasthan	682	4	1389	18	1823	9	234	0
21.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	530	3	1072	7	2051	8	1624	8
23.	Uttar Pradesh	51	2	168	2	960	8	125	4
24.	Uttarakhand	20	0	0	0	178	0	68	0
25.	West Bengal	1038	7	399	0	805	1	240	0
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0	0	0	25	0	1	0
27.	Chandigarh	167	0	25	0	221	0	68	0
28.	Delhi	1312	2	1153	3	6259	8	1034	5
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	0
30.	Puducherry	35	0	66	0	96	0	106	0
Total		12561	80	15535	96	28292	110	12696	91

Statement-III*State/UT-wise Clinically Suspected Chikungunya Cases*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2008	2009	2010	2011 (21 till 21st Nov.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	591	116	94

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Bihar	0	0	0	40
3.	Goa	52	1839	1429	543
4.	Gujarat	303	1740	1709	658
5.	Haryana	35	2	26	200
6.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	530
7.	Karnataka	46510	41230	8740	1777
8.	Kerala	24685	13349	1708	58
9.	Madhya Pradesh	0	30	113	227
10.	Meghalaya	0	0	16	0
11.	Maharashtra	853	1594	7431	3272
12.	Odisha	4676	2306	544	236
13.	Punjab	0	0	1	0
14.	Rajasthan	3	256	1326	475
15.	Tamil Nadu	46	5063	4319	3079
16.	Uttar Pradesh	11	0	5	0
17.	West Bengal	17898	5270	20503	1171
18.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	59	5
19.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	1
20.	Delhi	14	18	120	89
21.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
22.	Puducherry	0	0	11	0
Total		95091	73288	48176	12455

Statement-IV

Financial Assistance provided to States/UTs under NVBDCP (Cash grant and Commodity assistance)

(in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Releases			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (till 11th Nov.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1172.3	1048.06	1159.24	622.98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	884.57	963.24	880.69	631.93
3.	Assam	3635.08	3206.06	4910.03	1448.60
4.	Bihar	2681.21	2231.78	4213.38	1140.77
5.	Chhattisgarh	2054.9	1922.97	2117.94	2626.30
6.	Goa	16.91	35.81	61.08	3.46
7.	Gujarat	483.29	1116.15	267.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	47.93	260.46	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11.13	9.55	7.74	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	17.97	27.42	15.54	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	3438.25	1906.27	3586.13	1772.66
12.	Karnataka	681.46	403.41	443.88	49.28
13.	Kerala	307.59	439.15	305.75	196.18
14.	Madhya Pradesh	739.83	1813.99	1824.64	261.35
15.	Maharashtra	1084.11	706.37	487.54	0.00
16.	Manipur	323.85	239.75	602.04	99.70
17.	Meghalaya	497.63	611.29	1089.04	156.41
18.	Mizoram	418.78	627.12	774.11	178.16
19.	Nagaland	610.04	675.57	1287.91	508.72
20.	Odisha	2153.06	5360.88	4324.05	1919.88

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Punjab	92.71	254.69	98.07	4.61
22.	Rajasthan	1033.16	1262.96	1310.26	437.41
23.	Sikkim	10.77	11.83	137.71	5.16
24.	Tamil Nadu	289.55	681.58	372.50	0.00
25.	Tripura	627.31	765.15	1430.54	287.17
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2007.84	1999.87	2730.95	1042.98
27.	Uttarakhand	40.93	56.98	77.53	20.00
28.	West Bengal	1439.47	1794.54	2964.01	1274.50
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	287.47	464.05	349.58	13.37
30.	Chandigarh	57.86	60.02	23.13	9.46
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	45.55	43.77	69.60	8.64
32.	Daman and Diu	22.15	27.91	31.70	9.00
33.	Delhi	57.31	61.1	40.88	0
34.	Lakshadweep	14.37	2.32	19.80	0
35.	Puducherry	3.19	24.29	36.83	0
Total		27289.53	31116.36	38050.82	14728.68

Statement-V*Statewise Release and Utilization of Funds Provided Under Global Fund Supported NVBDCP Project*

(in Lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	(Provisional) Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	111.73	82.91	32.73	90.17	220.00	4.77	74.87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Assam	442.34	342.67	157.62	210.31	482.00	20.61	0.00
3.	Jharkhand	26.13	61.92	24.74	46.6	NR	10.46	0.00
4.	Manipur	19.8	92.24	2.99	62.08	180.00	27.08	8.05
5.	Meghalaya	49.56	49.41	17.39	46.43	180.00	18.41	48.03
6.	Mizoram	77.45	67.45	10.87	25.07	180.00	2.94	25.25
7.	Nagaland	88.04	90.82	14.98	20.38	220.00	6.59	194.57
8.	Odisha	272.31	280	75.48	91.08	NR	15.96	0.00
9.	Tripura	61.11	51.15	7.53	30.71	140.00	3.63	0.00
10.	West Bengal	31.44	54.72	15.66	20.28	NR	5.53	0.00
Total		1179.91	1173.29	359.99	643.11	1602	115.98	350.77

NR-Cash Grant Not Released Due to Available Balance with States

Statement-VI

State-wise Release and Utilization of Cash Grant Provided Under World Bank Supported NVBDCP Project

(in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	States	2008-09*		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12
		Released	Utilization	Released	Utilization	Released	Utilization (Prov)	(till Nov.) Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	254.94	67.00	NR	87.57**	90.00	*	0.00
2.	Bihar	NA	NA	100	0	229.21	*	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	414.64	319.52	349.5	91.51	180.00	*	0.00
4.	Jharkhand	273.87	73.76	NR	132.11**	200.00	*	222.00
5.	Madhya Pradesh	25.00	36.00**	91.59	103.55**	150.00	75.86	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Odisha	225.96	134.35	302.44	650.85**	170.00	*	0.00
7.	West Bengal	108.67	157.07**	61.15	18.37	100.00	5.53	0.00
Total		1303.08	787.7	904.96	1083.96	1119.21	81.39	222.00

*Utilization reports awaited

**Includes Expenditure from Balance of Previous Years

NA—Not applicable as Project Commenced from 2009-10

NR—Cash Grant Not Released Due to Available Balance with States

[English]

Adulteration in Ice-Creams

904. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

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

(a) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research had detected adulterated/infected samples of ice-creams during its tests during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve the quality of ice-creams?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Indian Council of Medical Research has not tested any sample of ice creams during the last three years.

(c) Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has published standards for ice-creams in 1964 which was last re-affirmed for a period of 5 years in 2006. Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules 1955 also prescribe standards for ice-creams.

[Translation]

Population Growth

905. YOGI ADITYA NATH:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

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

(a) whether the National Commission on Population (NCP) has been mandated to take steps to control the population;

(b) if so, the main achievements of the Commission during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the details of benefits accrued from the utilization of National Population Stabilisation Fund;

(d) the details of the assistance/incentives being given to the States to check population growth;

(e) whether some States are not implementing Family Welfare Programmes effectively; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the remedial action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) The National Commission on Population headed by the Prime Minister has been constituted as a body to review, monitor and give directions to concerned Ministries/Departments for the implementation of the National Population Policy, 2000 (NPP).

(b) The main achievements are as mentioned below:

- In its meeting held on 21st October 2010, the National Commission on Population (NCP) in the light of suggestions from experts, representatives of political parties and participating Chief Ministers/Minister of State Governments has identified key points for effective implementation of the National Population Policy 2000 (NPP).
- The first round of Annual Health Survey(AHS) was got conducted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare through the Office of Registrar General of India during 2010-11 in 284 districts of 8 Empowered Action Group (EAG) states namely Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Odisha and Assam. Key results have been released by the office of RGI-India on 10-08-2011.
- Expert Groups have been engaged to study the population profile of the states of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha. Their recommendations have been incorporated in the overall design of the National Rural Health Mission.

(c) The details of benefits are as mentioned below:

1. The Purna strategy (Responsible Parenthood Practices) of Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh (JSK) promotes population stabilization by encour-

aging delayed marriage (after the legal age) among girls, by rewarding and publically honouring the women who marry after the legal age and ensure proper spacing in the birth of their children.

2. The Santushti strategy provides for private sector gynaecologists and vasectomy surgeons an opportunity to conduct sterilisation operations in Public Private Partnership (PPP).
3. Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh (JSK) has taken up the promotion of the IUCD 380A through capacity building programmes in high focus states.
4. The JSK Call Centre on Reproductive, Family Planning and Child Health provides authentic information on issues related to family planning, reproductive and child health on an average of 300 calls a day.
5. JSK is working closely with the state government in Bihar to promote FW issues in the state. It is setting up Missions for FW in 4 states of UP, Bihar, MP and Rajasthan.
6. JSK has also produced two 22 minute films of Birth Spacing Malnutrition which have been screened widely on TV channels private venues.
7. JSK has undertaken advocacy on the issue with stakeholders such as the corporates, national media, adolescents and students from high secondary schools, NGOs and the community in the high fertility states.

(d) The National Rural Health Mission which is a flagship programme of the Government, *inter alia* lays stress on reduction of Total Fertility Rate. During the 11th Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 1670 crores has so far been spent on Family Planning Services. State-wise details are enclosed

(e) and (f) No. Does not arise.

Statement*Statement of Expenditure for Family Planning*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total
A High Focus States						
1.	Bihar	2456.93	3523.25	4686.95	4609.53	15276.66
2.	Chattisgarh	1024.72	1369.42	1422.84	1424.81	5241.79
3.	Himachal Pradesh	298.63	345.18	415	287.22	1346.03
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	165.58	183.03	194.46	195.74	738.81
5.	Jharkhand	933.24	1280.33	0	1622.4	3835.97
6.	Madhya Pradesh	4711.89	4737.68	4072.65	6544.24	20066.46
7.	Odisha	1112.65	1217.76	1371.72	1466.99	5169.12
8.	Rajasthan	2606.06	3600.99	3474.49	3877.9	13559.44
9.	Uttar Pradesh	5859.13	7093.64	4987.06	4427.11	22366.94
10.	Uttaranchal	237.73	521.55	364.5	347.02	1470.8
	Sub Total	19406.58	23872.82	20989.67	24802.96	89072.02
B NE States						
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	24.4	31.67	19.12	20.92	96.11
12.	Assam	101.61	496.01	920.42	1648.18	3166.22
13.	Manipur	4.06	34.03	19.81	22.18	80.08
14.	Meghalaya	0	0	2.82	38.11	40.93
15.	Mizoram	6.01	32.67	30.43	27.69	96.8
16.	Nagaland	0	7.33	5.01	33.89	46.23
17.	Sikkim	21.67	25.85	15.6	6.61	69.73
18.	Tripura	0.16	118.54	65.77	72.24	256.71
	Sub Total	157.91	746.09	1078.99	1869.82	3852.81
C Non High Focus States						
19.	Andhra Pradesh	3543.99	4971.48	6128.37	3019.82	17663.66

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total
20.	Goa	4.07	0	11.88	11.58	27.53
21.	Gujrat	1559.09	2050.13	2063.57	1622.95	7295.74
22.	Haryana	361.29	655.44	661.71	495.63	2174.07
23.	Karnataka	1221.07	1941.21	2782.32	3012.11	8956.71
24.	Kerala	105.47	343.01	486.26	350.35	1285.09
25.	Maharashtra	2587.71	3795.76	3982.38	3856.01	14221.86
26.	Punjab	696.48	857.82	798.98	846.65	3199.93
27.	Tamil Nadu	1708.11	1939.03	2425.2	2626.4	8698.74
28.	West Bengal	1883.17	2772.44	2714.46	2240.81	9610.88
	Sub Total	13670.45	19326.32	22055.13	18082.31	73134.21
D Small States/Uts						
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1.12	5.21	9.53	5.27	21.13
30.	Chandigarh	0	6.45	9.44	9.79	25.68
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.59	11.18	11.08	11.47	38.32
32.	Daman and Diu	0.97	1.66	2.14	1.34	6.11
33.	Delhi	140.52	289.32	172.29	146.49	748.62
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0.99	0.41	1.49	2.89
35.	Puducherry	0	0.2	38.85	62.38	101.43
	Sub Total	147.2	315.01	243.74	238.23	944.18
Total		33382.15	44260.26	44367.52	44993.32	167003.2

Note-

Expenditure for F.Y. 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are as per Audit Report.

Expenditure for F.Y. 2010-11 is as per FMR

Figures are inclusive of compensation on sterilization (male and female), sterilization camps,

POL and other related expenses

Banking Facilities

906. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:
 DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
 SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
 SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
 SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
 SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
 SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has extended the target for providing banking facilities to every village having population of more than 2000;

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

(c) whether the Government has launched a new scheme 'Swabhiman' to provide banking access to the people;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the progress made so far under the scheme and the time by which the said Scheme is likely to be implemented;

(e) whether the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has granted/proposed banking licenses to some of the industrial and business houses which intend to take over the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs); and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken/being taken by the Government to bring the unbanked areas under the banking network?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) In order to extend the reach of banking to the rural hinterland, Banks were advised in 2010-11 to provide appropriate banking facilities to habitations having a population in excess of 2000 (as per 2001 census) by March, 2012. These services are to be provided using the Business Correspondent and other models, with appropriate technology back up. This Campaign has been named "Swabhimaan". The Banks have formulated their road maps for Financial Inclusion through the mechanism of the State Level Bankers Committee and

have identified approximately 73,000 habitations across the country having a population of over 2000 for providing banking facilities. These habitations have been allocated to Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Private Sector Banks and Cooperative Banks for extending banking services by March, 2012. As per reports received from State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC) Convener Banks, over 45,000 such villages have been covered.

(e) and (f) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) released a discussion paper on entry of new banks in private sector in August, 2010 inviting comments and suggestions from various stakeholders. After examining the comments/suggestions received, RBI has issued draft guidelines for licensing of new banks in the private sector in August, 2011 inviting comments from all stakeholders.

General permission has been granted to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (other than RRBs) to open branches/mobile branches/Administrative Offices/CPCs (Service Branches), (i) in Tier 3 to Tier 6 centres (with population up to 49,999) and (ii) in rural, semi-urban and urban centres of the North-Eastern States and Sikkim subject to reporting. RBI has advised banks that while preparing their Annual Branch Expansion Plan (ABEP), the Banks should allocate at least 25 percent of the total number of branches proposed to be opened during a year in unbanked rural (Tier 5 and Tier 6) centres.

[English]

Global Financial Security System

907. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
 SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
 SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
 SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the economic fundamentals of the country has withstood the widespread financial crisis effecting various countries of the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the concrete steps proposed to be taken by the Government to deal with the financial crisis; and

(d) the reaction of the Government on Global Financial Security System and the steps taken by the Government to bring out India from the said situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The unfolding of euro zone crisis has impacted the country through slowdown in FII inflows, fall in the stock markets, slowdown in the Index of Industrial Production (IIP), decline in the value of the Rupee and a slowdown in exports in recent months.

The economic fundamentals of the country are however strong which, *inter-alia*, include a large domestic demand driven economy, high saving and investment rate and a robust banking system. Besides, calibrated approach to capital account convertibility has prevented surge and reversal of debt creating capital flows to a significant extent. Similarly, the external commercial borrowings policy that places *end-use*, *all-in-cost* and *maturity* restrictions has been successful in maintaining external debt at sustainable levels.

The Finance Ministry is keeping a close watch at the situation. The Sub-committee of the Financial Stability and Development Council (FSDC) headed by the Governor, Reserve Bank of India is also making continuous assessment in the matter.

Antibiotic Policy

908. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:

SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) the steps taken so far by the Government to rationalize and regulate antibiotics in the market;

(b) whether the Government has withheld the notification to introduce Schedule H1, aimed at imposing strict curbs on the sale of antibiotics in the country;

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

(d) the time by which antibiotic policy is likely to be finalised in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) A Task Force was constituted by the Government to recommend measures to attend to the problem of multi drugs resistance arising out of widespread and indiscriminate use of antimicrobial drugs in the country and to assess, review and suggest measures on antimicrobial resistance. The Task Force has recommended various steps to rationalize the use of antibiotics in the country. The recommendations include, *inter alia*, a separate Schedule under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules to regulate sale of antibiotics, curtailing the availability of Fixed Dose combinations, start colour coding of third generation of antibiotics and restrict their access only to tertiary care hospitals. It has also recommended to develop standardized Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing methodology, develop detailed Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs) for microbial identification and for reporting and training of doctors, etc.

The Drugs Consultative Committee in its meeting held on 28th October, 2010 also recommended that a new Schedule may be incorporated under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 and along with antibiotics it should include other categories of drugs like anti-TB drugs and certain habit forming drugs which are commonly misused. It was also recommended that these drugs should be sold on double prescriptions where one copy of the prescription is to be retained by the chemist for one year. This will help in auditing the sale of such drugs. The DCC agreed to the recommendations of the Task Force that third generation of antibiotics should be permitted to be sold to the tertiary care hospitals only. Meanwhile, numerous objections to the proposed move have, however, been received from different quarters. The draft rules for insertion of the proposed new Schedule have not yet been published for inviting the comments

of the public/stakeholders as required under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

Transfusion of HIV Contaminated Blood

909. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATARAJAN:

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

(a) the number of hospitals having blood banks and the facility of administering a blood transfusion and blood components in the country;

(b) the step taken/proposed to equip all the hospitals with the facility, particularly in rural and remote areas of the country;

(c) the mechanism and guidelines laid down by the Government to check and ensure the quality and safety of donated blood before their transfusion to the needy patients in the hospitals and blood banks;

(d) whether transfusion of HIV contaminated blood in certain hospitals including Junagadh Civil Hospital in Gujarat has recently come to the notice of the Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken/proposed by the Government thereon, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHI-SELVAN): (a) As per information provided by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation and state AIDS Control Societies, there are 1739 number of hospitals having blood bank and facility administering a blood transfusion and blood components in the country.

(b) Under the scheme for modernisation of blood banks, Government of India is providing one time equipment and recurring grant and consumables to the blood banks in the public sector upto district level blood collection, screening and storage as required under existing provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act. In

addition establishment of blood storage centres is also supported through National Rural Health Mission in the below district facilities to ensure availability of safe blood in the rural and remote areas of the country.

(c) The blood banks are regulated as per provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. Under the rules, it is provided that every unit of blood issued by the blood bank should be tested for freedom from HIV-1/2, Hepatitis B surface antigen, Hepatitis C virus, syphilis and malarial parasite and labeled accordingly.

(d) and (e) The issue of transfusion of HIV contaminated blood came to the notice of the Government. Investigations were carried out. Investigation team did not confirm that there was transfusion of HIV contaminated blood in Junagarh Civil hospital.

[Translation]

Setting up of Medical Colleges

910. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATARAJAN:

SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

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

(a) the number of Government and private medical colleges in the country indicating the number of MBBS and PG seats therein, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has fixed any target to set up new medical colleges in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of medical colleges proposed to be set up in the country, location-wise and State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has received proposals for the setting up of medical colleges in various parts of the country; and

(e) if so, the number of proposals received, approved, rejected and pending for approval indicating the reasons for pendency during each of the last three

years and the current year, proposal-wise and State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) At present, there are 335 medical colleges in the country, out of which 154 are in Government Sector and the remaining 181 medical colleges are in the private sector. The number of MBBS seats in these 335 medical colleges is about 41569 and the number of seats available in various postgraduate courses is approximately 20868. State-wise details are at Statement-I.

(b) and (c) No. However, recommendations have been made by the Working Groups constituted by the

Planning Commission to open new medical colleges during the 12th Plan Period in underserved areas. Opening of the new medical colleges will depend *inter alia* on the plan allocation and priorities finalized.

(d) and (e) Out of 172 proposals received for setting up of new medical colleges during the last three years, 46 proposals were approved. For the academic year 2012-13, 76 proposals have been received and are under consideration of Medical Council of India. State-wise status of the proposals received during the last three years and the current year is at Statement-II. Further, there is no provision for keeping application pending in the Council as per the provisions of IMC Act, 1956 and the regulations made there under.

Statement-I

Number of Medical Colleges MBBS and PG seats in the country as on date 24-11-2011

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Number of Medical Colleges			Total Number of MBBS seats			PG Seats
		Government	Private	Total	Government	Private	Total	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14	23	37	1875	2950	4825	2392
2.	Assam	4	0	4	526	-	526	363
3.	Bihar	7	3	10	540	220	760	425
4.	Chandigarh	1	-	1	50	-	50	38
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	-	3	300	-	300	79
6.	Delhi	5	1	6	700	100	800	938
7.	Goa	1	-	1	100	-	100	71
8.	Gujarat	8	11	19	1280	1450	2730	1537
9.	Haryana	1	4	5	200	400	600	273
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2	-	2	200	-	200	121
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	1	4	250	100	350	331
12.	Jharkhand	3	-	3	250	-	250	174

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13.	Karnataka	10	31	41	1250	4375	5625	2833
14.	Kerala	6	17	23	1000	1800	2800	920
15.	Madhya Pradesh	6	6	12	720	850	1570	554
16.	Maharashtra	19	22	41	2200	2710	4910	2382
17.	Manipur	2	-	2	200	-	200	72
18.	Odisha	3	3	6	464	300	764	368
19.	Puducherry	2	7	9	250	900	1150	301
20.	Punjab	3	7	10	350	795	1145	960
21.	Rajasthan	6	4	10	800	550	1350	806
22.	Sikkim	-	1	1	-	100	100	14
23.	Tamil Nadu	18	22	40	1945	3170	5115	2119
24.	Tripura	2	-	2	200	-	200	17
25.	Uttar Pradesh	11	14	25	1349	1550	2899	1119
26.	Uttarakhand	2	2	4	200	200	400	119
27.	West Bengal	12	2	14	1600	250	1850	1092
Grand Total		154	181	335	18799	22770	41569	20868

Statement-II

Number of proposals received from Government and Non-Government Sectors for establishing medical college during last three years.

Sl.No.	State/UT	Numbr of proposals received						In 2011 for the academic year 2012-13
		In 2008 for the academic year 2009-10		In 2009 for the academic year 2010-11		in 2010 for the academic year 2011-12		
		Received	Approved	Received	Approved	Received	Approved	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	-	4	3	10	1	16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Assam	0	-	0	1	1	-	1
3.	Bihar	5	-	2	-	3	1	6
4.	Chhatisgarh	2	-	2	-	2	-	3
5.	Delhi	1	-	1	-	3	-	2
6.	Gujarat	5	3	5	-	6	3	3
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3	-	2	-	-	-	-
8.	Haryana	0	-	1	1	4	1	2
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	-	1	-	1	-	1
10.	Jharkhand	2	-	0	-	2	-	1
11.	Karnataka	3	-	0	1	5	2	7
12.	Kerala	3	2	2	-	5	-	2
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3	2	0	-	2	1	-
14.	Maharashtra	1	-	1	-	7	-	9
15.	Manipur	1	-	0	1	-	-	-
16.	Odisha	1	-	0	-	4	-	4
17.	Puducherry	0	-	0	1	-	-	-
18.	Punjab	0	-	1	-	2	2	-
19.	Rajasthan	0	-	0	-	2	-	1
20.	Tamil Nadu	8	2	11	5	13	3	6
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3	2	1	-	8	4	8
22.	Uttarakhand	2	-	1	-	-	-	1
23.	West Bengal	2	-	2	1	5	3	3
Total		50	11	37	14	85	21	76

Total Proposals received in last three years : 50+37+85=172

Proposal approved during the last three years : 11+14+21=46

[English]

Smoking and Non-Smoking Zones

911. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

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

(a) whether cigarettes are more harmful than smokeless tobacco products and cause more deaths in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons for mild pictorial warning notified for cigarettes in comparison to less harmful smokeless tobacco products;

(c) the details of the provisions including legal in force to curb smoking in the country;

(d) the extent to which these provisions have helped to reduce smoking in the country; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to restrict smoking by earmarking smoking zones and making public places such as hotels, clubs, restaurants etc. non-smoking zones?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (b) There is no safe level of nicotine and tobacco use in all forms (Smoking and Smokeless) is harmful. As per the Report on Tobacco Control in India, 2004, approx. 8-9 lakh persons die annually due to tobacco attributable diseases in the country.

The Government of India vide its notification no. GSR 417 (E) dated 27th May, 2011 has notified the new pictorial warnings which will come into force from 1st December, 2011. These warnings depict the leading disease caused by the use of smoking and smokeless tobacco i.e. lung disease and oral cancer.

(c) to (e) The Government of India has notified the Rules related to 'Prohibition of Smoking in Public Places-2008' which came into force from 2nd October, 2008. As per the extant Rules smoking is prohibited in all public places including private workplaces. However,

hotels having thirty or more rooms or restaurant having seating capacity of thirty persons and airports may create a smoking areas/space. These rules have come into effect from 2nd October 2008 and it will be too early to predict any reduction in smoking and as the State Governments have just geared up to implement these Rules and some of them have formed raiding squads and conducting raids at regular intervals at various public places.

The Ministry has also formulated step by step guidelines to facilitate the implementation of these Rules. Further, in order to create awareness on harmful effects of second hand smoke and the Smokefree Rules dedicated spot/public service advertisements has also been developed and aired.

Foreign Investment in Power Sector

912. Dr. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present installed power generation capacity in the country along with the power generation capacity under-construction;

(b) the details of foreign countries which have invested in the country's power sector;

(c) whether the Government has sought investments from foreign investors including those of United States of America (USA) to invest in the growing power sector in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the benefits likely to be accrued as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The present installed power generation capacity in the country as on 31-10-2011 is 182689.62 MW. Thermal power projects of 78545 MW and hydro power projects of 15707 MW are under construction in the country for likely commissioning during 11th and 12th Plan.

(b) to (e) In order to attract foreign investment in the power sector, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) upto

100% is permitted under automatic route for projects of electricity generation (except atomic energy), transmission, distribution and power trading.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) equity Inflows from April 2008 to September 2011 in power sector are as under:

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sector	2008-09 (April-March)	2009-10 (April-March)	2010-11 (April-March)	2011-12 (April-September)	Total
Power	4033.47 (907.66)	6138.32 (1271.79)	5796.22 (1271.77)	5657.3 (1253.66)	21625.31 (4704.87)

Note: The figures in brackets show the amount in US\$ million.

Major contributing countries to the FDI equity inflows during this period are France, Mauritius, Singapore, UAE, United Kingdom, USA and Morocco. US \$330.99 million of FDI equity has been received from USA in the power sector during April 2008 to September, 2011.

Direct Transfer of Subsidy

913. KASHYAP SHRI VIRENDER:

SHRI MAGUNTA SRINIVASULU REDDY:

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:-

(a) the terms of reference of the task force set up to work out modalities for the proposed system of direct transfer of subsidy to the targeted population;

(b) the recommendations of the interim report of the task force and response by the Government thereto, point-wise;

(c) whether the final report has been received by the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof and response of the Government thereto and if not, the time by which the report is expected; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to transfer subsidy directly to the beneficiaries including persons living below poverty line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Terms of Reference of the Task Force are as below:

- i. The Task Force will study the present mechanism of transfer of subsidies on Kerosene, LPG and Fertilizer, challenges and problems in the governance structures and delivery systems;
- ii. Examine and suggest an implementable solution for direct transfer of subsidies on Kerosene, LPG and Fertilizer to intended beneficiaries with the use of Aadhaar numbers (Unique Identification numbers), aadhaar enabled transactions and aadhaar authentication infrastructure of the UIDAI;
- iii. Identify and suggest required changes in the existing systems, processes and procedures, IT frameworks and supply chain management;
- iv. Oversee and evaluate the implementation of the solution proposed on a pilot basis through the concerned Implementing Ministries; and
- v. Suggest a common framework to adopt the above solution of direct subsidies in cash or otherwise for other Government welfare schemes.

(b) The List of the recommendations of the interim report of the task force is as follows:

- i. A subsidy, by its very nature, introduces two or more prices for the same good, and

creates incentives for pilferage and diversion. As a result, the underprivileged suffer the most. Ensuring that goods move in the supply chain at market prices can minimize the incentives for diversion.

- ii. Where possible, it is best to empower beneficiaries and give them the choice to receive subsidies in the form of subsidized goods and services or as cash, based on their own preferences. Further, beneficiaries should also be offered choice to exercise their preference at any participating location, rather than restricting the service delivery point to a specific location.
- iii. Creation of a Core Subsidy Management System (CSMS) for the purpose of maintaining bookkeeping information on entitlements and subsidies for all beneficiaries. The CSMS will also provide increased transparency in the movement of goods, levels of stocks, prediction and aggregation of demand, and identification of beneficiaries. It will be able to use analytics to detect fraud and diversion. It can also integrate with a contact centre for grievance handling. Beneficiaries can report malpractices to the Government directly making it possible for the Government to react in a timely manner.
- iv. Just as a real-time transfer of funds takes place when people top up their mobile talk-time, the Government, through the CSMS will transfer the cash component of subsidies directly and in real-time to the bank accounts of beneficiaries. Beneficiaries may then access these funds through various banking channels such as bank branches, ATMs, business correspondents, internet, and mobile banking. Achieving full financial inclusion is crucial for direct transfer of subsidies.
- v. As the subsidy management systems assume same configuration under CSMS, integration of all subsidies, entitlements under one umbrella is also achievable.

The Government has accepted all the recommendations.

(c) No Madam.

(d) As per the Terms of Reference of the Task Force, the Final Report is due by the end of December, 2011.

(e) Based on the recommendations contained in the Final Report of the Task Force, decision shall be taken by the Government.

[English]

Renewable Energy in Rural Areas

914. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:

SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA

SHRI RAMKISHUN:

SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:

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

(a) the details of target set and achievements made under Remote Village Electrification Programme during the Eleventh Five Year Plan so far, year-wise, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated and utilized by various State Governments under the Programme, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the time by which the remaining unelectrified remote villages are likely to be electrified?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Ministry has set a target of 10,000 Villages/Hamlets under the Remote Village Electrification (RVE) Programme in the 11th Plan. However, State-wise targets are not set under the RVE Programme and projects are sanctioned on the basis of proposals submitted by the State implementing agencies as per the guidelines of the scheme. The state-wise details of villages and hamlets taken up during the current Five Year Plan are given in the Statement-I.

(b) State-wise details of funds released for utilization in approved projects by various State Governments during the current five-year plan are given in Statement-II.

(c) The Remote Village Electrification (RVE) Programme is approved upto March, 2012 and a target of 10,000 villages/hamlets has been set under the 11th

Plan. However, as per the Rural Electrification Policy 2006, villages/habitations where grid connectivity would not be feasible or not cost effective, and where off-grid solutions based on stand-alone systems/isolated lighting technology like SPV are used for providing basic lighting, etc., such villages/hamlets may not be designated as electrified.

Statement-I

State-wise Details of Villages and Hamlets taken up under the Remote Village Electrification Programme during the Current Five Year Plan

Sl. No.	State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (as on 30-09-2011)	
		Sanc-tioned	Comple-ted	Sanc-tioned	Comple-ted	Sanc-tioned	Comple-ted	Sanc-tioned	Comple-ted	Sanc-tioned	Comple-ted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh			13					13		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		89		1				51		
3.	Assam	1485	169		77	171	581		525		339
4.	Chhattisgarh	36	74	184		94			169		
5.	Goa							19			
6.	Gujarat		36								
7.	Himachal Pradesh								20		
8.	Haryana		149	92					92		
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	27	13	68		177	30	48			
10.	Jharkhand		153	8	9	36		78		129	
11.	Karnataka	46	16	13	14						
12.	Kerala	49							49		
13.	Madhya Pradesh	75	42		89	126	27	203	87		106

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14.	Maharashtra		55	82	91		82				
15.	Manipur	14	40	35	17						
16.	Meghalaya		2			66	70				
17.	Mizoram										
18.	Nagaland		3					8			8
19.	Odisha		42	91	14	371	150	770	331		47
20.	Rajasthan		90				73	90			
21.	Sikkim										
22.	Tamil Nadu	32									
23.	Tripura	205	165			251			90		284
24.	Uttarakhand	23	76	50		12		84			
25.	Uttar Pradesh		65		14	105		152	105		
26.	West Bengal					22		2	5		
	Total	1992	1279	636	326	1431	1013	1454	1537	129	784

Statement-II*State-wise Details of Funds released during the current Five Year Plan*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (30-10-2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	17.94	6.13	0	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	197.52	278.57		0	7.40
3.	Assam	7001.88	2025.79	1185.43	444.86	392.03
4.	Bihar	0			0	
5.	Chhattisgarh	290.50	820.01	510.83	0	
6.	Delhi	0			14.96	
7.	Goa	0			9.74	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Gujarat	0			0	
9.	Haryana	0	55.69	12.86	0	
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0			0	
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	583.22	1107.89	366.83	2923.74	973.00
12.	Jharkhand	1416.29	1036.62	576.38	1.70	1394.00
13.	Karnataka	106.03	10.13		0.42	9.39
14.	Kerala	8.08	330.96		0	
15.	Madhya Pradesh	440.69	515.05	704.84	1085.83	36.97
16.	Maharashtra	1125.60	593.35		337.99	163.26
17.	Manipur	111.57	409.02		0	
18.	Meghalaya	103.79	8.08	117.86	0	
19.	Mizoram	0			0	
20.	Nagaland	7.43			52.89	23.15
21.	Odisha	276.00	313.49	1750.65	185.08	2353.20
22.	Rajasthan	861.00		449.15	817.85	
23.	Sikkim	0		8.04	0	
24.	Tamil Nadu	0		66.76	0	
25.	Tripura	547.31	1159.61	588.65	0	
26.	Uttarakhand	203.93	184.11	55.23	8.39	174.90
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00		545.05	797.78	619.22
28.	West Bengal	0.00		1340.63	1135.76	308.85
29.	Others (TERI)	23.82	15.04		0	
Total		13304.76	8881.43	8285.32	7816.99	6455.42

Sustainable and Accelerated Development

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

915. SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in its monetary policy statement has advised to take fiscal measures to control inflation and promote growth and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) whether the Finance Ministry has revised its growth projection for Indian Economy for the financial year 2011-12 and if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor; and

(c) the concrete steps taken or proposed to be taken to bring about sustainable and accelerated development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Reserve Bank of India in its Second Quarter Review of Monetary Policy 2011-12, dated October 25, 2011 raised the following concern on fiscal measures:

"The Government has announced increased market borrowings, which can potentially crowd out more productive private sector investment. The Government has indicated that this will not impact the budgeted fiscal deficit. However, should the fiscal deficit slip from the budgeted level, it will have implications for domestic inflation. The large fiscal deficit has been an important source of demand pressure. Clearly, the impact of tightening monetary policy has been diluted by the expansionary fiscal position, which is a sub-optimal outcome."

(b) Given the GDP growth of 7.7 per cent in the first quarter (April-June, 2011) of 2011-12 and persistent inflationary pressure and monetary tightening together with deceleration in IIP, the growth is expected to be below the forecast of 9 per cent (+/- 0.25 per cent) for the current fiscal, as projected in the Economic Survey 2010-11.

(c) The macroeconomic fundamentals of the economy are strong. However, the Government has taken a number of steps to promote investment and productivity and thereby growth of the economy. These, *inter-alia* include fiscal consolidation to release more resources for investment and production, public expenditure reprioritization to increase human capital development, lower tax rates to improve competitiveness, initiatives to bridge the infrastructure deficit through public private partnership and improving regulatory systems for various market segments.

Opening of Bank Branches

916. SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criterion to be followed by banks to open their branches in the country;

(b) whether the number of workers under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme of an area are included in the norms for opening of a bank branch;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received any proposal from public and private sector banks for setting up of their branches in the rural areas of the country including Uttar Pradesh; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken on such proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The Reserve Bank of India has reported that as per the extant Branch Authorisation Policy, general permission has been granted to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (other than RRBs) to open branches/mobile branches/Administrative Offices/CPCs (Service Branches), (i) in Tier 3 to Tier 6 centres (with population up to 49,999) and (ii) in rural, semi-urban and urban centres of the North-Eastern States and Sikkim subject to reporting. In order to further expand the banking network, RBI has advised banks that while preparing their Annual Branch Expansion Plan (ABEP), the Banks should allocate at least 25 per cent of the total number of branches proposed to be opened during a year in unbanked rural (Tier 5 and Tier 6) centres.

Banks apply for authorisations for opening of branches in Tier 1 and Tier 2 centres in their Annual Branch Expansion Plan. The authorisations issued to banks for opening of branches in various States including the State of Uttar Pradesh during the year April 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011 are enclosed as Statement.

Statement*Authorisation issued to Bank*

Sl. No.	States	No. of Authorisations issued to banks for Opening of Branches during April 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	287
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4.	Assam	4
5.	Bihar	93
6.	Chandigarh	18
7.	Chhattisgarh	34
8.	Dadra and Nagar Havell	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0
10.	Delhi	176
11.	Goa	4
12.	Gujarat	136
13.	Haryana	97
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	15
16.	Jharkhand	48
17.	Karnataka	168
18.	Kerala	49
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	79
21.	Maharashtra	389
22.	Manipur	0

1	2	3
23.	Meghalaya	0
24.	Mizoram	0
25.	Nagaland	0
26.	Odisha	56
27.	Puducherry	5
28.	Punjab	105
29.	Rajasthan	105
30.	Sikkim	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	168
32.	Tripura	2
33.	Uttaranchal	27
34.	Uttar Pradesh	210
35.	West Bengal	158
Total		2439

Source: RBI

Spurious and Sub-Standard Drugs

917. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether as per the Government estimates, around 5 per cent of drugs in circulation are spurious and sub-standard in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of raids conducted, samples tested and those declared spurious and sub-standard alongwith the offenders prosecuted during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) has proposed certain guidelines and set up a committee to finalise them in order to keep a check on the circulation of spurious and sub-standard drugs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A Statement containing the details of raids conducted, samples tested and those declared spurious and sub-standard alongwith the offenders prosecuted during each of the last three years is enclosed.

(d) and (e) Enhanced penal provisions were inserted in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 through the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008. Detailed guidelines were issued to the State Governments with the approval of the Drugs Consultative Committee for effective enforcement of these amended provisions of the Act. Further, on the basis of an Order of the Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad in the Criminal (Misc) Writ Petition No. 16212/2008-Brahmaji Vs. State of Uttar Pradesh and Others, Government has constituted a Task Force to examine the feasibility of networking and tracking the drugs distribution system in the country from the manufacturer to the retailer to secure the entire supply chain and detect spurious drugs available in the market. Different options through the use of information technology have been considered by the Task Force, including providing bar code on the label of the drugs, for identifying and tracking their movement from the manufacturer to the consumer. The matter is sub-judice.

Statement

Sl. No.	Year	No. of drugs samples tested	No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declared spurious/ adulterated	No. of prosecution launched for manufacturing, sale and distribution of spurious/ adulterated drugs	No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided	No. of persons arrested	No. of Raids conducted
1.	2007-08	39117	2429	77	120	54	122	4416
2.	2008-09	45145	2597	157	220	11	133	2836
3.	2009-10	39248	1942	117	138	6	147	2513
4.	2010-11	49682	2372	95	167	9	72	1295

[*Translation*]

Nabard Loan to Farmers

918. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nationalized banks, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and other banks have fixed any target to provide loan to the farmers directly;

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

(c) whether these targets have been achieved; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Government of India sets target for ground level credit to Agriculture every year. The Agency wise target and achievement for 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 is as under:

(Rs. Crore)

Agency	Credit flow in 2009-10		Credit flow in 2010-11 (Provisional)		Credit flow in 2011-12 (Provisional)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement (1 April 2011– 31 August 2011)
Comm. Banks	250,000	285,799.73	280,000	332,705.98	355,000	123,939.74
Coop. Banks	45,000	63,496.85	55,000	70,105.30	69,500	43,980.21
RRBs	30,000	35,217.62	40,000	43,967.70	50,500	23,096.02
Total	325,000	384,514.20	375,000	446,778.98	475,000	191,015.97

The overall achievement was 118% and 119% during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively.

[*English*]

Juvenile Justice Boards

919. SHRI KHAGEN DAS:

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

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

(a) whether Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) have been set up in each State of the Country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some State Governments still have not constituted JJBs;

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

(e) the funds sanctioned and allocated alongwith its utilization reported by the State Governments during

each of the last three years and the current year; and

(f) the details of achievements made by these JJBs alongwith the role placed by them in shaping the life of juveniles and the measures taken for betterment of the plight of children involved in commission of penal offences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (f) As per the information furnished by the State Governments/UT Administrations, a total of 561 Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) have been set up in all States and UTs, except in Jammu and Kashmir. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has been pursuing with all State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time to set up JJBs in the remaining districts.

Prior to 2009-10, the expenditure on JJBs was met by the State Governments/UT Administrations from their own resources. In 2009-10, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) was introduced by the Government in the Ministry of Women and Child Development, under which, *inter alia*, grants are provided to State Governments/UT Administrations for setting up and maintenance of JJBs.

Under the Scheme Rs. 1.85 crores, Rs. 3.23 crores and Rs. 2.18 crores have been released in the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto 14-11-2011) respectively for setting up and maintenance of JJBs. Grants are released to the State Governments/UT Administrations only after adjusting the unutilized amount from previous year grants.

JJBs play an important role in shaping the life of juvenile by deciding on appropriate rehabilitation measures to ensure that the child can re-integrate into the society and lead an honest and industrious life. The JJB Members also inspect the facilities being provided in the Observation and Special Homes under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. Ultimately, it is the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administrations to ensure that the rehabilitation measures recommended by the JJBs are suitably implemented.

MFIs

920. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints with regard to growing MFI-Banks Linkage model during each of the last three years and the current financial year:

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith action taken on such complaints;

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

(d) 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) to (d) In

view of the developments in the Microfinance sector, particularly in Andhra Pradesh, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had in October, 2010 constituted a Sub-Committee under Shri Y.H. Malegam, Member of the Central Board of Directors of RBI, to study issues and concerns of the Micro Finance Sector including interest rates charged by the lenders in this area. The Malegam Committee in its Report has *inter alia* recommended the following.

- (i) Creation of a separate category of NBFCs viz. NBFC-MFIs to be regulated, and supervised, by the RBI.
- (ii) An average "margin cap" of 10 per cent for MFIs having a loan portfolio of Rs. 100 crore and of 12 per cent for smaller MFIs. An interest cap of 24% on individual loans of MFIs.
- (iii) In the interest of transparency, an MFI can levy only three charges, namely, (a) processing fee (b) interest and (c) insurance charge.
- (iv) A borrower can be a member of only one Self-Help Group (SHG) or a Joint Liability Group (JLG).

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12.00 noon.

11.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Twelve of the clock*

12.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at
Twelve of the Clock.*

[DR. M. THAMBIDURAI in the Chair]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table of the House.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I would request my hon. colleagues just to give me one minute. *...(Interruptions)*

12.0½ hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

**Re: Unfortunate incident of assault on the
Minister of Agriculture and Minister of
Food Processing Industries during a
Function in New Delhi on 24-11-11**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please take your seat. The hon. Minister wants to make some Statement. Afterwards, we can take up Papers to be Laid, etc.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I would request my hon. colleagues to give me just one second to speak on behalf of my colleagues to condemn the attack against one of our senior Ministers, a Parliamentarian and a politician of long-standing. We have divergences of views. People may express their views in the strongest words. There is no harm in it. But an attempt to cause harm physically and resort to violence cannot be accepted in any democratic polity. I would like all my colleagues to condemn it in the strongest terms. Thank you.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (VIDISHA): Mr. Chairman, I, on the behalf of my party, associate myself with the views expressed by the leader of the House, about the incident that took place yesterday.

The incident that took place yesterday should be condemned as much as possible. I held a press conference yesterday and condemned it vociferously. Violence cannot be accepted in a democracy. We have a difference of opinion with the government and the ministers on many subjects and policies but there is a way to address those differences and it should never be violent.

As far as Sharadji is concerned, he is a very polite person. He is such an experienced politician who has never hurt anyone through his words. This incident is even more condemnable as it happened with such a polite person. Hence, I associate myself with the views of the leader of the House and vehemently condemn this incident.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Chairman, Shri Pranab Mukherjee and Shrimati Sushma

Swaraj expressed their views about the incident that took place yesterday. This incident with Shri Sharad Pawar is not acceptable. After many difficulties democracy has been introduced in this country. This is a country where Mahavir and Buddha took birth. India got independence under the leadership of Gandhiji. Non-violence has been an integral part of our life and we attained independence through non-violence. It is because of it that we are present here today. The lumpen elements are increasing in the country day by day. The way these incidents get publicity puts responsibility even on those institutions which enable the function of democracy and make them partially responsible for it.

This is not a question of one man, it pertains to many people. One reason for such state of affairs in the country is that there are bad elements in the House who talk vehemently against the people who serve people round the clock. There is no such institution but such an environment in the country is being created that political people who have been serving the people honestly round the clock for the last 30, 35 or 40 years in all kind of problems are being criticized. This state of affairs should be kept under check. I believe that the freedom we pride ourselves upon is not unbridled. If we did not practice restraint, we will lose the freedom. Just yesterday, a big decision regarding FDI was taken but the discussion for the whole day was revolving around the slap on media channels. It is shown again and again to make it a sensational news. Where are we heading? I completely agree with what Shri Pranab Mukherjee said yesterday. Where are we all heading? We sit in this House and there is no other place more transparent than this. We put in all our efforts to expose the crimes of our colleagues. All the people in prison are there because of the efforts of the Parliament. We raised our concerns about corruption and inflation many times. We organised rallies like Advaniji's rath yatra etc. We went to jails a lot of times, got beaten by the police and now in this phase of life we are getting so much humiliation. Such type of atmosphere is being created. Government is sleeping...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Bahrapur): Government is not sleeping...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Please sit. ...*(Interruptions)*
I am just saying that we and you...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No controversy please.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are discussing a very serious issue.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: This is not a matter of fighting but understanding. I just want to say one thing to you. Draw the lines for institutions and restraint in a democracy. If this is not done, it doesn't matter if it is this Parliament or any other institutions. These things cannot be stopped by anyone. The situation is such that politicians are being openly disrespected again and again. On top of these incidents media glorifies them in various ways. How is this acceptable? Who will be spared? The day the politicians break away from society, tell you no part of society will be left. Therefore, I vehemently condemn this incident and I urge the government to draw some boundaries or else democracy would not exist. I only say this. Thank you.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I associate with the strong sentiments expressed by the Leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition, and Shri Sharad ji. I condemn the incident that had taken place yesterday. People have the right to protest and resort to agitation against the policies of the Government.

But they should not take up violent methods. This is dangerous for democratic institution and for democracy of our country as a whole. I feel that what happened yesterday is an insult to democracy. The person who attacked Shri Sharad Pawar, a senior Member, a Minister and a senior politician may be insane, but it is a condemnable act. So, the House has condemned it and the hon. Speaker also made a Reference condemning the incident. We also strongly condemn what happened yesterday.

[Translation]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Mr. Chairman Sir, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by Pranab Dada, the leader of the Opposition, Sharad ji and Basu Deb Acharia of the CPM. Sir, Sharad Pawar ji has been in politics for 45 years. He has also been the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. He has been a Union Minister in various capacities for a long time. At present he is Agriculture Minister. Regarding the incident which we observed yesterday, I listened to a man I would like to tell without taking the name of the person, he said that he is slapped and only once...*(Interruptions)* Sir, I would like to submit as Sharad ji said that most of the people who are sitting here have come after a lot of hard work and by the support of public. The way they are being ridiculed and insulted, is not in favour of the country. If this institution comes under threat, it is sure that no other organisation will survive. I remember that non-violence was the key weapon of the movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi. He demolished the strong empire of Britain with the help of non-violence. But sir, he has attacked twice earlier also. I am surprised as to why the police did not take any action against him. If the incidents of this kind keep taking place, there will be no end to it. I would like to request you to ask the Government that this type of incident should not take place again. The Government should pay attention towards this.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we strongly condemn the attack on Shri Sharad Pawar which happened yesterday. Our leader, the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Kumari Mamata Banerjee was addressing a meeting of industrialists in Delhi yesterday. It was an interaction session where the media persons also asked her a question. She immediately stopped her interaction and condemned this incident in the presence of the national media. She stated that we can never tolerate such type of incidents.

Sharad Pawarji is, no doubt, a reputed leader of national stature. The Government should not keep silent on such type of heinous attacks and exemplary punishment should be meted out to such persons so that nobody has the courage to attempt such a thing in future. We hope that the unanimous decision of the House will send a strong message and signal to such sections who are already isolated from the society.

But this message will certainly help us to restrain from such types of incidents so that these incidents will never happen in future.

[Translation]

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH (Jaunpur): Mr. Chairman Sir, I am very thankful to the leader of the House for bringing this censor motion to the House. I expect that the said motion will be brought by Eleven O'clock. The way the leader of the Opposition, Shri Sharadji, Shri Rewati Raman Singh, and other hon. Members have condemned it. I too on behalf of my party condemn it. One thing I would like to submit that the way the social environment is being spoiled for the past one year has underlined the disbelief in the politicians like us in the country. Shri Rewati Raman ji has put light on this aspect of the environment of the country. Sharadji has thrown light in the role of media. Yesterday, I was watching news. I was being told that such incidents may be the consequence of disbelief in politicians. This news was being telecast by India T.V. or any other news channel. Have we become so unreliable? We have been incapable of confronting this environment together which has been created in the country during the last one year ...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Chairman Sir, it is a very serious issue. Hon. Sharad Pawar ji has an experience of 45 years in politics. He never lost the election. He has been continuously serving as the Member of Legislative Assembly and the Lok Sabha. He has a very simple and decent personality. I also have been interacting with him, therefore it has hurt me a lot. He is very simple and do not take security with him. If any hon. Member goes to him for any work, he is always ready to help him. He is always ready to meet common public. He

has a vast experience of political carrier. It is indeed painful issue for all of us. This sort of incident should not reoccur. The country is witness that such incidents are also retaliated. Suppose if someone retaliate them, who will fact it? All our senior leaders, irrespective of any party, they belonged to the country. Their thoughts are like treasure for the country. It is the responsibility of the House and the Government to protect them we should ensure that this type of incident do not re-occur. It is highly condemnable. I on behalf of the Bahujan Samaj Party condemn this act.

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): Mr. Chairman Sir, hon. Pranab Dada, Sushma ji and other hon. members have associated themselves with the proposal brought by Madam Speaker. I have not stood up because Sharad Pawar ji is my leader. He is indeed an important leader of the country who has paid immense contribution in public life. As other hon. Members said yesterday's incident has put a big question mark on our democracy. If we do not come together to condemn such incident, it will definitely downgrade our institutions. As Sharadji told that every person is ready to put question mark on politicians in public life. I do not know why such environment has been created that whoever contribute in public and political life is corrupt and selfish. It has become a common thinking. But despite all this, I thank all the hon. Members for displaying unity. I will only say that it is very natural that some people will get provoked by the yesterday's incident. Particularly in Maharashtra, where Sharad Pawar ji has devoted his entire life, some people reacted to the said incident. But being a sensible leader Sharad Pawarji made an appeal to the public. He phoned all of us and asked that no untoward incident should take place. It generally happens. Such incidents often take place in life. We face many ups and downs in public life but he being a sensible leader, took the entire incident in his own stride and did not let any unpleasant incident take place in Maharashtra and other places. Therefore, I would like to submit that we should take care that no politician should meet such incident in future and the Government should take stringent action against the guilty of the incident.

[English]

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Chennai North): Mr. Chairman, Sir, please permit me to speak from this place.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of the DMK, I condemn the incident happened yesterday against one of the very senior leaders of Indian politics.

There are established democratic systems through which anybody can raise his or her opposition against the Government or against a Minister. I fully agree with hon. Sharad Yadav *ji* that the role of media is very important in such things. I only request the media not to project this pseudo heroism, otherwise this will crop up everywhere in other parts of the country. So it is the role of the media to see that such pseudo-heroism, such anti-national activities, such anti-establishment activities should not be encouraged by the media.

With these words, I condemn the incident which took place yesterday.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. I stand here on behalf of Biju Janata Dal to condemn the atrocious attempt that was imparted in a public function to a national leader Sharad Pawarji. I stand here also to condemn the action of the person; I do not condemn the person. The action should be condemned and action should also be taken by the Government that such type of action is not repeated on any other person at all. Actions are to be condemned which are deprecating, which are condemnable. I would again request the Government to find out whether there was a lack of security.

We all know Sharad Pawar *ji* always moves without security. But, with the change of situation that is prevalent in this country today, there are one or two circles of security in a different method. Was there a breach of security? That has to be probed and accordingly action should be taken.

I join all my leaders, all my colleagues in this House in condemning the atrocious action that happened yesterday.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Raigad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the behalf of Shiv Sena, I condemn the incident that happened with the hon. Minister We. of Agriculture and a leader of the nation Shri Sharad Pawar. We have immediately condemned this incident. We had also written a letter to Madam Speaker urging her to strongly condemn such incident on the behalf of the House. Today, Madam Speaker has strongly condemned this incident. One thing is good, this atrocious incident which took place yesterday is being strongly condemned in the House by the leader of the House, the leader of the Opposition and all of the Members of the House. It seems that the way such incidents are taking place for the last few days, there are constant efforts being made to defame the politicians of this country. This, in a way, is a warning bell for our democracy. Whenever such incidents come to light, all of us put our differences aside and make efforts to maintain the dignity of the House and today this is a step being taken in that direction. We condemn this incident but the person responsible for this incident, who attacked Shri Sharad Pawar, should not be spared and strict action must be taken against him. Strict action must be taken to ensure that a strong message is sent across other people and such incidents are not repeated in future. I condemn this attack on the behalf of Shiv Sena.

[English]

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Mr. Chairman, nowadays, democracy is being challenged by such type of incidents. Violence is not solution to solve any problem. To create fear and destabilise the country, some unscrupulous elements are doing such type of acts.

So, on behalf of AIADMK, we strongly condemn the incident which took place yesterday. The hon. Minister of Agriculture, Shri Sharad Pawar is a decent and senior most politician. So, on behalf of my Party, I also join with my colleagues to condemn this incident.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Sir, I unequivocally condemn the incident. Why do we condemn it? I know Shri Sharad Pawar for a quite long

time. He is a very senior politician. He is a senior Minister. But that is not the issue. This is not the way to protest. The man, who attacked him, has spoken to the Press that he is protesting against price rise and unemployment. We must make it clear as a political activist that in a democratic set-up every single person or a Party has a right to protest against the Government policy but there is a way to protest. Slapping a Minister to protest against the Government policy in the open is not acceptable in a democratic society as a method of protest. That is the main issue. It is not whether he is a good man or not. He is, of course, a good man or not. It is not the issue whether he is a senior politician. Yes, he is a senior politician. Does it mean a junior politician can be slapped? Does it mean that the Minister of State can be slapped? Seniority is not the question. His place in the society is not the question.

The question is this. This Parliament must condemn this method of protest. This method of protest is unacceptable in the society. Individual vandalism is unacceptable. We have a protest. We can go on strike; we can organize a demonstration; we can raise it in Parliament. Whatever way we can do we can protest and we have a right to protest but this is the most heinous way which weakens the protest. Individual vandalism weakens the protest. Therefore, I condemn it. This is not the way to protest. Whatever indignation that man, if he is a senile man or a sensible man might be having, this is not the way to protest.

I put on record one thing. Mr. Anna Hazare did a very wrong thing. I do not know what is happening. And secondly, I do not appreciate the electronic media, constantly showing the picture as to how he has been slapped. Is it the way? Media is sensationalizing a barbaric incident. Is it the way? The Press must have a lesson. In a democracy, in a decent society, in a civilized society, let us not over-publicise an incident, which is to be condemnable, however popularity a particular media may get. That is not the issue. These two points are also to be taken note of by this august House.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA (Hassan): Sir, yesterday the incident that took place was outside the premises of Parliament when the Minister was going out. I do

not know whether it is a civil society provocation or provocation by any quarter. This is one of the heinous crimes that everyone has to condemn. This is unpardonable. I also came to know that in the past, Shri Sukh Ram, one of the former Ministers, had also faced the same type of attack. I am not going to justify the role of the Ministers in a corruption matter or any other matter but the law has to take its own course.

Leaving the person free after the incident on Shri Sukh Ram gave a sort of shelter or protection to him to go and attack further.

It is not only the question of giving protection to the Members of Parliament but also it is the question of giving protection to the citizens of this country. The Speaker can give protection to the Members of Parliament within the ambit of the House but outside the House we are normal citizens, and protection cannot be given in every place where we are going on tour.

This type of incident must be dealt with very severely. Judiciary must also take note of such incidents and these persons should not be let loose.

I am so sorry about how things have happened in the past. There is no question of showing any mercy on such persons. I am not bothered whether the person is sane or insane. Severe punishment must be given to him. The way in which he dragged his knife, which I saw on TV—my friend has said how the electronic media was repeatedly showing that incident—shows his intention to murder.

It is not the question of price rise alone but his intention was to murder Shri Sharad Pawar, who is not only a senior Minister but also one of the most respected persons. I got tears in my eyes yesterday when I saw it and I wrote him a letter. I am so sad about the whole incident.

Today morning, the hon. Speaker, on behalf of the entire House, made a Reference to condemn this incident. At that time we wanted to speak but all other issues came together and the House was adjourned.

Sir, I join all my colleagues to condemn this incident and it should not be allowed to take place whether in the

[Shri H.D. Devegowda]

premises of Parliament or outside in future. So, protection must be given to the Members. This is all I want to say.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): Sir, I wish to express my sentiments against the act of violence shown to a very seasoned politician of this country.

On behalf of my Party, Indian Union Muslim League, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Leader of the House and other leaders in this House.

I would just like to say that the views expressed by Shri Sharad Yadav ji and Shri Gurudas Dasgupta ji in this House are totally acceptable to all the political activists, to all the political parties and to all those who believe in democracy.

There is no place for violence in politics. Irrespective of our philosophy, our parties, our politics and our aims, if we will not be able to condemn such heinous acts of violence, India's future will be very bleak. Therefore, unanimously all of us have to accept the sentiments expressed by this House. My party very severely condemns this act and we wish that Sharad Pawarji who has been serving the country all these years will continue to serve this country with more vigour and more courage.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY (Mathura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, just now the leader of the House and all the political parties have strongly condemned this incident. I associate myself with the views expressed by all of the members and parties present here.

Our country is a land of diversity. It is possible that we might have different views and it is also possible that the person who was involved in this incident is mentally unstable but each and every citizen must be aware that if he/she takes law in his/her hands then he/she is against the traditions of the society and the country. It has been discussed in the media and I too saw a comment on the English media a Channel

that read; 'Angry young man protesting against price-rise'. This cannot be an acceptable way to protest. I have stood here to condemn this incident. I stand here with a hope and belief that every section of society at this time would come forward and admit that this incident and form of protest is not democratic and we do not believe in such views. I have stood with a hope that each section of society practices restraint and accepts that our country is known as a non-violent and tolerant society world over. We are peace loving people and such incidents would not be tolerated.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman the shameful incident, the attack on hon. Sharad Pawar that took place yesterday has been condemned by the leaders of all the parties in the House and by outsiders as well. I, too, strongly condemn this behaviour.

Sir, I have received information that he has attacked someone earlier also. Either he is crazy, mad or just hungry for attention. Such people also indulge into such acts. But the question is why no action was taken against him earlier? He attacked someone earlier also and then again repeated the act and yet no action was taken. I think it is a case of lax attitude. Everyone agrees that there is democracy in the country and no one can be allowed to behave as a Samage. Anyone with a sound mind would only condemn such incident and not tolerate it. He had attacked twice. Hon. Sharad Pawar is a senior leader to attack on him would definitely lead to sensational news but we thank his supporters and colleagues for trying to maintain pace. But an attack on any ordinary person also cannot be allowed in a democracy. Hence, Mr. Chairman, there should be an investigation for ascertaining the reason as to why no action was taken earlier. Is he mad, crazy what is the case? An insane person is kept locked otherwise he would hit every other person. It was known through media that he had attacked someone else too, then how is he roaming freely? This should be investigated and it should be ensured that no such incident occurs hereafter. There is always a scope for exception but such behaviour and violence would not be tolerated or liked by anybody. There is some politics also involved in this as there is talk of price rise everywhere. There

are many problems in the country and there are a lot of disagreements between political parties but anti-social behaviour, name calling cannot be tolerated either inside or outside the House. Therefore, this should be condemned from all corners of the society and the House must jointly pass a censure motion to condemn this Issue.

[English]

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHAR RAO (Mahbubnagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Leader of the House, the hon. Leader of the Opposition and other leaders of the House.

The incident, which has happened to Sharad Pawar ji needs to be strongly condemned. This kind of mindless, meaningless violence and physical attack needs to be reviewed by the Government and the Government should take steps to see that this kind of incidents should not take place in future.

With this, I strongly condemn this worst incident.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI (Hyderabad): Sir, I associate myself with the feelings of anger that have been expressed in the august House.

I also like to say one point over here, which is that a thorough inquiry should be ordered because yesterday's function was not a huge function. An inquiry should be ordered. The phone record of that person should be checked as to how come that man was there at that particular point of time because there must be some connection whatsoever. Because, unless and until someone tells that person that here you have a Union Minister coming over here, how did that man appear over there? It was an NDMC function. I could understand if it was a function of his Ministry. So, a thorough inquiry should be ordered.

And, this is also a point wherein a debate should take place in the country that how come a convicted person in a court, who attacks, gets bail and what kind of bail laws are existing in this country. They give bail to a person who attacks in the court and then there are other issues also, which I do not want to put over here. But now what will happen? With this, the same

court will give him bail again. So, there should be a debate on bail laws in this country if someone attacks anyone, especially in the court. Now, the attack is on the Minister. So, we would like to know what will be the role of the hon. judiciary now. How quickly are they going to give bail to this particular person?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, you please conclude.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: So, I strongly condemn this act. A thorough inquiry should be ordered. My heart goes out to my colleague, Shrimati Supriya Sule also. I am really thankful to the NCP cadres for showing restraint and maintaining peace. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI (Banka): Mr. Chairman, Sir, associating fully with the sentiments of my colleagues, who have spoken before me, I, strongly condemn the attack on Shri Sharad Pawar yesterday. I feel that our democratic society would not tolerate this kind of incident at all. It is true that people are fighting against corruption, price-rise and unemployment, but we won't tolerate this kind of protest.

I am thankful to the members of NCP who maintained peace. I condemn the statement of prominent Gandhian leader who said that, "only one slap". I am surprised at the attitude of media, they highlighted it so much just to gain TRP and tried to glorify this incident. I strongly condemn it.

[English]

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): On behalf of my Party, RSP, I condemn this incident. But why this incident happened? I think it has happened due to the protest on price rise. Everyone has his right to protest but not in this manner in a democracy. So, everyone of this country should condemn it and the person, who had done this, should be punished.

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO (Purulia): Sir, today the sad issue, which we are discussing, should be condemned.

It should be thoroughly investigated as to how this incident took place. We have difference in ideologies in

[Shri Narahari Mahato]

this House about matters like price rise and all other things. But, such a behaviour and incidents should not take place. So, I condemn it strongly and it should be thoroughly investigated how it has happened. ...(*Interruptions*)

12.45 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri S.S. Palanimanickam.

12.46 hrs.

At this stage, Shri K. Chandrasekhar Rao and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table

...(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 15 of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873:—
 - (i) The Senior Citizens Savings Scheme (Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 770(E) in Gazette of India dated 19th October, 2011.
 - (ii) The Post Office Savings Account (Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 681(E) in Gazette of India dated 15th September, 2011.
 - (iii) The Post Office Recurring Deposit (Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 740(E) in Gazette of India dated 4th October, 2011.

- (iv) The Post Office (Monthly Income Account) Amendment Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 741(E) in Gazette of India dated 4th October, 2011.
- (v) The Post Office Time Deposit (Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 742(E) in Gazette of India dated 4th October, 2011

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5301/15/11]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959:—
 - (i) The Kisan Vikas Patra (Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 743(E) in Gazette of India dated 4th October, 2011.
 - (ii) The National Savings Certificates (VIII Issue) Amendment Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 744(E) in Gazette of India dated 4th October, 2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5302/15/11)

...(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5303/15/11]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 93 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006:—

- (i) The Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011 published in Notification F. No. 2-15015/30/2010 in Gazette of India dated 1st August, 2011.
- (ii) The Food Safety and Standards (Laboratory and Sample Analysis) Regulations, 2011 published in Notification F. No. 2-15015/30/2010 in Gazette of India dated 1st August, 2011.
- (iii) The Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on sales) Regulations, 2011 published in Notification F. No. 2-15015/30/2010 in Gazette of India dated 1st August, 2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5304/15/11]

- (4) A copy of the Notification No. F. No. P-15025/41/2011-DFQC (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 4th August, 2011 repealing the enactments and orders in the Second Schedule of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and the Milk and Milk Products Regulations, 1992, with effect from 5th August, 2011, issued under Section 97 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5305/15/11]

- (5) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 752(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 12th October, 2011 prohibiting the drug Letrozole for induction of ovulation in an ovulatory infertility, issued under

Section 26A of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5306/15/11]

...(Interruptions)

12.46 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

[English]

Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Gobinda Chandra Naskar – not present.

Shri Mohinder Singh Kaypee.

SHRI MOHINDER SINGH KAYPEE (Jalandhar): I beg to move:

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate one member from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Shri Silvius Condpan died and do communicate to this House the name of the member so nominated by Rajya Sabha.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate one member from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Shri Silvius Condpan died and do communicate to this House the name of the member so nominated by Rajya Sabha.”

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

12.46¼ hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

(i) **First meeting of Prime Minister's Committee on National e-Governance Plan (NEGP) held on 23-11-11***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): I beg to lay the statement regarding the first meeting of Prime Minister's Committee on National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) held on November 23, 2011.

I am happy to inform you that the first meeting of the Prime Minister's Committee on National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) was held on 23-11-2011.

Under National e-Governance Plan, initiatives like Income Tax, MCA 21, Passports, Central Excise have started delivering online services to the citizens. It is the endeavour of the Government to expand the number of public services that are available to citizens in electronic mode. Accordingly, the Committee emphasized the urgent need for adoption of e-Governance in all walks of Governance to enhance accountability, transparency and efficiency and to realize the objective of inclusive growth with equity.

The PM's Committee also decided to introduce the Electronic Delivery of Services (EDS) Bill in the winter session of the Parliament to mandate e-Delivery of all Public Services within 5 years of the commencement of the Act in all Ministries of the Central Government.

To give further impetus to e-Governance it has also been decided to constitute an Expert Group to review each Mission Mode Project and suggest measures to address critical issues including process re-engineering, augmentation of project teams where needed, standards, creation of common platforms and integration across projects.

The high growth rate of our economy has resulted in a significant increase in the Government procurements

*Laid on the table and also placed in Library, see No. LT 5307/15/11.

and it is the policy of the Government to ensure the highest degree of transparency and accountability in Public Procurement. Accordingly, it has been decided that e-Procurement will be adopted mandatorily in a phased and time-bound manner. The Department of Expenditure will drive the adoption of e-Procurement by Central Ministries/Departments, Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) and Autonomous/Statutory bodies and the e-Solutions would be certified by DIT on technology and security.

The Government has also decided to initiate new e-Governance projects for Education, Health, Public Distribution System and Postal Services. This would ensure access to quality education, cost efficient and quality health care and postal services to the common man at an affordable cost. The initiatives for PDS will help bringing in transparency and efficiency and also eliminate corruption.

In order to leverage the rapid growth in penetration of mobile technology and connectivity the PM's Committee on NeGP decided that public services under all e-Governance projects will be delivered through Mobile Devices like Mobile phones and Aakash Tablets also to ensure reach and accessibility of all services to the common man.

Further basic Banking Services i.e. cash withdrawal, cash deposit, balance inquiry and transfer of money from one account to another will be extended to every Panchayat through CSCs and money transfer facility will be extended to every Village by December, 2013 leveraging ICT and Mobile technology. This will ensure that Financial Inclusion becomes a reality.

These initiatives will have a significant impact on improving Governance and reducing corruption and hardships that the citizens have to face in accessing public services and will go a long way in ensuring Inclusive Growth with equity and transparency.

12.46½ hrs.

(ii) (a) **Decision of Union Cabinet on the Revival Reform and Restructuring Package for Handloom Sector***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): I beg to lay the statement regarding the decision of the Union Cabinet on the Revival Reform and Restructuring Package for handloom sector.

In the Budget speech for 2011-12 on 28-2-2011, the Finance Minister had announced that the Government of India would provide Rs. 3000 crore for implementing the financial package for handloom sector

for waiver of overdue loans. As a follow up of the Budget announcement, the Government has now approved the following:

- (i) To implement the "Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package for Handloom Sector" starting with the current financial year as a new Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme with a total outlay of Rs. 3884 crore. The component-wise details of the Financial Package are as follows:

Sl. No.	Component	Rs. crore
1.	Loan waiver and recapitalization of handloom weavers cooperative societies as on 31-03-2010	3021
2.	Waiver of individual weaver loans as on 31-3-2010	500
3.	Strengthening of weaver cooperative societies	88
4.	3% Interest Subsidy for fresh loans	180
5.	Credit Guarantee for fresh loans	25
6.	Training for the functionaries	30
7.	Loss assessment exercise and Cost of Implementation	40
Total		3884

- (ii) Out of the total amount of Rs. 3884 crore, the share of the Government of India will be Rs. 3137 crore and that of the State Governments will be Rs. 747 crore.

- (iii) The funds required for loan waiver and

recapitalization of handloom weavers cooperative societies and that for individual weavers (Sl. No. 1 and 2 respectively in the table above) will be shared in the following ratio between the Government of India and States concerned:

Sl. No.	Beneficiary	General Category States (Centre : States)	Special Category States (Centre : States)
(i)	State level apex societies	75 : 25	90 : 10
(ii)	Primary handloom cooperative societies	80 : 20	90 : 10
(iii)	Individual weavers/SHGs etc.	80 : 20	90 : 10

*Laid on the table and also placed in Library, see No. LT 5309/15/11.

[Shri Anand Sharma]

- (iv) Under the scheme, funds will be provided for repayment of 100% of principal and 25% of interest, which is overdue as on 31-03-2010 in respect of viable and potentially viable Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies and Apex Societies as well as in respect of individual handloom weavers, master weavers, Self Help Groups and Joint Liability Groups who have taken such loans for handloom weaving purposes, provided the banks agree for sanctioning fresh loans. There would be an overall ceiling of Rs. 50,000 per individual beneficiary as far as funding under this scheme is concerned in respect of waiver of overdues of individual handloom weavers.
- (v) The Government has further approved an interest subvention of 3% for 3 years to be extended from the date of disbursal of the fresh loan extended by banks to the eligible handloom cooperative societies and individual handloom weavers covered under this Scheme. The interest subvention would not be made available from the date on which a loan becomes non-performing asset.
- (vi) The Government will make necessary provision for credit guarantee for a period of three years for the fresh loans extended as per para (v) above.
- (vii) The Government has further approved the constitution of three levels of Committees at the national, state and district levels for implementing and monitoring the scheme.
- (viii) The Government has also approved the releasing of 80% of the share of Government of India on signing of MoU with the State Governments and NABARD, and on completion of loss assessment exercise in a particular State.

...(Interruptions)

12.46¾ hrs.

(ii) (b) Policy on Foreign Direct Investment for allowing FDI in Multi-Brand Retail Trading and Liberalization of the Policy in Single Brand Retail Trading*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): I beg to lay the statement regarding the policy on Foreign Direct Investment for allowing FDI in Multi-Brand Retail Trading and liberalization of the policy in Single-Brand Retail Trading.

The Government has approved the proposal of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion for allowing FDI in Multi-Brand Retail Trading and liberalization of the policy in Single-Brand Retail Trading. The details of the proposals approved are as under:

(1) FDI in Multi-Brand Retail Trading:

- (i) FDI in Multi Brand Retail Trade may be permitted up to 51%, with Government approval.
- (ii) Fresh agricultural produce, including fruits, vegetables, flowers, grains, pulses, fresh poultry, fishery and meat products, may be unbranded.
- (iii) Minimum amount to be brought in, as FDI, by the foreign investor, would be US \$ 100 million.
- (iv) At least 50% of total FDI brought in shall be invested in 'back-end infrastructure', where 'back-end infrastructure' will include capital expenditure on all activities, excluding that on front-end units; for instance, back-end infrastructure will include investment made towards processing, manufacturing, distribution, design improvement, quality control, packaging, logistics, storage, ware-house, agriculture

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, see No. LT 5310/15/11.

market produce infrastructure etc. Expenditure on land cost and rentals, if any, will not be counted for purposes of backend infrastructure.

- (v) At least 30% of the procurement of manufactured/processed products shall be sourced from 'small industries' which have a total investment in plant and machinery not exceeding US \$ 1.00 million. This valuation refers to the value at the time of installation, without providing for depreciation. Further, if at any point in time, this valuation is exceeded, the industry shall not qualify as a 'small industry' for this purpose.
- (vi) Self-certification by the company, to ensure compliance of the condition at serial nos. (iii), (iv) and (v) above, which could be cross-checked as and when required. Accordingly, the investors to maintain accounts, duly certified by statutory auditors.
- (vii) Retail sales locations may be set up only in cities with a population of more than 10 lakh as per 2011 Census and may also cover an area of 10 kms around the municipal/urban agglomeration limits of such cities; retail locations will be restricted to conforming areas as per the Master/Zonal Plans of the concerned cities and provision will be made for requisite facilities such as transport connectivity and parking.
- (viii) Government will have the first right to procurement of agricultural products.

(2) FDI in Single-Brand Retail Trading:

- (i) FDI in single brand retail trading may be permitted up to 100% with Government approval.
- (ii) Products to be sold should be of a 'Single Brand' only.
- (iii) Products should be sold under the same brand internationally i.e. products should be sold under the same brand in one or more countries other than India.

- (iv) 'Single Brand' product-retailing would cover only products which are branded during manufacturing.
- (v) The foreign investor should be the owner of the brand.
- (vi) In respect of proposals involving FDI beyond 51%, 30% sourcing would mandatorily have to be done from SMEs/village and cottage industries artisans and craftsmen. 'Small industries' would be defined as industries which have a total investment in plant and machinery not exceeding US \$ 1.00 million. This valuation refers to the value at the time of installation, without providing for depreciation. Further, if at any point in time, this valuation is exceeded, the industry shall not qualify as a 'small industry' for this purpose. The compliance of this condition will be ensured through self-certification by the company, which could be subsequently checked, by statutory auditors, from the duly certified accounts, which the investors will be required to maintain.

...(Interruptions)

12.47 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): With your permission, Sir, I beg to lay the Government Business during the week commencing Monday, the 28th of November, 2011, consisting of:—

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order paper.
2. Discussion and voting on Second Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2011-12.

*Laid on the table.

3. Introduction, consideration and passing of the related Appropriation Bill.
4. Consideration and passing of the following Bills:—
 - (a) The Constitution (One Hundred and Eleventh Amendment) Bill, 2010.
 - (b) The Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2009.
 - (c) The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2011.
 - (d) The Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right to User in Land) Amendment Bill, 2010.
5. Consideration and passing of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Amendment Bill, 2010, after it is passed by Rajya Sabha.

...(Interruptions)

12.47¼ hrs.

MOTION RE: THIRTIETH REPORT OF
BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI
PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): I beg to move:

“That this House do agree with the Thirtieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 24th November, 2011.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That this House do agree with the Thirtieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 24th November, 2011.”

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

12.47½ hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY
GRANTS—(GENERAL), 2011-2012

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Item no. 8—Shri Pranab Mukherjee.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 2011-12.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5308/15/11]

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again on Monday, the 28th November, 2011 at 11 a.m.

12.48 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of
the Clock on Monday, November 28, 2011/
Agrahayana 7, 1933 (Saka).*

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4.	Shri Ahir, Hansraj G.	719, 838, 903
5.	Shri Ajmal, Badruddin	751, 876, 914
6.	Shri Anantkumar, Hegde	891, 900
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10.	Shri Awale, Jaywant Gangaram	749, 793, 797, 888, 910
11.	Shri Azad, Kirti	755, 871
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14.	Shri Bajwa, Partap Singh	820, 846
15.	Shri Bavaliya, Kunvarjibhai Monanbhai	792
16.	Shri Bhoi, Sanjay	861, 896, 897, 917
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19.	Shrimati Botcha, Jhanshi Lakshmi	873, 879
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35.	Shri Deshmukh, K.D.	739, 793, 870, 917
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37.	Shri Dhotre, Sanjay	917
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40.	Shri Dubey, Nishikant	754, 764, 807, 882, 894
41.	Shri Gaddigoudar, P.C.	873
42.	Shri Gaikwad, Eknath Mahadeo	861, 896, 897, 917
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51.	Shri Jakhar, Badri Ram	693, 724, 841
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53.	Shrimati Jaya Prada	739, 775, 873, 897, 899
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68.	Dr. Kumar, Ajay	817, 875
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71.	Shri Laguri, Yashbant	703, 761, 764, 786
72.	Shri Lingam P.	785, 799
73.	Shri Madam, Vikrambhai Arjanbhai	738, 867, 894
74.	Shrimati Mahajan, Sumitra	759, 771, 869
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77.	Shri Majumdar, Prasanta Kumar	851, 860, 898
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85.	Shri Muttemwar, Vilas	764, 878, 893, 908
86.	Shri Nagar, Surendra Singh	728, 918
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155.	Shri Singh, Dushyant	696, 770, 823, 915

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