

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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Fifteenth Lok Sabha
(Tenth Session)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, May 11, 2012/Vaisakha 21,1934 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

Special sitting of Lok Sabha on Sunday, 13th May, 2012

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, a special sitting of Lok Sabha will be held on Sunday, the 13th May, 2012 to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the first sitting of Parliament of India. There will be no Question Hour on that day. In the special sitting the subject 'Sixty Years Journey of the Indian Parliament' will be taken up for discussion in the House.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour. Q. No. 501. Shri Gurudas Dasgupta.

...(Interruptions)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Madam Speaker, I have given notice for Adjournment Motion. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Thambidurai, I will take it up during the 'Zero Hour'. Allow the Question Hour to run.

...(Interruptions)

11.01 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Thol Thirumaavalan came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Thirumaavalan, you can raise the issue during the 'Zero Hour'.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us start the Question Hour. I will allow you during the 'Zero Hour'.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I will allow you during the 'Zero Hour'. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Thambidurai, I have disallowed your notice. But I will give you a chance during the 'Zero Hour'. Please take your seat and allow the Question Hour to run.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, let run the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please take your seats. Let us allow the Question Hour to run.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, please ask the question.

...(Interruptions)

* Not recorded

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let us run the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour. Q. No. 501. Shri Gurudas Dasgupta.

You please ask the question. It is coming and the Reporters can hear you and the Ministers can also hear.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): The House is not in order. ...(Interruptions) It is absolutely a mockery. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the Leader of the House is on his legs.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Hon. Members want a statement from me. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please sit down. The Leader of the House is speaking.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The hon. Members are agitated for a few days. ...(Interruptions) As Finance Minister I am prepared to make a statement. ...(Interruptions) Just let me complete: Thereafter, you can react to it. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member, do not show your back.

...(Interruptions)

* Not recorded

11.05 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Thol Thirumaavalavan went back to his seat.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The issue which you raised about the Statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs, if you want to raise that issue, I will clarify that position. If you have some other issues, I do not know, I cannot make any comment. I do not know if you have some other issues. I cannot make any comment on that. ...(Interruptions)

11.05½ hrs.

SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBERS

(1) **Re: Reported irregularities in Aircel-Maxis deal.**

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Hon. Madam Speaker, the point raised by the Leader of the House is right. As far as you are concerned, you should reply to it. The issue which was raised here, is no longer an issue at present. I was not present in the House yesterday but with your permission Shri Yashwant Sinha had raised an issue and had asked for the reply from Shri Pranab Mukherjee. But, in place of Shri Pranab Mukherjee, the then Finance Minister Shri P. Chidambaram gave the reply. He read a letter of his son as a personal explanation. I would like to say that as well as the *suo-motu* statement, there are provisions of the personal explanation in the rules but it is written in rules and procedure of these two that it is compulsory to inform the Speaker before making personal explanation or given suo-motu statements. The Speaker grants permission after assessing the admissibility. After that it is included in the list of Business and even if the permission is granted at the moment, the order is distributed. Instead of giving a personal explanation, he read a letter detailing what his son, Kirti said. The member of the Opposition kept asking as to under which rule he is reading the letter and whether it was a personal

explanation or suo-motu statement. If a Member is allowed to read the letter of his or her son here, nobody knows who will read out what about the family Members and relatives? In the House, issues which are discussed here are related to the Treasury Benches and the Opposition. These issues are between the Members and the Ministers. It is understandable if a Minister talks about himself but reading son's letter is unacceptable. He tried to impart moral lessons of Jesus Christ as if the Members sitting here are ignorant and fool. If the permission is granted for such things, how will the House function? Therefore, I do not request Shri Pranab da. I would like to say that the concerned person should reply. But I would like to ask you why the then Chairman granted the permission to read the letter and under which rule Shri Chidambaram Sahab read the letter. This issue is related to the Point of Order. It impinges as propriety. ...(*Interruptions*) Therefore, I would like to know as to under which rule Shri Chidambaram read the letter. This is violation of the rules of the House and contempt of the Parliamentary Rules, therefore, I would like to put this subject before you.

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.
...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: I have called the hon. Minister, Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal. Please take your seats.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seats. Let the hon. Minister speak. Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN: Madam, we are going to celebrate the 60th Anniversary of the Indian Parliament. But we are insulting Dr. B.R.

Ambedkar. ...(*Interruptions*) Please allow discussion on this important issue. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. You have made your point. Please allow the Minister to speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN: How can he speak? How can we keep mum? Please allow discussion on this important issue. ...(*Interruptions*) It is a great insult to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. ...(*Interruptions*) While we are going to celebrate the 60th Anniversary of the Indian Parliament, we are insulting Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. ...(*Interruptions*) Please allow some time for discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: It is all right. Please take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Hon. Madam Speaker, it is an important issue related to Dr. Ambedkar. The Constitution has been reduced to shred.

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him speak. I have called Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go in record.

...(*Interruptions*)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I will give you a chance after Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal.

...(*Interruptions*)

* Not recorded

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL):

[Translation]

Hon. Madam Speaker, I will intimate the Ministry of Human Resource Development just inform the H.R.D. Minister about the issue raised by the Hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

I will inform the Minister of H.R.D. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN: Madam, this is an insult to the Constitution. This is an insult to the Nation. ...*(Interruptions)* This is an insult to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I take one minute. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I allow the hon. Minister to speak and then I will give you a chance to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Hon. Madam Speaker, I would like to say to the hon. Members that I will inform the Minister of Human Resource Development about it immediately. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Hon. Madam Speaker, it is a serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member, please go back to your seat.

*...(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam Speaker, yesterday when Shri Yashwant Sinha had given the notice for the Adjournment of Question Hour or the Zero Hour, he had not stated what is compulsory under rules. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member, please go back to your seat. What is this happening in spite of my telling you?

*...(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: It is there in the rules that if anybody wants to label an allegation against any hon. Member, a notice is given in that condition also. But it has not happened. You granted the permission and when he was speaking, he did not restrict himself to the concerned facts. This is the part of records. If anybody has any doubt about what took place at which date, I can read it out.

Further, he had levelled the allegation against the Minister of Home affairs and his son. When he came to know about it and his son issued a Statement, the Minister of Home affairs did not come to read out the statement. Because of the serious allegations levelled against the Minister of Home Affairs, he ventured upon to issue clarification but he made this clarification without giving the notice which is mandatory as per the procedure. It was necessary because the opposition was seeking his response. ...*(Interruptions)* When the hon. Minister made his statement it was natural that the statement made by his son would have come up in the discussion. Not only did he read the statement but also he categorically refuted the allegation stating that he has no connection with this and this has been discussed in the House also on different dates. ...*(Interruptions)* Hence, it is clear and madam, yesterday it was necessary to give clarification also and I feel no advance notice was

required for that. You were not present but the Minister of Home Affairs gave clarification after taking permission from the hon. Chairman, who was presiding the House. No one can speak without his permission. This is the reason why he gave clarification and the people who talk about advices. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please wait, your name will be called.

...(*Interruptions*)

11.13 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Shailendra Kumar came and stood on the floor near the Table.

11.13¼ hrs.

At this state, Shri Shailendra Kumar went back to his seat.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: He had not said anything about those advices to his son. ...(*Interruptions*) Madam, firstly there was not any sort of violation yesterday and no rule was flouted. ...(*Interruptions*) It was mandatory. It was expected from the Minister of Home Affairs to come and express his viewpoints and it was necessary to clarify that the allegations which have been levelled against him are baseless. Irresponsible and reckless allegations were being levelled against him. ...(*Interruptions*) All those allegations are baseless. ...(*Interruptions*) And after reading the statement, I can tell that from both sides. ...(*Interruptions*) Hon. Yashwant Sinhaji has clubbed both the cases. ...(*Interruptions*) one case was of June and the other was of October. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

11.14 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Shailendra Kumar and Shri

Thol. Thirumaavalavan came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(*Interruptions*)

11.14¼ hrs.

At this stage, Shri Shailendra Kumar and Shri Thol. Thirumaavalavan went back to their seats.

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member, please take your seat. Hon. Member, what are you doing? I am calling your name and you are here. Please go back to your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

11.15 hrs.

(ii) **Re: Cartoon showing disregard to Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru in school text book published by NCERT.**

MADAM SPEAKER: Go back to your seat. This is a very sensitive matter. It has just been brought to my notice. I would request the Government to look into it. In the meanwhile, I would request the hon. Member, Shri Thol Thirumaavalavan, to please speak.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I would ask the HRD Minister to come and make a full-fledged statement about the whole matter, about Dr. Ambedkar's cartoon.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI THOL THIRUMAVALAVAN: Madam, Speaker, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, as we know very well, is the Architect of our Constitution. He worked hard for more than three years to prepare this Constitution. He is the only person who made this Constitution, without any support of the Drafting Committee. In the syllabus of 11th

CBSE book, page 18, Chapter I - the Indian Constitution at work - a cartoon by the cartoonist, Shankar, was insulting. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru whipping Dr. Ambedkar to expedite the constitutional work. It is really a great insult to both the leaders - not only for Dr. Ambedkar, but it is also a great insult to Pandit/7. He admired our Dr. B.R. Ambedkar when he presented the Constitution in 1950. Dr. Ambedkar worked very hard for preparing this Constitution. It is a very great insult to the nation, insult to Parliament, and insult to both the leaders, while we are going to celebrate the 60th Anniversary of Parliament. So, please withdraw the book and take necessary action against the publishers. ...*(Interruptions)* The HRD Minister should take this responsibility and punishment must be given. The Minister should come here. ...*(Interruptions)* The hon. Minister, Shri Kapil Sibal should resign. ...*(Interruptions)* He is a responsible person. He must apologise. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri S.S. Ramasubbu is allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shri Thol Thirumaavalavan.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seats. Hon. Minister is speaking.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, I entirely agree with the sentiments expressed by all sections of the House. It is not confined to one section. I don't know who has brought out this cartoon and with this impression; it is totally wrong. Dr. Ambedkar is considered as the Ved Vyas of Indian Constitution and without his tireless efforts, the biggest Magna Carta of socio-economic transformation, as it was described by Sir Anthony Eden, would not have seen the light of the day. So far as the Indian Constitution is concerned, it would not have been possible without

him to bring it within three years. India produced the lengthiest Constitution within the shortest possible time because from November 1946 to November 1949, within these three years, the Constituent Assembly worked as Constituent Assembly and as Central Assembly. As Constituent Assembly, they sat in the Central Hall; as Central Assembly they sat here. They discharged yeoman's service to provide an excellent Constitution. The details, of course, will be provided by the HRD Ministry, and I would request the HRD Minister to come. But I express that we are just going to pay tribute to these great sons of India just after two days. On 13th May, 2012, we have decided. I have no doubt, speaker after speaker, whoever will speak from this side or that side, will not speak without reference to Dr. Ambedkar and his contribution to Indian Constitution, which has kept our democracy, our largest functional democracy functioning. And without Dr. Ambedkar's contribution, it would have never been possible. Thank you, Madam Speaker.

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us continue with Question Hour now. Shri Gurudas Dasgupta.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now let the Question Hour run.

...*(Interruptions)*

11.20 hrs.

[English]

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

Loss Making PSBs Branches

†

*501. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) incurring losses during the last three years, bank-wise;

(b) whether any study has been conducted to ascertain the reasons for such losses;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is contemplating to close or shift or merge such loss making bank branches;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the branches identified for closure or shifting or merger, bank-wise; and

(f) the steps taken / being taken by the Government to improve the financial condition of such loss making branches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The bank-wise details of number of branches of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) incurring losses during the last 3 years is at Annexure. The banks have conducted study to ascertain the reasons for incurring losses and have identified low business level, newly opened branches, branches in remote areas, etc. as main causes for such losses.

(d) to (f) The PSBs are governed by their Board driven policies and make their own plans with respect to business operations, profitability, productivity, etc. However, the Government, as a promoter shareholder, has recently advised PSBs to firm up the strategy for turnaround of their loss making branches.

Annexure

Details of Loss Making Branches of Public Sector Banks during the Last three years

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	No. of Loss incurring branches during the last 3 years		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1	Allahabad Bank	125	62	89
2	Andhra Bank	91	152	119
3	Bank of Baroda	214	296	404
4	Bank of India	171	176	102
5	Bank of Maharashtra	71	84	123
6	Canara Bank	145	129	129

1	2	3	4	5
7	Central Bank of India	401	339	242
8	Corporation Bank	7	6	21
9	Dena Bank	29	51	57
10	Indian Bank	6	10	20
11	Indian Overseas Bank	253	283	662
12	Oriental Bank of Commerce	90	115	117
13	Punjab National Bank	287	441	483
14	Punjab & Sind Bank	4	2	NIL
15	Syndicate Bank	51	45	71
16	UCO Bank	167	295	135
17	Union Bank of India	175	227	285
18	United Bank	145	185	223
19	Vijaya Bank	1	1	1
20	IDBI Bank	158	275	296
21	State Bank of India	833	826	890
22	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	Nil	Nil	Nil
23	State Bank of Patiala	14	33	118
24	State Bank of Hyderabad	9	42	42
25	State Bank of Mysore	18	18	31
26	State Bank of Travancore	13	23	45

Source: All Public Sector Banks/Reserve Bank of India

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[Translation]***Clinical Trials**

*502. SHRIMATI TABASSUM HASAN:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of media reports regarding conduct of clinical trials by certain multinational drug companies illegally in collusion with certain hospitals/medical colleges/NGOs in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such complaints received alongwith the action taken/proposed by the Government thereon during the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to tighten the approval and monitoring mechanism and provide for strict punishment to offenders in order to check illegal clinical trials in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) There have been media reports about irregularities in the conduct of clinical trials. A detail of such cases and action taken thereon during 2010, 2011 and 2012 (till date) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. In order to strengthen the regulation and monitoring of clinical trials in the country, the following measures have been taken by the Government:

(i) All clinical trials, the permissions for which have been granted by the office of DCG(I) on or after

15th June 2009, have to be mandatorily registered on the clinical trial registry at www.ctri.in of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR).

(ii) CDSCO has issued guidelines for conducting inspection of clinical trial sites and Sponsor / Clinical Research Organisations (CROs).

(iii) Twelve New Drug Advisory Committees (NDACs) and Six Medical Device Advisory Committees (MDACs) have been constituted to evaluate clinical trials proposals. These committees consist of leading experts from Central and State Government medical institutions.

(iv) A draft notification has been issued for incorporation of a new rule in the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945, which provides the following:

(a) medical treatment and financial compensation to the trial subjects in case of trial related injury or death;

(b) Procedure for payment of financial compensation;

(c) Enhancement of responsibilities of Ethics Committee (EC), sponsor & Investigator to ensure that financial compensation as well as medical care is provided to the trial subjects who suffer trial related injury or deaths and such information is provided to DCG(I).

(d) Amendment of the format for obtaining informed consent of trial subjects to include the details of address, occupation, annual income of the subject so as to have information regarding socio-economic status of the trial subjects.

Statement

Cases of alleged Irregularities in Clinical Trials and Action Taken in these cases during 2010, 2011 and 2012 (till date)

Sl.No.	Year of Trial	Year of Inspection	Name of Firm	Name of Site/State	Drug	Action Taken
1	2006-07	2010	QUINTILES Research (India) Pvt. Ltd, Bangalore	Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Telavancin	A team of officials from the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) had carried out an inspection of one clinical trial conducted at Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre (BMHRC) during 10th to 12th August, 2010. This clinical trial was conducted after obtaining due permission from the DCG(I). However, findings of the inspection show some deficiencies like non-payment of compensation to the trial subjects for participation in the trial, non-reporting of serious adverse events within the prescribed timelines etc. for which Principal Investigator and M/s Quintiles Ltd., Bangalore were asked to explain their position vide letter dated 28-09-2010. The Principal Investigator and M/s Quintiles Ltd submitted their clarification to the office of Drugs Controller General (I) [DCG(I)]. DCG (I) issued warning letter to Principal Investigator and M/s Quintiles Ltd on 23-12-2010 so as to ensure that
				5	6	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						such deficiencies are not repeated in future.
2	2009	2010	PATH (in Collaboration with ICMR), A-9, Qutab Institutional Area, USO Road, New Delhi - 110067, India.	1. Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh 2. Vadodara District, Gujarat	Human Papilloma Virus Vaccine (HPV Vaccine)	This was a Phase-IV post licensure clinical trial. The trial was initiated by PATH (Program for Appropriate Technology in Health), an NGO. The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat were the collaborating partners. This clinical trial was conducted after obtaining due permission from the DCG(I). 14091 girls received the vaccine in Andhra Pradesh whereas 10686 girls received the vaccine in Gujarat Media reported death of 7 girls (5 in Andhra Pradesh and 2 in Gujarat) during the trial. The trial was suspended by ICMR on 7th April 2010. A Committee appointed to enquire into "Alleged irregularities in the conduct of studies using Human Papilloma Virus Vaccine by Path in India" reported certain discrepancies in taking informed consent, Ethics Committee's approval, reporting of serious adverse event and monitoring, etc. in the conduct of the trial. Investigations revealed that these deaths were not related to

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						<p>vaccination with the HPV Vaccine. The causes of the deaths in two cases were suicide by consuming poisonous insecticide. The causes of death in the rest five cases were snake bite, accidental drowning in well, malaria with severe anemia, viral fever and acute Central Nervous System (CNS) illness. The PATH has submitted clarifications in respect of irregularities observed in the conduct of trial, which is under examination. The trial is still under suspension.</p>
3	2009	2010	M/s Meril Life Sciences Ltd, Vapi, Gujarat	M/s Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre, Okhla Road, New Delhi.	BioMimeSiro limus Eluting Coronary Stent System	<p>The trial pertains to a clinical trial of medical device, which was already approved by the DCG(I) for manufacture and marketing in India. The investigations revealed that although the site carried out the trial as per the requirements of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, no permission of DCG(I) had been taken for conduct of this trial. The Sponsors have been warned not to initiate any trial without approval of the DCG(I) in future.</p>
4	2006-07	2011	QUINTILES Research (India) Pvt. Ltd, Bangalore	Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Tigecycline	<p>M/s Quintiles Research (I) Pvt. Ltd, Bangalore was permitted to conduct clinical trial entitled "A multicenter,</p>

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open label, randomized, comparative study of tigecycline versus ceftriaxone sodium plus metronidazole for the treatment of hospitalized subjects with complicated intra-abdominal infections" on the basis of permission granted by the office of DCG(I) on 21.04.2006. The approval of the Ethics Committee of the Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre, Bhopal was obtained by the investigator on 06.04.2006.

In view of the alleged irregularities reported in the conduct of the clinical trials in BMHRC, a team of officials from the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) carried out an inspection of this trial at the said Centre during 28th February to 2nd March, 2011. Findings of the inspection showed some deficiencies like non-payment of compensation to the trial subjects for participation in the trial, non-reporting of serious adverse events within the prescribed timelines etc. for which Principal Investigator and the company were asked to explain

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						<p>their position vide letter dated 08-12-2011. The Principal Investigator and M/s Quintiles Ltd submitted their clarifications to the office of DCG (I) on 26.12.2011. After considering the clarifications, the office of DCG (I) issued warning letters to the Principal Investigator and M/s Quintiles Ltd. on 20-03-2012 to be careful while conducting clinical trials so as to ensure that such deficiencies / discrepancies are not repeated in future.</p>
5	2004-05	2011	M/s Organon India	Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Fondaparinux	<p>M/s. Organon India was permitted on 09.07.2004 to conduct clinical trial entitled "An international randomized study evaluating the efficacy and safety of a) Fondaparinux sodium vs. control therapy and b) glucose insulin potassium infusion versus control in a broad range of patients with ST segment elevation acute Myocardial infarction (Low molecular weight Heparin)". The permission was later transferred to M/s Sanofi-Synthelabo (India) Ltd, Mumbai. The inspection was carried out from 03-03-2011 to 04-03-2011.</p> <p>The team of officials from the Central</p>

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Drugs Standard Control	Organization (CDSCO)	carried out	an inspection of this trial at the said	Centre during 3rd and 4th March,	2011. Findings of the inspection	showed some deficiencies like
non-payment of compensation to the	trial subjects for participation in the	trial, non-reporting of serious	adverse events within the	prescribed timelines etc. for which	Principal Investigator and the	company were asked to explain
their position vide letter dated 08-	12-2011. The Principal Investigator	and M/s Sanofi-Synthelabo (India)	Ltd, Mumbai submitted their	clarifications to the office of DCG (I)	on 13.01.2012. After considering the	clarifications, the office of DCG (I)
issued warning letters to the	Principal Investigator and M/s	Sanofi-Synthelabo (India) Ltd,	Mumbai on 20-03-2012 to be	careful while conducting clinical	trials so as to ensure that such	deficiencies / discrepancies are not
repeated in future.	6	2011	2011	Axis Clinical Limited, Andhra Pradesh	Axis Clinical Limited,(Unit No. 1) 1st 2nd, Bioavailability 3rd, 5th and 6th Floor, H.No. 1-121/1, & Bio-	M/s Axis Clinical Research, Hyderabad was reported to have

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				<p>Sy. No.66 (Part) & 67 (Part), Miyapur, Hyderabad- 500050 & (Unit No. 2) Plot No. 33 to 35, Mirra Hospital, 1st Floor, Alluri Seetaramraju Colony, Opp. JPN Colony, Miyapur, Hyderabad.</p>	<p>equivalent studies of Anti Cancer Drugs (Exemistane 25mg Tablets)</p>	<p>conducted clinical trial of an anti-cancer drug on poor people without proper informed consent. The investigations revealed that the firm conducted bio-equivalence study on an already approved anti-cancer drug and there were certain irregularities with respect to informed consent process and review and decision making process of Ethics Committee. The permission granted to the firm for conducting bio-equivalence and bio-availability study was suspended on 22.06.2011. Consequent to this, the firm, on 04.07.2011, submitted corrective measures taken by them including revised Standard Operative Procedures (SOPs) for subject recruitment process, informed consent process and review and decision making process of the Ethics Committee. Based on further investigations and verifications, M/s Axis Clinical Research, Hyderabad was granted 'NOC to conduct bio-equivalence study subject to fulfillment of various conditions regarding informed consent process including documentation of the Informed</p>

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						consent process through audio-video means and functioning of Ethics Committee and investigators.
7.	2005	2011	Dr. Anil Bharani and Dr. Ashish Patel	Maharaja Yashwant Rao Hospital and Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Indore-452001, Madhya Pradesh	Tadalafil in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension (PAH)	There was a news report in respect of allegedly flouting of clinical trial norms at Maharaja Yashwant Rao Hospital and Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Indore. The news item quoted one specific issue of use of drug Tadalafil in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension (PAH) in clinical trial. The office of DCG(I) directed CDSCO (West Zone) on 12-07-11 to carry out an investigation to ascertain the facts. Accordingly, an investigation was carried out by the office of CDSCO(WZ) and State Drugs Control Authority on 10-08-11 in respect of clinical trials conducted at M.G.M. Medical college and associated M.Y Hospital in Indore. As per the investigation report, a trial was conducted by Dr. Anil Bharani and Dr. Ashish Patel with tadalafil in patients with group-1 pulmonary hypertension without permission from DCG(I). The study with tadalafil in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension (PAH) was initiated on 18-09-05 when the drug was

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						not approved for the said indication in the country. However, the drug was approved in the country for another indication - male erectile dysfunction on 10.06.2003. In view of above DCG(l) vide letter dated 02-11-11 directed both the doctors namely Dr. Anil Bharani and Dr. Ashish Patel to stop the clinical trial of tadalafil in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension. They were also restricted from conducting any other clinical trial for a period of six months.
8	2008-10	2011	M/s Cadila Healthcare Ltd., Ahmedabad; M/s Emcure Pharmaceuticals, Pune; M/s Intas Pharmaceuticals, Ahmedabad	MGM Medical College and Hospital, Department of Psychiatry, Madhya Pradesh	Fixed dose combination capsule of Paraxetine HCl controlled release and Clonazepam, Dapoxetine, Doxepin	An inspection was conducted by the CDSCO with expert to investigate the reports of irregularities in the conduct of clinical trials at Indore in mentally ill patients during 22nd to 25th December, 2011. Investigating team observed that permission of DCG(l) had been taken for conduct of these trials. However, some discrepancies were found like non-maintenance of original Informed Consent Form / Case Record Form, irregularities in transcribing data from original source documents etc. with respect to Schedule Y and Good Clinical Practices (GCP) guidelines.

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CDSCO(HQ) issued show cause notices on 04.01.2012 to the firms M/s Emcure, M/s Intas and M/s Cadila and to Investigators - Dr. Abhay Paliwal, Dr. Ujwal Sardesai, Dr. Ramghulam Razdan and Dr. Pali Rastogi asking to show cause and explain their position on the observations made by the inspection team. Consequently, the firms M/s Cadila Healthcare Ltd., Ahemadabad, M/s Emcure Pharmaceuticals, Pune, and M/s Intas Pharmaceuticals, Ahemadabad and the investigators Dr. Abhay Paliwal, Dr. Ujwal Sardesai, Dr. Ramghulam Razdan and Dr. Pali Rastogi submitted their clarifications in response to the show cause notices. Considering the findings of the inspections and clarifications submitted by the firm and the investigators, it has been observed that there have been certain irregularities in conduct of clinical trials which are not in accordance to the Good Clinical Practices (GCP) guidelines for clinical research in India.

In view of above, the said firms and the investigators have been issued

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						warning letters to be careful while conducting clinical trials so as to ensure strict compliance of GCP guidelines and applicable regulations.
9	2006-10	2012	Dr. Hemant Jain	Chacha Nehru hospital, Indore	Clinical trials on children	In view of the reports of alleged irregularities in clinical trials conducted by Dr.Hemant Jain on 1883 children at Chacha Nehru Hospital in Indore, Madhya Pradesh from 2006 to 2010, a team was constituted to carry out detailed inspection of clinical trials conducted by Dr. Hemant Jain at above mentioned site to verify the compliance to Drugs and Cosmetic Rules and other applicable guidelines. The team carried out inspection from 15.04.2012 to 20.04.2012. The report of the inspection has been received on 10.5.2012, which is under examination.

Regulation of Clinical Establishments

*503. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the cases where exorbitant fees are being charged from the patients by doctors in private hospitals across the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to regulate and ensure quality services, affordable fees and to check malpractices in private hospitals, nursing homes etc.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. There have been reports in the media about exorbitant fees being charged by the private hospitals across the country. However, since 'Health' is a state subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to regulate health care services and take action to ensure affordable health care services for people.

Keeping in view the need to regulate the healthcare facilities in the public interest, the Central Government has enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration & Regulation) Act, 2010. The Act provides for registration and regulation of all kinds of clinical establishments of recognized systems of medicine. This Act provides for adherence to certain minimum standards of facilities by the clinical establishments.

It has come into effect from 1st March, 2012 in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Sikkim, and all Union Territories. The registration and regulation processes shall be managed primarily by the State Governments as per the provisions given in the Act and the Rules to be made thereunder.

The Act, when adopted and implemented by the States, will facilitate in improving the quality of health care services in the country.

National Advisory Council

*504. DR. KIRODILAL MEENA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Advisory Council has recommended reforms/ changes in the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006;

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

(c) whether the Government has constituted any committee regarding the said Act;

(d) if so, whether the aforesaid committee has submitted any report to the Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the said report?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) In March 2011, the National Advisory Council (NAC) made detailed recommendations regarding necessary changes in the legal regime surrounding the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (referred to as Forest Rights Act), for the purpose of ensuring proper implementation of the letter and spirit of the law. These include inter-alia, recommendations regarding the procedures and processes to conduct village level gram sabha meetings, measures to facilitate communities to access their rights in matters relating to use/ conservation of forest resources, minimum support price for Minor Forest Produce, awareness raising, monitoring and grievance redressal. All the recommendations have been examined in depth in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs with a view to work out a viable mechanism and

medium to implement the same. While some of the suggested amendments would require amendments in the rules framed and guidelines issued under the Forest Rights Act, some others may require an amendment in the parent Act. The Ministry is in the process of working on these recommendations in consultation with the Ministry of Law & Justice.

(c) Yes, Madam. A Joint Committee of the Ministry of Environment & Forests and Ministry of Tribal Affairs was constituted in April, 2010, to study in detail the implementation of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 including factors that are aiding/impeding its implementation and recommend necessary policy changes in the future management of the forestry sector in India which may be necessary as a consequence of implementation of the Forest Rights Act.

(d) to (f) Yes, Madam. The Committee has submitted its Report to the Government. The Report includes inter-alia, recommendations/ suggestions relating to process and institutions of the FRA, individual and community forest rights, future structure of Forest Governance, enhancing livelihoods through non-timber forest produce and convergence of development programmes for tribals and forest dwellers. The recommendations/ suggestions of the Committee are under examination.

[English]

Report on Cancer

*505. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of an age, gender and region-specific report on cancer mortality, particularly tobacco-attributable cancer in India, published in an international medical journal recently;

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

(c) whether the Government has documented

age-specific mortality rates and total deaths from specific cancers for various regions and subpopulation across the country;

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

(e) the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government to control cancer, particularly tobacco-attributable cancer in the light of the above report?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. An article published in Lancet on 28 March, 2012, reports the findings of the One Million Death Study undertaken by the Centre for Global Health Research, Canada in collaboration with the Registrar General of India during 2001-03. Using the Verbal Autopsy Technique, it was reported that 7137 out of 122429 deaths were due to cancer in this period. Extrapolating for 2010 in India, it was reported that 556400 cancer deaths would have occurred in India in 2010. The cancer deaths varied according to the educational level, age and gender of the individuals studied. In males, age-standardized cancer death rates in age group 30-69 years was 97.6 per 100000 and in females it was 91.2 per 100000. Age-standardized death rates was 96.6 in rural and 91.2 in urban per 100000 in the age group 30—69 years, the three most common fatal cancers were oral (including lip and pharynx, 45,800 [22-9%]), stomach (25,200 [12-6%]), and lung (including trachea and larynx, 22,900 [11 -4%]) in men, and cervical (33,400 [17-1%]), stomach (27,500 [14-1%]), and breast (19,900 [10-2%]) in women. In both women and men, age-standardized death rates was highest in illiterates and lowest in persons with senior secondary and above qualification. Tobacco-related cancers represented 42.0% (84,000) of male and 18.3% (35,700) of female cancer deaths and there were twice as many deaths from oral cancers as lung cancers.

(c) and (d) Exact data regarding incidence of cancer and deaths therefrom is not centrally maintained. However, as per information collected by Population Based Cancer Registry functioning under the "National

Cancer Registry Programme of Indian Council of Medical Research, there is gradual increase in the number of cancer patients every year. Further, the estimated number of cancer incidence cases and deaths, State/UT-wise, for the last three years, is given in the enclosed Statement-I and Statement-II.

(e) Health is a State Subject and the Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments by focusing on early detection of Cancer, health education, creating awareness: through print and electronic media.

The Government of India had launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 and the programme envisaged implementation in 100 districts across 21 States during 2010-2012. Under Cancer component of NPCDCS, the district hospitals are strengthened for early diagnosis of Cancer, chemotherapy facilities and palliative care to cancer patients. Financial assistance upto Rs. 1.00 lakh per patient is available for chemotherapy drugs to treat 100 Cancer patients per

district. The programme also envisages strengthening Government Medical College Hospitals and erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres (RCC) across the country as Tertiary Cancer Centre (TCC) for providing comprehensive Cancer care services. These institutions are eligible for financial assistance upto Rs. 6.00 crore (Rs. 4.80 crore from Central Government and Rs. 1.20 crore from State Government).

The Government of India enacted the Anti Tobacco law titled "Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, (COTPA) 2003' in order to protect the youth and masses from the adverse harm effects of tobacco usage, second hand smoke and discourage the consumption of tobacco uses.

Besides this, the National Tobacco Control Programme (NCTP) has been launched in 42 Districts of 21 States in order to implement various provisions under Tobacco Control Act (COTPA), 2003 and to create awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco consumption.

Statement

Estimated Number of Cancer cases in different States of India (2009-2011)

Sl. No. States		Cancer cases		
		2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5
1	Jammu and Kashmir	10390	10615	10775
2	Himachal Pradesh	5798	5868	5905
3	Punjab	23268	23577	23826
4	Chandigarh	873	889	909
5	Uttaranchal	8463	8616	8740
6	Haryana	21071	21473	21809
7	Delhi	12930	13201	13495

1	2	3	4	5
8	Rajasthan	57146	58271	59004
9	Uttar Pradesh	166327	169419	171369
10	Bihar	85978	87924	89030
11	Sikkim	349	357	364
12	Arunachal Pradesh	1144	1170	1188
13	Nagaland	1695	1701	1717
14	Manipur	1422	1455	1480
15	Mizoram	1137	1160	1179
16	Tripura	3081	3132	3178
17	Meghalaya	2457	2516	2551
18	Assam	24084	24460	24716
19	West Bengal	76935	77975	78820
20	Jharkhand	27451	28013	28381
21	Odisha	35407	35878	36171
22	Chhattisgarh	21307	21752	22053
23	Madhya Pradesh	51521	52485	53132
24	Gujarat	50388	51301	52092
25	Daman & Diu	182	195	210
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	266	282	298
27	Maharashtra	94283	95706	96890
28	Andhra Pradesh	71737	72553	73330
29	Karnataka	49688	50436	51070
30	Goa	1236	1248	1267
31	Lakshadweep	53	54	56
32	Kerala	28309	28682	29381
33	Tamil Nadu	76279	77418	78446

1	2	3	4	5
34	Puducherry	1033	1060	1083
35	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	322	324	327
Total		1014010	1031166	1044242

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

Statement-II

*Estimated Number of Cancer Deaths in different States/UTs of India (2009-2011)**

Sl. No.	States	Mortality cases		
		2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5
1	Jammu and Kashmir	4952	5042	5134
2	Himachal Pradesh	2947	2996	3045
3	Punjab	12090	12330	12575
4	Chandigarh	505	523	540
5	Uttaranchal	4257	4345	443
6	Haryana	11104	11401	11708
7	Delhi	7649	7962	8289
8	Rajasthan	29463	30209	30976
9	Uttar Pradesh	85202	87189	89224
10	Bihar	41735	42787	43864
11	Sikkim	204	209	216
12	Arunachal Pradesh	592	611	632
13	Nagaland	1277	1341	1410
14	Manipur	667	679	690
15	Mizoram	595	610	626
16	Tripura	1536	1560	1583

1	2	3	4	5
17	Meghalaya	1228	1260	1295
18	Assam	12379	12598	12822
19	West Bengal	38903	39545	40199
20	Jharkhand	13902	14237	14579
21	Odisha	17696	17970	18249
22	Chhattisgarh	10341	10541	10745
23	Madhya Pradesh	26088	26645	27214
24	Gujarat	25497	26037	26588
25	Daman and Diu	102	109	114
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	164	179	195
27	Maharashtra	48859	49911	50989
28	Andhra Pradesh	36145	36641	37144
29	Karnataka	24688	25105	25531
30	Goa	658	499	493
31	Lakshadweep	30	32	32
32	Kerala	14540	14672	14805
33	Tamil Nadu	37806	38452	39127
34	Puducherry	483	492	502
35	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	186	192	197
Total		514470	524911	535767

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

[Translation]

Hostels for Working Women

506. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted or assessment made regarding the difficulties faced by

working women particularly in the matter of accommodation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding the violation of the norms/procedure laid down for construction of hostels for working women;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard as also to address the difficulties of the working women in an effective manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) No such study had been conducted in the past by the Ministry of Women & Child Development, Government of India. However, recently a study has been commissioned for evaluation of Working Women Hostel Scheme of the Ministry to be conducted by the School of Gender and Development Studies (SDGS), Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), New Delhi. The State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations assess the difficulties faced by working women in the matter of accommodation in the State/Union Territory Administration concerned, and accordingly recommend proposals under the Central Sector Scheme of Working Women Hostel for setting up working women hostels, inter-alia identifying suitable location.

(c) and (d) No such instance has been brought to the notice of the Ministry.

(e) Apart from the implementation of the Scheme for Working Women Hostel, Government of India in the Ministry of Women & Child Development is also implementing Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for Children of Working Mothers w.e.f. 1st January, 2006 to provide day care facilities to children (age group of 0-6 years) of working mothers belonging to families whose monthly income is not more than Rs. 12,000/-.

[English]

Infant Mortality

*507. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the United Nation's (UN) "State of the World's

Children" report 2008 which states that India has the highest mortality rate in the world;

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

(c) the details of infant mortality rate in urban and rural areas separately, State-wise and its comparison with developing countries;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the reasons for high incidence of infant mortality in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the corrective actions taken/proposed to be taken to attain zero infant mortality rate in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per "The State of the World's Children" report 2008 from UNICEF, India ranks 49th as per under five mortality rate. Further as per the latest report published by UNICEF in 2012, India ranks 46th in under five mortality rate. The Government has taken cognizance of it and is assiduously accordingly working to reduce the child mortality rate through a range of interventions under NRHM.

(c) According to Sample Registration System 2010 of Registrar General of India, Infant Mortality rate in rural area is 51 per 1000 live births whereas in urban area IMR is 31 per 1000 live births. State wise details and comparison with developing countries are enclosed as Statement-I and Statement-II.

(d) The prominent causes of death among infants are perinatal conditions (46%), respiratory infections (22%), diarrhoeal disease (10%), other infectious and parasitic diseases (8%), and congenital anomalies (3.1%).

(e) Under the National Rural Health Mission, the following key interventions are being implemented to bring down the mortality rate of children across all the States of the country:

- (1) Promotion of Institutional Delivery through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY): Promoting Institutional delivery by skilled birth attendant is key to reducing both maternal and neo-natal mortality.
- (2) Emphasis on facility based newborn care at different levels to reduce Child Mortality: Setting up of facilities for care of Sick Newborn such as Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs), New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) and New Born Baby Corners (NBCCs) at different levels is a thrust area under NRHM.
- (3) Capacity building of health care providers: Various trainings are being conducted under NRHM to train doctors, nurses and ANM for early diagnosis and case management of common ailments of children and care of mother during pregnancy and delivery. These trainings are on IMNCI, NSSK, SBA, LSAS, EMOC, BMOC etc.
- (4) Management of Malnutrition: 657 Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres have been established for management of severe acute malnutrition.
- (5) Appropriate infant and young child feeding practices are being promoted in convergence with Ministry of Woman and Child Development. Village Health and Nutrition Days VHNDs are organized for imparting nutritional counselling to mothers and to improve child care practices.
- (6) Universal Immunization Programme: Vaccination protects children against many life threatening diseases such as Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Polio, Tetanus, Hepatitis B and Measles. Infants are thus immunized against seven vaccine preventable diseases every year. The Government of India supports the vaccine programme by supply of vaccines and syringes, Cold chain equipments and provision of operational costs.
- (7) Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK): A new initiative namely Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram has been launched on 1st June, 2011, which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including Caesarean section. The initiative stipulates free drugs, diagnostics, blood and diet, besides free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick newborns accessing public health institutions for treatment till 30 days after birth.
- (8) Home based new born care HBNC: Home based newborn care through ASHAs has been initiated by providing incentive of Rs. 250. The purpose of Home Based New Born Care is to improve new born practices at the community level and early detection and referral of sick new born babies.
- (9) Mother and Child Tracking System: A name based Mother and Child Tracking System has been put in place which is web based to ensure registration and tracking of all pregnant women and new born babies so that provision of regular and complete services to them can be ensured.

Statement-I*Rural-Urban wise status of Infant Mortality Rate*

States/UTs	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births, SRS 2010		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
India	47	51	31
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25	29	18
Andhra Pradesh	46	51	33
Arunachal Pradesh	31	34	12
Assam	58	60	36
Bihar	48	49	38
Chandigarh	22	20	23
Chhattisgarh	51	52	44
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	38	43	22
Daman and Diu'	23	19	29
Delhi	30	37	29
Goa	10	10	10
Gujarat	44	51	30
Haryana	48	51	38
Himachal Pradesh	40	41	29
Jammu and Kashmir	43	45	32
Jharkhand	42	44	30
Karnataka	38	43	28
Kerala	13	14	10
Lakshadweep	25	23	27
Madhya Pradesh	62	67	42
Maharashtra	28	34	20

1	2	3	4
Manipur	14	15	9
Meghalaya	55	58	37
Mizoram	37	47	21
Nagaland	23	24	20
Odisha	61	63	43
Puducherry	22	25	21
Punjab	34	37	28
Rajasthan	55	61	31
Sikkim	30	31	19
Tamil Nadu	24	25	22
Tripura	27	29	19
Uttar Pradesh	61	64	44
Uttaranchal	38	41	25
West Bengal	31	32	25

Statement-II

<i>Comparison of IMR with developing countries</i>		1	2
Country	Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births), 2010	Uganda	63
1	2	Malawi	58
Sierra Leone	114	Kenya	55
Somalia	108	India	47
Afghanistan	103	Bhutan	44
Chad	99	South Africa	41
Nigeria	88	Nepal	41
Pakistan	70	Bangladesh	38
		Indonesia	27
		Egypt	19

1	2
Brazil	17
China	16
Mexico	14
Sri Lanka	14
Thailand	11

Source: State of World's Children report 2012, UNICEF

[*Translation*]

Identification of Tribals

*508. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the modalities presently being prescribed for scheduling of communities as Scheduled Tribes;

(b) whether the Supreme Court has issued any guidelines to find out the procedure for identifying tribals;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(e) whether the Government is considering to remove the names of such tribes from the list of the Scheduled Tribes which do not fulfil the criteria laid down for the Scheduled Tribe category; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) The Government of India on 15-06-1999 has laid down the modalities for deciding claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in the Orders specifying lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These were revised on 25.06.2002. According to these modalities, only those proposals, which have been recommended and justified

by the concerned State Government, and agreed to by the Registrar General of India (RGI) and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST), are to be considered.

(b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is not aware of any such decision of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

(e) and (f) The modalities laid down by government of India as referred in answer to (a) above also apply for the purpose of removal of a tribe from the list of STs. Accordingly, any proposal for removal of a tribe from the list of STs may be considered by Government only when such a proposal is received from the State Government and agreed to by the RGI and the NCST.

[*English*]

Cooperative Banks without RBI Licenses

*509. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of a large number of State and District cooperative banks reported to be functioning without the requisite Reserve Bank of India (RBI) license, have come to the notice of the Government;

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

(c) whether the State Governments including Maharashtra have approached the Union Government for extending the deadline for securing license for certain cooperative banks in the States;

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

(e) the steps taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government to protect the interest of customers of those cooperative banks which failed to get the license in time from RBI?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) As on 31st March, 2012, one out of 31 State Cooperative Banks, and 42 out of 371 District Central cooperative Banks have not fulfilled the licensing norms set by RBI. State-wise/bank-wise details of State Cooperative Banks and District Cooperative Banks not meeting the licensing criteria as on 31st March, 2012, is enclosed as Statement. These banks were not complying with eligibility norms as laid down by RBI, which inter-alia include minimum Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) of 4% and/or no default on Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) and Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR).

(c) to (e) The license under the Banking Regulation Act 1949 are required to be obtained by the concerned banks from the RBI. RBI alongwith NABARD has decided to constitute a Task Force at the Regional Offices of RBI in respect of all unlicensed Cooperative Banks who could not meet the licensing requirements by 31 March, 2012. The unlicensed banks would submit a Monitorable Action Plan (MAP) to fulfil the licensing criteria and the Task Force would periodically review the progress.

Statement

List of Unlicensed banks after 31 March 2012

State	Name of State Cooperative Bank (StCB): (1)	
	1	2
Assam	Assam State Cooperative Bank	
State	Name of District Central Cooperative Bank (DCCBs): (42)	
Bihar (5)	Aurangabad	Muzaffarpur
	Katihar	Purnea
	Munger Jamui	
Jammu &	Anantnag	
Kashmir (3)	Baramulla	
	Jammu	

	1	2
Maharashtra (6)	Buldhana	Nagpur
	Dhule	Osmanabad
	Jalna	Wardha
Rajasthan (1)	Tonk	
Uttar Pradesh (25)	Aligarh	Hardoi
	Allahabad	Jaunpur
	Azamgarh	Kanpur
	Baharaich	Lucknow
	Ballia	Mau
	Barabanki	Pratapgarh
	Basti	Raebareili
	Deoria Kasia	Siddharth Nagar
	Faizabad	Sitapur
	Farrukkabad	Sultanpur
	(Fatehgarh)	
	Fatehpur	Unnao
	Gazipur	Varanasi
	Gorakhpur	
West Bengal (1)	Birbhum	
Jharkhand (1)	Giridih	

[Translation]

Economic Reforms

*510. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is satisfied with the

various steps taken for ushering economic reforms in the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether laxity and slackening have dented the pace of economic reforms; and

(d) the details of the factors neutralizing previous efforts at economic reforms and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d) Economic reforms, which began in 1991 in the wake of a crisis in Balance of payments was focused on macroeconomic stabilization and structural adjustment. Reforms are an ongoing process and far reaching changes have been made in the macroeconomic and sectoral policies since then. In the last three years, Government has taken several initiatives. In fiscal policy, which seeks to resume mandated fiscal consolidation, to obviate the main risk of overshooting of subsidies, the Budget for 2012-13 has announced the endeavor to restrict expenditure thereon to under 2 per cent of GDP. This would be facilitated by the move towards nutrient based subsidy in fertilizers and the use of unique identity based 'Aadhaar' system for rationalizing subsidies. Steps have been taken for expediting the passage of Direct Tax Code Bill and evolving a consensus among stake holders in implementation of Goods and Services Tax. A National Manufacturing Policy with the objective of raising, within a decade, the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25 per cent and creation of 10 crore jobs has been announced. A number of legislative measures/amendments are being taken up in this session of Parliament as part of financial sector reforms.

With a federal structure and vibrant multi-party democratic polity, reforms in India have been made possible through the process of dialogue and consensus with the different stakeholders. While some stake holders might be desirous of a fast paced reform process, reforms are possible only with broad based agreement after dialogue and discussions. Irrespective of political differences, the Central and State

governments have worked together for furthering reforms. Thus while reforms in India may be gradual, it is sure and has larger democratic sanction.

Janani Suraksha Yojana

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

(a) the number of mothers benefited from the 'Janani Suraksha Yojana' in different parts of the country during each of the last three years and the current year year-wise and State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the amount spent under the scheme so far, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether a large number of mothers are still unable to reap the benefits from the scheme; and

(d) if so, the efforts being made by the Government to enable the deprived mothers avail the benefits of the scheme alongwith the details of the works undertaken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) A Statement showing number of mothers who benefited from the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise is at Statement-I. The information on number of mothers benefited as on date during the current year has not been made available by all the States.

The amount of funds allocated and spent under the scheme so far, State/UT- wise is at Statement-II.

(c) During the year 2009-10 & 2010-11, 1,42,88,376 mothers in the Low Performing States of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Rajasthan, Odisha, and Jammu and Kashmir gave birth in public health facilities, out of which 1,42,53,908 mothers got JSY benefit and 0.2% mothers did not get the JSY benefit.

(d) In order to further ensure that benefits of the Janani Suraksha Yojana reach to every eligible pregnant woman, instructions have been issued to the

States for ensuring that funds under the scheme are available in all facilities, that mothers are paid JSY cash assistance before being discharged from the health facility and that grievance redressal cells are

set up for prompt redressal of grievances. Further, funds are provided to the States for IEC/BCC and monitoring of the scheme and for ASHA incentive to facilitate institutional deliveries.

Statement-I

Number of JSY Beneficiaries

Sl. No.	Name of States	2009-10	2010-11	2011-2012*
1	2	3	4	5
A. High Focus State				
1	Bihar	1246566	1399453	1432479
2	Chhattisgarh	249488	303076	334098
3	Jharkhand	215617	386354	559507
4	Jammu and Kashmir	91887	112210	132645
5	Madhya Pradesh	1123729	1155915	1085729
6	Odisha	587158	533372	634468
7	Rajasthan	978615	986508	986508
8	Uttar Pradesh	2082285	2341353	2327830
9	Uttarakhand	79460	79925	87937
10	Himachal Pradesh	16851	21806	22000
Sub Total		6671656	7319972	7603201
B. Other States				
11	Andhra Pradesh	318927	254890	229585
12	Goa	650	1352	1673
13	Gujarat	356263	343600	342211
34	Haryana	63326	63171	66084
15	Karnataka	475193	445997	453520
16	Kerala	134974	103605	105350
17	Maharashtra	347799	354108	302040

1	2	3	4	5
18	Punjab	97089	155242	109587
19	Tamil Nadu	389320	359734	339756
20	West Bengal	724804	781168	800000
	Sub Total	2908342	2862867	2749806
C. Union Territories				
21	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	498	132	405
22	Chandigarh	199	213	536
23	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	594	1273	1104
24	Daman and Diu**	-	-	-
25	Delhi	21564	19441	4113
26	Lakshadweep	899	866	643
27	Puducherry	4932	4680	5236
	Sub Total	28686	26605	12037
D. North East States				
28	Arunachal Pradesh	10257	9915	9190
29	Assam	366433	389906	412559
30	Manipur	17375	19903	17173
31	Meghalaya	14738	16750	13970
32	Mizoram	14265	13953	11020
33	Nagaland	22728	13291	15863
34	Sikkim	3292	3531	3285
35	Tripura	20500	20202	21739
	Sub Total	469588	487451	504799
Grant Total		10078275	10696895	10869843

*Figures for 2011-12 are provisional

**Daman & Diu not implementing JSY

Statement-II*Janani Suraksha Yojana*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No. States/UTs	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		201-12	
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Alloc.	Expen.	Alloc.	Expen.	Alloc.	Expen.	Alloc.	Expen.	Alloc.	Expen.	Alloc.	Expen.	Alloc.	Expen.*
High Focus States														
1 Bihar	4.45	0.77	6.1	4.42	6	130.91	173.6	161.81	230	236.S	250	241.85	250.9	241.25
2 Chhattisgarh	2.28	2.23	4	4.9	8.5	16.42	34.87	21.46	57.4	32.08	74.7	65.54	68.85	46.56
3 Himachal Pradesh	0.54	0.02	1	0.35	1	0.58	1.03	0.79	1.01	1.03	2.18	1.31	1.9	1.20
4 Jammu and Kashmir	0.94	0.14	1.38	1.22	2	2.64	28.07	2.64	27.81	12.61	26.3	15.46	21.93	25.09
5 Jharkhand	2.67	0	3.93	2.21	4	5.65	50	49.85	57.69	26.05	70.2	56.55	69.7	63.84
6 Madhya Pradesh	7.07	4.15	10.39	48.64	35	203.06	160	203.62	248.3	208.75	201	202.49	188.1	177.15
7 Odisha	5.99	2.54	6.5	24.44	18	69.94	105.5	82.73	104.4	96.31	121	100.73	108.3	101.51
8 Rajasthan	3.56	0.22	3	30.57	30	119.68	150	150.8	140	162.73	143	180.04	184.1	159.07
9 Uttar Pradesh	10.11	2.58	13.75	19.65	13	109.4	260.9	277.5	310.3	380.63	399	450.18	475.3	425.27
10 Uttarakhand	0.54	0.16	0.32	1.91	1	7.85	13.02	12.78	13.5	13.64	20.3	14.04	15.12	13.86
North East States														
11 Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.24	0.26	0.12	0.25	0.45	1.7	1.08	1.6	1.27	1.64	0.99	1.41	1.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
12	Assam	4.06	1.14	5.5	29.94	15	53.98	88.95	63.79	92.33	74.56	102	77.96	93.39	76.04
13	Manipur	0.53	0	0.58	0.57	0.75	0.59	1.15	0.88	1.18	1.04	1.32	1.22	2.2	1.47
14	Meghalaya	0.27	0.01	0.39	0.47	0.5	0.65	1.81	0.92	1.96	1.07	2.28	1.34	1.28	0.90
15	Mizoram	0.53	0.28	0.96	0.59	0.8	0.89	1.33	1.36	1.47	1.42	1.66	1.29	1.78	0.65
16	Nagaland	0.46	0	0.65	0.42	0.5	0.35	4.02	2.29	2.36	1.21	3.66	1	2.73	1.43
17	Sikkim	0.09	0.06	0.09	0.1	0.15	0.21	0.2	0.38	0.22	0.23	0.53	0.41	0.59	0.40
18	Tripura	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.33	0.6	1.14	1.8	1.42	2.29	1.98	3.17	2.39	3.36	2.63
Non-High Focus States															
19	Andhra Pradesh	10.82	15.38	16	26.19	35	38.5	47.88	50.35	45.5	40.86	50.4	17.45	32.88	15.35
20	Goa	0.05	0	0.08	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.15	0.04	0.08	0.04	0.1	0.09	0.1	0.12
21	Gujarat	5.8	2.12	8.52	8.92	10	9.55	18.08	13.64	16.1	21.28	22.4	16.65	21	19.92
22	Haryana	1.61	0.19	0.9	2.15	3.5	3.7	5	3.14	6	4.28	6.99	4.29	6.6	4.83
23	Karnataka	6.24	1.35	9.16	9.67	11	22.17	30	29.31	27.4	35.06	46	33.48	38.54	29.41
24	Kerala	3.48	1.69	5.12	3.28	5	14.83	9.36	12.82	14.79	11.61	9.66	9.2	13.55	6.76
25	Maharashtra	5.35	2.03	10.68	3.78	8.5	18.8	20	23.77	28.9	26.26	22.6	31.82	35.28	30.39
26	Punjab	0.99	0.35	1.45	1.05	1.45	1.74	1.86	3.85	4.9	5.65	6.12	5.61	6.46	6.87
27	Tamil Nadu	8.91	0	14.5	20.03	16	14.85	29.18	27.01	31.68	29.32	35.3	26.71	34.52	25.95
28	West Bengal	8.91	0.11	8.99	12.1	17	30.67	40	30.67	43.39	43.84	43.3	56.64	58.37	56.64

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Small States/UTs																
29	A & N Islands		0.03	0	0.1	0.06	0.1	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.11	0.06	0.12	0.02	0.06	0.03
30	Chandigarh		0.03	0	0.05	0	0.05	0.15	0.51	0.08	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.01	0.08	0.03
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.06	0	0.09	0	0.09	0	0.4	0	0.14	0	0.14	0.08	0.15	0.07
32	Daman and Diu		0.04	0	0.05	0	0.05	0	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
33	Delhi		0.45	0	0.03	0.01	0.2	0.45	0.72	1.43	1.69	1.5	3.18	1.18	2.18	1.17
34	Lakshadweep		0.03	0.01	0.04	0	0.06	0.02	0	0.06	0.09	0.12	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08
35	Puducherry		0.13	0.03	0.15	0.15	0.25	0.29	0.3	0.32	0.23	0.33	0.33	0.31	0.34	0.35
36	Headquarter Expenses		4.65	0.00												
Total			98	38.3	135.5	258.22	250	880.17	1281	1241	3	1515	1473.8	1670	1618.4	1741
																1537.30

* Expenditure figures for 2011-12 are provisional

[English]

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana

*512. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the achievements of the various projects of the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) along with the village infrastructure created and the number of villages electrified thereunder, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether any deficiencies in creation of infrastructure and the implementation of the RGGVY has come to the notice of the Union Government;

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

(d) whether the Government has received the evaluation report of implementation of the Scheme in various States including Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand; and

(e) if so, the State-wise details of the shortcomings noticed in the implementation of the Scheme along with the corrective measures being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard during the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) To provide access to electricity to rural households Government of India launched Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) for providing power to villages by extension of grid by creation of Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone (REDB), creation of Villages Electricity Infrastructure (VEI) in un-electrified villages and strengthening of electricity infrastructure in partially electrified villages. Under RGGVY, 576 projects covering electrification of 1,10,886 un/de-electrified (UE) villages have been sanctioned in the country. As on 30.04.2012, the rural electrification infrastructure consisting of LT lines, HT lines and Distribution Transformers has been created for 1,04,772 UE villages under RGGVY. State-wise details are at Statement-I.

In addition to above, 72 projects (33 new projects and 39 supplementary projects) have been sanctioned recently under Phase-II of RGGVY covering electrification of 1,909 un/de-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 53,505 partially electrified villages and release of 45.59 lakh BPL connections with a sanctioned project cost of Rs.7,96,432.26 lakh. The time schedule for completion of projects sanctioned under Phase-II of RGGVY is 24 months from the date of award of the contract.

(b) and (c) In order to ensure quality in implementation, 'Three Tier Quality Control Mechanism' has been adopted for 11th Plan RGGVY Projects. Accordingly, independent agencies have been appointed for quality monitoring. In addition to the above, Third Party Inspecting Agencies (TPIA) have been engaged by Project Implementing Agencies (PIA).

These Quality Monitors inspect villages on random sampling basis and submit reports, which are sent to State Utilities/Project Implementing Agencies for compliance. Rectification of defects is an on-going process. State-wise number of defects reported by National Quality Monitors & REC Quality Monitors as well as the status of rectification of defects as reported by project implementing agencies is enclosed as Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Four independent agencies namely M/s The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), M/s Integrated Research for Action and Development (IRADe), M/s Sambodhi and M/s Tetra Tech have been engaged for impact evaluation of RGGVY in 20 States. Evaluation Reports for 12 States have been received so far. M/s TERI has done the evaluation studies for Bihar, Orissa & Jharkhand, and M/s IRADe has done the same for UP.

Common observations in these reports as well as State-wise specific observations are enclosed at Statement-III. Steps required to be taken in to address the issues emerging out of the evaluation study would be finalized in consultation with various stake holders after approval of its continuance in XII Plan.

Statement-I

State-wise details of achievement of un/de-electrified villages under RGGVY

As on 30.04.2012

Sl. No.	Name of State	Un/de-electrified villages
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh*	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1334
3	Assam	7875
4	Bihar	22126
5	Chhattisgarh	899
6	Gujarat*	0
7	Haryana*	0
8	Himachal Pradesh	78
9	Jammu and Kashmir	151
10	Jharkhand	17917
11	Karnataka	61
12	Kerala*	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	508

1	2	3
14	Maharashtra*	0
15	Manipur	616
16	Meghalaya	1209
17	Mizoram	93
18	Nagaland	80
19	Odisha	14226
20	Punjab*	0
21	Rajasthan	4008
22	Sikkim	25
23	Tamil Nadu*	0
24	Tripura	127
25	Uttar Pradesh	27759
26	Uttarakhand	1511
27	West Bengal	4169
Total		104772

* In the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu, no un-electrified village was proposed in the DPRs by these States. However, intensive electrification of already electrified villages are being undertaken in these States.

Statement-II

Three Tier Quality Control Status

As on 30.04.2012

Sl.No.	Name of the State	ROM			NQM		
		No. of Villages Inspected by RQM	No. of Discrepancies Observed by RQM*	No. of Discrepancies rectified	No. of Villages Inspected by NQM	No. of Discrepancies Observed by NQM*	No. of Discrepancies rectified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Assam	719	3696	2621	104	36	16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	Andhra Pradesh	416	1606	422	31	358	314
3	Arunachal Pradesh	52	658	0	11	26	0
4	Bihar	466	3371	1103	62	356	108
5	Chhattisgarh	520	1463	0	69	62	54
6	Gujarat	1349	3389	2728	67	330	196
7	Haryana	468	1823	1823	20	84	10
8	Himachal Pradesh	453	2350	101	0	0	0
9	Jammu and Kashmir	99	16	0	8	31	31
10	Jharkhand	650	9572	1257	81	464	415
11	Karnataka	145	2848	0	41	253	0
12	Kerala	0	0				
13	Madhya Pradesh	761	5026	2140	29	89	0
14	Maharashtra	2744	5891	991	206	574	0
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0		
16	Meghalaya	16	111	108	4	33	33
17	Mizoram	8	20	0	0	0	0
18	Nagaland	50	347	130	3	0	0
19	Odisha	1939	1181	348	239	1506	918
20	Punjab	0	0	0	0		
21	Rajasthan	906	3385	263	140	245	163
22	Sikkim	0	2	12	0		
23	Tamil Nadu	1243	4469	97	92	338	260
24	Tripura	27	97	41	3	4	0
25	West Bengal	1050	12897	12873	122	367	244
Total		14081	64216	27046	1334	5168	2762

* No major deficiencies observed, only minor deficiencies like tilting of Poles, missing danger plates, missing Barbed wire, missing piercing connector are observed.

1. In the state of Kerela all 6 projects have been recently sanctioned, similarly in Sikkim and Manipur sufficient progress is yet to come for the inspection to be done by RQM and NQM. In the state of Punjab RGGVY works have been recently re-awarded therefore progress is yet to come for the inspection to be done by RQM and NQM.

2. Reports from some of the states are awaited

Statement-III*General Observations*

Hours and Quality of Power Supply: All study States meet RGGVY guidelines of Minimum 6-8 hours of supply except in Bihar (2-4 hrs), some places of Uttar Pradesh (5 hrs), Jharkhand (5 hrs) and Orissa (3 hrs). Supply of electricity during peak hours is very good in Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Tamil Nadu & Gujarat. In Tripura, there is no difference in hours of supply between urban and rural areas.

Access of electricity to Public Places: Access of electricity to public places has been provided in all States except a few remote places in Rajasthan & HP.

Release of APL connections: APL HHs are willing to avail connection however, because of poor power supply, lack of awareness, long waiting time and limited manpower with utility, release of APL connections is subdued.

Effectiveness of small Transformers (HVDS): The small transformers, as provided under HVDS scheme, are effective. The transformer burning however is taking place because of unbalanced load provoked by hooking, bypassing of protection mechanism and use of above 60 W BPL load.

Implementation vis-a-vis RGGVY guidelines: Though the total progress is satisfactory, implementation of RGGVY projects was delayed beyond the scheduled, due to delay in clearance from the forest authorities, land acquisition for the Sub-Station right of way issues, limited number of good agencies/contractors & skilled manpower, delay in supply of materials, delays in receipt of BPL list, Lack of coordination between PIA, Turnkey contractors and Utilities, etc.

Quality of RGGVY Infrastructure: It was observed that the quality of the electricity network created under RGGVY is as per approved standards. The quantity of the infrastructure created conforms to the approved quantities for the villages (i.e. capacity of the transformers, length of HT and LT lines, Aerial Bunch

Cable/ open cables, poles etc). This is attributed to the quality control mechanism developed for RGGVY works.

RE plan notification: Except Bihar & Uttar Pradesh, all study States have notified REP.

Quality of DPRs: DPRs were prepared without field survey using demographic data of 2001 census. This gave rise to variation between infrastructure indicated in DPRs and the actual requirements leading to revised cost estimates which also led to delay in implementation.

State-specific issues

State-specific Issues Assam: (Study conducted by M/s IRADe)

The study was taken up in the districts of Dhubri, Karbi Anglong, Tinsukia, Dibrugarh, Lakhimpur based on survey of 25 villages in 25 blocks.

Billing: Of the 47% households that were receiving bills, a majority (39%) of them received them each month, while 8% had their bills bi-monthly. There were 100% recoveries of the bill amounts.

Socio-economic Impact: 97% of the respondent claimed that they were more comfortable, 63% claimed more time for education, 28% claimed greater employment opportunities, while 42% responded positively to increases in income; 28% villagers expressed improvement in health care; and 75% felt that village security had increased, especially due to provision of lighting during the night.

Bihar (Study conducted by M/s TERI)

The Study was taken up in the districts of Banka, Munger, Siwan, Sitamarhi, Gaya and Muzaffarpur based on survey of 30 villages in 30 blocks.

Billing: First bill takes more than 6 months and because of high initial bill amount consumers are unable to pay.

Socio-Economic Impact: No Socio-economic impact was observed due to poor and erratic power supply.

Gujarat: (Study conducted by M/s IRADe)

The study was taken up in the districts of Kachch, Anand, Jamnagar, Sabarkantha and Rajkot based on survey of 25 villages in 25 blocks.

Billing: Almost 100% billing and collection is experienced except in few tribal village areas.

Socio-economic Impact: RGVVY has improved quality of life, by helping villagers getting good comfort, education and better facilities in household. Industrial and Commercial activities are limited.

Himachal Pradesh: (Study conducted by M/s IRADe)

The study was taken up in the districts of Chamba, Lahul & Spiti, Mandi, Una and Hamirpur based on survey of 25 villages in 13 blocks.

Implementation vis-a-vis RGGVY guidelines: In HP delay is mostly attributed to the difficult terrain for work and inexperienced Contractors.

Billing: The efficiency of billing and revenue collection is more than 95% in HP.

Socio-economic Impact: RGGVY has enhanced Economic growth, poverty reduction and Human development. Comfort and Security is improved. Electricity has improved agriculture and Small Scale entrepreneurship in Villages.

Jharkhand: (Study conducted by M/s TERI)

The Study was taken up in the districts of Giridih, Dumka, Sahibganj, Latehar and Paschim Singhbhum based on survey of 25 villages in 25 blocks.

Billing: First bill takes more than 6 months and because of high initial bill amount consumers are unable to pay.

Socio-Economic Impact: Socio-economic impact was observed more in the districts like Paschim Singhbhum as power supply is more than 20hours. However socio economic impact of RGGVY seemed less in rest of the study districts due to poor supply hours.

Odisha: (Study conducted by M/s TERI)

The Study was taken up in the districts of Bhadrak, Keonjhar, Rayagada, Dhenkanal, Baleswar and Gajapati based on survey of 30 villages in 30 blocks.

Billing: The BPL house holds are charged a flat amount of Rs. 30 per month for consumptions up to 30 units of electricity. First bill takes more than 6 months and because of high initial, bill amount consumers are unable to pay.

Socio-Economic Impact: Socio-economic impact was observed more in districts of Rayagada, Gajapati and Keonjhar, as power supply is more than 20hours. However socio economic impact of RGGVY seemed less in rest of the study districts due to poor supply hours.

Rajasthan: (Study conducted by M/s IRADe)

The study was taken up in the districts of Chittaurgarh, Hanumangarh, Bharatpur, Ajmer and Jodhpur based on survey of 25 villages in 23 blocks.

Billing: 80% villagers receive bills bi monthly and 65 % of them pay bills regularly. Outstanding of some consumers was in the range of 500-2000 rupees. This was mostly due to delay in issuing of initial electricity bills.

Socio-economic Impact: On an average 65% households felt that it is more comfortable and secure to live in the village after the village got electrified. In all the surveyed villages no industrial activities were found.

Tripura: (Study conducted by M/s TERI)

The Study was taken up in the districts of Dhalai, South Tripura and West Tripura based on survey of 15 villages in 15 blocks.

Manpower Issue of State Utility: On an average, 1 senior manager and 3 operators, 4 line staff and 3 helpers to operate sub station

Billing: Bill issue and payment is good and regular.

Socio-Economic Impact: Positive and growing impact on socioeconomic condition due to better supply position. Activities like broom making, juice making etc. have been started.

Others: Autonomous District hill council (DHC) working as DEC, which resolves the issues of ROW, assembling the desired human resources and awareness creation etc.

Uttar Pradesh: (Study conducted by M/s IRADe)

The study was taken up in the districts of Firozabad, Mirzapur, Azamgarh, Sitapur and Pilibhit based on survey of 25 villages in 25 blocks.

Billing: BPL house-holds are charged fixed amount of Rs.125/-. In some cases, first bill takes more than 6 months and then, because of high bill amount consumers are unable to pay. Timely billing is therefore necessary.

Socio-economic Impact: Socio-economic impact was observed to be limited, due to poor and erratic supply, however villagers felt more comfortable.

West Bengal: (Study conducted by M/s TERI)

The Study was taken up in the districts of Uttar Dinajpur, Purulia, West Mednipur, Dakshin Dinajpur and Bankura based on survey of 25 villages in 25 blocks.

O&M of Infrastructure created: No major staff constraints for managing distribution network Billing: Bill issued on time and after meter reading. Sometimes delay in making available list of newly connected BPL by the PIA to the utility causes delay in issue of bills

APL Connections: Under Rs.379 scheme of West Bengal Spot connections are released after collecting Rs.379 from the APL applicant. Under the same scheme only Rs.5 (as cost of application) is charged from BPL to release connection to them.

Socio-Economic Impact: Positive and growing impact on socioeconomic condition due to better supply position

Others: It was noticed that in some places the rate of failure of distribution transformer is higher because of illegal hooking by local people. Due to lack of manpower after handing over maintenance of RGGVY network is also challenging task for State Utilities.

Roof Top Solar Power Plant

*513. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken note of the fact that banks are charging/ levying interest as applicable to personal banking advances for the loans sanctioned for installation of Roof Top Solar Power Plant at households despite the fact that there is provision for giving 40 per cent subsidy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to sanction the interest free loan so as to promote installation of Roof Top Solar Power Plants in the households in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Under the Off-grid Solar Applications Scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM), the Ministry has sanctioned a project to NABARD, to be implemented by Regional Rural Banks and other Commercial Banks for extending subsidy of 40% of the capital cost, limited to Rs.108/- per watt peak, for installing solar lanterns, home lights and small capacity PV plants upto 210 Watt peak by individuals. For balance 60% of the cost, the banks extend credit facility to the beneficiary at usual commercial rates.

(c) to (e) Under the scheme 40% of the capital cost of the system subject to maximum of Rs. 108/- per Watt peak is disbursed as subsidy to the beneficiary. However, there is no provision for any interest subvention under the scheme.

Sterilization Camps

*514. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that sterilization camps are organized by various authorities including Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is also aware that the sterilization camps are being organised in unhygienic conditions in various parts of the country and the Supreme Court has also taken note of it;

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

(d) the number of people affected due to unsafe and unethical sterilization in such camps;

(e) whether the Government has taken any action against the NGOs and/or Medical and Para-medical who have conducted the procedures in such camps without following prescribed guidelines; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As part of the National Family Planning Programme, the Government supports organisation of sterilization camps across the country. State Governments organise such camps either through their own resources or by engaging Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).

(b) and (c) In light of the directives of the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order dated 1.3.2005 in Civil writ Petition No. 209/2003, the Government of India formulated, circulated and disseminated the following guidelines for conducting safe sterilisation operations including those done in camps:

- i. Standards for Female and Male Sterilization Services (2006).
- ii. Quality Assurance Manual for Sterilization Services (2006).

iii. Standard Operating Procedures for sterilization services in camps (2008).

iv. Operational Guidelines on Fixed Day Static (FDS) approach for Sterilisation Services under the Family Welfare Programme (2008).

These guidelines provide comprehensive instructions not only for counselling, screening and managing sterilisation clients before, during and after the procedures but also prescribe required supplies including drugs and equipment and hygienic standards necessary for safe and ethical conduct of sterilisation operations. These guidelines are required to be adhered to. One incident of non-adherence to the above mentioned guidelines has been reported from the State of Bihar where 53 persons were provided sterilisation services.

(d) As per the report received from the Government of Bihar, 2 of the cases developed complications.

(e) and (f) The NGO which organised the camp has been blacklisted and a departmental inquiry has been initiated against the concerned Civil Surgeon and PHC Medical Officer. Further, the District Quality Assurance Committee has been directed to initiate the process for payment of compensation under the Family Planning Insurance Scheme.

Deposit Schemes through Unregistered Companies

*515. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:
SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of some finance entities raising money from public through unregistered finance companies and fraudulent investment schemes;

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

(c) whether action has been taken against such companies;

(d) if so, the details of the action taken alongwith the status thereof during the above period; and

(e) the corrective action taken to protect the citizens from such fraudulent schemes?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d) The entities raising monies from public fall under the jurisdictions of various regulatory bodies, e.g., the Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) are under the regulatory and supervisory jurisdiction of Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Collective investment Schemes (CIS) are under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), and Chit Funds and Money Circulation Schemes fall under the executive jurisdiction of the State Governments.

RBI has informed that no instance of cheating and other fraudulent activities by any NBFC has been reported to it. As and when any complaint about unauthorised activities of NBFCs / un-incorporated bodies is received by RBI, prompt appropriate action is initiated and if necessary, such complaints are also forwarded to the Economic Offence Wing (EOW) of the concerned State for appropriate action. RBI also issues public advisory/notices, in the public interest, clarifying/cautioning members of public about activities of companies/NBFCs/other entities in widely circulated newspapers. The members of the public are also advised to refer their complaints against such activities to the EOW of the State Government.

SEBI notified Securities and Exchange Board of India (Collective Investment Schemes) Regulations in October 1999. Subsequently, out of the 664 CIS entities about which SEBI had information, 54 CIS entities wound up their schemes and refunded the money to the investors. SEBI issued directions under Section 11B of the SEBI Act, 1992 to the remaining 610 entities directing them to refund the money collected under the schemes with returns due, to the investors

as per the terms of the offer within a period of one month from the date of the Order. Subsequently, 21 CIS entities wound up their schemes and repaid the investors. Hence a total of 75 CIS entities (54+21) had wound up their schemes and refunded the money to investors. In 552 cases, SEBI has launched prosecution against the entities and its directors under SEBI Act, 1992.

(e) The Companies Act, 1956 has provisions on Regulation of Public Deposits (Section 58A), Inspection (section 209A), Investigation (section 235/237), Scrutiny of documents (section 234), Search and Seizure (section 240A), and on penalties and prosecutions, etc. to curb the financial frauds committed by the companies registered under the Act. Further, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) enacted Securities and Exchange Board of India (Collective Investment Schemes) Regulations, 1999 to regulate Collective Investment Schemes (CIS) in the interest of the investors and the securities market. In terms of the provisions contained in the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, RBI is empowered to act against the Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) which accept public deposits and do not repay, and also against un-incorporated bodies accepting public deposits.

As and when the activities of any such entity is brought to the notice of the Government or the regulators, the same is examined for appropriate action by the concerned authorities, including the regulators, the enforcement / investigating agencies, and the State Governments.

Hydro Power Generation

*516. SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether hydro power generation tends to be expensive due to geological uncertainties and the consequent rise in capital expenditure;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to correct the situation in the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) Yes, Madam. Geological uncertainties along with a number of other reasons like natural calamities such as floods, earthquake etc. lead to rise in capital expenditure of hydro-electric projects, which influence the cost of generation.

(b) and (c) Several hydro-electric projects have encountered difficulties relating to geological uncertainties during the course of their implementation. Examples include projects such as Kol Dam (800 MW), Tapovan Vishnughad (520 MW), Kameng (600 MW), Rampur (412 MW) etc. The hydro-electric projects are site specific and involve construction of major civil structures like dam, head-race tunnels, tail-race tunnels, surge-shaft, high pressure tunnel, underground power house etc. Geological investigations relating to these works are duly undertaken as per prescribed norms of Geological Survey of India and Central Water Commission. Nevertheless the element of uncertainty in the sub-surface geology leads to geological uncertainties being encountered during actual construction. While geological surprises can be minimized, it is difficult to be free of them.

Vector-borne Diseases

*517. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA:

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

(a) whether there is rise in the cases of vector-borne diseases i.e. dengue, malaria, chikungunya, Japanese encephalitis and kala-azar in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor indicating the number of cases

reported and the number of persons died therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has set any targets to eliminate/control these vector-borne diseases;

(d) if so, the extent to which these targets have been achieved indicating the programmes being implemented and the funds allocated and utilised for the purpose during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the present status of implementation of vaccination programme against the said diseases alongwith the achievements made as a result thereof, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) There is a varied pattern of increase or decrease in reported cases and deaths in respect of vector-borne diseases over the last three years in the country. State-wise details of reported number of cases and deaths due to various vector-borne diseases during the last three years and current year are given in Statements-I to V. The increase or decrease in reported cases and deaths depends on climatic & ecological conditions, intensity of vector & disease surveillance and expansion of outreach facilities for diagnosis and treatment of different vector-borne diseases.

(c) and (d) The targets and their achievements in respectof vector-borne diseases during 11th plan are given in Statement-VI. The State/UT-wise details of released and utilized funds are given in Statement-VII.

(e) Presently, there is a vaccine against only one vector-borne disease i.e Japanese Encephalitis (JE). The coverage of children (1-15 years) for JE vaccination in special campaign mode in different States is given in Statements VIII to XII.

Statement-I*State/UT-wise Reported Cases and Deaths due to Dengue*

S.No.	State	2009		2010		2011 (Provisional)		2012 (Prov. till 28th April)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	1190	11	776	3	1209	6	30	0
2	Assam	0	0	237	2	0	0	0	0
3	Bihar	1	0	510	0	21	0	0	0
4	Chhattisgarh	26	7	4	0	43	3	0	0
5	Goa	277	5	242	0	26	0	6	0
6	Gujarat	2461	2	2568	1	1693	8	64	0
7	Haryana	125	1	866	20	267	3	3	0
8	Himachal	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
9	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
10	Jharkhand	0	0	27	0	36	0	0	0
11	Karnataka	1764	8	2285	7	405	5	66	1
12	Kerala	1425	6	2597	17	1304	10	539	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	1467	5	175	1	50	0	0	0
14	Meghalaya	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
15	Maharashtra	2255	20	1489	5	1138	25	59	0
16	Manipur	0	0	7	0	220	0	0	0
17	Nagaland	25	0	3	0	0	0		
18	Odisha	0	0	29	5	1816	33	2	0
19	Punjab	245	1	4012	15	3921	33	0	0
20	Rajasthan	1389	18	1823	9	1072	4	6	0
21	Sikkim	0	0	2	0	0	0		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
22	Tamil Nadu	1072	7	2051	8	2501	9	674	1
23	Tripura	0	0	1	0	0	0		
24	Uttar Pradesh	168	2	960	8	147	5	6	1
25	Uttarakhand	0	0	178	0	100	0	0	0
26	West Bengal	399	0	805	1	510	0	4	0
27	A and N Islands	0	0	25	0	6	0	1	0
28	Chandigarh	25	0	221	0	73	0	1	0
29	Delhi	1153	3	6259	8	1131	8	1	0
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	46	0	68	0	0	0
31	Puducherry	66	0	96	0	463	3	150	2
Total		15535	96	2829	110	18229	155	1612	5

Statement-II*State-wise Reported Cases and Deaths due to Malaria*

S.No.	State	2009		2010		2011 (Provisional)		2012 (Till 25 April)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	25152	3	33393	20	39559	5	4104	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	22066	15	17944	103	10961	0	858	0
3	Assam	914^3	63	68353	36	47397	42	4273	0
4	Bihar	3255	21	1908	1	2390	0	224	0
5	Chhattisgarh	129397	11	152209	47	131179	18	17474	0
6	Goa	5056	10	2368	1	1231	1	101	0
7	Gujarat	45902	34	66501	71	86005	15	4879	0
8	Haryana	30168	0	18921	0	33345	1	224	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	192	0	210	0	247	0	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	J&K	346	0	802	0	1031	0	80	0
11	Jharkhand	230683	28	199842	16	152061	16	27648	2
12	Karnataka	36859	0	44319	11	24487	0	5020	0
13	Kerala	2046	5	2299	7	1339	2	113	1
14	Madhya Pradesh	87628	26	87165	31	89304	71	3402	0
15	Maharashtra	93818	227	139198	200	96632	114	10182	3
16	Manipur	1069	1	947	4	714	0	54	0
17	Meghalaya	76759	192	41642	87	24507	47	2742	4
18	Mizoram	9399	119	15594	31	8849	26	913	0
19	Nagaland	8489	35	4959	14	3363	2	328	0
20	Odisha	380904	198	395651	247	294759	73	45050	5
21	Punjab	2955	0	3477	0	2693	0	25	0
22	Rajasthan	32709	18	50963	26	46457	5	807	0
23	Sikkim	42	1	49	0	51	0	3	0
24	Tamil Nadu	14988	1	17086	3	22139	0	3147	0
25	Tripura	24430	62	23939	15	14295	9	1098	0
26	Uttarakhand	1264	0	1672	0	1162	2	83	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	55437	0	64606	0	56438	0	2510	0
28	West Bengal	141211	74	134795	47	66465	14	4074	1
29	A&N Islands	5760	0	2484	0	5939	0	275	0
30	Chandigarh	430	0	351	0	582	0	13	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3408	0	5703	0	12331	0	476	0
32	Daman and Diu	97	0	204	0	268	0	13	0
33	Delhi	169	0	251	0	413	0	10	0
34	Lakshadweep	8	0	6	0	15	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	65	0	175	0	152	0	8	0
Total		1563574	1144i	1599986	1018	1278760	463	140212	16

Statement-III*States/UTs- wise Clinically Suspected Chikungunya Cases*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009	2010	2011 (Prov.)	2012 (Prov. till 28th April)
1	Andhra Pradesh	591	116	99	88
2	Bihar	0	0	91	0
3	Goa	1839	1429	664	131
4	Gujarat	1740	1709	1042	0
5	Haryana	2	26	215	0
6	Jharkhand	0	0	816	0
7	Karnataka	41230	8740	1941	108
8	Kerala	13349	1708	183	0
9	Madhya Pradesh	30	113	280	0
10	Meghalaya	0	16	168	0
11	Maharashtra	1594	7431	5113	121
12	Odihsa	2306	544	236	0
13	Punjab	0	1	0	0
14	Rajasthan	256	1326	608	47
15	Tamil Nadu	5063	4319	4194	984
16	Uttar Pradesh	0	5	3	0
17	West Bengal	5270	20503	4482	153
18	A&N Islands	0	59	96	3
19	Chandigarh	0	0	1	0
20	Delhi	18	120	110	0
21	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
22	Puducherry	0	11	42	3
Total		73288	48176	20384	1638

Statement-IV*State/UT-wise Reported Cases & Deaths due to Japanese Encephalitis (JE)*

S.No.	State	2009		2010		2011 (Provisional)		2012 (Prov.) (till 03.05.2012)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	35	0	7	5	4	1	0	0
2	Assam	218	46	142	40	489	113	0	0
3	Bihar*	0	0	0	0	145	18	0	0
4	Goa	0	0	9	0	1	0	0	0
5	Delhi	1	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
6	Haryana	1	0	1	0	12	3	0	0
7	Jharkhand	0	0	2	2	101	5	0	0
8	Karnataka	7	0	3	0	23	0	1	0
9	Kerala	0	0	0	0	37	3	0	0
10	Maharashtra	4	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
11	Manipur	1	0	45	5	9	0	0	0
12	Nagaland	9	2	2	0	29	5	0	0
13	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Tamil Nadu	18	0	11	1	24	3	6	1
15	Uttarakhand	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
16	Uttar Pradesh	302	50	325	59	224	27	0	0
17	West Bengal	16	5	1	0	101	3	3	0
Total		612	103	555	112	1214	181	10	1

Statement-V*State/UT-wise Reported Cases and Deaths due to Kala-azar*

S.No.	State	2009		2010		2011 (Provisional)		2012 (Prov.) (till March)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Bihar	20519	80	23084	95	25175	76	4709	10
2	Jharkhand	2875	12	4305	5	5960	3	1181	0
3	West Bengal	756	0	1482	4	1962	0	354	0
4	Uttar Pradesh	17	1	14	0	11	1	0	0
5	Uttarakhand	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
6	Delhi*	12	0	92	0	19	0	1	0
7	Assam	26	0	12	0	5	0	0	0
8	Sikkim	5	0	3	0	7	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	6	1	1	0	0	0
10	Punjab*	0	0	1	0	0		0	0
Total		24212	93	29000	105	33140	80	6245	10

* Imported

Statement-VI*Targets and Achievements in Respect of Vector-borne Diseases during 11th Plan.*

Diseases	Target (XI Plan)	Base Year 2006	Achievements
1	2	3	4
Malaria	Malaria Mortality Reduction - 50% up to 2010, additional 10% by 2012.	Reported Deaths -1707	Reported Deaths in 2010-1018 (40% reduction) Reported Deaths in 2011 (Prov.) - 463 (73% reduction)
Kala-Azar	Kala-azar Mortality Reduction -100% by 2010 and sustaining elimination until 2012	Reported Deaths-187	Reported Deaths in 2010 - 105 (44% reduction) Reported Deaths in 2011 (Prov.) - 80 (57% reduction) Elimination (i.e. less

1	2	3	4
			than 1 case per 10,000 population at block level) targeted to be achieved by 2015
Dengue	Dengue Mortality Reduction - 50% by 2010 and sustaining at that level until 2012	Reported Deaths- 157CFR-1.27%	Reported deaths in 2010-110 (30% reduction) Reported Deaths in 2011 (Prov.) - 155 (1.2% reduction) Case Fatality Rate (CFR) in 2011 - 0.66% (48% reduction)
Filaria	Microfilaria Reduction -70% by 2010, 80% by 2012 and elimination by 2015	Microfilaria Rate - 0.98%	Microfilaria Rate in 2010 - 0.41% (58% reduction) Microfilaria Rate in 2011(Prov.) -0.25% (74.5% reduction) MF Rate has declined below 1% in 186 out of 250 districts as per 2010 data. Elimination targeted for 2015.

Statement-VII

State/UTs-wise Release and Utilisation of funds under National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme 93 (Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (Prov)	
		Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	10.48	16.95	11.59	7.91	34.57	36.88
2	Arunachal	9.63	8.37	8.81	8.22	15.27	14.79
3	Assam	32.06	33.89	49.10	46.66	37.74	39.53
4	Bihar	22.32	24.84	42.13	44.82	48.91	40.94
5	Chhattisgarh	19.23	19.29	21.18	18.47	49.60	42.04
6	Goa	0.36	0.80	0.61	0.28	0.78	0.79
7	Gujarat	11.16	3.81	2.67	3.20	5.01	0.83
8	Haryana	2.60	1.24	0.00	0.00	1.39	1.34
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.10	0.04	0.08	0.00	0.17	0.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0.27	0 07	0.16	0.00	0.31	0.08
11	Jharkhand	19.06	24.34	35.86	25.94	50.15	47.45
12	Karnataka	4.03	3.81	4.44	2.22	6.39	T55I
13	Kerala	4.39	4.43	3.06	3.59	3.61	5.66
14	Madhya Pradesh	18.14	13.46	18.25	15.64	39.20	39.42
15	Maharashtra	7.06	7.11	4.88	1.97	4.37	8.17
16	Manipur	2.40	3.08	6.02	4.18	4.11	2.20
17	Meghalaya	6.11	6.99	10.89	9.72	6.40	5.23
18	Mizoram	6.27	5.83	7.74	6.73	7.02	4.25
19	Nagaland	6.76	6.63	12.88	10.00	9.98	8.73
20	Odisha	53.61	53.51	43.24	47.56	78.95	82.45
21	Punjab	2.55	0.36	0.98	2.64	1.27	0.73
22	Rajasthan	12.63	11.11	13.10	12.85	13.43	13.14
23	Sikkim	0.12	0.11	1.38	1.28	0.23	0.15
24	Tamil Nadu	6.82	5.07	3.73	0.43	3.41	0.09
25	Tripura	7.65	8.20	14.31	13.11	4.02	3.74
26	Uttar Pradesh	20.00	15.10	27.311	20.65	24.32	24.36
27	Uttarakhand	0.57	0.61	0.78	0.62	0.85	0.68
28	West Benqal	17.95	15.72	29.64	24.98	24.57	14.52
29	Delhi	0.61	0.18	0.41	0.93	0.00	0.00
30	Puducherry	0.24	0.77	0.37	0.15	0.29	0.32
31	A&N Islands	4.64	3.39	3.50	2.72	4.60	4.55
32	Chandigarh	0.60	0.31	0.23	0.31	0.35	0.25
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.44	0.46	0.70	0.30	0.61	0.62
34	Daman and Diu	0.28	0.29	0.32	0.19	0.52	0.52
35	Lakshadweep	0.02	0.11	0.20	0.03	0.11	0.09
	Total	311.16	300.30	380.51	338.28	482.51	446.05

Note: 2012-13 - No funds have been released to States/UTs in 2012-13 (till May 10).

Statement-VIII*JE Vaccination Campaign during 2006*

Sl. No.	States	Name of Districts	Target (1-15 yrs)	Total Vaccinated Children	Total Percentage Coverage %
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Assam	Dibrugarh	409611	370653	90.49
2		Sibsagar	372356	276487	74.25
3	Karnataka	Bellary	720517	595648	82.67
4	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	1390307	1349047	97.03
5		Deoria	1074219	1072683	99.86
6		Kushinagar	1095877	1085055	99.01
7		Maharajganj	776500	806996	103.93
8		Kheri	1183481	1218364	102.95
9		Sant Kabir Nagar	542062	511417	94.35
10		Siddhart Nagar	775934	792944	102.19
11	West Bengal	Burdwam	2190690	1229404	56.12
(Total)			10531554	9308698	88.39

Statement-IX*JE Vaccination Campaign during 2007 95*

Sl. No.	States	Name of Districts	Target (1-15 yrs)	Total Vaccinated Children	Total Percentage Coverage %
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	Warangal	984176	792061	80.48
2		Jorhat	366242	338340	92.38
3	Assam	Golaghat	316831	293535	92.65
4		Muzzafarnagar West	1369122	1001373	73.14

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Bihar	Champaran	1103344	949746	86.08
6	Haryana	Karnal	464098	417751	90.01
7		Kurukshetra	290463	244789	84.28
8	Karnataka	Kolar	798392	696722	87.27
9		Raichur	595975	516387	86.65
10	Maharashtra	Amravati	895167	387784	43.32
11		Nagpur Rural	736728	506479	68.75
12		Bhandara	381981	259748	68.00
13	Tamilnadu	Villupuram	757839	725811	95.77
14		Virudhnagar	465953	412905	88.62
15		Cuddalore	599339	595627	99.38
17	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar	764068	741354	97.03
18		Behraich	990327	992254	100.19
19		Balrampur	623020	622963	99.99
20		Barabanki	1074154	1063815	99.04
21		Basti	774322	750262	96.89
22		Gonda	1040501	1045957	100.52
23		Mau	719800	691341	96.05
24		Raibareilly	1058987	1029154	97.18
25		Saharanpur	1056185	923246	87.41
26		Sitapur	1385606	1312326	94.71
27		Sravasti	331903	326485	98.37
28	West Bengal	Birbhumi	1063726	792872	74.54
(Total)			21008249	18431087	87.73

Statement-X*JE Vaccination Campaign during 2008*

Sl. No.	States	Name of Districts	Target (1-15 yrs)	Total Vaccinated Children	Total Percentage Coverage %
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	1303289	979106	75.13
2	Assam	Dhemaji	212360	187772	88.42
3		Tinsukia	419965	387608	92.30
4	Haryana	Ambala	362572	345457	95.28
5	Karnataka	Koppal	425241	296730	69.78
6		Mandya	582414	412501	70.83
7	Kerala	Allepy	722259	306817	42.48
8	Maharashtra	Yeotmal	879519	645011	73.34
9	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	887979	566968	63.85
10		Perambalur	220659	167536	75.93
11		Tiruchirapalli	865718	533426	61.62
12		Thiruvaur	409650	252944	61.75
13	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	1400000	1329471	94.96
14		Ballia	1067337	1040948	97.53
15		Bareilly	1337392	1399552	104.65
16		Faizabad	649634	641736	98.78
17		Haridoi	1270372	1296593	102.06
18		Lucknow	1506695	1477852	98.09
19		Muzzafarnagar	1340232	1243694	92.80
20		Sultanpur	1234068	1229295	99.61
21		Unnao	1030843	1049252	101.79
22	West Bengal	Paschim Midnapur	1912064	1091672	57.09
(Total)			20040262	16881941	84.24

Statement-XI*JE Vaccination Campaign during 2009*

Sl. No.	States	Name of Districts	Target (1-15 yrs)	Total Vaccinated Children	Total Percentage Coverage %
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	1385667	1002000	72.31
2		Nellore	877689	749732	85.42
3		Medak	928450	788574	84.93
4		Adilabad	951859	529413	55.62
5	Assam	Lakhimpur	330555	315731	95.52
6		Sonitpur	650156	431387	66.35
7		Kamrup	501318	351040	70.02
8	Bihar	Gaya	1362508	1118579	82.10
9	Goa	Goa North	263736	70399	26.69
10		Goa South	209870	92173	43.92
11	Haryana	Panipat	362312	333424	92.03
12		Yamunanagar	351532	285231	81.14
13	Karnataka	Dharwad	546352	474521	86.85
14		Bijapur	651610	464147	71.23
15	Kerala	Trivandrum	856885	340623	39.75
16	Maharashtra	Beed	581815	367886	63.23
17		Latur	797452	220179	27.61
18		Gadchiroli	1160086	202969	17.50
19		Washim	370485	217731	58.77
20	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	780275	523404	67.08
21		Thiruvannamalai	772111	567286	73.47
22	Uttar Pradesh	Allahbad	1953904	1673687	85.66
23		Pratapgarh	1028331	984230	95.71
24		Kanpur Nagar	1660800	1227209	73.89

1	2	3	4	5	6
25		Shahjahanpur	953078	887267	93.09
26		Fatehpur	913749	681420	74.57
27		Jaunpur	1546931	1370141	88.57
28		Ghazipur	1202355	1007125	83.76
29	West Bengal	Hoogly	1693989	379295	22.39
30		Howrah	1524744	440379	28.88
Total India			27170604	18097182	66.61

Statement-XII*JE Special Vaccination Campaign During 2010*

Sl. No.	States	Name of Districts	Target (1-15 yrs)	Total Vaccinated Children	Total Percentage Coverage %
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Arunanchal Pradesh	Lohit	46760	44793	95.79
2	Andhra Pradesh	Khamam	666786	478776	71.80
3		Nalgonda	1276630	1181470	92.55
4		Mehboobnagar	1046522	665040	63.55
5		Nizamabad	863336	654403	75.80
6	Assam	Nagaon	859189	795426	92.58
7		Udalgiri	281792	200296	71.08
8		Dibrugarh	431689	400989	92.89
9		Sivsagar	437427	369659	84.51
10	Bihar	Gopal Gunj	884366	739851	83.66
11	Nawada		717947	642851	89.54
12	Siwan		1070702	898387	83.91
13	Haryana	Kaithal	357705	332789	93.03
14	Manipur	Imphal East	139542	115710	82.92
15		Imphal West	167606	114633	68.39
16		Thoubal	133140	84718	63.63
17		Bishnupur	77953	52430	67.26

1	2	3	4	5	6
18		Chandel	53953	42517	78.80
19	Nagaland	Dimapur	131268	127045	96.78
20		Mokongchung	47059	32452	68.96
21	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	1074533	1076237	100.16
22		Gorakhpur	1458276	1451883	99.56
23		Kushinagar	1170549	1158539	98.97
24		Maharajganj	901624	878546	97.44
25		S.K. Nagar	549482	529304	96.33
26		Siddharth Nagar	829157	829411	100.03
27		Basti	807199	800812	99.21
28	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Ngr	514354	422762	82.19
Total India			16996546	15121729	88.97

[*Translation*]

Women Representation in Panchayats

*518. SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI PATIL:
SHRI C. M. CHANG:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in women representation after the implementation of the Panchayati Raj System in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the position about elected women representatives or women sarpanches in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has carried out any assessment of the qualitative changes that came after increased women representation in Panchayats of the country; and

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

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

CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) As per the information available in the State of Panchayats Report (SoPR) - 2008-09 brought out in 2010 by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) through the Institute of Rural Management, Anand, there has been a progressive overall increase in the percentage of participation of Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). The percentage of EWRs for the year 2000, 2008 and 2010 in different States / UTs is at Statement.

(c) and (d) A nationwide Study Report on EWRs in PRIs got conducted by MoPR was released on 24.04.2008. The findings of the Study indicated positive representation and empowerment of EWRs including enhancement in their self-esteem, confidence and decision-making abilities, their increased interaction with Line Departments and parallel bodies, decrease in gender based discrimination against them, recognition from their peers and community for work done by them, freedom experienced by them to raise issues during Gram Sabha meetings.

Statement

Elected Women Representatives in India (1996-2010)

States/UTs	State-wise Break-up of Elected Women Members in India (%)																	
	Gram Panchayats					Panchayat Samiti					Zila Parishad					Elected Women Representatives		
	1996	2000	2008	2010	1986	2000	2008	2010	1996	2000	2008	2010	2000	2008	2010	2000	2008	2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
Andhra Pradesh	33.84	33.84	35.74	33.31	—	37.01	33.08	33.07	33.21	33.21	33.55	33.54	34.02	35.55	33.22			
Arunachal Pradesh	1.15	0.00	39.50	43.00	—	0.00	35.20	37.00	0.00	0.00	33.10	35.00	0.00	35.93	42.29			
Assam	30.00	30.00	39.20	39.20	—	29.07	36.82	36.83	0.00	0.00	34.62	34.62	0.00	38.93	38.93			
Bihar	0.00	0.00	46.68	46.83	—	0.00	46.44	46.44	0.00	0.00	48.88	48.88	0.00	46.68	46.81			
Chhattisgarh	—	—	33.80	55.44	—	—	33.70	54.33	—	—	33.77	56.21	—	33.79	51.97			
Goa	36.53	36.53	34.00	34.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	40.00	0.00	34.19	34.19			
Gujarat	33.35	33.35	33.33	33.33	—	33.40	33.50	33.50	33.38	33.38	33.46	33.46	33.35	33.34	33.34			
Haryana	33.10	33.10	36.65	36.92	—	33.37	33.96	33.96	33.33	33.33	35.16	35.16	33.12	36.53	36.78			
Himachal Pradesh	32.93	32.93	39.13	39.12	—	33.59	35.56	36.00	33.33	33.33	36.65	36.60	32.99	38.86	40.65			
Karnataka	43.79	43.79	43.33	43.33	—	40.21	41.45	41.45	36.45	36.45	37.19	37.19	43.57	43.19	43.19			
Kerala	32.94	37.81	35.32	35.32	—	36.39	34.66	34.66	34.67	34.67	34.69	34.69	37.55	35.24	35.24			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Madhya Pradesh	32.93	32.93	34.56	48.44	—	34.84	34.15	49.40	33.72	33.72	35.56	48.77	32.96	34.55	48.46
	Maharashtra	33.00	33.00	33.33	33.33	—	33.31	33.32	33.32	33.31	33.31	33.35	33.35	33.01	33.33	33.33
	Manipur	37.02	37.02	51.28	51.28	—	—	0.00	0.00	36.07	36.07	36.07	36.07	0.00	50.75	50.75
	Orissa	35.27	35.27	35.83	35.83	—	35.55	35.14	35.14	34.43	34.43	34.66	34.66	35.28	35.78	35.78
	Punjab	35.35	30.25	35.03	34.9	—	13.36	32.78	33.11	32.48	32.48	32.65	33.95	29.75	34.96	34.84
	Rajasthan	32.48	32.48	35.30	49.00	—	33.10	38.31	52.00	33.20	33.20	37.40	58.00	32.51	35.45	49.22
	Sikkim	9.85	1.48	38.90	38.90	—	—	0.00	0.00	30.43	32.00	32.00	32.00	0.00	38.21	38.21
	Tamil Nadu	33.67	33.45	33.69	33.69	—	35.31	35.45	35.45	34.72	34.72	34.60	34.60	33.58	33.79	33.79
	Tripura	33.33	33.33	34.60	36.05	—	34.18	35.45	35.78	34.15	34.29	34.15	34.14	33.37	34.64	36.01
	Uttar Pradesh	25.55	25.55	38.85	38.40	—	24.07	37.57	38.23	25.4	25.40	41.59	40.22	25.43	38.75	38.39
	Uttarakhand	—	—	37.64	50.37	—	—	34.23	??	—	—	35.00	51.75	—	37.43	50.45
	West Bengal	35.57	35.41	36.63	43.00	—	33.65	34.49	42.00	34.02	34.19	34.44	46.80	35.17	36.29	42.99
	Union Territory															
	A&N Island	37.72	34.33	34.43	34.43	—	0.00	37.31	37.31	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33	0.00	34.62	34.62
	Chandigarh	20.18	20.18	32.69	32.69	—	33.33	40.00	40.00	30.00	30.00	16.67	16.67	21.60	32.80	32.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	34.07	34.07	39.47	39.47	39.47	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	36.36	36.36	0.00	39.20	39.20
Daman and Diu	55.56	39.68	38.96	38.96	38.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.33	33.00	35.00	35.00	0.00	38.14	38.14
Puducherry	0.00	0.00	36.14	36.14	—	—	0.00	37.04	37.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.24	36.24
Lakshadweep	37.97	—	37.65	37.65	—	—	—	—	—	36.36	—	36.00	36.00	—	37.27	37.27
All India	33.37	31.37	36.36	38.40	NA	20.71	36.37	37.19	31.84	31.80	36.64	35.80	31.14	36.36	39.11	

Source:

- (i) Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland - Have Traditional councils
- (ii) Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand - were not formed in 1996: these have been no elections to local governments in Jammu & Kashmir (since 1974) and Jharkhand till date, since held in July 2011 and Jan 2011 respectively.
- (iii) 1996 data from Reviving Democracy: The Emerging Role of Women in Decision Making. A Study of Women's Participation in Governance in South Asia, 2003.
- (iv) 1999-2000 data from India Panchayat Raj Report, 2011, Volume I, National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, Retrieved from www.indiastat.com
- (v) 2007-08 data from Basic Statistics of Panchayats & Elected Representatives in The State of Panchayats: 2007-08. An Independent Assessment Report, IRMA, Anand.
- (vi) 2010 data collected from State Panchayati Raj Departments during field visit to 15 States for SoPR 2009- 10 (Volume 2) by IRMA, Anand. Where elections have not been held between 2006-2010 March, the 2008 status continues.

*[English]***Nursing Institutions**

*519. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

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

(a) whether there is shortage of trained nurses in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the present nurse-patient ratio in the country;

(c) the total number of nursing diploma schools, nursing degree schools and nursing colleges functioning in the country and the number of seats thereon, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to open more such educational institutions to impart nursing training across the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the locations identified for the purpose, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. As per Planning Commission's National Taskforce Report, there would be a gap of 9.55 lakhs nurses by 2012 of which 2 to 3 lakhs would be in the Government facilities alone. The nurse-patient ratio varies from state to state, district to district and institution to institution. Further, the ratio varies to meet the needs of different units and shifts according to acuity of care, size and location.

(c) A Statement-I is enclosed.

(d) and (e) The Government has identified certain districts preferably where no such Institution exists under the Scheme of Strengthening/Upgradation of Nursing Services for opening of Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM)/General Nursing and Midwifery (GNM) Institutes in various states in 2 phases. A statement showing list of identified districts in this regard is enclosed at Statement-II. Opening of Institutes under the scheme depends on proposals received from the States as per the scheme guidelines.

Statement-I

Name of State/UT	Diploma School/Institutes		Degree School/Institutes	
	No. of Schools/Instt.	No. of Seats	No. of Schools/Instt.	No. of Seats
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	20	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	247	10844	255	12561
Arunachal Pradesh	2	40	0	0
Assam	22	588	9	395
Bihar	10	426	2	70
Chandigarh	0	0	2	100
Chhattisgarh	28	996	61	2605
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	20	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
Delhi	17	705	13	625
Goa	2	70	4	140
Gujarat	80	3195	48	2025
Haryana	47	1890	35	1415
Himachal Pradesh	31	1170	13	570
Jammu and Kashmir	11	470	7	290
Jharkhand	21	735	6	260
Karnataka	543	25214	501	24143
Kerala	225	7015	171	8345
Madhya Pradesh	182	7320	150	6520
Maharashtra	117	3554	120	4883
Manipur	8	230	4	160
Meghalaya	7	195	3	120
Mizoram	5	130	2	63
Nagaland	2	50	1	20
Odisha	51	1860	16	740
Puducherry	3	120	19	1085
Punjab	178	8813	160	6530
Rajasthan	183	8375	200	7806
Sikkim	1	60	3	210
Tamil Nadu	197	5560	215	10865
Tripura	5	230	2	90
Uttar Pradesh	158	7460	50	2145
Uttaranchal	15	510	14	620
West Bengal	55	2041	27	1130
Total	2455	99906	2113	96531

Statement-II

States	Name of Districts identified for opening ANM/GNM Schools	
	First list (2008-09)	Second List (2011-12)
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1. S. Andaman	2. Nicobar
Andhra Pradesh	1. Tirupati 3. Eluru 5. Ongole 7. Karimnagar	2. Narsapuram 4. Vijayawada 6. Kakinada
Arunachal Pradesh	1. Anjaw 2. Changlang 3. Upper Dibang Valley 4. East Kameng 5. Kurung Kumey 6. Lohit 7. L. Dibang Valley 8. L. Subansiri 9. Tawang 10. Tirap 11. Upper Siang 12. U. Subansiri 13. W. Kameng 14. West Siang	—
Assam	1. Baksa 2. Bongaigaon 3. Udalguri	—

1	2	3
Bihar	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Aurangabad2. Banka3. Buxar4. Jamui5. Jehanabad6. Kaimur (Bhabua)7. Khagaria8. Lakhisarai9. Nawada10. Saran11. Sheikhpura12. Sheohar13. Siwan14. Supaul15. Vaishali	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Kishanganj2. Purnia (Kishanganj)3. Sasaram, Rohtas4. Madhepura5. West Champaran6. Katihar7. Bhagalpur8. Darbanga9. Muzzaffarpur10. Saharsa
Chhattisgarh	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Bijapur2. Dantewada3. Janjgir-Champa4. Kanker5. Kawardha6. Korba7. Korea8. Mahasamund9. Narayanur	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Bastar2. Rajnandgaon3. Bilasur4. Raigarh
Gujarat	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Ahmedabad	

1	2	3
	2. Anand	
	3. Bhavnagar	
	4. Jamnagar	
	5. Kheda	
	6. Patan	
	7. Porbandar	
	8. Valsad	
Haryana	1. Palwal	1. Mewat
	2. Kurukshetra	3. Palwal
Himachal Pradesh	1. Kinnaur	1. Chamba
	2. Lahaul & Spiti	
Jammu and Kashmir	1. Bandipora	1. Bhadarwah
	2. Budgam	2. Banihal
	3. Ganderbal	3. Leh/Kargil
	4. Kargil	4. Billawer
	5. Kishtwar	5. Anantnag
	6. Kulgam	6. Kupwara
	7. Pulwama	
	8. Ramban	
	9. Reasi	
	10. Samba	
	11. Shopian	
	12. Udhampur	
Jharkhand	1. Chatra	1. Hazaribagh
	2. Godda	2. Palamau

1	2	3
	3. Gumla	3. Koderma
	4. Jamtara	4. Lohardaga
	5. Khunti	5. Jamtara
	6. Latehar	6. Giridih
	7. Pakur	
	8. Ramghat	
	9. Sahibganj	
	10. Seraikela	
Kerala	-	1. Thrissur
	2. Aiappuzha	
Karnataka	1. Mysore	
	2. Gulbarga	
	3. Kolar, chikkaballapur	
Madhya Pradesh	1. Anuppur	1. Chhindwara
	2. Alirajpur	2. Vidhisha
	3. Ashoknagar	3. Raisen
	4. Burhanpur	4. Jhabua
	5. Dindori	5. Mandasaur
	6. Harda	6. Sidhi
	7. Neemuch	7. Rajgarh
	8. Rewa	8. Narsinghpur
	9. Shajapur	9. Dewas
	10. Sheopur	
	11. Singrauli	
	12. Umaria	

1	2	3
Maharashtra	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bandra Suburban 2. Hingoli 3. Nandurbar 4. Ratnagiri-Sindhudurg 5. Sindhudurg 6. Bhandara 7. Amravati 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gadchiroli -Chimur 2. Pusad, Washim
Manipur	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bishnupur 2. Chandel 3. Senapati 4. Tamenglong 5. Thoubal 6. Ukhrul 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Charchandpur 2. East Imphal
Meghalaya	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. East Garo Hills 2. Ri Bhoi 3. South Garo Hills 4. West Khasi Hills 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shillong, Jaintia Hills
Mizoram	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Champhai 2. Kolasib 3. Lawngtlai 4. Mamit 5. Saiha 6. Serchhip 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aizwal
Nagaland	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dimapur 2. Kiphire 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kohima 2. Mokokchung

1	2	3
	3. Longleng	3. Tuensang
	4. Mon	
	5. Peren	
	6. Phek	
	7. Wokha	
	8. Zunheboto	
Odisha	1. Boudh	1. Kalahandi
	2. Nabarangapur	2. Sundergarh
	3. Subarnapur	3. Khandharnal
	4. Dhenkanal	
Puducherry	1. Mahe	1. Karaikal
	2. Yanam	
Punjab	1. Rupnagar	1. Bhatinda
		2. Gurdaspur
		3. Sangrur
		Patiala
Rajasthan	1. Baran	1. Bikaner
	2. Pratapgarh	2. Alwar
		3. Nagaur
		4. Jhunjhunu
		5. Pratapgarh, Chittorgarh
Sikkim	1. East Sikkim	-
	2. West Sikkim	
	3. North Sikkim	
	4. South Sikkim	

1	2	3
Tamil Nadu		1. Namakkal 2. Theni, Madurai 3. Shiv Ganga
Tripura	Dhalai	1. North Tripura
Uttar Pradesh	1. Ambedkar Nagar 2. Auraiya 3. Balrampur 4. Budaun 5. Bulandshahr 6. Chandauli 7. Farrukhabad 8. Firozabad 9. Hardoi 10. Mahamaya Nagar 11. Jalaun 12. Jyotiba Phule Nagar 13. Kannauj 14. Kanpur Dehat 15. Kanshiram 16. Kaushambi 17. Kushinagar 18. Lalitpur 19. Maharajganj 20. Mahoba 21. Sant Kabir Nagar	1. Kheri 2. Mainpuri 3. Faizabad 4. Rampur, Saharanpur 5. Balia 6. Gonda 7. Domariyaganj Sidharthnagar 8. Moradabad 9. Jhansi 10. Barabanki 11. Amethi 12. Aligarh 13. Fatehpur Sikri 14. Sambhal 15. Rai Bareli 16. Etawah 17. Ghazipur 18. Etah

1	2	3
	22. Sant Ravidas Nagar	
	23. Shravasti	
	24. Siddharth-Nagar	
	25. Sonbhadra	
	26. Unnao	
Uttarakhand	1. Bageshwar	1. Pauri Garhwal
	2. Chamoli	2. Almorha
	3. Champawat	
	4. Haridwar	
	5. Nainital	
	6. Pithoragarh	
	7. Rudraprayag	
	8. Tehri Garhwal	
	9. Uttarkashi	
West Bengal		1. Barackpur
		2. Ghatal
		3. Darjeeling
		4. Barasat
		5. Maldha
		6. N. Jangipur
		7. W. Medinipore
		8. Howrah
		9. Kolkata N.
		10. Kolkata S
		11. Basirhat
Total	154	122

[*Translation*]

National Biogas and Manure Management Programme

*520. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI
BAVALIA:

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

(a) whether the potential of biogas production is being harnessed properly by various States in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of biogas plants set up in the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number and percentage of rural households that are enrolled under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) alongwith the funds allocated and released to various State Governments and Union Territory Administrations under the Programme during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, year-wise and State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the funds released have been utilized by the State Governments;

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

(f) the monitoring mechanism put in place by the Union Government to ensure proper utilization of funds by the States/UTs?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Madam. Against an estimated potential of 120 lakh biogas plants, about 45.45 lakh biogas plants have been installed in the country so far.

(b) During the 11th Five Year Plan, over six lakh biogas plants have been set up in the country. The State/UT-wise details are given in Statement-I.

(c) Biogas plants are mostly set up in rural areas of the country under the National Biogas and Manure

Management Programme of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy. The State/UT-wise and year-wise details of funds allocated and released under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme during the 11 Five Year Plan are given in Statement-II. About 37.87 percent of the estimated potential has been harnessed in the country so far.

(d) and (e) Most of the State Governments have utilized the funds released under National Biogas and Manure Management Programme. The details of the same are given in Statement-II.

(f) In order to ensure proper utilization of funds, it is mandatory that all the biogas plants set up during each quarter are physically verified and certified by the States. Funds are released only after receipt of utilization certificates of funds provided during previous years.

Statement-I

State/ UT-wise numbers of family type biogas plants installed under National Biogas and Manure Management Programme during the 11th Five Year Plan.

Sl. No.	State/ Union Territories	Achievements (numbers of biogas plants)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	66870
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	937
3.	Assam	35267
4.	Bihar	4217
5.	Goa	169
6.	Gujarat	33435
7.	Haryana	7022
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1541

1	2	3	1	2	3
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	527	20.	Rajasthan	1131
10.	Karnataka	48725	21.	Sikkim	2367
11.	Kerala	, 19682	22.	Tamil Nadu	8150
12.	Madhya Pradesh	65990	23.	Tripura	450
13.	Maharashtra	89049	24.	Uttar Pradesh	18579
14.	Manipur	-	25.	West Bengal	82209
15.	Meghalaya	4740	26.	Delhi	4
16.	Mizoram	450	27.	Puducherry	5
17.	Nagaland	3757	28.	Chhattisgarh	17262
18.	Odisha	24759	29.	Jharkhand	4053
19.	Punjab	59268	30.	Uttarakhand	7350
			Total		607958

Statement-II

State/UT-wise, and year-wise details of funds allocated and released under the NBMMP programme during the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12).

(Rupees in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/Agency	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.22	1.80	7.32	13.21	18.48
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.28	0.20	0.23	0.17	0.06
3.	Assam	1.56	6.79	7.07	5.26	7.87
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.38	1.33	2.85	2.68	4.06
5.	Gujarat	5.12	1.68	5.45	8.33	0.85
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0.02	0.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Haryana	0.21	0.32	0.52	2.69	1.20
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.07	0.03	0.07	0.63	0.25
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.02	0.03	0.50	0
10.	Jharkhand	0	0.10	0.38	0.44	0.15
11.	Karnataka	0	4.46	5.77	8.15	7.90
12.	Kerala	0.85	0.77	0.70	3.31	1.96
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5.35	3.33	8.32	10.84	14.31
14.	Maharashtra	4.79	11.33	6.51	10.48	8.96
15.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Meghalaya	0.25	0.31	0.51	0.81	1.66
17.	Mizoram	0.06	0.13	0.08	0.16	0.17
18.	Nagaland	1.63	0.12	0.22	0.42	0.84
19.	Odisha	1.70	1.69	2.57	5.95	6.61
20.	Punjab	0.92	3.82	3.22	8.12	21.20
21.	Rajasthan	0	0	0.03	0.05	0.38
22.	Sikkim	0.33	0.30	0.26	0.37	0.13
23.	Tamil Nadu	0.31	0	0.60	0.10	0.73
24.	Tripura	0.32	0	0.22	0.08	0.13
25.	Uttar Pradesh	3.66	0.52	0.80	6.26	0.35
26.	Uttarakhand	0.10	0.28	0.50	1.24	1.94
27.	West Bengal	5.60	8.03	5.81	8.28	16.10
28.	KVIC, Mumbai	12.79	8.76	6.66	20.92	22.78
29.	Puducherry	0.02	0	0	0	0.05
Total		55.52	56.12	66.70	119.47	139.30

[English]

Harmful Elements in Toys

5751. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of presence of harmful elements found in indigenously manufactured and imported toys in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has examined the matter;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Government is aware of the several news items and reports which stated the presence of harmful elements in toys in the country.

(b) to (d) An Expert Committee has been constituted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to look into the presence of harmful elements in toys under the Chairpersonship of Dr. Y.K. Gupta, (Professor of Pharmacology, AIIMS. Under the guidance of this committee a study has been initiated to examine the present of some heavy metals and phtalates in the plastic toys in the market. The SOPs (Standard Operating Procedures) for all various components have been finalized and the validation exercise involving seven national laboratories have been completed.

(e) As per Ministry of Commerce and Industry(Directorate General of Foreign Trade), the import of toys is subject to prescribed Quality Standards and requirement of being tested by an independent lab duly accredited under International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC), mutual recognition Arrangement (MRA).

Discrimination at AIIMS

5752. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Government under the Chairmanship of Professor Sukhdeo ITiorat to probe the allegations related to the issue of caste based discrimination at All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS);

(b) the remedial steps taken so far by the Government to help the students facing discrimination at the AIIMS due to their rural and Hindi Medium education background;

(c) the number of cases reported during the last five years relating to caste based discrimination at AIIMS and the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to provide English coaching, Counselling and efficient Grievance Redressal Mechanism for building the confidence of the students belong to rural and Hindi Medium education background?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Information is given as under.

Sr. No.	Recommendations of Thorat Committee	Action Taken
1	2	3
1.	<p>Recommendations of Special Programmes:</p>	
i.	The AIIMS should start remedial course in English language to improve SC/ST Students language Skill.	Centre for Research and Education for Social Transformation has been engaged to
ii.	The AIIMS should start catching up courses for SC/ST students in the core subjects are being run by IIT.	conduct a self enhancement programme for
iii.	The AIIMS should set up a Committee to work out the nature of these programmes, in close consultation with the SC & ST students.	1st year MBBS students on the lines of a similar programme CREST is organizing on an annual basis for IIT Delhi. CREST has already conducted a Needs Assessment Study.
		English Language Class: English classes started from April, 2010 to May, 2011
2.	<p>Recommendations to improve the Teachers Consultation, and fair Evaluation in Examination:</p>	
i.	To improve consultation with teachers. The AIIMS should undertake measures to make the faculty more sensitive towards the problems faced by the SC/ST students and develop cordial relations with them so that the students regain confidence in their teachers as per the following measures:	Social and Academic mentorship for students Faculty Members and Senior Residents from basic Departments to be implemented from the academic session 2012-13. It has also been decided to set up counselor groups of one faculty member and 10-12 students for intensive student faculty interaction.
ii.	The AIIMS should initiate a dialogue between the faculty and the SC/ST students to understand their problems and to take measures to build up confidence in them for a positive interpersonal relations and guidance.	While the examination system and evaluation criteria has been improved, the AIIMS has also introduced a scheme of awarding of grace marks in favour of students who fail
iii.	The AIIMS should introduce the formal system of consultation between SC/ST students and faculty with display of schedule for the information of the students. The Faculty should also keep the record of proceedings of the meetings with the students.	
iv.	Recommendations for fair evaluation and examination.	
v.	The AIIMS may reform the examination system in which the component of	

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objective question may be increased significantly and subjective elements in evaluation be reduced to the minimum for all examinations.

vi. The AIIMS may take measures for internal evaluation through practical and viva in more transparent and open manner so that there is limited scope for bias.

the exam by a few marks. This was introduced in the last academic session 2011-12. It has also been agreed that the Director and Dean will hold a monthly meeting with the Students Union, Residents Doctors Association and the Society of Young Scientists to review their academic and welfare measures. This forum would also serve as a clearing house for resolving academic and administrative problems being faced by various sections of the students. Semester-wise attendance assessment shall be notified and those having short attendance will be offered additional classes/tutorials on important topics. Individual interviews with psychologists/Psychiatrists will be offered for students every two months, and more often as needed, in order to strengthen counseling efforts for students to enable them to cope up with studies and social life more effectively. Counseling Sessions for stress management are already in existence. Faculty member to share the presentations/ handouts of their lectures with the students. Regarding Hindi Translation, the same will be organized with assistance from the Hindi Section.

3. Recommendations on Class Representative:

1	2	3
i.	The AIIMS should reformi Class Representative System. The concept of two class representative, one of which would be from the SC/ST community should be introduced.	Representation of SC/ST/OBC candidates has increased significantly in the Student Union, and as Class Representatives. This is representative of the democratic and equal access all students have to these institutions.
ii.	The AIIMS should frame the working rule of Class Representative in such a manner that it is fair, transparent, and democratic to ensure equal access to all the students.	
4.	Recommendations to improve inter-personal relations and to bring social harmony:	
i.	The AIIMS should set up a Joint Committee, comprising of students, residents and faculty to examine the study the social atmosphere in campus and understand the reasons and also develop and insight for the existing social division. It is necessary that heart to heart discussions are held to build the confidence and address the issue collectively and together, in AIIMS.	Hostel Allotment Procedure: As on date the allotments of the MBBS students is done on single draw of lot including Hostel No. and Room No. on single slip.
ii.	The AIIMS should take some necessary steps to remedy the situation and also develop a policy and mechanism to regain the social harmony in the campus.	Facilities for Mess/Bathroom/Recreation Activity/ Play Ground /Swimming Pool/ Gymkhanna are equally shared among all categories of student.
iii.	The AIIMS should set up a special office called "Equal, Opportunity Office" to deal " with the issues of SC,ST & OBC students. The office should also serve as an office which will address the grievances of SC/ST students and other problems. It should be headed by a senior faculty and supported by one more faculty with proper supporting staff and funding.	All Junior/Senior students are participating equally in social get together and cultural events including Pulse Programme. As already stated, students Welfare, Grievance and Redressal Cell has been established.From last three years there has been no agitation/strike on socially sensitive issues like that of reservation.
iv.	The AIIMS should nominate SC/ST students as representative on all	In the Students' Union all the categories

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of students are participating without any discrimination.

committees dealing with matters related to students and develop the norms and regulations for the working of these committees which will be fair, transparent and democratic.

5. For Faculty: Reservation Roster:

- i. The AIIMS should follow post based Roster System for reservation in the selection of Senior Residents and Faculty.
- ii. The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare should closely monitor the implementation of reservation at the AIIMS.

Post based Roster system has been implemented for Senior Residents (Non-Academic)/Junior Residents (Non-Academic) and Faculty at all level as per Department of Personnel and Training(DOPT) guidelines.

For admission to academic courses such as MD/MS/MBBS/B.Sc. Nursing, MSc Course, Para Medical Courses, proper reservation roster has been maintained.

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[*Translation*]**Rural Marts Scheme**

5753. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to connect all districts in various States of the country including Rajasthan with 'Rural Marts Scheme' of NABARD;

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

(c) the number of such centres opened in the country including Jalore and Sirohi districts of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) NABARD has reported that the Rural Mart Scheme is applicable in all the districts of the country including the State of Rajasthan.

As on 31 March 2012, 557 Rural Marts have been set up in the country including Jalore and Sirohi districts of Rajasthan. The state-wise details are given in enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise position of Rural Marts assisted by NABARD (Cumulative position as on 31/03/2012)

Sl. No.	State	No. of rural marts
1	2	3
1	Tripura	Nil
2	Gujarat	36
3	Mizoram	2
4	Karnataka	10
5	Madhya Pradesh	5
6	Odisha	55

1	2	3
7	West Bengal	63
8	Haryana	Nil
9	Punjab	17
10	Tamil Nadu	45
11	Uttarakhand	45
12	Nagaland	1
13	Sikkim	4
14	Assam	9
15	Arunachal Pradesh	34
16	Manipur	Nil
17	Arunachal Pradesh	4
18	Rajasthan	28
19	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil
20	Uttar Pradesh	22
21	New Delhi	Nil
22	Goa	Nil
23	Bihar	30
24	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7
25	Maharashtra	34
26	Chhattisgarh	20
27	Jharkhand	6
28	Meghalaya	Nil
29	Himachal Pradesh	35
30	Kerala	45
Total		557

[English]

Collateral Free Loan

5754. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plans to double the collateral free agriculture, education and housing loan limit;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised banks to waive margin/security requirements for agriculture loans upto Rs. 1,00,000. Under the model education loan scheme circulated by Indian Bank's Association (IBA) to its member banks no security is required for education loans upto Rs. 4 lakh. In Housing sector, the asset created/acquired through the loan, serves as the primary security.

No proposal for revision of collateral free limits in these sectors is under the consideration of the Government.

Customs Duty on Coal Mining

5755. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the customs duty prevailing on Coal Mining has been removed by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any circular to this effect has been released; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Full exemption from Basic Customs Duty (BCD) has been provided to items of machinery

imported for initial setting up or substantial expansion of coal mining projects subject to the fulfillment of certain conditions, with effect from 17th March, 2012.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Notification No. 12/2012-Customs, dated the 17th March, 2012 [S., No. 506 (ii)] has been issued to give effect to this exemption.

[Translation]

ATM System

5756. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has any proposal to introduce a new Automated Teller Machine (ATM) system in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the benefits likely to be accrued to the rural/urban areas in the country including Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has decided to permit non-bank entities to set up, own and operate ATMs. Such ATMs will be called White Label ATM. The draft guidelines on deployment of White Label ATMs were placed on RBI website for Public Comments. Various issues related to deployment of White Label ATMs were also discussed with the stakeholders. The following benefits are likely to accrue to the rural/urban areas of all over the country (including Madhya Pradesh):

- 1) ATM penetration on a per capita basis in the country is expected to improve considerably.
- 2) There is less presence of ATMs in Tier III to VI unbanked / underbanked areas of the country. ATM penetration in Tier III to VI unbanked/underbanked areas will increase.
- 3) This initiative is expected to boost the Financial Inclusion process.

[English]

Enquiry against LIC

5757. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) have launched any enquiry against Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) to find out as to how a large transaction was allowed after the close of stock market in Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) public auction of shares;

(b) if so, complete details of the enquiry so far; and

(c) the details of amount invested by LIC in ONGC shares and the value of these shares as on 31 March, 2012?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The amount of money invested by LIC in ONGC shares till March 31, 2012 is Rs. 20,493.60 crore. The value of this investment as on March 31, 2012 was Rs. 21,752.91 crore.

NALCO Projects

5758. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) is setting up any plant of 14 lakh tonnes capacity of aluminium in Visakhapatnam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the detailed action plan of NALCO for expansion of its projects in Andhra Pradesh and other States during the 12th Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) has informed that they do not have any plan to set up aluminium smelter plant in Visakhapatnam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The major projects proposed to be undertaken in the 12th Five Year Plan by NALCO are (i) alumina refinery in Andhra Pradesh (ii) aluminium smelter and power plant at Sundargarh, Odisha (iii) alumina refinery in Gujarat (iv) wind power plant in Andhra Pradesh (v) nuclear power plant in joint venture with Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL) in Gujarat and (vi) 5th stream of alumina refinery in Koraput in Odisha.

Land Customs Stations

5759. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Pakistan are conducting joint exercise for exploring certain possibilities like opening more Land Customs Stations between two countries to boost trade and if so, the complete details thereof;

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(c) the likely benefits of opening more such Land Customs Stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. It has been decided to discuss the opening of more Land Customs Stations including one on the Munabao/Khokhrapar route, for boosting trade between the two countries.

(c) Opening of more Land Customs Stations would enhance the economic engagement between business communities of both sides and deepen bilateral cooperation.

Exploitation of Children

5760. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any action plan to create awareness among children against child abuse to protect them from sexual abuse;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the topics on the said subject are also proposed to be included in school curriculum; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Government introduced 'The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Bill, 2011' in the Rajya Sabha on 23rd March, 2011. The Bill was referred to the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee (PSC) on Human Resources Development. Based on the recommendations of the PSC, Government has introduced amendments to the Bill in the Parliament including, inter-alia, a clause to make it mandatory for the Central and every State Government to give wide publicity to the provisions of this Act through media including television, radio and the print media at regular intervals to make the general public, children as well as their parents and guardians aware of the provisions of this Act.

(c) and (d) Under National Population Education Project and Adolescence Education Programme being implemented by States and UTs and National Agencies (Council of Boards of School Education, Central Board of Secondary Education, National Institute of Open Schooling, Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti and Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan) activities in schools are organized to create awareness and develop life skills to deal with issues related to Adolescents Reproductive and Sexual Health including Violence and Sexual Abuse. A Training and Resource Material for Adolescence

Education Programme (AEP) has been developed by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) for training teachers and organizing life skill based activities in schools focusing on adolescent concerns including sexual abuse.

Non-Plan Expenditure

5761. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Level Expert Committee on Efficient Management of Public Expenditure has recommended abolishing dichotomy between plan and non-plan expenditure; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Madam. The High Level Expert Committee on Efficient Management of Public Expenditure constituted by the Planning Commission has recommended that the Plan and Non-Plan distinction in the budget should be removed. No alternative to this proposal has been suggested by the Committee.

(b) The various recommendations of the Committee are being examined by the Planning Commission.

Development of Tribals

5762. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has appointed a committee under Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar for the development of tribals;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the major recommendations made in the report of the said committee; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Report on Standards of Administration and Governance in the Scheduled Areas submitted by the Standing Committee on Inter-Sectoral Issues relating to Tribal Development under the chairmanship of Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar contains recommendations on a variety of issues. These include inter-alia reviving institutions of self governance, effective delivery mechanism, creation of critical infrastructure, Tribal Sub-plan, implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and the Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and Governors Report. The report also contains recommendations on the role of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and State Tribal Welfare Departments, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes and SCs & STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

(c) The Mungekar Committee report is under examination in the Ministry.

Hiring of IT Officers in SEBI

5763. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is considering to hire specialist Income Tax Officers to keep track of social media platforms; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and achievement made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No, Madam. SEBI is not considering hiring specialist Income Tax officers to keep track of social media platform. However, SEBI is in the process of recruiting specialist Information Technology officers who are, inter alia, required to be familiar with social media like twitter, blogs etc. and need to have the capacity to track comments.

(b) Does not arise.

Power Projects on the River Ganga

5764. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of power projects proposed to be commissioned on river Ganga;

(b) whether the Government has recommended for not allowing the nearly 34 power projects proposed to start on the River Ganga and its two tributaries due to fear of irrevocable harm likely to be caused to Uttarakhand bio-diversity; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Presently, six hydro-electric projects (installed capacity greater than 25 MW), aggregating to 2469 MW are under construction on the river Ganga and its tributaries and are likely to be commissioned as per the details given in the Statement-I.

Besides the above, Detailed Project Reports (DPR) of eleven hydro-electric projects (installed capacity greater than 25 MW) on the river Ganga and its tributaries aggregating to an installed capacity of 3155 MW were received by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for concurrence. Details of these projects are given in the Statement-II.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. However, the construction work of the under-construction Loharinag Pala H.E. Project (600 MW) on the river Bhagirathi has been scrapped by the Government due to environmental considerations. Similarly, the Bhaironghati HEP (381 MW) and Pala Maneri HEP(480 MW) on river Bhagirathi, which are yet to be taken up for construction have also been scrapped for environmental considerations.

Statement-I*List of Under Construction HEPs on River Ganga Basin*

Sl. No.	Name of Project/ Executing Agency / Sector	Capacity (MW)	Likely Commissioning
1.	Tapovan Vishnugad NTPC/Central	4x130=520	2015-16
2.	ShrinagarM/s GVK Industries/Private	4x82.5=330	2013-14
3.	Phata ByungM/s. Lanco/ Private	2x38=76	2013-14
4.	Singoli Bhatwari M/s. L&T/Private	3x33=99	2015-16
5.	Vihnugad Pipalkoti M/s.THDCIL/Central	4x111=444	2016-17
6.	Tehri PSS M/s.THDCIL/Central	4x250=1000	2015-16
Total (MW)		2469	

Statement-II*List of DPRs of HEPs on river Ganga Basin, received by CEA for concurrence*

Station	River	Installed Capacity (MW)	Agency
1	2	3	4
A CEA Cleared and yet to be taken up for construction			
1	Alaknanda	300	GMREL
2	Kotli BheI-IA	195	NHPC
3	Kotli BheI-IB	320	NHPC
4	Kotli BheI-II	530	NHPC
	Ganga (After Confluence of Bhagirathi & Alaknanda)		
5	Lata Tapovan	171	NTPC
6	Pala Maneri	480	UJVNL
Sub Total		1996	
B DPRs returned to Project authority			
1	Bowala Nand Prayag	300	UJVNL
2	Bhaironghati	381	UJVNL

1	2	3	4	5
3	Nand Prayag Langasu	Alaknanda	100	UJVNL
4	Jhelum Tamak	Dhauliganga	126	THDC
5	Devsari	Pindar	252	SJVNL
	Sub Total		1159	
	Grand Total		3155	

Cases of Illegal Adoption

5765. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) whether the cases of illegal adoption especially by Non-Residential-Indians (NRIs) and also by foreigners have come to the notice of the Central Government during each of the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the action taken or being taken by the Government to curb this practice and against those involved in such illegal adoption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Directions of Ministries on Expenditure

5766. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether referring to the recommendations of Parliamentary Committee on Public Accounts the Ministry of Finance in January, 2007 has intimated the Ministries/Departments that any expenditure in excess of the sanctioned budget of the Ministry shall be avoided failing which the expenditure more than the

sanctioned amount shall be considered unauthorised expenditure; and

(b) if so, the details of compliance Ministry/department-wise during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Madam. Instructions were issued in the month of January' 2007 that recurrence of excess expenditure over sanctioned provision in certain Grants has also been viewed very seriously by the Public Accounts Committee. Such expenditure is unauthorised expenditure and must be avoided at any cost. Therefore, not only the Supplementary Demand should be sought for the minimum necessary amount after a thorough review of savings (both under Plan and Non-Plan) within the Grant but it should be sufficient to cover any foreseeable excess.

b) Excess expenditure for any year as audited is scrutinised by the Public Accounts Committee and based upon their recommendations, Demands for Excess Grants is presented in the Parliament for regularisation of excess expenditure occurred under any of the four sections viz., Revenue-Voted, Revenue-Charged, Capital-Voted and Capital-Charged over and above the Budget Grant/Appropriation plus Supplementary Grant/Appropriation. Such excess expenditure is required to be regularised by the Parliament under Article 115 (1) (b) of the Constitution of India. As on date excess expenditure till the year 2009-2010 has been regularised by the Parliament. Details of the excess expenditure regularised by the Parliament for the three years starting from 2007-2008 to 2009-2010 are as follows:

Year	Ministries/Departments Where excess expenditure (excluding Railways) has occurred	Excess Expenditure regularised by Parliament (excluding Railways) Rs. in crore
2007-2008	Department of Posts	0.03
	Defence Services-Army	71.19
	Pensions	98.23
	Ministry of Labour and Employment	1.80
	Ministry of Home Affairs (Union Territories without Legislature)-Chandigarh	0.05
	Department of Urban Development	0.05
2008-2009	Ministry of Defence	27.50
	Defence Pensions	0.13
	Defence Services-Air Force	610.37
	Defence Ordnance Factories	132.25
	Pensions	163.18
	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	79.39
2009-2010	Department of Posts	818.13
	Department of Telecommunications	87.81
	Ministry of Defence	95.32
	Defence Pensions	8999.54
	Defence Services-Army	2464.72
	Defence Services-Navy	150.51
	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	36.21

[English]

Tribal Child Mortality

5767. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that a large number of

tribal children are dying even before they reach the age of six due to widespread malnutrition;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has formulated any special scheme for treatment of tribal children with severe acute malnutrition and to prevent and combat micronutrient deficiencies among tribal children;

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Malnutrition is not a direct cause of death in children. As per estimates, malnutrition is an underlying cause of death in about 50 percent under five deaths.

There is no data available regarding death due to malnutrition in children including tribal children below six years of age.

(c) and (d) The schemes to treat children with severe acute malnutrition and to prevent and to combat micronutrient deficiencies among children are being implemented through National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and have a universal coverage for all the children including tribal children across the country. Under NRHM, 264 High Focus districts have been identified based on higher SC, ST population and week health indicates for focussed attention and additional resources. Similarly multi sectoral programme to address child nutrition in, selected 200 high burden districts has been undertaken by department of women and child development.

The following interventions are being carried out under the Reproductive and Child Health Programme of National Rural Health Mission, and funds are being provided each year for carrying out following set of activities:

- Promoting appropriate infant and young child feeding practices through Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs).
- Treatment of children with severe acute malnutrition at special units called the Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs). Presently 657 such centres are functional all over the country. Priority is being given to establishment of NRCs in districts with large tribal population.
- Specific program to prevent and combat micronutrient deficiencies of Vitamin A and Iron & Folic Acid. Vitamin A supplementation for

children till the age of 5 years and Iron & Folic Acid supplementation for children of 6 to 60 months.

Management of malnutrition and common neonatal and childhood illnesses at community and facility level by training service providers in Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI).

- (e) Does not arise.

Interest Rate on NRIs Deposits

5768. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the banks have raised interest rate on NRIs deposits;
 (b) if so, the details thereof; and
 (c) the manner in which this move of RBI is likely to help banks to attract more foreign deposits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) To provide greater flexibility to banks in mobilizing non-resident deposits and in view of prevailing market conditions, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) deregulated interest rates on Non-Resident (External) Rupee (NRE) Deposits and Savings deposits under Ordinary Non-Resident (NRO) Accounts with effect from 16 December 2011. After the deregulation almost all banks increased their NRE term deposit rates in the range of 349-628 basis points across various maturities to align with domestic term deposits. In the post deregulation period up to 20.04.2012, Non-Resident Indians (NRI) deposit increased by 12.1 per cent (Rs 33,874 crore); and NRO deposits grew marginally by 1.9 per cent (Rs 1,199 crore). However, Foreign Currency Non Resident [FCNR(B)] deposit contracted by 3.8 percent during the period. Further, with effect from 4 May 2012, RBI raised the interest rate ceiling on FCNR (B) deposit of banks from 125 basis points above the corresponding LIBOR/Swap rates to 200 basis points for maturity period of one year to less than three years, and to 300 basis points for maturity period of 3 to 5 years.

**Ayurvedic/Homoeopathic Hospitals/
Dispensaries**

5769. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

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

(a) the total number of Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic hospitals/dispensaries in the country as on date, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up some new Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic hospitals/dispensaries in the country during the upcoming financial year;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated for the purpose, location-wise and State/UT-wise; and

(d) the measures taken/proposed by the Government to popularise Ayurveda and Homoeopathy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) The details of total number of Ayurvedic/ Homoeopathic hospitals/ dispensaries in the country as on date, State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Government is setting up 3 new National Institutes with hospital facilities, namely, All India Institute of Ayurveda (New Delhi), North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda & Homoeopathy (Shillong) and North Eastern Institute of Folk Medicine (Pasighat). The details of three new National Institutes are as given below:

i) All India Institute of Ayurveda (New Delhi)

Project for setting up the All India Institute of Ayurveda (New Delhi) was approved by the Cabinet with the estimated cost of Rs. 34.00 Crores as capital cost and Rs.21.00 Crores as recurring cost.

ii) North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda & Homoeopathy (Shillong)

Project for setting up the North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda & Homoeopathy (Shillong) was approved by the Cabinet with the estimated cost of 56.50 Crores as capital cost and Rs. 1.01 Crores as recurring cost.

iii) North Eastern Institute of Folk Medicine (Pasighat)

Project for setting up the North Eastern Institute of Folk Medicine (Pasighat) was approved by the Cabinet with the estimated cost of 18.27 Crores as capital cost and Rs. 14.61 Crores as recurring cost.

Further, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH hospitals and dispensaries financial assistance of Rs. 50.35 Crore has been given for setting up of 50 and 10 bedded Integrated AYUSH hospitals in North Eastern States and Other hilly States (Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir) during 2011-12. At present, there is no proposal under consideration to set up of new hospitals/dispensaries in the country during the upcoming financial year under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH hospitals and dispensaries.

(d) Government of India is taking the measures to popularize Ayurveda and Homoeopathy in the country by the way of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) through print material, audio-visual publicity, Arogya and other Health melas, advertisements in papers, outdoor publicity and organization of National Campaigns.

Statement*State-wise/System-wise Number of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries in India as on 1.4.2011*

Sl.No.	State/UTs and other Govt. Organizations	Ayurveda		Homoeopathy	
		Hospital	Dispensaries	Hospital	Dispensaries
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	8	1003	6	518
2	Arunachal Pradesh	11	2	1	55
3	Assam	1	380	3	75
4	Bihar	11	311	11	179
5	Chhattisgarh	9	1272	3	172
6	Delhi	3	156	2	128
7	Goa	1	9	1	10
8	Gujarat	41	523	16	216
9	Haryana	8	493	1	22
10	Himachal Pardesh	27	1105	0	14
11	Jammu and Kashmir	1	240	0	0
12	Jharkhand	1	220	4	92
13	Karnataka	133	561	21	5
14	Kerala	126	898	30	551
15	Madhya Pradesh	21	1427	2	146
16	Maharashtra	63	469	46	0
17	Manipur	0	32	4	194
18	Meghalaya	3	4	7	5
19	Mizoram	0	1	8	13
20	Nagaland	0	109	2	93
21	Odisha	8	624	6	637

1	2	3	4	5	6
22	Punjab	15	0	0	111
23	Rajasthan	118	3577	11	180
24	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
25	Tamil Naidu	2	97	1	105
26	Tripura	1	54	1	77
27	Uttar Pradesh	1771	389	8	1575
28	Uttarakhand	7	467	1	60
29	West Bengal	4	295	12	1534
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	8	1	17
31	Chandigarh	1	8	1	7
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
33	Daman and Diu	0	6	0	6
34	Lakshadweep	0	8	0	5
35	Punducherry	1	21	0	10
	Total (A)	2397	14769	210	6812
	B. CGHS & Central Government Organizations	23	248	5	237
	Total (A+B)	2420	15017	215	7049

Figures are provisional

Source: State Govts. & Concerned agencies

[Translation]

Bank/ATM Frauds

5770. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the incidents of robberies from banks/ATM/vans in various parts of the country during each of the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, year/State/bank-wise

and the amount looted therefrom during the above period; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to strengthen the security in the banks/ATMs/vans to prevent such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that State-wise and Bank-wise data related to incidents pertaining to robberies as reported by the Scheduled

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7	State Bank of Indore	4	15.49	1	1				
8	State Bank of Travancore	1	0.1	1	100	5	0		
9	Allahabad Bank	7	30.95	6	38.75	13	32.1	3	643
10	Andhra Bank	2	2.2	1	146	9	49.28		
11	Axis Bank	11	357.3	9	221.45	38	55.4	42	98.5
12	Bank of Baroda	3	16.7	4	33.92	23	72.63	6	19.73
13	Bank of India	7	41.35	5	25.75	12	52.8	8	6148
14	Bank of Maharashtra	3	11.47	1	0.4	16	0.21	3	10
15	Bank of Rajasthan	2	0.44						
16	Canara Bank	13	13.62	11	43.26	14	44.79	8	60.2JL
17	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	1	0						
18	Central Bank of India	6	28.5	2	21.67	31	72.42	7	16.55
19	Corporation Bank	1	8.55	2	0	1	5		
20	City Bank NA	3	2.76	1	0.06	7	74.78		
21	City Union Bank Ltd.	1	5						
22	Dena Bank	1	11.15	1	12.57	9	38.32	2	0
23	Development Credit Bank Ltd	1	7.4	5	0	3	0		
24	Dhanlaxmi Bank Limited							1	037
25	Federal Bank Ltd.	6	20.46						
26	HDFC Bank Ltd.	6	69.89	7	125.72	9	221.2		
27	ICICI Bank Ltd.	24	187.08	20	292.27	12	87.04	3	15.12
28	IDBI Ltd.	2	3.37	4	8.68	1	1.65	5	8
29	Indian Bank	2	20.25	1	20	7	5	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30	Indian Overseas Bank	2	26.51	3	35.5	29	29.55	10	14.1
31	IndusInd Bank Ltd.			2	116.9	4	13.22	2	0
32	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.			1	11.64	1	0		
33	Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd.	2	118.25	2	1.66	21	38.31	3	3.55
34	Karnataka Bank Ltd.					5	23.57		
35	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.					0	0	0	0
36	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.					1	2.6		
37	Krishna Bhima Samruddhi Local Area Bank Ltd	1	0.48	1	0.84				
38	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.					1	12.9		
39	Nainital Bank Ltd.					1	0		
40	Oriental Bank of Commerce	3	30.84	4	86.59	19	0	7	0
41	Punjab National Bank	11	85	10	63.04	13	113.38	5	44.46
42	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	1	0.08						
43	South Indian Bank Ltd.			1	2.74	10	1.24	1	0
44	Standard Chartered Bank	3	1.71	1	0.71	4	0		
45	Punjab & Sind Bank					7	0	5	0
46	Syndicate Bank	4	14.08	2	26	39	7.89	5	0
47	Union Bank of India	9	53.11	3	39.34	10	25.13	2	8.23
48	United Bank of India	9	107.77	5	46.11	8	100.53	3	18.8
49	UCO Bank	10	220.56	5	15.39	9	73.18	5	3.92
50	Vijaya Bank	2	2.52	1	8.26	10	49.32	3	0
Total		212	2052.05	160	2101.42	631	1814.71	199	497.44

Statement-II*State-wise information on Banking Frauds- Robbery, dacoity, theft and Burglary*

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	State	Year 2009		Year 2010		Year 2011		Year 2012 (till Mar. 31)	
		Total incidents	Amount involved	Total incidents	Amount involved	Total incidents	Amount involved	Total incidents	Amount involved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands								
2	Andhra Pradesh	9	40.51	7	175.84	48	57.21	10	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	33			1	8	1	5.5
4	Assam	10	172.48	9	71.1	4	22.83	1	0
5	Bihar	11	77.70	6	52.72	23	158.07	11	91.48
6	Chandigarh	2	0.87	1	0.46	2	5.96	4	0
7	Chhattisgarh	3	26.52	5	162.87	9	5.05	0	
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0						
9	Daman and Diu	3	77.00						
10	Delhi	9	24.07	7	100.48	31	131.96	8	24
11	Goa	1	6	1	0	1	0		
12	Gujarat	8	64.35	3	78.11	29	121.49	15	54.57
13	Haryana	17	131.23	8	105.15	54	31.9	23	19.57
14	Himachal Pradesh			2	7.55	12	23.4	3	0
15	Jammu and Kashmir	3	118.34	2	1.66	21	57.31	7	3.55
16	Jharkhand	9	75.89	14	69.52	16	62.6	6	98.51
17	Karnataka	12	44.45	8	113.64	45	104.94	7	11.22
18	Kerala	3	111.10			10	4.24	1	0.37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19	Madhya Pradesh	13	41.95	10	69.76	27	31	9	6.83
20	Maharashtra	22	73.42	11	97.97	55	165	20	51.94
21	Manipur	15	253.73						
22	Meghalaya			1	17.07	1	0		
23	Mizoram								
24	Nagaland			1	80.55	1	26.00		
25	Odisha			12	274.19	24	179.67	4	1.57
26	Puducherry	1	100						
27	Punjab	9	83.94	10	53.68	94	108.52	32	2.99
28	Rajasthan	11	84.26	6	18.17	25	55.09	9	44.05
29	Sikkim								
30	Tamilnadu	6	17.67	6	44.83	18	15.02	8	33.83
31	Tripura								
32	Uttar Pradesh	20	292.29	20	177.69	46	190.37	11	24.71
33	Uttaranchal	2	4.52	4	0	2	0		
34	West Bengal	15	272.21	11	229.96	27	172.08	5	22.75
Total		212	2052.05	160	2101.42	631	1814.71	199	497.44

[English]

(b) if so, the details thereof?

Mining Exploration Activities

5771. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the mining exploration activity which is restricted presently to 50-100 metres to solve mineral shortage crisis; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) Yes, Madam. Geological Survey of India (GSI) carries out regional mineral surveys / exploration for locating mineral deposits in the country and is taking up adequate measures to increase the mineral exploration activity at deeper levels to solve the mineral shortage crisis.

GSI normally assess mineral resources mostly upto a vertical depth of ~120m.

(b) Presently GSI is intensifying exploration activities for locating concealed and deep-seated mineral deposits in known mineral belts and also in identified new prospective areas, for which GSI has given emphasis for collection of base line data, which includes geological, geochemical and geophysical mapping (including aerogeophysical, multispectral and hyperspectral mapping using data from airborne and satellite sensors) which will be used for mineral prognostication.

Agriculture Development Bank

5772. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to set up National Agricultural Development Bank on the lines of Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI);

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is no provision in NABARD for short-term financing; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, alongwith the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to make provision of short term loan in NABARD?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) was established on 12 July 1982 by an Act of the Parliament for providing and regulating credit and other facilities for the promotion and development of agriculture, small scale industries,

cottage and village industries, handicrafts and other rural crafts and other allied economic activities in rural areas with a view to promoting integrated rural development and securing prosperity of rural areas, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

(d) and (e) NABARD provides refinance assistance under Sec.21 (i) of NABARD Act, 1981 for Short Term Seasonal Agriculture Operations (ST SAO) purposes for a period not exceeding 8 months to Cooperatives, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and any other financial institutions approved by Reserve Bank of India. Further, in terms of Govt. of India's instruction the Short Term refinance to Cooperative Banks, RRBs is being provided by NABARD at concessional rate of interest in order to enable them to provide crop loans upto Rs 3 lakh for a period of one year to farmers at 7% p.a.

Village Mini-Grids

5773. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing or proposes to implement a programme for large scale establishment of village mini-grids to cater to rapidly escalating need of rural areas and to harness the potential of renewable energy through decentralized and distributed generation;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of village mini-grids, the funds allocated, the time frame and the progress made so far in this regard State-wise; and

(c) the time by which all the villages in the country are likely to have electricity grids, either stand alone or connected to the main power grid?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Ministry of Power, Government of India accorded approval for a capital subsidy of Rs.540 crore for Decentralised Distributed Generation (DDG) during XI plan period under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY). DDG can be from conventional or renewable sources such as Biomass, Biofuels, Biogas, Mini hydro, Solar etc for villages where grid connectivity is either not feasible or not cost effective.

Guidelines for village electrification through DDG were issued by Ministry of Power vide Order No.44/1/2007-RE dated 12.01.2009. The DDG projects would be owned by State Government. Implementing Agencies of the projects shall be either the State Renewable Energy Development Agencies (SREDAs)/ Departments promoting renewable energy or State Utilities or the identified CPSUs. Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) has been entrusted as the Nodal Agency for DDG scheme. Under the Scheme, 90% of the total project cost will be provided to the implementing agency as subsidy. The balance 10% can be arranged by the implementing agency at their own or taken as loan from any financial institution or REC.

The Ministry of New & Renewable Energy provides a subsidy of Rs. 1,50,000/- per kWp for installation of minigrid SPV power plant upto a maximum 250 kWp unit capacity to meet unmet demand of electricity in rural areas under the off-grid Solar Application Scheme.

The Ministry is also promoting distributed/off grid power programme for meeting unmet demand of electricity in rural areas through biomass gasifier systems using locally available agriculture residues such as rice husk, corn cob/stalk, cotton stalk, arhar

stalk, small wood chips etc. in association with state governments, NGOs, village level organizations, institutions, entrepreneurs etc. So far, 57 gasifier systems of 32 kWe with 100 % producer gas engines using rice husk and other agricultural residues have been set up for providing unmet demand of electricity through local distribution network in various villages / hamlets in Bihar. Central Financial Assistance of Rs. 15,000 per kilowatt is being provided for installation of biomass gasifier with 100% producer gas engines besides support for laying local distribution network after successful installation and commissioning of the system.

Under the small hydro programme, the Ministry has supported 199 micro hydel projects with an aggregate capacity of 9.72 MW. Out of these 79 projects have been completed and have benefited 148 villages. These micro hydel projects are decentralized projects. The total CFA given by the Ministry for these projects is of Rs. 77.26 crore. Of this, a sum of Rs. 55.01 crore has been released.

(b) and (c) Under DDG Scheme of Ministry of Power, 283 projects (i.e. 283 village mini-grids) covering 233 villages and 446 hamlets have been sanctioned for an amount of Rs.269.93 crore. State-wise details of sanctioned DDG projects alongwith sanctioned cost, implementation period and the status are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

State-wise details of the Solar Photovoltaic minigrid plants sanctioned alongwith the status are given in Statement-II.

State-wise details of the micro hydel projects sanctioned alongwith the status are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

DDG - Project-wise details

State	Name of Implementing Agency	Project Name	Sanctioned Amount (Rs.in)	Date of Sanction	Project Imp. Period	Progress made so far
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand Renewable Energy Development Agency	Gangi Micro Hydel Project in Tehri Garhwal, Uttarakhand	274.35	Originally sanctioned on 27.07.2010, sanctioned revised on 12.12.2011 (based on Award cost)	24 months	Project is Ready for Award.
West Bengal	West Bengal Green Energy Development Corporation Limited (WBGEDCL)	Gosaba (DPR-1)	699.29	30.12.2010	14 months	NIT to be issued shortly
		Gosaba (DPR-2)	672 s	30.12.2010		
		Gosaba (DPR-3)	2172.52	24.12.2010		
		Gosaba (DPR-4)	2165.88	30.12.2010		
		Patharpratima (DPR-5)	1308.38	24.12.2010		Bids evaluated, Award cost underapproval
		Patharpratima (DPR-6)	1053.13	24.12.2010		
		Patharpratima (DPR-7)	524.48	24.12.2010		
		Patharpratima (DPR-8)	743.91	24.12.2010		
		Namkhana (DPR-9)	594.89	24.12.2010		NIT to be issued shortly

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sub Total (WB)		9934.48			
Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh Renewable Energy Development Agency	Korba	294.34	31.03.11	6 months	Bids evaluated, Award is to be placed. CREDA has sought deviations from DDG guidelines.
	Sarguja	758.33	31.03.11	6 months		
	Sub Total (Chhattisgarh)	1052.67				
Andhra Pradesh	Eastern Power Distribution Company Limited	Vishakhapatnam	1694.196	03.08.2011	18 months	Projects under execution
Uttar Pradesh	Dakshinanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	Hamirpur, Lalitpur	323.72	22.12.2011	15 months	NIT to be issued shortly
	Madhyanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	Bahraich, Lakhipur Kheri	3733.93			
	Purvanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	Sonebhadra	2351.97			
	Sub Total (Uttar Pradesh)		6409.61			
Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Urja Vidyut Niqam Limited	Sidhi, Umaria, Shahdol & Balaghat	2882.92	31.03.2012	8 months	Sanction recently, NIT to be issued
Andhra Pradesh	Northern Power Distribution Company Limited	Adilabad	413.27	31.03.2012	18 months	Sanction recently, NIT to be issued
Bihar	Bihar State Hydroelectric Power Corporation	Gopalganj & Kaimur	3784.64	31.03.2012	9 months	Sanction recently, NIT to be issued
Andhra Pradesh	Northern Power Distribution	Khammam Company Limited	547.42	24.04.2012	18 months	Sanction recently, NIT to be issued
	Total so far		26993.56			

Statement-II*Details of Solar Photovoltaic Minigrids in various States*

Sl.No.	State	Total Capacity	CFA(Rs. in Lakh)	Status
1.	Jharkhand	20 kWp	30.10	Completed
2	Jharkhand	100 kWp	105.00	Completed
3	Uttar Pradesh	8 kWp	5.00	Underimplementation
4	Uttar Pradesh	56.4 kWp	40.00	Underimplementation
5	West Bengal	1266.8 kWp	-	No progress

Statement-III*Details of micro hydel projects in various States*

Name of State	Number of MHP Project	TotalCapacity (kW)	Total CFA (Rs. in Lakh)	Fund Released	Status of the project (Rs. in Lakh)
Arunachal Pradesh	142	5865	4785.56	4738.83	65 (143 villages benefited)
J&K	9	275	240.03	59.98	Under installation
Jharkhand	1	50	10	1	Under installation
Manipur	2	35	28	7	1 project completed
Mizoram	2	200	180.5	45	Under installation
Uttarakhand	20	1275	378.75	264.91	13 completed, 7 under installation
West Bengal	10	1000	1010	100	Under installation
Sikkim	13	1082.5	1093.45	284.98	Under installation
Total	199	9782.5	7726.29	5501.7	

Overseas India Tourism Offices

5774. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of overseas India Tourism Offices in various countries, location-wise alongwith its functions thereof;

(b) the expenditure incurred on the maintenance of these offices during each of the last three years and the current year, country-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to set up more such offices in various countries;

(d) if so, the details and locations thereof and the time by which they are likely to be set up; and

(e) the extent to which overseas tourism offices help in promotion of tourism and boost in tourists arrival in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a), (b) and (e) There are 14 Overseas India Tourism Offices located in thirteen countries under the Ministry of Tourism for undertaking activities to promote Indian tourism destinations & products and showcasing India's

tourism potential in overseas markets in order to boost inbound tourism to the country. The details of these overseas offices and the expenditure incurred on their maintenance during, the last three years and the current year, year-wise is given in the annexure. The foreign tourist arrivals to India have increased from 2.38 million in the year 2002 to 6.29 million (provisional) in the year 2011.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to set up more India Tourism Offices abroad at present.

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of India Tourism Office	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Provisional)	2012-13 (Till 30.04.2012)
1.	New York	200.64	215.83	283.60	
2.	Los Angeles	61.29	64.50	91.83	
3.	Toronto	87.53	99.42	97.08	
4.	London	231.87	202.57	196.82	
5.	Frankfurt	192.83	190.87	212.45	
6.	Paris	216.53	217.52	200.57	
7.	Amsterdam	117.55	112.60	123.41	Nil
8.	Milan	75.82	54.37	85.60	
9.	Sydney	155.89	156.78	173.79	
10.	Singapore	96.11	114.17	118.48	
11.	Dubai	91.03	74.64	94.26	
12.	Johannesburg	59.28	64.52	71.95	
13.	Tokyo	274.48	190.55	161.47	
14.	Beijing	128.91	131.92	127.89	

IT Evasion by Builders

5775. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Income Tax raid carried out on builders during each of the last three years and the current year from commissionerates falling in the States of Delhi and Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to recover unaccounted income and to bring the guilty builders to book?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The Income tax Department conducts search, seizure and survey operations based on credible information relating to 'persons' which includes individuals, Hindu undivided families (HUFs), firms, companies, association of persons (AoPs), body of individuals (Bols), local authorities and any artificial juridical person who are in possession of any money, bullion, jewellery, documents or any other valuable article or thing which represents undisclosed income of such persons. These are carried out in cases of persons engaged in diversified businesses/professions spread all over the country. Person-wise/sector-wise/commissionerate-wise/state-wise details are not maintained centrally.

(b) The Income tax Department takes several punitive and deterrent steps to unearth unaccounted money and curb tax evasion. These include scrutiny of returns, surveys, search and seizure action, imposition of penalty and launching of prosecution in appropriate cases.

Acquisition of Coal Mines by NTPC

5776. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to meet the requirement of coal for its plants the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited is importing coal and acquiring of coal mines in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the number of countries where the

NTPC has acquired coal mines for uninterrupted supply of coal for its plants; and

(c) the number of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed with countries where coal fields are likely to be acquired by the NTPC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) During 2011-12, NTPC imported about 12 Million Tons (MT) of coal to mitigate shortages of domestic coal. However, NTPC has not acquired any coal mine in foreign countries.

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

(c) NTPC has not signed any MoU for acquisition of coal mine in foreign country.

[Translation]

Agreement for Supply of Power

5777. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement relating to power share in the hydro-electric projects of Madhya Pradesh was signed between the Union Government and State Governments including Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the share of various States including Rajasthan from the projects referred to in the said agreement has been fixed;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government for supply the allocated share to the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Madam. However, 100% power generated from Indira Sagar Project and Omkareshwar Project in Madhya Pradesh, constructed by NHDC Limited (a Joint Venture of NHPC and Government of Madhya Pradesh) has been allocated to the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Medicines for Prescription

5778. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

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

(a) whether the Medical Council of India (MCI) has drawn any Code of Conduct to be observed by the doctors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to reports about certain unethical practices being followed by some doctors in prescribing medicines to the patients;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the MCI has finalised any list of medicines which are to be prescribed by the hospitals managed or aided by the Government; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Indian Medical Council (Professional conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002 deals with code of medical ethics of the registered medical practitioners, duties and responsibilities of physician towards patients, public and paramedical professionals. It also provides for punishment and disciplinary action for unethical acts and misconduct of the doctors.

(c) Some cases have been reported by media against unethical practices being followed by some doctors in prescribing medicines to the patients. However no specific cases on such practices have been reported to this Ministry.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) Though the Medical Council of India (MCI) has not finalized any list of medicines which

are to be prescribed by the hospitals managed or aided by the Government, the Indian Medical Council (Professional conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002 provides that as far as possible every physician should prescribe drugs with generic names and ensure rationale prescription and use of drugs.

[English]

Revival Package to Handloom Sector

5779. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NABARD has launched Revival, Reform and Restructuring package/Scheme for Handloom sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the time by which such package/scheme is likely to be launched;

(c) the terms and conditions stipulated under the scheme for the benefit of the industrial handloom weavers;

(d) whether the NABARD has provided funds to State under the scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including, Andhra Pradesh alongwith the beneficiaries likely to be covered under the scheme during the year 2012-13?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) A "Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package for Handloom Sector" has been approved by the Government of India with a total financial implication of Rs. 3884 crore, out of which Government of India's share is Rs. 3137 crore and the share of the State Governments is Rs. 747 crore. The Package covers loan waiver of 100% of principal and 25% of interest as on the date of loan becoming NPA, which is overdue as on 31.03.2010 in respect of handloom weavers and their societies, with the balance interest to be written off by the Banks. An interest subsidy of 3% for 3 years is provided for fresh loans extended

by banks to the eligible handloom cooperative societies and individual handloom weavers with guarantee cover for such fresh loans. NABARD is acting as the implementing agency for the scheme.

(d) and (e) Under the scheme, funds can be released to the eligible weavers cooperative societies upon completing of special audit. In case of individual weavers, the funds would be released to banks, who will agree to finance fresh loan to the weavers

concerned. A sum of Rs.10 crore has been released to Andhra Pradesh for recapitalization of Apex Handloom Weavers Society.

The scheme is expected to benefit about 15,317 cooperative societies and about 3,06,185 individual weavers across the country, including the State of Andhra Pradesh. State-wise details of likely number of beneficiaries is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise likely Nos. of beneficiaries

Sl. No.	Name of State	Beneficiaries	
		No of Societies	Nos. of Households in debt
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	1420	83841
2	Assam	2775	24752
3	Uttar Pradesh	3860	3259
4	Tamil Nadu	1224	21730
5	Kerala	758	7441
6	Odisha	720	10345
7	Meghalaya	0	100
8	Arunachal Pradesh	0	167
9	Chhattisgarh	270	243
10	Karnataka	658	9449
11	Madhya Pradesh	531	56
12	West Bengal	0	136521
13	Himachal Pradesh	193	78
14	Maharashtra	120	138
15	Bihar	1089	462
16	Tripura	9	297

1	2	3	4
17	Mizoram	162	289
18	Other States		
	i) Delhi	23	
	ii) Gujarat	147	
	iii) Haryana	23	
	iv) Jharkhand	27	
	v) Jammu and Kashmir	3783	
	vi) Manipur	1429	
	vii) Nagaland	1528	156
	viii) Puducherry	565	
	ix) Punjab	21	
	x) Rajasthan	770	
	xi) Sikkim	9	
	xii) Uttaranchal	183	
	Total	15317	306285

[*Translation*]

Publication of Tourism Publicity Material

5780. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provides financial assistance to the States/UTs for publication of tourism publicity material;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the funds provided to the States/UTs for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether there is a proposal for publication of publicity material meant for tourism under Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to enhance financial assistance to the States/UTs for the purpose; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, extends financial support to States and Union Territories (UTs) for production of publicity material in collaboration with the private sector.

In the case of the North Eastern States including Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir and the newly formed states of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand, the Ministry of Tourism contributes 50% of the total cost,

with the balance 50% to be split equally between the State Governments and private stakeholders. The State governments can increase their share if private participation is of lesser order, with the approval of the Ministry.

In the case of all other States/UTs, 34% of the total cost is borne by the Ministry of Tourism and the balance 66% is borne by the States/UTs and private

stakeholders jointly, with a minimum share of 25% of the total cost being that of the States/UTs. The States/UTs can increase their share if private participation is of lesser order, with the approval of the Ministry.

The details of funds provided to State Governments/UTs for production of publicity material during the past three years and the current year are as follows:

Year	State	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)	Amount Released (Rs. in lakh)
2009-10	Sikkim	14.90	14.90
2010-11	Mizoram	26.38	13.19
2011-12		Nil	
2012-13		Nil	

(e) and (f) Guidelines under various schemes are reviewed from time to time and modifications made as and when felt necessary.

[English]

Security Printing and Minting Corporation

5781. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India is earning profits;

(b) if so, the details thereof and profits earned since inception, year-wise;

(c) whether the company has attained Mini-Ratna status;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to further improve the performance of the company in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The year-wise profits earned by the Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Ltd. (SPMCIL) since its inception as given by SPMCIL are as under:

a) 2005-06	Rs. 32.33 crore
b) 2006-07	Rs. 268.38 crore
c) 2007-08	Rs. 199.70 crore
d) 2008-09	Rs. 433.83 crore
e) 2009-10	Rs. 542.25 crore
f) 2010-11	Rs. 577.19 crore

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Ltd. was conferred Category-I Mini-Ratna status in the year 2008.

(e) SPMCIL has informed that it is taking various steps like modernisation and indigenization to further

improve the performance of the company. It has also informed that it is diversifying into new security products like ASI tickets, warehousing receipts, excise labels, university degree certificates, etc. SPMCIL has also implemented the Procurement Manual to increase transparency, economy and efficiency.

[*Translation*]

Unauthorized Withdrawal of Funds

5782. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of unauthorized withdrawal of money from the accounts of their accountholder customers by the bank officials/employees in several banks reported from various parts of the country;

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

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against such officers/employees along with the outcome thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Information as provided by Public Sector Banks has been compiled and enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) Amount involved is promptly recovered from the concerned Officer/employee; complaint is lodged with CBI/Local police for initiating criminal action staff side action is initiated against the concerned officer

including placing under suspension and exemplary punishment like termination /dismissal/compulsory retirement from service of the bank.

(e) RBI vide its circular dated 8.4.2002 has given instructions to all the banks regarding reversal of erroneous debits arising on fraudulent or other transactions. In terms of the above circular, banks were advised that:

(i) Once the bank is convinced that an irregularity /fraud has been committed by its staff towards any constituent, it should at once acknowledge its liability and pay the just claim.

(ii) In case where the bank is at fault, they may compensate the customer without demur.

(iii) In case where neither the bank nor the customer is at fault, but the fault lies elsewhere in the system, banks should compensate the customers up to limit (the limit to be fixed by the banks as part of a Board approved Customer Relations Policy).

Besides above, banks take the following steps to curb such frauds:

Disciplinary action on delinquent officials acts as a deterrent; implementation of staff rotation policy .strict adherence to prescribed systems and procedures and making these systems more stringent; popularising the whistle blower policy; checking of staff accounts at regular intervals. Besides this, preventive vigilance audit is carried out at Zonal and Regional levels; sessions on ethical behaviour/values are included in the training sessions; modus operandi of the incident is circulated amongst the employees for taking precautions and loop-holes exposed by the incidents are plugged.

Statement

Incidences of withdrawal of money from the accounts of customers and amount involved therein (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of Public Sector Bank	Period					
		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		No. of Incidents	Amount Involved	No. of Incidents	Amount Involved	No. of Incidents	Amount Involved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Allahabad Bank	3	41.74	5	120.31	2	34.05
2.	Andhra Bank	11	713.81	11	286.46	7	306.68
3.	Bank of Baroda	10	214.56	15	79.7	7	88.85
4.	Bank of India	7	47.57	4	8.17	5	15.50
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	9	25.73	3	01.44	10	117.34
6.	Canara Bank	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	22.59
7.	Central Bank of India	6	121.32	4	21.70	9	168.08
8.	Corporation Bank	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	Dena Bank	5	0.31	5	2.85	1	0.07
10.	Indian Bank	4	8.69	7	791.40	4	49.59
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	4	3.04	4	3.05	1	0.58
12.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	Nil	Nil	3	15.10	4	18.77
13.	Punjab & Sind Bank	4	6.88	5	0.32	4	0.40
14.	Punjab National Bank	6	78.98	9	205.32	11	79.45
15.	Syndicate Bank	18	80.58	8	10.73	11	86.44
16.	State Bank of Patiala	1	7.57	6	128.81	5	12.16
17.	State Bank of India	48	2162.03	71	362.86	36	386.98
18.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	13	48.02	3	3.09	1	10.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	State Bank of Hyderabad	3	21.00	4	55.51	7	108.50
20.	State Bank of Travancore	4	97.89	1	1.01	1	14.99
21.	State Bank of Mysore	2	2.00	2	3.30	2	1.30
22.	Union Bank of India	10	130.98	10	78.27	7	63.53
23.	United Bank of India	0	0	3	35.25	4	3.85
24.	UCO Bank	4	4.85	8	149.98	22	155.70
25.	Vijaya Bank	7	12.61	4	8.58	0	0

[English]

Ranking of Indian Beaches

5783. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any study regarding the ranking of Indian Beaches for tourism purpose to increase the large number of foreign tourists towards Indian Beaches;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tourism has not carried out any study regarding the ranking of Indian Beaches for Tourism purpose.

(c) Identification and development of Tourist Places including beaches is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory (UT)

Administrations. Ministry of Tourism, however, provides financial assistance to States/UTs on the basis of project proposals received from them in accordance with scheme guidelines subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority.

Ministry of Tourism accords due priority to projects proposed by States/UTs for development of beaches during the prioritization meetings held with them.

[Translation]

Employment Programme for Women

5784. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) the details of fields/sectors selected to provide skills and knowledge to women under the Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP) for Women;

(b) whether there is any proposal under

consideration of the Central Government to expand the reach of the programme and further strengthen it to provide updated skills and new knowledge to more women during the Twelfth Five Year plan period;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the funds sanctioned and released and its utilization reported by the State Governments/Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The details of fields/sectors covered under the Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) scheme are given at Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Under the guidelines of the scheme revised in 2009, any locally appropriate sector other than those mentioned in the guidelines can be finalized and revised from time to time by the Ministry of Women and Child Development in consultation with State Government.

(d) The details of funds sanctioned and released and its utilization are given at Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of Fields/ Sectors covered under STEP Scheme

Sl. No.	Sectors
1.	Agriculture
2.	Animal Husbandry
3.	Dairying
4.	Fisheries
5.	Handlooms
6.	Handicrafts
7.	Khadi and Village Industries
8.	Sericulture
9.	Social Forestry
10.	Waste Land Development
11.	Food Processing
12.	Services Sector
13.	Any other locally appropriate sector

State-wise Release of Funds under STEP Scheme

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	22.15975	135.2085	9.4968	—
2	Arunachal Pradesh	23.2245	14.708	—	—
3	Assam	5.11175	683.1269	18.29925	—
4	Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	—
5	Gujarat	—	25.47	3.37500	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Himachal Pradesh	—	3.79	—	
7	Haryana	25.65244	22.73	24.07546	—
8	Jammu & Kashmir	54.217	17.43	30.44878	—
9	Kerala	14.05598	18.1778	265.28000	—
10	Karnataka	320.3549	623.464	290.67249	—
11	Madhya Pradesh	75.4551	46.21	10.94040	—
12	Maharashtra	15.7274	294.7751	25.11000	—
13	Manipur	56.50678	100.7302	42.41176	—
14	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—
15	Mizoram	21.909	—	—	—
16	Nagaland	100.45347	118.222	36.31447	—
17	Odisha	35.15495	36.3771	—	—
18	Punjab	87.91027	81.75019	—	—
19	Rajasthan	4.194	3.222	2.20950	—
20	Sikkim	—	—	—	—
21	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—
22	Tripura	1.5718	1.57	—	—
23	Uttanchal	57.07564	27.89618	6.52005	—
24	Uttar Pradesh	294.4621	129.6132	36.24862	—
25	West Bengal	10.13325	26.3449	9.92475	—
26	New Delhi	3.23108	20.89	21.81468	—
Total		1228.56116	2431.70610	833.14201	—

As per the scheme guidelines the release of 2nd and subsequent grants is done on receipt of a utilization certificate in the prescribed form from a Chartered Accountant

*[English]***Khandelwal Committee Report**

5785. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khandelwal Committee set up by the Government to study human resources in banking sector submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details of main recommendations thereof;

(c) whether the recommendations made by the said Committee have been opposed by Bank Unions/ employees;

(d) if so, the details thereof and 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) Government constituted a Committee on Human Resources issues of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) under the Chairmanship of Dr. A.K. Khandelwal, who has submitted its report. The Committee made 105 recommendations on matters related to Manpower and Recruitment Planning, Training, Career Planning, Performance Management, Reward Management, Succession Planning and Leadership Development, Motivation, Professionalisation of HR, Wages, Service Conditions and Welfare, etc. As 49 recommendations required further deliberations, the remaining 56 recommendations were forwarded to PSBs with the request that an HR Plan for each Bank be prepared and got approved by the respective Board of Directors. The representatives of Workmen Union/Officer Association are on the Board of Directors of the Bank where a decision on various recommendations is taken.

Subansiri Lower Hydro-Electric Power Project

5786. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether anti-dam agitation has stalled work on the proposed Subansiri Lower Hydro-Electric Power Project in Assam;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any suggestions from the State Government of Assam regarding construction of the Dam;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (e) Earlier, as desired by Government of Assam (GoA), NHPC constituted an Expert Group consisting of experts from NT, Guwahati, Gauhati University and Dibrugarh University to study the downstream Impact of Lower Subansiri HEP (2000 MW). The Expert Group submitted its final report on 03.03.2011. Meanwhile, on the concerns expressed by GoA regarding structural safety of the Dam, Planning Commission has appointed a two Member Technical Experts Committee to study the Technical Report of the Experts Group. Further, as desired by GoA, a Joint Steering Committee has been constituted by NHPC on 19.04.2011 to suggest feasible and practicable remedial measures in the downstream areas with reference to Experts Group's recommendations on downstream impact of Subansiri Lower Dam (Part-II) along with issues related to flood, bank erosion and sediment control. Also, as recommended by Inter-Ministerial Group headed by Secretary (Water Resources), a Cumulative Environment Impact Assessment Study of Lohit Sub-basin has recently been completed by WAPCOS and studies for Subansiri and Siang sub-basins have been commissioned by Central Water Commission.

Hydro Power Projects

5787. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any hydro power project of 500 Megawatt submitted by the State Government of Kerala is pending for approval;

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

(c) whether this project has been categorized as Mega Power Project;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) At present no hydro power project submitted by the State Government of Kerala is pending for concurrence of the Central Electricity Authority.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Healthcare Facilities to Senior Citizens

5788. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of normal facilities and additional facilities being provided to senior citizens in health care/treatment by the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) dispensaries and other dispensaries being run by the Union Government in Delhi;

(b) the number of complaints regarding lack of geriatric healthcare facilities in dispensaries received during last year and the current year till date; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) CGHS has been providing comprehensive Health care facilities

to senior citizens which includes Out Patient Care facilities, Emergency Services, Home visits, Specialized Consultations & other special treatments, Pathological tests and Radiological Investigations, free supply of drugs, etc. In addition, following exclusive facilities are also made available to senior citizens:

- (1) Free of cost Preventive Health Check-up
- (2) Separate queue facilities
- (3) Special attention by the Chief Medical Officers In charge of the dispensaries
- (4) Reimbursement of cost of various implants which are required mainly during the old age like stents, hearing aids, intro-ocular lens, artificial joint appliances etc.
- (5) CGHS has started Geriatric Clinic specifically for old age ailments at 2 Wellness Centers in Delhi, namely, Janakpuri and Timaipur. These clinics have facilities' for different specialties treatment for senior citizens.
- (6) Pensioner CGHS beneficiaries who are Senior Citizens, are entitled to Cashless facilities at all the empanelled hospitals and laboratories.

(b) No such complaints have been received by CGHS.

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

[*English*]

Awarding of Contract by NTPC

5789. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of coal from a1697 Mine Developer-cum-Operator (MDO) contract awarded by the National Thermal Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NTPC) is Rs. 1200/- per ton, which is more than the average market rate of Rs.800-1000/- per ton;

(b) if so, the reason for which the NTPC awarded the contract at rate above the prevailing market rate;

(c) whether the NTPC has agreed to invest Rs.200/- crore as the Initial Capital Expenditure for the project and take all risks associated with the project;

(d) if so, whether such an investment is in line with market policy associated with MDO projects;

(e) if so, the names of companies and the amount invested by them in their MDO Operators; and

(f) the reasons for NTPC to invest such a huge amount against the market regulation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) NTPC has informed that the average Mining Fee of MDO contract awarded for its Pakri Barwadih coal mines is Rs.738/- per metric tonne for the total period of 27 years.

(c) As per the investment approval accorded by its Board of Directors, NTPC is responsible for the activities such as land acquisition, obtaining statutory clearances and funding to the extent of Rs.280 crores for the fixed infrastructure facilities of the project. All other activities and associated risks thereof, rest with the MDO. NTPC has taken Contract Performance Guarantee(s) from the MDO and its Joint Operating Partner for successful completion of the contract.

(d) to (f) There is no market policy available associated with MDO appointment. Since NTPC was new entrant into Coal Mining sector, NTPC appointed Principal Strategic Consultant and Technical Consultant for selection of Business Model and subsequently for the bidding process for selection of MDO. Request for Qualification (RFQ) for MDO of Pakri-Barwadih coal block was floated in April, 2006. At that time, no other coal block allottee was in the process of selection of MDO through competitive bidding. During discussions, on RFP provisions, qualified bidders asked NTPC for funding of fixed infrastructure facilities since the land belongs to NTPC. Accordingly, based on Bidders' demand, NTPC decided to fund for fixed infrastructure during development stage amounting to only Rs.280 crore for creating fixed infrastructure such as material

handling system, mine infrastructure like truck maintenance shop, weld shop, coal lab, warehouse, office building, etc. on its own land against investment of more than Rs.2000 cr. by MDO.

Fake Currency

5790. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a marked increase in transactions in fake Indian currency notes particularly in private sector banks is reported during the last financial year as compared to previous three years;

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

(c) whether Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) has detected any role of private banks in the circulation of fake Indian currency;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken to check smuggling of fake Indian currency into the country and steps taken to educate the citizens to distinguish between fake and the genuine currency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per the information furnished by Reserve Bank of India, bank-wise data on counterfeits detected by private sector banks for last 3 years is given in Statement.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

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

share all available information/intelligence and analysis on circulation/smuggling of FICN in the world. At the functional level, the CBI has been declared as the nodal agency for coordination with the States and the Directorate General of Revenue Intelligence has been nominated as the Lead Intelligence Agency for the purpose. National Investigation Agency has been empowered by National Investigation Agency Act to investigate and prosecute such offences to deal with this menace. The Government has also constituted a Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell (TFFC) in NIA in 2010 to focus on investigation of Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cases.

Further, RBI has informed that they have launched a multimedia, multi lingual awareness campaign, initially through Doordarshan channels from August 15, 2010. The 60 second film is titled "Paisa Bolta Hai" and is being shown in Hindi and eleven

other languages. The film's message to the common man is to form a habit of examining the banknotes.

In the Monetary Policy Statement 2012-13 it has been announced that the IBA, in consultation with the banks, will ensure that all bank personnel handling cash are trained on features of genuine Indian bank notes with the objective to train all such personnel within a period of 3 years. The Reserve Bank will also provide faculty support and training materials.

In the Monetary Policy Statement 2012-13 the banks are advised to ensure that the notes received over the counters are re-circulated only after ensuring their proper authentication through machines; and to streamline their system in a manner which will make them bear the risk of counterfeit bank notes rather than the common man who unknowingly comes in possession of such notes.

Statement-I

Bank-wise Data on Counterfeits detected by Private Sector Banks

Bank	April 2009 to March 2010	April 2010 to March 2011	April 2011 to Mar 2012
1	2	3	4
Axis Bank	2458	27226	37421
Catholic Syrian Bank	2	25	0
City Union Bank	74	136	42
Development Credit Bank	1	21	3
Dhanalakshmi Bank	0	268	0
HDFC Bank	3797	14140	42982
ICICI Bank	328334	333584	378754
IDBI Bank	538	487	3456
INDSIND Bank	7	15	28
ING VYSYA Bank	7		1752

1	2	3	4
Jammu & Kashmir Bank	250	508	322
Karnataka Bank	10	5	282
Karur Vysya Bank	0	306	226
Kotak Mahindra Bank	7	147	475
Lakshmi Vilas Bank	1	4	
Nainital Bank	0	4	0
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank	0	45	7
Yes Bank		30	567
Total	335486	376947	466321

[Translation]

Deaths due to Sterilization

5791. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the time only women participate in sterilization programme of the Family Welfare Department;

(b) if so, the male and female ratio of sterilization cases during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the total number of persons who died after sterilization under the family planning programme during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UTwise;

(d) whether the Government has made any provision to provide financial assistance to the next of kin/dependents of the deceased died due to sterilization; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the payments made or financial assistance provided in the said cases by the Government during the last three years and the current year year-wise and State/ UTwise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The female sterilizations have been higher than the male sterilizations as can be seen from the ratio of sterilized men to sterilized women during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 given at Statement-I.

(c) to (e) The Government has been implementing the Family Planning Insurance Scheme since 2005 to take care of the cases of failure of sterilization, medical complications or death resulting from sterilization and also to provide indemnity cover to the doctor/health facility performing sterilization procedure. As per the insurance policy applicable for the year 2012, the amount-admissible to the next of kin/dependents in case of sterilization death is as under:

Coverage	Limit (in Rs)
Death following sterilization in hospital or within 7 days from the date of discharge from the hospital.	2 lakh
Death following sterilization within 8-30 days from the date of discharge from the hospital	50,000

A Statement giving number of claims reported for deaths, number of claims paid and the amount of claims paid under the scheme is given at Statement-II.

Statement-I

Sl. No. State/UT		Ratio (%) of Male Sterilizations to Female Sterilizations		
		2011-12	2010-11	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.3	0.1	0.7
2	Andhra Pradesh	2.6	2.6	2.0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.6	0.2	0.4
4	Assam	9.9	20.7	20.9
5	Bihar	1.4	2.1	12.7
6	Chandigarh	5.4	3.3	2.2
7	Chhattisgarh	5.3	5.1	5.4
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.2	0.1	b
9	Daman and Diu	1.0	2.1	c
10	Delhi	15.3	18.3	24.0
11	Goa	1.1	0.6	0.6
12	Gujarat	1.1	2.3	3.3
13	Haryana	9.8	8.4	11.6
14	Himachal Pradesh	11.4	12.5	13.0
15	Jammu and Kashmir	6.7	6.2	7.7
16	Jharkhand	11.6	11.5	6.7
17	Karnataka	1.3	2.1	3.2
18	Kerala	1.9	2.6	3.9
19	Lakshadweep	b	b	14.3
20	Madhya Pradesh	8.6	6.7	4.5
21	Maharashtra	4.5	5.2	7.3

1	2	3	4	5
22	Manipur	6.5	17.8	21.1
23	Meghalaya	2.3	0.7	1.4
24	Mizoram	b	0.2	0.1
25	Nagaland	0.3	0.4	5.9
26	Odisha	2.2	11.0	5.8
27	Puducherry	0.1	0.1	0.2
28	Punjab	13.2	25.1	17.2
29	Rajasthan	1.8	2.5	2.8
30	Sikkim	a	63.7	34.9
31	Tamil Nadu	0.6	0.7	0.8
32	Tripura	3.5	11.3	18.8
33	Uttar Pradesh	3.5	2.2	2.7
34	Uttarakhand	10.7	13.1	14.0
35	West Bengal	4.7	7.0	12.2

a- No Female sterilization reported

b- No Male sterilization reported

c- Not reported

Source: HMIS portal of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Note: Figures are Provisional

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State	Death Claims of the 2009 policy			Death Claims of the 2010 policy			Death Claims of the 2011 policy		
		No. of claims reported	No. of claims paid	Amount of claims paid Rs.	No. of claims reported	No. of claims paid	Amount of claims paid Rs.	No. of claims reported	No. of claims paid	Amount of claim paid Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	37	34	5,190,000	29	23	4,150,000	16	10	1,850,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	Assam	9	9	970,000	5	3	450,000	7	5	1,000,000
3	Bihar	10	9	1,480,090	15	12	2,250,000	9	3	600,000
4	Chhattisgarh	6	5	530,000	7	5	850,000	6	3	450,000
5	Delhi	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	400,000
6	Gujarat	9	8	1,130,000	6	5	1,000,000	6	3	600,000
7	Haryana	2	1	200,000	5	4	500,000	2	1	200,000
8	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	1	1	50,000	-	-	-
9	Jharkhand	7	7	1,250,000	4	3	600,000	3	2	400,000
10	Karnataka	22	20	2,950,000	20	15	2,700,000	23	11	1,900,000
11	Kerala	3	3	450,000	1	1	200,000	1	-	-
12	Madhya Pradesh	13	12	1,480,000	16	15	3,000,000	20	10	1,850,000
13	Maharashtra	28	28	4,380,000	18	14	2,200,000	11	6	1,050,000
14	Odisha	11	11	1,900,000	13	11	2,200,000	6	1	200,000
15	Punjab	1	1	200,000	2	-	-	-	-	-
16	Rajasthan	13	12	2,400,000	17	16	2,750,000	16	12	1,950,000
17	Tamil Nadu	43	43	6,510,000	28	26	4,150,000	44	32	5,200,000
18	Uttar Pradesh	20	18	3,110,000	10	8	1,600,000	9	3	450,000
19	Uttarakhand	3	3	600,000	2	2	400,000	1	-	-
20	West Bengal	8	8	1,450,000	5	4	6,50,000	2	1	200,9007
21	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	50,000
Total		246	232	36,180	204	168	29,700,000	186	106	18,350,000

*[English]***Differences in Interest Rates in Banks**

5792. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India (RBI) issued any order/directions to the banks for ensuring uniformity and for reducing the steep difference in interest rates on retail deposits and bulk deposits;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a Working Group on Pricing of Credit has been set up under the Dy. Governor of the Reserve Bank of India to review the existing practices followed in the pricing of floating rate on loan products; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) In its Annual Monetary Policy Statement 2012-13, announced on 17.04.2012, has advised banks that they should have a transparent policy on pricing of liabilities approved by their Board of Directors and that they should also ensure that variation in interest rates on single term deposits of Rs 1.5 million and above and other term deposits is minimal.

(c) and (d) A Working Group on Pricing of Credit has been constituted under the Chairmanship Of Shri Anand Sinha, Deputy Governor, RBI in January 2012 to review the current practice regarding pricing of floating rate loan products in India vis-a-vis international practices. The Group will also study the methodology of determination of credit spreads and its components and suggest measures for appropriate pricing of floating rate loan products to improve transparency in pricing and loan documentations. The Working Group is expected to submit its report by end-July 2012.

Connection of Banks with EPS

5793. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has any proposal to connect more banks to centralised Electronic Payment System (EPS);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which such a proposal is likely to be considered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has initiated action to expand the membership of Centralised Electronic Payment Systems (CEPS) making more banks eligible to connect to these systems. RBI issued instructions in September, 2011 by which the access criteria to Centralised Electronic Payment Systems has been rationalized by bringing down the net worth requirement to Rs.25 crore from Rs.50 crore, thus making more banks eligible for membership of CEPS. Since April 2012, sub-membership route to Centralised EPS has also been opened to all licenced banks who were not participating in these systems on account of either not meeting the access criteria or because of cost considerations.

*[Translation]***National Overseas Scholarship Scheme**

5794. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to expand National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for higher education in foreign countries for tribal students;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) and (b) The Central Sector Scheme

of "National Overseas Scholarship for ST students" being implemented by this Ministry is already exclusively for pursuing higher studies abroad in certain subjects at the Masters' level and for Ph.D/doctoral research programmes. Under the scheme, every year there are 13 awards for Scheduled Tribes and 2 awards for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups, thus totals to 15 awards. At present the Ministry has no proposal to extend the number of awards.

[*English*]

Harassment of Patients by Path Lab

5795. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints including from Members of Parliament, have been received by the Government regarding harassment of patients with regard to various clinical tests and supply of their test reports in time at the CGHS empanelled Dr. Lal Path Lab, Hanuman Road, Connaught Place, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check harassment of CGHS beneficiaries at the said path lab?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes. Complaints regarding harassment of patients, delay in providing test reports, denial of CGHS benefits and over charging of the rate etc. were received.

(b) and (c) The complaints were redressed. Dr. Lal Path Lab was called to the office and has been instructed to adhere to the terms and conditions as envisaged in the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) failing which penalty will be imposed as per MOA.

Directory of Health Research Institutions

5796. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is undertaking any project for updating the "Directory of Health Research Institutions in India" funded by the World Health Organisation (WHO);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the purpose and objectives of this project; and

(d) the time by which this project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The project of updating the Directory was completed by DHR in February, 2011. A new directory has been prepared and released with information on more than 800 institutions. CDs of the directory have also been prepared.

(c) The purpose of the database was to provide health workers, researchers students, policy makers and other interested parties with updated information about health research institution in India working in the field of medicine, health care, drug development gender and local knowledge system. The objective of the project was to prepare a database of all the health research institutions and medical colleges in India where research activities are on going.

(d) The directory has already been published. The hard copy and CDs were prepared and handed over to WHO in March, 2011. The Directory is also available on DHR website (www.dhr.gov.in) and in CD form.

[*Translation*]

Income Tax Return of Kingfisher Airlines

5797. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total salary component shown by Kingfisher Airlines in the income tax return along with TDS not submitted to the Government by the company pertaining to the financial years 2009-10 and 2010-11;

(b) the names and other details of each salaried employee and consultant in the said company;

(c) whether service tax has been paid on the salary of consultants; and

(d) if so, the names of the consultants along with other details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) The information from the field formation of Central Board of Direct Taxes and Service tax wing of Central Board of Excise & Custom is being collected and will be placed as soon as possible before the Parliament.

[English]

Aggravation of Balance of Payment due to Gold Imports

5798. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge import of gold is creating a dangerous situation by aggravating country's balance of payments problem resulting in the depreciation of the rupee and depleting the foreign exchange reserves;

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

(c) the details of action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to address the concern?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The balance of payments situation is assessed in terms of current account and capital account balance. The current account deficit (CAD) increased to 4.0 per cent of GDP in 2011-12 (upto December 2011) as compared to 3.3 per cent during the same period of 2010-11 due to widening of trade deficit on account of higher imports of POL and gold and silver.

The main reasons for rupee depreciation are the supply-demand imbalance in the domestic foreign exchange market, mainly due to widening of CAD, slowdown in FII inflows, and heightened risk aversion due to the euro area sovereign debt crisis.

The CAD is financed by capital account surplus and drawdown of foreign exchange reserves in situations where CAD exceeds capital account balance. In 2011-12 (upto December 2011), as CAD is higher than the capital account surplus, there was drawdown of foreign exchange reserves to the tune of US\$ 7.1 billion.

(b) and (c) To lower the impact of gold imports on CAD under balance of payment, Government in the Union Budget 2012-13 has proposed to increase basic custom duty on standard gold bars; gold coins of purity exceeding 99.5 per cent and platinum from 2 per cent to 4 per cent and on non-standard gold from 5 per cent to 10 per cent.

Further, the Reserve Bank of India has taken certain prudential measures in respect of Non-Banking Financing Companies (NBFCs) predominantly engaged in lending against collateral of gold jewellery, to restrict the loans against gold.

Misuse of Bank Lockers

5799. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of misuse of bank lockers in the country have come to the notice of the Government during the last three years;

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

(c) the details of remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government/RBI in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Cases of fraud reported by banks involving lockers since 2009 are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II.

(c) Banks are required to exercise among others, due care and necessary precaution for the protection of the lockers provided to the customer. Banks should review the systems in force for operation of safe

deposit vaults/locker at their branches on an on-going basis and take necessary steps. The security procedures should be well-documented and the concerned staff should be properly trained in the procedure. The internal auditors should also ensure that the procedures are strictly adhered to. Comprehensive guidelines on security aspects to Safe Deposit Lockers are available vide RBI Master Circular DBOD.No.Leg. BC.18/09.07.006/2010-11 dated July 01, 2011.

Banks have also been advised vide RBI Master Circular on Customer Service dated July 1, 2011 to carry out customer due diligence for both new and existing customers based on the risk categorization. Banks are also required to contact locker hirers whose accounts are not operated for more than 3 years in the medium risk category and advise them to either operate the locker or surrender it.

Statement-I

Fraud cases reported by Banks involving lockers during calendar year 2009-2012 (Bank-wise) 2009 Amount involved

Sl. No.	Bank Name	No. of cases	(Rs./lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	State Bank of India	4	0.42
2.	SBBJ	1	0
3.	Bank of India	1	0
4.	Central Bank of India	1	0
5.	J&K Bank	1	11.77
		8	12.19
2010			
1.	State Bank of India	1	0
2.	UCO Bank	1	0
3.	Dena Bank	1	0
4.	Canara Bank	1	1.06

1	2	3	4
5.	Union Bank of India	1	0
6.	J&K Bank	1	
		6	2.06
2011			
1.	State Bank of India	7	40.59
2.	Bank of India	1	0
3.	Central Bank of India	1	0
4.	J&K Bank	2	0
5.	SB Patiala	1	0
6.	Nainital Bank	2	0
		14	40.59
2012 (Till March 31, 2012)			
1.	UCO Bank	1	0

Source: RBI

Statement-II

Fraud cases reported by Banks involving lockers during calendar year 2009-12 (State-wise)

2009

Sl. No.	Bank Name	No. of cases	(Rs./lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	17	11.77
2.	Uttar Pradesh	2	0
3.	Delhi	2	0.42
4.	Rajasthan	1	0
5.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0

1	2	3	4
6. Jharkhand		1	0
		8	12.19
2010			
1. Chandigarh		1	0
2. Punjab		1	0
3. Madhya Pradesh		1	1.06
4. Uttar Pradesh		1	0
5. Jammu & Kashmir		1	1
6. Gujarat		1	0
		6	2.06

1	2	3	4
2011			
1. Bihar		1	0
2. Punjab		4	39
3. Maharashtra		1	0
4. Rajasthan		1	0
5. Jammu and Kashmir		2	0
6. Andhra Pradesh		3	1.59
7. Delhi		2	0
		14	40.59
2012 (Till March 31, 2012)			
1. Odisha		1	0

Source: RBI

Financial Health of Power Utilities

5800. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fiscal health of Power Utilities across the country is a matter of concern;

(b) if so, whether the power distribution companies have resorted to load shedding due to inability to purchase power;

(c) if so, whether there is a mismatch in demand and supply as power distribution companies have been unable to buy power from producing companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to address this problem;

(e) whether the Government proposes to provide funds for power purchase and critical infrastructure requirements of these utilities; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) As per Power Finance Corporation (PFC)'s report covering the Performance of State Power Utilities for the years 2007-08 to 2009-10, the losses made by utilities selling directly to consumers during the past three years are as follows:

(Rs. in Crores)

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Profit/ (Loss) after tax on accrual basis	(14,751)	(22,607)	(27,489)
Profit/ (Loss) on subsidy received basis	(17,620)	(35,762)	(42,415)

State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I

The above trend of losses incurred by the State Power Utilities indicates their poor fiscal health. The main reasons for poor financial health of State Power Utilities are non-revision of tariff/ inadequate tariff increase, non-payment of subsidy amount, high technical and commercial losses etc.

(b) and (c) No specific information is available in Ministry of Power. The provisional State-wise data of Power Supply Position (MU) and Peak Demand & Peak Met (MW) in the month of April, 2012 is given at Statement-II. The energy/peak shortage takes into account load shedding undertaken by states.

(d) The steps taken/being taken by the Government to mitigate of 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 generating 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.

(e) and (f) There is no proposal to provide funds to Power Distribution Companies for Power purchase. However, to improve infrastructure and to reduce the AT&C losses, Government of India has launched the Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) during 11th Plan period. The focus of R-APDRP is on actual demonstrable performance by utilities in terms of sustained AT&C loss reduction. Projects under the scheme are being taken up in two Parts. Part-A of the scheme is dedicated to the establishment of an IT enabled system for achieving reliable & verifiable baseline data that shall enable evaluation of exact & verifiable AT&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.

Under R-APDRP, projects worth Rs.31416.15 crores (Part-A: Rs.6639.98 crores covering 1402 towns and 63 SCADA projects; Part-B: Rs.24776.17 crores covering 1086 towns) have already been sanctioned. All the eligible towns posed by states having population more than 30,000 (10,000 for special category states) have been covered under Part-A.

Statement-I*Profitability for utilities selling directly to Consumers*

Region	State	Utility	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
			Profit/ (Loss) after tax on accrual basis	Profit/ (Loss) on after tax received basis	Profit/ (Loss) after tax on accrual basis	Profit/ (Loss) on subsidy received basis	Profit/ (Loss) after tax on accrual basis	Profit (Loss) on subsidy received basis
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Eastern	Bihar	BSEB	-585	-585	-1,005	-1,005	-1,412	-1,412
	Bihar Total		-585	-585	-1,005	-1,005	-1,412	-1,412
	Jharkhand	JSEB	-1,201	-1,201	-1,048	-1,048	-707	-707
	Jharkhand Total		-1,201	-1,201	-1,048	-1,048	-707	-707
	Orissa	CESCO	-85	-85	-125	-125	-77	-77
	NESCO		36	36	-0	-0	-28	-28
	SESCO		-16	-16	-36	-36	-40	-40
	WESCO		-49	-49	13	13	-27	-27
	Odisha Total		-114	-114	-149	-149	-173	-173
	Sikkim	Sikkim PD	-28	-28	10	10	1	1
	Sikkim Total		-28	-28	10	10	1	1
	West Bengal	WBSEDCL	100	100	39	39	71	71
	West Bengal Total		100	100	39	39	71	71
	Eastern Total			-1,829	-1,829	-2,153	-2,153	-2,219
North Eastern	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal PD	-83	-83	-48	-48	-33	-33
	Arunachal Pradesh	Total	-83	-83	-48	-48	-33	-33
	Assam	CAEDCL		-31	-31	-13	-13	0
		LAEDCL		-19	-19	-15	-15	0
		UAEDCL		-26	-26	-19	-19	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		APDCL		0		0	-321	-321
	Assam	Total	-76	-76	-47	-47	-321	-321
	Manipur	Manipur PD	-94	-94	-113	-113	-106	-106
	Manipur	Total	-94	-94	-113	-113	-106	-106
	Meghalaya	MeSEB	1	1	10	10	-56	-56
	Meghalaya	Total	1	1	10	10	-56	-56
	Mizoram	Mizoram PD	-40	-40	-72	-72	-130	-130
	Mizoram	Total	-40	-40	-72	-72	-130	-130
	Nagaland	Nagaland PD	-81	-81	-68	-68	-111	-111
	Nagaland	Total	-81	-81	-68	-68	-111	-111
	Tripura	TSECL	25	25	47	47	-33	-33
	Tripura	Total	25	25	47	47	-33	-33
North Eastern	Total		-347	-347	-291	-291	-791	-791
Northern	Delhi	BSES Rajdhani	-449	-449	-108	-108	187	187
	BSES Yamuna		-55	-55	58	58	77	77
	NDPL		282	282	171	171	351	351
	Delhi	Total	-223	-223	121	121	614	614
	Haryana	DHBVNL	-275	-275	-265	-265	-633	-680
	UHBVNL		-495	-495	-1,218	-1,218	-912	-912
	Haryana	Total	-770	-770	-1,484	-1,484	-1,545	-1,592
	H.P	HPSEB	-25	-25	32	32	-153	-153
	Himachal Pradesh	Total	-25	-25	32	32	-153	-153
	Jammu & Kashmir	J&K PDD	-1,385	-1,385	-1,316	-1,316	-2,106	-2,106
	Jammu & Kashmir	Total	-1,385	-1,385	-1,316	-1,316	-2,106	-2,106
	Punjab	PSEB	-1,390	-1,390	-1,041	-1,041	-1,302	-1,302
	Punjab	Total	-1,390	-1,390	-1,041	-1,041	•1,302	-1,302

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rajasthan	AWNL	0	-919	-0	-2,403	0	-3,924
		JDVVNL	0	-762	0	-2,185	0	-3,169
		JWNL	-0	-694	0	-2,227	-0	-3,913
	Rajasthan	Total	0	-2,375	0	-6,815	0	-11,006
	Uttar Pradesh	OWN	-1,044	-1,044	-1,244	-1,244	-1,707	-1,707
		KESCO	-173	-173	-152	-152	•218	-218
		MWN	-854	-854	-1,109	-1,109	-1,002	-1,002
		Pash WN	-928	-928	-579	-579	-1,188	-1,188
		Poorv WN	-1,102	-1,102	-1,346	-1,346	-1,170	-1,170
	Uttar Pradesh	Total	-4,102	-4,102	-4,430	-4,430	-5,285	-5,285
	Uttarakhand	Ut PCL	-487	-487	-469	-469	-391	-391
	Uttarakhand	Total	-487	-487	-469	-469	-391	-391
Northern		Total	-8,381	-10,756	-8,588	-15,404	-10,168	-21,221
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	11	11	13	-2,780	36	-1,198
		APEPDCL	35	35	14	-531	18	•435
		APNPDCL	7	-339	6	-1,191	7	•892
		APSPDCL	54	-59	11	-1,485	4	%1,116
	Andhra Pradesh	Total	107	-351	44	-5,987	66	-3,641
	Karnataka	BESCOM	13	13	-588	-588	12	112
		CHESCOM	1	1	-221	-280	-74	-318
		GESCOM	3	-32	-198	-198	-31	-31
		HESCOM	9	9	-560	-560	-174	-174
		MESCOM	8	8	-41	-41	9	-14
	Karnataka	Total	33	-2	-1,609	-1,668	-258	-424
	Kerala	KSEB	217	217	217	217	241	241
	Kerala	Total	217	217	217	217	241	241

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Puducherry	Puducherry PD	21	21	-80	-80	-47	-47
	Puducherry	Total	21	21	-80	-80	-47	-47
	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	-3,512	-3,512	-7,771	-8,021	-9,680	-9,680
	Tamil Nadu	Total	-3,512	-3,512	-7,771	-8,021	-9,680	-9,680
Southern		Total	-3,133	-3,626	-9,200	-15,539	-9,679	-13,552
Western	Chhattisgarh	CSEB	464	464	764	764		0
		CSPDCL	0	74	74	-333	-333	
	Chhattisgarh	Total	464	464	838	838	-333	-333
	Goa	Goa PD	139	139	158	158	80	80
	Goa	Total	139	139	158	158	80	80
	Gujarat	DGVCL	2	2	3	3	22	22
		MGVCL	2	2	5	5	17	17
		PGVCL	1	1	1	1	4	4
		UGVCL	1	1	6	6	6	6
	Gujarat	Total	6	6	15	15	48	48
	Madhya Pradesh	MP Madhya Kshetra WCL	-494	-494	-574	-574	-779	-779
		MP Paschim KshetraWCL	-680	-680	-833	-833	-1,433	-1,433
		MP Purv Kshetra WCL	-614	-614	-1,077	-1,077	-1,131	-1,131
	Madhya Pradesh	Total	-1,788	-1,788	-2,484	-2,484	-3,342	-3,342
	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	117	117	-902	-902	-1,085	•1,085
	Maharashtra	Total	117	117	-902	-902	-1,085	•1,085
Western		Total	-1,061	-1,061	-2,375	-2,375	-4,632	-4,632
Grand		Total	-14,751	-17,620	-22,607	•35,762	-27,489	-42,415

(Source: PFC)

Statement-II*Power Supply Position for 2012-13 (Provisional)*

(Figures in MW net)

State / System /Region	Power Supply Position April, 2012				Peak demand and Peak Met April, 2012			
	Requirement	Availability	Surplus/Deficit(-)		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Surplus/Deficit(-)	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	117	117	0	0	220	220	0	0
Delhi	2,086	2,083	-3	-0.1	3,779	3,779	0	0.0
Haryana	2,793	2,651	-142	-5.1	5,289	5,057	-232	-4.4
Himachal Pradesh	739	732	-7	-0.9	1,628	1,413	-215	-13.2
Jammu & Kashmir	1,157	872	-285	-24.6	1,835	1,513	-322	-17.5
Punjab	3,031	2,947	-84	-2.8	6,234	5,089	-1,145	-18.4
Rajasthan	4,026	3,990	-36	-0.9	7,143	7,112	-31	-0.4
Uttar Pradesh	6,618	6,060	-558	-8.4	11,690	11,465	-225	-1.9
Uttarakhand	883	824	-59	-6.7	1,467	1,237	-230	-15.7
Northern Region	21,450	20,276	-1,174	-5.5	36,765	34,242	-2,523	-6.9
Chhattisgarh	1,502	1,476	-26	-1.7	3,271	3,134	-137	-4.2
Gujarat	6,878	6,876	-2	0.0	10,869	10,845	-24	-0.2
Madhya Pradesh	3,626	3,070	-556	-15.3	8,165	6,704	-1,461	-17.9
Maharashtra	11,172	10,688	-484	-4.3	18,011	16,842	-1,169	-6.5
Daman & Diu	129	129	0	0.0	284	259	-25	-8.8
Dadar Nagar Haveli	313	313	0	0.0	587	587	0	0.0
Goa	243	242	-1	-0.4	452	450	-2	-0.4
Western Region	23,863	22,794	-1,069	-4.5	38,137	36,341	-1,796	-4.7
Andhra Pradesh	8,495	7,377	-1,118	-13.2	12,974	11,335	-1,639	-12.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Karnataka	5,479	4,799	-680	-12.4	9,940	8,264	-1,676	-16.9
Kerala	1,776	1,695	-81	-4.6	3,434	3,058	-376	-10.9
Tamil Nadu	7,518	5,751	-1,767	-23.5	12,116	9,841	-2,275	-18.8
Puducherry	193	191	-2	-1.0	318	311	-7	-2.2
Lakshadweep	3	3	0	0	8	8	0	0
Southern Region	23,461	19,813	-3,648	-15.5	36,067	30,681	-5,386	-14.9
Bihar	1,279	977	-302	-23.6	2,208	1,703	-505	-22.9
DVC	1,590	1,535	-55	-3.5	2,240	2,152	•88	-3.9
Jharkhand	568	502	-66	-11.6	1,005	933	-72	-7.2
Odisha	2,217	2,141	-76	-3.4	3,430	3,121	-309	-9.0
West Bengal	3,642	3,623	-19	-0.5	6,692	6,583	-109	-1.6
Sikkim	22	22	0	0.0	90	90	0	0.0
Andaman- Nicobar	21	21	0	0	48	48	0	0
Eastern Region	9,318	8,800	-518	-5.6	15,209	14,156	-1,053	-6.9
Arunachal Pradesh	51	47	-4	-7.8	106	103	-3	-2.8
Assam	484	451	-33	-6.8	1,053	1,019	-34	-3.2
Manipur	33	30	-3	-9.1	105	104	-1	-1.0
Meghalaya	146	105	-41	-28.1	275	269	-6	-2.2
Mizoram	28	26	-2	-7.1	65	60 •	-5	-7.7
Nagaland	34	31	-3	-8.8	100	98	-2	-2.0
Tripura	79	74	-5	-6.3	180	177	-3	-1.7
North-Eastern Region	855	764	-91	-10.6	1,822	1,704	-118	-6.5
All India	78,947	72,447	-6,500	-8.2	1,28,000	1,17,124	-10,876	-8.5

Lakshadweep and Andaman & 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. (SOURCE: CEA)

Anti-Measles Drive

5801. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether anti-measles drive is covered under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) if so, the details of funds allocated, amount utilized and unutilized balance for three years, State-wise;

(c) the actual number of children deaths due to measles for the last three years, State/ UT-wise and the current year alongwith the actual age group of children affected by measles;

(d) whether anti measles vaccines are available in the country; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to launch compulsory immunization drive for measles?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. The State-wise details of funds allocated, amount

utilized and unutilized balance for 2010-11 and 2011-12 is at Statement-I as the drive was launched in the country from the 2010-11 only.

(c) The actual number of children deaths reported due to measles for the last three years, State/ UT-wise and the current year is at Statement-II. More than 80% of the measles cases are reported from the children in the age group of 9 months to 10 years.

(d) Yes.

(e) Government of India has already launched measles vaccination drive in the year 2010-11 with the target to cover 361 districts in 14 States and 13.1 crore children in a phased manner. The measles drive is targeting all children between 9 months to less than 10 years of age. These states are Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Haryana, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura. As on date, Measles vaccination drive has been completed in 197 districts in 14 states and 4.77 crores children have been covered during the measles vaccination drive.

Statement-I

State-wise details of funds allocated, amount utilized and unutilized balance from 2010-11

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States	2010-11			2011-12		
		Allocation/ Release	Amount Utilized*	Unutilized Balance*	Allocation/ Release	Amount Utilized*	Unutilized Balance*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Arunachal Pradesh	2.82	2.82	0	26.75	26.75	0
2	Assam	22.09	22.09	0	704.77	704.77	0
3	Bihar	263.24	159.09	104.15	896.76	563.16	333.60
4	Chhattisgarh	196.99	132.12	64.87	279.71	219.33	60.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	Gujarat	200.83	45.49	155.34	166.35	215.43	(-)49.07#
6	Haryana	163.48	123.24	40.24	350.10	378.42	(-)28.32#
7	Jharkhand	79.35	78.69	0.66	564.22	466.56	97.66
8	Madhya Pradesh	147.14	145.71	1.43	585.21	364.77	220.44
9	Manipur	9.74	9.74	0	42.38	42.38	0
10	Meghalaya	5.90	0.00	5.90	64.05	64.05	0
11	Nagaland	2.98	2.98	0	34.89	34.89	0
12	Rajasthan	217.01	164.82	52.19	170.17	64.14	106.03
13	Tripura	35.02	31.03	3.99	32.57	30.18	6.38
14	Uttar Pradesh	--	--	--	219.49	126.84	92.65

* Provisional

State has utilized unspent balance of previous year.

Source: Reports submitted by States.

Statement-II

States/UTs wise Deaths due to Measles in India 2009-11

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Deaths			
		2009	2010*	2011 *	2012 *
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	2	0	2	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	1	--
3	Assam	0	0	0	--
4	Bihar	--	--	0	--
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Goa	0	0	0	--
7	Gujarat	0	0	1	0
8	Haryana	0	1	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
12	Karnataka	1	0	1	0
13	Kerala	0	3	1	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	
15	Maharashtra	5	2	2	0
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	1	1	2	
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	0	0	1	
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	0	0	1	0
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	1	0
25	Tripura	0	0	0	
26	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	1	0
28	West Bengal	24	11	30	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	4	0	0	
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	9	14	10	1
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
Total		48	32	54	2

* Provisional data

Source: Central Bureau of Health Intelligence

Green Cess on Industries

5802. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various State Governments had sought permission to impose a green cess on industries to raise funds to support the renewable energy initiatives;

(b) if so, the names of those States who had sought permission to impose a green cess on industries;

(c) whether the Union Government had issued guidelines for the use of proposed cess on creation of infrastructure for renewable energy projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the names of the States where the cess has been imposed on industries?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The States of Gujarat and Maharashtra have, on their own initiative, imposed green cess on generation/ sale of electricity.

Strengthening of NRHM

5803. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps for strengthening the healthcare facilities under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) if so, the details thereof in the Eleventh and

Twelfth Plan period year-wise and State-wise including Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the funds allocated and spent for the said period year-wise and the actual demands from each State including Andhra Pradesh pending with the Government and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes. Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), the States have been supported to strengthen the healthcare facilities by the following means:

- enhanced allocation of funds;
- engaging health personnel including doctors, nurses and paramedics on contractual basis;
- providing financial assistance for renovations/upgradations of healthcare facilities as well as construction of new facilities;
- Multi skilling of MBBS doctors, on emergency obstetric care & life saving anesthesia training;
- Training on skilled attendance at birth to Staff Nurse/ANMs/Lady Health Visitors (LHVs);
- Holding Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity to promote institutional delivery;
- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) has been launched under which funding is given to the States for providing medicines free of cost to all pregnant women who access the Government health facilities for delivery as well as sick neonates born to them upto 30 days after birth;

- Name based web enabled tracking of pregnant women and children have been introduced to ensure and monitor full services to them;
- Mother and Child protection card in Collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor service delivery for mother and children;
- Operationalization of Mobile Medical Units in order to provide medical facilities the door steps of the remote rural and tribal areas;
- Deployment of emergency response services and ambulances transport and referral for emergencies.

(b) and (c) Under NRHM, States are submitting their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) which are appraised by the National Programme Coordination Committee (NPCC) for NRHM and the funds are then released by Government to all States including Andhra Pradesh. The PIPs include the above noted priority activities proposed by the States.

A Statement showing State-wise and year-wise allocation, release and expenditure under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) during the Eleventh Plan period is enclosed as Statement. As regards actual pending demands from each State, it is stated that the Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) for 2012-13 submitted by the States are being discussed in the National Programme Coordination Committee (NPCC). Based on the appraisal in the NPCC, administrative approvals are issued by the Government of India to the various States.

Statement

State-wise Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NRHM

Sl.No.	State	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
		Allo- cation	Rele- ase	Exp.	Allo- cation	Rele- ase	Exp.	Allo- cation	Rele- ase	Exp.	Allo- cation	Rele- ase	Exp.	Allo- cation	Rele- ase	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5.60	13.01	9.01	10.71	12.56	12.76	16.82	8.23	20.11	20.28	15.84	17.66	22.64	8.85	14.35
2	Andhra Pradesh	628.43	608.94	505.18	663.37	635.73	700.13	717.30	708.32	764.91	616.11	810.23	693.92	931.81	934.11	522.71
3	Arunachal Pradesh	47.99	44.50	47.62	43.95	36.51	57.65	51.14	57.32	66.16	66.67	73.76	78.64	56.02	75.82	54.08
4	Assam	637.84	602.15	547.47	638.94	806.89	698.32	906.72	813.93	763.71	894.01	736.45	1093.37	851.35	877.39	577.36
5	Bihar	685.16	350.24	423.25	777.70	821.18	783.19	860.29	649.71	826.20	977.40	1035.18	1454.98	1122.10	787.28	700.18
6	Chandigarh	6.48	6.45	4.11	804	5.31	6.47	9.86	7.59	8.25	11.20	6.91	9.25	11.72	8.69	7.37
7	Chhattisgarh	222.60	190.85	197.77	259.35	249.72	162.12	292.01	261.65	240.41	345.76	327.24	308.60	392.54	421.53	308.17
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3.08	2.36	2.85	3.45	3.28	3.86	4.27	3.27	4.62	4.77	6.30	5.58	5.92	4.81	4.16
9	Daman & Diu	2.79	1.98	2.43	3.07	2.60	2.41	3.51	2.33	3.46	3.92	3.06	3.96	4.98	2.57	3.33
10	Delhi	77.73	55.31	51.06	100.37	99.62	55.68	121.25	83.03	75.89	136.74	108.48	90.13	145.27	102.36	62.65

(Rs.in crore)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
11	Goa	11.71	5.07	6.92	13.52	14.09	8.89	12.90	1243	18.59	16.68	17.21	18.37	20.47	19.88	20.62
12	Gujarat	369.20	394.93	306.81	414.07	342.81	495.43	464.90	500.55	634.27	528.69	556.79	722.26	600.61	620.98	367.24
13	Haryana	137.25	115.79	98.57	166.20	165.02	187.73	179.72	206.17	336.78	203.94	219.69	287.78	233.52	297.34	185.45
14	Himachal Pradesh	67.32	52.41	56.55	77.74	64.21	94.84	97.07	115.41	167.81	110.68	113.22	164.74	123.89	197.20	106.35
15	Jammu & Kashmir	87.02	160.45	75.27	102.24	76.48	111.94	134.94	130.34	155.59	153.87	173.80	210.76	175.54	252.48	175.36
16	Jharkhand	266.54	159.15	124.99	294.00	247.27	299.30	349.39	179.34	195.45	393.78	356.90	381.09	458.86	467.46	265.18
17	Karnataka	393.94	297.32	275.29	461.83	437.84	428.94	505.17	436.86	680.64	551.80	586.38	700.62	612.69	672.66	444.41
18	Kerala	236.40	293.86	144.03	253.61	222.88	331.20	284.34	237.62	385.19	308.59	253.41	385.95	345.37	582.51	300.94
19	Lakshadweep	1.79	1.08	0.62	2.13	1.22	2.18	2.09	1.09	2.86	2.28	2.54	3.44	3.99	1.62	2.95
20	Madhya Pradesh	689.95	617.09	645.70	609.02	707.88	686.97	705.86	604.79	741.28	766.66	784.40	996.80	870.83	959.47	657.93
21	Maharashtra	603.58	672.52	550.76	779.15	587.43	873.15	860.39	959.72	1044.71	981.28	903.36	1271.63	1078.51	1309.24	838.19
22	Manipur	65.91	49.27	40.99	66.34	56.58	62.06	90.09	81.45	64.11	98.67	67.98	68.21	88.49	61.29	49.92
23	Meghalaya	61.26	43.04	32.70	65.48	44.76	51.27	85.75	79.78	75.13	88.95	52.50	91.99	94.25	62.31	69.55
24	Mizoram	37.46	32.67	56.22	40.24	37.44	54.26	50.72	49.87	58.66	62.15	70.49	77.33	63.46	67.13	40.58
25	Nagaland	55.20	44.75	43.45	57.96	56.23	57.85	78.30	73.87	64.26	82.47	66.40	81.84	83.31	88.00	61.39
26	Odisha	383.52	387.16	295.07	392.88	388.05	334.05	457.57	470.18	646.74	494.09	549.44	664.37	568.53	693.89	447.11
27	Puducherry	9.41	4.71	7.14	11.31	5.12	7.29	11.32	12.04	13.34	13.94	16.32	17.36	15.17	15.83	13.69
26	Punjab	161.69	107.84	111.64	185.89	183.03	190.08	209.58	359.53	241.41	246.77	252.61	339.34	276.56	336.45	228.39

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
29 Rajasthan	571.39	660.90	537.65	596.53	798.15	909.16	633.19	748.96	1001.74	743.41	863.97	1172.06	824.17	5045.55	656.41		
30 Sikkim	17.49	34.27	13.39	21.44	19.88	50.62	26.73	25.80	35.73	35.54	32.94	33.45	34.01	27.07	23.98		
31 Tamil Nadu	430.31	546.56	392.74	515.70	501.60	534.42	566.68	639.10	651.93	659.92	707.09	825.22	785.42	774.89	654.87		
32 Tripura	85.62	79.04	38.28	88.32	77.58	68.73	125.20	111.98	81.10	116.91	85.47	105.43	117.46	68.39	81.12		
33 Uttar Pradesh	1325.09	1258.77	956.47	1727.59	1474.91	1546.06	1867.65	1965.82	2230.74	2079.73	2191.36	2693.30	2224.00	1863.69	1298.09		
34 Uttarakhnad	91.33	89.20	72.74	100.16	98.44	132.48	117.75	130.65	144.00	129.18	147.39	206.31	169.95	206.45	158.25		
35 West Bengal	544.73	525.23	335.33	639.93	539.79	563.75	678.81	741.25	730.24	771.41	680.79	836.69	870.31	931.34	578.99		
Total	9023. .35	8508 .87	7010 .07	10192 .23	9625 .09	10565 .10	11581 .30	11470 .18	13216 .05	12923 .25	12871 .11	16112 .45	14291 .52	14848 .55	9981 .35		
Others (Training and Central Component under NRHM)	27.80	111.88	83.54														
Grand Total	9023. .35	8508 .87	7010 .07	10192 .23	9625 .09	10565 .10	11581 .30	11470 .18	13216 .05	12923 .25	12871 .11	16112 .45	14291 .52	14960 .43	10064 .89		

Note: Expenditure for the FYs 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto 31.12.201) are provisional.

Release figures for the F.Y.2011-12 are upto 31.03.2012

The above Releases relate to Central Govt. Grants & do not include state share contribution

Import of Equipments

5804. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the equipments used in Indian hospitals are imported and hence the treatments are costly;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for relying on imports;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to encourage cost-effective innovations for producing indigenous hospital equipments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Health being a State subject, no such information is maintained centrally.

As far as three Central Government Hospitals namely, Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and LHMC & its associated Hospitals and AIIMS are concerned, the imported as well as indigenous equipments are procured both from domestic and indigenous manufacturers after following the procedures as per the extant instructions/procedures. Some of the equipments are imported as they are not manufactured indigenously and are procured at a competitive price after floating advertised/global tender enquiry.

Treatment to the poor patients in these hospitals are provided free of cost. However, in case of other patients, minimal charges are levied for few specific procedures/investigations.

[Translation]

Pre-school Education Kit in AWCs

5805. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for pre-school education kit for the Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) running across the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the names of the States which have not supplied pre-school education kit to AWCs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, funds are provided to the States/UTs under ICDS (General) in the cost sharing ratio of 90:10 as Grants-in-aid for incurring expenditure on various components at approved cost norms. This includes expenditure for providing Pre-school education kit (PSE Kit); the present cost norm for which is Rs.1000/- per Anganwadi Centre per annum.

As per the Scheme, the States / UTs submit periodical Statement of Expenditure (SoE) indicating expenditure incurred on various components under ICDS (General) including PSE Kit. A Statement indicating the expenditure reported on Pre-school education kit by the States/UTs including names of the States which have provided/not provided PSE kits during the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto 31.12.2011) is enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) The Government in Ministry of Women and Child Development have been requesting

the States/UTs from time to time through letters, review meetings, field visits to incur expenditure on all the components under ICDS(General) including PSE Kit. Under the guidelines issued on 31.03.2011 for five

tier Monitoring and Review Committee, the State level committee is required to monitor and review procurement and supply / availability of essential items to AWCs including Pre-school kits.

Statement

Expenditure on PSE Kit during the years 2009-10 to 2011-12 as reported by the States/UTs.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Exp. upto 31.12.2011)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	728.88	727.173	1039.55
2	Bihar	Nil	370.66	Nil
3	Chhattisgarh	307.31	Nil	Nil
4	Goa	Nil	427.2	Nil
5	Gujarat	441.79	218.19	427.20
6	Haryana	173.18	Nil	Nil
7	Himachal Pradesh #	265.08	272.56	Nil
8	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	110.53	10.19
9	Jharkhand	Nil	Nil	Nil
10	Karnataka	502.47	454.95	10.45
11	Kerala	199.47	296.91	N.R
12	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	607.75	N.R
13	Maharashtra	767.77	811.88	Nil
14	Odisha	Nil	Nil	Nil
15	Punjab	114.12	66.69	45.27
16	Rajasthan	481.49	509.32	Nil
17	Tamil Nadu	507.34	456.61	Nil
18	Uttarakhand	Nil	71.67	107.35

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
19	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	1866.72	1170.00
20	West Bengal	3.51	710.72	8.13
21	Delhi	Nil	Nil	Nil
22	Puducherry	Nil	Nil	Nil
23	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.10	6.78	N.R
24	Chandigarh	4.19	4.17	Nil
25	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.23	Nil	N.R
26	Daman and Diu	0.67	0.68	Nil
27	Lakshadweep	Nil	0.28	Nil
28	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	60.28	Nil
29	Assam	368.49	597.00	Nil
30	Manipur	Nil	124.38	Nil
31	Meghalaya	37.71	Nil	Nil
32	Mizoram	19.80	19.80	19.80
33	Nagaland	Nil	354.25	20.00
34	Sikkim	Nil	12.33	Nil
35	Tripura	Nil	Nil	99.06
Total		4927.59	9159.48	2957.00

The State Govt. has clubbed expenditure on PSE Kit with Medicine kit

N.R = Statement of Expenditure not received

[English]

HLL Lifecare Limited

5806. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMDLY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the financial grants sanctioned and released by the Government to HLL Lifecare Limited (HCL) during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the profit or loss made by the company alongwith the benefits extended to its employees during the said period;

(c) the sectors in which HLL is engaged in addition to manufacturing and marketing of healthcare products;

(d) the number of manufacturing units of HLL alongwith the steps taken/ proposed to set more such units in various States including Kerala;

(e) whether the Government has taken note of certain reports regarding irregularities in company's business in iron ore; and

(f) if so, the facts in this regard alongwith the action taken/proposed by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No financial grant has been provided to HLL during last 3 years.

(b) Details of profit made by the company and the value of benefits including wages extended to its employees during last 3 years are given below:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Year	Profit	Wages & benefits to employees
2008-09	757.83	7216.90
2009-10	1493.39	9165.07
2010-11	1843.49	9941.30
2011-12*	1994.00	9617.00

*Provisional figures.

(c) In addition to manufacturing and marketing of health care products, HLL is also engaged in following sectors:

- Procurement & supply of medical equipments to Ministry
- Construction and upgradation of Medical Colleges & Hospitals
- Setting up of laboratory network and MRJ scan centres.

(d) The number of manufacturing units of HLL are 7 (seven) including 3 (three) in Kerala and 1 (one) each in Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana and Andhra Pradesh.

HLL proposes to set up an integrated Vaccine Complex in Tamil Nadu. HLL has also incorporated a

private ltd company to set up hospitals in Andhra Pradesh.

(e) and (f) Information on the issue received from CBI is under examination.

E-Auction

5807. SHRI K. J. S. P. REDDY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether e-auction is likely to leave low grade iron ore unsold;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to correct the situation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) No, Madam. E-auction for iron ore is conducted by monitoring committee set up in terms of Supreme Court orders. As per available information, Grade of iron ore is not the reason for iron ore not being sold in e-auctions.

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

Purchase of Land in Goa

5808. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases of violations of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) guidelines by foreigners in purchasing land in Goa that have come up during each of the last three years; and

(b) the details of action taken and persons / entities penalized case-wise during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

Infection Control Standards in Hospitals

5809. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has evolved a coherent and stringent patient safety and infection control standards for all Government and private hospitals in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the standards followed by the Indian hospitals are in accordance with that of the internationally recognised standards;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Health is a State subject and it is the primary responsibility of the concerned State Government to take all necessary actions regarding patient safety and infection control standards of the hospitals in the State.

In so far as the three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi namely, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital and Lady Harding Medical College & associated hospitals are concerned, stringent patient safety and infection control standards are followed, the details of which are as under:

- Infection Control Committees and Patient Safety Committees have been constituted. The Committees hold meetings at regular intervals to review the infection control and Patient Safety issues and take measures for improvement.
- Infection control guidelines have been formulated and are in practice.

- Hand Hygiene is practiced as per World Health Organization (WHO) Guidelines.
- Check Lists have been introduced for Surgical Safety in Wards and Operation Theatre (Modified version of WHO Surgical Safety check list), patient safety evaluation, Patient Safety monitoring and Adverse Event reporting.
- A standard "Do not Use" List from Joint Commission informational listing symbols to be avoided while writing prescriptions has been made available to prevent mistakes in the reading of prescriptions.
- Trainings in Patient Safety including hand hygiene, infection control and bio-medical waste management are being regularly conducted for doctors and paramedical Staff.

In addition, National Guidelines on Hospital waste Management based on Bio-medical Waste (Management & Handling) Rules were developed by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and distributed to all States/Union Territories in the year 2002 for implementation.

The Patient safety and infection control standards followed by the above mentioned Central Government hospitals have taken into account, wherever considered appropriate, internationally recognized standards like World Alliance on Patient Safety, a World Health Organization initiative, Joint Commission International etc.

Interest on Housing Loan

5810. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who were provided State Bank of India (SBI) Housing Loans in Delhi at fixed rate of interest between 2002 and 2005 and

later on switched over to floating interest by paying the amount as prescribed by SBI;

(b) the number of times the rate of interests on housing loan was increased by SBI after 2005 and the total amount received by SBI upto 2012 year-wise from the above persons who were made to pay the increased rate of interest after switching over to floating rate of interest;

(c) the number of times the rates of interest on housing loan was reduced by SBI after 2005 and the details of benefits accrued to the above people who shifted from fixed to floating loans between 2012-2005;

(d) the reasons for not extending the benefits of the reduced rates of interest to the above people whenever the Government announces the reduction in rate of interest in housing loans; and

(e) the corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to extend the facilities of the reduced rates of interest to the people who were shifted from fixed to floating loans between 2012 and 2005?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) State Bank of India (SBI) has reported that customers with Fixed Rate of loan were given the option to switch over to Floating rate of loans on 23.08.2003. Since the Bank did not have Core Banking Solution (CBS) at that time, no data regarding number of customers at Delhi is available with them.

(b) to (e) State Bank Advance Rate (SBAR) has moved up 15 times and moved down 5 times since 2005.

Since floating interest rate moves up or down with the Bank's Benchmark rate, any increased or reduction is automatically passed on to all the customers.

With a view to bring about uniformity in interest rates, all customers with floating rate home loans whose effective rate is higher than the current card rate, have been given the option to move to lower rate after paying a one time fee of 1% of outstanding loan amount.

[*Translation*]

Amendments in RGGVY

5811. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain State Governments including Uttar Pradesh have suggested some amendments in Rajiv Gandhi Garmin Vidyutikaran Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the scheme for rapid electrification of the villages in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) All the States were asked to give their feedback/inputs on the scheme before finalizing the scheme for XII Plan. States namely Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Tripura, Gujarat, Nagaland, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Orissa, Uttarakhand and Arunachal Pradesh offered their comments/inputs. The inputs received from States have been tabulated and given in the enclosed Statement. A meeting with some of the State representatives including Uttar Pradesh was also held on 23rd May 2011 to discuss restructuring of RGGVY in 12th Plan.

(c) and (d) Ministry is in the process of formulation of the proposal for continuation of RGGVY in 12th Plan keeping in view various suggestions received including from States.

Statement

Suggestions received from some States on restructuring of RGGVY for 12th Plan

Sl. No.	Suggestions from States	Name of States
1	2	3
1	Scheme should be continued for uncovered villages/ habitations/ BPL households with capital subsidy up to 90% of the project cost.	All Respondent States except Tamil Nadu (recommended for 50% subsidy).
2	Threshold limit of population for habitations to be covered should be lowered	Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Karnataka
3	More than one 33/11 KV sub-stations in a block should be funded on the basis of actual requirement	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Himachal Pradesh
4	Benchmark costs need upward revision and may be based on habitations instead of village	Madhya Pradesh, Bihar. Kerala and Karnataka
5	Cost of BPL connection should be enhanced to at least Rs.3,000/- per connection	Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka
6	Infrastructure of APL households should also be created	Bihar and Maharashtra
7	Upward revision in project implementation period to 3 years	Madhya Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh
8	Mandatory condition of execution of projects on turnkey basis may be relaxed.	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Kerala and Himachal Pradesh
9	Larger size distribution transformers (63 & 100 KVA) should also be allowed	Bihar

1	2	3
10	Inclusion of Productive Load/Agricultural Load	Bihar, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Karnataka
11	Conditionality of franchisee deployment should be diluted	Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat
12	3-Tier monitoring mechanism should be simplified as it involves large number of agencies	Maharashtra, Nagaland and Kerala
13	Subsidy to BPL households for electricity consumption should also be provided by Gol	Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh
14	Incentive scheme based on improved metered sales of energy in rural areas should be included	Himachal Pradesh
15	Feeder Separation should also form part of scheme	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka
16	Renovation and augmentation of lines etc. may also be covered	Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura
17	DDG / Micro-grid should be promoted	Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Arunachal Pradesh.

[English]

Proposals for Andaman and Nicobar

5812. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the People's Representative from Andaman and Nicobar (A&N) has send any communication regarding repair and maintenance of road from Mamyo to Port Mout via Loha Baraik, permanent shelter of Jogindemagar at Campbellbay, construction of RCC retaining wall from Zenith Studio to Rangat Mini Stadium (length 600m) at Rangat Ward No.1 and Baskar Road house to Government quarter (length 100m) at Rangat Ward No.2 and preparation of estimate for construction of RCC retaining wall to protect Medical Road from Rangat Check post up to a length of 500 mtr. at Rampur;

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

(c) whether there are delays in attending to above works; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective action taken in the matter?

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

(b) to (d) Government of Andaman and Nicobar informed that regarding repair and maintenance of road from Mamyo to Port Mout via Loha Baraik, Administration had informed the action taken to Hon'ble MP vide letter No. 14-5/MP-PWD/2004/99 dated 23.04.2012 that joint survey of the re-alignment of the road has been completed and sent to Forest Department for forest clearance. APWD has initiated codal formalities for conducting REIA studies. Routine maintenance of existing road is carried out by APWD.

2. In response to Hon'ble MP letter No. 30/BPR/MP/ANI/LG/2012/276 dated 26.03.2012 and letter dated 11.06.2011 regarding 'permanent shelter of Jogindernagar at Campbellbay', the matter has been referred to PRIs for taking necessary action.

3. In response to Hon'ble MP's letter No. 30/BPR/MP/ANI/LG/2012/245 dated 19.03.2012 and letter dated 05.11.2010, action taken on the proposal of 'Construction of RCC retaining wall from Zenith Studio to Rangat Mini Stadium (length 600 m) at Rangat Ward No. 1 and Baskar Road house to Government quarter (length 100 m) at Rangat Ward No. 2', Hon'ble MP was informed vide this Administration's letter No. 14-5/MP-PWD/2004/94 dated 23.04.2012 that suitable measures will be taken based on the report on proposed study for prevention of erosion of Kalpong river bank at Diglipur.

4. In response to Hon'ble MP letter No. 30/BPR/MP/ANI/LG/2012/246 dated 26.03.2012 and letter dated 03.11.2010, action taken on 'Preparation of estimate for construction of RCC retaining wall to protect Medical Road from Rangat Check post up to a length of 500 mtrs. at Rampur' was informed vide this Administration's No. letter No. 14-5/MP-PWD/2004/97 dated 23.04.2012 that the present condition of the road is capable of meeting the vehicular traffic and there is no imminent danger to the road. Certain measures were taken by APWD to change the course of nallah which will prevent erosion to certain extent. Construction of retaining wall is not envisaged at this moment.

Illegal Drugs through Internet Pharmacies

5813. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of marketing of illegal and banned drugs through Internet pharmacies and courier services:

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) whether the Government has taken/ proposed any steps to check the above practice;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, drugs are permitted to be sold by the licencees holding a valid licence and in compliance with the requirements as prescribed for different categories of drugs. Illegal and banned drugs are not permitted to be sold under the said rules. In cases of marketing of drugs through internet, the physical delivery of these drugs to the actual purchasers cannot take place as they have to cross the ports/sea-ports which are manned by the personnel of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) and customs department, who permit the shipment of only those drugs which are permissible under the said Rules.

Complaints against NBFCs

5814. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:
DR. M. JAGANNATH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the instances of some Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) reported to retain the original educational certificates of the young employees hired by them and exploit them later on in the event of their leaving the jobs for better prospects come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether certain rules and norms have been laid down by the Government in this regard;

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

(e) the remedial steps including punitive measures taken/proposed to be taken by Government against the companies involved in such financial exploitation of the youth?

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

(e) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that it has not received complaints against Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) registered with RBI, retaining original certificates of young employees even after their quitting the jobs. However, a complaint was received from a retired nationalized bank employee alleging that Muthoot Finance Limited has retained his matriculation certificate, which the company had procured from him at the time of appointment, even after he was terminated from the service. RBI has taken up the matter with the concerned company for seeking its explanation on the issue.

National Policy on Microfinance

5815. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether taking cognizance of the report submitted by the Planning Commission the Government proposes to formulate a national policy on microfinance with a few to financially empower the BPL families and for faster and smoother growth of the micro finance sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Planning Commission had constituted a High Level Committee on financial sector reforms under the Chairmanship of Shri Raghuram G. Rajan, Professor, Graduate School of Business, University of Chicago in August, 2007. The Committee submitted the report in September, 2008.

The Committee observed that, "despite its success, the future growth of microfinance is constrained by a number of factors. An important issue is the ability of MFIs to raise financing. Given the large estimated demand for microcredit, MFIs need multiple sources of financing, apart from the traditional loan financing from banks. Other constraints include an unclear regulatory environment and the lack of well-developed management information systems and

an adequate supply of trained management talent to facilitate sustainable scaling up."

To provide a formal statutory framework for the promotion, development, regulation and orderly growth of the micro finance sector and thereby to facilitate universal access to integrated financial services for the unbanked population, the Department of Financial Services is formulating MicYo Finance Institutions (Development and Regulation) Bill 2012.

Overloading of SBI with Government Fund

5816. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India is reported to have become overloaded on account of most of the Government funds being released through it;

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

(c) whether the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has any proposal to release Government fund through other nationalised banks;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the total Government business both Central and State Government (Receipt + Payment) for the period July 2011 -March 2012 is Rs. 3086.84 crore out of which the share of State Bank of India is Rs. 1940.83 crore which amounts to 62.88%.

(c) to (e) RBI has reported that all nationalized banks are eligible to conduct Government business as agents of RBI.

[Translation]

Insurance Schemes for Labourers

5817. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps being taken by the Government to promote 'Insurance Schemes' keeping in view the interests of the families of labourers;

(b) the estimated number of labourers likely to be benefited due to increased coverage of these schemes; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken to ensure strict compliance of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Government of India has launched following Social Security Insurance Schemes for the benefit of Rural Landless Households, People living below the poverty line and marginally above the poverty line in the country:

1. The Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) was launched on 02.10.2007 with a view to provide insurance cover to the head of family or one earning member of rural landless households. The member should be aged between 18 years and 59 years. The premium under the scheme is Rs. 200/- per member per annum equally shared in the ratio of 50:50 between Central Government and respective State Government / Union Territory (UT). AABY also includes Shiksha Sahyog Yojana (SSY), a free add-on benefit of scholarship of Rs. 100/-per month up to a maximum of two children of the beneficiaries studying between class IX and XII. As on 31.03.2012, the scheme has provided Insurance coverage to 2,02,58,390 lives in the country.
2. Janashree Bima Yojana (JBY): JBY provides life insurance protection to the rural and urban persons living below poverty line and marginally above poverty line. Persons between age 18 years and 59 years and who are the members of the identified 45 occupational groups are eligible to participate in this policy. The premium under the scheme is Rs.200/- per annum, 50% of which is contributed by the beneficiary/ State Government/ nodal agency and the remaining 50% is drawn from the Social Security Fund contributed by Government of India and maintained by LIC. A Scholarship as a free add-on benefit is also provided to a maximum

of two children of the beneficiary studying between 9th to 12th Standard @ Rs.100/- per month for each child under the scheme. During 2011-2012, a total number of 2,20,56,435 lives have been covered under Janashree Bima Yojana.

3. Universal Health Insurance Scheme(UHIS): This scheme, launched in July, 2003, is subsidized by the Central Government and is being operated through four Public Sector General Insurance Companies. It was redesigned in July 2004, restricting it to BPL families only. The Scheme was again modified in September, 2008 to enhance the benefits under this scheme. The modified policy is available for individuals upto the age of 70 years and covers mainly hospitalization benefits up to a limit of Rs.30,000 for a family on a floater basis including compensation for death of the earning head of the family for Rs.25,000. A Compensation for the period of hospitalization, at the rate of Rs.50 per day for a maximum of 15 days to the earning head/spouse of the family is also payable. The policy covers pre-existing diseases also. The policy also provides for one maternity benefit with one year waiting period upto a limit of Rs.2,500/- for normal delivery and Rs.5,000 for caesarean delivery. The premium is Rs.300 for an individual, Rs.450 for a family of five members and Rs.600 for a family of seven members including subsidy of Rs.200, Rs.300 and Rs.400 respectively by Government of India. The total number of persons covered under UHIS during 2011-12(upto February, 2012) are 8,68,514.
4. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY): RSBY was launched on 1st October, 2007 to provide smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs30,000/- per annum on a family floater basis to Below Poverty Line(BPL) families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector. Since inception of the scheme, more than 2.94 crores smart cards have been issued in 24 States/UT implementing the RSBY in the country. Target

for the current financial year 2012-13 is to increase the number of smart cards to 3.4 crores.

(c) The progress of the scheme is being reviewed regularly on the basis of coverage/claims data received. Review Meetings are held frequently with stakeholders and performance is reviewed and corrective measures are being taken as and when required.

Import of Gold

5818. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:
SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allowed the NRIs to bring in 10 kgs of gold with them and if so, the details thereof and its likely impact on the jewellery industry in the country;

(b) whether complaints have been received in this regard and if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon; and

(c) the details of import and export of gold in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Eligible passengers returning from abroad after a minimum stay of six months were allowed to bring 10 kgs of gold on payment of appropriate customs duty till 17th April, 2012. This provision was reportedly having an adverse impact on the domestic jewellery industry.

(b) A representation from All India Gems and Jewellery Trade Federation has been received pointing out the misuse of this facility with a request to reduce the quantity of gold allowed through this channel. Government has reduced the quantity of gold allowed to be brought by such eligible passengers returning from abroad from 10 Kgs to 1 kg with effect from 18th April, 2012.

(c) The details of import and export of gold in the last three years is as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Quantity (In Kg)	
		Import	Export
1.	2009-10	850985	22989
2.	2010-11	969736	34590
3.	2011-12 (upto Feb' 2012)	986126	138510

Note: Figures for 2011-12 are provisional.

Income from IPL

5819. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the total income in terms of taxes likely to be earned by the Government from IPL; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Government collects direct taxes due on the basis of the provisions of Direct Tax Laws. The Government does not, in advance, assess or estimate total income or taxes likely to be collected on account of any event or business activity including cricketing events such as IPL.

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

[English]

Energy Conservation in Buildings

5820. KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to improve energy conservation in buildings in urban areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has set up any panels to provide suggestions for adoption of state-of-the-art technology to meet energy conservation needs of the future;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is implementing any suggestions provided by these panels; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Government has developed Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) for new commercial buildings having a connected load of 100 kW or contract demand of 120 kVA and above. The ECBC sets minimum energy standards for the various components of a building and takes into consideration the climatic zone in which the building is located. Similarly, in existing buildings, energy efficiency improvements are taken up through retrofits in end use such as lighting, cooling, ventilation, refrigeration etc.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) to (f) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Rural Projects

5821. SHRI ARJUN ROY:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of interest on loans for construction of rural projects under Rural Infrastructure

Development Fund Scheme has been increased;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the cost of construction of rural projects is likely to go up as a result thereof;

(d) if so, whether most of the State Government in the country have refused to avail loan at the increased rate of interest;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (f) The Reserve Bank of India, vide its circular dated March 16, 2012, revised the interest rates applicable to Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) and other similar funds with the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) and the National Housing Bank (NHB). As per the circular of RBI, the interest rates payable on such loans has been fixed at bank rate minus 1.5 percentage points with effect from 1st April, 2012.

RBI has reported that the cost of borrowing of State Governments is in the bracket of 9.02% to 9.04% on 10 years loans, which are 100 basis points higher than what has been decided for RIDF loans (8%). Moreover, the recent downward revision of Bank Rate, by 50 basis points, w.e.f. April 17, 2012, would lower interest on RIDF loans to 7.5%

Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation

5822. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is sufficient number of personnel including drug inspectors in the office of

the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) to regulate and enforce various provisions regarding quality of drugs and drug trials in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of such personnel working in CDSCO against their sanctioned strength;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) the number of complaints including those of unethical drug trials received in CDSCO during the last three years and the current year so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) There has been shortage of regulatory staff, including drug inspectors, in the past in the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) for regulating and enforcing various provisions regarding quality of drugs and drug trials entrusted to it under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 made thereunder. However, 216 posts in various grade were created during 2008-2009 taking the total sanctioned strength from 111 to 327. Against these sanctioned posts, 119 regularly appointed and the rest contractual personnel are taking care of the essential functioning of the organisation. Creation of posts and filling of vacant/newly sanctioned are parts of the overall process of strengthening of drug control mechanism and is a continuous and ongoing process.

(d) and (e) A Statement giving the details of the cases investigated and action taken thereon is enclosed.

Statement

Cases of alleged Irregularities in Clinical Trials and Action Taken in these cases during 2010, 2011 and 2012 (till date)

Sl.No.	Year	Name of Firm	Name of Site/ State	Drug	Action Taken
1	2010	QUINTILES Research (India) Pvt. Ltd, Bangalore	Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Telavancin Versus Vancomycin	5
					6
					A team of officials from the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) had carried out an inspection of one clinical trial conducted at Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre (BMHRC) during 10th to 12th August, 2010. This clinical trial was conducted after obtaining due permission from the DCG(I). However, findings of the inspection show some deficiencies like non-payment of compensation to the trial subjects for participation in the trial, non-reporting of serious adverse events within the prescribed timelines etc. for which Principal Investigator and M/s Quintiles Ltd., Bangalore were asked to explain their position vide letter dated 28-09-2010. The Principal Investigator and M/s Quintiles Ltd submitted their clarification to the office of Drugs Controller General (I) [DCG(I)]. DCG (I) issued warning letter to Principal Investigator and M/s Quintiles Ltd on 23-12-2010 so as to ensure that

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	<p>2010 PATH (in Collaboration with ICMR), A-9, Qutab Institutional Area, USO Road, New Delhi -110067, India.</p>	<p>1. Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh 2. Vadodara District, Gujarat</p>	<p>Human Papilloma Virus Vaccine (HPV Vaccine)</p>	<p>such deficiencies are not repeated in future.</p> <p>This was a Phase-IV post licensure clinical trial. The trial was initiated by PATH (Programm for Appropriate Technology in Health), an NGO. The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat were the collaborating partners. This clinical trial was conducted after obtaining due permission from the DCG(I). 14091 girls received the vaccine in Andhra Pradesh whereas 10686 girls received the vaccine in Gujarat. Media reported death of 7 girls (5 in Andhra Pradesh and 2 in Gujarat) during the trial. The trial was suspended by ICMR on 7th April 2010. A Committee appointed to enquire into "Alleged irregularities in the conduct of studies using Human Papilloma Virus Vaccine by Path in India" reported certain discrepancies in taking informed consent, Ethics Committee's approval, reporting of serious adverse event and monitoring, etc. in the conduct of the trial. Investigations revealed that these deaths were not related to vaccination with the HPV Vaccine. The</p>	

1	2	3	4	5	6
					causes of the deaths in two cases were suicide by consuming poisonous insecticide. The causes of death in the rest five cases were snake bite, accidental drowning in well, malaria with severe anemia, viral fever and acute Central Nervous System (CNS) illness. The PATH has submitted clarifications in respect of irregularities observed in the conduct of trial. The trial is still under suspension.
3	2010	M/s Meril Life Sciences Ltd, Vapi, Gujarat	M/s Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre, Okhla Road, New Delhi.	BioMimeSirolimus Eluting Coronary Stent System	The trial pertains to a clinical trial of medical device, which was already approved by the DCG(I) for manufacture and marketing in India. The investigations revealed that although the site carried out the trial as per the requirements of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, no permission of DCG(I) had been taken for conduct of this trial. The Sponsors have been warned not to initiate any trial without approval of the DCG(I) in future.
4	2011	QUINTILES Research (India) Pvt. Ltd, Bangalore	Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Tigecycline	M/s Quintiles Research (I) Pvt. Ltd, Bangalore was permitted to conduct clinical trial entitled "A multicenter, open label, randomized, comparative study of tigecycline versus ceftriaxone sodium plus metronidazole for the treatment of

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hospitalized subjects with complicated intra-abdominal infections" on the basis of permission granted by the office of DCG(I) on 21.04.2006. The approval of the Ethics Committee of the Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre, Bhopal was obtained by the investigator on 06.04.2006.

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In view of the alleged irregularities reported in the conduct of the clinical trials in BMHRC, a team of officials from the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) carried out an inspection of this trial at the said Centre during 28th February to 2nd March, 2011. Findings of the inspection showed some deficiencies like non-payment of compensation to the trial subjects for participation in the trial, non-reporting of serious adverse events within the prescribed timelines etc. for which Principal Investigator and the company were asked to explain their position vide letter dated 08-12-2011. The Principal Investigator and M/s Quintiles Ltd submitted their clarifications to the office of DCG (I) on 26.12.2011. After considering the clarifications, the office of

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					<p>DCG (I) issued warning letters to the Principal Investigator and M/s Quintiles Ltd. on 20-03-2012 to be careful while conducting clinical trials so as to ensure that such deficiencies / discrepancies are not repeated in future.</p>
5	2011	M/s. Organon India	Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Fondaparinux	<p>M/s. Organon India was permitted on 09.07.2004 to conduct clinical trial entitled "An international randomized study evaluating the efficacy and safety of a) Fondaparinux sodium vs. control therapy and b) glucose insulin potassium infusion versus control in a broad range of patients with ST segment elevation acute Myocardial infarction (Low molecular weight Heparin)". The permission was later transferred to M/s Sanofi-Synthelabo (India) Ltd, Mumbai. The inspection was carried out from 03-03-2011 to 04-03-2011.</p> <p>The team of officials from the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) carried out an Inspection of this trial at the said Centre during 3rd and 4th March, 2011. Findings of the inspection showed some deficiencies like non-payment of compensation to the trial</p>

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subjects for participation in the trial, non-reporting of serious adverse events within the prescribed timelines etc. for which Principal Investigator and the company were asked to explain their position vide letter dated 08-12-2011. The Principal Investigator and M/s Sanofi-Synthelabo (India) Ltd, Mumbai submitted their clarifications to the office of DCG (I) on 13.01.2012. After considering the clarifications, the office of DCG (I) issued warning letters to the Principal Investigator and M/s Sanofi-Synthelabo (India) Ltd, Mumbai on 20-03-2012 to be careful while conducting clinical trials so as to ensure that such deficiencies / discrepancies are not repeated in future.

- 6 2011 Axis Clinical Limited, Andhra Pradesh
- Axis Clinical Limited,(Unit No. 1) 1st 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 6th Floor, H.No. 1-121/1, Sy. No.66 (Part) & 67 (Part), Miyapur, Hyderabad-500050 & (Unit No. 2) Plot No. 33 to 35,Mirra Hospital, 1st Floor, AlluriSeetaramraju Colony, Opp. JPN Colony, Miyapur, Hyderabad.
- Bioavailability & Bio-equivalent studies of Anti Cancer Drugs (Exemistane 25mg Tablets)
- M/s Axis Clinical Research, Hyderabad was reported to have conducted clinical trial of an anti-cancer drug on poor people without proper informed consent. The investigations revealed that the firm conducted bio-equivalence study on an already approved anti-cancer drug and there were certain irregularities with respect to informed consent process and review and decision making process of Ethics Committee. The permission granted

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to the firm for conducting bio-equivalence and bio-availability study was suspended on 22.06.2011. Consequent to this, the firm, on 04.07.2011, submitted corrective measures taken by them including revised Standard Operative Procedures (SOPs) for subject recruitment process, informed consent process and review and decision making process of the Ethics Committee. Based on further investigations and verifications, M/s Axis Clinical Research, Hyderabad was granted 'NOC to conduct bio-equivalence study subject to fulfillment of various conditions regarding informed consent process including documentation of the Informed consent process through audio-video means and functioning of Ethics Committee and investigators.

There was a news report in respect of allegedly flouting of clinical trial norms at Maharaja Yashwant Rao Hospital and Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Indore. The news item quoted one specific issue of use of drug Tadalafil in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension (PAH) in clinical trial. The office of DCG(I) directed CDSCO (West Zone) on 12-07-11 to carry out an investigation to ascertain the facts.

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7. 2011 Dr. Anil Bharani and Dr. Ashish Patel
 Maharaja Yashwant Rao Hospital and Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Indore-452001, Madhya Pradesh
 Tadalafil in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension (PAH)

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Accordingly, an investigation was carried out by the office of CDSCO(WZ) and State Drugs Control Authority on 10-08-11 in respect of clinical trials conducted at M.G.M. Medical college and associated M.Y Hospital in Indore. As per the investigation report, a trial was conducted by Dr. Anil Bharani and Dr. Ashish Patel with tadalafil in patients with group-1 pulmonary hypertension without permission from DCG(I). The study with tadalafil in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension (PAH) was initiated on 18-09-05 when the drug was not approved for the said indication in the country. However, the drug was approved in the country for another indication - male erectile dysfunction on 10.06.2003. In view of above DCG(I) vide letter dated 02-11-11 directed both the doctors namely Dr. Anil Bharani and Dr. Ashish Patel to stop the clinical trial of tadalafil in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension. They were also restricted from conducting any other clinical trial for a period of six months.

8	2011	M/s Cadila Healthcare Ltd., Ahmedabad; M/s Emcure	MGM Medical College and Hospital, Department of Psychiatry, Madhya Pradesh	Fixed dose combination capsule of	An inspection was conducted by the CDSCO with expert to investigate the reports of irregularities in the conduct of
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	Pharmaceuticals, Pune; M/s Intas Pharmaceu- ticals, Ahemadabad			Paraxetine HCl controlled release and Clonazepam, Dapoxitiine, Doxepin	clinical trials at Indore in mentally ill patients during 22nd to 25th December, 2011. Investigating team observed that permission of DCG(I) had been taken for conduct of these trials. However, some discrepancies. were found like non- maintenance of original Informed Consent Form / Case Record Form, irregularities in transcribing data from original source documents etc. with respect to Schedule Y and Good Clinical Practices (GCP) guidelines.
					CDSCO (HQ) issued show cause notices on 04.01.2012 to the firms M/s Emcure, M/s Intas and M/s Cadila and to Investigators - Dr.Abhay Paliwal, Dr. Ujwal Sardesai, Dr.Ramghulam Razdan and Dr.Pali Rastogi asking to show cause and explain their position on the observations made by the Inspection team. Consequently, the firms M/s Cadila Healthcare Ltd., Ahemadabad, M/s Emcure Pharmaceuticals, Pune, and M/s Intas Pharmaceuticals, Ahemadabad and the investigators Dr. Abhay Paliwal, Dr. Ujwal Sardesai, Dr. Ramghulam Razdan and Dr. Pali Rastogi submitted their clarifications in response to the show cause notices. Considering the findings of the inspections

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and clarifications submitted by the firm and the investigators, it has been observed that there have been certain irregularities in conduct of clinical trials which are not in accordance to the Good Clinical Practices (GCP) guidelines for clinical research in India.

In view of above, the said firms and the investigators have been issued warning letters to be careful while conducting clinical trials so as to ensure strict compliance of GCP guidelines and applicable regulations.

9	2012	Dr. Hemant Jain	Chacha Nehru hospital, Indore	Clinical trials on children	<p>In view of the reports of alleged irregularities in clinical trials conducted by Dr.Hemant Jain on 1883 children at Chacha Nehru Hospital in Indore, Madhya Pradesh from 2006 to 2010, a team was constituted to carry out detailed inspection of clinical trials conducted by Dr. Hemant Jain at above mentioned site to verify the compliance to Drugs and Cosmetic Rules and other applicable guidelines. The team carried out inspection from 15.04.2012 to 20.04.2012. The report of the inspection has been received on 10.5.2012, which is under examination.</p>
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Dormant Bank Accounts

5823. SHRI KAMAL KISHORE "COMMANDO": Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds locked in the dormant bank accounts in various public sector banks in the country, bank-wise;

(b) whether the Government is considering to hand over such funds to legal heirs of account holders;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued any directions to the banks for payment of dormant accounts to the person or their heirs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the banks thereto alongwith the time by which the said directions are likely to be complied with?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that as on 31st December, 2011, a total amount of around Rs. 2,481.40 crores in 1,12,49,844 accounts is lying as unclaimed deposits with the Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs). The bank group-wise details of such unclaimed deposits are as under:

Bank Group	Total (No. of Accounts)	Total Unclaimed Deposit (Rs. In Crores)
SBI Group	10,95,278	233.91
Public Sector Banks	86,83,866	1,944.52
Private Sector Banks	14,24,093	233.56
Foreign Banks	46,607	69.41
Total (SCBs)	1,12,49,844	2,481.40

(b) to (e) RBI, vide its circular dated August 22, 2008 and July 01, 2011, directed the banks to play

a more pro-active role in finding the whereabouts of the account holders, whose accounts have remained inoperative and has provided detailed guidelines to the banks dealing with inoperative accounts. These circulars are available on the RBI website www.rbi.org.in. Banks have been advised to make an annual review of accounts in which there are no operations for more than one year. Banks have been advised to consider launching a special drive for finding the whereabouts of the customers / legal heirs in respect of existing account which have already been transferred to the separate ledger of "Inoperative Accounts". These instructions, inter-alia, include operations in such accounts to be allowed after due-diligence and no charge to be levied for activation of inoperative accounts.

Further, RBI has, vide their circular dated 7th February, 2012, advised the banks to display the list of unclaimed deposits/inoperative accounts which are inactive/inoperative for ten years or more on their respective website. The list so displayed on the websites must contain only the names of the account holder(s) and his/her address in respect of unclaimed deposit/inoperative accounts. Banks have been advised to give on the same website, the information on the process of claiming the unclaimed deposit / activating the inoperative account and the necessary forms and documents for claiming the same. The banks have been advised to complete this process by June 30, 2012 and keep their websites updated at regular intervals. Banks have been advised to have adequate operational safe-guards to ensure that the claimants are genuine.

[English]

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

5824. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment about the number of children suffering from Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for the proper care and treatment of these children;

(d) whether the Government has launched/proposed any programme to raise awareness about the said disorder, particularly among the parents and school teachers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Government of India has not carried out any survey about the number of children suffering from Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) in the country. 'Health' being a State subject, such information is not centrally maintained.

(c) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing the District Mental Health Programme in 123 Districts of the country for management of mental disorders including ADHD. The programme also includes components like life skills education and counselling in schools and colleges.

(d) and (e) Mass Media campaigns to generate awareness among the masses about mental illnesses including child and adolescent psychiatry are carried out under the National Mental Health Programme.

[Translation]

Organs Donation

5825. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed any agreements with the private or other organisations to promote donation of body organs in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the benefits achieved in Jharkhand during the last three years; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate some action-plan with the international organisation in this regard to benefit maximum number of people?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Government has not signed any agreement with the private or other organizations to promote donation of body organs in the rural areas. However, in order to create awareness for organ donation among the general public, the 6th World and 1st Indian Organ Donation Day were celebrated in November, 2010. The 2nd Indian Organ Donation Day was organised at AIIMS, New Delhi on 28th November, 2011 to emphasize and spread the message of Organ Donation among the public. In addition, regional donation awareness workshops were also organised in 2011-12 in cities like Bangalore, Hyderabad, Chennai, Kolkata. etc., through Regional offices of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for increasing the awareness among public for organ donation.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration in the Ministry.

[English]

Dementia Patients

5826. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Health Organisation (WHO) has declared dementia to be a global public health priority;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that India's geriatric population is expected to increase from 7.5 per cent to 12 per cent by 2025;

(d) if so, the facts in this regard indicating the number of dementia patients in the country, State/UT-wise including Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government for the proper care, support and treatment of dementia patients in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. WHO had released the World Dementia Report 2012 on the occasion of the World Health Day in April 2012 declaring "Dementia: A Public Health Priority". The report talks about the exponential increase in the number of persons with dementia in the next 20 years and provides knowledge base for a global and national response to facilitate governments, policymakers and other stakeholders to address the impact of dementia as an increasing threat to global health.

(c) and (d) It is estimated that India's elderly population will increase from 7.5 per cent in 2001 to almost 12 per cent in 20 years.

The estimated and projected number of elderly

suffering from dementia in the States including Andhra Pradesh as per the Dementia India Report, 2010 brought out by the Alzheimer's and Related Disorders Society of India (ARDSI) are enclosed as Statement.

(e) Till now, general facilities for 'early diagnosis and management' of Dementia exist in Government hospitals. Specialized treatment for Dementia is available in Institutions such as All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh and National Institute of Mental Health And Neuro Sciences, Bangalore. Further, the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare is implementing National Mental Health Programme for management of mental disorders which include treatment for behavioural and psychological symptoms of dementia, in 123 districts.

Statement

States	Year	Projected numbers (in '000s) with dementia by age group					Total	Percentage of change in dementia's compared to 2006
		65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jammu & Kashmir	2006	4.0	4.9	6.4	6.9	22.2		
	2011	4.6	5.8	6.7	13.0	300	35	
	2016	5.5	6.7	8.1	17.1	37.4	68	
	2021	6.9	8.2	9.5	21.7	46.3	108	
	2026	8.5	10.4	11.7	26.6	57.3	158	
Himachal Pradesh	2006	3.0	3.9	5.7	9.3	21.8		
	2011	3.3	4.3	5.5	13.7	26.8	23	
	2016	3.9	4.9	6.2	16.1	31.0	42	
	2021	4.7	5.8	7.0	18.6	36.1	35	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		2026	5 5	7.0	8.4	21.4	42.3	34
		2006	11.5	16.8	23.3	35.3	86.9	
		2011	11.9	17.1	23.7	54.8	107.6	24
Punjab		2016	14.7	17.8	24.4	67.5	124.4	43
		2021	18.8	22.1	25.7	76.6	143.1	65
		2026	23.0	28.5	32.0	83.9	167.5	93
		2006	3.8	4.9	6.3	7.2	22.1	
Uttarakhand		2011	4.2	5.5	6 7	12.8	29.1	31
		2016	4.9	6.1	7.7	17.1	35.7	61
		2021	5.8	7.2	8.7	21.0	42.7	93
		2026	6.8	8.7	10.3	25.1	50.9	130
Haryana		2006	8.5	12.4	16 8	18.6	56.4	
		2011	8.7	12.7	17.6	35 0	74.0	31
		2016	10.7	13.0	18.2	46.1	88.0	56
		2021	14.2	16.2	18.8	54.0	103.1	83
		2026	18.3	21.5	23.5	59.8	123.0	118
		2006	4.8	5.7	7.1	8.5	26.1	
Delhi		2011	6.0	7.1	8.1	15.1	36.3	39
		2016	8.2	9.0	10.2	20.7	48.1	84
		2021	11.1	12.4	13.1	27.1	63.7	144
		2026	14.9	16.9	18.1	35.3	85.1	226
		2006	22.7	29.3	37.1	23.5	112.6	
		2011	24.5	33.1	40.8	66.6	164.9	46
Rajasthan		2016	29.0	36.2	46.7	98.0	209.9	86
		2021	36.2	43.1	51.6	126.2	257.0	128
		2026	44.6	54.3	62.0	150.7	311.6	176

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		2006	68.1	85.7	106.1	50.3	310.3	
		2011	72.0	96.5	115.0	172.7	456.3	47
Uttar Pradesh		2016	83.1	104.4	133.2	259.7	580.4	87
		2021	102.0	122.4	147.0	340.4	711.7	129
		2026	123.7	152.1	174.6	411.0	861.4	177
		2006	33.3	40.9	40.2	19.6	134.0	
		2011	36.2	47.5	54.8	67.3	205.7	53
Bihar		2016	42.6	52.5	65.3	116.6	277.0	106
		2021	52.6	62.6	73.3	161.9	350.3	161
		2026	63.7	78.1	88.3	201.2	431.3	221
		2006	9.0	11.0	13.6	9.3	41.9	
		2011	10.0	12.5	14.3	23.4	60.3	40
Assam		2016	12.4	14.1	16.8	33.1	76.4	78
		2021	16.0	17.9	19.5	42.9	96.2	124
		2026	20.5	23.4	25.1	52.7	121.7	183
West Bengal		2006	33.5	41.9	53.6	53.7	182.7	
		2011	38.1	47.9	56.4	102.2	244.7	33
		2016	46.9	55.2	65.7	135.4	303.2	66
		2021	59.5	68.7	76.8	169.2	374.2	104
		2026	73.9	88.0	96.8	206.0	464.6	154
Jharkhand		2006	10.2	11.6	11.0	5.5	38.3	
		2011	11.8	14.2	15.3	18.6	59.9	56
		2016	14.5	16.9	19.2	32.6	83.1	117
		2021	18.1	21.0	23.3	46.7	109.1	184
		2026	21.8	26.5	29.4	61.3	139.0	262
Odisha		2006	17.5	22.1	27.1	28.9	95.6	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		2011	18.3	24.4	28.8	51.7	123.3	28
		2016	21.0	26.2	33.0	68.7	148.9	55
		2021	26.0	30.7	36.3	85.9	178.9	87
		2026	32.0	38.5	43.4	101.8	215.8	125
Chhattisgarh		2006	9.2	11.1	12.7	7.1	40.0	
		2011	9.9	12.7	14.3	20.9	57.8	44
		2016	11.4	14.1	17.0	31.4	73.9	84
		2021	13.8	16.5	19.3	41.9	91.4	128
		2026	16.8	20.2	23.0	51.9	111.9	180
Madhya Pradesh		2006	24.8	31.3	37.8	21.4	115.3	
		2011	25.8	34.6	40.8	63.0	164.3	42
		2016	29.5	36.9	46.6	92.6	205.6	78
		2021	36.8	42.8	50.9	119.6	250.0	116
		2026	46.6	54.2	60.2	142.8	303.9	163
Gujarat		2006	21.6	26.8	32.5	42.6	123.5	
		2011	24.7	31.7	37.0	69.0	163.1	32
		2016	30.7	36.8	44.7	92.8	204.9	66
		2021	39.3	46.1	52.6	118.3	256.3	107
		2026	48.9	59.6	66.6	145.5	320.6	159
Maharashtra		2006	47.7	67.5	80.0	82.8	277.9	
		2011	47.7	68.2	89.2	155.0	360.1	29
		2016	56.4	69.1	92.2	211.8	429.5	54
		2021	71.2	82.7	95.0	252.1	501.0	80
		2026	88.8	105.4	115.3	282.3	591.7	112
Andhra Pradesh		2006	35.6	43.5	50.3	54.0	183.4	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		2011	38.7	50.6	57.6	99.0	245.9	34
		2016	46.3	55.9	68.9	136.8	307.9	68
		2021	56.7	67.9	77.5	176.4	378.5	106
		2026	68.3	84.0	95.3	213.5	461.1	151
Karnataka		2006	23.9	29.9	38.2	47.8	139.8	
		2011	26.8	34.7	41.1	80.5	183.1	31
		2016	33.3	39.4	48.4	104.6	225.8	61
		2021	41.3	49.4	55.8	130.3	276.8	98
		2026	49.4	61.8	70.5	156.7	338.4	142
Kerala		2006	18.4	24.7	33.0	58.1	134.3	
		2011	20.1	26.8	33.6	77.6	158.1	17
		2016	24.5	29.7	37.3	90.9	182.5	35
		2021	29.6	36.6	41.9	104.8	212.9	58
		2026	33.9	44.6	52.2	120.3	251.0	87
Tamil Nadu		2006	34.0	40.9	49.4	85.2	209.4	
		2011	38.2	48.3	54.3	114.6	255.4	22
		2016	45.0	55.0	65.4	140.0	305.5	45
		2021	53.4	65.8	75.9	171.9	366.9	75
		2026	61.8	78.8	92.0	207.0	439.5	110
North East States (Excluding Assam)		2006	4.1	5.1	7.1	8.5	24.8	
		2011	4.9	6.0	7.3	15.8	34.0	37
		2016	6.3	7.2	8.6	20.7	42.9	73
		2021	8.1	4.7	10.5	25.7	49.0	97
		2026	10.1	12.2	13.8	31.6	67.8	173

R-APDRP in Odisha

5827. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States in the country which are being deprived of the benefits under Restructured Accelerated Power Development & Reforms Programme (R-APDRP), State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to include the State of Odisha for the assistance/benefits under the R-APDRP wherein the distribution of electricity has been privatized; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Restructured Accelerated Power Development & Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) was launched as a Central Sector Scheme for XI Plan to provide financial assistance to State Power Distribution Utilities. As per approved scheme, areas under private utilities are not covered under R-APDRP. All the States/UTs are eligible for funding under R-APDRP except the privatized power distribution utilities of states of Odisha & Delhi.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The proposal for participation of private utilities in R-APDRP is under consideration in Government of India.

[Translation]

Scam in Banks

5828. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed the scam in certain public sector banks including UCO Bank and Central Bank of India;

(b) if so, the number of such cases, amount involved and the names of those banks involved in them during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether any investigations/raids have been conducted by the Government/investigation agency in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that it does not have any specific information about scams at any of PSU banks including UCO Bank and Central Bank of India. However, the incidents of frauds along with amounts involved therein for the last three Calendar years as reported by banks to RBI is enclosed as Statement.

(f) The measures initiated by RBI are as under:

Reserve Bank of India has issued detailed instructions vide Master Circular dated July 01, 2011 on "Frauds-Classification and reporting" containing all the details/aspects relating to frauds. On receipt of fraud reports from banks, various aspects related to the frauds are examined and concerned banks are advised to report the case to CBI/Police /SFIO, examine staff accountability, complete proceedings against the erring staff expeditiously, take steps to recover the amount involved in the fraud, claim insurance wherever applicable and streamline the system as also procedures so that frauds do not recur.

Reserve Bank of India, as a part of its supervisory process also takes following measures to prevent/reduce the incidence of frauds:

- i. Sensitizes banks from time to time about common fraud prone areas through issuance of modus operandi circulars on various types of frauds and the measures to be taken by them.
- ii. Issues Caution Advices in respect of borrowers who have defrauded the banks. In the Caution

Advice, the banks are advised to exercise due diligence while considering proposal for fresh loan facilities from such borrowers.

iii. In the past, considering various concerns arising out of banks' operations, including incidents of frauds, RBI had advised the banks to:

- a) Introduce a system of concurrent audit
- b) Review working of internal inspection and audit machinery in banks by the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.
- c) Constitute a Special Committee of the Board exclusively for monitoring frauds of Rs. 1 crore and above.

iv. Further, on receipt of fraud reports from nationalized banks, they are advised to examine

staff accountability and complete proceedings against the erring staff within the time limit prescribed by Central Vigilance Commission.

v. In order to make the third parties such as builders, warehouse/cold storage owners, motor vehicle/tractor dealers, travel agents etc. and professionals such as architects, valuers, chartered accountants, advocates, etc. accountable who have played a vital role in credit sanction/disbursement or facilitated the perpetration of frauds, banks have been advised vide circular dated March 16, 2009 to report to Indian Banks Association (IBA) the details of such third parties, including professionals involved in frauds. IBA in turn will prepare caution lists of such parties for circulation among the banks.

Statement

Fraud cases reported by Public Sector Banks during, the calendar years 2009, 2010, 2011 and Current Year (Upto 31.03.2012) (Amount in Rs. Crores)

S.No.	Public Sector Bank	2009 1.1.2009- 31.12.2009		2010 1.1.2010- 31.12.2010		2011 1.1.2011- 31.12.2011		2012 (Till March 31, 2012) 1.1.2012- 31.3.2012	
		No. of frauds	Amount involved	No. of frauds	Amount involved	No. of frauds	Amount involved	No. of frauds	Amount involved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	State Bank of India	599	187.52	732	219.00	692	444.20	172	371.63
2.	SBBJ	65	73.90	60	8.13	43	4.82	8	2.79
3.	S B of Hyderabad	43	61.78	50	16.05	55	49.02	14	13.62
4.	S B of Indore	29	3.46	11	0.85	0	0	0	
5.	S B of Mysore	24	3.16	39	133.06	34	114.02	3	0.08
6.	S B of Patiala	58	18.20	90	11.80	52	83.37	14	5.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	S B of Travancore	29	4.88	21	4.40	36	68.90	9	1.86
8.	Allahabad Bank	120	18.81	111	43.76	110	83.22	26	46.00
9.	Andhra Bank	48	59.04	99	19.08	99	41.24	19	46.48
10.	Bank of Baroda	239	34.66	239	35.88	189	80.03	54	6.02
11.	Bank of India	227	81.11	263	34.70	223	576.21	63	18.79
12.	Bank of Maharashtra	88	51.18	88	64.33	67	12.23	13	3.18
13.	Canara Bank	187	91.51	125	123.46	124	369.80	24	22.94
14.	Central Bank of India	169	199.38	144	197.89	130	162.52	22	4.92
15.	Corporation Bank	85	10.85	87	12.83	100	89.71	32	34.79
16.	Dena Bank	29	46.20	33	6.50	50	21.97	10	31.92
17.	IDBI Bank Ltd.	144	223.17	91	163.95	232	209.92	87	14.57
18.	Indian Bank	87	64.11	110	34.14	102	65.76	17	3.44
19.	Indian Overseas Bank	118	95.11	114	154.94	143	328.69	33	453.48
20.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	52	10.47	100	122.43	72	225.05	14	3.73
21.	Punjab National Bank	250	80.76	371	77.04	266	116.63	78	108.84
22.	Punjab & Sind Bank	34	28.24	30	4.96	28	37.72	6	6.43
23.	Syndicate Bank	230	143.97	142	51.10	112	26.98	32	19.37
24.	Union Bank of India	124	243.20	144	57.27	97	132.91	28	5.71
25.	United Bank of India	65	25.64	58	14.59	114	223.87	52	7.39
26.	UCO Bank	122	73.12	194	118.85	217	129.94	43	3.55
27.	Vijaya Bank	168	54.67	78	33.58	75	151.85	11	9.68
Total		3433	1988.10	3624	1764.57	3462	3850.58	884	1246.59

[English]

Power Projects in Coastal Areas

5829. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to several power projects coming up in coastal areas of the Konkan Region of Maharashtra the pollution level has increased considerably affecting the livelihood of fishermen and affecting mango production;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (e) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has informed that as per the data available with them actual Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM) level of the coal based power plants in Konkan region of Maharashtra in the year 2011-12 is well within prescribed limit as given below:

Sl. No.	Name of Power Station	Unit Size (MW)	SPM Level during 2011-12 mg/Nm ³	Prescribed Limits of SPM Level mg/Nm ³
1.	DHANU Thermal Power Station	2x250 MW	38.7 - 48.4	150
2.	TROMBAY Thermal Power Station	1x500 + 1x250 MW	11.0-83.0	150
3.	JSW Energy (Ratnagiri) Ltd.	4x300 MW	65.0 (Average of the year)	100

Non-practising Allowance to Doctors

5830. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is extending non-practising allowance to the doctors in hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the provisions made in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of certain other schemes in lieu of nonpractising allowance for doctors in some autonomous bodies/ centres of excellence; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to implement such schemes for doctors working in

Government hospitals?

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

(b) As per Rule 14 of Central Health Service Rules, 1996, as amended from time to time, persons appointed to Central Health Service shall not be allowed private practice of any kind whatsoever including any consultation and laboratory practice. As such, doctors are entitled to a non practising allowance (NPA) @ 25% of Basic Pay subject to the condition that the Basic pay plus NPA does not exceed Rs. 85,000/-

(c) There are no other schemes in lieu of NPA.

(d) Does not arise.

Quality of Cosmetic Products

5831. SHRI AJAY KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has examined the quality and efficacy of cosmetic products, both manufactured domestically and imported from outside which are being marketed in the country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up new laboratories for testing the efficacy and quality of cosmetic products in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof indicating the time by which these are likely to be set up alongwith the present number of such laboratories in the country, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) As per the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, the quality of imported cosmetic products is checked by the port offices of Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) randomly to ensure that these do not contain harmful or toxic substances. Similarly, the quality of cosmetics domestically manufactured is regulated by the State/UT Drugs Control Authorities appointed by the State/UT Governments by drawing samples of cosmetics manufactured in the country and testing them for quality.

(d) and (e) There is no need for separate testing laboratories for testing of quality of cosmetics as the same is done in the drug testing laboratories. Setting up of new drug / cosmetic testing laboratories is a part of the overall process of strengthening of drug control mechanism and is a continuous and ongoing process depending upon the needs of the situation and availability of resources.

[*Translation*]

Attaching Property of Loan Defaulters

5832. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any rule under which public sector banks are permitted to attach the property of loan defaulters;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of defaulters whose property was attached during the last three years;

(d) the value of the properties attached by the banks, bank-wise and State-wise; and

(e) the reasons for not attaching the property of defaulters in some cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Banks, under the provisions of Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 and Rules made there under, are empowered to attach the properties of loan defaulters to recover their dues.

(c) to (e) The details about defaulters and value of their properties is not available in the data reporting system of Reserve Bank of India (RBI). In terms of guidelines laid down by the RBI, banks are required to have a loan recovery policy which sets down the manner of recovery of dues, etc. In case a borrower fails to repay the principal and/or interest within the stipulated time frame and the account is classified as non-performing asset as per the RBI guidelines, banks follow procedures to ensure recovery of the outstanding amount which include formal negotiations, restructuring of the payment schedule, calling back of the loan through a legal notice, recovery by recourse to the

Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002, filing suit for recovery, including suits in the Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs), Lok Adalats, entering into One Time Settlement (OTS) proposals or compromise settlements, etc.

Banks have also been advised by RBI from time to time, to take effective measures to strengthen the credit appraisal and post-credit monitoring to arrest the incidence of fresh Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) and adopt a more realistic approach to reduce the existing and chronic NPAs in all categories. RBI also monitors the NPA levels in banks on an ongoing basis.

Training Programme for Elected Panchayat Representatives

5833. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
SHRI P. L. PUNIA:
SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the current training programmes for elected panchayat representatives have been able to achieve 100 per cent coverage;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the number of representatives benefited from the programme during each of the last three years, State/ UT-wise;

(c) whether there is any review mechanism in place to monitor the progress of the schemes;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the shortcomings noticed therein and remedial measures taken thereon;

(e) whether the Government is considering the public-private-partnership model for training of the representatives, if so, the details thereof;

(f) the steps taken by the Government to ensure 100 per cent training coverage and quality assurance in a time bound manner; and

(g) the reaction of the Government to increase the Central share under the said programmes alongwith the details and present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) Financial assistance is provided to States/UTs for conducting training programmes for Panchayat Elected Representatives (ERs) and Panchayat functionaries in the schemes implemented by Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) namely Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan (PMEYSA), Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY) and Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF). The details about the numbers of ERs and officials trained during the last three years in different States/UTs, are at Statement.

(c) and (d) MoPR monitors training programmes through progress reports, utilisation certificates, audit reports, periodic communications and meetings, workshops etc. The training modules are revised from time to time by States Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs). An online system of monitoring of physical and financial progress is also in place for this purpose.

(e) to (g) For training activities for ERs and Panchayat functionaries, under BRGF and RGSY, the funds are directly released to the State Governments and/or SIRDs etc. State Governments / SIRDs associate professional agencies to augment their capacities as per their need. MoPR has organized workshops, meetings etc., with States for enhancement of quality and coverage of training. No final decision about allocations for the Twelfth Plan has been taken.

Statement

Details of the Elected Representatives and Functionaries of PRIs Trained Under BRGF, RGSY and Other Central/State Schemes (As on 31-03-2012 for 2011-12)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Year	Under BRGF				Under RGSY				Under Other Schemes				Total
			No. of Trained	No. of ERs	No. of Functional Trained	No. of Functional Trained	No. of Trained	No. of ERs	No. of Functional Trained	No. of Functional Trained	No. of Trained	No. of ERs	No. of Functional Trained	No. of Functional Trained	
1	2	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
1	Andhra Pradesh	2008-09	103110	6333	86670	4830	0	290	189780	11453	201233				
		2009-10	213062	33287	133152	20598	0	20642	346214	74527	420741				
		2010-11	164665	4324	144567	10459	0	0	309232	14783	324015				
		2011-12	48995	8552	33670	2686	0	16409	82665	27647	110312				
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2008-09	28	51	2907	1596	690	819	3625	2466	6091				
		2009-10	148	55	1357	1047	1617	1561	3122	2663	5785				
		2010-11	290	35	87	89	166	464	543	588	1131				
		2011-12	452	710	1907	1655	1433	1593	3792	3958	7750				
3	Assam	2008-09	7985	1143	16645	774	1200	3057	25830	4974	30804				
		2009-10	3095	9277	5367	14265	9043	1268	17505	24810	42315				
		2010-11	15259	5993	4086	2698	8004	892	27349	9583	36932				
		2011-12	191	1599	2585	3214	1587	1273	4363	6086	10449				
4	Bihar	2008-09	0	75	134367	6458	30	0	134397	6533	140930				
		2009-10	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	44	44				

1	2	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		2010-11	72011	2201	2575	0	0	132	74586	2333	76919
		2011-12	37	0	0	0	137	221	174	221	395
5	Chhattisgarh	2008-09	67	781	0	0	10053	26845	10120	27626	37746
		2009-10	18817	9338	0	157	10237	27142	29054	36637	65691
		2010-11	100285	2527	48789	969	37305	10764	186379	14260	200639
		2011-12	13189	455	20358	889	3145	5202	36692	6546	43238
6	Goa	2008-09	0	0	200	109	0	76	200	185	385
		2009-10	0	0	373	0	640	453	1013	453	1466
		2010-11	0	0	699	253	39	53	738	306	1044
		2011-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	2008-09	43381	9259	0	0	37008	100885	80389	110144	190533
		2009-10	29090	8502	0	0	536	1161	29626	9663	39289
		2010-11	217	191	64779	0	0	0	64996	191	65187
		2011-12	450	453	63201	0	0	0	63651	453	64104
8	Haryana	2008-09	0	0	36678	2384	46383	8604	83061	10988	94049
		2009-10	19537	290	0	0	16470	6777	36007	7067	43074
		2010-11	9631	3914	49481	2431	393	3830	59505	10175	69680
		2011-12	4841	268	121	198	37424	2359	42386	2825	45211
9	Himachal Pradesh	2008-09	823	798	2449	1383	0	0	3272	2181	5453

1	2	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		2009-10	0	0	11873	1393	0	0	11873	1393	13266
		2010-11	2179	216	8468	1158	425	0	11072	1374	12446
		2011-12	3523	576	22819	2258	0	0	26342	2834	29176
10	Jammu & K	2008-09	0	0	0	0	0	4752	0	4752	4752
		2009-10	0	0	0	0	0	840	0	840	840
		2010-11	0	0	0	0	0	1873	0	1873	1873
		2011-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	2008-09	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2009-10	0	0	0	0	0	217	0	217	217
		2010-11	0	0	0	1168	0	0	0	1168	1168
		2011-12	31175	0	786	0	0	0	31961	0	31961
12	Karnataka	2008-09	25513	159	0	0	83020	76481	108533	76640	185173
		2009-10	0	0	0	0	85524	6802	85524	6802	92326
		2010-11	10721	2395	68328	13129	82	416	79131	15940	95071
		2011-12	7279	1705	29656	8301	29	349	36964	10355	47319
13	Kerala	2008-09	6787	6880	1628	406	51708	22161	60123	29447	89570
		2009-10	2717	2393	11070	2767	50334	21571	64121	26731	90852
		2010-11	5031	3914	16053	1964	0	62212	21084	68090	89174
		2011-12	2261	134	1140	928	134	4144	3535	5206	8741

1	2	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14	Madhya Pradesh	2008-09	61964	7978	63	22460	3432	13878	65459	44316	109775
		2009-10	106568	4048	2913	2318	44803	12813	154284	19179	173463
		2010-11	222669	13515	156688	9555	55	25237	379412	48307	427719
		2011-12	224059	5645	93231	1338	8100	24551	325390	31534	356924
15	Maharashtra	2008-09	18935	5607	6859	1646	20971	5703	46765	12956	59721
		2009-10	24561	8827	9114	1178	21485	6609	55160	16614	71774
		2010-11	30613	10569	40603	0	21734	5208	92950	15777	108727
		2011-12	108829	5801	9169	589	49	3284	118047	9674	127721
16	Manipur	2008-09	0	0	1663	944	129	87	1792	1031	2823
		2009-10	2590	973	1592	1004	135	73	4317	2050	6367
		2010-11	1354	558	3590	1157	1975	3266	6919	4981	11000
		2011-12	3400	1711	0	0	0	0	3400	1711	5111
17	Meghalaya	2008-09	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	24	24
		2009-10	9769	387	0	0	0	0	9769	387	10156
		2010-11	11857	1042	0	0	0	0	11857	1042	12899
		2011-12	2577	0	0	0	0	0	2577	0	2577
18	Mizoram	2008-09	1082	360	0	0	211	297	1293	657	1950
		2009-10	0	0	0	0	0	152	0	152	152
		2010-11	989	277	0	0	173	30	1162	307	1469

1	2	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
19	Nagaland	2011-12	849	746	0	0	54	364	903	1110	2013
		2008-09	12494	14742	0	0	472	3586	12966	18328	31294
		2009-10	4532	1653	0	0	706	3312	5238	4965	10203
		2010-11	4667	145	0	0	0	0	4667	145	4812
		2011-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	2008-09	1990	106	1884	161	1556	3405	5430	3672	9102
		2009-10	23621	137	14956	466	600	4182	39177	4785	43962
		2010-11	25338	2116	28734	78	100	75888	54172	78082	132254
		2011-12	4914	637	2961	540	0	9919	7875	11096	18971
21	Punjab	2008-09	0	0	26205	1946	9003	3222	35208	5168	40376
		2009-10	0	0	26438	761	41700	4758	68138	5519	73657
		2010-11	1799	58	87644	8736	0	0	89443	8794	98237
		2011-12	2654	321	118	85	222	1334	2994	1740	4734
22	Rajasthan	2008-09	0	834	55000	320	96	1806	55096	2960	58056
		2009-10	0	406	72000	600	29	2491	72029	3497	75526
		2010-11	40196	2908	63952	5627	0	0	104148	8535	112683
		2011-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Sikkim	2008-09	245	59	1310	678	0	0	1555	737	2292
		2009-10	122	69	275	36	0	0	397	105	502

1	2	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		2010-11	600	1731	227	268	494	1199	1321	3198	4519
		2011-12	35	683	0	0	441	3466	476	4149	4625
24	Tamil Nadu	2008-09	62	82	42327	14339	3158	19937	45547	34358	79905
		2009-10	3444	35482	2372	469	2970	5528	8786	41479	50265
		2010-11	47084	23230	29206	5808	4313	2709	80603	31747	112350
		2011-12	514	7763	3135	2135	6	2649	3655	12547	16202
25	Tripura	2008-09	0	0	1140	1922	1711	2883	2851	4805	7656
		2009-10	0	0	0	0	1060	1076	1060	1076	2136
		2010-11	603	782	4899	2312	0	0	5502	3094	8596
		2011-12	0	46	0	0	1586	917	1586	963	2549
26	Uttar Pradesh	2008-09	0	0	0	0	24703	0	24703	0	24703
		2009-10	0	0	0	0	53451	0	53451	0	53451
		2010-11	111904	0	134872	0	0	0	246776	0	246776
		2011-12	189859	0	151605	0	4589	1158	346053	1158	347211
27	Uttarakhand	2008-09	0	16	0	0	335	1269	335	1285	1620
		2009-10	0	22	0	0	82	1291	82	1313	1395
		2010-11	12593	45	21508	12841	0	0	34101	12886	46987
		2011-12	8993	0	5411	60	1574	15080	15978	15140	31118
28	West Bengal	2008-09	3683	1106	5879	4771	17018	75429	26580	81306	107886

1	2	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
33	Lakshadweep	2008-09	0	0	0	0	77	50	77	50	127
		2009-10	0	0	0	19	19	2	19	2	21
		2010-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2011-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Puducherry	2008-09	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2009-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2010-11	0	0	57	19	0	0	57	19	76
		2011-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2316261	307125	2148014	230422	826689	935917	5290964	1473464	6764428	

Note:- BRGF Scheme is not applicable in Goa and UTs

Year-wise participants trained under BRGF, RGSY and other Schemes

Year	Number of ERs trained	Number ofFunctionarierestrained	Grand Total
2008-09	1025015	499044	1524059
2009-10	1107253	374098	1481351
2010-11	1997003	442293	2439296
2011-12	1161693	158029	1319722

[*English*]**MoU with Norway**

5834. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRJ KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level delegation of Norway held meeting with Indian leaders in the recent past and have shown their interest in the functioning of decentralised governance in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether both the countries had signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in 2010; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) to (d) India and Norway signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for technical cooperation in the field of local governance on 15th September, 2010. A high level delegation from Norway visited India during 10-13 January 2010. The Indo-Norway Joint Working Group met during this visit and took decisions regarding collaboration among officials, research institutions and local bodies.

[*Translation*]**Cash Deposit Ratio**

5835. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cash Deposit Ratio in the State of Bihar is less as compared to the other States in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to open banks' branches in villages having population of more than two thousand;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of branches to be opened in the State of Bihar during Twelfth Five Year Plan, year-wise; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken by the Government to increase Cash Deposit Ratio?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) Data on State-wise of Cash Deposit Ratio is not maintained by the Reserve Bank of India. However, Cash Deposit Ratio of Scheduled Commercial Banks for the country, during the last three years is given below:

Year	(per cent)		
	March 31, 2009	March 31, 2010	March 31,2011
Cash Deposit Ratio (%)	7.3	7.7	8.2

Source: RBI

In terms of Union Budget announcements, 2010-11, about 73,000 habitations having a population over 2000 were identified across the country for providing banking facilities through business correspondents and other technology based models by March 2012. The Convener Bank of State Level Bankers Committee has reported that 9213 such villages were identified in Bihar, out of which 9177 (99.61%) villages have been covered by the end of March, 2012. Although no targets have been stipulated on new bank branches to be opened in the Twelfth Five Year Plan, to further widen the financial inclusion initiative, banks have been advised that at places where the opening of a conventional brick and mortar branch is presently not viable, Ultra Small Branches may be set up.

Taxes Outstanding against Farmers

Rs. in crores

5836. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether separate data relating to Central taxes paid by farmers of the country is maintained by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the category-wise tax received from that class of assesseees during each of the last three years, zone-wise; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to uphold the interest of the farmers in this regard?

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

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

Slow Pace of Tax Collection

5837. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pace of tax collection is quite slow due to prevalent corruption in the tax offices;

(b) if so, whether any review has been conducted in this regard:

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, Madam. The tax collection has been consistently increasing over the years despite general slow down in economy in 2011-12 which is evident from the data produced below with regard to tax collection:

Financial Year	Direct Tax	In-direct Tax
2009-10	378063	245367
2010-11	446935	345127
2011-12	494000*	392781*

* Provisional

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

Control on Micro Finance

5838. SHRI SATPAL MARARAJ:
SHRI RAJU SHETTI:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of interest charged by the micro financing companies during the last three years;

(b) the details of mechanism put in place by the Government to put a check on private financial institutions charging exorbitant rates of interests;

(c) the details of cases arising therefrom during the last three years;

(d) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to safeguard the loan seekers from exorbitant rates of interest in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Reserve Bank of India had set up a sub-committee of the Central Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank headed by Shri Y.H. Malegam, Director on the Bank's Board, to study the issues and concerns in this sector, including ways and means of making interest rates charged by them reasonable. The sub-committee has since submitted its report. As per Reserve Bank of India's circular dated May 3, 2011, bank loans to MFIs have been given the status of priority sector subject to certain conditions. The circular

inter alia provides for margin cap at 12% for all MFIs, interest cap on individual loans at 26% per annum for all MFIs, no penalty for delayed payment and no security deposit/margin to be taken. The Department of Financial Services is formulating a Micro Finance Institutions (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2012 after taking into account the views of Malegam Committee and other stakeholders.

Health System Development Project

5839. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the States in which the State Health System Development Project measured in the year 1996 funded by the World Health Organisation alongwith the details in this regard as on date;

(b) the reasons for its discontinuation; and

(c) the achievements made under the said project?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) World Health Organization has not funded the State Health System Development Project.

(b) Does not arise

(c) Does not arise.

NABARD Rate of Financing

5840. SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed to provide atleast two per cent interest subsidy on the short term cooperative credit as provided during the year 2009-10 in case the Union Government/National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is unable to provide full interest subsidy thereon;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The Interest Subvention Scheme is being implemented by the Government of India since 2006-07 to make short-term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh for a period of one year available to farmers at the interest rate of 7 percent per annum. The Government of India has since 2009-10 been providing additional interest subvention to prompt payee farmers. The additional subvention was 1% in 2009-10, 2% in 2010-11 and 3% in 2011-12. The Government has in the Budget speech of 2012-13 announced continuation of the scheme in 2012-13.

Interest Subvention is provided to Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks to meet the difference between the cost of their own funds and the lending rates on such loans

[English]

Power Shortage

5841. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power generation targets are being seriously compromised due to over-reliance on coal-based thermal power projects despite constant failure of coal production targets;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the adverse impact of power shortage in terms of per cent reduction in Gross Domestic Product; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The target for electricity generation in the country are fixed on year to year basis keeping in view factors such as present capability of the existing plants and duration of their scheduled planned maintenance including schedules for R&M, schedule of commissioning/stabilization of new units, schedule of retirement of vintage units, anticipated fuel (such as

coal, gas etc) supply. The installed capacity of coal/lignite based thermal power plants is 56% and of the total installed capacity, their contribution in electricity generation is about 70%.

(c) and (d) The details of growth in Electricity Generation and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during the last five years given below.

Year	Growth in	
	Electricity Generation	Real GDP (Factor Cost)#
2007-08	6.3%	9.3%
2008-09	2.7%	6.7%
2009-10	6.6%	8.4%
2010-11	5.1%	8.39%
2011-12	8.1%	6.88% (AE)

AE: Advance Estimate

#Source: Website of Planning Commission.

Changes in growth rate of GDP are affected by several factors including availability of electricity. Year to year variation in growth rate of GDP is not exclusively attributable to changes in growth rate of electricity.

[Translation]

Capacity of Transmission Lines

5842. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present capacity of transmission lines in the country;

(b) whether the Government plans to run these transmission lines in its full capacity;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether State Government of Gujarat is unable to supply its surplus power to power deficit States due to constraints in inter-regional transmission corridors;

(e) if so, whether Government has any plan for power deficit States;

(f) if so, whether State Government of Gujarat has requested the Union Government to utilize the fund lying in Power System Development Fund (PSDF) for creation of sufficient inter-regional transmission links;

(g) if so, whether the Government propose to use PSDF for establishing inter State transmission network; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The all India capacity of the transmission lines including High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) at the end of XI Plan is 2,68,693 ckm. The voltage-wise details are given at Statement.

(b) and (c) Transmission lines are planned and implemented as a part of the evacuation system from Inter-State Generation Stations (ISGS) and also as system strengthening projects. These lines are mainly used for delivery of shares from ISGS to their beneficiaries. These lines are also used for transfer of power from surplus States to deficit states subject to availability of margins in these lines.

(d) The total inter-regional transmission capacity (at the end of 11th Plan) is 27750 MW and the same between Western Region-Northern Region (WR-NR) is 4220 MW, Western Region-Eastern Region (WR-ER) is 4390 MW and Western Region-Southern Region (WR-SR) is 1520 MW. Transfer capacity for transferring power from one region to other region depends upon the prevailing operating conditions of the grid. Feasibility of transfer of surplus power from Gujarat to deficit states through inter-regional links, would depend on Available Transfer Capacity as determined by Western Regional Load Despatch Centre/National Load Despatch Centre (WRLDC/NLDC).

(e) Development of National Grid for optimum utilization of available power is a continuous process. Inter-regional transmission links aggregating 38,400 MW have been planned to be added by the end of 12th Plan.

(f) Yes, Madam.

(g) and (h) The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) had notified CERC Power System Development Fund (PSDF) Regulations, 2010 on 4th June, 2010. As regards operationalization of PSDF, CERC has been requested "to evolve a system for depositing the congestion charges/revenue and other charges levied under the PSDF and other regulations of CERC into a separate and exclusive Public Account to be maintained by NLDC consistent with the definition of 'Public Money' and subject them to the accounting/audit procedures as per the established norms. However, to ensure that the PSDF can be utilized for the purposes identified by the CERC in PSDF Regulations 2010 with certain modifications, if required, may be notified with the approval of the Ministry of Finance, before codifying the procedure".

Capacity of Transmission Lines (In ckm)

As on 31.3.2012

Voltage	Capacity at the end of XI Plan
220kV	140,164
400kV	113,367
765kV	5,730
All India excluding HVDC	259,261
HVDC	9,432
All India including HVDC	268,693

Disposal of Ash Power Plant

5843. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of ash disposed off out of the total ash produced from coal based Power plants;

(b) whether huge quantity of water is being used for handling the ash and while disposing it, toxic elements such as Mercury, Arsenic, Lead and Cadmium also spread in the environment; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) As reported by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), out of 131.09 million tons of ash generated from the Thermal Power Plants in the country, 73.13 million tons was utilized during the year 2010-11.

(b) and (c) Water quantity of 4 to 5 times of the ash is required for handling the ash disposal. No release of toxic elements like mercury, arsenic, lead, cadmium, etc. to the environment has been brought to the notice of Central Electricity Authority. Moreover, Ministry of Environment and Forests stipulates lining of ash ponds at the time of environmental clearance coal/lignite based thermal power projects so as to ensure that the ash water does not percolate and get mixed up with ground water.

[English]

Loan Concession to SCs/Sts

5844. SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nationalised banks provide any concession for the loans given to SCs and STs people;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposals to set up national banks exclusively for SCs and STs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per extant guidelines of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on priority sector lending, banks including nationalised banks are required to earmark 10% of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure, whichever is higher, for Weaker Sections, which includes credit to Scheduled Castes (SCs)/ Scheduled Tribes (STs). Further, with a view to ensure smooth flow of credit to SCs/STs, RBI has been issuing instructions to banks from time to time. In the latest Master Circular on Credit facilities to SCs and STs, issued by RBI. on 1st July, 2011, banks have been advised to give special emphasis for the welfare of SCs/ STs and take necessary measures to step up credit to them.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal at present, with the Government to set up national banks exclusively for SCs and STs.

Credit Facilities to Builders and Contractors

5845. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides credit facilities under the sub-head "Housing" in "Other Priority Sector" to the builders and contractors across the country;

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

(c) the number of persons benefited therefrom during the above period, State-wise, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India has issued guidelines in respect of Lending to Priority Sector on 01.07.2011. In terms of their Master Circular, credit facilities under the sub-head 'Housing' cover loans given to individuals for purchase / construction of dwelling unit per family and loans given for repairs to the damaged dwelling units of families. The guidelines do not cover credit facilities to Builders and Contractors.

Withdrawing of CR Dossiers of 14 Officers

5846. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) whether the Department of Expenditure as Cadre Controlling Authority withdrew CR Dossiers of 14 officers whose cases were pending for empanelment at Joint Secretary Level and if so, the present status thereof;

(b) whether responsibility has been fixed in the matter;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Ministry of Finance to import justice to aggrieved officers and punish the guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The details of 19 officers, alongwith CR dossiers in respect of 14 officers, belonging to the 1983 and 1985 batches of the Indian Cost Accounts Service(ICoAS) were sent to DoPT in October 2008 for empanelment at Joint Secretary/equivalent level under Central Staffing Scheme by the Office of Chief Adviser (Cost). DOPT was also subsequently reminded in this regard in April and June, 2009.

In July, 2009 DoPT asked for approval of Minister in charge. Based on DoPT's advice, a proposal for empanelment of 8 eligible officers was sent to DoPT in November, 2009 with the Finance Minister's approval. Subsequently, reminders were sent to DoPT in April 2010, February 2011 and August 2011. No response was received from DoPT in the said matter.

Since no action on empanelment of eight ICoAS officers at Joint Secretary/equivalent level under Central Staffing Scheme was received even after nearly two years, the CR dossiers were collected for administrative reasons with the request that the same shall be submitted at a later stage when needed by DOPT.

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

Affect of Tax/ Tariff on Tourism Industry

5847. SHRI CHARLES DIAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high electricity tariff luxury tax implemented to home-stays have adversely affected the tourism industry in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has issued any directions to States or taken steps to look into the above matter and save the tourism industry;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith response of the States thereto;

(d) whether the Government has any statistics to show the number of tourists utilized the home-stays in the country during 2011-12; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) No Study has been conducted by the Ministry of Tourism to analyze the effect of electricity tariff and luxury tax on the home-stays in the country.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Tourism does not compile data relating to tourists utilizing home-stays in the country.

[Translation]

External Debt

5848. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:

SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

SHRI KHAGEN DAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the external debt had crossed US\$ 350 billion at the end of the last financial year;

(b) if so, the details of outstanding debt from each of the financial institution like World Bank, Asian Development Bank (ADB), International Monetary Fund (IMF), etc.;

(c) the loan taken from each of the above institutions during the last ten years alongwith percentage of increase, year-wise and institution-wise and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the above financial institutions put conditions before sanction of loan for private sector expansion; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government on such conditions alongwith the steps taken to monitor utilisation of the funds and make complete repayment at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per the latest available data, India's external debt stood at US\$ 334.9 billion at end-December 2011.

(b) At end-December 2011, India's external debt outstanding from the International Development Association (IDA), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) stood at US\$ 26.6 billion, US\$ 8.9 billion and US\$ 7.4 billion respectively. India's external debt outstanding to IMF stood at US\$ 6.1 billion on account of IMF Special Drawing Rights (SDR) allocations to the country.

(c) Loans from multilateral financial institutions are accessed primarily to finance projects in infrastructure and social sector(s). Details of Government loans taken from major multilateral institutions during the last ten years are contained in the Table below.

Table: Government Loans from Major Multilateral Institutions (Thousands of US Dollar)

Year	Institution					
	IDA*	% increase in IDA loans	IBRD	% increase in IBRD loans	ADB	% increase in ADB loans
2002-03	665170.6	-	570287.1	-	330273	-
2003-04	627320.4	-5.7	765556	34.2	482146	46.0
2004-05	680176.7	8.4	729140.4	-4.8	414978	-13.9
2005-06	834295	22.7	758210.6	4.0	479510	15.6
2006-07	635225.3	-23.9	869330.3	14.7	833328.7	73.8
2007-08	519819	-18.2	836114.1	-3.8	1050883	26.1
2008-09	712312.3	37.0	613972	-26.6	1270903	20.9
2009-10	753922.7	5.8	848336.8	38.2	1046435	-17.7
2010-11	697156.4	-7.5	2837460#	234.5	1270305	21.4
2011-12	978978.8	40.4	620153.3	-78.1	976261.6	-23.1

Note: * Figures reported for IDA are in thousands of SDR. IDA loans denominated in US Dollars have been converted to SDRs for the years 2005-06 to 2008-09 using the annual average US Dollar-SDR exchange rate.

Includes the single tranche disbursement of USD 1995 million for Banking Sector Support Loan. Source; Office of the Controller of Aid, Audit and Accounts, Government of India.

(d) and (e) The Government of India has instituted a new set of principles and a Finance Plus criterion to govern the selection of projects to be posed to multilateral agencies (World Bank, ADB etc.). The basic goal of framing these principles and the criteria is to maximize access and leverage of Multilateral Financial Institutions' (MFIs')/Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs') knowledge base, international experience and familiarity with best practices, making the best use of limited external resources available. -

Project implementation and monitoring is done on a regular basis by stakeholders including the Ministry of Finance and the implementing authority.

India's external debt on Government Account under External Assistance has remained within manageable limits due to a prudent debt management

policy that emphasises raising sovereign loans on concessional terms with longer maturities.

[English]

Unutilised Funds under NRHM

5849. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

(a) the details of funds allocated/utilized/unutilized during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise under National Rural Health Mission;

(b) whether certain States are not able to fully utilise the funds allocated to them under NRHM;

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

(d) whether the country is still far behind from achieving goals set for various health indicators;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the measures taken by the Union Government to achieve the goals and to ensure proper utilisation of the allocated funds;

(f) whether the per capita available funds is low in comparison to certain other country; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the scheme to provide per capita funds available as per international standard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) A Statement showing the Opening Balance, Allocation, Release, Expenditure and Unutilized funds for the last three Financial Years i.e. 2009-10 to 2011-12 and the current Financial Year 2012-13, State-wise and year-wise under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) It would be seen from the annexed statement that the States have been able to utilize most of the funds allocated to them during this period.

(d) and (e) Under NRHM, targets were set on the key indicators such as IMR, MMR, TFR, malaria mortality and TB Cure Rate etc. As against the target of achieving 30/1000 by 2012 live births, the IMR has reduced from 58 per 1000 live births in 2005 to 47 per 1000 live births in 2010. The Maternal Mortality Ratio has reduced from 254 per 100,000 live births in 2004-06 to 212 per 100,000 live births in 2007-09 as against the target of 100/100,000 live births to be achieved by 2012. The Total Fertility Rate has also reduced from 2.9 in 2005 to 2.5 in 2010 as against the target of 2.1.

Malaria Mortality was reduced by 72% against the target of 60% by 2012. Tuberculosis cure rate achieved was 88% in 2012 against a target of 85% cure rate.

Health is essentially a State subject and therefore achievement of health outcomes is largely a function of capacities of the State's health systems. The reasons for not achieving the goals of IMR, MMR and TFR can broadly be attributed to historical underfunding of public health, relatively weak health systems and capacities and poor social health determinants in EAG States and Assam.

The measures taken to achieve the Goals under NRHM include:

1. Enhanced allocation of funds to the States.
2. For focused attention to districts having weak health indicators, 264 High Focus Districts have been identified across the country for supportive supervision and higher allocation of funds to bridge critical gaps especially in infrastructure and human resources.
3. Encouraging the States for engaging health personnel including doctors, nurses, and paramedics on contractual basis.
4. Strengthening the health infrastructure by providing support to the States for new construction/' up- gradation/renovation of healthcare facilities.
5. Providing financial assistance to the States for selection and training of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) who act as a link between community and healthcare facilities.
6. States are supported with Mobile Medical Units for improved service delivery especially in hard to reach areas.
7. Financial support is provided to States for the purchase of ambulances for Emergency Response Services so as to provide emergency healthcare to the needy.
8. A new initiative namely Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) was launched on 1st June, 2011, which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including Caesarean section. The initiative stipulates free drugs, diagnostics, blood and diet, besides free

transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements have been put up in place for all sick newborns accessing public health institutions for treatment till 30 days after birth.

9. Emphasis on facility based newborn care at different levels to reduce Child Mortality: Setting up of facilities for care of Sick Newborn such as Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs), New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) and New Born Baby Corners (NBCCs) at different levels is a thrust area under NRHM.
10. 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.
11. Antenatal, Intranatal and Postnatal care including Iron and Folic Acid supplementation has been provided to pregnant & lactating women for prevention and treatment of anaemia.
12. Rapid Diagnostic Tests (RDT) and Artemisinin based Combination Therapy (ACT) have been scaled up for the diagnosis and treatment of all Pf malaria cases
13. 28 accredited labs have been set up across the country to diagnose Multi-Drug Resistant TB (MDR-TB).
14. The Routine Immunization Programme is monitored and assessed from all levels starting from Central level to PHC level.
15. More emphasis on spacing methods like IUCD.
16. A new scheme has been launched to utilize the services of ASHA to deliver contraceptives at the doorstep of beneficiaries in 233 pilot districts of 17 States.
17. Capacity building of health care providers: Various trainings are being conducted under NRHM to train doctors, nurses and ANM for early diagnosis and case management of common ailments of children and care of mother

during pregnancy and delivery. These trainings are on IMNCI, NSSK, SBA, LSAS, EMOC, BMOC etc.

18. Management of Malnutrition: 657 Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres have been established for management of severe acute malnutrition.
19. Universal Immunization Programme: Vaccination protects children against many life threatening diseases such as Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Polio, Tetanus, Hepatitis B and Measles. Infants are thus immunized against seven vaccine preventable diseases every year. The Government of India supports the vaccine programme by supply of vaccines and syringes, Cold chain equipments and provision of operational costs.
20. Home Based New Born Care (HBNC): Home bases newborn care through ASHAs has been initiated by providing incentive of Rs. 250/-. The purpose of Home Based New Born Care is to improve new born practices at the community level and early detection and referral of sick new born babies.
21. Mother and Child Tracking System: A name based Mother and Child Tracking System has been put in place which is web based to ensure registration and tracking of all pregnant women and new born babies so that provision of regular and complete services to them can be ensured.
22. Janani Suraksha Yojana is a safe motherhood intervention which aims reduction in maternal and neonatal mortality by improving the coverage of institutional deliver)' among pregnant women by providing cash assistance.

(f) and (g) As per World Health Statistics 2011 brought out by World Health Organization, per capita Government expenditure on Health at average exchange rate (US\$) in India was 15\$ in 2008 in comparison to certain other select Asian countries like Bangladesh \$5, China \$69, Indonesia \$28, Malaysia \$156, Pakistan \$7 and Sri Lanka \$36.

Statement

Statewise Opening Balance, Allocation, Release, Expenditure & Closing Unspent Balance under National Rural Health Mission for F.Ys. 2009-10 to 2012-13

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1 Andaman and																	
Nicobar Islands	9.21	16.82	8.23	20.11	20.28	15.84	17.66	22.641	8.85	14.35	22.60	112.88	77.50	87.19	-9.88		
2 Andhra Pradesh	106.83	717.30	703.32	764.91	816.11	810.23	693.92	931.8	934.11	522.71	1083	5580	4337	3809	577.96		
											.44	.2	.15	.19			
3 Arunachal Pradesh	6.10	51.14	57.32	66.16	66.67	73.75	78.34	56.02	75.821	54.08	74.01	389.59	367.14	353.02	14.12		
4 Assam	150.88	906.72	813.93	763.71	894.01	738.45	1093	851.35	877.39	577.36	1051.14	5730	412.56	3977	144.20		
									.37			.88		.36			
5 Bihar	160.06	860.29	649.71	826.20	977.41	1035	1454	1122.10	787.28	700.18	1421.32	6783	4260	4610	-348.14		
						.18	.98					.51	.99	.13			
6 Chandigarh	333	9.86	7.59	8.25	11.20	6.91	6.25	11.72	8.69	7.37	14.59	71.38	43.70	42.06	1.64		
7 Chhattisgarh	28.85	292.01	261.65	240.41	345.76	327.24	308.60	392.54	421.53	1308.17	471.71	2279.40	1694.22	1512.14	182.08		
8 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	061	4.27	3.27	4.62	4.77	6.30	5.58	5.92	4.81	4.16	7.54	34.60	24.85	24.23	0.62		
9 Daman & Diu	1.96	3.51	2.33	3.46	3.92	3.06	3.96	4.58	2.57	3.33	5.97	29.09	18.27	19.10	-0.83		
10 Delhi	53.29	121.25	83.03	75.89	136.74	108.43	90.13	145.27	102.36	62.65	169.95	835.04	510.84	382.34	118.50		
11 Goa	5.15	12.90	12.43	18.59	16.69	17.31	18.37	20.47	19.88	20.62	23.96	114.19	77.65	80.55	-2.90		
12 Gujarat	48.09	464.90	500.55	634.27	528.69	556.79	722.26	600.61	620.98	367.24	715.69	3602	2886	2883	2.64		
												.34	.59	.95			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
13	Haryana	60.91	179.72	206.17	336.78	203.94	219.62	287.78	233.52	297.34	185.45	289.15	1400	1201	1227	25.89
													.86	.93	.88	
14	Himachal Pradesh	-1.71	97.07	115.41	167.81	110.68	113.22	164.74	123.89	197.20	106.35	141.97	721.69	672.02	686	-14.79
															.811	
15	Jammu and Kashmir	89.29	134.94	130.34	155.59	153.87	173.80	210.76	175.54	252.48	175.35	209.75	1004.36	912.06	797.87	114.19
16	Jharkhand	42.52	349.31	179.34	195.45	398.78	356.90	381.09	458.88	467.46	265.18	555.83	2354	1697	1493	204.50
												.12	.76	.27		
17	Karnataka	134.33	505.17	436.86	680.64	551.80	586.38	700.62	612.69	672.66	444.41	721.45	3763	2882	2877	4.56
													.39	.31	.75	
18	Kerala	160.87	284.34	237.62	385.19	308.59	753.41	385.95	345.37	582.51	300.94	379.23	2100	1851	1686	182.33
													.75	.77	.44	
19	Lakshadweep	1.23	2.09	1.09	2.86	2.28	2.54	3.44	3.99	1.62	2.95	352	18.77	10.97	13.76	-2.79
20	Madhya Pradesh	125.15	705.88	604.79	741.28	766.66	784.40	996.80	870.83	959.47	857.93	1032.41	5380	4341	4263	77.80
													.89	.39	.39	
21	Maharashtra	10.29	860.3S	959.72	1044.71	981.28	603.36	1271.63	1078.51	1309.24	836.19	1270	6443	5065	5037	28.08
												.27	.69	.64	.85	
22	Manipur	34.67	90.09	81.45	64.11	98.67	67.98	68.21	88.49	61.29	49.92	114.66	608.98	383.84	320.69	63.16
23	Meghalaya	30.04	85.75	79.78	75.13	88.95	52.50	91.99	94.25	62.31	69.55	125.45	600.10	338.35	350.37	-12.02
24	Mizoram	-10.69	50.72	49.87	58.66	62.15	70.49	77.33	63.46	67.13	40.58	75.84	383.38	333.06	332.84	0.22
25	Nagaland	18.03	78.30	73.87	64.26	82.47	66.40	81.84	83.31	88.00	61.39	95.78	524.19	401.33	362.54	38.30
26	Odisha	238.12	457.57	470.18	646.74	494.09	549.44	664.37	568.53	693.86	447.11	653.52	3433	2915	2721	193.39
													.29	.31	.92	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
27 Puducherry			-7.29	11.32	12.04	13.34	13.94	16.32	17.36	15.17	15.83	13.69	15.89	83.61	63.49	70.99	-7.50
28 Punjab			66.72	209.58	359.53	241.41	245.77	262.81	339.34	276.56	336.45	228.39	318.91	1611	1469	1262	206.38
														.69	.31	.93	
29 Rajasthan			211.37	633.19	748.98	1001.74	743.41	863.97	1172	824.17	1045	656.41	980.98	5030	4817	4777	39.64
								.06			.55			.02	.38	.75	
30 Sikkim			5.68	26.73	25.80	35.73	35.54	32.94	30.45	34.01	27.07	23.98	54.12	209.76	173.23	174.90	-1.66
31 Tamil Nadu			177.21	568.68	639.10	691.93	659.92	702.09	825.22	765.42	774.89	354.87	867.98	4383	3748	3626	121.27
														.39	.10	.83	
32 Tripura			66.91	125.20	111.98	81.10	116.91	85.47	105.43	117.46	68.39	81.12	133.44	766.96	489.95	424.86	65.10
33 Uttar Pradesh			642.61	1867	1965	2230	2079	2191	2693	2224	1863	1298	2685	13766	10443	10001	441.34
			.65	.82	.74	.73	.36	.30	.30	.00	.69	.09	.50	.03	.03	.73	
34 Uttarakhnd			-10.61	117.75	130.85	144.00	129.18	147.39	206.31	169.95	208.45	158.25	206.67	930.06	768.92	801.41	-32.49
35 West Bengal			373.69	678.81	741.25	730.24	771.41	680.79	836.69	870.31	931.34	578.99	1026	5254	4079	3498	581.46
													.41	.69	.79	.34	
Total			3043	11581	11470	13216	12923	12871	16112	14263	14848	9981	17039	86644	9753	84607	2923
			.97	.30	.18	.05	.25	.11	.45	.72	.55	.35	.69	.98	.84	.88	.95
Others (Training and Central Component under NRHM)										27.80	111.88	83.54		27.80	111.88	83.54	28.34
Grand Total			3043	11581	11470	13216	12923	12871	16112	14291	14550	10054	17030	86872	67643	64691	2952
			.97	.30	.18	.05	.25	.11	.45	.52	.43	.89	.69	.75	.72	.42	.30

Note:

* Expenditure for the F.Ys 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (unto 31.12.2011) are provisional.

** Release figures for the F.Y.2011-12 are upto 31.03.2012

The above Releases relate to Central Govt. Grants & do not include state share contribution.

*** Figures indicate the initial allocation as per the Mission Steering Group Formula. However, due to some States not being able to fully utilized the funds allocated for them, additional releases were made to those States that had utilized the initial allocation.

Assistance to States

5850. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total financial Central assistance provided to different States other than those allocated for Central Government schemes, State-wise during the last three years;

(b) the monetary assistance provided by Central Government to various backward areas and areas with special needs during the last three years;

(c) the details of loans given by the Central Government to State Governments during the last three years;

(d) whether any State Government has defaulted on any loan during the last 25 years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Broadly on the Plan side, schematic financial Central assistance to the States is provided through Central Government Schemes [Central Sector Schemes (CS

and Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)]. Other than CS and CSS, Central assistance to the States is provided through Central Assistance for State Plans. Details of Central assistance for State Plans provided to the States during last three years are given in Statement-I. On the Non Plan side, Central grants to the States are provided mainly on the basis of recommendations of the Finance Commissions (FC). Details of FC grants provided to States during last three years are given in Statement-I.

(b) Details of assistance provided to States during the last three years for backward areas under the scheme of Backward Region Grant Fund and for areas with special needs, as against allocations in the statement 16 of the Expenditure Budget, volume 1, are given in Statement-II.

(c) Details of loans provided to the States during last three years are given at Statement-III.

(d) and (e) State-wise details of default of loans from earliest period to which the arrear relates are given in Statement-IV. Following the recommendation made by 12th Finance Commission, fresh loans to the States from Central Government [except loans for externally added projects] has been discontinued since April, 2005.

Statement-I*State-wise release of Central Assistance to the State Plan and Finance Commission Grants*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No	.Name of State	Finance Commission Grants*			Central Assistance to State Plan#		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	2055.20	2055.84	2220.30	5214.40	5664.97	6851.33
2	Arunachal Pradesh	379.12	805.19	660.84	2211.70	2420.22	2754.00
3	Assam	1110.51	583.75	733.04	4144.89	4497.87	4841.71
4	Bihar	2151.27	1819.67	2468.29	4579.96	6371.12	5942.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	Chhattisgarh	555.58	497.88	1027.11	1714.24	2462.71	1997.14
6	Goa	29.97	22.44	13.09	103.93	343.87	299.58
7	Gujarat	799.74	887.74	1628.14	1860.53	2249.16	2151.14
8	Haryana	378.82	300.67	669.05	1042.89	1015.31	913.47
9	Himachal Pradesh	2040.33	2615.12	2606.00	2794.02	2532.34	3347.28
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2608.66	5161.01	4024.60	7755.49	5425.59	9148.55
11	Jharkhand	617.08	666.36	1180.44	1020.51	1932.65	2465.91
12	Karnataka	2476.40	973.84	2161.52	3739.29	4133.95	4483.10
13	Kerala	602.13	438.66	1387.25	1612.71	1371.19	1403.48
14	Madhya Pradesh	1317.94	1416.16	2083.74	4786.60	6320.33	5941.12
15	Maharashtra	1904.52	1813.91	2633.64	6377.19	6604.08	5650.85
16	Manipur	999.55	1246.72	1236.86	1438.32	2098.37	2178.39
17	Meghalaya	346.81	475.13	500.98	1461.93	1437.59	1859.72
18	Mizoram	697.34	781.02	817.39	1401.34	1257.48	1751.51
19	Nagaland	1283.21	1644.46	1713.18	1319.45	1607.99	2106.75
20	Odisha	922.87	1437.86	2349.71	3052.98	3521.11	4105.58
21	Punjab	316.52	345.84	815.05	1390.65	1172.07	998.62
22	Rajasthan	1155.37	1080.44	2660.53	1918.79	2922.85	2863.30
23	Sikkim	71.62	112.98	446.47	926.99	810.70	1237.31
24	Tamil Nadu	928.30	1246.61	2417.02	3385.32	3702.68	3677.25
25	Tripura	1206.06	1122.07	1134.69	1424.31	1667.78	2457.75
26	Uttar Pradesh	3731.03	2958.23	4524.77	6105.01	7507.33	7496.16
27	Uttarakhand	1136.16	1198.61	596.45	2287.46	2280.00	2900.02
28	West Bengal	1033.54	1985.22	1721.47	3152.63	3561.33	7144.51
Total		32855.60	35693.45	46431.59	78223.53	86892.64	98968.46

Source: Ministry of Finance

#: Source: Planning Commission

Statement-II*Central Assistance provided to various Backward areas and areas with Special Needs*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No. Particulars	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012 (Revised Estimate)
Backward Areas			
1 Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), of which	4799.99	8680.00	10997.00
(a) State Component	1130.00	2130.00	7280.00
(b) District Component	3669.99	6550.00	3717.00
Areas with Special Needs#			
2 Special Plan Assistance	9219.73	7085.52	5500.00
3 Special Central Assistance (untied)	0.00	3917.00	8370.00
4 Special Central Assistance, of which	2890.51	3572.51	4128.51
(a) Hill Areas	254.7 8	271.60	299.00
(b) Tribal Sub-Plan	98124	931.73	1015.01
(c) Grants under Proviso to Article 275(1)	399.10	999.88	1111.28
(d) Border Area	635.00	691.00	1003.22
(e) North Eastern Council	620.99	678.30	700.00
5 Assistance from Central Pool of Resources for NE & Sikkim	668.62	805.78	800.00
6 Bodoland Territorial Council	3.15	50.00	50.00
7 ACA for Drought mitigation in Bundelkhand Region*	1107.62		
Total	17582.00	25218.43	29845.51

*: This scheme is subsumed in BRGF (State Component)

#: Excluding grants given for general purposes and project related grants

Statement-III*Details of Loans released from 2009-10 to 2011-12*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (P)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	875.97	2243.92	2719.01
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Assam	39.93	15.62	30.06
4	Bihar	764.32	781.53	826.56
5	Chhattisgarh	222.55	202.75	56.74
6	Goa	21.68	28.44	121.40
7	Gujarat	86.25	159.23	187.87
8	Haryana	137.09	308.27	96.19
9	Himachal Pradesh	69.02	38.79	80.18
10	Jammu and Kashmir	29.18	19.21	22.71
11	Jharkhand	7.47	87.71	32.53
12	Karnataka	680.85	1145.19	1267.06
13	Kerala	562.34	361.40	407.15
14	Madhya Pradesh	1344.54	1094.48	1032.60
15	Maharashtra	752.22	819.91	376.59
16	Manipur	0.07	0.00	0.00
17	Meghalaya	0.70	2.37	7.98
18	Mizoram	33.15	3.87	22.93
19	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Odisha	190.35	209.46	232.76
21	Punjab	71.40	192.93	149.50
22	Rajasthan	257.89	359.73	337.10

1	2	3	4	5
23	Sikkim	0.25	0.07	0.65
24	Tamil Nadu	1070.62	1447.00	1179.74
25	Tripura	3.30	3.65	3.20
26	Uttar Pradesh	282.66	363.36	315.64
27	Uttarakhand	31.34	42.94	46.40
28	West Bengal	299.87	294.92	442.80
Total		7835.01	10226.75	9995.36

P: Provisional

(Rs. in lakhs)

Statement-IV*The details of recovery of Principal and interest in arrear from State Governments at the end of 2010-11*

Name of the State Government	Amount of arrears as on 31.03.2011		Earliest period to which arrears relate	Total loans outstanding as on 31.03.2011
	Principal	Interest		
1	2	3	4	5
Ministry of Agriculture				
Assam	1568.07	4570.79	1991-92	2788.05
Bihar	1.63	1.88	2001-02	1949.52
Jammu and Kashmir	1825.27	4000.84	1993-94	4950.84
Andhra Pradesh	17.22	7.60	1995-96	6593.30
Mizoram	214.16	525.86	1997-98	2308.16
Rajasthan	113.36	842.53	1998-99	13343.63
West Bengal	139.70	1123.37	1999-2000	3772.43
Nagaland	43.37	100.23	2005-06	2159.42
Manipur	29.81	183.36	1995-96	1827.14

1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	13.84	26.81	1999-2000	12241.02
Delhi	4.00	5.05	2002-03	4.00
Jharkhand	0.57	0.85	2002-03	1342.54
Arunachal Pradesh	10.94	51.44	2003-04	1599.89
Uttaranchal	6.92	9.44	2001-02	2687.25
Tripura	25.45	36.66	1995-96	1604.75
Meghalaya	0.53	0.36	2009-10	915.18
Total	4014.84	11487.07	60087.12	
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions				
Jammu and Kashmir	79.28	71.61	2006-07	140.26
Assam	57.64	36.92	2009-10	184.72
Arunachal Pradesh	3.22	1.34	2009-10	13.84
Mizoram	3.57	0.82	2009-10	5.49
Nagaland	24.33	4.31	2010-11	26.90
Total	168.04	115.00	371.21	
Ministry of Commerce & Textiles				
Assam	1124.52	1157.53	1988-89	1168.86
Jammu & Kashmir	104.17	213.29	1996-97	105.65
Manipur	8.57	14.50	1985-86	8.57
Uttar Pradesh	56.04	105.30	1986-87	82.57
Tripura	0.08	0.02	2008-09	0.08
Odisha	2.35	5.06	1985-86	2.35
Kerala	4.34	4.30	1987-88	17.76
Arunachal Pradesh	1.05	0.94	2000-01	1.52
Andhra Pradesh	0.54	0.29	1993-94	3.71
Bihar	0.20	0.23	1997-98	0.20

1	2	3	4	5
Himachal Pradesh	3.18	3.15	1984-85	6.47
Nagaland	1.00	1.27	1995-96	8.67
Total	1306.04	1505.88	1406.41	
Ministry of Industry				
Madhya Pradesh	0.21	0.10	1995-96	180.06
Assam	14.25	11.85	1992-93	135.38
Jammu & Kashmir	15.25	13.33	1992-93	174.63
Tripura	0.02	0.01	1992-93	29.17
Total	29.73	25.29	519.24	
Ministry of Home Affairs				
Assam	6017.41	1633.77	1981-82	18060.69
Andhra pradesh	54.71	84.90	1985-86	7580.51
Bihar	11.19	23.23	1985-86	4746.20
Gujarat	0.92	1.18	1986-87	5435.93
Jammu & Kashmir	2351.87	5036.74	1987-88	5741.64
Goa	13047.57	14723.01	1988-89	14983.29
Odisha	34.48	1985-86	2966.25	
Mizoram	370.96	714.21	1987-88	3913.24
Rajasthan	26.13	84.78	1985-86	4657.61
Tamil Nadu	1900.32	3853.78	1985-86	10190.09
West Bengal	19.07	45.07	1985-86	4327.35
Manipur	175.72	329.78	2001-02	2246.44
Punjab	18.60	2007-08	3340.87	
Tripura	84.29	240.59	2003-04	4868.72
Meghalaya	20.31	141.98	2003-04	2S3I801.69
Arunachal Pradesh	1069.41	1762.86	2003-04	2933.78

1	2	3	4	5
Nagaland	621.34	1270.04	2004-05	4818.56
Uttarkhand	32.14	2003-04	998.53	
Total	25789.82	30012.54	103611.39	
Ministry of Road Transport & Highway				
Assam	82.23	61.67	1991-92	79.36
Jammu & Kashmir	66.01	61.69	1994-95	72.24
Total	148.24	123.36	151.60	
Ministry of Water Resources				
Assam	26388.59	54083.31	1984-85	26388.59
Jammu & Kashmir	126.92	232.17	1984-85	126.92
Goa	53.63	126.53	1987-88	53.63
Total	26569.14	54442.01	26569.14	
Ministry of Urban Development				
Assam	337.72	1096.35	1991-92	490.48
Jammu & Kashmir	133.12	371.69	1984-85	243.26
Chhattisgarh	13.16	4.40	2007-08	14.92
Mizoram	8.06	6.85	2010-11	15.50
West Bengal	73.07	61.27	2010-11	525.23
Total	565.13	1540.56	1289.39	
Ministry of Environment and Forests				
Assam	85.41	203.00	1991-92	85.41
Jammu & Kashmir	87.76	188.60	1995-96	87.76
Total	173.17	391.60	173.17	
Ministry of Food Processing Industries				
Assam	13.26	19.94	1997-98	13.26
Total	13.26	19.94	13.26	

[Translation]

Save the Girl Child

5851. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives for 'save the girl child' campaigns;

(b) the details of the expenditure incurred under 'save the girl child' campaign, State-wise; and

(c) the details of success achieved in proportion to the expenditure incurred in the campaign alongwith top ten States with the highest female sex-ratio?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) With a view to ensure survival and protection of the girl child, the following objectives have been envisaged:

- drawing up of a multi-sectoral roadmap to generate awareness against gender discrimination to improve the survival and protection of girl child.

- to curb sex determination through effective implementation of the implementation of Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994.

(b) No expenditure is separately booked under 'save the girl child' head. However, funds are released to the states based on needs reflected by them in their State PIPs for undertaking IEC/BCC campaigns for RCH related interventions which include save the girl child campaign also.

(c) 1. As per the Sample Registration System (SRS-RGI), the Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB), has shown an increase from 892 in 2004-06 to 902 in 2006-08 and further to 905 in 2008-10.

2. Regulatory framework has been strengthened in states and action intensified against erring clinics/doctors for violations of the PNDDT Act.

3. Quarterly Progress Reports on furnished by States are now reflecting an improved compliance

to the provisions of the Act by States. All the states have now constituted State Supervisory Board, State Appropriate Authorities, State Advisory Committees, District Appropriate Authorities, and District Advisory Committees. Meetings of these statutory bodies are also taking place.

4. Field inspections of ultrasound clinics/facilities by the National Inspection and Monitoring Committee (NIMC) and SIMC have been intensified.

5. Comprehensive Information, Education, Communication (IEC) activities have been undertaken by various State Governments, NGOs and community based organizations.

6. Capacity building of Appropriate Authorities under the PNDDT Act has been undertaken including sensitization workshops for judicial officers and public prosecutors.

Irregularities in AIIMS Entrance Examination

5852. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) whether instances of cheating, copying and other malpractices in the All India Post Graduate Medical Entrance Examination being conducted by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) have been recently reported in the country;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the facts thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government in each of these cases; and

(d) the measures taken/proposed by the Government for strict monitoring to ensure proper conduct of medical entrance examinations?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Yes, while the All India Post Graduate Medical Entrance

Examination (AIPGMEE) was being conducted on 8th January, 2012, a mobile phone from one of the candidate and electronic gadgetry from two other candidates was recovered at one of the centers of examination in NOIDA. The matter is being investigated by the Crime Branch of Delhi Police.

(d) As per the procedure of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), the Centre Superintendent of every examination centre is required to appoint two security personnel, one male and one female to be deployed at the entrance gate for frisking of candidates with the help of hand held metal detectors provided by AIIMS to restrict the entry of any kind of unauthorized material as well as electronic gadgets in the examination centre. The Principal/Centre Superintendent informs the Police Station of the area concerned to deploy police personnel, as per the standard practice of AIIMS. To overcome any tampering in the Optical Mark Reader Sheet (OMR sheet), it has been improvised for better accuracy and candidates have been asked to make a declaration regarding 'Number of questions unanswered' on the OMR sheets. Such a declaration has to be signed by each candidate and countersigned by the invigilators present in the examination hall during the examination.

[*English*]

Cut in Sales Tax on Petrol

5853. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:
DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the item-wise rates of taxes levied on petroleum products;

(b) whether there is any proposal to cut sales tax on petro products to reduce their prices further; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The item-wise rates of excise and customs duty on petroleum products is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Sales tax is a state subject and hence the Central Government has no powers to reduce sales tax.

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

Statement

Duty Structure on Crude Petroleum and Products

(as on 9th May, 2012)

Product	Basic Customs duty	Central Excise duty
1	2	3
1 Crude	Nil	Cess: Rs.4500 per tonne NCCD ofRs.50/litre
2 Petrol (unbranded)	2.5%	Rs. 14.35 per litre [6.35 BED+ 6 SAED+2 AED]
3 Petrol (branded)	2.5%	Rs. 15.50 per litre [7.50 BED+6 SAED + 2 AED]
4 HSD (unbranded)	2.5%	Rs.2.00 per litre [Nil BED +2 AED]

1	2	3
5 HSD (branded)	2.5%	Rs.5.75 per litre [3.75 BED+ 2 AED]
6 LPG (Domestic)	Nil	Nil
7 LPG (other)	5%	8%
8 S.K.O. (forPDS)	Nil	Nil
9 S.K.O. (other)	5%	14%
10 L.D.O.	5%	14%+ Rs.2.5per litre
11 LNG	5%	Nil
12 CNG	5%	14%
13 Natural Gas (other than CNG)	5%	Nil
14 AV Gas	Nil	4%
15 ATF	Nil	8%
16 Petcoke	2.5%	14%
17 Naphtha	5%	14%
18 Naphtha(for fertilizer)	Nil	Nil
19 Naphtha (for Electricity)	Nil	14%

Note: In addition to above, an 'Education Cess @ 2%' and 'Secondary and higher Education Cess on aggregate of duties of excise and customs is charged.

[Translation]

Solar Photovoltaic Water Pumping System

5854. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated/ utilised under the scheme on deployment of solar photovoltaic (SPV) water pumping systems for applications such as community drinking water supply, agriculture and related uses including running of tubewells in rural areas during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has asked the States to submit the list of villages where such

tubewells/borewells are likely to be set up under the scheme;

(c) if so, the details of the proposals received so far from various States including Madhya Pradesh, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the time by which the said tubewell / borewells are likely to be installed under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) State-wise release of funds for installation of solar photovoltaic water pumping systems for various applications under the Off-grid Solar Applications Scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 is as follows:

Sl. No.	State	Rs. in Lakhs
1	Chhattisgarh	34.56
2	Haryana	60.00
3	Maharashtra	14.46
4	Punjab	100.00
5	Rajasthan	1735.00
6	Uttar Pradesh	154.20
Total		2133.22

(b) No, Madam.

(c) The Ministry has received proposals for installing 560 solar pump sets in six districts in Bihar and 656 numbers of solar photovoltaic water pump sets with hand pump attachment at various schools, gram panchayat buildings, public utilities in a few districts of Madhya Pradesh.

(d) The project duration is generally one year

from the date of sanction of the project by the Ministry.

[English]

Agriculture Credit Flow

5855. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any target of agriculture credit flow for the year 2011-12; and

(b) If so, the details thereof and details of credit actually disbursed during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The annual target for the flow of credit to the agriculture sector in the year 2011-12 had been set at Rs 4,75,000 crore. Against this target, achievement upto February 2012 was Rs 4,40,714 crore. The State-wise and agency-wise details of the disbursement made to the agriculture sector for the last three years i.e. 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto Jan 2012) are given in Statement-I to Statement-IV.

Statement-I

State-wise/Agency-wise GLC disbursements by all agencies under agriculture and allied activities during 2008-09

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl.No	Name of the States/UTs	Public Sector CBs	Private Sector CBs	Total Commercial Banks	SCB/CCBs #	LDBs #	RRBs	Other Agencies	Total Agriculture Credit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Chandigarh	364855	90317	455172					455172
2	New Delhi	1468576	739093	2207669	97				2207766
3	Haryana	723801	176619	900420	413289	30697	147125		1491531
4	Himachal Pradesh	104420	11479	115899	^8586	3277	11893	11775	171430
5	Jammu and Kashmir	12601	31683	44284	2615	43	3947		50889

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6	Punjab	1267493	382975	1650468	895634	34373	138221		2718696
7	Rajasthan	555726	241473	797189	277306	18343	243264	2687	1338799
Northern Region		4497472	1673639	6171111	1617527	86733	544450	14462	8434283
8	Arunachal Pradesh	2769	0	2769	197				2966
8	Assam	77245	4413	81658	1673	17467			100798
10	Manipur	3450	0	3450	125	9			3584
11	Meghalaya	7996	78	8074	476	1138			9688
12	Mizoram	1304	0	1304	393	2073			3770
13	Nagatand	1004	6	1010	224	84			1318
14	Tripura	19432	95	19527	290	61	8035		27913
15	Sikkim	945	107	1052	318				1370
North Eastern Region		114145	4699	118844	3499	61	29003	0	151407
16	Bihar	272169	2111	274280	31658	43824			449762
17	Jharkhand	69127	2476	71603		14220			85823
18	Odisha	287657	55841	343498	142593	52412	1769	540272	
19	West Bengal	644189	281065	925254	159293	13672	64463	7	1162689
20	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	864	62	926	224		84		1234
Eastern Region		1274006	341555	1615561	333768	13672	275003	1776	2239780
21	Madhya Pradesh	744011	167608	911619	251053	7585	172866		1343123
22	Chhattisgarh	81442	23289	104731	59590	1567	28144		194032
23	Uttar Pradesh	1205173	74179	1279352	204949	43893	588367		2116561
24	Uttaranchal	90381	31232	121613	41228		12967		175808
Central Region		2121007	296308	2417315	556820	53045	802344	0	3829524
25	D and N Haveli	664	41	705					705
26	Daman and Diu	460	5	465					465
27	Gujarat	647331	312122	959453	353590	7090	84762		1404895

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28	Goa	10920	1446	12366	504	321			13191
29	Maharashtra	1377159	987707	2364866	405711	35237			2805814
Western Region		2036534	1301321	3337855	759805	7090	119999	321	4225070
30	Andhra Pradesh	2264773	690720	2955493	192416	366198			3514107
31	Karnataka	1138948	333711	1472659	290929	20438	228758	1852	2014636
32	Kerala	1028248	650089	1678337	467542	26990	207598	1803	2382270
33	Lakshadweep	92	0	92					92
34	Pondichery	24553	11944	36497	1648	277			38422
35	Tamil Nadu	2020054	994862	3014916	163922	656	102838	2406	3284738
Southern Region		6476668	2681326	9157994	1116457	48084	905669	6061	11234265
Total		16519832	6298848	22818680	4387876	208685	2676468	22620	30114329
RIDF**		76451	76451						76451
Grand Total		16519832	6375299	22895131	4387876	208685	2676468	22620	30190780

** State-wise data not available.

Source: # NABARD ROs

* RPCD, RBI

Statement-II

Sl.No	Name of the States/UTs	Public Sector CBs	Private Sector CBs	Total Commercial Banks	SCB/CCBs #	LDBs #	RRBs	Other Agencies	Total Agriculture Credit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Chandigarh	842995	274024	1117019	0	0	0	0	1117019
2	New Delhi	1135096	988712	2123800	104	0	0	0	2123912
3	Haryana	1183565	129106	1312671	491008	15565	1031	204480	2024755
4	Himachal Pradesh	122545	20635	143180	37747	4873	20233	14006	220039
5	Jammu and Kashmir	17076	52599	69675	3028	14	0	5056	77773

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6	Punjab	1556542	222924	1779466	1053214	32706	0	161232	3026618
7	Uttar Pradesh	1579230	78955	1658165	258217	60980	0	692749	2670131
8	Uttarakhand	136362	51196	187688	52078	0	0	14324	253960
Northern Region		6573411	1816151	8391562	1895396	114138	21264	1091847	11514207
9	Arunachal Pradesh	3544	0	3544	0	0	0	297	3841
10	Assam	93453	2362	95815	2777	0	0	15840	114432
11	Manipur	3632	0	3632	371	0	0	6	4009
12	Meghalaya	4565	64	4649	694	0	1	2214	7558
13	Mizoram	2459	47	2506	95	0	0	25	2626
14	Nagaland	3651	12	3663	380	c	0	131	4174
15	Tripura	18570	166	18736	423	80	0	6703	25942
16	Sikkim	855	123	678	226	0	0	0	1204
North Easter Region		1J0749	2774	133523	4966	80	1	25216	163786
17	Bihar	319527	4118	323645	35255	0	0	185109	544009
18	Chattisgarh	374673	76423	451096	84748	4218	0	36129	576191
19	Jharkhand	98330	4947	103277	0	0	14287		117564
20	Odisha	399766	112949	512715	261666	0	66657		841038
21	West Bengal	735143	274989	1010132	195100	16059	398	102239	1323928
22	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	483	0	463	317	0	0	0	800
Eastern Region		1927S22	473426	2401346	577086	20277	398	404421	3403530
23	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	168	0	166	0	0	0		168
24	Daman and Diu	310	3	313	0	0	0		313
25	Gujarat	777187	479563	1256755	453044	5799	0	97031	1812629
26	Goa	19450	6108	25556	694	0	611	0	26863
27	Madhya Pradesh	861503	245259	1106762	388897	2687	0	209359	1707705
28	Maharashtra	1403058	1120575	2523633	801604	0	0	60318	3386555

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
29	Rajasthan	962571	248283	1210854	400057	0	1490	329983	1942384
Western Region		4024247	2099796	6124043	2044286	8486	2101	696691	8875617
30	Andhra Pradesh	2755044	828836	3583880	460081		0	531341	4575302
31	Karnataka	1380216	372703	1752919	324851	0	1416	321399	2400585
32	Kerala	1141355	824836	1966191	631604	26588	272	309014	2933669
33	Lakshadweep	94	0	94	0	0	0	0	94
34	Pondichery	37722	13726	61448	1030	93	0	2948	55519
35	Tamil Nadu	2763973	1364650	4128633	204776	513	9972	1388B5	4482779
Southern Region		8078404	3404761	11483165	1622342	27194	11660	1303587	14447948
Total		20734733	779890S	28533641	6144086	170175	35424	3521762	38405088
RIDF ***		46332	46332	46332					

Grand Total	20734733	7845240	28579973	6144086	170175	35424	3521762	38451420
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CBs 285799.73

Cooperative Banks 63496.85

RRBs 35217.62

Total 384514.20

Statement-III

State-wise/Agency-wise GLC disbursements by all agencies under agriculture and allied activities during 2010-11 (Provisional)

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	SCB/CCBs #	LDBs #	Total Cooperative	RRBs	Total Agriculture Credit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Delhi	63		63	0	63
2	Haryana	506469	40755	547224	255163	802407

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Himachal Pradesh	38586	4433	43019	20496	63515
4	Jammu and Kashmir	159	285	444	9199	9643
5	Punjab	1106678	34406	1141084	214440	1355524
6	Rajasthan	564581	20908	585489	435962	1021451
Northern Region		2216536	100787	2317323	935280	3252603
7	Arunachal Pradesh	42	0	42	217	259
8	Assam	2329	-	2329	22621	24950
9	Manipur	468	0	468	-	468
10	Meghalaya	3281	427	3708	1590	5298
11	Mizoram	1758	-	1758	10001	11759
12	Nagaland	531	-	531	31	562
13	Tripura	623	123	746	13849	14595
14	Sikkim	314	-	314	314	
North Eastern Region		9346	550	9896	48309	58205
15	Bihar	42189	-	42189	245410	287599
16	Jharkhand	-	-	0	17989	17989
17	Odisha	296166	-	296166	83520	379686
18	West Bengal	287341	22521	309862	117832	427694
19	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3492	-	3492	-	3492
Eastern Region		629188	22521	651709	464751	1116460
20	Madhya Pradesh	576545	1177	577722	264161	841883
21	Chhattisgarh	106220	1353	107573	40662	148235
22	Uttar Pradesh	315998	59993	375991	788152	1164143
23	Uttarakhand	70931	0	70931	15673	86604
Central Region		1069694	62523	1132217	1108648	2240665
24	Gujarat	450562	2833	453395	109693	563088

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	Goa	1200	-	1200	-	1200
26	Maharashtra	921073	-	921073	83091	1004164
Western Region		1372835	2833	1375668	192784	1568452
27	Andhra Pradesh	583504	-	583504	633253	1216757
28	Karnataka	405682	12367	418049	436700	854749
29	Kerala	154044	26852	180896	297914	478810
30	Puducherry	1028	1	1029	7277	8306
31	Tamil Nadu	340059	179	340238	271855	612093
Southern Region		1484317	39399	1523716	1646999	3170715
Total		6781916	228613	7010529	4396771	11407300
Commercial Banks		33270598				
		6781916	228613	7010529	4396771	44677898

* State-wise data not available.

Statement-IV

State-wise/Agency-wise Ground Level Credit disbursement by Cooperative Banks and RRBs under agriculture and allied activities during 2011-12 (January 2012)

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	SCB/CCBs #	LDBs #	Total Cooperative	RRBs	Total Agriculture Credit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Chandigarh UT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	New Delhi	559.24	0.00	559.24	0.00	559.24
3	Haryana	530029.70	37319.34	567349.04	235151.00	802500.04
4	Himachal Pradesh	34646.26	3204.00	37850.26	19954.11	57804.37
5	Jammu and Kashmir	355.86	427.34	783.20	8848.19	9631.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	Punjab	1169985.44	30860.19	1200845.63	251129.98	1451975.61
7	Rajasthan	84240.54	16628.18	700868.72	429428.49	1130297.21
Northern Region		2419817.04	88439.05	2508256.09	944511.77	3452767.86
8	Arunachal Pradesh	82.50	0.00	82.50	168.54	251.04
9	Assam	2015.79	0.00	2015.79	18811.50	20827.29
10	Manipur	222.83	0.00	222.83	165.28	388.11
11	Meghalaya	607.80	0.00	607.80	974.77	1582.57
12	Mizoram #	1113.69	0.00	1113.69	466.25	1579.94
13	Nagaland	1514.12	0.00	1514.12	215.92	1730.04
14	Tripura #	756.17	12.78	768.95	3425.07	4194.02
15	Sikkim	241.33	0.00	241.33	0.00	241.33
North Eastern Region		6554.23	12.78	6567.01	24227.33	30794.34
16	Bihar	31896.64	0.00	31896.64	388638.79	420535.43
17	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	20945.16	20945.16
18	Odisha	339917.29	0.00	339917.29	82257.14	422174.43
19	West Bengal	124622.13	12401.29	137023.42	148379.48	285402.90
20	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2230.06	0.00	2230.06	0.00	2230.06
Eastern Region		498666.12	12401.29	511067.41	640220.57	1151287.98
21	Madhya Pradesh	692458.48	5481.47	697939.95	282744.76	980684.71
22	Chhattisgarh	128889.83	135.16	129024.99	34644.12	163669.11
23	Uttar Pradesh	329406.51	41247.93	370654.44	701917.72	1072572.16
24	Uttarakhand	88429.84	0.00	88429.84	14253.53	102683.37
Central Region		1239184.66	46864.56	1286049.22	1033560.13	2319609.35
25	Gujarat	549817.41	10860.81	560678.22	116766.01	677444.23
26	D and N Haveli UT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Daman and Diu UT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28	Goa	1999.75	0.00	1999.75	0.00	1999.75
29	Maharashtra	951261.19	0.00	951261.19	78310.13	1029571.32
Western Region		1503078.35	10860.81	1513939.16	195076.14	1709015.30
30	Andhra Pradesh	574846.88	0.00	574846.88	610650.13	1185497.0
31	Karnataka	356306.42	13101.85	369408.27	380240.86	749649.13
32	Kerala	128124.35	24231.80	152356.15	261568.00	413924.15
33	Lakshadweep UT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Puducherry	814.68	1.36	816.04	9803.74	10619.78
35	Tamil Nadu	279173.71	12.52	279186.23	285740.87	564927.10
Southern Region		1339266.04	37347.53	1376613.57	1548003.60	2924617.17
Total		7006566.44	195926.02	7202492.46	4385599.54	11588092.00
Commercial Banks *		27753007.00				
		7006566.44	195926.02	7202492.46	4385599.54	39341099.00

* State-wise data not available.

Data not received for the month January 2012.

Use of Aadhaar Data in Banks

5856. SHRI M. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to allow on-line Aadhaar authentication as a valid proof of identity for opening bank accounts and also propose to make an amendment in the prevention of Money Laundering Act to recognise on-line Aadhaar data to satisfy know your customer requirements; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time likely to be taken for activation of the system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No Madam. However, letter issued by the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) containing details

of name, address and Aadhaar number has been notified as "officially valid document", which can be used as one of the documents for opening bank accounts. Presently, Government has no proposal to amend the Prevention Money Laundering Act to recognise on-line Aadhaar data to satisfy know your customer requirements

(b) Not applicable.

[Translation]

Appointment of ASHAS

5857. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the appointment of the ASHA workers was started under an ambitious scheme;

(b) if so, the details of their functions;

(c) whether a review has been made of the outcome achieved after the appointment of the ASHA workers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to further improve the functioning of the ASHA workers by providing sufficient resources and funds?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) One of the core strategies of the National Rural Health Mission was the launch of an Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), a female health volunteer selected at village level for every 1000 population who is expected to be the first port of call for any health related demands of deprived sections of the population, who find it difficult to access health services. ASHA is envisaged as a trained community health volunteer who acts as a link between Community and Health System. They facilitate access to referral services for pregnant women, mobilize community for universal immunization, new born care, prevention of water borne and communicable disease etc.

(c) and (d) Findings of the study conducted by National Health System Resource Centre (NHSRC) inter-alia reveals that about 70% of the women who went for institutional delivery reported ASHA as the main motivator. The study also showed that nearly 86% of the mothers with children of age less than six months old received counselling from ASHAs for initiation of breast feeding and about 55% were given advice on delayed bathing of the new born and 72% on immunization.

(e) In order to improve the functioning of ASHAs, States have been supported with financial assistance for Training of ASHAs in different modules, for support structure at different levels and for additional performance linked incentives as per the requirements projected by the States in their State Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) which is approved by Gol based on the recommendations of National Programme

Coordination Committee.

[English]

Health Care System

5858. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) had convened a meeting of Health Secretaries of the States and Union Territories recently to discuss the issue and other shortcomings in the health care system;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the measures suggested in the aforesaid meeting to deal with the illegal medical practices and health care facilities and unavailability of essential drugs, doctors and nurses and problems due to spurious drugs; and

(d) the follow-up action taken by the Government against the illegal medical practitioners and also to deal with the problems mentioned above?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Yes. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) had organized a meeting of the Health Secretaries of all States/UTs on illegal Medical Practice and Health Care Facilities in the tribal areas on 29.10.2010 at New Delhi. The important suggestions/recommendations emanated out of the deliberations of the meeting were sent to Union Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and all States/UTs. The recommendations of the meeting are enclosed at Statement-I.

(d) The important suggestions/recommendations were made on legal framework for clinical services, illegal medical practice, health care facilities in tribal areas, strengthening the system to curb the manufacturing and supply of spurious/fake drugs, strengthening drug inspection system, augmentation of

drug testing laboratories. Since 'Health' is a State subject, the State Governments are primarily the responsible for providing good health to public. The Ministry has supportive and legislative role to strengthen the health care system. Action taken by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare is at Statement-II.

Statement-I

*National Human Rights Commission Faridkot House,
New Delhi*

*Illegal Medical Practice and Health Care Facilities
in the Tribal Areas*

New Delhi, January 29, 2010

The National Human Rights Commission is deeply concerned about the right to health of people of this country. It has consistently taken the view that the right to life with dignity as enshrined in the Constitution, as well as other international instruments to which India is a party, must result in the strengthening of measures to ensure that the people of this country, particularly those belonging to disadvantaged sections of society, have access to better and more comprehensive health facilities. In particular, the Commission has been concerned about illegal medical practices of doctors having fake certificates/degrees, presence of quacks in the medical profession, inadequate health care facilities in the tribal areas, and the production and distribution of spurious medicines/ drugs in the country.

2. In order to ensure that people of our country have access to quality health care, the NHRC decided to organize a one-day Meeting of the Health Secretaries of all States/UTs on Illegal Medical Practice and Health Care Facilities in the Tribal Areas on 29 January 2010 at NIHF, New Delhi. This Meeting was attended by Health Secretaries of the States/UTs, representatives of Medical Council of India, Delhi Medical Council, Members of NHRC's Core Advisory Group on Health, representatives of civil society and Members and senior officers of the Commission.

3. Shri P.C. Sharma, Member, NHRC introduced the subject of the Meeting and its importance to the participants. He stated that the Commission has adopted a pro-active role on the health front and consistently taken the view that the State must ensure that the people of the country, in particular the vulnerable sections, have access to better and more comprehensive health care facilities. He stated that country is facing a paradoxical situation. On one hand super-specialty medical care facilities cater to the needs of the wealthy patients and even being promoted as medical tourism but on the other hand a large number of the population are deprived of even basic health care facilities. He stressed upon the need to minimize these poignant inequalities in health care and make it accessible to all. He expressed deep concern on the issue of production and distribution of spurious drugs. He asked the Drug Controller of India, Director General of Health Services and Ministry of Health & Family Welfare to devise full proof methods of enforcement to curb this practice.
4. In his inaugural address Justice Shri G. P. Mathur, Acting Chairperson of NHRC stated that right to health is a fundamental right and therefore, the State functionaries are duty bound to make utmost efforts to ensure that all possible medical facilities are made available to every person in the country. He stated that the accessibility, availability and affordability of health care are the issues of prime importance. He expressed his concern over non-availability of health care facilities or even emergency medical care in the rural and tribal areas. He mentioned that the biggest challenges facing quality medical care in our country is that the untrained/unqualified people or quacks can practice medicines with impunity. While explaining the legal framework available in our country he stressed upon the need to implement it properly and effectively to curb the malpractices prevalent in the health care system.

5. He mentioned that a large number of students are going abroad to the institutions which are not of good standards and many private agencies are sponsoring students to such institution. He mentioned about two important regulations made by Medical Council of India to maintain the standards namely: (1) The Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and (2) The Screening Test Regulations, 2002 (as amended in 2009). He asked the stake holders not to confuse with the MD degree being awarded by institutions in USSR and CIS countries with Post Graduate degree. He stated that this degree is equivalent to undergraduate degree of MBBS, as awarded by the medical institutions in India. He specifically mentioned about the observations made by the Supreme Court in the matter of Sanjeev Gupta v. Union of India (2005) 1 SCC. He expressed hope that the deliberations in the meeting would go a long way in checking the illegal practice by fake doctors/quacks and in providing better health care facilities in the tribal areas.

6. The Meeting through its three plenary sessions deliberated on the following themes:-

- Illegal Medical Practice by Fake Doctors/Quacks in India.

The session was chaired by Shri P.C.Sharma, Member, NHRC. He stated that the main objective of the meeting is to provide a systemic and clear cut legal framework for clinical services in the country. In this session Dr. Ved Prakash Mishra of Medical Council of India and Shri K.V.S. Rao of Union Ministry of Health & Family Welfare made presentations on the issue.

- Health Care Facilities in Tribal Areas: Problems and Gaps.

The session was chaired by Justice Shri B.C. Patel, Member, NHRC. He stated that the health problems and issues are different in the North-eastern and Southern region. In

this regard the strategic health planning and schemes should be executed through systemic arrangements of available, accessible and affordable health care institutions. He stressed on the implementation of health, programme and schemes in tribal areas. In this session Prof. N. Kochupillai, Member, NHRC's Core Advisory Group on Health and Ms Urvashi Sadhvani, Economic Advisor, Union Ministry of Tribal Affairs made presentation on the issue.

- Spurious Drugs.

The session was chaired by Shri Satyabrata Pal, Member, NHRC. In this session Dr. D. Kanungo, Additional Director General of Health Services and Prof. L.M. Nam, Member, NHRC's Core Advisory Group on Health made presentation on the issue.

7. In the meeting the representatives of States/UTs, experts and representatives of civil society suggested a number of measures which needs to be taken up to tackle the issues.

8. The important suggestions/recommendations which emanated out of the deliberations of the Meeting are as follows:

- (i) There is a need to adopt a uniform, humane and non-discriminatory approach in the existing public health care system so that the tribal, rural and disadvantaged sections of the society are not deprived of basic medical facilities and health care in the country. An approach of this kind would remove inequalities in health care and ensure that health care is available and accessible to one and all.

- (ii) State Governments/Union Territories should gear-up their machinery to take action against illegal medical practitioners and quacks by prosecuting them under the prevalent laws, rules and regulations. Wherever absent, the States/UTs to put in place legal framework

- for effective action against illegal medical practitioners/quacks.
- (iii) All the States/UTs should put in place a monitoring system for anti-quackery actions. In addition, they should have a system of periodic review of the actions taken on this issue from time to time.
- (iv) In order to check the menace of illegal medical practitioners v and quacks, the Central Government should bring out the Anti-Quackery Bill providing provisions for stringent punishment for the people indulging in such medical malpractices.
- (v) The role of professionals in health care, especially in tribal and u' rural areas should not be underestimated. The current trend followed in many States/UTs of providing training to illegal practitioners/quacks to upgrade their skills and having doctors with different qualifications to substitute doctors in rural and tribal areas should not be promoted as it is a discriminatory action.
- (vi) Lack of qualified medical and para-medical staff in rural areas v provides an opportunity to the quacks to exploit people. Therefore, qualified medical and para-medical staff should be provided in rural areas and special incentives may be provided to encourage them to work in rural areas.
- (vii) There should be a review of the existing Acts, Rules and Regulations by the Central Government and the same should be suitably amended to provide for a strong legal framework for an effective and speedy action against malpractices in health care system.
- (viii) Inaccessibility to health care is not the only problem in tribal areas as different tribals living in different geographical regions have peculiar and specific problems related to their environment. These problems of different tribals spread over different geographical regions need to be addressed with region specific approach while providing basic health care facilities to them. The health care system should be tailor-made to suit local area situations.
- (ix) In order to improve the existing health care facilities in tribal areas in the country, there is a need to provide a multi-pronged approach by various Ministries/Departments of all States/UTs.
- (x) There is a need for convergence of efforts by all the related agencies to promote health care system in the tribal regions of the country like supply of potable drinking water, adequate sanitation and hygiene, healthy food, etc.
- (xi) There is a need to replicate some of the good/best practices in standardized health care facilities, available in tribal areas of some of the States/UTs, in other tribal regions. The concerned Ministries in the Central Government should facilitate this process.
- (xii) State/UT Government should put in place an incentive system to encourage medical and para-medical staff to work in tribal areas. This may include both financial and career progression incentives.
- (xiii) There is need to create awareness among the public and healthcare providers on regular basis.
- (xiv) There is need to strengthen the surveillance and monitoring system to curb the manufacturing and supply of spurious/fake drugs in the country.
- (xv) The drug inspection system also needs to be strengthened and streamlined in the country. The appointment of Drug Inspectors in States / UTs should be in proportion to number of pharmacies which are increasing day by day.

- (xvi) It was recommended that facilities for drug testing laboratories should be augmented with setting up of new labs with latest technologies and wherewithal. This would facilitate testing of samples in a time-bound manner.
- (xvii) A system of seeking feedback from consultants/medical practitioners needs to be evolved for assessing the quality and efficacy of drugs and result of such assessment may be placed in public domain for general awareness of masses.
- (xviii) It is important to spread awareness about the supply of spurious/fake drugs among the public at large. The States/UTs should therefore conduct necessary programmes to create awareness among the masses.
- (xix) There is a need to examine the existing public medicine purchase system. The system of purchasing medicines from reputed manufacturers needs to be encouraged by all States/UTs. The focus should be on the quality of medicines rather than the cost of it.
- (xx) There is an urgent need to monitor the overall functioning of the pharmacies in the country by the concerned authorities.

Action taken by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

- (i) With regard to providing a legal frame work for clinical services and for effective action against illegal medical practitioner, it is stated that since 'Health' is a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Government to regulate health care services and to take action against the illegal medical practitioners and Central Govt, has only legislative role on this issue. In view of the need to regulate the healthcare facilities in the public interest, the Union Government has enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration & Regulation) Act, 2010. The Act

provides for registration and regulation of all kinds of clinical establishments of recognized systems of medicine except those in Defence Forces. This Act provides for adherence to certain minimum standards of facilities by the clinical establishments. It has come into effect from 1st March, 2012 in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Sikkim, and all Union Territories. The registration and regulation processes shall be managed primarily by the State Governments as per the provisions given in the Act and the Rules to be made thereunder.

- (ii) The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), a National effort ensuring effective healthcare, especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the society was launched (on 12th April, 2005 for a period of seven years (2005-2012)) throughout the Country. Actions taken under National Rural Health Mission are as under:
- Identification of Tribal areas as Backward Districts- To reduce the inter-district disparity in healthcare and to ensure special emphasis on backward areas, 264 backward districts have been identified in the country on basis of ranking on 13 District Level House Hold Survey-III(DLHS III) indicators, districts having population above 35% of SC/ST and 33 highly left wing affected districts having poor health indicators for focused attention. Special efforts and activities are underway to improve health services in these areas.
 - Strategies to improve access to Health in Backward/Tribal Areas- NRHM works on bottom up planning process and districts are involved in preparation of an Annual District Health Action Plan which gets consolidated at the State Level to form the State Programme Implementation Plan (PIP). Differential planning and financing for high focus districts has been introduced for providing a larger range, volume and greater quality of services. States have been advised to provide

district wise resource envelop for 2011-12 based on population giving weight age of 1.3 to high focus districts and 1.0 to other districts in the Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

- Government has initiated focused planning in the backward districts for improving Health Care Infrastructures, deployment of Additional Human Resources, establishing adequate Mobile Medical Units, Emergency Referral Transport, and Capacity Building across the level of functionaries, Provision of drugs and equipments to the facilities, and installing robust monitoring mechanism through NRHM.
- To reduce and achieve the targets set for maternal and child mortality ratio, MoH&FW has identified Maternal and Child Health Centres (level, I, II & III) focusing on 264 high focus districts that account for a major proportion of the infant and maternal deaths and having a high Total Fertility Rate(TFR); for planned facility development that would provide universal access to quality health care and supplement these with community health workers in home - based care.
- Incentives to health providers working in difficult/inaccessible areas- To enhance the availability of human resource in tribal and backward areas, provisions to incorporate an appropriate financial and other incentives scheme to attract medical and para-medical professionals for working in difficult/inaccessible/tribal areas in the State PIPs. In addition, Monetary and Non Monetary Incentives Provided by State Governments like Awarding bonus marks in PG entrance examinations and Reservation of seats in postgraduate courses etc to professionals who have served in difficult areas is also being implemented.
- Integrated Monitoring for Backward/Tribal Districts Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has initiated monitoring and regular field visits to review the implementation of NRHM with special focus on

high focus districts. In this regard teams have been constituted consisting of representation from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, NIHFW, NHSRC and representation from Regional Directors Office. The teams are required to make periodic Visits i.e. at least once in two months to the States and the identified high priority districts. The team will also follow up action taken on their reports on regular basis with the State Governments.

Over the 5 years period of NRHM(till 2009-10), substantial improvement has been made in health infrastructure and manpower. 9144 new Health sub centre buildings, up-gradation of 8997 sub-centre buildings, 1009 new PHC buildings, up-gradation of 2081 Primary Health Centre(PHC) buildings, 435 new Community Health Centre (CHC) buildings and up-gradation of 1255 CHC buildings, 57 new District Hospitals and up-gradation of 387 District Hospitals have been taken up.

National Rural Health Mission promotes rational drug use and strengthening of the system of procurement logistics in States to ensure uninterrupted availability of generic drugs.

- (iii) Following amendments have been made in Medical Council of India(MCI)'s PG Regulations to encourage doctor to serve in the rural areas:
- (a) 50% reservation in Post Graduate Diploma Courses for Medical Officers in the Government service who have served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas. After acquiring the PG Diploma, such Medical Officers shall serve for two more years in remote and/or difficult areas; and
 - (b) Incentive at the rate of 10% of the marks obtained for each year in service in remote or difficult areas upto the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.

- (iv) The Central Government has already relaxed the requirement of land, faculty, staff, bea/bed strength, other infrastructure, etc. in tribal and notified hilly areas for setting up of medical colleges.
- (v) The allocation of fund is made for implementation of healthcare programme across all segments of the society. The State-wise allocation of funds is not made exclusively for tribal. However, a detail of allocation made by the Department under Tribal Sub-plan in 2012-13 is enclosed as Annexure.
- (vi) The manufacture and sale of spurious drugs is a clandestine activity generally indulged in by anti-social elements and carried out by unlicensed manufacturers which exploit the confidence enjoyed by certain fast selling drugs by making their imitations in various parts of the countries. Isolated cases are detected by the State Drugs Control Departments through continuous surveillance and drawing samples for test. There are however no reports of large scales presence of the spurious drug in the market. As per number of samples drawn for test and reported spurious in the country, it has been observed that only 0.27% of drug samples were declared as spurious.

The Ministry has taken the following steps to fight the menace spurious drugs:

- The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 was amended under Drugs & Cosmetics (Amendment) Act 2008 and it came in to force since 10th Aug, 2009. Under this Act stringent penalties for manufacture of spurious and adulterated drugs have been provided. Certain offences have been made cognizable and non-bailable.
- Whistle Blower Policy has been announced by Government of India to encourage vigilant public participation in the detection of movement of spurious drugs in the country. Under this policy the informers would be suitably rewarded for providing concrete information in respect of movement of spurious drugs to the regulatory authorities. The details of policy are available at the website of CDSCO (www.cdsc.nic.in).
- Guidelines for taking action on samples of drugs declared spurious or not of standard quality in the light of enhanced penalties under the Drugs & Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 were forwarded to the State Drugs Controllers for implementation. The guidelines are available on the web site of CDSCO (www.cdsc.nic.in).
- The inspectorate staff has been instructed to keep vigil and draw samples of drugs for test and analysis to monitor the quality of drugs moving in the country.
- The States/UTs have been asked to set up special Courts for trial of offences under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act for speedy disposal of cases.
- Overseas inspections of drug manufacturing sites so as to ensure that the foreign manufacturers exporting drugs to India conform to Good Manufacturing Practices.
- The testing capacities of drug testing laboratories have been strengthened under capacity building programme.
- State Drugs Control authorities, from time to time, place advertisements in the press for making consumers aware of the steps which are required to be followed to ensure that they buy drugs against cash memo only.
- Strengthening of drug regulatory system by bringing in new technologies is an on-going process. Moreover, the Central government has taken initiative to strengthen manpower in the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation to cope with the increased workload. The States have also been similarly requested to strengthen their drug regulatory infrastructure.

Annexure*Budget Allocation for Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
A. NRHM				
1	National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme	79.16	43.00	61.24
2	National Programme for Control of Blindness	25.00	24.00	31.05
3	Revised National TB Control Programme	22.94	33.00	76.03
4	National Leprosy Eradication Programme	0.49	3.60	5.46
5	Infrastructure Maintenance	250.10	327.00	527.64
6	Supply of Drugs & Contraceptive	16.79	20.50	12.17
7	Immunization(Routine & Pulse Polio)	126.62	101.90	171.51
8	Flexible Pool for State PIPs	576.09	1334.00	1155.21
9	Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme	-	-	6.64
10	Strengthening of District Hospitals for providing advanced secondary care	-	-	10.59
11	Providing free generic medicines in all public health institutions in the country	-	-	10.59
12.	IEC	15.09	9.00	-
	Sub Total (NRHM)	1116.78	1896.00	2098.91
B. Health				
12	National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke	16.00	24.60	
13	National Mental Health Programme	-	10.00	10.70
14	Assistance to State for Capacity Building (Trauma Care)	-	-	8.20
15	Health Care for Elderly	-	12.30	

1	2	3	4	5
16	District Hospitals (Up-gradation of State Govts. Medical Colleges)	-	-	28.70
17	Human Resources for Health	-	-	41.00
18.	National Urban Health Mission	10.00	-	
	Sub Total (Health)	-	36.00	125.50
Grand Total		1116.78	1932.00	2224.41

Unaccounted Investment in Gold and Silver

5859. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of legal mandates to prevent unauthorised accumulation and hoarding of gold and silver alongwith details of agencies entrusted to enforce the same;

(b) the details of cases arising there from during each of the last three years and the current year till date; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Gold (Control) Act, 1968 containing provisions about restrictions relating to the manufacture, acquisition, possession, sale, transfer or delivery of gold has been repealed by the Gold (Control) Repeal Act, 1990.

(c) The Customs Department prevents unauthorized import or smuggling of gold and silver into India. It initiates action for contravention of provisions of Customs Act, 1962 and read with Baggage (Amendment) Rules, 2006, In respect of such unauthorized import/smuggling, the offending goods are liable for confiscation and offenders are liable for penal action.

The Income tax Department conducts search, seizure and survey operations based on credible information relating to 'persons', which includes individuals, Hindu undivided families (HUFs), firms, companies, association of persons (AoPs), body of individuals (Bols), local authorities and any artificial juridical person, who are in possession of any money, bullion, jewellery, documents or any other valuable article or thing which represents undisclosed income of such persons. Unaccounted assets are seized during the course of search operations. Undisclosed income/assets are brought to tax and penal provisions invoked in appropriate cases, including levy of penalties and launching of prosecution.

Diagnosis of Tuberculosis

5860. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to ban serological tests and kits for diagnosis of tuberculosis in line with a World Health Organization (WHO) recommendation in this regard;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to recommend alternative tests including Xpert MTB/RIF diagnostic test for screening tuberculosis patients in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b)

Yes, because currently available commercial serological tests provide inconsistent and imprecise estimates of sensitivity and specificity and these tests should not be used for the diagnosis of pulmonary and extra-pulmonary TB.

(c) Sputum smear microscopy which is recommended by WHO, is used for diagnosis of tuberculosis under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme.

Five Day Week for Banks

5861. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to make five days week applicable to public sector banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has attached any conditions with this proposal;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be implemented?

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

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

From Marketing Companies

5862. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise, zone-wise/State-wise and company-wise details of direct and indirect taxes received from multi-level marketing, network marketing and direct marketing companies in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether any steps have been taken by the Government for the operation/promotion of said companies in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The Income Tax Department as well as the Central Board of Excise & Customs does not maintain category-wise data about direct and indirect taxes received from multi-level marketing, network marketing and direct marketing companies in the country.

(b) and (c) As per information provided by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, there is no separate activity code to identify Multi Level Marketing (MLM) companies. Therefore, these companies cannot be separately identified from the list of companies registered under the Companies Act, 1956.

Awards to Anganwadi Workers

5863. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government honours the Angan Wadi Workers (AWW) in the country with State and National level awards;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the norms in this regard;

(c) the State-wise details of the awards given to such AWW during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government has provided any financial assistance to the States for grant of such awards; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) There is a provision under the Centrally Sponsored Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme to honour the

Anganwadi Workers through conferment of awards both at State Level and National Level. The selection of the awardees is based on exemplary performance in improving the coverage and quality of service to beneficiaries, convergence towards other programmes/ Schemes, regular reporting and experience. Under the provisions currently in vogue, 51 Awards at National level and 1275 Awards at State level have been prescribed. State-wise number of Awards prescribed at State level and National level are given in the Statement. The State level Awards are finalized and conferred by the State Governments/UT Administrations which carry a cash award of Rs.50007- and a citation. Details of State level awardees are maintained by States/UTs at State level. From amongst the State awardees, the States/UTs select and nominate stipulated number of candidates for conferment of National level Awards which carry a cash award of Rs.25,000/- and a citation. The nominations for the National Level Awards for the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 have been received. States/UTs have also been requested to make nominations for the years 2009-10 and 2010-11.

(d) and (e) The expenditure on the State level Awards is borne by the State Governments out of the grant in aid released by the Central Government for the implementation of the ICDS Scheme.

Statement

Number of Awards prescribed at State Level and National Level for Anganwadi Workers under ICDS Scheme

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of State level Awards	Number of National level Awards
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	82	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	1
3.	Assam	44	2

	1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar		89	2
5.	Chhattisgarh		34	1
6.	Goa		2	1
7.	Gujarat		51	2
8.	Haryana		26	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh		16	1
10.	Jammu & Kashmir		27	1
11.	Jharkhand		46	1
12.	Karnataka		42	2
13.	Kerala		37	2
14.	Madhya Pradesh		76	2
15.	Maharashtra		83	3
16.	Manipur		8	1
17.	Meghalaya		7	1
18.	Mizoram		5	1
19.	Nagaland		12	1
20.	Odisha		73	2
21.	Punjab		32	1
22.	Rajasthan		58	2
23.	Sikkim		1	1
24.	Tamil Nadu		98	2
25.	Tripura		9	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh		188	4
27.	Uttarakhand		22	1
28.	West Bengal		81	2
29.	A & N Islands		1	1

1	2	3	4
30. Chandigarh		1	1
31. Delhi		7	1
32. Dadra & N Haveli		1	1
33. Daman & Diu		1	1
34. Lakshadweep		1	1
35. Puducherry		1	1
Total		1275	51

[English]

Essential Drugs

5864. SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of takeover of certain Indian companies in health care segment and working on various healthcare schemes including the National Plural Health Mission (NRHM) in the country by multinational drug companies;

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

(c) the follow up action taken/proposed by the Government on Drug Pricing policy prepared by the Department of Pharmaceuticals to bring all essential drugs under price control;

(d) whether the Government proposes to open community pharmacies in Central Government hospitals in order to regulate the prices of life saving drugs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP

BANYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Yes. At present the Foreign Direct Investment proposals in existing pharmaceutical companies in the country are routed through Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) route.

(c) The Group of Ministers on National Pharmaceutical Policy is already seized of the matter.

(d) and (e) The Safdarjung Hospital in New Delhi has tendered for a 24X7 chemist shop to sell generic medicines at prices below the maximum retail price (MRP). The Department of Pharmaceuticals is also running a scheme of Jan Aushadhi Stores for sale of generic medicines through dedicated sale outlets.

Healthcare for Children

5865. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is taking any steps to set up centres to provide healthcare for children with special needs, especially in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Health care is being provided to all including children with special needs through existing health facilities. Under NRHM, approvals are being accorded to interventions proposed by the State Governments in their PIPs to enhance the capacity of health facilities to cater more effectively to health care needs of children with special needs.

Definition of Child

5866. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is disparity in the definition of child with respect to age in various legislations dealing with child welfare;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposed to correct this anomaly by bringing uniformity in the definition of child; 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) Yes Madam. The various laws affecting children in the country have adopted different definition related to age of child. These include:

The Child Labour (Regulation and Prohibition) Act, 1986:	14 years
The Plantation Labour Act, 1951:	14 years
The Bidi and Cigar Workers Act, 1966:	14 years
The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961:	14 years
The Factories Act, 1948:	15 years
The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000:	18 years
The Indian Majority Act, 1875:	18 years
The Guardian and Wards Act, 1890:	18 years
The Mines Act, 1952:A	18 years

(c) and (d) The United Nations (UN) Convention on the Rights of the Child defines a 'child' as every human being below the age of 18 years. The UN Committee on Child Rights has recommended for a uniform definition of the child. However, the Convention also allows for minimum age to be set, under different circumstances, balancing the evolving capacities of the child with the State's obligation to provide special protection.

Harmonization of definition of 'child' under different Acts and policies is a continuous exercise and requires extensive consultations and discussions with all stakeholders.

[Translation]

Filaria Control

5867. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched a programme to control/eliminate filaria in selected districts across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the names of the districts where the said programme is being implemented, State/ UT-wise;

(c) the criteria and norms fixed for implementing the said programme;

(d) whether any provisions have been made for monitoring of the implementation of the said programme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Government of India launched an annual campaign in 2004 in filarial endemic districts in 15 States and 5 Union Territories for elimination of IFilariasis. The campaign is an integral component of the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) under the overarching umbrella of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). The main strategy for elimination of lymphatic filariasis is to prevent the transmission of the infection through annual Mass Drug Administration (MDA) of single dose of anti-filarial drugs (Diethyl Carbamazine' citrate (DEC) and Albendazole tablets) in the endemic population.

Details of the 250 filarial endemic districts where the campaign has been launched are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The districts were identified as endemic for lymphatic filariasis based on presence of lymphatic filariasis cases and prevalence of microfilaria carriers.

(d) and (e) Yes. Monitoring is done through:

- Routine reporting on elimination activities from States & Districts
- Independent assessment of coverage and drug compliance during annual MDA through Medical College/ Research Institutions.
- Impact assessment through microfilaria survey in endemic districts.

Statement

Details of the filaria endemic districts where elimination campaign has been launched.

Sl. No.	Districts
1	2

Andhra Pradesh

1	Chittoor
2	East Godavari
3	Guntur
4	Karimnagar
5	Krishna
6	Mahboobnagar
7	Medak
8	Nalgonda
9	Nellore
10	Nizatnabad
11	Prakasham
12	Rangareddy
13	Srikakulam
14	Visakhapatnam
15	Vizianagaram

1	2
---	---

16 West Godavari

Assam

1	Darrang
2	Dheinaji
3	Dhuburi
4	Dibrugarh
5	Kamrup
6	Nalbari
7	Sibsagar

Chhattisgarh

1	Ambikapur
2	Bilaspur
3	Dhamtari
4	Durg
5	Janjgir
6	Jashpur
7	Mahasamund
8	Raigarh
9	Raipur

Goa

1	North Goa
2	South Goa

Bihar

1	Araria
2	Arwal
3	Aurangabad

1	2	1	2
4	Banka	30	Samastipur
5	Begusarai	31	Saran
6	Bhagalpur	32	Sheikhpura
7	Bhojpur	33	Sheohar
8	Buxar	34	Sitamarhi
9	Darbhanga	35	Siwan
10	East Champaran	36	Supaul
11	Gaya	37	Vaishali
12	Gopalganj	38	West Champaran
13	Jahanabad	Gujarat	
14	Jamui	1	Amreli
15	Kaimur	2	Jamnagar
16	Katihar	3	Junagarh
17	Khagaria	4	Navsari
18	Kishanganj	5	Porbandar
19	Lakhisarai	6	Rajkot
20	Madhepura	7	Surat
21	Madhubani	8	Vadodra
22	Munger	9	Valsad
23	Muzzaffarpur	Jharkhand	
24	Nalanda	1	Bokaro
25	Nawada	2	Chatra
26	Patna	3	Deogarh
27	Purnea	4	Dhanbad
28	Rohtas	5	Dumka
29	Saharsa	6	East Singhbhum

1	2
7	Garhwa
8	Giridih
9	Godda
10	Gumla
11	Hazaribagh
12	Lohardaga
13	Ranchi
14	Sehebganj
15	West Singhbum
Karnataka	
1	Bagalkot
2	Bidar
3	Bijapur
4	D.Kannada
5	Gulbarga
6	Raichur
7	U.Kannada
8	Udipi
Kerala	
1	Alappuzha
2	Ernakulam
3	Kannur
4	Kasargod
5	Kollam
6	Kottayam
7	Kozhikode

1	2
8	Mallapuram
9	Palakkad
10	Thrissur
11	Thiruvannathapuram
Madhya Pradesh	
1	Chatrapur
2	Chindwara
3	Damoh
4	Datia
5	Katni
6	Panna
7	Rewa
8	Sagar
9	Satria
10	Tikamgarh
11	Umaria
Maharashtra	
1	Akola
2	Amravati
3	Bhandara
4	Chandrapur
5	Gadchiroli
6	Gondia
7	Jalgaon
8	Latur
9	Nagpur

1	2
10	Nanded
11	Nandurbar
12	Osmanabad
13	Sindhudurg
14	Solapur
15	Thane
16	Wardha
17	Yawatmal
West Bengal	
1	24-Parganas North
2	24- Parganas South
3	Bankura
4	Bardwan
5	Birbhum
6	Cooh-Behar
7	Maldah
8	Midhnapur East
9	Midhnapur West
10	Mushidabad
11	Nadia
12	Purulia
Puducherry	
1	Puducherry
Andaman & N Islands	

1	2
2	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
Daman & Diu	
1	Daman & Diu
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	
1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
Odisha	
1	Angul
2	Balasore
3	Bhadrak
4	Boudh
5	Gurtack
6	Deogarh
7	Dhenkenal
8	Gajapati
9	Ganjam
10	Jagatsinghpur
11	Jajpur
12	Jharsuguda
13	Kendrapara
14	Khurda
15	Koraput
16	Malkangiri
17	Nawarangpur
18	Nayagarh
19	Nuapada
20	Puri

1	2	1	2
Tamil Nadu		3	Auraiya
1	Ghennai	4	Azamgarh
2	Cuddalore	5	Bareilly
3	Kanchipuram + Saidapet	6	Ballia
4	Kanyakurnari	7	Balrampur
5	Nagapattinam	8	Banda
6	Perambalur	9	Barabanki
7	Pudukottai +Aranthangi	10	Basti
8	Thanjavur	11	Behraich
9	Thiruvallur + Poonamallee	12	Chandauli
10	Thiruvannamalai + Cheyyar	13	Chitrakoot
11	Thiruvarur	14	Deoria
12	Trichy	15	Etawah
13	Vellore +Thiruppattur	16	Faizabad
14	Villupuram + Kallakurichi	17	Farrukhabad
15	Karur	18	Fatehpur
16	Krishnagiri	19	Gazhipur
17	Madurai	20	Gonda
18	Thirunelveli	21	Gorakhpur
19	Tuticorin	22	Hamirpur
20	Virudhunagar	23	Hardoi
21	Lakshadweep	24	Jalaun
22	Lakshadweep	25	Jaunpur
Uttar Pradesh		26	Kannauj
1	Allahbad	27	Kanpur Dehat
2	Ambedkarnagar	28	Kanpur nagar

1	2	1	2
29	Kaushambi	46	Sitapur
30	Kheri	47	Sonbhadra
31	Kushinagar	48	Sultanpur
32	Lucknow	49	Unnao
33	Maharajganj	50	Varanasi
34	Mahoba	<i>[English]</i>	
35	Mau	Tribals in Rural Areas	
36	Mirzapur	5868. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:	
37	Pilibhit	(a) whether any survey has been conducted by the Government to ascertain the percentage of tribals in the rural areas; of the country; and	
38	Pratapgarh	(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the areas in which their percentage is higher?	
39	Raibareilly	THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) and (b) No survey in this regard has been conducted by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. However, according to the Census 2001, State-wise percentage of tribals living in the rural areas is given in the enclosed Statement.	
40	Rampur		
41	Sant Kabir nagar		
42	Sant Ravidas nagar		
43	Shahjahanpur		
44	Shravasti		
45	Siddharthnagar		

Statement

State Code	State/UT	Total ST Population	Rural	Urban	%Rural	%Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Jammu & Kashmir	1,105,979	1,054,488	51,491	95.3	4.7
2	Himachal Pradesh	244,587	237,060	7,527	96.9	3.1
5	Uttaranchal	256,129	240,209	15,920	93.8	6.2
8	Rajasthan	7,097,706	6,717,830	379,876	94.6	5.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	Uttar Pradesh	107,963	95,828	12,135	88.8	11.2
10	Bihar	758,351	717,702	40,649	94.6	5.4
11	Sikkim	111,405	101,909	9,496	91.5	8.5
12	Arunachal Pradesh	705,158	606,278	98,880	86.0	14.0
13	Nagaland	1,774,026	1,544,022	230,004	87.0	13.0
14	Manipur®	741,141	705,912	35,229	95.2	4.8
15	Mizoram	839,310	430,883	408,427	51.3	48.7
16	Tripura	993,426	967,997	25,429	97.4	2.6
17	Meghalaya	1,992,862	1,682,670	310,192	84.4	15.6
18	Assam	3,308,570	3,154,546	154,024	95.3	4.7
19	West Bengal	4,406,794	4,136,366	270,428	93.9	6.1
20	Jharkhand	7,087,068	6,500,014	587,054	91.7	8.3
21	Odisha	8,145,081	7,698,358	446,723	94.5	5.5
22	Chhattisgarh	6,616,596	6,264,835	351,761	94.7	5.3
23	Madhya Pradesh	12,233,474	11,446,448	787,026	93.6	6.4
24	Gujarat	7,481,160	6,866,637	614,523	91.8	8.2
25	Daman and Diu	13,997	11,188	2,809	79.9	20.1
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	137,225	127,410	9,815	92.8	7.2
27	Maharashtra	8,577,276	7,486,537	1,090,739	87.3	12.7
28	Andhra Pradesh	5,024,104	4,646,923	377,181	92.5	7.5
29	Karnataka	3,463,986	2,934,530	529,456	84.7	15.3
30	Goa	566	190	376	33.6	66.4
31	Lakshadweep	57,321	32,209	25,112	56.2	43.8
32	Kerala	364,189	350,019	14,170	96.1	3.9
33	Tamil Nadu	651,321	551,143	100,178	84.6	15.4

Long Term Credit to Agriculture Sector

5869. SHRI ADAGOORUR H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether long term credit is being extended by the Government for development of agriculture sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the interest rate of the long term credit is too high, if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to bring down the interest rates of the said credit, if

so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Government facilitates in extending long term credit for development of agriculture by different policy instruments in consultation with RBI & NABARD through Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks. NABARD provides refinance to the Commercial Banks, RRBs and Cooperative Banks to supplement the efforts of primary lending institutions in long term credit.

The details of Long Term Credit (Term Loans) disbursed by the Financial Institutions (Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks) during last 5 years is given below:

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Sector/Sub-Sector	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
i	Minor Irrigation	8566	2840	3180	5197	4363
ii	Land Development	2285	2553	2887	3669	3615
iii	Farm Mechanisation	10113	8303	8334	10211	12800
iv	Plantation and Horticulture	5266	5910	6045	6407	6610
V	Animal Husbandry	8045	9034	10398	10260	12773
vi	Fisheries	1424	1248	1281	1854	1931
vii	Hi-tech agriculture	21498	33325	41694	50797	82774
viii	Others \$	33748	10052	17628	19463	7875
Total Term Loans Investment Credit)		90945	73265	91447	107858	132741

\$: Others include storage/market yards, forestry/wasteland development, RIDF, bullock and bullock carts, bio-gas and credit flow through private sector commercial banks.

Source: NABARD

The interest rate is deregulated and the Commercial Banks prescribe the interest rate based on its transaction costs, risk costs and the base rate.

Bilateral Investment Treaties

5870. SHRI PINAKI MISRA:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the country-wise details of Bilateral Investment Treaties signed by India;

(b) whether the details of such treaties are made available to the public and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the country-wise treaties the Government intends to sign during the financial year 2012-13?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) India has signed Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreements (BIPAs) with 82 countries, starting with the United Kingdom in 1994. Of these 82 countries, BIPAs with 72 countries have been enforced.

(b) The list of 82 countries and texts of 72 enforced BIPAs are available on the Ministry of Finance website <http://finmin.nic.in> in public domain.

(c) No such decision has been taken.

[*Translation*]

Determination of WPI, CPI AND GDP

5871. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the contradiction among the figures used for

determination of Consumer Price Index (CPI), Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and Gross Domestic Product (GDP);

(b) if so, the details in this regard indicating the nature of the said contradiction alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) the difference in said indexes as per estimated inflation rate in the country in January 2012 in comparison to January 2011;

(d) the names of the agencies which release figures relating to the financial progress of the country and whether the Government has laid down any parameter to verify the said figures;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government proposes to resolve the controversy and remove the confusion arising out of the contradictory figures during the last few days and restructure the method of calculation of WPI and CPI to make it more rational; and

(g) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) A price index is an indicator of the average price movement over time of a fixed basket of goods and services. The composition of the basket of goods and services is made keeping in to consideration whether the changes are to be measured at retail, wholesale or at producers level etc. The basket will also vary for economy- wide, regional, or sector specific series. At present, separate series of index numbers are compiled to capture the price movements at retail and wholesale level in India.

The details of year-on year inflation rates based on Consumer Price Indices (CPIs), Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and implicit Gross Domestic Product (GDP) deflator is indicated below:

Indices	Base year	Year-on-Year Inflation (%)	
		January 2011	January 2012
WPI	2004-05=100	9.47	6.89
CPI for Industrial Worker	2001=100	9.30	5.32
CPI for Agricultural Labourer	1986-87=100	8.67	4.92
CPI for Rural Labourer	1986-87=100	8.69	5.27
CPI New Series (All India)	2010=100	Not Available	7.65
GDP Deflator (implicit inflation)	2004-05=100	7.95 (Oct-Dec2010)	7.68 (Oct-Dec 2011)

In India the price index data collection has evolved to meet the requirements of specific sections of the population. Historically, Wholesale Price Index (WPI) data is collected, compiled and released by Office of Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce & Industry. Consumer Price Indices (CPIs) for Industrial Workers, Agriculture Labourers and Rural Labourers are compiled and released by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment and CPI new series (Rural, Urban and Combined) is compiled and released by Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation. These agencies have developed necessary expertise in their respective fields and requisite systems are in place to ensure the correctness and reliability of price data being collected by these agencies.

(f) and (g) Differences between inflation rates measured in terms of various price indices occur due to differences of weighting diagram, base year, commodity basket and coverage. Base year, commodity basket and their weights are also revised periodically for these indices to better reflect the price changes.

Vacancies in IRDA

5872. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some vacancies are lying vacant in Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA) for quite long time;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to fill up the vacancies; and

(d) if so, the time by which the said vacancies are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that there are two vacancies of Whole Time Members in IRDA viz. Member (Actuary) w.e.f. 2nd June 2011 and another post of Member has not been filled since inception of the Authority.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Both the posts are under process for filling up.

RUPAY System

5873. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a domestic card payment network by the name of RUPAY by the National Payments Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the current services provided;

(c) the expenditure incurred and likely to be incurred on setting up the network;

(d) whether the RUPAY system has been envisaged to enable a cashless transaction through higher financial inclusion; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) is an authorized entity under Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007. The Reserve Bank of India has granted approval to the NPCI for the following:

- 1) Public launch of RUPAY affiliated cards issued by banks (for use at ATMs and micro-ATMs).
- 2) Pilot launch of RUPAY affiliated Debit Card (issued by banks). It is an approved card payment network like Mastercard and VISA.

As a further step towards Financial Inclusion, the issue of RUPAY affiliated cards by banks will enable cashless transaction where such cards are used at Point of Sale (POS) and Micro ATMs.

Mismanagement at KSCH

5874. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of mismanagement at the Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital (KSCH) has come to the notice of the Union Government;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to provide basic facilities including diagnostic machines, water and other infrastructure facilities in the hospital; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No such case of mismanagement at any level has

been reported/noticed at Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital (HSCH).

(c) and (d) All the machines of latest technology have been installed in Laboratory as well as other Departments of the Hospital for providing diagnostic services to the patients. So far as water facility is concerned, water coolers have been installed for providing drinking water facility to the patients and attendants.

Upgradation of infrastructure and redevelopment of the hospital and other related facilities in the hospital are on continuous process and is done as per requirement and available resources.

Default in IPO

5875. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases of default/ cheating of investors and non response of queries from SEBI, committed by merchant bankers and also by companies in IPO market along with losses incurred therein during each of the last three years, company-wise; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) There have been no cases of non response of queries from SEBI by merchant bankers or companies in IPO market during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12.

(b) The details of default/cheating of investors committed by merchant bankers or companies along with actions taken thereon by SEBI are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*Details of Actions taken against*

Sl.No.	Case Name	Year	Entity	Company	Merchant Banker	Action Along with reason for action	Loss Incurred
1	Emmbi Polyarns Ltd	.2010-11			Keynote Corporate Services Ltd. (KCSL)	KCSL: Enquiry proceedings under Regulation 35 of the SEBI (Merchant Bankers) Regulations, 1992 read with Regulation 24 of SEBI (Intermediaries) Regulations, 2008.Reasons for Actions: KCSL engaged in a scheme/ device of fraud in which entities associated and connected to it had applied for the IPO to bail out the issue and then exited on the first day of listing. In the process, the price discovery of process under the book building process was manipulated through fraudulent bids by connected entities to induce general public to subscribe to the IPO.	Not determined
2	Edserv Softsystems Limited	2010-2011	Edserv Softsystems limited (ESL)		Keynote Corporate Services Limited (KCSL)	ESL: Initiation of proceedings u/s 11B of SEBI Act, 1992 and Prosecution Reasons for Action: False Information in offer document, non-disclosure of material information in offer document, siphoning of funds and non-response to queries of SEBI. KCSL: Adjudication Order passed on January 31, 2012 imposing a penalty of Rs. 10 lakhsReasons for Action: Failure in due diligence.	Not determined

Staff Crunch in IT Department/CBDT

5876. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income Tax department in general and the five investigative units created in the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) for probing into Black Money in particular, are facing acute shortage of staff;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the sanctioned, actual and vacant vacancies in this regard, category/cadre-wise; and

(c) the action being taken/proposed by the Government to offset the staff crunch?

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

Statement

Category-wise details of vacancy in Income Tax Department are as under:

GROUP 'A' (as of 22.03.2012)	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancy
Chief Commissioner/Director General of Income Tax	116	113	03
Commissioner/ Director of Income Tax	729	703	26
Additional/Joint Commissioner of Income Tax	1253	884 369	
Deputy/ Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax	2092	1332	760
Group 'B' (as of 30.06.2011)	8839	8026	813
Group 'C' (as of 30.06.2011)	44524	29666	14858

The branches in the Investigation Division of CBDT have been increased from 2 to 5 in view of the increased workload relating to tax evasion and black money generation. Out of 11 posts at the level of Director, Under Secretary and OSD, 7 posts are filled up and 4 posts are currently vacant. The vacancies in the Department are filled up on regular basis by promotion as per Government Instructions and prescribed procedure which is a time consuming process. In the meantime, vacancies are manned by the existing incumbents by holding additional charge so that the work is not affected. Action has been initiated for holding Departmental Promotion Committee to fill up these vacancies in various grades by promotion and by direct recruitment through Civil Services Examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) in the grade of Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax and for Group 'C' posts by the Staff Selection Commission.

Safe Cities Programme launched by UN

5877. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations Development Fund for Women has launched Safe Cities Programme recently in Delhi to formulate strategies to stop violence against women;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the aims and objectives of the above programme;

(c) the likely impact of the said programme in reducing the sexual and other harassment of women and adolescent girls in cities;

(d) whether such type of programme is likely to be launched in other cities of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise particularly in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) The information had been called from the State Government. The necessary information will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is compiled.

[Translation]

Shortage of Power

5878. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed any agreement with the United States of America (USA) to meet the shortage of power in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether formation of a special power forum has been advised to meet the shortage of power in the country; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, India and the United States of America cooperate on various energy related issues, including increasing Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy and Clean Energy Technologies, under the framework of the India-U.S. Energy Dialogue and its Working Groups.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Subsidy

5879. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is taking any initiative to provide subsidy on fertilisers and kerosene oil directly in the bank account of the beneficiary and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the likely percentage of subsidy in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country for the financial year 2012-13; and

(c) whether the Government is concerned about the increasing subsidy and if so, the details thereof and action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) To ensure greater efficiency, cost effectiveness and better delivery for kerosene, Domestic LPG and fertilisers, the Government has decided to move towards direct transfer of cash subsidy to people living below poverty line in a phased manner. 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.

(b) As per Budget Estimates 2012-13, total Plan Subsidy is 1.87% of the GDP.

(c) Yes Madam.

Finance Minister in the Budget speech 2012-13 has indicated that it will be Government's endeavor to restrict the expenditure on Central Subsidies to under 2 per cent of GDP in F.Y. 2012-13. Over the next three years, it would be further brought down to 1.75 per cent of GDP. The Government has also taken several steps in this regard such as introduction of Nutrient Based Subsidy Scheme for decontrolled fertilizers, decontrol of retail sale price of petrol and initiatives to move towards Direct Cash Transfers of subsidy.

[English]

Short-term Cooperative

Credit Tructure

5880. SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plans to improve the short-term cooperative credit structure in the State;

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

(c) whether the views of various States especially Uttar Pradesh were sought in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Government of India (Gol) constituted a Task Force in 2004 under the Chairmanship of Prof. A. Vaidyanathan for suggesting an implementable plan for the revival of the cooperative credit institutions. Based on the recommendations of the Vaidyanathan Task Force-1 Report, the Government in January, 2006 formulated a revival package for the Short Term Co-

operative Credit Structure (STCCS). The package envisaged financial assistance for wiping out the accumulated losses as on 31 March, 2004, subject to legal and institutional reforms. The total size of the Package is Rs. 13,597 crores to be shared by the Gol, State Governments and the Cooperative Credit Structure (CCS). The package envisaged amendment to Banking Regulation Act, 1949, training and capacity building, introduction of Common and Standard accounting and monitoring systems and computerization of PACS. The Package is under implementation in 25 States including Uttar Pradesh. State wise details of the release of recapitalization assistance is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) 25 State including U.P. signed an MoU with NABARD for implementation of the revival package.

Statement

Release of Recap Assistance - Position as on date

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	State	No. of PACS	Gol share	State Govt. share	Total Share
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	2580	1589.67	215.98	1805.65
2	Assam	368	43.63	6.43	50.06
3	Bihar	6633	265.06	24.12	289.18
4	Chhattisgarh	933	162.69	25.97	188.66
5	Gujarat	3110	567.78	38.29	606.07
6	Haryana	547	470.50	22.13	492.63
7	Karnataka	4252	556.54	86.73	643.27
8	Madhya Pradesh	3134	985.09	69.92	1055.01
9	Maharashtra	15303	1414.64	39.12	1453.76
10	Meghalaya	179	10.69	1.19	11.88

1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Odisha	2724	642.77	71.48	714.25
12	Rajasthan	3275	318.02	13.05	331.07
13	Sikkim	135	1.64	0.18	1.82
14	Tamil Nadu	3355	1078.84	147.58	1226.42
15	Tripura	261	69.17	7.71	76.88
16	Uttar Pradesh	4689	623.41	61.19	684.60
17	West Bengal	2937	134.97	15.59	150.56
	Total	54415	8935.11	843.23	9778.34
	Odisha	13 CCBs	67.87	12.30	80.17
Grand Total		9002.98	855.53	9858.51	

Videography of Gram Sabha Meeting

5881. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to bring statutory provisions to mandate Videography of gram sabha meetings in every State including Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government plans to make use of any of these videos thus made;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the funds to be earmarked to each State Government for the said purpose?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj vide their Office Memorandum No. J-I 1011/80/2011-Media dated December 8, 2011 which was addressed to Principal Secretaries/Secretaries, Panchayati Raj Departments of all State Governments & UTs had inter-alia issued instructions with regard to Videographing of Gram Sabha discussions. Copy of the Office

Memorandum is enclosed. There, however, isn't any proposal by the Government to bring statutory provisions to mandate Videographing of Gram Sabha Meetings.

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

Statement

No. J-11011/80/2011 - Media Government of India
Ministry of Panchayati Raj
(<http://panchayat.gov.in>)

Sardar Patel Bhawan, New Delhi-110001,
Dated: 8th December, 2011.

Office Memorandum

Subject: Accountability of the delivery mechanism to the people as a means to good governance - Guidelines for effective functioning of the Gram Sabha - in continuation of.

The Ministry had circulated vide letter no. J-11011/12/2009-Media dt. 2nd Oct., 2009 guidelines for effective functioning of Gram Sabhas, in a bid to secure the basic aim behind the 73rd Constitutional Amendment viz. the direct participation of the citizen

in the process of governance of matters that directly impact their lives.

2. We have received feedback from several sources that all too often the local tier of governance, the Gram Panchayat, finds it difficult to obtain attendance at Gram Sabha meetings, or finds it inconvenient to do so. The whole rationale behind the devolution to the Panchayat structure is destroyed if the exercise of governance steps short of and does not involve the people. This becomes the more unacceptable in issues of a sensitive nature, such as land acquisition, use of commons, mining rights, etc. and in areas falling in the 5th Schedule, where the PESA devolves powers squarely to the village community.

3. It is felt that a greater degree of managerial and monitoring input is required to ensure adequate attendance at Gram Sabhas. In continuation of the guidelines of 2nd Oct., 2009 (copy attached for ready reference) we would advise that all Gram Panchayat Sarpanches and Secretaries/Sevaks be directed, under intimation of compliance for purpose of monitoring to the District Panchayati Raj officer, to -

- Advance annual calendar of Gram Sabha meetings:

Prepare, in each Gram Panchayat, an annual calendar of Gram Sabha meetings, keeping in view the agriculture season and weather conditions etc., and give advance and widely publicized notice to the dates time and place which the Gram Sabha meetings will mandatorily be held. Such formal Gram Sabha meetings should be fixed at least once a quarter, on specified days which are evenly spaced through the year and are general holidays. 26th January, 1st May, 15th August and 2nd October, 2011 are recommended. The advance fixing of an annual schedule will enable the people to plan to keep time aside to come and will

ensure that there is no excuse of lack of response time or of notice. This simple management input would enable the GP also to systematize & schedule its work so as to be able to prepare an appropriate agenda for each meeting of the Gram Sabha. It would also enable the district/ block Panchayat functionaries who need to meet the Gram Sabha to organize their time appropriately.

4. However, the GP may be left free to call additional meetings of the Gram Sabha with adequate & advance notice, preferably by deciding the date of the next meeting in each previous meeting & also publicizing it. In addition, the GP may also be left free to call emergency meetings of the Gram Sabha as per notified rules.

- Videographing of Gram Sabha discussions:

In regard to sensitive, controversial and contentious issues, such in those relating to forest produce, land acquisition, mining & natural resources likely to affect the traditions and way of life of the community, and on which the consensual agreement of the Gram Sabha in PESA areas is necessary and transparency of decision making is imperative, to make a full video-and-audio-graphic record of all Gram Sabha meetings and of the proceeding therein and the members present, and to retain in both the Panchayat office and in the district Panchayat Secretary's office a copy for record. The District Collectors/ ZP/ CEOs be directed to take necessary administrative action to enable the Gram Panchayat to make and keep such records.

Sd/-

(Avtar Singh Sahota)

Economic Adviser to the

Government of India.

Tel: 011-23747910

Fax: 011-23747930

e-Mail: as.sahoto@nic.in

Principal Secretary/Secretary,

Panchayati Raj Department,

All State Governments/UTs.

[Translation]

Mid-term Review

5882. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Reserve Bank of India(RBI) has conducted/ proposes to conduct any mid-term review of the schemes to achieve the targeted objectives of the Five Year Plans; and

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

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

(b) Planning Commission undertakes Mid-term Appraisal of the Five Year Plans wherein reviews of the schemes are carried out and mid-course corrections are suggested. Mid-term Appraisal of the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-2012) was carried out by Planning Commission and approved by the National Development Council in its meeting held on 24th July, 2010.

[English]

Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission

5883. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress achieved in the implementation of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission since

its launch alongwith the solar power generated, State/ UT-wise;

(b) the number of States implementing solar power projects alongwith the financial assistance/ support being provided or proposed to be provided by the Union Government for such projects, State-wise and project-wise;

(c) the quantum of solar power connected to the grid in the past two and half years since the inception of the scheme;

(d) whether the Government is providing any support for research and development in Photovoltaics Technology and Storage Technology for solar energy;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the comparison of India with countries like Brazil, Russia, China in terms of the share of solar power in its energy mix?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission is implemented in three phases with phase -1 by 2013, phase 2 by 2017 and phase 3 by 2022. Against the targets for phase 1, major achievements include the following:

- i) The entire capacity of 1,100 MW of grid connected solar power has been allocated.
- ii) As on date, over 979 MW capacity of grid connected solar power has been installed in the country. The State-wise installed capacity is given in the Statement.
- iii) The sanctioned capacity for off grid applications is over 118 MW.
- iv) No direct financial assistance is provided by the government for setting up solar power projects connected to the grid. One scheme of 1000 MW has been implemented through a mechanism of bundling of solar power with thermal power from unallocated quota of the

Government. For projects connected to less than 33 kV grid, scheme of generation based incentive has been implemented under which a total of 98 MW capacity projects were allotted.

- v) To support deployment of off grid solar applications, the Government provides capital subsidy upto 30% of the benchmark cost and / or soft loan at a rate of 5% interest.

(c) Since launch of the JNNSM, the capacity of solar power projects has grown from 8 MW in January 2010 to over 979 MW in the country.

(d) and (e) The Ministry has a research and development scheme whereby up to 100% support is provided to research institutions in the public as well as private sector to undertake research on various aspects of solar technology including photovoltaics and the storage.

(f) China has a plan to add solar capacity of the order of 15 GW by 2015 in comparison to up to 10 GW capacity addition in India by 2017. There is no significant solar power project reported in Brazil and Russia.

Statement

The State-wise installed capacity of grid connected solar power projects

Sl. No. State/UT		Capacity (MW)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21.8
2.	Chhattisgarh	4.0
3.	Delhi	2.5
4.	Gujarat	654.8
5.	Haryana	7.8
6.	Jharkhand	4.0
7.	Karnataka	9.0

1	2	3
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2.0
9.	Maharashtra	20.0
10.	Odisha	13.0
11.	Punjab	9.0
12.	Rajasthan	197.5
13.	Tamil Nadu	15.0
14.	Uttar Pradesh	12.0
15.	Uttarakhand	5.0
16.	West Bengal	2.0
Total		979.4

Investment of Companies in Money Market Instruments and Illegal Financial Activities

5884. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a telecom major and its subsidiaries are reported to be involved in money market instruments and illegal financial activities;

(b) whether such activities are clear violation of Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) regulations and directives of Reserve Bank of India (RBI);

(c) if so, the complete details of activities of these subsidiary companies alongwith share-holding pattern; and

(d) the action taken against the said companies by Enforcement Directorate, RBI and Income Tax department so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Directorate of Enforcement has informed that they are enquiring into matters pertaining to certain telecom companies under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA). The enquiry in the matter is in progress.

Demand Side Management of Power

5885. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Conference on Demand Side Management of power sector was held in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the agenda discussed during the said conference;

(d) whether there is a need to identify challenges and barriers in implementing Demand Side Management of power; and

(e) if so, the details of the steps taken so far to meet such challenges in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) A National Conference on Demand Side Management (DMS) of power sector was held on 24th January, 2012 at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi. It was jointly organized by Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) and Central Electricity Authority (CEA).

(c) Agenda discussed in the conference included:

- I. Overview of Power Sector and Initiatives on DSM.
- II. Potential and strategies for DSM.
- III. Business Model for implementation of DSM.
- IV. Innovative approach for DSM through open access.
- V. Experience of DISCOM in DSM including Smart Grid initiatives.
- VI. Segregation of rural feeder.
- VII. Regulator's perspective of DSM.
- VIII. DISCOM's perspective of DSM.
- IX. Energy Efficiency from Education to practice.
- X. DISCOM initiatives.
- XI. Experience in DSM in industrial sector.

XII. Initiatives by Forum of Regulators in DSM.

(d) and (e) Challenges and barriers in implementation of DSM of Power were identified. To meet such challenges and overcome the barriers, DSM has been included in the action plan of Bureau of Energy Efficiency in 12th Plan.

[Translation]

Interest Rate on Deposits

5886. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rates of interest applicable to the short-term and long-term fixed deposits in the banks during the last three years;

(b) whether the Reserve Bank of India/banks reduced the rates of interest despite the rise in prices of essential commodities during the said period;

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

(d) whether such reduction in the interest rates drive the depositors from the nationalised banks to the private banks; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Data on interest rates on term deposits of various maturities provided by various Banks during the last three years is at Statement.

(b) and (c) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI), in its Annual Policy Statement released on ^April, 2012, reduced the repo rate by 50 basis Points to 8.0 per cent, as inflation had moderated significantly and rate of growth of the economy had slowed down below its post-crisis trend rate.

(d) and (e) The changes in the policy rate by the RBI are uniformly applicable across different bank groups. The share of deposits in aggregate deposits among different bank groups, indicated in Annexure have not changed much during the last three years.

Statement

Bank Group wise Interest Rate for Term Deposits for Various Maturities and Share of Deposit

(in per cent)

Year	Up to 1 year			-3 Year			More than 3 year			Share of Deposit of Banks		
	Public sector Banks	Private Sector Banks	Foreign Banks	Public sector Banks	Private Sector Banks	Foreign Banks	Public Sector Banks	Private Sector Banks	Foreign Banks	Public sector Banks	Private Sector Banks	Foreign Banks
2009-10												
Jun-09	1.00-7.00	2.00-7.50	1.25-8.00	6.50-8.00	6.00-8.75	2.25-8.50	6.75-8.50	6.00-9.00	2.25-9.50	76.3	18.1	5.7
Sep-09	1.00-6.75	2.00-7.00	1.25-8.00	6.50-7.50	5.25-8.00	2.25-8.50	6.50-8.00	5.25-8.25	2.25-8.50	76.6	17.7	5.7-
Dec-09	1.00-6.25	2.00-6.75	1.25-7.00	6.00-7.25	5.25-7.50	2.25-7.75	6.25-7.75	5.25-8.00	2.25-8.50	76.9	17.6	5.5
Mar-10	1.00-6.50	2.00-6.50	1.25-7.00	6.00-7.25	5.25-7.75	2.25-8.00	6.50-7.75	5.25-8.00	2.25-8.75	76.8	17.8	5.4
2010-11												
Jun-10	1.00-6.25	2.00-6.50	1.25-7.00	6.00-7.25	6.25-7.50	3.00-8.00	6.50-7.75	6.50-8.00	3.00-8.50	76.8	18.0	5.2
Sep-10	1.00-7.00	2.50-7.25	1.25-7.30	6.75-7.75	6.50-8.25	3.00-8.00	7.00-7.75	6.50-9.00	3.00-8.25	75.9	18.7	5.4
Dec-10	1.00-8.25	2.50-8.50	1.25-8.00	7.00-8.50	7.25-9.00	3.50-8.50	7.00-8.75	7.00-9.25	3.50-8.50	76.7	18.3	4.9
Mar-11	1.00-9.75	2.50-9.30	2.30-9.00	8.00-9.75	7.75-10.10	3.50-9.10	7.75-9.75	7.00-10.00	3.50-9.10	76.7	18.5	4.8
2011-12												
Jun-11	1.00-9.15	2.50-9.30	2.50-9.25	8.25-9.75	8.00-10.50	3.50-10.00	8.00-9.75	8.00-10.00	3.50-9.50	76.8	18.0	5.2
Sep-11	1.00-9.75	3.00-9.40	3.00-10.00	8.55-9.75	8.00-10.50	3.50-9.75	8.00-9.50	8.00-10.00	4.25-9.50	76.3	18.8	4.8
Dec-11	1.00-9.55	3.00-9.25	3.00-10.00	8.55-9.75	8.00-10.50	3.50-9.75	8.00-9.75	8.00-10.10	4.25-9.50	76.2	19.1	4.6
Mar-12	1.00-9.75	3.00-9.50	3.50-11.80	9.00-9.75	8.00-10.50	3.50-9.75	8.50-9.75	8.00-10.10	4.25-9.50	76.9	18.4	4.6

Source: RBI

[English]

Audit of Societies

5887. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of statutory provisions for the audit of annual accounts of Government bodies registered under Societies Registration Act;

(b) whether there are Government entities registered under Societies Registration Act whose annual accounts are not audited by the statutory auditors before they are laid before the Parliament and if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor for the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to bring the audit of annual accounts of such Government entities under the purview of the CAG?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Under the Societies Registration Act there are the following two types of arrangements of audit namely:

- (i) Audit by CAG under section 20 of CAGs (DPC) Act, 1971. These audits are undertaken on a request from the Government and subject to the conditions as in Section 20 of CAG's (DPC) Act, 1971
- (ii) Audit by other statutory auditors as specified in the Rules and the Memorandum of Association governing the relevant registered societies.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Kisan Credit Cards

5888. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
SHRIMATI TABASSUM HASAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any

guidelines to banks regarding recovery of interest on Kisan Credit Cards (KCC);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of loans given under KCC scheme by various banks, State-wise and bank-wise;

(d) whether some banks are reportedly reluctant to grant loans under KCC scheme and are charging higher interest rate from farmers;

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

(f) the action taken/proposed to be taken against the banks which are found flouting RBI guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Interest on loans under Kisan Credit Card is governed by the policy of RBI and bank concerned.

(c) The State-wise and Agency-wise details of KCC issued and amount sanctioned there against as on 29 February 2012 (cumulative) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) to (f) The Interest Subvention Scheme is being implemented by the Government of India since 2006-07 to make short-term crop loans upto Rs 3 lakh for a period of one year available to farmers at the interest rate of 7 per cent per annum. The Government of India has since 2009-10 been providing additional interest subvention to prompt payee farmers. The additional subvention was 1% in 2009-10, 2% in 2010-11 and 3% in 2011-12. Further, Interest Subvention Scheme 2011-12 also provides benefit to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period of up to six months post harvest on the same rate as available to crop loans against negotiable warehouse receipt for keeping their produce in warehouses.

Statement

Progress as on 29 February 2012 (Cumulative-Agency-wise) (Since inception)

(Amt: Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	IState/UT	Cooperative Banks			Regional Rural Banks			Commercial Banks			Total	
		No.*	Cards issued	Amt sanctioned.	No.*	Cards issued	Amt. sanctioned.	Cards issued	Amt. sanctioned.	Cards issued	Amt. sanctioned.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	Andhra Pradesh	22	4174481	730257	5	2481696	562030	11743786	4498417	18399963	5790704	
2	Assam	1	21165	2820	2	269266	89338	545760	130212	836191	222370	
3	Arunachal Pra. #	1	980	147	1	3368	480	25001	6158	29349	6785	
4	Bihar	22	867133	108194	4	1566752	662839	2314092	1105291	4746977	1876324	
5	Gujarat	18	1376976	1915525	3	291747	1293514	1848406	2606803	3517129	4815842	
6	Goa \$	1	5661	2269				14267	15683	19928	17952	
7	Haryana	19	1298501	809781	2	450755	447490	1023494	1253259	2772750	2510530	
8	Himachal Pradesh	3	214964	84776	2	84606	56537	298781	191869	598351	333182	
9	Jammu & Kashmir	4	54619	8405	2	42267	27932	24236	18367	121122	54704	
10	Karnataka	21	2095829	814800	6	1505940	771393	3185230	2225340	6786999	3811533	
11	Kerala	14	1703498	527805	2	539044	236404	1756618	833352	3999160	1597561	
12	Madhya Pradesh	38	4143916	2073690	8	723069	448707	2161576	1859613	7028561	4382010	
13	Maharashtra	31	5706680	3377715	3	383295	144511	4131313	2147323	10221288	5669549	
14	Meghalaya #	1	12116	1755	1	23095	4396	54724	15643	89935	21794	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15	Mizoram #	1	2255	287	1	10018	6032	20739	5944	33012	12263
16	Manipur #	1	13532	3380	1	2082	284	31510	9078	47124	12742
17	Nagaland #	1	3470	213	1	1841	394	30645	6893	35956	7500
18	Odisha	17	4162312	1160184	5	824396	188241	1564283	502457	6550991	1850882
19	Punjab	20	958837	691141	3	185886	296731	1592883	2442269	2737606	3430141
20	Rajasthan	29	3521129	1121345	6	661803	781993	2286420	2791492	6469352	4694830
21	Sikkim #	1	3476	815				9913	4842	13389	5657
22	Tamil Nadu	23	1924519	659243	2	385114	94883	5173731	2430389	7483364	3184515
23	Tripura #	1	24797	2808	1	101746	16133	88683	23029	215226	41970
24	Uttar Pradesh	50	6968707	891357	10	4753343	1923343	8065567	5076364	19787617	7891064
25	West Bengal	17	1678721	628460	3	707040	308143	1835528	610465	4221289	1547068
26	A & N Islands #	1	3855	1087				3459	1313	7314	2400
27	Chandigarh \$							7472	5036	7472	5036
28	Daman & Diu #							1783	1557	1783	1557
29	New Delhi #				1	2295	1049	26312	34849	28607	35898
30	D & N Haveli @\$							3329	3389	3329	3389
31	Lakshdweep @\$							885	379	885	379
32	Puducherry #	1	7768	3609	1	133	38	75500	37350	83401	40997

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
33	Jharkhand**	8	280067	55269	2	479276	70278	669714	228330	1429057	353877
34	Chhattisgarh	6	1412936	364053	3	409347	115864	373937	217515	2196220	697432
35	Uttarakhand	10	378843	86485	2	62113	30922	391275	389484	832231	506891
36	Other States	47	12	47	12						
Statewise breakup not available for CBs (1998-99)											
Total		384	43024038	16128724	82	16948038	7578850	51568904	31756370	111540980	55463944

Note: # SCB Functions as CFD

@ No Cooperative Banks in these UTs

\$ No RRBs in these States/UTs

* No. of Banks implementing the scheme

** Data under reconciliation

() Data pertaining to Commercial Banks received RBI upto 30 September 2011

[Translation]

Evasion of Capital Gains Tax

5889. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the working of Income Tax Department especially the Capital Gains Tax so as to assess the manner of evasion of Capital Gains Tax and the reasons for non-recovery of the dues;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) the commissionerate-wise amount of capital gains tax collected and amount evaded during each of the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No Madam, the Department does not review working of capital Gains tax exclusively because under Income Tax Act, 1961, the assessee files income tax return disclosing 'Total Income' under various heads of Income including capital gains. No separate return of Income is prescribed for Capital Gains tax. The assessing officer, thus, frames assessment of tax on the total income of the assessee and no separate and independent assessment for capital gains is made. The Assessment work of income tax officials is subjected to periodical inspection, Review, internal audit and audit by Comptroller and Auditor General. Similarly, tax dues are recovered from the assessee on total amount of tax outstanding including any tax on Capital gains.

(b) Nil in view of (a) above.

(c) Nil in view of (a) above.

(d) The Ministry does not collect head-wise information of tax collected under each head of Income which also includes Capital Gains.

(e) Whenever in the review of Total Assessment as mentioned in (a) above any deficiency in the provisions of Capital Gains is pointed out, the reformative steps are taken by the Government by making suitable amendments in the Income Tax Act on need basis. Even the provisions of Capital Gains have been suitably amended in the past and proposed in The Direct Taxes Code Bill, 2010 also.

[English]

Economy Forecast

5890. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI P. KUMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of growth forecast of the country made by the Government vis-a-vis that made by international agencies like International Monetary Fund (IMF) etc. for the current year and beyond alongwith reasons for variation if any;

(b) whether India has apprehended any prospect of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) becoming number one in the world and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the Government proposes to manage and further boost the growth rate of such a huge economy in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per latest information available from the world Economic Outlook published by International Monetary Fund, India's the real growth rate of GDP at market prices is projected to be 6.9 and 7.3 per cent for

2012 and 2013. As per Economic Survey 2011-12 the growth rate of real GDP for 2012-13 is projected to be 7.6 (+/-0.25) per cent. The Economic Survey also states that by any cross country comparison India will be among the front runners in terms of growth rate of GDP.

(c) The Approach Paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) proposes a faster, more inclusive and sustainable growth with a target of 9 per cent annual growth rate of GDP. The key requirements for achieving the goal are better performance in agriculture (at least 4 per cent growth), faster creation of jobs in manufacturing, development of appropriate infrastructural facilities, etc.. Certain specific measures taken to boost growth rate of the economy by government, inter alia, include enhancing level of investment for agriculture sector including irrigation projects, promoting Micro Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector by way of higher allocation of funds, enhancing investment in the infrastructure sector focusing on Public Private Partnership and a number of legislative measures to develop the financial sector, etc.

Identification of Stressed Accounts

5891. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO
JADHAO:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) in the banks, bank-wise;

(b) whether the NPAs of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) are posing a threat to the viability of the banking system in the country;

(c) whether there is any mechanism to identify

and deal with the cover ups being used by certain unscrupulous persons to avoid repayment of the loans;

(d) if so, the details thereof and success achieved therein;

(e) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has also directed the banks to put in place a mechanism to identify stressed accounts and promptly restructure viable cases to preserve the economic value; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the response of the banks thereto, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The details of bank-wise Gross Non-Performing Assets (GNPAs) of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) as on March 2012 is enclosed as Statement.

(b) Although the GNPAs of SCBs have increased, the GNPA ratios of the banks do not indicate any systemic vulnerability.

(c) and (d) In order to prevent access to the capital market by the willful defaulters, the list of such defaulters is sent by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). It has been decided that the banks should initiate penal measures against willful defaulters like:

- Not granting additional facilities to them,
- Debarring entrepreneurs/promoters of defaulting companies from institutional finance for floating new ventures for a period of 5 years etc.

Further, in case, any falsification of accounts on the part of the borrowers is observed by the banks, they should lodge a formal complaint against the auditors of the borrowers with the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

(e) and (f) RBI has prescribed guidelines for all banks on restructuring of loan accounts applicable to different types of borrowers i.e. Industrial units under the Corporate Debt Restructuring Mechanism; Small and Medium Enterprises and all other advances.

Statement

Details of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) in Scheduled Commercial Banks (Rs. in Crore)

Bank Group	Bank Name	Gross NPAs March 2012	Bank Group	Bank Name	Gross NPAs March 2012	Bank Group	Bank Name	Gross NPAs March 2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
National-ised	Allahabad Bank	1894	Foreign AB Bank Ltd Bank	Foreign AB Bank Ltd	0	Old Private Sector	Bank of Rajasthan Banks Ltd.	
	Andhra Bank	1667	Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank Ltd.	Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank Ltd.	3		Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	206
	Bank of Baroda	3762	American Express Banking Corp.	American Express Banking Corp.	23		City Union Bank Ltd.	142
	Bank of India	5025	Antwerp Diamond Bank NV	Antwerp Diamond Bank NV	100		Dhaniaxmi Bank Limited	79
	Bank of Maharashtra	940	Australia and New Zealand Bankini	Australia and New Zealand Bankini	0		Federal Bank Ltd.	1228
	Canara Bank	3679	BNP Paribas	BNP Paribas	27		ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	112
	Central Bank of India	5904	Bank of America, National Association	Bank of America, National Association	1		Jammu & Kashmir Bank	559
	Corporation Bank	1500	Bank of Bahrain & Kuwait BSC	Bank of Bahrain & Kuwait BSC	31		Karnataka Bank Ltd.	649
	Dena Bank	900	Bank of Ceylon	Bank of Ceylon	2		Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	320
	IDBI Bank Limited	4551	Bank of Nova Scotia	Bank of Nova Scotia	10		Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	244
Indian Bank	1440	Barclays Bank Plc	Barclays Bank Plc	547		Nainital Bank Ltd.	26	
Indian Overseas Bank	3648	China Trust Commercial Bank	China Trust Commercial Bank	16		Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	33	
Oriental Bank of	3778	Citibank N.A.	Citibank N.A.	745		SBI Commercial		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Commerce							
	Punjab & Sind Bank	701		Commonwealth Bank of Australia	0		South Indian Bank Ltd	215
	Punjab National Bank	7235		Credit Agricole Corporate and Invest	1		Tamilnad Mercantile Bank	172
	Syndicate Bank	2518		Credit Suisse AG	0		Old Private Sector Bar	3984
	UCO Bank	4020		DBS Bank Limited	215		New Private Sector Axis Bank Ltd.	1720
	Union Bank of India	5213		Deutsche Bank (Asia)	135		Development Credit Bank	242
	United Bank of India	2120		FIRSTRAND BANK	0		HDFC Bank Ltd.	1815
	Vijaya Bank	1738		Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Coi	658		ICICI Bank Ltd.	9288
	Nationalised Banks	62233		Industrial and Commercial Bank of	0		Indusind Bank Ltd.	347
SBI Group	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	1651		JP Morgan Chase Bank, National A	27		Kotak Mahindra Bank	614
	State Bank of Hyderabad	2007		JSC VTB Bank	0		Yes Bank Ltd	84
	State Bank of India	39652		Krung Thai Bank PCL	0		New Private Sector Baank	14110
	State Bank of Indore Mashreq Bank PSC	0		Local Area Banks Capital Local Area Bank	2			
	State Bank of Mysore	1503		Mizuho Corporate Bank.Ltd.	6		Coastal Local Area Bank	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	State Bank of Patiala	1888		National Australia Bank	0		Krishna Bhima Samrud	3
	State Bank of Travancore	1489		Oman International Bank S.A.O.G	0		Subhadra Local Area Bank	1
	SBI Group	48190		Rabobank International (Cooperative)	0		Local Area Banks	6
				SBERBANK	0		All Banks	133141
				Shinhan Bank	0			
				Societe Generale	1			
				Sonali Bank Ltd	1			
				Standard Chartered Bank	1702			
				State Bank of Mauritius Ltd.	21			
				The Bank of Tokyo - Mitsubishi UF.	0			
				The Royal Bank of Scotland N.V.	346			
				UBS AG	0			
				United Overseas Bank Limited	0			
				Foreign Banks	4618			

[*Translation*]

Healthcare Facilities/Infrastructure in Rural Areas

5892. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
 SHRI GANESH SINGH:
 SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
 SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
 SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
 SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ:
 SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

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

(a) the details of the action plan formulated to provide better healthcare facilities and to improve the healthcare infrastructure in the backward/ inaccessible/ tribal and rural areas of the country;

(b) the percentage availability of health services for rural population vis-a-vis urban population in the country;

(c) the details of programmes/schemes being implemented under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) successfully in the country alongwith the funds allocated and utilised under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government for effective implementation of various programmes/schemes under NRHM and to improve the overall healthcare facilities/infrastructure in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Central Government has launched the National Rural Health Mission [NRHM] in 2005 to support State/UT Governments to provide better healthcare facilities and to improve the healthcare infrastructure in the rural

areas of the country. Under NRHM, hands of State/UT Governments are being strengthened through additional central funding for rejuvenating the public healthcare delivery system. All State/UT Governments project their requirements of funds for undertaking various activities at rural areas including backward/inaccessible/tribal areas in their respective annual Programme Implementation Plans [PIPs]. The Government of India releases the funds for taking up the approved activities. 264 High Focus Districts have been identified across the country based on higher SC, ST population and poor health indicators. Higher allocation of funds is made to bridge critical gaps in healthcare infrastructure and human resource in these districts.

(b) As per National Health Profile 2010, there were 6795 Rural Government Hospitals with 149690 Beds and 3748 Urban Government Hospitals with 399195 Beds. No authentic population figures are available for 2010. Taking Census 2011 provisional figures published for rural and urban population, population served per Govt. Hospital bed in rural and urban areas works out to be 4960.2 and 716.7 respectively. Besides hospitals with beds, primary health care facilities in rural areas are also being provided through 148124 Sub Centres.

(c) The following national level programmes/schemes being implemented in the country under the overarching umbrella of NRHM:

1. National Leprosy Eradication Programme[NLEP]
2. National Programme for Control of Blindness[NPCB]
3. National Vector Borne Disease control Programme [NVBDCP]
4. National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme [NIDDCP]

5. Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme[RNTCP]
6. Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme[IDSP]
7. Immunisation Programme
8. Mother & Child Tracking System[MCTS]

Besides above, funds are provided under NRHM and RCH Mission flexipool for Hospital Strengthening, Renovations and upgradation for CHCs and PHCs, IEC/BCC, ambulances, Mobile Medical Units, contractual appointment of Medical and Paramedical staff Janani Shishu Suraksh Karyakaram, Janani Suraksha Yojana,etc.

A State-wise statement showing the Allocation, Release and Expenditure of funds under NRHM including for supporting the above programme/schemes cyj^ for the financial year 2009-10 to 2011-12 and current year is enclosed as Statement.

(d) The following measures have been taken to improve the implementation-of various proggmes under the NRHM and improve the overall healthcare facilities/ infrastructure in the country:

1. Enhanced allocation of funds to the States.
2. For effective implementation of the NRHM, periodic assessment of the progress made in various schemes/programmes is done by undertaking various measures as Common Review Mission (CRM), Joint Review Mission[JRM], District Level Household Survey .
3. Encouraging the States for increasing health care providers by engaging health personnel including doctors, nurses, and paramedics on contractual basis.
4. Strengthening the health infrastructure by providing support to the States for new construction/ up-gradation/renovation of healthcare facilities.
5. Providing financial assistance to the States for selection and training of Accredited Social Health Activists [ASHA] who act as a link between community and healthcare facilities.
6. States are supported with Mobile Medical Units for improved service delivery especially in hard to reach areas.
7. Financial support for provisioning of ambulances and Emergency Response Services so as to provide patient transport services and emergency healthcare to the needy.
8. A new initiative namely Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram[JSSK] entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institution to absolutely free and no expense delivery including Caesarean section. The initiative stipulates free drugs, diagnostics, blood and diet, besides free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements have been put up in place for all sick newborns accessing public health institutions for treatment till 30 days after birth.
9. 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.
10. Antenatal, Intranatal and Postnatal care including Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant & lactating women for prevention and treatment of anaemia.

Statement

Statewise Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NRHM for F.Ys. 2009-10 to 2012-13

Sl. No.	States	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13			
		Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	16.82	8.23	20.11	20.23	15.24	17.66	22.64	8.85	14.35	22.60
2	Andhra Pradesh	717.30	708.32	764.91	816.11	810.23	693.92	931.81	934.11	522.71	1088.44
3	Arunachal Pradesh	51.14	57.32	66.16	66.67	73.76	78.54	56.02	75.82	54.08	74.01
4	Assam	906.72	813.93	763.71	894.01	736.45	1093.37	851.35	877.39	577.36	1054.14
5	Bihar	860.29	649.71	826.20	977.40	1035.16	1454.58	1122.10	787.28	700.18	1421.32
6	Chandigarh	9.86	7.59	8.25	11.20	6.91	9.25	11.72	8.69	7.37	14.59
7	Chhattisgarh	292.01	261.65	240.41	345.76	327.24	308.60	392.54	421.53	308.17	473.71
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.27	3.27	4.62	4.77	6.30	5.58	5.92	4.81	4.16	7.54
9	Daman & Diu	3.51	2.33	3.46	3.92	3.06	3.96	4.98	2.57	3.33	5.97
10	Delhi	121.25	83.03	75.89	135.74	108.48	90.13	145.27	102.36	6265	169.95
11	Goa	12.90	12.43	1859	16.68	17.21	18.37	20.47	19.88	20.62	23.96
12	Gujarat	464.90	500.55	634.27	528.69	556.79	722.26	600.61	620.98	367.24	71569
13	Haryana	179.72	206.17	336.78	203.94	219.69	287.78	233.52	297.34	185.45	289.15
14	Himachal Pradesh	97.07	115.41	167.81	110.68	113.22	164.74	123.89	197.20	106.35	141.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15	Jammu & Kashmir	134.94	130.34	155.59	153.87	173.80	210.76	175.54	252.48	175.36	209.75
16	Jharkhand	349.39	179.34	195.45	398.78	356.90	381.09	458.88	467.46	265.18	555.83
17	Karnataka	505.17	436.86	68064	551.80	586.38	700.62	612.69	672.66	444.41	721.48
18	Kerala	284.34	237.62	385.19	308.59	253.41	385.95	345.37	582.51	300.94	379.23
19	Lakshadweep	2.09	1.09	2.86	2.28	2.54	3.44	3.99	1.62	295	3.52
20	Madhya Pradesh	705.88	604.79	741.28	766.66	784.40	996.80	870.83	959.47	657.93	1032.41
21	Maharashtra	860.39	959.72	1044.71	981.28	903.36	1271.63	1078.51	1309.24	838.19	1270.27
22	Manipur	90.09	81.45	64.11	98.67	67.98	68.21	88.42	61.29	49.92	114.66
23	Meghalaya	85.75	79.78	75.13	88.95	52.50	91.99	94.25	62.31	69.55	125.45
24	Mizoram	50.72	49.87	58.66	62.15	70.49	77.33	63.46	67.13	40.58	75.84
25	Nagaland	78.30	73.87	64.26	82.47	66.40	81.84	83.31	88.00	61.39	95.78
26	Odisha	457.57	470.18	646.74	494.09	549.44	664.37	568.53	693.89	447.11	653.52
27	Puducherry	11.32	12.04	13.34	13.94	16.32	17.36	15.17	15.83	13.69	15.89
28	Punjab	209.58	359.53	241.41	246.77	252.81	339.34	276.56	336.45	228.39	318.91
29	Rajasthan	633.19	748.96	1001.74	743.41	863.97	1172.06	824.17	1045.55	656.41	980.98
30	Sikkim	26.73	25.80	35.73	35.54	32.94	33.45	34.01	27.07	23.98	54.12
31	Tamil Nadu	568.68	839.10	691.93	65S.92	702.09	825.22	765.42	774.89	654.87	867.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
32	Tripura	125.20	111.98	81.10	116.91	85.47	105.43	117.46	68.39	81.12	133.44
33	Uttar Pradesh	1867.65	1965.82	2230.74	2079.73	2191.36	2693.30	2224.00	1863.69	1298.09	2685.50
34	Uttarakhand	117.75	130.85	144.00	129.18	147.39	206.31	169.95	208.45	158.25	206.67
35	West Bengal	678.81	741.25	730.24	771.41	680.79	836.69	870.31	931.34	578.99	1026.41
	Total	11581.30	11470.18	13218.05	12923.25	12871.11	16112.45	14263.72	14848.55	9981.35	17030.69
	Others (Training and Central Component under NRHM)							27.80	111.88	83.54	0.00
	Grand Total	11581.30	11470.16	13216.05	12923.25	12871.11	18112.45	14291.52	14960.43	10064.89	17030.69

Note: Expenditure for the F.Ys 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto 31.12.2011) are provisional.

Release figures for the F.Y.2011-12 are upto 31.03.2012

The above Releases rebite to General Govt. Grants & do not include state share contribution.

Research in AYUSH

5893. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:

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

(a) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to promote ayurveda, yoga and naturopathy, unani, siddha and homoeopathy (AYUSH) medicines in an organised and scientific manner in the country;

(b) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to promote research in AYUSH medicines in the country;

(c) the major research projects undertaken and achievements made under AYUSH in respect of various diseases including Malaria, Tuberculosis and AIDS;

(d) whether the Government proposes to integrate AYUSH into the national healthcare delivery system; and

(e) if so, the action plan chalked out for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) The Government promotes Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy system of medicines in organized and scientific manner by supporting educational & training programmes, workshops and conferences, lectures of eminent experts, state of art research, state drug testing laboratories, developing pharmacopoeial standard etc. The IEC activities of the Department of AYUSH include awareness building about these systems. Research in AYUSH is carried out through projects undertaken by the five Research Councils namely Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN), Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM), Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS) and Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH).

Research is also undertaken by the National Institutes and educational Institutions. Further, research to be undertaken by agencies outside the Department is also supported by the Department through Extra Mural Research Scheme.

(c) Research Councils have undertaken large number of Projects on various diseases. The major ones are Psoriasis (777 Oil); Anti-malarial (AYUSH 64); Anti-epileptic (AYUSH-56); Paediatric care (AYUSH Bala Rakshak Leham); Iron deficiency Anaemia (Annabedhi Chenduram); Vitiligo (Bars); Eczema (Nar-e-farsi/Daus Sadaf /Psoriasis); Infective Hepatitis (Iltahab-e-kabid); Osteoarthritis (Waja-ul-Mafasil) and Bronchial Asthma (UNIM352). Studies in respect of above projects have been completed. The results have also shown that Homoeopathy has a positive role to decrease viral load in HIV +ve patients, increase CD4 Count and improve the quality of life. A preliminary study conducted by CCRUM in collaboration with Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi on Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Diq-e-Revi) have shown significant effects of Unani drugs as immunomodulator leading to better and early resolution of lesions.

(d) and (e) Mainstreaming of AYUSH under National Rural Health Mission is carried out through appointment of AYUSH doctors on contract basis in eolocated AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and District Hospitals. Department of AYUSH has provided financial support for infrastructure, equipments and medicines to eolocated AYUSH facilities. AYUSH doctors are also involved in National Health Programmes.

[English]

Control of Tuberculosis

5894. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

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

(a) whether India accounts for the highest total number of cases of tuberculosis (TB) and attributable deaths worldwide;

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

(c) the target set, funds earmarked and spent alongwith the extent to which success has been achieved in bringing down TB incidences and prevalence during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has chalked out any detailed plans and issued guidelines to the States to control TB during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) India accounts for about one fifth of total new TB cases and attributable deaths in the world annually as per the WHO Global TB Control Report 2010.

(c) The State/UT-wise targets set during the Eleventh Five Year Plan is as below:

- To achieve and maintain cure rate of at least 85% among New Sputum Positive patients.

- To achieve and maintain case detection of at least 70% of the estimated NSP cases in the community.

State/UT wise achievements made against the targets during the XI Five Year Plan Period, are placed at Statement-I.

State/UT-wise details of funds released and the expenditure incurred during the XI Five Year Plan Period are placed at Statement-II.

The Annual Risk of TB Infection (ARTI) surveys indicate that the Annual Risk of TB Infection in the country has reduced from the national average of 1.5% in 2002-03 to 1.1% 2007-10 reflecting that there is an annual decline of 3.5% in incidence of TB in India.

The prevalence - of all forms of TB has come down from 586/ lakh population (1990) to 249/ lakh population in 2009 as per the WHO Global TB Control Report 2010.

(d) and (e) The policy outlined and strategy formulated for the prevention and control of TB in the Twelfth Five Year is a continuum of the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme in the country since 1997. The programme is based on the WHO recommended strategy of Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course. A budget of Rs. 710.15 crore has been provided in 2012-13, the first year of the XII Plan.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise achievements against the targets planned in the XI Five Year Plan Period

State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12
	NSP CDR	NSP TSR	NSP CDR	NSP TSR	NSP CDR	NSP TSR	NSP CDR	NSP TSR**	NSP CDR*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A&N Islands	82%	83%	97%	91%	75%	84%	75%	82%	93%
Andhra Pradesh	80%	89%	80%	89%	79%	89%	79%	89%	79%
Arunachal Pradesh	97%	88%	91%	88%	87%	89%	82%	88%	84%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	73%	88%	72%	87%	77%	84%	71%	83%	71%
Bihar	45%	87%	47%	90%	51%	89%	45%	89%	43%
Chandigarh	78%	89%	81%	89%	69%	87%	74%	89%	85%
Chhattisgarh	56%	87%	54%	87%	57%	86%	54%	87%	51%
D&N Haveli	67%	86%	68%	85%	53%	78%	53%	81%	72%
Daman & Diu	66%	80%	46%	75%	50%	81%	39%	92%	55%
Delhi	85%	87%	86%	87%	82%	86%	78%	86%	85%
Goa	53%	82%	46%	85%	50%	88%	55%	84%	59%
Gujarat	78%	87%	77%	88%	75%	88%	77%	88%	74%
Haryana	58%	85%	58%	85%	58%	85%	55%	87%	59%
Himachal Pradesh	81%	90%	82%	90%	80%	89%	77%	89%	72%
Jammu & Kashmir	44%	90%	46%	90%	58%	91%	58%	91%	57%
Jharkhand	72%	89%	75%	89%	75%	90%	76%	90%	75%
Karnataka	61%	79%	58%	81%	61%	81%	62%	83%	64%
Kerala	64%	83%	65%	83%	67%	84%	63%	84%	65%
Lakshadweep	14%	100%	10%	100%	18%	100%	12%	100%	14%
Madhya Pradesh	56%	86%	53%	87%	55%	88%	61%	90%	63%
Maharashtra	64%	85%	60%	85%	58%	86%	58%	86%	58%
Manipur	53%	84%	49%	84%	60%	87%	57%	89%	54%
Meghalaya	76%	84%	11%	83%	89%	83%	83%	84%	77%
Mizoram	96%	94%	101%	93%	75%	89%	57%	109%	62%
Nagaland	69%	90%	74%	90%	80%	93%	82%	91%	85%
Odisha	65%	87%	66%	86%	67%	87%	64%	87%	61%
Puducherry	75%	85%	76%	87%	70%	87%	57%	86%	74%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Punjab	57%	87%	59%	87%	62%	88%	64%	88%	59%
Rajasthan	81%	89%	80%	89%	75%	90%	80%	91%	80%
Sikkim	105%	85%	109%	88%	112%	86%	109%	79%	102%
Tamil Nadu	68%	86%	65%	86%	66%	87%	64%	86%	59%
Tripura	57%	91%	59%	90%	57%	90%	57%	87%	55%
Uttar Pradesh	57%	88%	67%	89%	65%	89%	66%	90%	73%
Uttaranchal	60%	86%	55%	85%	58%	85%	59%	86%	57%
West Bengal	76%	86%	75%	85%	73%	85%	70%	85%	69%

NSP CDR - New Smear Positive Case Detection Rate; Target \geq 70%

NSP TSR - New Smear Positive Treatment Success; Target \geq 85%

* Data for the period 1st April 2011 to 31st December 2011

** Data for the period 1st April 2010 to 31st December 2010

Statement-II

Revised National TB Control Programme State wise Releases & Expenditure (Cash)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Rele-ases	Expen-diture	Rele-ases	Expen-diture	Rele-ases	Expen-diture	Rele-ases	Expen-diture	Rele-ases	Expen-diture (Provisi- onal)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	1300.00	1224.89	1327.00	1348.48	1687.00	1561.70	2380.00	1793.97	1090.37	1540.90
2	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	16.00	13.10	9.00	11.53	17.00	22.28	36.15	37.54	41.85	38.90
3	Arunachal Pradesh	160.00	149.49	157.00	166.05	210.00	211.85	216.84	221.04	284.42	295.39
4	Assam	450.00	507.49	485.00	530.54	500.00	565.89	750.00	728.80	631.15	683.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5	Bihar	655.00	756.23	958.37	700.46	813.00	1047.76	1030.00	1203.32	1505.15	892.30
6	Chandigarh	48.00	51.28	56.00	59.73	65.79	64.33	90.00	82.73	73.72	80.36
7	Chattisgarh	390.00	387.22	447.00	487.66	445.00	396.96	500.00	538.65	923.90	465.31
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	21.00	26.89	30.00	26.78	25.00	29.29	34.00	34.29	37.67	33.16
9	Daman & Diu	11.00	12.70	10.00	14.56	15.87	18.61	24.00	24.16	31.38	21.77
10	Delhi	700.00	650.27	648.00	663.44	769.58	810.81	975.00	979.01	1061.17	661.30
11	Goa	28.00	33.69	43.50	46.73	55.14	53.07	85.00	74.53	72.77	79.90
12	Gujarat	927.00	968.73	1127.00	1200.19	1471.00	1507.54	1654.00	1656.24	1722.66	1755.34
13	Haryana	271.74	353.98	422.00	345.59	398.00	396.97	425.00	429.13	432.76	327.37
14	Himachal Pradesh	215.00	227.69	240.00	238.23	236.99	234.44	300.00	277.15	391.62	371.34
15	Jammu & Kashmir	230.00	240.88	250.00	235.57	398.23	320.49	380.00	338.68	423.45	485.46
16	Jharkhand	360.00	357.94	465.00	486.19	560.00	437.38	530.00	608.71	714.32	714.99
17	Karnataka	710.00	715.03	797.00	920.63	1064.33	1066.79	1369.89	1398.61	1601.68	1437.20
18	Kerala	541.47	500.38	362.00	376.40	670.76	459.18	542.26	782.01	837.69	687.37
19	Laksha- dweep	10.00	9.56	3.00	7.93	12.00	9.83	10.00	11.80	19.29	9.02
20	Madhya Pradesh	877.72	771.33	810.00	800.31	1052.00	865.41	860.00	1152.98	1598.92	1402.23
21	Maha- rashtra	1495.00	1526.64	2053.00	1951.90	2192.00	2190.06	2480.00	2676.48	3450.00	3182.07
22	Manipur	180.00	168.35	185.00	202.40	209.00	203.63	262.16	268.17	295.95	281.07
23	Meghalaya	105.00	100.76	111.00	128.30	137.97	120.82	155.00	157.88	149.99	166.10
24	Mizoram	94.00	108.23	123.00	118.69	110.40	117.14	125.00	126.9G	195.65	196.02
25	Nagaland	170.00	161.74	162.00	176.40	213.00	210.62	185.00	195.75	206.91	198.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
26 Odisha		800.00	685.75	682.00	725.47	518.00	702.27	820.00	704.49	1126.72	861.95
27 Pudu- cherry		5.00	15.87	14.00	17.87	41.00	38.74	75.00	78.05	97.60	84.77
28 Punjab		365.00	366.02	432.00	439.09	472.00	418.10	530.00	690.99	638.92	463.59
29 Rajasthan		940.70	804.47	673.46	729.25	1045.93	944.31	1081.24	1135.61	1215.91	1066.62
30 Sikkim		50.00	56.75	67.00	66.98	46.00	66.61	91.00	81.23	82.53	98.46
31 Tamilnadu		925.00	888.86	900.00	904.59	1027.00	850.09	800.00	1025.67	964.81	1080.27
32 Tripura		33.84	52.60	75.00	72.60	98.00	88.60	115.00	95.59	65.04	101.02
33 Uttar Pradesh		2525.00	2778.62	3333.75	3070.72	3078.21	2980.07	3313.90	3326.36	2955.27	2245.05
34 Uttrakhand		150.00	174.45	206.00	223.48	248.00	258.65	345.00	293.31	273.24	552.44
35 West Bengal		1330.00	1270.91	1425.00	1350.39	1370.00	1741.53	1700.00	1801.28	2097.66	1367.92
Total		17090.47	17118.79	19089.08	18845.13	21271.30	21011.82	24270.44	25031.19	27312.14	23929.61

[*Translation*]

Per Capita Income and Debt

5895. SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI ARJUN ROY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita income and per capita debt burden of the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of increase in the per capita purchasing power in the country vis-a-vis the rise in prices during the same period; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per the Press note on Quick estimates and Advance estimates of National Income, 2011-1-released by Central Statistics Office (CSO) on January 31st, 2012

and February 7, 2012, the per capita income in nominal terms is estimated to be Rs.46117, Rs.53331 and Rs.60972 in 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively. India's per capita external debt is estimated to be US dollar 221.7, US Dollar 256.6 and US Dollar 277.3 in 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively.

(b) and (c) Information on the growth rate of per capita income at current prices and WPI inflation rate are given as under:

(in per cent)

Items	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Growth rate of per capita income at current prices	13.1	15.6	14.3
WPI inflation rate	3.8	9.6	8.8

The growth rate of per capita income at current prices has been more than the WPI inflation rate which

reflects increase in the per capita purchasing power in the country.

[English]

Adverse Health Affects of Mobile Phone/Tower Radiation

5896. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO
JADHAO:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of a recent study conducted by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) which states that radiation and electromagnetic fields generated by mobile phones, towers and other wireless communication devices increase cancer risk among humans;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted/proposed any study in this regard;

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

(e) the action plan formulated/proposed by the Government to minimise adverse health affects of radiation from mobile phones, towers and other wireless communication devices?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, the Government is aware and has taken note of recent study conducted by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

(b) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classified radiofrequency electromagnetic field as possible carcinogenic to human (Group-2B) and this was announced by the World Health Organization through their press release on 31st May, 2011.

(c) Indian Council of Medical Research has already initiated a multi-centric study in Delhi/NCR to address this issue.

(d) Under this study, efforts are going on to examine whether use of cell phone create risk of neurological, cardiological, cancer, ENT and reproductive disorders. The efforts are also going on to measure specific absorption rate, power density wave length and frequency of RFR emitted from various types of cell phones and cell phone towers under this study.

(e) To review the existing literature in this area and to develop necessary guidelines fixing safe exposure limits of RFR alongwith other necessary measurements and recommendations on this topic in the country the Dept. of Telecommunication, Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, Government of India appointed an Inter-Ministerial Committee where a senior scientist from the ICMR participated as the member of the Inter-ministerial Committee. The report of the Inter-Ministerial committee has been accepted by the Ministry of Communication and IT. On the basis of recommendations of Inter-Ministerial Committee norms for exposure limit for the Radio Frequency Field (Base Station Emissions) has been reduced to 1/10th of the existing limits prescribed by International Commission on Non Ionizing Radiation Protection(ICNIRP).Specific Absorption Rate(SAR)level for Mobile Handset has been revised from 2 watt per Kg to 1.6 Watt per Kg. Directions in this regard have been issued to Mobile Handset Manufacturers/mobile operators which shall be effective from 01.09.2012.

IT Refund Fraud

5897. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any time period has been fixed for disposal of cases of refund of income tax and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the region-wise quantum of Income Tax refund held up as on 31.3.2012;

(c) whether the Government/ Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has unearthed a scam/ fraud in the Income Tax Department on Income Tax Refunds;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the action taken against those held responsible; and

(f) the steps taken/ being taken to check such frauds in future and expedite settlement of pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Processing of returns of income, including those with refund claim, is a continuous process. Statutory time limit to process returns of income is with reference to the financial year of their receipt. As per the Income Tax Act, 1961, returns received during the financial year can be processed up to one year from the end of the financial year in which the return is received. Therefore, returns pertaining to FYs 2009-10 and 2010-11 if filed during FY. 2011-12 can be processed upto 31.03.2013. Normally, after processing the return, the refund generated is issued in due course.

(b) In view of the above, the refunds claims are disposed-off within statutory time limits. The 'region-wise data about the number of returns claiming refund pending for processing is not separately maintained.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam, recently some fraudulent claims of refund were discovered and reported to the CBI. The generation of fraudulent refunds was effectuated by multiple rectifications for a single PAN and assessment year, and at times, by migrating the PANs to various jurisdictions.

(e) CBI has registered a case under various provisions of the Indian Penal Code and Information

Technology Act, 2000 and the accused have been arrested.

(f) Following steps have been taken to check the instances of fraudulent claim of refund in future:

- i) IT security policy has been strengthened for better protection of the computer system and confidentiality of passwords,
- ii) Instructions have been issued directing that Refund vouchers shall be kept in the personal custody of the Assessing Officer,
- iii) A new procedure has been introduced for marking of the issue of refund on paper returns and also in the system before issue of refund,
- iv) Administrative Instruction has been issued stipulating prior approval of the Range Head for refunds above Rs 1 lakh.

As a long term measure to expedite the processing of returns of income and issuance of refund, if any found due, the Income tax Department has taken several measures. Some of these are enumerated below:

- (i) Promoting e-filing of the returns for speedy processing,
- (ii) Centralized Processing Centre (CPC) at Bengaluru has been set up for processing of e-filed returns of the entire country and manually filed returns of Karnataka & Goa Region,
- (iii) Verification of tax credit is a sine-qua-non for speedy processing. TDS deductors are required to compulsorily e-file their TDS returns on quarterly basis. Data from Banks of taxes paid is also collected electronically,
- (iv) To improve the fidelity of the mechanism and to reduce mismatches between deductee claims and corresponding tax deduction statement from deductors, quoting of PAN by deductors in their return has been made mandatory. For improved compliance, failure to provide PAN number to deductor now results in higher rate of TDS,

(v) Facility of viewing individual Tax Credit Statement in Form 26AS is made available to tax payers so that they can verify the tax payment details before filing their return of income and take proper steps with the deductor(s), etc. to rectify mistakes, if any,

(vi) Grievance Redressal Mechanism has been strengthened. Income Tax Ombudsman with offices at 12 stations and jurisdiction covering the country has been created to ensure that delivery of this objective becomes effective.

[English]

Estimation of Black Money

5898. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO
JADHAO:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is constant rise in the generation of black money in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the sectors and areas identified from the generation and transaction point of view of black money;

(c) whether the Government has an estimate or proposes an estimate of quantum of black money existing in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the amount of black money seized by the Government during last three years alongwith its utilisation in the welfare schemes;

(f) the involvement/connivance of officials/agencies noticed in generation of black money and the action taken/to be taken against them; and

(g) the concrete measures taken/ proposed to be taken to check constant rise in black money alongwith keeping a strict vigil and strongly enforce/

implement the measures being undertaken to trap tax evaders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S.PALANIMANICKAM): (a) There is no credible information to suggest that there has been a constant rise in the generation of black money. The increase in direct tax collection of over 6 times in the last ten years, i.e. FY 2001-02 to FY 2010-11. and growth of nearly 2 times in the Direct Tax to GDP ratio in the same period indicates better tax administration and improved tax compliance

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

(c) The Government does not have an estimate of quantum of black money existing in the country. However, on the basis of the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Finance, the Government has commissioned a study by three national-level institutes, namely (i) National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), (ii) National Institute of financial Management (NIFM), and (iii) National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAHR) to estimate the quantum of unaccounted income/wealth inside and outside the country and its ramifications on national security.

(d) The study is expected to be completed by September, 2012.

(e) Since April 2009, the Income Tax department has seized undisclosed assets worth Rs.2,644.08 crore domestically. However, unaccounted income detected in the period was "over Rs 45,000 crore through invasive actions. The assets seized are adjusted against the tax demand raised consequent to finalization of the assessment proceedings.

(f) Whenever credible information about connivance/involvement of officers/agencies in generation of black money is noticed, it is communicated to the relevant authority to take appropriate action in accordance with the law.

(g) Drive against tax evasion is a continuous and ongoing process. The Income Tax Department

takes several punitive and deterrent steps to unearth unaccounted money and curb tax evasion. These include scrutiny of tax returns; surveys, search and seizure actions; imposition of penalty; and launching of prosecution in appropriate cases. Information technology is used in a systematic way for collection and collation of information to take anti-evasion action against tax evaders.

The Government has also 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.

[English]

Requirement of Power

5899. SHRI P.K. BIJU:

SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the projected power requirement of the country in the year 2020;

(b) the quantum of power likely to be available from the existing and ongoing projects in the country;

(c) whether the Government has prepared any strategy to meet the gap by installing new projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of power projects proposed to be set up by the Government during the next five years, project-wise, sector-wise, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The forecast for overall Electrical Energy Requirement and Peak Electric Load in the country by 2020-21, according to the 18th Electric Power Survey (EPS), is 1778 Billion Unit (BU) and 264 Giga Watt (GW) respectively.

(b) to (d) The Working Group on Power for the 12th Plan has recommended a Capacity addition target of 75,785 MW in the country for the 12th Plan in order to meet the anticipated energy requirement of 1403 BU during the terminal year of the 12th Plan i.e. 2016-17.

(e) Sector-wise and State-wise details of projects for capacity addition proposed by the working group on power for 12th Plan is enclosed at Statement.

Statement

List of Planned/ Most Feasible Thermal Projects for likely benefits during 12th Plan

Sl. No.	Project Name	State	Developer	Sector	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Coal Based Projects					
1	Bongaigaon TPP U 3	Assam	NTPC	C	250
2	Muzaffarpur Ext. TPP U 1,2	Bihar	NTPC JV	C	390
3	Barh TPP-I U1-3	Bihar	NTPC	C	1980

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Barh TPP-II U1-2	Bihar	NTPC	C	1320
5	Nabinagar TPP U 1-4	Bihar	NTPV JV	C	1000
6	Sipat TPP-I U 3	Chhattisgarh	NTPC	C	660
7	Bokaro TPP 'A' Exp U 1	Jharkhand	DVC	C	500
8	Vindhyachal TPP-IV U 11,12	MP	NTPC	C	1000
9	Mauda TPP U 1,2	Maharashtra	NTPC	C	1000
10	Vallur TPP -II U 3	TN	NTECL (NTPC/TNEB JV)	C	500
11	Tuticorin JV TPP U1,2	TN	NPTL (NLC JV)	C	1000
12	Rihand TPP-III U 5,6	UP	NTPC	c	1000
13	Kakatiya TPP Ext U 1	AP	APGENCO	s	600
14	Sri Damodaram Sanjeevaiah TPP (Krishnapattam TPP), U 1,2	AP	APPDCL	s	1600
15	Korba West TPP- III U5	Chhattisgarh	CSEB	s	500
16	MarwaTPP U 1,2	Chhattisgarh	CSEB	s	1000
17	Sikka TPP Ext. U 3,4	Gujarat	GSECL	s	500
18	Satpura TPP Ext U-10,11	MP	MPPGCL	s	500
19	Shree Singati (Malwa) TPP U 1,2	MP	MPGENCO	s	1200
20	Chandrapur TPP Ext U 8, 9	Maharashtra	MSPGCL	s	1000
21	Koradi TPP Ext U 8-10	Maharashtra	MSPGCL	s	1980
22	Parli TPP Ext U 8	Maharashtra	MSPGCL	s	250
23	Kalisindh TPP U 1,2	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	s	1200
24	Chhabra TPP Ext U 3,4	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	s	500
25	Anpara-D U 1,2	UP	UPRVUNL	s	1000
26	Durgapur TPS Ext U 8	WB	DPL	s	250
27	Thamminapatnam TPP -II U 3,4	AP	Meenakshi Energy Ltd.	p	600
28	Painampuram TPP U 1,2	AP	Thermal Powertech Corporation Ltd.	p	1320

1	2	3	4	5	6
29	TPP-II U 3,4	AP	Madhucon Projects Ltd. (Simhapuri Energy Ltd)	P	300
30	Vandana Vidyut TPP U 2	Chhattisgarh	Vandana Vidyut	P	135
31	Darrampura TPP U 1-3	Chhattisgarh	SKS Power Generation (Chattisgarh) Ltd	P	900
32	Avantha Bhandar TPP U 1	Chhattisgarh	Korba West Power CompanyLtd.	P	600
33	Maurti Clean Coal & Power TPP U 1	Chhattisgarh	Maurti Clean Coal & Power Ltd.	P	300
34	Lanco Amarkantak TPP- II U 3, 4	Chhattisgarh	LAP Pvt. Ltd.	P	1320
35	Uchpinda TPP U 1-3	Chhattisgarh	R.K.M. POWERGEN Pvt. Ltd.	P	1080
36	Akaltara (Nariyara) TPP U 1-4	Chhattisgarh	Wardha PCL (KSK)	P	2400
37	Mundra TPP- III U 2,3	Gujarat	Adani Power Ltd.	P	1320
38	Mundra UMPP U 2-5	Gujarat	Tata Power Company	P	3200
39	Jhajjar TPP (Mahatma Gandhi TPP) U 2	Haryana	CL Power India	P	660
40	Corporate Power Ltd (MaitrishiUsha)-1 U 1,2	Jharkhand	Corporate Power	P	540
41	Adhunik Power TPP U 1,2	Jharkhand	Adhunik Power& Natural Resources Ltd.	P	540
42	Anoppur TPP -1 U 1,2	MP	MB Power (M P) Ltd.	P	1200
43	Bina TPP U 2	MP	Bina Power Supply Co. Ltd.	P	250
44	Sasan UMPP U 1-4	MP	Reliance Power Ltd.	P	2640
45	Nigri TPP U 1	MP	JP Power Ventures Ltd.	P	660
46	Mahan TPP U 1,2	MP	Essar Power MP Ltd.	P	1200
47	Amravati TPP -I U 1-5	Maharashtra	India Bulls	P	1350
48	Amravati TPP -II U 1-5	Maharashtra	India Bulls	P	1350
49	Nasik TPP-I U 1-5	Maharashtra	India Bulls	P	1350
50	Nasik TPP- II U 1-5	Maharashtra	India Bulls	P	1350
51	Dhariwal Infrastructure TPP U 1,2	Maharashtra	Dhariwal Infrastructure (P) Ltd.	P	600

1	2	3	4	5	6
52	EMCO Warora TPP U 1,2	Maharashtra	EMCO Energy Ltd. (GMR)	P	600
53	Butibori TPP -II U-1	Maharashtra	Vidarbha Industries Power Ltd	P	300
54	Lanco Vidarbha TPP U 1,2	Maharashtra	Lanco Vidarbha	P	1320
55	Tiroda TPP -I U 2	Maharashtra	Adani Power	P	660
56	Tiroda TPP- II U 1	Maharashtra	Adani Power	P	660
57	Oerang TPP U 1,2	Odisha	Jindal India Thermal	P	1200
58	End Fharat TPP U 1,2	Odisha	Ind. Bharat Power	P	700
59	Lanco Babandh TPP U 1	Odisha	Lanco Babandh Power Ltd.	P	600
60	K.V.K. Nilanchal TPP U 1,2	Odisha	K.V.K. Nilanchal	P	1050
61	Kamalanga TPP U 1-3	Odisha	GMR Energy	P	1050
62	Talwandi Sabo TPP U 1,2	Punjab	Vedanta	P	1320
63	Goindwal Sahib TPP U 1	Punjab	GVK Power	P	270
64	Melamaruthur TPP U 1,2	TN	Coastal Energen	P	1200
65	BaraTPP U 1,2	UP	Jaypee Power	P	1320
66	Rosa TPP -II U 3.4	UP	Reliance Power	P	600
Total (Coal Based)				62695	

List of Under Construction Hydro Projects for likely benefits during 12 Plan

Sl. No.	Project Name	State	Developer	Sector	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Pare	Ar. Pradesh	NEEPCO	C	110
2	Kameng	Ar. Pradesh	NEEPCO	C	600
3	Subansiri Lower	Ar. Pradesh	NHPC	C	2000
4	Parbati-II	H.P.	NHPC	C	800
5	Rampur	H.P.	SJVNL	C	412
6	Kol Dam	H.P.	NTPC	C	800

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Kishan Ganga	J & K	NHPC	C	330
8	Tuirial	Mizoram	NEEPCO	C	60
9	Tapovan Vishnugad	Uttarakhand	NTPC	C	520
10	Lower Jurala	Andhra Pradesh	APGENCO	S	240
11	Pulichintala	Andhra Pradesh	APGENCO	S	120
12	Kashang-I	Himachal Pradesh	HPPCL	S	65
13	Uhl-III	Himachal Pradesh	BVPC	S	100
14	Sawara Kuddu	Himachal Pradesh	HPPCL	S	111
15	Kashang II & III	Himachal Pradesh	HPPCL	S	130
16	Sainj	Himachal Pradesh	HPPCL	S	100
17	Baglihar-II	Jammu and Kashmir	J&K State PDC	S	450
18	Thottiar	Kerala	KSEB	S	40
19	Pallivasal	Kerala	KSEB	S	60
20	New Umtru	Meghalaya	MeECL	S	40
21	Tidong-I	Himachal Pradesh	N S L Tidong Power Gen. Ltd	P	100
22	Sorang	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Sorang Power Pvt. Ltd	P	100
23	Tangnu Romai-I	Himachal Pradesh	Tangnu Romai Power Gen.Ltd	P	44
24	Bhasmey	Sikkim	GatilInfrastructure Ltd.	P	51
25	Jorethang Loop	Sikkim	DANS Pvt. Ltd	P	96
26	Rangit-IV	Sikkim	Jal Power Corp. Ltd.	P	120
27	Teesta-VI	Sikkim	Lanco Energy Pvt. Ltd.	P	500
28	Teesta-III	Sikkim	Teesta Urja	P	600
29	Singoli Bhatwari	Uttarakhand	L & T	P	99
30	Phata Byung	Uttarakhand	Lanco Energy Pvt. Ltd.	p	76
31	Srinagar	Uttarakhand	AHP Co. Ltd. (GVK)	p	330
Total (Hydro)					9204

List of Under Construction Nuclear Projects for Likely Benefits during 12th Plan

Sl.No.	Plant name	State	Agency	Sector	Fuel Type	Capacity (MW)
1	RAPP U 7 & 8	Raj	NPC	C	Nuclear	1400
2	KAPP U-3 & 4	Gujarat	NPC	C	Nuclear	1400
Total (Nuclear)						2800

List of Gas Based Stations for which gas has been tied up from local sources

Sl. No.	Name of Power Station /Agency	Capacity (MW)	Located in State
State Sector			
1	Ramgarh CCGT	160	Rajasthan
2	Namrup CCGT	100	Assam
Sub Total (S.S.)		260	
Central Sector			
1	Tripura Gas	726	Tripura
2	Monarchak	100	Tripura
Sub Total (C.S.)		826	
Total (All India)		1086	

Cancer Centre/ Hospitals

5900. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:
SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATRAMI REDDY:

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

(a) the number of Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs) and cancer hospitals in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up more number of cancer hospitals, centres and institutes across the country;

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

(d) whether the Government has taken note of lack of modern equipment and absence of full fledged department or units of palliative care in most of the Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs); and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (e) This Ministry has recognized 27 Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs) under the erstwhile National Cancer Control Programme, a list of which is given in the enclosed Statement. These RCCs are equipped with the modern facilities and are

providing cost effective and comprehensive cancer care facilities.

Further, the Government of India had launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 and the programme envisaged implementation in 100 districts across 21 States during 2010-2012 of the 11th Five Year Plan. Under Cancer component of NPCDCS, the district hospitals are strengthened for early diagnosis of Cancer, chemotherapy facilities and palliative care to cancer patients.

The programme also envisages strengthening Government Medical College Hospitals and erstwhile

Regional Cancer Centres (RCC) across the country as Tertiary Cancer Centre (TCC) for providing comprehensive Cancer care services. These institutions are eligible for financial assistance upto Rs. 6.00 crore (Rs. 4.80 crore from Central Government and Rs. 1.20 crore from State Government).

The proposal for 12th Five Year Plan envisages further expanding the cancer component of NPCDCS to all districts of the country and strengthening of Government Medical College Hospitals and erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres (RCC) as TCCs for comprehensive cancer care services. However, this will be dependent upon final approval of Planning Commission and availability of resources.

List of Regional Cancer Centres

Sl.No.	Name of State / Union Territory	Name of the Institution
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	M.N.J. Institute of Oncology & Regional Cancer Centre, Hyderabad.
2.	Assam	Dr. B. Borooah Cancer Institute, Guwahati.
3.	Bihar	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna.
4.	Chandigarh	Post Graduate Institute Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh
5.	Chhattisgarh	Pt. J.L.N Medical College & Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Memorial Hospital, Raipur
6.	Delhi	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar. Institute - Rotary Cancer Hospital, AIIMS, New Delhi
7.	Gujarat	The Gujarat Cancer & Research Institute, Ahmedabad.
8.	Haryana	Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak.
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla.
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sher-I-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar.
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Government Medical College, Jammu.
12.	Karnataka	Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore.

1	2	3
13. Kerala		Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram.
14. Madhya Pradesh		Cancer Hospital & Research Institute, Gwalior.
15. Maharashtra		Rashtrasant Tukdoji Regional Cancer Hospital & Research Centre, Nagpur.
16. Maharashtra		Tata Memorial Hospital, Mumbai.
17. Manipur		Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal.
18. Mizoram		Civil Hospital, Aizwal.
19. Odisha		Acharya Harihar Regional Cancer Centre, Cuttack.
20. Puducherry		Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate medical Education & Research
21. Rajasthan		Acharya Tulsi Regional Cancer Treatment & Research Institute, Bikaner.
22. Tamil Nadu		Govt. Arignar Anna Memorial Cancer Research Institute & Hospital, Kancheepuram.
23. Tamil Nadu		Cancer Institute (WIA), Adyar, Chennai.
24. Tripura		Civil Hospital, Agratala.
25. Uttar Pradesh		Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow.
26. Uttar Pradesh		Kamla Nehru Memorial Hospital, Allahabad.
27. West Bengal		Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata.

**Quality and Safety of Ayurvedic/
Homoeopathy Drugs**

5901. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR :
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of a recent study which revealed that a large number of ayurvedic drug manufacturers do not conduct any safety tests on their drugs/products;

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

(c) the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government to enforce strict compliance of quality and safety standards by ayurvedic drug manufacturers;

(d) whether there is shortage of laboratories for testing of ayurvedic and homoeopathic drugs in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof indicating the details of such laboratories presently functioning in the country, State/UT-wise; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to set up new laboratories for testing of ayurvedic and homoeopathy drugs in the country, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) to (c) Department of AYUSH has not conducted any such study nor any recent study revealing that a large number of Ayurvedic drug manufacturers do not conduct safety tests on their drugs and products has come to the notice of this Department. As per the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Rules thereunder, the manufacture of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy drugs is licensed by the State Drug Licensing Authorities and compliance to Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) is mandatory for the licensees to provide facility for quality control section in the drug manufacturing premises or through Government approved drug testing laboratory. The testing of drugs has to be done as per the pharmacopoeial standards and the manufacturers are required to verify the raw materials, monitor in-process, product quality checks and control the quality of finished products. Further, the Department of AYUSH has taken a number of measures for ensuring quality control and regulation of Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic medicines. The major initiatives to enforce quality and safety of Ayurvedic drugs are as follows-

- 1) Publication of Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia containing quality standards of 600 single drugs and 152 compound formulations of Ayurveda.
- 2) Pharmacopoeia Commission for Indian Medicine (PCIM) has been established to augment standardization and quality control parameters of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani medicines.

- 3) Department of AYUSH in collaboration with the Quality Council of India has launched a scheme for voluntary quality certification of drugs.
- 4) Shelf life of various categories of Ayurveda drugs and the use of preservatives, additives etc. in the manufacture of these drugs have been notified.
- 5) Regulatory guidelines under Drugs & Cosmetics Rule 158 (B) have been notified for issue of license to certain categories of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani drugs with the requirement of safety study and experience or evidence of effectiveness.

(d) to (f) The following two Central Govt, laboratories have been established under the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules 1945;

- i) Pharmacopoeial Laboratory of Indian Medicine (PLIM), Ghaziabad.
- ii) Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory (HPL), Ghaziabad

These laboratories have the mandate for the development of pharmacopoeial standards and testing of ASU&H Homoeopathic drugs and are the appellate laboratories for the purpose of testing or analysis of drugs.

Besides, 29 State Drug Testing Laboratories have already been supported for strengthening of infrastructure for quality testing of drugs and 47 laboratories are recognized under the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules. State/UT wise details of existing laboratories have been enclosed as Statement. By and large there is no shortage of drug testing laboratories. There may be non-availability of drug testing laboratory near to a particular place due to market forces.

State/UT wise list of Ayurveda Siddha Unani & Homoeopathy Drug Testing Laboratories

Name of the State	Govt. Laboratories	Laboratories recognized under Drugs & Cosmetics Rides
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	1 Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory, Govt. Indian Medicine Pharmacy (Ayu.), Kattedan, Hyderabad, 500077	1 M/S Varun Herbals Pvt. Ltd., 5-8-293/A, Mahesh Nagar, Chirag Ali Lane, Hyderabad 500001
Arunachal Pradesh	2 M/S Sipra Labs Pvt. Ltd., 407, Nilgiri, Adiya Enclave, Ameetpet, Hyderabad-500038	
Assam	Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory (ISM), Neheralagram, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh	
Bihar	3 State DTL for ISM Drugs, Govt. Ayurvedic College, Guwahati compound, Patna, Bihar	
Chhattisgarh	4 Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory, Ayurveda and Unani Pharmacy	
Delhi	5 Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory, Govt. Ayurvedic Pharmacy, GE Road, Raipur, Chhattisgarh	6 ARBRO Pharmaceuticals Ltd., 4/9, KirtiNagar industrial Area, New Delhi 110015
		7 Shriram Institute for Industrial research, 19, University Road, Delhi 110007
		8 M/S Standard Analytical Laboratory (ND) Pvt. Ltd. (NABL Accredited Lab.), 69,

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Functional industrial Estate, Patpargani,
Delhi-110092

9 M/S. Delhi Test House, A-62/3, G.T. Karnal
road, industrial area, Opp. Hans Cinema,
Azadpur, Delhi-110033

10 SIMA Lab (Pvt) Ltd., Mayapuri, New Delhi

11 Shri Krishna Analytical Services (NABL
Accredited Lab.), A-5/4, Mayapuri Industrial
Area, Ph-II, New Delhi-64

12 M/S. ITL Labs (P) Ltd. (NABL Accredited
Lab.), B-283-284, Mangolpuri Industrial
Area, Ph-I Delhi-110083

13 M/s Shree Dhanvantary Pharmaceuticals
Analysis & Research Centre, SET's
Campus, near Railway Station, At:kim(E),
Distt- Surat-394110

14 M/s Oasis Test House 24-A, B, Sardar
Patel Industrial Estate, Narol, Ahmedabad-
3 82405

15 Ozone pharmaceuticals Ltd. (Analytical
lab), 639-640, (1st floor) MIE,
Bahadurgarh, Dist. Jajjhar, Haryana

16 Idma laboratories Ltd., plot no.391,

Gujarat 6 Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory, Food & Drug Laboratory, Near
Polytechnic, Vadodara, Gujarat

Haryana 7 Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory, (ISM) Sri Krishna Govt. Ayurveda
College & Hospital, Kurukshetra, Haryana

Industrial area, phase-1, Panchkula,
Haryana

17 M/s. International Testing Centre, 86,
Industrial Area, Phase -I, Panchkula,
Haryana

18 M/s. Charak Pharmaceuticals (P) Ltd., Vill-
Kattha, P.O-Baddi, Tehsil-Nalagarh, Solan,
H.P.

19 M/s Ayurveta Ltd. Vill- kattha, P.O-Baddi-
173205, Tehsil- Nalagarh, Solan, H.P.

20 M/s Bajinath Research & development
laboratory, Paprola, Tehsil Bajinath, Dist.
Kangra (HP)-176115

Himachal Pradesh 8 Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory, Research Institute in ISM,
Joginder nagar, Distt. Mandi, H.P.-176120

Jammu and Kashmir 9 Combined Food & Drug Laboratory, Patoli, Mangotrian,
Jammu -180007

Jharkhand 10 Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory, Ranchi, Jharkhand

Karnataka 11 Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory, Govt. Central Pharmacy, Jayanagar,
I Block near Ashoka Pillar, Bangalore, Karnataka

21 Bangalore Test House, 65,20th Main
Mahenahalli, Vijayanagar, Bangalore-
560040

22 FRLHT (Foundation for Revitalization of
local health tradition), 74/2 Jarakabande
Kaval, Post Attur Via Yelahanka,

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Bangalore - 560106

23 M.S. Ramaiah Drugs and Allied Products Testing Laboratories, M.S. Ramaiah Nagar, M.S.R.I.T (POST). Bangalore-560054

24 M/s Natural Remedies Pvt. Ltd., Plot no. 5A & 5B, Veerasandra Industrial area, 19th K.M. Stone, Hosur Road, Electronic City (post), Bangalore-560100

25 M/s. Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. 14, 2nd Phase, Peenya Industrial Area, Bangalore-560058

26 M/s. Shiva Analytical (I) Ltd., Plot 24 D (P) & 34 (D), KIADB Industrial Area, Hoskote, Bangalore-562114

27 M/s KLE Society's Shri B.M. Kankanwadi Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Shahpura, Belgaum -590003

28 Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory Ashoka Pillar, Jayanagar, Bangalore-560011

29 M/s Nagarjuna Herbal Concentrates Ltd., Alakkode, Kalyanthani, Thodupugha, Idukki district, Kerala

Kerala 12 Govt. Ayurvedic Research Institute, Drug Standardization Unit, Poojappura, Thiruvananthapuram

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- 30 Arya Vaidyashala Kottakkal, III/ 1502, XIV/ 139, Malapuram district, Kerala
- 31 Kunmath Pharmaceuticals, VII/318-C. Janshakti Road, Mudavoor, P.O.-Muvattupuzha, Ernakullam-686669
- 32 M/s Sterling Test House, 29/2469 B, Ucchikal lane, Poonithura, Kochi
- 33 M/s Choksi Laboratories Ltd., 6/3, Manoramganj, Indore, M.P.-452001
- 34 M/s Quality Control Laboratory, A-35, Vidya nagar, Hoshangabad road, Bhopal-462026, Madhya Pradesh
- 35 J.R.D. Tata Foundation for Research in Ayurveda and Yoga Sciences, Arogyadham (Deendayal Research Institute) Chitrakoot, Satna, M.P.458331
- 36 Shilpachem Manufactures of Ayurvedic Pharmaceutical Products, 47-D, Industrial Estate Fort, Laxmibai Nagar, Indore-452006
- 37 M/s. Charak Testing Laboratory, 32&67, Evergreen Industrial Estate, Shakti Mills Lane, Mahalaxmi, Mumbai-400011
- Madhya Pradesh 13 Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory, Govt. Ayurvedic Pharmacy Compound, Amkho Lashkar, Gwalior M.P.-474009
- Maharashtra 14 Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory, Govt. Ayurvedic and Unani Pharmacy, Vazirabad, Nanded, Maharashtra-431602

1	2	3
Manipur	-- --	
Meghalaya	15 Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory (ISM), Food & Drug Laboratory, Pesteur Institute, Shillong, Meghalaya-793001	
Mizoram	16 Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory, Central Medical Store, Zamabawk, Aizawl, Mizoram	
Nagaland	17 Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory, for AYUSH, Kohima, Nagaland	
Odisha	18 State Drug Testing & Research Laboratory (ISM), Govt. Ayurvedic Hospital Campus, Nagarwartangi, P.O. BJB Nagar, Bhubaneswar, Orissa-751014 Mob. 09437300806 Off. 0674-2394577	38 M/s Bio-Lab, c/o Bio Sourcing Co. (P) Ltd. A-41, Ashok Nagar, Janpath, Bhubneshwar-751009
Punjab	19 Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory Govt. Central Pharmacy & Store, Old Press Rd, Patiala, Punjab	39 M/s Sai Biocare (P) Ltd., plot no. 3103(Neelaban), near mahavir chowk, ground floor, Lewis road, Samantrapur, Bhubneshwar-751002
Rajasthan	20 Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory, Govt. Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Pushkar Road, Ajmer, Rajasthan	40 Drug Testing Laboratory, NIPER, Mohali, Chandigarh
Sikkim	21 State Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory for ASU&H drugs, Chander, Sikkim	41 M/s Amol Pharmaceutical Pvt. Ltd. (Analytical division), E-1-362, Sitapura Industrial Area, Sanganer, Jaipur-302002, Rajasthan
Tamil Nadu	22 Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory for A&S Drugs, SASTRA,	42 Sargam laboratory Pvt. Ltd., 2,

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	Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu		Ramavaram Road, Manapakkam, Chennai-600089
		43	Centre for Herbal Science, University of Madras, Chennai, Tamilnadu
		44	M/s T. Stanes and Co. Ltd. Herbal Division 1597/98, Trichy Road Coimbatore- 64101845 Department of Chemistry, Regional Research Institute of Unani Medicine, 1, West Mada Church Road, Royapuram, Chennai-600013
Tripura	23 Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory for ISM, Arignar Anna Govt. Hospital of Indian Medicine Complex, Ammbakkam, Chennai (T.N)		
	24 Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory ISM), Aushadh Niyantran Bhawan, Pt. Nehru Office Complex, Agartala- 799006, Tripura		
Uttar Pradesh	25 Pharmacopoeial Laboratory of Indian medicine (PLIM) Ghaziabad		
	26 Homeopathic Pharmacopoeial Laboratory, Ghaziabad (HPL).		
	27 Govt. Analyst Laboratory, Ayurvedic & Unani Medicine, 32-Sarojini Naidu Marg, Lucknow, UP		
Uttarakhand	28 Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory, Rishikul State Ayurvedic College, Haridwar Uttaranchal. Ph.0133-27003	46	M/s Multani Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Khasara No.37 Village- Makkanpur-Mahmood Alam, Bhagwanpur, Roorkee, Uttarakhand
West Bengal	29 Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory, State Pharmacopoeial Laboratory & Pharmacy for Indian Medicine, Kalyani, Nadia. Ph.50626281	47	M/s Herbicare Healthcare Bio Herbal Research Foundation 7 & Metrogarden City, D.H. Road, Pailan, Kolkata-700104

*[Translation]***Tribal Population in Forest Areas**

5902. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has the figures of tribals living in the forest;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) to (c) An estimated 2.5 lakh tribal families are living in the forest areas in the country. However, details in respect of tribals living in forest areas in the country are maintained by the respective State / Union Territory Governments.

*[English]***Tribal Population**

5903. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the tribal population in the country, State-wise and UT-wise;
- (b) whether the central allocation under Tribal Sub-Plan for Scheduled Tribes is made in proportion

to their population;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the funds sanctioned and released and its utilisation reported by the State Governments during each of the last three years;

(e) whether the Government has issued any guidelines for allocation of funds in 2011 in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith funds allocated for the financial year 2012-13?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) The tribal population in the country State-wise and UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) This Ministry administers the Special Area Programme of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan. Under the programme funds are provided to the States for employment cum income generation activities. State-wise allocation is made on basis on the population and area of STs in the States concerned.

(d) Statement showing funds released and expenditure reported by the State Government under SCA to TSP during 2009-10 2010-2011 and 2011-12 is enclosed at Statement-II.

(e) The guidelines on programme were revised in 2003 and these are still continuing.

(f) Statement indicating State-wise funds allocated during 2012-13 is enclosed at Statement-III.

Statement-I

State Code	State/UT	Total ST Population	Rural	Urban	% Rural	% Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Jammu & Kashmir	1,105,979	1,054,488	51,491	95.3	4.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	Himachal Pradesh	244,587	237,060	7,527	96.9	3.1
5	Uttaranchal	256,129	240,209	15,920	93.8	6.2
8	Rajasthan	7,097,706	6,717,830	379,876	94.6	5.4
9	Uttar Pradesh	107,963	95,828	12,135	88.8	11.2
10	Bihar	758,351	717,702	40,649	94.6	5.4
11	Sikkim	111,405	101,909	9,496	91.5	8.5
12	ArunachalPradesh	705,158	606,278	98,880	86.0	14.0
13	Nagaland	1,774,026	1,544,022	230,004	87.0	13.0
14	Manipur@	741,141	705,912	35,229	95.2	4.8
15	Mizoram	839,310	430,883	408,427	51.3	48.7
16	Tripura	993,426	967397	25,429	97.4	2.6
17	Meghalaya	1,992,862	1,682,670	310,192	84.4	15.6
18	Assam	3,308,570	3,154,546	154024	95.3	4.7
19	West Bengal	4,406,794	4,136,366	270,428	93.9	6.1
20	Jharkhand	7,087,068	6,500,014	587,054	91.7	8.3
21	Odisha	8,145,081	7,698,358	446,723	94.5	5.5
22	Chhattisgarh	6,616,596	6,264,835	351,761	94.7	5.3
23	Madhya Pradesh	12,233,474	11,446,448	787,026	93.6	6.4
24	Gujarat	7,481,160	6,866,637	614,523	91.8	8.2
25	Daman & Diu	13,997	11,188	2,809	79.9	20.1
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	137,225	127,410	9,815	92.8	7.2
27	Maharashtra	8,577,276	7,486,537	1,090,739	87.3	12.7
28	Andhra Pradesh	5,024,104	4,646,923	377,181	92.5	7.5
29	Karnataka	3,463,986	2,934,530	529,456	84.7	15.3
30	Goa	566	190	376	33.6	66.4
31	Lakshadweep	57,321	32,209	25,112	56.2	43.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32	Kerala	364,189	350,019	14,170	96.1	3.9
33	Tamil Nadu	651,321	551,143	100,178	84.6	15.4

Statement-II

Funds Released and Expenditure reported under SCA to TSP during 2009-10,2010-11 and 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of State/U.T.	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Released	Expenditure	Released	Expenditure	Released	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	1930.00	1930.00	5746.50	3940.50	6057.00	Yet to be
2	Assam	2883.00	2883.00	3500.00	3500.00	5475.00	reported by
3	Bihar	870.94	870.94	650.00	650.00	1147.00	states as it
4	Chhattisgarh	6322.88	6322.88	9953.00	3913.84	11942.18	has not
5	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	become
6	Gujarat	5635.53	5635.53	9477.96	7226.54	8838.00	due
7	Himachal Pradesh	1179.40	1179.40	1506.00	1467.70	1851.00	
8	J&K	263.79	28.37	489.57	0.00	1143.00	
9	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	9481.55	0.00	10704.00	
10	Karnataka	1647.96	1647.96	2053.00	1800.00	2170.00	
11	Kerala	366.10	366.10	440.00	440.00	574.00	
12	Madhya Pradesh	8722.00	8722.00	15214.00	14557.00	15593.00	
13	Maharashtra	895.91	350.98	6696.00	819.76	7055.93	
14	Manipur	527.80	527.80	1187.00	0.00	705.00	
15	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	202.50	
16	Odisha	8885.55	8885.55	12393.00	6393.20	14449.15	
17	Rajasthan	3400.00	1828.27	8209.00	3826.51	1840.00	
18	Sikkim	291.38	291.38	369.00	327.00	451.01	
19	Tamil Nadu	108.00	101.00	393.05	0.00	572.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20	Tripura	1431.29	1431.29	1879.00	1879.00	2244.00	
21	Uttarakhand	108.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
22	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	151.14	0.00	0.00	
23	West Bengal	2654.34	2654.34	3384.00	0.00	4720.00	
Grand Total		48124.00	45656.79	93172.77	50741.05	97733.77	

Statement-III

Allocation under SCA to TSP during 2012-13 (Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2012-13
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	5789.00
2	Assam	6233.00
3	Bihar	1306.00
4	Chhattisgarh	9478.00
5	Goa	237.00
6	Gujarat	8448.00
7	Himachal Pradesh	1768.00
8	J&K	2163.00
9	Jharkhand	12187.00
10	Karnataka	2471.00
11	Kerala	549.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	17525.00
13	Maharashtra	7728.00
14	Manipur	1583.00
15	Odisha	13321.00

1	2	3
16	Rajasthan	8377.00
17	Sikkim	437.00
18	Tamil Nadu	651.00
19	Tripura	2145.00
20	Uttarakhand	198.00
21	Uttar Pradesh	894.00
22	West Bengal	4512.00
Grand Total		108000.00
Total B.E is Rs. 1200.00 crore		(Rs.in crore)
For Regular grants		1080.00
For Incentive grants		120.00
Total		1200.00

Fiscal Deficit

5904. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
WAKCHAURE:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI JADAMBIKA PAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the fiscal deficit of the Centre and the States during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the fiscal deficit of the Centre for the financial year 2011-12 has exceeded the target set by the Government in the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003 and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government apprises the Parliament of the situation and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to amend the Act to enlarge the scope of deficit and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce fiscal deficit of the Centre and the States?

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

Fiscal Year	Fiscal Deficit of centre	
	as % of GDP	Rs. In crore
2009-10	6.5	4,18,482
2010-11	4.9	3,73,592
2011-12 RE	5.9	5,21,980

Fiscal Year	Fiscal Deficit of States	
	as % of GDP	Rs. In Billion
2009-10	2.9	1,888
2010-11 RE	2.7	2,067
2011-12 BE	2.2	1,977

(b) Yes. Madam. Due to un-precedented global financial crisis, the Government had to take fiscal expansionary measures to protect Indian economy from the adverse impact of global financial crisis. This resulted in increase in Fiscal Deficit.

(c) Yes, Madam. The Parliament was apprised of the situation through Statements laid before

Parliament, on 16.03.2012, as required under the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003.

(d) Yes, Madam. Amendments to the FRBM Act, 2003 has been prepared and presented in the Parliament on 16.03.2012 as part of Finance Bill, 2012. In the proposed amendment, a new fiscal parameter namely Effective Revenue Deficit has been introduced and emphasis is on eliminating Effective Revenue Deficit by March, 2015.

(e) The government has reverted back to the path of fiscal consolidation with gradual exit from the expansionary measures in a calibrated manner. The reduction in Fiscal Deficit from 5.9 per cent of GDP in RE 2011-12 to 5.1 per cent of GDP in BE 2012-13 is designed with a mix of reduction in total expenditure as percentage of GDP and improvement in gross tax revenue as percentage of GDP. With reprioritization of expenditure towards developmental side and curtailing the growth in non-developmental expenditure, total expenditure is estimated to decline as percentage of GDP. Gross tax revenue as percentage of GDP with additional resource mobilization measures is estimated to increase from 10.1 per cent in RE 2011-12 to 10.6 per cent of GDP in BE 2012-13.

The Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII) has worked out a fiscal consolidation road map for States requiring them to eliminate revenue deficit and achieve a fiscal deficit of 3% of their respective GSDP latest by 2014-15. FC-XIII has also recommended State-wise path for debt as the percentage of GSDP and combined States' debt target for 23.4 % of GDP to be reached during this period. The States are required to amend or enact their Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act (FRBMA) to conform to these recommendations. As per the information available, all the States have in place FRBMA conforming to FC-XIII targets.

Insurance Ombudsman Scheme

5905. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of works undertaken under Insurance Ombudsman Scheme during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(b) the manner in which the system of Insurance Ombudsman scheme has been helpful in providing relief to the insured customers and mitigate their problems; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) There are 12 centres where Insurance Ombudsman

operate and details of their performance for the last three years are enclosed as Statement.

(b) The system of Insurance Ombudsman is a consumer friendly mechanism that receives complaints of specific nature as defined in Rule 12 of the Redressal of Public Grievances Rules, 1998. The Insurance Ombudsman not only passes awards, if required, after hearing both the parties, also plays the role of a conciliator in cases that are amenable to a conciliatory approach. There are no costs for the policyholders to bear.

(c) The institution of Insurance Ombudsman was set up by the Government by notifying the Redressal of Public Grievances Rules, 1998 with the objective of resolving consumers' complaints in a cost effective, efficient and impartial manner. The offices of Insurance Ombudsman across the country are meeting this objective.

Statement

*Performance of Ombudsmen at different Centres
Complaints Disposal for the year ending 31st March 2009 (Life+Non Life Insurance)*

Name of the Centre	Total No. of Complaints			No. of complaints disposed by way of							
	O/s as 21 Mar 2008	Rece- on tion during 2008-09	Total	(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Ahmedabad	68	539	607	5	188	48	0	176	153	570	
Bhopal	27	495	522	0	67	39	0	60	268	434	
Bubaneswar	344	271	615	123	186	20	4	71	49	453	
Chandigarh	146	1397	1543	0	539	292	0	344	72	1247	
Chennai	42	1440	1482	1	100	50	0	90	1208	1449	
Delhi	218	501	719	12	240	2	93	121	14	482	
Guwahati	122	395	517	198	125	0	1	0	138	462	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hyderabad	34	1080	1114	0	165	55	0	82	777	1079
Kochi	58	619	677	0	89	23	0	144	343	599
Kolkata	180	1622	1802	93	212	100	208	181	823	1617
Lucknow	16	1117	1133	0	227	212	112	27	555	1133
Mumbai	164	1917	2081	0	507	1	0	0	1384	1892
Total	1419	11393	12812	432	2645	842	418	1296	5784	11417

Name of the Centre	Duration wise disposal				Duration wise Outstanding			
	(A)	(B)	(C)	Total	(A)	(B)	(C)	Total
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Ahmedabad	478	92	0	570	37	0	0	37
Bhopal	362	71	1	434	83	5	0	88
Bubaneswar	49	110	294	453	51	111	0	162
Chandigarh	1234	12	1	1247	292	3	1	296
Chennai	1335	114	0	1449	29	4	0	33
Delhi	160	315	7	482	177	60	0	237
Guwahati	236	226	0	462	49	6	0	55
Hyderabad	1067	12	0	1079	35	0	0	35
Kochi	514	85	0	599	77	1	0	78
Kolkata	1085	503	29	1617	112	57	16	185
Lucknow	1096	37	0	1133	0	0	0	0
Mumbai	1399	493	0	1892	92	97	0	189
Total	9015	2070	332	11417	1034	344	17	1395

Note: O/S: outstanding

(I) Recommendations (II) Awards (III) Withdrawals/Settlement (IV) Non-Acceptance (V) Dismissal

(VI) Not Entertainable (A) Within 3 months (B) 3 months to 1 year (C) Above 1 year

Performance of Ombudmen at different centres (Life & Non-life combined)

Name of the Centre	Total No. of Complaints	No. of complaints disposed by way of										Duration wise disposal						Duration wise Outstanding								
		O/s as on 31st Mar 2009		Received during 2009-10		Total		(I)		(II)		(III)		(IV)		Total		A		B		C		Total		
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
Ahmedabad	37	1133	1170	297	52	192	578	1119	1115	4	0	1119	51	0	0	51										
Bhopal	88	515	603	98	48	62	318	526	491	35	0	526	66	11	0	77										
Bhubaneshwar	162	329	491	269	15	77	71	432	171	254	7	432	58	1	0	59										
Chandigarh	296	1918	2214	703	425	304	149	1581	1438	142	1	1581	474	159	0	633										
Chennai	33	1660	1693	118	51	93	1412	1674	1576	98	0	1674	17	2	0	19										
Delhi	237	2521	2758	258	23	65	1873	2219	1859	360	0	2219	256	283	0	539										
Guwahati	55	549	604	344	2	5	225	576	546	30	0	576	27	1	0	28										
Hyderabad	35	1238	1273	132	50	59	982	1223	1223	0	0	1223	50	0	0	50										
Kochi	78	839	917	109	50	193	468	820	779	41	0	820	97	0	0	97										
Kolkata	185	1794	1979	185	87	121	1176	1569	1226	260	83	1569	169	241	0	410										
Lucknow	0	1229	1229	157	148	101	823	1229	1183	46	0	1229	0	0	0	0										
Mumbai	189	2339	2528	486	0	0	1736	2222	1839	383	0	2222	222	84	0	306										
Total	1395	16064	17459	3156	951	1272	9811	15190	13446	1653	91	15190	1487	782	0	2269										

Notes: O/S: outstanding

(I) Recommendations (II) Awards (III) Withdrawals/Settlement (IV) Non-Acceptance

(A) Within 3 months (B) 3 months to 1 year (C) Above 1 year

Performance of Ombudsmen at different centres (Life and Non-life combined)

Name of the Centre	Total No. of Complaints	No. of complaints disposed by way of										Duration wise disposal			Duration wise Outstanding		
		O/s as on 31st Mar 2009										Total			Total		
		Received during 2009-10	(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	Total	A	B	C	Total	A	B	C	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Ahmedabad	51	2319	2370	224	74	154	673	1125	1124	1	0	1125	486	759	0	1245	
Bhopal	77	336	413	5	31	5	144	185	138	43	4	185	81	147	0	228	
Bhubaneshwar	59	3,84	443	183	30	33	94	340	160	163	17	340	77	26	0	103	
Chandigarh	633	2082	2715	53	235	13	807	1108	871	233	4	1108	552	792	263	1607	
Chennai	19	1838	1857	130	47	119	1515	1811	1676	135	0	1811	44	2	0	46	
Delhi	539	2763	3302	485	30	180	1887	2582	1748	818	16	2582	297	423	0	720	
Guwahati	28	493	521	191	4	5	195	395	365	30	0	395	58	68	0	126	
Hyderabad	50	2249	2299	203	88	137	1602	2030	2028	2	0	2030	269	0	0	269	
Kochi	97	1032	1129	138	45	155	497	835	640	195	0	835	156	138	0	294	
Kolkata	410	2207	2617	242	194	347	1502	2285	1586	295	404	2285	177	155	0	332	
Lucknow	0	1800	1800	97	344	47	1015	1503	1437	66	0	1503	261	36	0	297	
Mumbai	306	3562	3868	612	145	0	2283	3040	2521	519	0	3040	626	202	0	828	
Total	2269	21065	23334	2563	1267	1195	12214	17239	14294	2500	445	17239	3084	2748	263	6095	

Note: O/S: outstanding

(I) Recommendations (II) Awards (III) Withdrawals/Settlement (IV) Non-Acceptance

(A) Within 3 months (B) 3 months to 1 year (C) Above 1 year

[Translation]

Impact of Merger and Acquisition

5906. DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an overall assessment of the impact of the merger and acquisition in Indian economy on the competition in market forces has been made or is being made;

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

(c) the details of discussions held with foreign countries in the matter alongwith outcome thereof during the recent time?

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

(b) Enforcement of the provisions relating to regulations of combinations (M&As) in the Competition Act are still in their nascent stage. Therefore, no such assessment regarding impact of the merger and acquisition in Indian economy on the competition in market forces has been made.

(c) No discussions have been held in the matter with foreign countries.

Additional Tax on Diesel Cars

5907. SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to impose additional tax on purchase of new cars in view of the rising cost of diesel;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of diesel cars being sold every month in the country presently?

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

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

(c) Tax on purchase of goods is a state subject and hence the Union Government is not empowered to impose it. The rates of excise duty applicable to cars, including diesel cars, have already been enhanced in the Budget for 2012-13.

(d) This data is not being maintained by the Government. According to information obtained from Society of Indian Automobile manufacturers (SIAM), the estimated sale of personalised diesel vehicles, including utility vehicles, in 2010-11 was 9,35,074 which yields a monthly average of 77,923 vehicles.

CGHS Dispensaries

5908. SHRI MURARI LAL SINGH:
SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:

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

(a) whether Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) is functional in all the States of the country;

(b) if not, the number of States not covered under CGHS;

(c) whether the Government are aware that Goa and Chhattisgarh States are not covered under this scheme;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to cover all the States including Goa and Chhattisgarh under the CGHS?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) CGHS is

functional in 18 states and 2 Union Territories of the country.

(b) 10 states are not covered under CGHS.

(c) to (e) Yes. Goa and Chhattisgarh are not covered under CGHS. There is, at present,, no proposal to expand CGHS to new locations due to severe resource constraints, especially the acute shortage of qualified medical and paramedical professionals, besides financial and logistic constraints.

[English]

Funds from Linking Minor Ports

5909. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways had to shelve the port connectivity programme which would have linked over 30 minor ports, airport connectivity and also the pilot project of industrial corridors along the proposed Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Development Corridor due to non allotment of adequate funds to them by the Ministry of Finance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Ministry thereto?

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

Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, inter-alia, projected proposals for fund requirement under Annual Plan 2012-13 commensurate to the report of the Working Group on Central Roads Sector for the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) forwarded to the Planning Commission in November, 2011. The proposed Annual Plan 2012-13 for Central Roads Sector included proposals for undertaking new schemes, such as:

i. Special package for development of roads in the scheduled areas (under Fifth Schedule) under Tribal Sub-Plan;

- ii. Special programme for development of state roads for Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Development Project for Maharashtra and Rajasthan region on pilot basis;
- iii. Special package for development of state roads in the state of J&K from strategic considerations;
- iv. Special package for development of road connectivity for about 50 minor ports;
- v. Special package for development of road connectivity for 24 Airports.

However, pending finalization of the 12th Five Year Plan, inclusion of these Schemes under Annual Plan 2012-13 under Central Roads Sector has not been recommended by the Planning Commission keeping in view limited availability of gross budgetary allocations (Rs. 22,600 crore) for Central Roads Sector under Annual Plan 2012-13 as against the projected requirement by the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (Rs. 28,533.37 crore),

Problems in Supply of Power

5910. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken Steps to rectify the problem of very frequent failure of power supply during winters in Northern India due to dense fog;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the steps taken by the Government to rectify the problem have been successful;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Conventional porcelain insulators on a number of vulnerable sections have been replaced

with polymer insulators in the Northern Region. Also, physical cleaning of insulators during winter months was done on critical power transmission lines.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) and (e) On account of the steps taken, there was no major fog related grid disturbance in the Northern Region during the winter of 2010-11 and 2011-12.

BIFR Like Institution for Agriculture Sector

5911. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether owners of sick industries approached Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) for financial assistance;

(b) if so, whether mechanism like BIFR is envisaged by the Government to save agriculture sector from vagaries of weather like flood, drought etc.;

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether any proposal is under consideration to make available basic infrastructural facilities to agriculture sector on the lines of BIFR and

(e) if so, the time by which above proposal is likely to be finalised alongwith details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) BIFR has been set up with a view to secure the timely detection of sick and potential sick companies and for their possible revival/rehabilitation. BIFR doesn't deal with any sort of grants/financial assistance to sick industries.

Further, there is no proposal is under consideration to make available basic infrastructural facilities to agriculture sector on the lines of BIFR.

Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease

5912. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of people are suffering from Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease (NAFLD) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise;

(c) whether the Government has taken/ proposed any measures to educate the public on the ill effects of NAFLD;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to control the increasing number of cases of NAFLD?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease (NAFLD) is emerging as an important cause of liver disease in India. Epidemiological studies suggest prevalence of NAFLD in around 9-32% of general population in India with higher prevalence in those with overweight or obesity and those with diabetes or prediabetes.

(c) to (e) The Government of India has initiated the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) with the aim to prevent & control the risk factors of NCDs through behaviour and life style changes. Besides, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has set up a Task Force project to address various aspects of NAFLD.

Janani-Shishu Suraksha Karyakram

5913. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) the details of the quantum of assistance made available to States under Janani-Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK), State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has decided to provide free nutritious food, treatment and transportation to all pregnant women who go to Government facilities for delivery;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the funds allocated and spent in this regard so far, State/UT-wise and especially in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Rs. 1437 crores have been allocated to the States for the year 2011-12 for providing the free entitlements under JSSK. Funds allocated to the States /UT wise for the year 2011-12 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Yes.

(c) Government of India has launched Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) on 1st June, 2011. The initiative has been rolled out in all States including the State of Andhra Pradesh under the overall umbrella of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

The initiative entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery, including caesarean section. The entitlements includes free drugs and consumables, free diagnostics, free blood wherever required, and free diet for 3 days during normal delivery and 7 days for C-section. This initiative also provides for free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home.

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

(d) In the current financial year i.e. 2011-12, funds to the tune of Rs 1437 crores have been allocated for the States to implement different entitlements under the scheme.

A sum of Rs 33.29 crores have been allocated for Andhra Pradesh under JSSK. Details of funds

allocated to the States /UT wise including for the State of Andhra Pradesh for the year 2011-12 are given at Statement-I.

A sum of Rs 138.28 crores has been released to the states under JSSK. As per the expenditure report received from the states upto 30th December 2011, a sum of Rs 13.14 crores has been spent by the states under the scheme (Statement-II).

The state of Andhra Pradesh has reported an expenditure of Rs. 47.13 lakhs under the scheme.

Statement

(Rs. Lakhs)

Funds allocated for free Entitlements (JSSK)

Sl. No.	State	Total funds approved
1	2	3
A. Non NE High Focus Sates		
1	Bihar	8776.53
2	Chhattisgarh	5099.77
3	Himachal Pradesh	1961.81
4	Jammu & Kashmir	6029.75
5	Jharkhand	3770.83
6	Madhya Pradesh	8232.78
7	Odisha	1902.73
8	Rajasthan	12961.35
9	Uttar Pradesh	30731.50
10	Uttarakhand	1594.78
	Sub Total	
B. NE States		
11	Arunachal Pradesh	37.60

1	2	3
12	Assam	7770.98
13	Manipur	79.45
14	Meghalaya	1044.70
15	Mizoram	385.12
16	Nagaland	419.71
17	Sikkim	141.00
18	Tripura	1413.39
Sub Total		
C. Non-High Focus States		
19	Andhra Pradesh	3329.94
20	Goa	525.00
21	Gujarat	4669.71
22	Haryana	3013.43
23	Karnataka	7667.50
24	Kerala	623.95
25	Maharashtra	7417.07
26	Punjab	9371.03
27	Tamilnadu	4381.18
28	West Bengal	7176.55
29	Delhi	3117.75-
30	Chandigarh	102.16
Sub Total		
Grand Total		143749.05

Note:

i) Does not include UTs.

ii) # - includes EMRI/ EMTS etc.

iii) In most states, separate provision for newborn

iv) * - includes drugs and supplies budgeted for SNCUs and NBSUs

v) UP: Free delivery includes blood consumables, investigations, drugs for deliveries and c-sections

Statement-II

Release and Expenditure under JSSK for FY 2011-12 (Upto 30.12.11)

(Rs. In crore)

Sl. No.	State	Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	4
A. High Focus States			
1	Bihar		0.00
2	Chhattisgarh		0.00
3	Himachal Pradesh		2.50
4	Jammu and Kashmir	10.00	0.56
5	Jharkhand	29.48	0.00
6	Madhya Pradesh	51.56	0.00
7	Odisha		0.00
8	Rajasthan		7.69
9	Uttar Pradesh		0.00
10	Uttarakhand	4.75	0.00
	Sub Total	95.79	10.75
B. NE States			
11	Arunachal Pradesh		0.00
12	Assam	15.14	0.00
13	Manipur		0.00
14	Meghalaya		0.00
15	Mizoram		0.00

1	2	3	4
16	Nagaland		0.00
17	Sikkim		0.00
18	Tripura		0.86
	Sub Total	15.14	0.86
C. Non-High Focus States			
19	Andhra Pradesh		0.00
20	Goa		0.00
21	Gujarat	14.69	0.00
22	Haryana		0.48
23	Karnataka	12.66	0.00
24	Kerala		0.00
25	Maharashtra		0.00
26	Punjab		0.00
27	Tamiinadu		0.00
28	West Bengal		1.05
	Sub Total	27.35	1.53
D. Small States/UTs			
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0.00
30	Chandigarh		0.00
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.00
32	Daman		0.00
33	Delhi		0.00
34	Lakshadweep		0.00
35	Puducherry		0.00
	Sub Total	0.00	0.00
Grand Total		138.28	13.14

Note: Release Figures are upto 31.03.12
Expenditure Figures are upto 31.12.11

AIIMS Like Institutions

5914. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

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

(a) the details of the plan chalked out by Government for establishing more All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) like institutions as recommended by the Steering Committee of Planning Commission;

(b) whether the Government has revised the estimates for establishing AIIMS like institutions in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise during the 12th Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The working group on Tertiary Health Institutions constituted under the Steering Committee has inter alia recommended to Planning Commission to establish four more AIIMS-like institutions in various parts of the country during 12th Plan period, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1350 Crore each.

Legal Status for Establishment of Eco-Resorts

5915. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plans in place to grant separate legal status to the establishments like eco-resorts and home stays; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) With an aim to provide contemporary standards of facilities and services in tourism and hospitality sector, the Ministry of Tourism has formulated following voluntary schemes:

- (i) Project Approval and Classification of operational Hotels under the categories 1 to 5 Star Deluxe.
- (ii) Classification of Heritage Hotels.
- (iii) Approval of Incredible India Bed & Breakfast/ Homestay Establishments.
- (iv) Approval of Apartment Hotels.
- (v) Approval of Motel Projects.
- (vi) Approval of Standalone Air Catering Units.
- (vii) Approval of Guest Houses.
- (viii) Project Approval and Classification of Tented Accommodation.
- (ix) Project Approval and Classification of Time Share Resorts.
- (x) Approval of Convention Centres.
- (xi) Approval of Stand Alone Restaurants.

Detection of Glaucoma

5916. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the prevalent testing systems/methods to detect Glaucoma in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to introduce new testing systems/methods to detect Glaucoma which can help prevent blindness;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the funds earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Measurement of Intraocular pressure, visual field charting and fundus examination are the prevalent testing systems/methods to detect glaucoma in the country.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Under the National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB), grant-in-aid upto Rs. 1000 per case is given to NGO's for management of glaucoma.

Allowing Corporate Players in Banking Sector

5917. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has any proposal to allow corporate players to start large number of banks in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its likely impact on the Nationalised Banks in the Country;

(c) whether the proposal has been opposed by various sections of the society; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) In pursuance to the announcement made in the Budget Speech for the year 2010-11, and as indicated by the Governor, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in the Annual Policy Statement for the year 2010-11, RBI prepared a Discussion Paper on licencing of new banks in the private sector. RBI also placed this Discussion Paper on its website for public comments/suggestions. Based on the comments and suggestions received, RBI prepared draft guidelines in consultation with the Government and placed the same on its website on 29.08.2011. In the draft guidelines it has been indicated that only entities/groups in the private sector that are owned and controlled by residents shall be eligible to promote banks. Further, the promoters/promoter group should have diversified ownership, sound credentials and integrity, and have a successful track record for at least 10 years in running their business. Grant of additional banking licenses is aimed at to foster greater competition in the banking sector and thereby reduce costs and improve the quality of service, and to hasten the process of financial inclusion to support inclusive

economic growth of the Country. However, RBI has not issued final guidelines in this regard.

Plans for Mumbai

5918. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mumbai is fast losing its pre-eminence as the financial capital of India despite its historical and geographical advantages;

(b) whether the Union Government/ Finance Ministry has received any proposal/plan formulated by the Government of Maharashtra for sustained growth of Mumbai in terms of Trade, Industrial Development and Bank credit;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the central aid sought for infrastructural and other development for realizing the goals set out under the said plan; and

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

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

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

UN Aid

5919. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations (UN) has provided aid for the projects in India;

(b) if so, the details of the aid provided to schemes under Eleventh Five Year Plan alongwith details of fund released and utilized under each scheme, till date;

(c) the details of the demands still pending with United Nations; and

(d) the steps being taken to accord sanction to all the projects in the country State-wise including Bihar particularly during the remaining period of Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Excise from Tobacco Products

5920. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the product-wise duty collected from tobacco products in 2011-12;

(b) whether Government has taken the views of farmers organizations before fixing such rates;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The product-wise central excise duty collected from tobacco products in year 2011-12 is as under:

Product	Central Excise Duty * (Rs. In crore)
Cigarettes	12133
Chewing Tobacco	1273
Biris	459
Others	3548

* provisional

(b) Since the Budget exercise is secret it is not feasible to take the views of stakeholders specifically on the fixation of rates. However, pre-budget consultations are held with all stakeholders including farmers and representations received from them are examined.

- (c) As stated at (b) above.
- (d) Does not arise in view of (b) and (c) above.

Accredited Social Health Activists

5921. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incentives given by the Government under Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) Programme have generated a bias in ASHA's work activities by shifting their attention from the community participation to health services system;

(b) if so, whether the programme is being perceived as an extension of health service system instead of a scheme from community participation in healthcare as envisaged in the National Rural Health Mission; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to correct the situation and promote community participation under NRHM?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Mission envisages strengthening of healthcare delivery system as well as building up a strong community participation in States especially in rural areas through the involvement of ASHAs. Performance based monetary incentives are provided to ASHAs to motivate them for improving the service delivery mechanisms in States. The recent evolution study conducted by National Health System on ASHA programme shows nearly 58% of PRI members said about active participation of ASHAs in Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC), 70% PRI members reported that the ASHA was active in conducting community level meetings and 74% of PRI reported that all sections of the community benefits from the ASHA's activities. Thus, good healthcare delivery requires active community participation and therefore the two are essentially complementary.

(c) The Steps taken by the Government for the promotion of community participation include the following:

- Government had constituted Advisory Group on Community Action (AGCA) to facilitate community monitoring process and to advise on ways of developing community partnership and ownership for the Mission.
- Over 5 Lakhs Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committees (VHSNC) have been set up at villages in the country to promote decentralized planning process with the participation of local elected representatives. States are asked to make these committees as subcommittee of Gram Panchayats.
- Rogi Kalian Samitis have been constituted at different facilities to ensure involvement of the communities in over-seeing the provisioning of health care and to redress the public grievances.
- NRHM provides for a rigorous monitoring mechanism through Annual Common Review Mission. The members of these review missions include representatives from Civil Society Organisations with mandate on overseeing the community involvement in the implementation of the Mission.
- Over 8 lakhs ASHAs have been selected and placed for the promotion of safe motherhood, institutional deliveries, awareness generation etc.
- States are asked to constitute District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees to monitor the progress implementation of NRHM.
- The Government also support the States through State Programme Implementation Plan for activities related to Community based monitoring.

[Translation]

URBAN Cooperative Bank

5922. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to set up Urban Cooperative Banks in major cities of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such banks operational in the country;

(c) the number of urban cooperative banks during the last three years closed down for incurring losses, year-wise, State-wise including Rajasthan; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to safeguard the interest of customers of such banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As on 31st March 2011, 1645 Urban Cooperative Banks were working in the Country.

(c) The number of Urban co-operative banks whose licenses were cancelled by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) during the last three years is as under:

Name of the State	Year		
	1.4.2009 to 31.3.2010	1.4.2010 to 31.3.2011	1.4.2011 to 31.3.2012
Andhra Pradesh	1	1	
Assam & North East States	0	1	0
Gujarat	7	2	2
Karnataka	4	1	0
Madhya Pradesh	2	0	0
Maharashtra	17	7	11
Total	31	12	15

The licenses were cancelled for various reasons including incurring losses.

(d) In terms of provisions of the Deposit Insurance & Credit Guarantee corporation (DICGC) Act 1961, on cancellation of the license of an insured bank, the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) shall be liable to pay to every depositor of that bank in accordance with the provisions of section 17 of the DICGC Act, an amount equal to the amount due to him in respect of his deposit in that bank at the time when such order is made, provided further that the total amount payable by the Corporation to any one depositor, in respect of his deposit in that bank in the same capacity and in the same right shall not exceed one lakh rupees.

[English]

Universal Immunisation Programme

5923. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Universal Immunisation Programme of India is one of the largest immunization programme in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of infant and pregnant women covered last year;

(c) the details of diseases covered under the said programme; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase the coverage of the said programme?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Yes, As per Immunization summary report of UNICEF and WHO, India's birth cohort of 2.6 crores is the highest in the world. Under the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP), children are provided vaccination to prevent Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus (DPT), Polio, Measles, severe form of Childhood Tuberculosis (Bacillus Calmette-Guerin ie BCG), Hepatitis B and Tetanus for pregnant women. In addition, JE vaccine is provided in selected high disease burden districts of 15 states. The number of pregnant women and childrer covered last year are

Target group	Antigen	Beneficiaries covered in 11-12
Pregnant Women	Tetanus Toxoid	2.29 crores
Children	BCG	2.34 crores
DPT third dose		2.21 crores
OPV third dose		2.11 crores
Measles		2.19 crores
Hepatitis B third dose		1.07 crores
JE vaccine		0.12 crores

(d) The Government of India has declared year 2012-13 as the year of intensification of Routine Immunization. Various steps have been taken under Immunization programme to increase coverage and these include need based central funding and commodity assistance to States, support for logistics such as Alternate Vaccine Delivery (AVD), capacity building of service providers at all levels, strengthening reporting and management of Adverse Event Following Immunization (AEFI), Strengthen supportive supervision

at all levels, involvement of ASHA for social mobilization of children, Carrying out immunization weeks in North Eastern States, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Intensified IEC/Behavior change Communication, increasing community participation and Strengthening follow up of children through mother and child tracking system etc.

Facilities to Sr. Citizens in Safdarjung Hospital

5924. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage/ absence of various basic necessities such as wheel chairs, stretchers, ward boys, lift operators to attend to senior citizens and physically challenged outdoor patients in the new Out Patient Department (OPD) Building of Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the details of total number of functional wheel-chairs and stretchers available in OPD for patients;

(c) whether any complaints from members of Parliament have been received in this regard;

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(e) the steps taken to improve all the services and ensure presence of lift operators/ward boys on duty in the OPD of Safdarjung Hospital?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) The basic necessities such as wheel chairs, stretchers, ward boys, lift operators are adequately available in the Out Patient Departments (OPDs) in Safdarjung Hospital to help the patients including Senior citizens and physically challenged patients. Safdarjung Hospital has not received any complaint from Hon'ble Members of Parliament in this regard.

Various steps taken by the Safdarjung Hospital to improve the services include presence of lift

operators/ward boy on duty in the OPD include setting up of 'May I help you' counter to help the patients including Senior Citizens, deployment of two medical social workers and four nursing attendants, setting up of separate registration counters for senior citizens in OPDs, reserving four beds in all wards for senior citizens; issue of instructions to lift operators through CPWD to make proper arrangements for old and physically challenged patients for boarding the lifts and earmarking of lifts for them, etc.

Excise Duty on Candles

5925. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government received any representation from Kerala Candle Manufacturers Association to drop the levy of Central Excise Duty on Candles;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken on the issues raised by the association; and

(d) the remedial measures being taken by the Government to keep alive the industry, which provide income to the workers mostly women from weaker sections of the society?

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

(b) Government has received a representation to withdraw the levy of 1% Central Excise Duty on Candles.

(c) The request was examined as part of the proposals for Budget 2012-13. After considering all the relevant factors, including the fact that candles are chargeable to VAT in most of the states, it was not found feasible to accede to the request.

(d) Small units manufacturing candles are not likely to be affected as small scale industry excise duty exemption (SSI) is available for clearances upto

Rs.1.5 crore in a financial year. This exemption is available to an eligible unit, that is, a unit whose aggregate value of clearances are not more than Rs. 4 crore in the preceding financial year. In addition a host of procedural facilitation measures have been provided to SSI units.

Distribution of HIV/AIDS Testing Kits

5926. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of HIV/AIDS testing kits distributed by the National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) to various State AIDS Control Societies during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of Non Government Organisations (NGOs) who were provided these HIV/AIDS testing kits during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(c) the mechanism being adopted by the NACO or State AIDS Control Societies to prevent misuse of the said assistance by NGOs or their employees;

(d) whether some NGOs workers have been caught selling the above HIV test kits; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) The total number of HIV/AIDS testing kits distributed by the National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) to various State AIDS Control Societies during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT wise is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) From the allocation made to the state AIDS Control Societies, number of Non Government Organisations (NGOs) who were provided these HIV/AIDS testing kits State/UT-wise as reported by is enclosed as Statement-II.

(c) The mechanism of NACO or State AIDS control Societies to verify the stock of HIV testing kits are as follows:

- Kits distributed to the NGOs and other counselling testing facilities are monitored through computerised management information system which is collected on a monthly basis.

- Kits are distributed to the NGOs based on their client load after verifying necessary registers.
- Physical verification of the kits is ensured during supervisory visits of National, State and district level officers to the facilities.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Total Number of HIV Testing Kits distributed

Sl. No.	Name of the State AIDS Control Societies	2009-10		2010-11			2011-12	2012-13
		Rapid test kit1	HIV test kit 1	Rapid test kit 2	HIV test kit 3	Whole Blood Finger Prick test	Rapid HIV test kit 1	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Ahmedabad MACS	24,768	68736	-	-			
2	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	10,608	34560	720	720	1732	33984	
3	Arunachal Pradesh	7,104	2354112	100800	100800	172399	2650995	The contract has
4	Arunachal Pradesh	637,200	21696	1920	1920	2297	42928	been issued and
5	Assam	70,800	249408	4800	4800	30912	3126^8	the supply is
6	Bihar	88,512	440832	13200	13200	42273	669236	expected to start
7	Chandigarh	17,712	63168	2208	2208	6584	77486	in second week
8	Chennai MACS	77,904	195072					of May 2012
9	Chhattisgarh	24,768	127296	5760	5760	14816	235143	
10	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	1,056	9216	192	192	501	11212	
11	Daman & Diu	1,056	3264	240	240	506	15273	
12	Delhi	141,600	466560	10272	10272	47293	542944	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13	Goa	17,712	45312	2064	2064	3528	61409	
14	Gujarat	212,400	609408	20400	20400	81397	1441195	
15	Haryana	70,800	238272	5760	5760	27710	443773	
16	Himachal Pradesh	17,712	73536	2496	2496	7494	156378	
17	Jammu & Kashmir	10,608	50688	1440	1440	10016	168995	
18	Jharkhand	35,424	54720	3600	3600	16620	307181	
19	Karnataka	265,488	1390656	55200	55200	123923	2102263	
20	Kerala	88,512	410304	9120	9120	33179	606543	
21	Lakshdweep SACS	-	1536	192	192	5	561	
22	Madhya Pradesh	53,088	291072	8544	8544	39307	537395	
23	Maharashtra	424,800	1752192	90240	90240	246584	3093955	
24	Manipur	21,264	116160	3600	3600	6897	124235	
25	Meghaiaya	720	17472	720	720	1945	29392	
26	Mizoram	17,712	54336	1632	1632	4206	92166	
27	Mumbai MACS	123,888	422208	-	-	-	441829	
28	Nagaland	21,264	117504	3600	3600	4499	141655	
29	Odisha	141,600	418944	10752	10752	26177	667515	
30	Puducherry	17,712	80640	1632	1632	3098	105335	
31	Punjab	88,512	290304	5760	5760	26930	388161	
32	Rajasthan	88,512	320640	18720	18720	67141	755556	
33	Sikkim	10,608	15744	720	720	1789	35972	
34	Tamil Nadu	842,784	2393664	44400	44400	289940	3313320	
35	Tripura	720	11712	576	576	842	61884	
36	Uttar Pradesh	177,024	757248	14400	14400	117751	1072739	
37	Uttarakhand	21,264	110976	2688	2688	9976	178864	
38	West Bengal	177,024	694272	16080	16080	82745	1050675	
Total		4,050,240	14773440	464448	464,448	1553012	21970765	

Statement-II

The number of Non Government Organisations (NGOs) who were provided HIV/AIDS testing kits during each of the last three years and the current year so far

Sl. No	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Ahmedabad	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Andhra Pradesh	4	23	26	25
4	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5	Assam	1	1	1	1
6	Bihar	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8	Chhattisgarh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10	Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11	Delhi	9	10	9	3
12	Goa	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13	Gujarat	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
14	Haryana	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17	Jharkhand	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18	Karnataka	20	42	40	7
19	Kerala	1	5	5	5
20	Madhya Pradesh	7	9	10	10
21	Maharashtra	0	0	17	17
22	Manipur	1	3	3	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
23	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
25	Mumbai MACS	12	8	9	9
26	Nagaland	10	10	10	10
27	Odisha	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
28	Puducherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29	Punjab	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
30	Rajasthan	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32	Tamil Nadu	23	23	23	22
33	Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
34	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
35	Uttaranchal	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
36	West Bengal	0	5	5	0
Total		88	139	158	112

Auction of Government Cash Surplus

5927. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has plans to auction Government cash surplus;

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

(c) the steps taken so far in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) As per existing arrangements and agreement signed between Government of India and Reserve Bank of

India (RBI), any excess balance in cash over the requisite minimum cash balance, up to a maximum extent of Rs.50,000 crore could be invested by the RBI on behalf of Government in the securities held by them in their portfolio. Any cash surplus over and above the limit of Rs.50,000 crore remains idle with the RBI. The investment limit is fixed from time to time by RBI in consultation with the Government. Due to increase in size of Government expenditure over the years, it has been felt that the maximum limit of investment of Rs. 50,000 crore may be revised so that any surplus funds over the limit could also be invested meaningfully to reduce net expenditure on interest payment.

Clean Energy

5928. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's clean energy sector is growing fast and attracting major investments from throughout the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the projects identified for such investments;

(c) the sectors under renewable energy which are doing well; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government for overall progress in the clean energy sector?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) There has been a rapid growth in deployment of clean/ renewable energy projects in the country attracting major investments, domestic as well as foreign.

(b) A total installed capacity of over 10,400 MW has been added from various renewable power generation projects during the last three years viz. 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12. This comprises of 7,112 MW wind power, 965 MW small hydro power, 1,414 MW bio-power and 940 MW solar power. FDI inflow to the tune of Rs.5826 cr. (USD 1245 million) in 319 renewable energy projects has been reported during the period (2009-2012). The project locations/ sites are either allotted by the State Governments or acquired by the private developers themselves, depending on the renewable energy resources involved.

(c) The renewable energy sectors which have progressed well are wind power, bio-power, small hydro power and solar power.

(d) The Government has taken several steps to encourage development of renewable energy sector. These include the following:

- Private sector companies are partnering with government and co-investing in R&D and technology development.
- Fiscal and financial incentives, such as, capital / interest subsidies, accelerated depreciation, nil/ concessional excise and customs duties;
- Preferential tariff for grid interactive renewable power in most potential States following the provisions made under the National Electricity Policy 2005 and National Tariff Policy 2006; Uniform guidelines by CERC for fixation of such preferential tariffs being issued every year;
- Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission launched to facilitate large scale capital investment in solar energy sector; Payment Security Mechanism for grid connected Solar Power Projects under the Mission.

The Government also has a policy to encourage transfer of foreign technologies, including those in renewable energy sector. FDI up to 100% under the automatic route is permitted in Renewable Energy Generation and Distribution projects subject to provisions of Electricity Act, 2003.

Cancer Centres

5929. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to accord status of National Institutes to a number of Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs) in various cities including Trivandrum;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to sanction more funds for a project on pediatric cancer patients undertaken at RCC, Trivandrum;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government also proposes to provide self administrative status to various Cancer Centres in the Country including Malabar Cancer Centre, Thalassery in Kerala; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds released for the purpose and benefits accrued there from State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (f) Health is a State subject and the Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments by strengthening comprehensive Cancer care services.

The Government of India had launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 and the programme envisaged implementation in 100 districts across 21 States during 2010-2012 of the 11th Five Year Plan. NPCDCS also envisaged strengthening of Government Medical College Hospitals and erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres across the country as Tertiary Cancer Centre (TCC) for providing comprehensive Cancer care services. These institutions were eligible for financial assistance upto Rs. 6.00 crore (Rs. 4.80 crore from Central Government and Rs. 1.20 crore from State Government).

On receipt of proposals from Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram and Malabar Cancer Centre, Thalassery for financial assistance under TCC scheme, the Government has released funds to the tune of Rs. 4.80 crore (each) as Govt, of India's share

for non-recurring grant-in-aid to Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram and Malabar Cancer Centre, Thalassery in the financial year 2011-12.

The proposal for 12th Five Year Plan envisages providing support for National Cancer Institutes in the country, further expanding the cancer component of NPCDCS to all districts of the country and strengthening of Government Medical College Hospitals and erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres (RCC) as TCCs for comprehensive Cancer care services subject to final approval of Competent authorities and availability of resources.

Remittance of Funds by Migrant Population

5930. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has relaxed norms for smooth remittance of small ticket funds by the migrant population; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response received so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines on "Domestic Money Transfer- Relaxations" on October 05, 2011 which are available at RBI's website www.rbi.org.in.

Banks and authorised prepaid payment issuers have been advised to report the number of transactions effected under the above scheme which are being collected from banks by RBI.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance for Amended Oncology Scheme

5931. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has requested the Union Government to provide financial assistance for amended oncology scheme for medical colleges under the head of Development of Nursing Services;

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

(c) the time by which final decision is likely to be taken in this regard alongwith the amount of funds likely to be released for the same?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No such proposal has been received from Government of Uttar Pradesh under the head of Development of Nursing Services.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Kishori Shakti Yojana

5932. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

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

(a) the number of beneficiaries under Kishori Shakti Yojana, State-wise;

(b) the funds sanctioned and released alongwith its utilization reported by the State Governments during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government proposes to review the said Yojana keeping in view the deteriorating sex ratio in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not the reasons therefor; and

(f) the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) State-wise number of beneficiaries under Kishori Shakti Yojana is given in Statement-I.

(b) State-wise funds released alongwith its utilization reported by the State Governments during each of the last three years is at Statement-II. As of now, no funds have been released to the States/UTs under KSY in the current year.

(c) to (f) Ministry of Women and Child Development reviewed the schemes for adolescent girls namely, Kishori Shakti Yojana and Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls, and introduced a comprehensive scheme for empowerment of adolescent girls namely Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls - Sabla on pilot basis in the year 2010 in 200 selected districts from all the States/UTs. The scheme aims at all-round development of adolescent girls of 11-18 years (with a focus on all out-of-school AGs) by making them 'self reliant' by improving their health and nutrition status, promoting awareness about health, hygiene, nutrition, Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health (ARSH), family and child care and facilitating access to public services through various interventions such as guidance and counselling and imparting vocational training. It also aims towards mainstreaming out of school AGs into formal/non formal education. Kishori Shakti Yojana has been replaced by Sabla in these 200 districts and is being implemented as before in remaining districts of the country.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
29	Delhi	6902	8805	3995	4483	8856	2377	NR	NR	NR	1415	5062	689
30	Puducherry	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31	A & N Islands	220	1667	775	360	1463	2130	NR	NR	NR	0	29	0
32	Chandigarh	2960	2960	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA	NA	NA
33	D & N Haveli	950	950	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA	NA	NA
34	Daman & Diu	538	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA	NA	NA
35	Lakshadweep	2204	590	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA	NA	NA
Total		1627862	1574062	4015741	3046884	754885	2530625	696874	835125	829282	157537	260531	99129

NR: Not reported

NA: Not applicable, the scheme ceased to operate as all the projects are covered under Sabla

Statement-II*States of funds released/utilised under KSY in 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12*

(Rs., in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	413.6	206.8	206.8	206.8	148.5	NR
2	Arunachal Pradesh	43.45	43.45	43.5	43.45	30.25	NR
3	Assam	0	160.05	120.5	NR	84.15	NR
4	Bihar	NR	45.75	295.9	NR	143	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	183.93	170.14	86.9	84.82	50.6	NR
6	Goa	6.05	6	6.1	5.82	*	NA
7	Gujarat	143	286	143.0	222.2	305.25	111.1
8	Haryana	NR	67.05	70.40	57.28	47.85	5.94
9	Himachal Pradesh	NR	39.24	41.8	6.33	108	42.6
10	Jammu & Kashmir	NR	72.265	77.0	61.18	49.5	NR
11	Jharkhand	NR	NR	112.2	NR	67.65	NR
12	Karnataka	203.5	138.11	101.8	104.14	78.38	25.67
13	Kerala	179.3	178.91	89.65	0	162.17	191.4
14	Madhya Pradesh	201.85	424.1	201.9	468.24	569.74	NR
15	Maharashtra	457.6	457.597	228.8	247.83	136.4	172.69
16	Manipur	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	24.2	12.1
17	Meghalaya	42.9	22	21.5	42.34	20.81	10.43
18	Mizoram	25.3	25.3	12.7	12.65	13.15	6.6
19	Nagaland	54.45	30.8	30.8	30.8	22	22
20	Odisha	179.3	145.9	179.3	0	109.45	0
21	Punjab	81.4	32.35	81.4	16.64	55	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22	Rajasthan	NR	47.41	150.7	0.35	104.5	NR
23	Sikkim	6.05	12.1	6.05	0	2.75	8.36
24	Tamil Nadu	472.79	429.64	238.7	NR	162.25	NR
25	Tripura	28.05	28.05	28.1	NR	15.4	NR
26	Uttar Pradesh	884.84	409.76	459.3	449.84	553.27	269.54
27	Uttaranchal	54.45	54.5	54.5	77	50.6	NR
28	West Bengal	NR	NR	228.8	NR	227.7	NR
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2.75	1.46	2.8	2.18	0.55	0.33
30	Chandigarh	1.65	NR	1.7	NR	*	NA
31	Delhi	18.7	0	18.7	19.439	10.45	NR
32	D&NH	1.1	0.505	1.1	0.6	*	NA
33	Daman & Diu	0	0	1.1	1.1	*	NA
34	Lakshdweep	0.55	NR	0.6	NR	*	NA
35	Puducherry	NR	0	2.8	0	2.2	NR
Total		3705.26	3553.937	3365.6	2179.729	3355.72	878.76

* KSY ceased to operate as all the KSY projects are covered under Sabla

NR: Not reported

NA: Not applicable

Banks in Rural Areas

5933. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is reluctance on the part of commercial banks to open branches in the rural areas and provide adequate staff to the existing branches;

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

(c) the corrective measures taken proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) There are 93,659 branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) functioning in the country as on 31st March, 2012, out of which 34,671 branches are in rural areas and 24,133 are in semi-urban areas, which together constitute about 63% of the total bank branches.

During 2010-11, the SCBs opened 3,294 branches in rural/semi-urban areas against 1,795 branches opened in urban/Metropolitan areas of the country.

As per the extant Branch Authorization Policy of Reserve Bank of India (RBI), general permission has been granted to domestic SCBs (other than Regional Rural Banks) to open branches in centres with a population up to 99,999 and in all centres of the North-Eastern States and Sikkim, subject to reporting. In order to further expand the banking network, RBI has advised that while preparing their Annual Branch Expansion Plan, the banks should allocate at least 25 percent of the branches proposed to be opened during a year in unbanked rural centres with population upto 9999.

Further, under the "Swabhimaan" financial inclusion campaign, banking facilities have been provided to over 74,000 villages having population over 2000.

[Translation]

Non-issue of Challan by Banks

5934. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the methodology followed for maintenance of documents for availing the relief in rate of exchange Batta Prabhar;

(b) whether the cases of non-issuance of separate 'Bata' Challans/Bills/Beejak by the Banks to the customers have been reported/come to the notice of the Government during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, year-wise alongwith the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) All banks follow well documented exchange rate policy within the framework prescribed by the regulatory agencies. Reserve Bank of India has not reported any such instance of non-issuance of separate Bata Challan/Bills/Beejak by the banks.

[English]

Reforms in Medical Education

5935. SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH:
DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:
SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Medical Council of India (MCI) has recently suggested a few major reforms in MBBS courses in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether proposals/suggestions have been received from the States including Uttar Pradesh in the matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken/proposed thereon; and

(e) the number of meetings of Ethics Committee and Board of Governance of MCI held on medical education during the last two years, the agenda discussed therein and the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Board of Governors (BOG) of Medical Council of India (MCI) has set up Working Groups on undergraduate medical education, postgraduate medical education and examinations. The Working Group reports on undergraduate medical education suggested major reforms in the MBBS curriculum. The Central Government has requested the BOG of MCI for wider consultations before finalizing the revised curriculum.

(c) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Investment of LIC

5936. SHRI P. KUMAR:
SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the name of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) including banks in which Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has made investment by purchasing shares or debentures during the last three years alongwith the amount so involved, PSU/bank-wise, State-wise;

(b) the name of the banks whose share value has dropped after such purchase during the said period;

(c) whether LIC had to suffer losses on account of such investments;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether LIC has been reportedly violating the laid down investment norms; and

(f) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The name of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) including banks in which Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has made investment by purchasing shares or debentures during the last three years alongwith the amount so involved are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) LIC has reported that it has not incurred any loss in such investments.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

List of PSU including Banks in which LIC has invested by purchasing equity shares/ Debenture During FY 2009-2010; FY 2010-2011; FY 2011-2012

(Amount in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Equity	Debenture
1	2	3	4
1	Allahabad Bank	578.75	10.00
2	Andhra Bank	255.45	788.77
3	Bank of Baroda	2589.44	1782.41
4	Bank of India*	1869.76	1051.36
5	Bank of Maharashtra	225.44	14.67
6	BEML LTD	249.76	-
7	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	417.96	-
8	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	6185.27	-

1	2	3	4
9	Bharat Petroleum Corporation	529.30	197.25
10	Canara Bank*	841.94	62.54
11	Central Bank of India*	382.02	-
12	Coal India Limited	1488.73	-
13	Corporation Bank	-	1051.97
14	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	309.87	
15	Damodar Valley Corp	311.33	
16	Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Dev. Corp.	1.00	
17	Dena Bank	229.23	0.00
18	Exim Bank	-	2467.26
19	Food Corporation of India	-	25.54
20	GAIL (INDIA) Ltd.	1383.60	-
21	Gujarat Mineral Development Corp.	7.37	-
22	Gujarat Narmada Vally Fertilizers Co. Ltd.	40.05	-
23	Hindalco Industries Ltd.	971.06	-
24	Hindustan Media Ventures Ltd.	9.91	-
25	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation	284.45	133.41
26	Housing & Urban Development Corporation	-	48.94
27	Indian Bank	207.53	500.00
28	Indian oil Corporation	671.25	78.68
29	Indian Renewable Energy Dev. Corp	-	85.22
30	Indian Railway Finance Corporation	-	2532.23
31	Indian Overseas Bank*	471.02	520.14

1	2	3	4
32	IDBI Bank Ltd.*	757.13	1189.13
33	J&K Bank	-	500.00
34	Konkan Railway Corp	-	14.49
35	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	41.08	-
36	MOIL Ltd.	12.30	-
37	National Capital Regional Planning Board	-	88.30
38	NABARD	-	1819.03
39	National Housing Bank	-	714.17
40	NTPC LTD.	2314.91	-
41	National Aluminium Co. Ltd.	146.84	-
42	National Power Company	-	26.37
43	National Building Constructions Corp. Ltd.	12.72	-
44	NHPC LIMITED	281.12	2000.00
45	NMDC LTD.	686.59	-
46	ONGC	15636.22	-
47	OIL India Ltd.	320.63	-
48	Oriental Bank of Commerce*	173.61	27.33
49	Power Finance Corporation	1184.74	9644.48
50	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	1394.41	1966.02
51	Punjab & Sind Bank*	100.42	-
52	Punjab National Bank *	2930.06	1501.92
53	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	5.16	-
54	Rural Electrification Corporation	989.67	10651.32
55	Shipping Corp. of India Ltd.	529.39	-

1	2	3	4
56	SJVN Ltd.	25.58	-
57	State Bank of Indore	-	2.38
58	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur*	15.57	508.43
59	Small Industrial Development Bank of India	-	1662.10
60	State Bank of Hyderabad	-	775.00
61	State Bank of Patiyala	-	4.63
62	State Bank of Mysore	-	0.50
63	State Bank of India*	8367.25	561.83
64	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	691.37	-
65	Syndicate Bank	462.42	185.04
66	UCO BANK	416.24	24:63
67	Union Bank of India*	1043.46	842.61
68	United Bank of India*	132.62	3.57
69	Vijaya Bank*	159.50	-
Total		59031.18	46375.00

*Banks whose share value has dropped

Outstanding amount of Loan

5937. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the bank-wise details of loan granted by Cooperative banks during the last three years for farming and other allied activities;

(b) whether loan recoveries are being made according to mutually agreed time terms and condition including schedules;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the outstanding amount and proportion of it

in the total loan amount as on 31st December, 2011, State-wise, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The details of state-wise loans (Crop Loan & Agriculture Term Loan) disbursed by Cooperative Banks during the last three years i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011 -12 (Provisional) are given at Statement-I.

The State-wise, agency-wise details of outstanding amount and proportion of it in the total loan outstanding as on 31st December, 2011 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12 (Provisional)		
		Production	Investment	Total	Production on Credit	Investment	Total	Production Credit	Investment	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	New Delhi	88	16	104	58	239	297	81.49	545.56	627
3	Haryana	457287	50317	507604	514205	166612	680817	610786.38	43241.31	654028
4	Himachal Pradesh	24736	38117	62853	31631	26002	57633	35525	11953.77	47479
5	Jammu & Kashmir	1761	1281	3042	1716	1719	3435	156.78	894.57	1051
6	Punjab	1023252	62668	1085920	1026427	102976	1129403	1209266.42	47708.98	1256975
7	Rajasthan	364839	36708	401547	550934	43324	594258	7256639.28	23886	749526
	Northern Region	1871963	189107	2061070	2124971	340872	2465843	2581455	128231	2709686
8	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	9	41	50	315	99.8	103
9	Assam	327	2450	2777	171	2159	2330	1090.32	1155.74	2246
10	Manipur	0	371	371	5	531	536	6.63	216.2	223
11	Meghalaya	326	369	695	520	732	1252	570	447.31	1017
12	Mizoram	0	95	95	71	761	832	204	971.63	1176
13	Nagaland	327	53	380	523	82	605	577.58	1033.19	1611
14	Tripura	58	445	503	756	1820	2576	1830.5	2908.04	4739

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15	Sikkim	149	77	226	756	185	941	282.54	92.87	375
N E Region		1187	3860	5047	2811	6311	9122	4565	6925	11490
16	Bihar	35250	5	35255	42192	0	42192	38575.06	0	38575
17	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Odisha	251208	10458	261666	357126	28572	385698	37949565	8924.84	388420
19	West Bengal	119918	91639	211557	256066	53796	309862	161772.32	24908.41	186681
20	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	271	46	317	75	2720	2795	355.04	2168.87	2524
Eastern Region		406647	102148	508795	655459	85088	740547	580198	36002	616200
21	Madhya Pradesh	387062	4522	391584	503786	2625	506411	714652.37	7347.36	722000
22	Chhattisgarh	78927	10039	88966	103320	4254	107574	138141.31	4015.07	142156
23	Uttar Pradesh	257098	62099	319197	326951	61030	387981	354684.04	44719.93	399404
24	Uttarakhand	41599	10479	52078	43093	14108	57201	70033.14	34994.43	105028
Central Region		764686	87139	851825	977150	82017	1059167	1277511	91077	368588
25	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	56	14	70	0	0	0
26	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	330	330	0	0	0
27	Gujarat	396002	62841	458843	460344	85035	545379	535375.43	89898 49	625274
28	Goa	52	1253	1305	438	1031	1469	1910.8	527.07	2438

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
29	Maharashtra	731600	70004	801604	720518	119001	839519	971733.66	92640	62	1064374
	Western Region	1 1127654	134098	1261752	1181356	205411	1386767	1509020	183066		1692086
30	Andhra Pradesh	434651	25430	460081	549773	42137	591910	721775.1	28979.07		750754
31	Karnataka	289624	36643	326267	425138	41191	466329	384021	36628		420649
32	Kerala	598083	60381	658464	632305	68781	701086	180724.56	20828.65		201553
33	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
34	Puducherry	986	137	1123	966	58	1024	1010.87	0.85		1012
35	Tamil Nadu	199088	16173	215261	353879	36420	390299	328045.7	18322	57	346368
	Southern Region	1522432	138764	1661196	1962061	188587	2150648	1615577	104759		1720336
	Total	5694569	655116	6349685	6903808	908286	7812094	7568327	550060		8118387

* Cooperative Banks includes ST & LT structure.

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State	SCB	SCARDB	RRB	Total	Cooperative (SCB+SCARDB) Outstanding
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Northern Region						
1	Chandigarh UT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2	Delhi	3.25	0.00	0.00	3.25	100.00
3	Haryana	5652.85	2045.38	3157.38	10855.61	70.91
4	Punjab	6522.90	2020.00	1841.23	10384.13	82 27
5	Himachal Pradesh	716.22	190.83	239.87	1146.92	79.09
6	Jammu & Kashmir	4.98	13.90	182.94	201.82	9.35
7	Rajasthan	6203.29	1012.00	5880.77	13096.06	55.10
	Subtotal	19103.49	5282.11	11302.19	35687.79	68.33
Eastern Region						
8	A & N Island	59.48	0.00	0.00	59.48	100.00
9	Bihar	1212.13	000	4364.20	5576.33	21.74
10	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	432.77	432.77	0.00
11	Odisha	4079.84	0.00	2360.62	6440.46	63.35
12	West Bengal	234.84	0.00	1333.55	1568.39	14.97
	Subtotal	5586.29	0.00	8491.14	14077.43	39.68
North Eastern Region						
13	Arunachal Pradesh	1 39.77	0.00	6.64	46 41	85.69
14	Assam	74.83	0.00	715.02	789.85	9.47
15	Manipur	63.44	0.00	3.64	67.08	94.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16	Meghalaya	37 49	0.00	37.71	75.20	49.85
17	Mizoram	17.85	0.00	59.36	77 21	23.12
18	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	2.35	2.35	0.00
19	Sikkim	8.63	0.00	0.00	8.63	100.00
20	Tripura	52.15	0.00	218.49	270.64	19.27
	Subtotal	294.16	0.00	1043.21	1337.37	22.00
Western Region						
21	Goa	30.10	0.00	0 00	30.10	100.00
22	Gujarat	5828.55	0.00	1674.86	7503.41	77.68
23	Maharashtra	9217.95	0.00	807.54	10025.49	91.95
24	Dadra and Nagar Haveli UT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
25	Daman and Diu UT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Subtotal	15076.60	0.00	2482.40	17559.00	85.86
Central Region						
26	Chhattisgarh	1782.73	139.68	756.72	2679.13	71.76
27	Uttar Pradesh	3976.19	2945.76	13362.23	20284.18	34.12
28	Uttarakhand	760.17	0.00	275.71	1035.88	73.38
29	Madhya Pradesh	7536.93	1146.58	4146.12	12829.63	67.68
	Subtotal	14056.02	4232.02	18540.78	36828.82	49.66
South						
30	Andhra Pradesh	6421.06	0.00	9991.32	16412.38	39.12
31	Karnataka	5886.09	1132.30	9238.90	16257.29	43.17
32	Kerala	2691.81	626.41	2841.74	6159.96	53.87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33	Lakshadweep UT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
34	Tamilnadu	3188.15	129.79	2909.86	6227.80	53.28
35	Puducherry	14.48	0.13	89 65	104.26	14.01
	Subtotal	18201.59	1888.63	25071.47	45161.69	44.49
	Total	72318.15	11402.76	66931.19	150652.10	55.57
	Commercial Banks*					466613.68
	Grand Total				617265.78	13.56

* Statewise breakup of Commercial Banks is not available

[Translation]

Suicide by Students in Medical Colleges

5938. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note that the talented student of the Scheduled Castes (SCs)/ Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) are subjected to caste based discrimination and have committed suicide at Vardhaman Mahavir Medical College (VMMC) and All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS);

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the number of suicide cases of students belonging to SCs/STs and OBCs have been reported from the said college/Institute during each of the last three years; and

(c) the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government to check caste discrimination and loss of life in the said College/Institute?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Inere is no caste based discrimination at All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and Vardhaman

Mahavir Medical College (VMMC). There have been four cases of suicides by students/residents in AIIMS since 2002 till date. Out of these four instances, in two instances students/ residents belonged to general category. In other two cases, one student/resident belonged to Scheduled Caste and other one to Scheduled Tribe. In either of these two suicides, the cause was not caste based discrimination. No such case of suicide by students has been reported in VMMC.

(c) A Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. Sukhdev Thorat was constituted and based on recommendations of the committee following steps were initiated in AIIMS to improve the general welfare of the student belonging to Scheduled Caste and Schedule Tribes at AIIMS:

- i) Students Welfare Grievance Redress and Hostel Affairs Cell was created on 17.9.2010.
- ii) English Language classes were started from April, 2010.
- iii) Hostel allotment procedure is being done by draw.
- iv) The representation of SC/ST/OBC candidates has been increasing in the student union and as class representatives.

- v) The facility of Mess/ bathroom/ recreation room/ playground/ swimming pool/ gymkhana are equally shared among all categories of students.
- vi) Proper Post based roster system has been implemented for Senior Resident (non-academic) Junior Resident (non-academic) and faculty at all levels as per Department Of Personnel and Training guidelines. Proper roster for academic courses at all level has also been implemented.

To prevent recurrence of such incident, AIIMS has taken following steps:

- i. A Committee has been set up with Professor Sukhdev Thorat to examine the extent to which the earlier recommendations of the Thorat Committee have been implemented by the Institute and further measures need to be taken.
- ii. Monthly meeting of the Student Union, Resident Doctor Association with Director and Dean to review their academic and welfare measures.
- iii. A senior professor appointed as the Students Welfare Officer.
- iv. Additional classes/tutorials on important topics for those having short attendance.
- v. Individual interviews with psychologists/ psychiatrists for students every two months in order to enable them to cope up with studies and social life more effectively.

[English]

RSVY

5939. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to involve private sector in Universal Health Coverage (UHC) and launch a new programme called "Rashtriya Swasthya Vikas Yojana (RSVY)";

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the aims and objectives and other salient features of the said programme;

(c) the financial modalities worked out for the purpose; and

(d) the manner in which the said programme is likely to be implemented in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The Steering Committee on Health for the Twelfth Five Year Plan, in its Report, has recommended for a new Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to States through a scheme along the lines of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) for Universal Health Care (UHC) on 85:15 sharing basis between Central and State Governments. The Report states that "since the National Rural Health Mission already include some beneficiary oriented components that overlap with UHC, a proportional re-allocation of NRHM outlay towards UHC should be done at the budgeting stage itself. For States to be eligible for availing the Additional Central Assistance for UHC, each States should ensure that the share of medical and public health in its Plan and Non-Plan budget is at least maintained at the average for the last three years. States-can include additional services in Essential Health Package (EHP), costs of which they would be expected to meet from their own resources. Services addition to EHP may be purchased by families from the open market as additional top-ups at their own cost".

The views of the Steering Committee are considered by the Planning Commission for formulating the 12th Five Year Plan which has to be approved by National Development Council (NDC). The Planning Commission is in the process of finalizing the 12th Five Year Plan.

[Translation]

Taxes Outstanding against Industries

5940. SHRIMATI TABASSUM HASAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the commissionerate-wise amount of central excise and other central taxes outstanding against industrial units from the States of Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh during the current year;

(b) whether concerned Government officials have connived in these cases; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken or proposed to be taken thereto against such erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Campaign to Recover Outstanding Amount

5941. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO
JADHAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched/contemplating to launch a special campaign to recover outstanding taxes from individual and other legal entities owing more than Rs. 1 crore as tax outstanding against them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the extent to which the Government has succeeded in recovering the outstanding amount as a result of special campaign launched in this regard during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Recovery of outstanding arrears is an on going process. So far as recovery of outstanding arrears pertaining to direct taxes is concerned, the case of outstanding dues of Rs. 1 crore and above are regularly monitored at a senior level in the Income Tax Department through the mechanism of dossiers to ensure expeditious recovery. Further more, recently in cases where the assesses are not traceable or in whose cases assets as per available information are inadequate, detailed standardized procedure has been

outlined to accelerate recovery resulting in detection of certain bank accounts.

So far as recovery of arrears of indirect taxes are concerned, the following Action Plan has been implemented by the Central Board of Excise & Customs:

(i) Wherever substantial amounts of arrears have been locked up in cases pending before Courts/appellate fora, early hearing petitions are filed and efforts are made to vacate stay orders. Cases of similar nature are being kit bunched for expeditious disposal by the appellate authorities.

(ii) The cases pending before Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction, Debt Recovery Tribunal, Official Liquidator etc. are being actively followed up.

(iii) Wherever revenue arrears are free from all legal encumbrances, action is taken for speedy implementation of favourable orders passed by Courts. Where no stay has been granted or the stay granted has lapsed, prompt action is taken for realisation of arrears by attachment of movable/immovable assets of the defaulters or recovery from sums due to such assesseees.

(c) In view of reply to part(a) above, the Question does not arise.

(d) The Government has been recovering arrears of tax revenue as an on going process. Amount of arrears recovered during the last three years is as under:

Year	(Rs. In crore)	
	Direct Taxes	Indirect Taxes
2009-10	11939	4385.58
2010-11	12011	6065.00
2011-12*	21791	7583.90

* Figures are provisional

*[English]***World Bank Assistance**

5942. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of project under implementation with World Bank assistance in the country, project-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether the World Bank has declined to extend soft loan further due to rapidly growing economy of India;

(c) if so, the details thereof,

(d) whether the Government has approached the World Bank to continue soft lending for a few more years, and

(e) if so, the reaction of the World Bank thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The details of project under implementation with World Bank assistance in the country, project-wise and State-wise is enclosed as Statement.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) to (e) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of project under implementation with WB assistance in the country, Project-wise and State-wise

(US \$ million)

Sl. No.	Project Name	State	Loan
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh Water Sector Improvement	Andhra Pradesh	4500
2	Andhra Pradesh Municipal Development Project	Andhra Pradesh	300
3	Andhra Pradesh Road Sector Project	Andhra Pradesh	320
4	Andhra Pradesh Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	Andhra Pradesh	150
5	Andhra Pradesh Community-Based Tank Management Project	Andhra Pradesh	189
6	Assam Agricultural Competitiveness Project	Assam	154
7	Bihar Kosi Flood Recovery Project	Bihar	220
8	Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project - "JEEViKA"	Bihar	63
9	E-Delivery of Public Services DPL	Central	150
10	Reproductive & Child Health Project-II	Central	360
11	Integrated Disease Surveillance Project	Central	60
12	Additional Financing -Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan - II	Central	750

1	2	3	4
13	Capacity Building for Urban Local Bodies-NURM	Central	60
14	National Rural Livelihoods Project	Central	1000
15	Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor - I	Central	975
16	National Ganga River Basin Project	Central	1000
17	Biodiversity Conservation and Rural Livelihoods Improvement Project	Central	15.36
18	NHAI Technical Assistance Project	Central	45
19	Integrated Coastal Zone Management	Central	221.96
20	Capacity Building for Industrial Pollution Management	Central	64.15
21	Technical Engineering Educational Quality Improvement II	Central	300
22	Sustainable Urban Transport Project	Central	105.23
23	National Vector Borne Disease Control & Polio Eradication SuDDort Project	Central	521
24	Strengthening India's Rural Credit Cooperatives	Central	600
25	India: Vocational Training Improvement Project	Central	280
26	Third National HIV/AIDS Control Project	Central	250
27	Second National Tuberculosis Control Project	Central	170
28	National Agricultural Innovation Project	Central	200
29	Lucknow-Muzaffarpur National Highway Project	Central	620
30	SME Financing & Development	Central	120
31	Haryana Power System Improvement Project	Haryana	330
32	Himachal Pradesh State Roads Project	Himachal Pradesh	220
33	Himachal Pradesh Mid-Himalayan Watershed Development Project	Himachal Pradesh	60
34	Second Karnataka State Highway Improvement	Karnataka	350
35	Karnataka RWSSII Additional Financing	Karnataka	150
36	Karnataka Health Systems	Karnataka	141.83
37	Karnataka Panchayats Strengthening Project	Karnataka	120
38	Karnataka Municipal Reform Project	Karnataka	216

1	2	3	4
39	Second Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Karnataka	151.6
40	Second Kerala Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Kerala	155.3
41	Kerala Local Government and Service Delivery	Kerala	200
42	Second Madhya Pradesh District Poverty Initiatives Project (MPDPIP-II)	Madhya Pradesh	100
43	Madhya Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project	Madhya Pradesh	394
44	Maharashtra Agricultural Competitiveness Project	Maharashtra	100
45	Mumbai Urban Transport Project-2A	Maharashtra	430
46	Maharashtra Water Sector Improvement Project	Maharashtra	325
47	Orissa Community Tank Management Project	Odisha	76.94
48	India Orissa State Roads Project	Odisha	250
49	Orissa Rural Livelihoods Project	Odisha	82.4
50	Punjab Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	Punjab	154
51	IN: Punjab State Roads Project	Punjab	250
52	Rajasthan Agricultural Competitiveness Project	Rajasthan	109
53	Rajasthan Rural Livelihoods Project (RRLP)	Rajasthan	162.7
54	Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project - Additional Financing	Rajasthan	19
55	Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project	Rajasthan	119
56	Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project	Tamil Nadu	348
57	Additional Financing Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project	Tamil Nadu	50.7
58	Tamil Nadu Empowerment And Poverty Reduction "Vazhndhu Katruvom" Project Additional Financing	Tamil Nadu	154
59	Tamil Nadu Health Additional Financing	Tamil Nadu	117.7
60	Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization and Water-Bodies Restoration and Management Project	Tamil Nadu	485
61	Tamil Nadu Empowerment and Poverty Reduction	Tamil Nadu	120
62	Third Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project (TNUDP III)	Tamil Nadu	300

1	2	3	4
63	India: Uttar Pradesh Health Systems Strengthening Project	Uttar Pradesh	150
64	Uttar Pradesh Sodic Lands Reclamation III Project	Uttar Pradesh	197
65	Uttarakhand Decentralized Watershed Development Project	Uttarakhand	69.62
66	Additional Financing for Uttarakhand Decentralized Watershed Development Project	Uttarakhand	7.98
67	Uttaranchal Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Uttarakhand	120
68	West Bengal Accelerated Development of Minor Irrigation	West Bengal	250
69	West Bengal PRI	West Bengal	200
70	North East Rural Livelihoods Project (NERLP)	Nagaland, Mizoram	130
71	Rural Roads Project (PMGSY I)	MP, UP, Rajasthan, Jharkhand	399.5
72	Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, TN, CWC	350
73	Coal-Fired Generation Rehabilitation	Haryana, Maharashtra, West Bengal	180
74	Hydrology Project Phase II	AP, Chhatisgarh, Gujarat, MP, Karnataka, Goa, Kerala, Odisha, Maharashtra, TN, HP, Pondicherry, Punjab	105.51
75	India National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (1)	Andhra Pradesh, Odisha	255
76	PMGSY Rural Roads Project	Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Meghalaya, UP, HP, Uttarakhand, Punjab	1500
77	Scaling Up Sustainable and Responsible Microfinance	Non Govt	300

1	2	3	4
78	Financing Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in Infrastructure through Support to the India Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd	Non Govt	1195
79	SME Financing and Development Project: Additional Financing	Non Govt	400
80	Vishnugad Pipalkoti Hydro Electric Project	Non Govt	648
81	Fifth Power System Development Project	Non Govt	1000
82	Power System Development IV - Additional Financing	Non Govt	400
83	Power System Development Project IV	Non Govt	600
84	Rampur Hydropower Project	Non Govt	400

**Demonstration Project using Solar
and Fissile Fuel**

5943. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any decision on technology configurations of the hybrid / demonstration project using a mix of solar and fissile fuel; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Question does not arise.

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes

5944. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of beneficiaries under the Schemes "Coaching for Scheduled Tribes" and "Vocational Training in Tribal Areas" have steadily

decreased during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of beneficiaries during the said period, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to restructure these schemes properly; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) and (b) Scheme of Coaching for Scheduled Tribes and Vocational Training in Tribal Areas are need based and demand driven. Funds are released to State Governments/NGOs/Other agencies on receipt of complete proposals, recommendation of State Level Committee alongwith inspection report of District Collector and subject to availability of funds under these Schemes. The state-wise and year-wise details indicating the number of beneficiaries during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement-I

*State wise No. of Beneficiaries Covered during 2009-10 to 2012-13 under
the Scheme of Coaching for STs*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Year 2009-10	Year 2010-11	Year 2011-12
		No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries
1	Chhattisgarh	160	0	0
2	Delhi	160	40	40
3	Gujarat	0	0	80
4	Jharkhand	120	80	80
5	Kerala	0	0	40
6	Maharashtra	0	0	40
7	Madhya Pradesh	310	160	160
8	Manipur	40	80	40
9	Odisha	40	40	0
10	Tripura	40	0	0
11	Tamil Nadu	0	40	0
12	Rajasthan	226	40	200
13	West Bengal	40	40	40
Total		1136	520	720

Note: No funds under the scheme have been released during the current year 2012-13.

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of VTCs and number of trainees for which grant-in-aid released to State			Govts. No. of VTCs and number of trainees for which grant-in-aid released to NGOs.		
		2009-10 Trainees	2010-11 Trainees	2011-12 Trainees	2009-10 Trainees	2010-11 Trainees	2011-12 Trainees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	800	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	Assam	0	500	0	180	100	200
3	Chhattishgarh	0	0	477	0	0	0
4	Gujarat	0	1300	0	0	0	0
5	Karnataka	0	0	0	100	80	0
6	Madhya Pradesh	0	1000	1000	0	100	0
7	Meghalaya	0	0	700-	100	0	0
8	Mizoram	0	500	0	0	0	0
9	Nagaland	0	0	0	200	60	60
10	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	100	0
Total		0	3300	2977	580	440	260

Note: No funds under the scheme have been released during the current year 2012-13.

[*Translation*]

Vaidyanathan Committee

5945. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recommendations of the Vaidyanathan Committee-II regarding the revival of Long Term Cooperative Credit Structure are likely to be implemented on the lines of recommendations of the Vaidyanathan Committee-I regarding the revival of Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Based on the recommendations of the Vaidyanathan Task Force-II, the Government had approved the Revival Package for Long Term Cooperative Credit Structure (LTCCS) in February, 2009. A Task Force was constituted to examine the impact of the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008

and the implementation of the revival package for the Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) in the 25 implementing States on the Revival Package for the LTCCS. The Task Force has submitted its report. The proposal is being finalized in consultation with concerned Ministries.

CRR and Interest Rate

5946. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth rate of the country has shown a declining trend during the recent months;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) and interest rates by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) during the ensuing months despite a slow down in the economic growth; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per data released by CSO on 29.2.2012, the country's growth in real GDP at factor cost at 2004-05 prices is estimated at 7.7 per cent, 6.9 per cent and 6.1 per cent in the First, Second and Third Quarter of 2011-12 respectively. The reduction in growth rate in 2011-12 vis-a-vis last two years is due to slackening of external demand and impact of monetary tightening to control inflation.

(c) and (d) Monetary policy response depends on the evolving global and domestic macroeconomic situation. Hence, it is difficult to predict the course of monetary policy action such as policy rate and Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR). The Reserve Bank reduced the CRR by 125 basis points (50 basis points effective January 28, 2012 and 75 basis points effective March 10, 2012) in order to mitigate tight liquidity conditions and to ensure smooth flow of credit to productive sectors of the economy. The Reserve Bank in its Monetary Policy Statement 2012-13 released on April 17, 2012 reduced the repo rate by 50 basis points to 8.0 per cent, which was based on an assessment of growth having slowed below its post-crisis trend rate.

Service Charges of AIIMS

5947. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO": Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise details of the amount collected by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) for various investigations conducted during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding misuse of the said amount by AIIMS;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) whether the Government proposes to utilise the amount for expansion of necessary medical facilities for the patients of AIIMS; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) The year wise amount collected by AIIMS for various investigations conducted during last three years are as under:

2008-09	36.53 crore
2009-10	38.76 crore
2010-11	40.82 crore

No complaint regarding misuse of said amount has been received. The amounts collected are deposited into the receipts of the Institute and re-allocated to the departments for purchase of consumables required for patients care. Separate allocations are made for expansion of infrastructure at AIIMS.

[English]

Endosulfan Poisoning

5948. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the number of babies born with congenital defects due to endosulfan poisoning in certain parts of the country;

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

(c) the number of such cases reported during the last three years and the current year so far, State/ UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken/ proposed certain steps to curb the same; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) On the directions of National Human Rights Commission the National Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad had conducted a study on health effects of Endosulfan in 2002 wherein higher prevalence of congenital malformations in female subjects and abnormalities related to male reproductive systems were observed in study groups.

(c) No such records are maintained in this Department.

(d) and (e) Government of Kerala has initiated relief measures for the endosulfan affected people. Similar relief measures were undertaken by the Government of Karnataka in some areas where endosulfan was aerielly sprayed.

No cluster/links are available in remaining part of the country and no such adverse effects have been reported. The State Government of Kerala conducted medical camps and constituted a cell for relief measures for persons identified with health problems in areas where Endosulfan was continuously sprayed. The Ministry of Agriculture, the nodal Ministry to deal with import, manufacture, sale, transport, distribution, use etc. of the insecticides under the Insecticides Act, 1968 and the rules made thereunder, has constituted a Central Insecticied Board and Registration Committee to advise the Central and State Governments on matters relating to manufacture, sale, storage, transport and distribution of Insecticides with a view to ensure safety to human beings and animals.

Sleep Disorder

5949. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of certain recent studies conducted in various hospitals

including All-India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) in Delhi on sleep disorder;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the findings thereof;

(c) whether sleep disorder is one of the reasons for high prevalence of cardiovascular diseases in metropolitan cities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to create awareness about the sleep disorder, both among rural and urban people across the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Charge on Debit Cards

5950. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether payments/transactions through debit cards have risen sharply than credit cards in the recent time;

(b) if so, whether Reserve Bank of India (RBI) favoured banks to lower charge on debit card payment as levied on credit card; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Table given below gives the comparison of payment/ transactions done by credit card and debit cards during the last three years:

Year	Credit Card Volume		Debit Card Volume	
	ATM	POS	ATM	POS
(Volume in Million)				
2009-10	2.24	234.24	3347.43	170.17
2010-11	1.91	265.14	4234.69	237.06
2011-12	2.19	319.96	5081.92	327.53

ATM - Automated Teller Machine

POS - Point of Sale

(b) and (c) Reserve Bank of India has reported that they have so far not intervened in this area.

NTAGI

5951. DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted/propose to constitute a committee for the selection of qualified members to the National Technical Advisory Group on Immunisation (NTAGI) to advise the Government on this major public health issue;

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

(c) whether the Government has noted the wide criticism of the NTAGI for its biased and unscientific advice on the important issue of immunisation in the country; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) National Technical Advisory Group on Immunization (NTAGI) was constituted in August 2011 and amended thereafter from time to time. NTAGI is chaired by the Secretary (Health and Family Welfare) and co-chaired by

Secretary (Department of Health Research) and consists of qualified eminent members from fields of Public Health, Microbiology, Health Research, Pediatricians, professional bodies like Indian Academy of Pediatrics, National Center for Disease Control (NCDC) and officials from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(c) Decisions made by the NTAGI are collective decisions of the group and based on scientific evidence, published literature and in public health interest.

(d) In view of above, question does not arise.

EPC Contract by DVC

5952. SHRI AJAY KUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) awarded certain Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) contracts on single tender basis for power projects in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the specifications for the EPC contract?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Madam. During 11th Plan Damodar Valley Corporation

(DVC) awarded Main Plant Package contract for the following two projects on single tender basis to BHEL:

- (i) Meija Thermal Power Station (MTPS) Unit#7&8 - 1000 MW (2x500 MW), Distt.- Bankura, West Bengal.
- (ii) Bokaro Thermal Power Station - 'A' (BTPS-A) - 500 MW (1x 500 MW), Distt.- Bokaro, Jharkhand.

(b) Project-wise details are given below:

- (i) Meija TPS Unit#7&8 - 1000 MW (2x 500 MW)

A High Level Monitoring Committee constituted in the Ministry of Power for supply of power to Delhi to meet the demand of Commonwealth Games, 2010, in its first meeting dated 12.09.2006 identified MTPS Phase-II (2x500 MW units) for the same and also decided that the order may be placed on M/s BHEL through negotiated rate.

Accordingly, the price negotiation process was carried out with M/s BHEL in association with Central Electricity Authority (CEA). DVC placed order at a firm price of Rs.3638 Crores concurred by CEA on M/s BHEL for package consisting of Boiler, T.G. and auxiliaries with all balance of plants (except CHP, water supply and other non-EPC packages) along with associated civil, structural and electrical systems.

- (ii) Bokaro-A TPS - 500 MW fix 500 MW)

DVC initially went for tendering for the Main Plant package through ICB route, where a single offer was received. In view of high price quoted by the bidder, DVC Board accorded cancellation of the tender and approved negotiation with BHEL in presence of CEA. Price negotiation with BHEL was carried out with the active participation of CEA and after prolonged negotiation in the presence of CEA, BHEL submitted their offer of Rs.1840 Crores. Thereafter with approval of DVC Board, order was placed on BHEL on 16.06.2008.

Scope of the work included supply of equipment, Civil work & Structural and Architectural works services for erection, testing, trial run, commissioning, comprehensive insurance and services for Inland transportation.

Geriatric Care

5953. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated in the Twelfth Five Year Plan for geriatric care;

(b) the number of vacancies for the post of senior geriatric specialists in Central Government hospitals in the country;

(c) the number of medical colleges and institutions in India offering a specialized course in geriatric care and the number of seats available for the same;

(d) whether the Government has taken note of disparity between the supply and demand of special care for the elderly; and

(e) if so, the steps taken/proposed by the Government to encourage geriatrics as an area of specialization amongst the medical students?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) An amount of Rs.3106.50 crore has been sought for the Twelfth Five Year Plan for the National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE).

(b) As per information available, there is no post of Senior Geriatric Specialists in the Central Government Hospitals. The Academic Committee of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi has recommended for creation of the following faculty posts:

1. Professor (1)
2. Associate Professor (1)
3. Assistant Professor (2)

(c) Health being a State subject, such information is not centrally maintained. However, as per information provided by Madras Medical College, Chennai, Post Graduate (MD) Course in Geriatric Medicine is being offered by Madras Medical College, Chennai with annual intake of 3 students; Christian Medical College, Vellore and Amrita Institute of Medical Sciences, Kochi with annual intake of one student each. Post Graduate Course in Geriatric Medicine with an annual intake of 4 students has been created at AIIMS, New Delhi in January, 2012.

(d) Yes.

(e) The Government of India has launched the "National Programme for the Health Care of Elderly" (NPHCE) in the year 2010-11 to address health related problems of elderly people. Health manpower development for geriatric services is one of the basic aims of the NPHCE programme.

Bank Balance Sheet

5954. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked the public sector banks to submit their balance sheets to their audit committees at least two days before their board meets to finalise their results;

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

(c) whether both nationalised and private sector banks have released their balance sheet for the third quarter ending December, 2011;

(d) the amount of profit shown by these banks for the period ending September, 2011 and also the profit earned by them in the last three years, bank-wise alongwith the increase in percentage terms, if any;

(e) whether the scheduled commercial banks have increased the rate of interest on home loans recently; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, bank-wise and the steps taken / proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce the interest rate on housing loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) To enable the Audit Committees of public sector banks (ACB) to deliberate the account and auditor's report in greater details, Government has asked all public sector banks to place their annual financial results before the ACB at least 2 days before the annual meeting of the Board for adoption of account.

(c) All the banks have submitted returns to Department of Supervision, Reserve Bank of India including abridged balance sheet for the third quarter ending December 2011.

(d) The bank-wise details of Profit after tax of public sector and private sector banks during the period ended March 2009, 2010, 2011 and September, 2011 and the growth in percentage is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) and (f) The banks may determine their actual lending rates on loans and advances with reference to the Base Rate. All categories of loans are priced only with reference to the Base Rate, which are announced by banks after seeking approval from their respective Boards. Since the Base Rate will be the minimum rate for all loans, banks are not permitted to resort to any lending below the Base Rate.

Statement*Bank-wise details of Profit after Tax of Public and Private Sector Banks*

(Rs.Crore)

Bank Group		Bank Name	Profit after Tax during the period ended					Growth (%) Mar10 over Mar 09	Growth (%) Mar11 over Mar 10
			Mar-09	Mar-10	Mar-11	Sep-11			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Nationalised Banks	Allahabad Bank	768	1194	1404	882	55.4	17.6		
	Andhra Bank	653	1046	1267	702	60.1	21.2		
	Bank of Baroda	1806	2182	3429	1740	20.8	57.2		
	Bank of India	2673	1446	1993	782	-45.9	37.9		
	Bank of Maharashtra	375	440	330	205	17.2	-24.8		
	Canara Bank	2057	3007	3988	1550	46.2	32.6		
	Central Bank of India	571	1058	1252	525	85.3	18.3		
	Corporation Bank	893	1170	1413	753	31.1	20.8		
	Dena Bank	423	511	612	362	21.0	19.6		
	IDBI Bank Limited	859	1042	1663	840	21.3	59.6		
	Indian Bank	1239	1437	1659	845	16.0	15.5		
	Indian Overseas Bank	1211	505	887	303	-58.3	75.8		
	Oriental Bank of Commerce	905	1135	1503	533	25.3	32.4		
	Punjab & Sind Bank	437	509	526	212	164	3.4		
	Punjab National Bafik	3091	3905	4434	2221	26.4	13.5		
	Syndicate Bank	888	776	1004	636	-126	29.4		
UCO Bank	465	958	863	504	105.8	-9.9			
Union Bank of India	1727	2045	2082	767	18.5	1.8			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		United Bank of India	185	322	524	257	74.5	62.5
		Vijaya Bank	262	507	524	276	93.3	9.3
SBI Group		State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	403	455	551	236	12.8	21.0
		State Bank of Hyderabad	616	823	1166	516	33.6	41.6
		State Bank of India	8483	7865	6731	3575	-7.3	-14.4
		State Bank of Indore	279	308	10.3			
		State Bank of Mysore	337	446	501	142	32.3	12.3
		State Bank of Patiala	532	551	653	276	3.6	18.5
		State Bank of Travancore	608	684	728	256	12.6	6.4
New Private		Axis Bank Ltd	1664	2276	2755	1442	36.7	21.0
Sector Banks		Development Credit Bank Ltd	-88	-78	21	22	11.0	127.3
		HDFC Bank Ltd.	2244	2924	3874	2264	30.3	32.5
		ICICI Bank Ltd.	3299	2805	3953	2135	-15.0	40.9
		IndusInd Bank Ltd.	148	350	577	373	136.2	648
		Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	276	561	818	512	103.2	45.8
		Yes Bank Ltd	304	478	727	451	57.2	52.2
Old Private		Bank of Rajasthan Ltd	118	-102	-186.8			
Sector Banks		Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd	37	2	12	5	-95.6	6382
		City Union Bank Ltd.	122	153	215	138	25 1	40.8
		Dhanlaxmi Bank Limited	57	23	26	8	-59.5	11.9
		Federal Bank Ltd.	500	465	587	337	-7.2	26.4
		ING Vysya Bank Ltd	189	242	319	209	28.3	31.6
		Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd	410	512	615	376	25.0	20.1
		Karnataka Bank Ltd.	267	167	205	91	-37.3	22.4
		Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	236	336	416	230	42.5	23 7
		Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd,	50	31	101	54	-39.0	229.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Nainital Bank Ltd.	36	43	46	32	20.4	5.3
		Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	31	19	12	30	-374	-35.5
		SBI Commercial & International Bank Ltd	11	3	4	-71.6	34	1
		South Indian Bank Ltd.	195	234	293	177	20.0	252
		Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	150	185	251	115	22.8	36.0

Source: Latest updated OSMOS database (domestic operations)

Thermal Power Plants

5955. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up new thermal power plant, by using the next generation ultra super critical technology;

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

(c) the time of implementation of these plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Advanced Ultra Supercritical Technology employing steam temperature of 700 degree C is under development in Europe, Japan and U.S.A. Action has been taken for indigenous development of this technology and a proposal to set-up an 800 MW capacity coal-based thermal power plant, using the Advanced Ultra Supercritical Technology is under consideration.

(b) There are no state-wise details thereof, since the location of that plant is yet to be decided.

(c) The commissioning of the plant has a time frame of 7 years from the date of sanction by the Government of India. This time frame includes 2½ years of research and development work, with the balance 4½ years devoted to actual project implementation.

Procurement of Minerals

5956. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government for procurement of minerals through Government agencies from the States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) No, Madam. The mining sector has been liberalized since the year 1993 and consumption of minerals is largely determined by global demand and supply for the minerals. Therefore there is no proposal of the Government for procurement of minerals through Government agencies from the States.

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

[Translation]

Reproductive Child Health Programme

5957. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to the State Governments by the Union Government under the

Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) programme during the last two years; and

(b) the amount spent out of it and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The statement showing allocation, release and expenditure under the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) programme for Financial Years 2010-11 and 2011 -12 State-wise is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Allocation, Release and Expenditure under RCH Flexible Pool for the F.Y. 2010-11 to 2011-12

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2010-11			2011-12		
		Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release.	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.00	0.94	0.47	1.18	1.18	4.03
2	Andhra Pradesh	212.55	209.19	77.37	235.74	183.56	101.54
3	Arunachal Pradesh	12.14	19.73	15.67	12.93	14.41	12.36
4	Assam	295.64	148.00	223.39	316.76	331.90	202.07
5	Bihar	302.41	327.41	431.69	333.91	333.91	277.13
6	Chandigarh	2.53	2.10	1.73	2.76	2.76	2.30
7	Chhattisgarh	87.56	97.56	90.64	96.58	121.58	73.29
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.62	2.42	1.37	0.79	1.21	1.62
9	Daman and Diu	0.44	0.25	0.32	0.40	0.55	0.99
10	Delhi	38.69	29.02	22.46	42.18	31.64	30.25
11	Goa	3.77	2.00	1.83	4.34	3.33	2.87
12	Gujarat	142.02	162.02	149.35	156.90	176.59	82.69
13	Haryana	59.18	59.18	67.91	65.44	85.44	58.98
14	Himachal Pradesh	25.59	19.19	19.66	28.38	22.85	12.88
15	Jammu and Kashmir	42.40	42.40	39.08	46.91	61.91	51.56
16	Jharkhand	113.29	110.35	114.72	124.97	159.44	97.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17	Karnataka	148.01	183.01	159.25	163.60	191.26	114.76
18	Kerala	89.36	7832	80.25	98.56	86.39	43.73
19	Lakshadweep	0.17	0.37	0.48	0.40	0.40	1.53
20	Madhya Pradesh	220.34	271.34	396.10	242.84	329.40	246.09
21	Maharashtra	271.56	234.61	214.58	299.61	299.61	207.53
22	Manipur	26.44	0.00	15.86	25.86	12.00	12.84
23	Meghalaya	25.58	0.00	11.12	27.71	0.00	11.33
24	Mizoram	9.97	16.04	12.48	10.62	9.23	9.45
25	Nagaland	22.11	0.00	17.17	33.55	22.03	14,01
26	Odisha	133.94	153.94	193.08	147.83	177.83	137.47
27	Puducherry	2.73	3.73	3.88	3.15	4.15	4.34
28	Punjab	68.18	68.18	69.28	75.30	68.72	52.53
29	Rajasthan	206.06	231.06	284.73	227.07	299.07	255.47
30	Sikkim	6.07	3.65	3.97	6.46	5.16	4.73
31	Tamil Nadu	174.33	163.08	149.77	193.17	156.66	134.64
32	Tripura	35.55	23.73	15.79	37.86	0.00	13.55
33	Uttar Pradesh ²	605.90	605.90	655.09	668.60	501.45	352.82
34	Jharkhand	35.70	40.70	39.82	39.42	59.17	37.09
35	West Bengal	225.17	133.58	125.02	247.97	247.97	165.08
	Grand Total	3647.00	3443.80	3703.38	4009.75	4902.76	2829.20
36	Others	3.00	0.21	0.00	3.00	0.03	0.03
	Grand Total 3850.00	3444.01	3705.38	4012.75	4002.79	2829.32	

(1) Expenditure for the F.Y. 2011-12 (upto 31.12.2011) are provisional,

(2) Expenditure for F.Y. 2010-11 are as per audit report except for the state of Uttar Pradesh

(3) Figures indicate the initial allocation as per the Mission Steering Group formula. However, due to some States not being able to fully utilise the funds allocated for them additional releases were made to those States that had utilised the initial allocation.

Setting up of Special Health Units

5958. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of resources available for extending immediate medical assistance to persons injured in naxalite attacks in the naxal-affected areas of the country;

(b) whether the Ministry has set up Special Health units for this purpose and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether injured persons are not given medical assistance on time and they have to run from pillar to post due to shortage of medicines; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of complaints received in this regard during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD): (a) Health being a State subject, extending immediate medical assistance to persons injured in naxalite attacks in the naxal-affected areas falls under the purview of State Governments. Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), the Government of India provides financial assistance to the States Governments after appraising the requirements projected by the State Governments in their State Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

(b) No such Special Health Units have been set up.

(c) and (d) No such information is maintained at GOI level. Further, no such complaint have been received at the level of Central Government.

*[English]***Loans from Nationalised Bank**

5959. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the bank-wise details of branches of the nationalised banks existing in various States including Gujarat as on date;

(b) the amount deposited in these banks during the last three years and the current year, bank-wise and State-wise including Gujarat; and

(c) the total amount of loan sanctioned and rate of interest charged thereon by these banks to farmers, State-wise including Gujarat during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As reported by Reserve Bank of India, the details of Bank-wise and State-wise (including Gujarat) number of branches of Public Sector Banks as on 31 March, 2012 are given in Statement-I and II.

(b) and (c) The Bank-wise and State-wise (including Gujarat) details of amount of deposits and Credit of Public Sector Bank during last three years are given in Statements-III and IV.

State-wise details (including Gujarat) of outstanding credit of Public Sector Banks for Agriculture during last three years are given in Statement-V. To provide cheaper credit to farmers, an interest subvention scheme of the Government is being implemented since 2006-07. The Scheme makes short-term crop loans upto Rs.3 lakhs for a period of one year available to farmers at the interest rate of 7% per annum. In addition, the Government has since 2009-10 been providing additional interest subvention to farmers who repay their short-term crop loans in time. The additional subvention to farmers who repay on time was raised to 3% in 2011-12, making short term crop loans available to such farmers at an effective interest rate of 4% per annum.

Statement-I*Bank-wise number of functioning branches of Public Sector Banks*

Bank group	Bank name	As on 31.3.2012
1	2	3
A) SBI and its Associates	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	930
	State Bank of Hyderabad	1280
	State Bank of India	13436
	State Bank of Indore	
	State Bank of Mysore	705
	State Bank of Patiala	1043
	State Bank of Travancore	824
B) Nationalised Banks	Allahabad Bank	2454
	Andhra Bank	1653
	Bank of Baroda	3757
	Bank of India	3696
	Bank of Maharashtra	1547
	Canara Bank	3459
	Central Bank of India	3947
	Corporation Bank	1299
	Dena Bank	1212
	Indian Bank	1897
	Indian Overseas Bank	2342
	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1694
	Punjab and Sind Bank	977
	Punjab National Bank	5034
	Syndicate Bank	2580
UCO Bank	2213	

1	2	3
	Union Bank of India	3121
	United Bank of India	1559
	Vijaya Bank	1212
C) Other Public Sector Banks	IDBI Bank Limited	934
	All India	64805

Source: Master Office File (Latest updated version) on banks, DSIM, RBI as on 04-04-2012.

Statement-II

State-wise number of functioning branches of Public Sector Banks

Sl. No.	State	As on 31.3.2012
1	2	3
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	41
2	Andhra Pradesh	5428
3	Arunachal Pradesh	66
4	Assam	1040
5	Bihar	2730
6	Chandigarh	231
7	Chhattisgarh	907
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24
9	Daman and Diu	23
10	Delhi	1947
11	Goa	382
12	Gujarat	4037
13	Haryana	1995
14	Himachal Pradesh	891
15	Jammu and Kashmir	347
16	Jharkhand	1497
17	Karnataka	4273

1	2	3
18	Kerala	2675
19	Lakshadweep	12
20	Madhya Pradesh	3104
21	Maharashtra	6648
22	Manipur	53
23	Meghalaya	152
24	Mizoram	37
25	Nagaland	82
26	Odisha	2050
27	Puducherry	105
28	Punjab	3245
29	Rajasthan	2882
30	Sikkim	73
31	Tamil Nadu	4878
32	Tripura	121
33	Uttar Pradesh	7506
34	Uttarakhand	1007
35	West Bengal	4316
	All India	64805

Source: Master Office File (Latest updated version) on banks, DSIM, RBI as on 04-04-2012.

Statement-III

Bank-wise Deposits and Credit of Public Sector Banks for the period Mar. 2009 to Sept. 2011 (Amt. in Rs. Crore)

As on March 31st Bank Name	2009		2010		2011		As on Lst Friday of Sept. 2011	
	Deposits	Credit	Deposits	Credit	Deposits	Credit	Deposits	Credit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
State Bank of India	685074	463249	733380	545727	859098	661884	913196	688356
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	39278	29709	46030	35608	53938	41776	56983	44709
State Bank of Hyderabad	64399	43598	74177	52900	89650	65114	92780	66930
State Bank of Mysore	32213	24961	38319	29872	42649	34674	43929	35925
State Bank of Patiala	60179	43973	64097	47060	68449	52336	72974	53899
State Bank of Travancore	42025	33015	49901	38920	58133	47195	62056	48532
State Bank of Rajasthan	27630	21570	29956	23731				
Bank of Baroda	145289	110191	176980	133940	219679	171708	234898	171950
Allahabad Bank	83548	59071	104680	72222	130367	93573	140430	93857
Bank of India	151865	116169	183844	136484	249449	164362	241900	161883
Bank of Maharashtra	52195	35023	63203	41234	66676	48065	69315	51670
Canara Bank	180383	139095	225843	160298	276615	201613	293990	206300
Dena Bank	41464	29190	49656	35748	61976	45159	62478	43102
Indian Bank	69330	50214	85113	60303	102210	74290	111065	83514
Indian Overseas Bank	95702	68416	104720	73044	139610	102011	157164	114744
Central Bank of India	126667	85927	156042	106139	178307	131267	185330	130678
Union Bank of India	133692	96667	164088	118777	194986	143522	188350	138433
Punjab National Bank	202595	152170	240867	180656	290785	229607	317719	232152
United Bank of India	52639	35671	67256	42692	75624	53946	75816	54802
UCO Bank	88243	63774	110773	77532	126949	93748	114159	89800

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Syndicate Bank	103929	74341	102574	82242	118917	95172	129172	101317
Andhra Bank	59057	44406	77173	56547	91559	72279	93891	74687
Corporation Bank	73666	48759	91436	63770	116602	87860	118675	82401
Oriental Bank of Commerce	97911	68775	119807	84416	138697	97597	149219	106594
Punjab Andsind Bank	31439	24608	45735	32322	55876	42773	57142	42235
Vuaya Bank	54468	36002	61802	42478	73137	50013	77223	55096
IDBI Bank Limited	103724	103942	157314	138458	167027	1s4770	162654	154976
All India Total (All PSBs)	2898602	2102488	3424763	2513118	4046966	3056314	42225093128541	
All India Total (All SCBs)	3937336	2857525	4601926	3345619	5426510	4076868	57045804245274	

Public Sector Banks Includes SBI & Its Associates, All Nationalised Banks (including IDBI Bank Ltd.).

Source: Quarterly Statistics on Deposits and Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks

Statement-IV

State-wise Deposits and Credit of Public Sector Banks for the period Mar. 2009 to Sept. 2011

(Amt. in Rs. Crore)

As on March 31st	2009		2010		2011		As on Lst Friday of Sept. 2011	
State	Deposits	Credit	Deposits	Credit	Deposits	Credit	Deposits	Credit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1281	438	1476	570	1658	674	1726	704
Andhra Pradesh	169243	168252	196465	210559	229663	259955	247200	277320
Arunachal Prades	3488	889	4180	1073	5116	1169	4865	1244
Assam	34473	12706	43439	15496	51530	17378	52484	18403
Bihar	73531	18951	86069	23253	101801	27912	108301	28783
Chandigarh	21411	25968	24892	36320.	30055	43292	28075	48709
Chhattisgarh	33013	18435	41364	22177	48814	26014	52433	26160

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	567	143	711	195	917	253	1227	287
Daman & Diu	1113	232	1258	275	1423	332	1505	306
Delhi	380715	260056	423766	307096	483632	396177	485211	388741
Goa	20233	5388	23087	6672	26454	7424	27725	7616
Gujarat	158327	97135	179512	116537	213274	140355	232363	147557
Haryana	62672	44590	75123	57277	90855	76600	92431	73183
Himachal Pradesh	21367	8501	24946	10388	30180	12069	33156	12536
Jammu and Kashmir	9368	3237	10780	3366	11916	3563	13231	3457
Jharkhand	50017	15694	58133	19730	68508	23525	73451	24475
Karnataka	179994	141830	204221	166048	246218	185693	259204	192035
Kerala	84916	52784	93725	63252	104671	79465	112074	87993
Lakshadweep	480	26	428	32	526	43	507	47
Madhya Pradesh	87539	49663	103499	59905	120929	69357	133724	72374
Maharashtra	630679	600539	805229	689529	978055	837764	966451	840440
Manipur	2232	885	2547	1084	3154	1119	2966	1159
Meghalaya	5376	1558	6865	1724	8562	2037	8859	2143
Mizoram	1329	834	1812	921	2012	889	2138	875
Nagaland	3074	1016	3694	1213	4535	1294	4135	1359
Odisha	56815	29850	68917	36893	84521	43778	91346	43129
Puducherry	4456	2067	5002	2679	5551	3117	5687	3436
Punjab	105287	71729	117162	86367	133576	107294	142040	107682
Rajasthan	69221	58813	82002	76523	99512	94480	108057	100968
Sikkim	2201	996	2771	1100	2821	1161	3091	1157
Tamil Nadu	175175	189881	202342	228315	241968	274722	252058	287406

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tripura	4693	1192	5618	1367	6288	1678	6619	1696
Uttar Pradesh	221033	94242	259838	113453	309310	137293	333423	138826
Uttarakhand	41604	9794	38444	12155	44404	14762	47520	15586
West Bengal	181681	114176	225447	139574	254555	163677	287226	170751
All India Total (All PSBs)	2898602	2102488	3424763	2513118	4046966	3056314	42225093	128541
All India Total (All SCBs)	3937336	2857525	4601926	3345619	5426510	4076868	57045804	245274

Source: RBI Quarterly Statistics on Deposits and Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks

Statement-V

State-wise credit of Public Sector Banks for Agriculture -outstanding as on March 31 (in Rs Crore)

State	2010	2009	2008
1	2	3	4
Assam	1717	1266	996
Meghalaya	132	143	97
Mizoram	101	82	66
Bihar	7129	5736	4251
Jharkhand	1698	1192	1089
Arunachal Pradesh	78	56	60
West Bengal	8711	7533	7333
Nagaland	105	84	86
Manipur	184	137	132
Odisha	6117	4392	3388
Sikkim	112	96	39
Tripura	253	196	193

1	2	3	4
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	12	11	27
Uttar Pradesh	30747	25554	20401
Uttarakhand	2358	1783	1405
Delhi	17798	13413	12120
Punjab	16982	14232	12039
Haryana	12031	9620	9610
Chandigarh	6511	3009	2627
Jammu and Kashmir	267	189	131
Himachal Pradesh	1852	1574	1242
Rajasthan	14724	12931	11729
Gujarat	14038	11146	13029
Maharashtra	24227	19961	20333
Daman and Diu	4	3	15
Goa	168	137	145
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	6	4
Madhya Pradesh	17794	14676	11433
Chhattisgarh	4621	1965	1690
Andhra Pradesh	38638	29361	23663
Karnataka	22283	19145	16917
Lakshadweep	4	3	2
Tamil Nadu	34242	26323	21509
Kerala	10299	6921	7382
Puducherry	386	250	229
Total	296330	233127	205412

[Translation]

Loan from Land Development Bank

5960. SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to extend the subsidy on three percent interest to the farmers taking loan from Land Development Banks; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Interest Subvention Scheme is being implemented by the Government of India since 2006-07 to make short-term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh for a period of one year available to farmers at the interest rate of 7 percent per annum. The Government of India has since 2009-10 been providing additional interest subvention to prompt payee farmers. The additional subvention was 1% in 2009-10, 2% in 2010-11 and 3% in 2011-12. The Government has in the Budget speech of 2012-13 announced continuation of the scheme in 2012-13.

Interest Subvention is provided to Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks. Land Development Banks are not Cooperative Banks as defined in Banking Regulations Act, 1949 and are not covered under the Scheme.

Family Planning Programme

5961. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to implement a new family planning programme to check the fast growing population in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(c) the time by which the said programme is likely to be finalised and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) No. The Family Welfare Programme in India is voluntary in nature, v/hich enables a couple to adopt the family planning methods, best suited to them according to their choice, without any compulsion or targets and is proposed to be continued like that.

However, new interventions are regularly being added. Some of the key new interventions that have been added to existing interventions for population stabilization are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

New Interventions for Population Stabilisation:

1. A new scheme has been launched to utilize the services of ASHA to deliver contraceptives at the doorstep of beneficiaries. The scheme is being implemented in 233 districts of 17 states. ASHA is charging a nominal amount from beneficiaries for her effort to deliver contraceptives at doorstep i.e Re 1 for a pack of 3 condoms, Re 1 for a cycle of OCPs and Rs.2 for a pack of one tablet of ECP.
2. MoHFW has introduced short term IUCD(5 years effectivity),Cu IUCD 375 under the National Family Planning programme. Training of state level trainers has already been completed and process is underway to train service providers upto the sub-center level.
3. A new method of IUCD insertion (post- partum IUCD insertion) has been introduced by the Government.276 district hospitals in high focus states have been identified for strengthening PPIUCD services.
4. Promotion of Post-partum Family Planning Services at district hospitals by providing for placement of dedicated Family Planning Counsellors and training of personnel.

*[English]***Vacancies in Nationalised Banks**

5962. SHRI VILAS MUTEMWAR:
SHRI P. KUMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of vacancies existed in the nationalised banks across the country during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to fill up such vacancies in all the States;

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

(e) the number of employees/officers to be retired from banks in the next five years alongwith the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to fill such vacancies;

(f) whether the Government has any proposal to revive the Banking Services Recruitment Board; and

(g) 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 requirement of manpower in Nationalised Banks, interalia, depends upon the business volume, business growth, existing employee strength, retirements, etc. Accordingly, the Banks undertake recruitment of staff to fill vacancies on ongoing basis as per their requirement.

(e) to (g) At present, there is no proposal to revive Banking Service Recruitments Board as recruitment is done by individual Banks on an ongoing basis, which takes into account the results in common examination conducted by the Institute of Banking Personnel Selection (IBPS). A Statement of projected vacancies due to retirement in Nationalised Banks in next five years is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Projected vacancies due to retirement in next five years
1.	Allahabad Bank	4473
2.	Andhra Bank	2787
3.	Bank of Baroda	8627
4.	Bank of India	10385
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	2807
6.	Canara Bank	8442
7.	Central Bank of India	15082
8.	Corporation Bank	1532
9.	Dena Bank	2129
10.	Indian Bank	5181
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	6505
12.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1819
13.	Punjab National Bank	12255
14.	Punjab & Sind Bank	2370
15.	Syndicate Bank	6600
16.	Union Bank of India	7017
17.	United Bank of India	5500
18.	UCO Bank	6316
19.	Vijaya Bank	1293

NTPC Agreement for Supply of Gas

5963. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) had entered into Gas Sale and Purchase Agreement (GSPA) with a private

company for supply of gas to Kawas-II and Gandhar-II power projects in the past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the private company has fulfilled all the conditionalities as per the agreement including the required production of gas on date;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (e) No, Madam. However, NTPC has informed that they invited bids under International Competitive Bidding for procurement of natural gas @ 132 TBtu (trillion British thermal units) per annum for a period of 17 years for Kawas-II & Gandhar-II power projects (1300 MW each). RIL was selected as lowest evaluated bidder and a Letter of Intent (LOI) was issued to them on 16.06.2004. On 17.06.2004, RIL acknowledged the LOI. Subsequent to LOI, RIL was required to sign Gas Sale Purchase Agreement (GSPA), the draft of which was accepted by RIL during the bidding process. However, instead of signing GSPA, RIL sought major changes in terms of contract which could not be accepted. When all efforts to persuade RIL to sign GSPA failed, NTPC in December, 2005 moved against RIL in Bombay High Court, inter alia, praying to declare that a valid, concluded and binding contract exists between the parties and specific performance thereof. The matter is presently sub-judice in High Court of Mumbai.

Abortions

5964. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of abortions recorded during the last three years;

(b) the number of abortions and percentage of unsafe abortions out of them during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in reducing unsafe abortions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) National level data on the total number of abortions and percentage of unsafe abortions is not available.

(c) Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and Reproductive and Child Health programme within its umbrella, measures taken by the Government of India to provide services for Safe Abortion Care and reduce unsafe abortions in the country include:

- Dissemination of Comprehensive Abortion Care-Service Delivery and Training Guidelines to States.
- Provision of comprehensive safe abortion services at public health facilities including 24x7 PHCs/ FRUs (DHs/ SDHs /CHCs).
- Provision of funds to States/ UTs for operationalisation of safe abortion services at health facilities including procurement of equipment and drugs for medical abortion.
- Capacity Building of Medical officers in Safe Abortion Techniques and of ANMs, ASHAs and other field functionaries to provide confidential counseling for safe abortion and promote post-abortion care including adoption of contraception.
- Certification of private and NGO sector facilities to provide quality abortion services.
- Supply of Nischay Pregnancy detection kits to sub centres for early detection of pregnancy.
- Sensitization Workshops on Comprehensive Abortion Care are being held in States.
- Provision of Funds to States to plan and implement comprehensive "Information Education & Communication/ Behaviour Change Communication (IEC/BCC)" activities for maternal health including safe abortion care.

- Orientation/Training of ASHAs to equip them with skills to create awareness on abortion issues in women and the community and facilitate women in accessing services.
- Under the Family Planning Strategy, to reduce unintended pregnancies which can lead to unsafe induced abortion, steps have been taken to provide a basket of choices of contraceptive services and family planning counseling to the beneficiaries.

Hypothyroidism among Women and Children

5965. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether there is a huge increase in the incidents of iodine deficiency and hypothyroidism among women and children in the country;

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

(c) whether the Ministry of Women and Child Development had requested the Ministry for early detection of this deficiency at the health check up camps with the provisions for its treatment;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Ministry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) No. The Iodine Deficiency Disorders including hypothyroidism have reduced significantly in the entire country. The resurveys conducted in various districts in the States/UTs have clearly demonstrated significant reduction in total goiter rate in range of 8% to 35% in the country.

(c) Yes.

(d) A letter was sent to Institute of Nuclear Medicine and Allied Sciences (INMAS), Defence

Research and Development Organization. They have informed that they have not developed a model for estimation of urinary iodine which can be used in periphery.

(e) In order to prevent & control Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) Government of India has been implementing centrally assisted National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP) in the country under the overall umbrella of NRHM for entire population wherein supply of iodated salt is an important component. Under the programme there are three levels of laboratory monitoring. Estimation of the iodine content of salt and urinary iodine excretion are primary level and Secondary level monitoring respectively being conducted in all States/UTs. The tertiary level monitoring includes thyroid function tests which are very limited and are being carried out at National reference laboratory and 4 regional laboratories in the country under the programme. Financial assistance is provided to all the States/UTs for establishment of IDD Cell and IDD monitoring laboratory, district IDD survey/resurvey and health education & publicity.

[Translation]

Institutional Deliveries

5966. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of increase in the number of institutional deliveries in 2010-11 as compared to 2009-10 under the National Rural Health Mission;

(b) the reasons for very slow pace/inoperative state of rural health care system in the country despite expenditure to lakhs of rupees by the Government; and

(c) the efforts being made by the Government to strengthen the National Rural Health Mission?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per the Health Management Information System (HMIS)

under the National Rural Health Mission, total institutional deliveries at public and private accredited health facilities increased from 1.62 Crores in the year 2009-10 to 1.68 Crores in the year 2010-11.

(b) It is not true that the pace of progress under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is slow or that the rural health care system is inoperative. In fact, after the launch of NRHM in 2005, it has had a positive impact in various areas. Some of the key achievements under NRHM are:

1. Accelerated improvements in key reproductive health indicators e.g. Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Total Fertility Rate (TFR) and Institutional Delivery Rate.
2. Upgradation and operationalization of 8250 Primary Health Centers (PHCs) as 24x7 facilities.
3. Operationalization of 2312 FRUs which includes Community Health Centers (CHCs), Sub District Hospitals and District Hospitals for providing OPD and 24x7 indoor facilities especially for comprehensive emergency obstetric and newborn care.
4. 374 Special Newborn Care Units, 1638 Newborn Stabilization Units, and 11432 Newborn Care Corners have been established at different levels of health facilities.
5. Augmentation of the availability of skilled manpower by means of different skill- based trainings such as Skilled Birth Attendance for Auxiliary Nurse Midwives/Staff Nurses/Lady Health Visitors; training of MBBS Doctors in Life Saving Anaesthetic Skills and Emergency Obstetric Care including Caesarean Section.
6. Over 1.4 lakh Human Resources have been engaged across the country on contractual basis under National Rural Health Mission which includes-ANMs, Staff Nurses, Paramedics, AYUSH Doctors, Doctors, Specialists and AYUSH Paramedics.
7. Engagement of 8.61 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand

and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.

(c) The key strategies adopted by the Government of India to strengthen NRHM are:

- Creation of strong institutional mechanisms at National and State level through Mission Steering group, State/District Health Mission.
- Strengthening Programme Management units for effective public health management through State, District and Block Programme management units.
- Enhanced fund allocation to NRHM for additional funding to States.
- Preparation of inter-sectoral District Health Plans.
- Integrating vertical Health and Family Welfare programmes at National, State, District and Block levels.
- Supporting States through united funds for the functioning of Village Health Sanitation & Nutrition Committees and thereby focusing on creation of Village Health Plans.
- Promoting access to healthcare at household level through ASHA.
- Supporting the States to train and enhance capacity of Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- Strengthening facilities from PHCs and above through grants to Rogi Kalyan Samitis (RKS).
- Promotion of Public Private Partnership through NRHM to improve service delivery.

[English]

MLM Companies

5967. SHRI M. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has dropped the proposal of regulating multi-level marketing (MLM) companies through a separate authority and asked

the State Governments to take action against such companies under the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Scheme (Banning) Act, 1978;

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

(c) whether the inter-Ministerial Group which was formed under the Central Economic Intelligence Bureau in the Finance Ministry had recommended that State Governments and Police authorities be empowered to act against multi-level marketing companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The provision of the "Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning Act), 1978" prohibit any person from promoting or conducting any prize chits and money circulation scheme, or enrolling as member to any such chit or scheme, or participating in it otherwise, or from receiving or remitting any money in pursuance of such chit or scheme. The State Governments are empowered under the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Scheme (Banning Act), 1978, to implement and to take necessary remedial action, including creating awareness by way of advertisements, etc. through the media. As and when any such complaint is received against any MLM company, RBI refer the same to the Economic Offences Wing (EOW) of the concerned State Police. The RBI has received complaints against 26 MLM companies and these have been forwarded to the concerned State Governments for appropriate action.

(c) and (d) The Prize Chits and Money Circulation Scheme (Banning) Act, 1978 (PCMCSBA) authorizes the State Police under Section 7 of the Act to take action against money circulation schemes. The Money Circulation Schemes are sometimes operated in the guise of Multi Level Marketing Schemes and the Inter-Ministerial Group had, *inter-alia*, recommended that the State Governments be sensitized to undertake

necessary investigation to determine whether a particular scheme attracts the provisions of the PCMCSBA. The State Governments have been advised for taking appropriate action accordingly.

Direct Transfer of Subsidies

5968. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received the report of Task Force on Direct Transfer of Subsidies on Kerosene, LPG and fertilisers; and

(b) if so, the details of recommendations made thereon and reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Government has received an Interim Report of the Task Force. Final report of the Task Force is yet to be received.

(b) The gist 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 contained in the interim report.

Based on the recommendations contained in the Final Report of the Task Force, appropriate decision shall be taken by the Government.

[Translation]

Standardization of Drugs

5969. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has provided the information of poisonous and non-poisonous impurities to drug manufacturers to maintain purity and standardization of drugs;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken/proposed any steps to make available full details of impurity profile to the small pharmaceutical companies from the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any observation has been made by the Supreme Court in regard to making amendments in the Drugs and Cosmetics act; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Drugs permitted to be marketed in the country are required to comply with the standards as per Second Schedule of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. As per the Second Schedule, the drugs should comply with the standards of identity, purity and strength specified in the concerned edition of the Indian Pharmacopoeia and such other standards as may be prescribed. The Indian Pharmacopoeia, the official book for standards of drugs published by the Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission, updated from time-to-time on continuous basis, contains monographs for drugs. It also addresses issues of impurities.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

(e) and (f) The Government is not aware of any observation made by the Supreme Court for amendments in the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940.

*[English]***Migration of Doctors**

5970. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note migration of large number of doctors from the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of doctors migrated so far to other countries during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government has taken/proposed certain measures to arrest this trend and announced incentives to bring back these doctors back to the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Government is aware of migration of doctors from the country. The doctors, registered with Medical Council of India (MCI), who go abroad for pursuing courses or for employment need to obtain Good Standing Certificates from MCI. The details of Good Standing Certificates issued by MCI during the last three years is as under:

Year	No. of Good Standing Certificates issued
01.04.2009 to 31.03.2010	1458
01.04.2010 to 31.03.2011	1157
01.04.2011 to 31.03.2012	1333

(d) and (e) In order to arrest this trend in respect of doctors working under Government Sector, the

following steps have been taken by the Central Government:

- (i) Pay and allowances of doctors have been enhanced considerably after implementation of the 6th Central Pay Commission.
- (ii) The age of superannuation of faculty of medical institutions has been enhanced to 65 years.
- (iii) Assured Promotion Scheme for faculty of Central Government Institutions ^ has been revised to make it more beneficial.
- (iv) Various allowances available to faculty like Non Practicing Allowance, Conveyance Allowance, Learning Resource Allowance, etc. have been enhanced considerably.

*[Translation]***Variation in Interest Rates**

5971. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the interest rate on loans provided by banks differ in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the interest rates charged by various banks; and

(c) the total percentage of loans given on different interest rates during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Interest rate on loans charged by banks are now deregulated and are decided by banks based on their commercial judgment. Normally, a bank does not vary interest rate on the basis of place in the country where money is lent.

(c) The proportion of outstanding credit of banks at different interest rates during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*Proportion of Outstanding Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks at different Interest Rates*

(per cent)

Interest Rate Range	As on 31st March, 2008	As on 31st March, 2009	As on 31st March, 2010
	Amount Outstanding (%)	Amount Outstanding (%)	Amount Outstanding (%)
Less than 6%	0.1	1.2	5.1
6% and Above but less than 10%	9.4	22.9	31.4
10% and Above but less than 12%	30.6	30.7	32.3
12% and Above but less than 13%	13.8	20.2	16.2
13% and Above but less than 14%	18.6	12.4	8.0
14% and Above but less than 15%	18.6	6.5	3.7
15% and Above but less than 16%	5.1	2.6	1.4
16% and Above but less than 17%	2.0	1.3	0.8
17% and Above but less than 18%	1.1	0.7	0.3
18% and Above but less than 20%	0.4	0.9	0.5
20% and Above	0.3	0.6	0.4
Total Loans & Advances	100.0	100	100

Source: RBI, Basic Statistical Return, various issues

Collection from Small Savings

5972. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount collected through small savings from various States in the country during each of the last three years and the ratio of said savings against the Gross Domestic Product;

(b) the sector-wise details of the utilization of such savings during the said period;

(c) whether the Government proposes to promote

more such savings in other States of the country including Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of existing schemes in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The amount collected through the various small savings schemes from various States in the country during the last three years and their percentage against the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) are as under:

Year	Gross Deposit (Rs. in crore)	%age to GDP (At current market prices)
2008-09	158510	2.82
2009-10	250931	3.89
2010-11	274720	3.58

(b) Net collections (Gross Deposits minus withdrawals) from small saving schemes are lent to State Governments, which is one of the sources to finance the Annual Plans of the States. Part of the collections are utilised for financing Central Government expenditure.

(c) and (d) Central and State Governments take various measures from time to time to promote and popularise small saving schemes through print and electronic media as well as holding seminars, meetings and providing training to the various agencies involved in mobilising deposits under various small savings schemes.

Further, with a view to sustaining investor's interest in the small saving schemes, the feature of the schemes are reviewed from time to time and various improvements and amendments in the schemes are introduced.

With effect from 1.12.2011, the interest on Post Office Saving Account has been increased from 3.5% to 4% per annum. The maturity period for Monthly Income Scheme (MIS) and National Savings Certificate (NSC-VIII Issue) have been reduced from 6 years to 5 years. A new NSC (IX -Issue) instrument, with maturity period of 10 years, has been introduced. The annual ceiling on investment under Public Provident Fund (PPF) Scheme has been increased from Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 1 lakh. Liquidity of Post Office Time Deposit (POTD) - 1,2,3 & 5 years - has been 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.

The small saving schemes currently in operation are Post Office Savings Account (POSA), Post Office Recurring Deposit (PORD), Post Office Time Deposit (POTD) (1,2,3 and 5 years), Monthly Income Account Scheme (MIS). National Savings Certificate (NSC) (VIH-Issue), National Savings Certificate (NSC) (IX-Issue), Senior Citizens Savings Scheme (SCSS) and Public Provident Fund (PPF).

[English]

Treatment of Asthma

5973. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study/research to ascertain the efficacy and scientific validation of treatment of asthma in which the patients swallow live fish to be cured;

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

(c) if not, the reasons for promoting this treatment without any scientific validity; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (d) Department of Health Research, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has not conducted any study/Research in this regard.

Maternity Benefit Act

5974. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the benefits available to a pregnant woman under the Maternity Benefit Act, 3961;

(b) whether there are certain loopholes in the law on maternity benefits which may lead to sacking of pregnant woman on the pretext of "misconduct";

(c) whether Planning Commission has set up any panel to review the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 provides for maternity leave and payment of monetary benefits to women workers subject to fulfilment of certain conditions during the period when they are out of employment on account of pregnancy. The services of a woman worker cannot be terminated during the period of their absence on account of pregnancy except for prescribed gross misconduct. Maximum period for which a woman can get maternity benefit is twelve weeks. Of this, six weeks must be taken prior to the date of delivery of the child and six weeks immediately following the date.

Besides, the above benefits, every woman entitled to maternity benefit under this Act shall also be entitled to receive from her employer a medical bonus of Rs 3500/-.

(b) to (d) No.

[Translation]

Allowance to ASHAs

5975. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) workers in the country alongwith the details of their functions and wages paid to them;

(b) the details of monthly salary/allowance paid to Anganwadi workers vis-a-vis ASHA workers;

(c) whether the Steering Committee of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has recommended payment of monthly allowance to ASHA workers also on the line of Anganwadi workers; and

(d) if so, the reasons for delay in implementation of the said recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Under National Rural Health Mission, the States have selected 8.61 Lakh Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) out of which 8.03 Lakh ASHAs have been trained. ASHA is envisaged as a trained community health volunteer who acts as a link between the Community and the Health System. They facilitate access to referral services for pregnant woman, mobilize community for universal immunization, newborn care, prevention of water borne and communicable disease etc.

ASHAs being a Community Health Volunteer, are not paid regular wages. However, ASHAs are being given incentives for carrying out various activities under different programmes.

The Anganwadi Workers are being paid a monthly honorarium ranging from Rs. 2938/- to Rs. 3063/-.

(c) No.

(d) In light of answer to (c) above, question does not arise.

[English]

Use of Bhutanese Currency in NER

5976. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received reports of the rampant rise in the use of Bhutanese currency 'Ngultrum' in the North-Eastern Region (NER) States of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government of Bhutan has taken up the matter with the Government of India to ban the use of Ngultrum in North Bengal and North-East States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action being taken to ban use of Bhutanese currency in the North Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Ministry of Home Affairs has informed that there is no specific report to suggest the rampant rise in the use of Bhutanese currency in the North-Eastern States.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) As per the Agreement dated July 28, 2006 between both the Governments, trade between India and Bhutan is transacted in Indian Rupee and Ngultrum. Therefore RBI has informed that Ngultrum is accepted in those frontier regions of India that have major transactions with Bhutan.

Policy on Taxation of Pollutants

5977. SHRI PINAKI MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the position regarding taxation policies of pollutants, if any;

(b) the manner in which the Government has/propose to synchronise with respect to the issue of sustainable development;

(c) the details of inputs sought from agencies/countries, if any; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The emphasis of tax policy on pollutants has been on providing incentives for the adoption of technologies or products such as new and renewable energy, non-ozone depleting substances, Compressed natural gas etc that are environmentally friendly rather than imposing a higher tax on pollutants.

(b) India is actively involved in the activities directed towards renewed political commitment for sustainable development as member state of United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, also known as Rio+20.

(c) Based on inputs received from the member states and other stakeholders, the Co-chairs of Rio+20 have prepared a document which is under negotiation. For preparing the national position of India on sustainable development issues, Inter-ministerial consultations were conducted and four Inter-ministerial groups, facilitated by organizations such as Madras School of Economics, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) and MS Swaminathan Foundation were set up which in turn consulted with civil society and corporate sector.

(d) In accordance with the principle of 'polluter pays', a Clean Energy Cess has been imposed in the budget 2010-11 on Coal, lignite and peat. Further, exemptions from the customs duty or excise duty have been provided for the renewable energy sources like Solar Energy, wind energy, power generation from other non-conventional sources, CNG Kits, electric vehicles, compact Fluorescent Lamps, LED lights etc.

Liabilities of States

5978. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ratio of aggregate liabilities to GDP of various States is considerably high and if so, the details thereof, State-wise for each of the last three years;

(b) the percentage of revenue expenditure of the States spent on paying interest liabilities, State-wise during the same period;

(c) whether the poor fiscal condition of States has led to reduction in the share of social sector expenditure as a percentage of overall expenditure of States and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(d) the reaction of the Government on the above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per the Reserve Bank of India's recent publication "State Finances: A Study of Budgets of 2011-12", the aggregate outstanding debt to National Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ratios of States at the end-March 2010-11 (Revised Estimates) and end-March 2011-12 (Budget Estimates) were 23.5% and 22.5% respectively. These are lower than the benchmark ratios of 26.6% and 26.1%, recommended by the Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII) for these years respectively. These are also lower than the Debt/GDP target of 24.3% recommended by the FC-XIII for 2014-15.

As regards outstanding debt to Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) ratio is concerned, the a States having ratio higher than FC-XIII projections for

each of the last three years, is at Statement-I.

(b) As compiled from Statement 1 of Reserve Bank of India's recent publication "State Finances: A Study of Budgets of 2011-12", the details of percentage of revenue expenditure of States spent on paying interest liabilities is at Statement-II.

(c) and (d) As per the assessment of the Reserve Bank of India, in its recent publication "State Finances: A Study of Budgets of 2011-12", social sector expenditure by the States, has shown improvement since 2008-09. Social sector expenditure as percentage of total expenditure has increased from 37.6% in 2008-09 to 38.7% in 2009-10 and estimated at 40% each in 2010-11 (Revised Estimates) and 2011-12 (Budget Estimates).

Statement-I

States whose Debt/GSDP Ratios have exceeded the projections of FC-XIII

(Per cent)

State	2009-10 (Accounts)	2010-11 (RE)	2011-12 (BE)
1	2	3	4
I. Non-Special Category			
1. Jharkhand	30.9 (28.5)		
2. West Bengal	44.0 (42.0)	42.0 (40.6)	39.9 (39.1)
II. Special Category			
1. Himachal Pradesh	54.9(52.1)		
2. Jammu and Kashmir	69.7 (56.4)	70.5 (56.1)	69.3 (55.1)
3. Manipur	66.9 (65.8)	69.3 (62.9)	

Note: RE: Revised Estimates.

BE: Budget Estimates.

Figures for Jammu and Kashmir for the year 2009-10 (Accounts) relate to Revised Estimates.

Figures in paranthesis are FC-XIII's projections.

Statement-II*Ratio of Interest Payments to Revenue Expenditure of States*

(Per cent)

State	2009-10 (Accounts)	2010-11 (RE)	2011-12 (BE)
1	2	3	4
I. Non-Special Category			
1. Andhra Pradesh	14.0	11.7	11.8
2. Bihar	11.3	10.2	9.5
3. Chhattisgarh	6.3	5.6	5.3
4. Goa	13.8	12.8	11.4
5. Gujarat	17.7	16.5	18.1
6. Haryana	10.8	11.1	12.6
7. Jharkhand	13.0	10.7	10.0
8. Karnataka	11.0	9.9	10.7
9. Kerala	17.0	15.4	13.9
10. Madhya Pradesh	12.4	10.6	9.9
11. Maharashtra	14.9	13.8	14.4
12. Odisha	12.0	12.0	11.1
13. Punjab	18.3	16.1	18.4
14. Rajasthan	16.9	15.8	15.4
15. Tamil Nadu	11.2	10.6	10.3
16. Uttar Pradesh	13.4	12.2	11.9
17. West Bengal	22.7	21.7	20.4
Total I	14.4	13.1	13.1
II. Special Category			
1. Arunachal Pradesh	6.1	6.7	7.5
2. Assam	8.6	7.2	6.6

1	2	3	4
3. Himachal Pradesh	17.5	15.6	15.3
4. Jammu and Kashmir	13.4	12.4	10.5
5. Manipur	10.7	8.7	8.3
6. Meghalaya	7.4	6.6	5.9
7. Mizoram	9.4	7.0	7.9
8. Nagaland	11.1	9.2	9.6
9. Sikkim	5.6	6.3	5.9
10. Tripura	9.7	11.0	11.9
11. Uttarakhand	12.6	12.0	12.6
Total II	11.3	9.9	9.7
All States (I + II)	14.1	12.8	12.7

RE: Revised Estimates.

BE: Budget Estimates.

2. Figures for Jammu and Kashmir and Jharkhand for the year 2009-10 (Accounts) relate to Revised Estimates.

[Translation]

Ban on Outsourcing in Banks

5979. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government intends to put a ban on outsourcing of banking services by public sector banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to fill up the current vacant posts in public sector banks; and

(d) if so, the time by which all vacant posts in the said banks are likely to be filled up?

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

(d) No such proposal is under consideration of Government. Public Sector Banks (PSBs) recruit their staff in line with the manpower and business requirements. It is an ongoing continuous process depending upon their growth in business, branch expansion, attrition, etc.

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees

5980. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the need for a dedicated structural arrangement has been felt for proper implementation of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of States/Union Territories where District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted for monitoring the progress of NRHM; and

(d) the details of the action taken by the Government to constitute such Committees in the remaining States as well?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) The National Rural Health Mission launched in the year 2005 provides a strong institutional arrangement at various levels as per the approved Framework for Implementation. The Framework of Implementation stipulates, at the National level, a Mission Steering Group constituted under the Chairmanship of Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare as an apex level decision making body of NRHM. At State and District levels, there exist State and District Health Missions constituted under the chairmanship of Chief Minister and Chairman, Zila Parishad respectively to review the progress of implementation of the Mission. As per the frame work of NRHM, the States also have constituted State/District Health Societies for an improved funds flow mechanism and for better programme management arrangements.

The Framework also provides for setting up of State/District Programme Management Units for the implementation of various programmes and activities under the Mission. Block Programme Management units have also been set up in various States as per the local administrative requirement of the States.

(c) and (d) The names of the States/UTs where District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees (DLVMCs) have been constituted is placed at Statement. The Government is constantly pursuing the matter with the States/UTs, where DLVMCs have not been constituted for ail the districts, for early constitution of the committees.

Statement-I

Constitution of District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee (DLVMC)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs where DLVMCs consituted	No. of DLVMC consituted
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
2	Andhra Pradesh	23
3	Arunachal Pradesh	16
4	Chandigarh	1
5	Dadra Nagar Haveli	1
6	Daman and Diu	2
7	Goa	2
8	Gujarat	7
9	Jammu and Kashmir	3
10	Lakshadweep	1
11	Meghalaya	7
12	Mizoram	3
13	Odisha*	22
14	Punjab	20
15	Rajasthan	28
15	Sikkim	4
17	Tripura	4
18	Uttar Pradesh	54
19	Uttarakhand	13

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12:00 noon.

11.21 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Twelve of the Clock.*

12.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at
Twelve of the Clock.*

(Shri Francisco Cosme Sardinha in the Chair)

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a very sensitive and important issue. You first call the hon. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Papers to be Laid on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Drugs and Cosmetics (3rd Amendment) Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 899(E) in Gazette of India dated 27th December, 2011 under Section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6806/15/12]

* Not recorded.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts, (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6807/15/12]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts, (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6808/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income Tax Act, 1961:—

(i) The Income-tax (2nd Amendment) Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. S.O. 227(E)

in Gazette of India dated 6th February, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum.

- (ii) S.O. 343(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th February, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum notifying for the purposes of clause (46) of Section 10 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, the National Skill Development Corporation, a body constituted by the Central Government in respect of the specified income, mentioned therein, arising to the said Corporation.
- (iii) S.O. 344(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th February, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum notifying for the purposes of clause (46) of Section 10 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, the Competition Commission of India, constituted under Competition Act, 2002 in respect of the specified income, mentioned therein, arising to the said Commission.
- (iv) The Income-tax (3rd Amendment) Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. S.O. 626(E) in Gazette of India dated 28th March, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6809/15/12]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

- (i) S.O. 338(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th February, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa of the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (ii) S.O. 350(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th February, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 36/2001-Cus., dated 3rd August, 2001.

- (iii) S.O. 426(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th March, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 36/200 I-Cus.(N.T.) dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (iv) S.O. 522(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st March, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 36/200 I-Cus.(N.T.) dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (v) S.O. 564(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd March, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 36/200 I-Cus.(N.T.) dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (vi) S.O. 625(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th March, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa of the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (vii) S.O. 703(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th March, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 101/2004-Cus.(N.T.) dated 31st August, 2004.
- (viii) S.O. 704(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th March, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.) dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (ix) G.S.R. 232(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th March, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 12/2012-Cus. dated 17th March, 2012.
- (x) G.S.R. 258(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th March, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain

amendments in Notification No. 12/2012-Cus., dated 17th March, 2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6810/15/12]

- (3) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) of Market Borrowings by Central Government during 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6811/15/12]

- (4) A copy of the Coinage of the Sixty Rupees and Five Rupees coined to commemorate the occasion of "60th year of India Government Mint, Kolkata" Rule, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 257(E) in Gazette of India dated 28th March, 2012 under Section 25 of the Coinage Act, 2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6812/15/12]

- (5) A copy of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) (Amendment) Regulations, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F.No. LAD-NRO/GN/2011-12/38/4290 in Gazette of India dated 21st February, 2012 under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6813/15/12]

- (6) A copy of Notification G.S.R. 231(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 20th March, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum, seeking to extend levy of anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of Flat Base Steel Wheels, originating in, or exported from, China PR upto and inclusive of 27th March, 2013, pending outcome of Sunset review investigations being conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied duties, under sub-section (7) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6814/15/12]

- (7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 220(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th March, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum, making certain amendments in Notification No. 02/2011-C.E., dated 1st March, 2011.

(ii) The Pan Masala Packing Machines (Capacity Determination and Collection of Duty) Second Amendment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 225(E) in Gazette of India dated 19th March, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) The Chewing Tobacco and Un-manufactured Tobacco Packing Machines (Capacity Determination and Collection of Duty) Second Amendment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 226(E) in Gazette of India dated 19th March, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iv) The CENVAT Credit (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 253(E) in Gazette of India dated 27th March, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6815/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 33 of the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973:—

(i) The Homoeopathy (Post Graduate Degree Course) M.D. (Hom.)(Amendment) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. 12-2/2006-CCH(Pt.) 31254 in Gazette of India dated 5th March, 2012.

(ii) The Establishment New Medical College (Opening of New or Higher Course of Study or Training and Increase of Admission Capacity by a Medical College) Regulations, 2011 published in Notification No. 12-6/200 I-CCH(Pt) in Gazette of India dated 14th October, 2011 together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. F. 12-6/2001-CCH (Pt.) 25500 dated 21st February, 2012.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (ii) of (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6816/15/12]

(3) A copy of the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Amendment Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 80(E) in Gazette of India dated 9th February, 2012 under Section 34 of the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6817/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003:—

(1) The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Indian Electricity Grid Code) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. L-1/18/2010-CERC in Gazette of India dated 6th March, 2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6818/15/12]

(2) The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Unscheduled Interchange charges and related matters) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. L-1(l)/2011-CERC in Gazette of India dated 6th March, 2012, together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. L-1(l)/2011-CERC-Pt. in Gazette of India dated 30th March, 2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6819/15/12]

(3) The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Grant of Connectivity, Long-term Access and Medium-term Open Access in inter-State Transmission and related matters) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. L-1(3)/2009-CERC in Gazette of India dated 22nd March, 2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6820/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mehdi Nawaz Jung (MNJ) Institute of Oncology-Regional Cancer Centre, Hyderabad, for the years 2008-2009 and 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Mehdi Nawaz Jung (MNJ) Institute of Oncology-Regional Cancer Centre, Hyderabad, for the years 2008-2009 and 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. L.T. 6821/15/12]

12.02 hrs.

At this stage, Shrimati Sushila Saroj, Shri Thai Tirumaavalan, Shri P. Lingam, Shri Kaushalendra Kumar, Dr. P. Venugopal and some other hon'ble Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please go to your places. Let the House conduct its business.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Everyday, you are disturbing the House. Please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

12.02½ hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-Rule (6) of Rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No.3 Bill, 2012, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th April, 2012 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.02¾ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM
THE SITTING OF THE HOUSE

6th Report

[Translation]

DR. BALIRAM (Lalganj): Sir, I beg to present the 6th Report (Hindi and English version) of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sitting of the House.

...(Interruptions)

12.03 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) **Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 18th Report of the Standing**

Committee on Energy on Demands for Grants (2011-12), pertaining to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, I beg to lay the statement on the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 18th Report of the Standing Committee on Energy in pursuance of the direction 73 A of the hon. Speaker Lok Sabha vide Lok Sabha Bulletin-Part- IT dated 1 September 2004.

The 18th Report of the Standing Committee on Energy was presented to the Lok Sabha on 17th August 2011. The Report relates to the Examination of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for 2011-12.

Action Taken Statement on the recommendations/ observations contained in the 18th Report of the Committee had been sent to the Standing Committee on Energy on 17th November 2011.

There are 8 recommendations made by the Committee in the said Report where action is called for on the part of the Government. These recommendations pertain mainly to issues like augmenting budgetary resources, implementation related issues of various renewable energy programmes, especially small hydro power, wind power, biomass power and remote village electrification.

The present status of implementation of various recommendations made by the Committee is indicated in the Annexure to my statement, which is laid on the Table of House. I would not like to take the valuable time of the House to read out the contents of this Annexure. I would request that these may please be considered as read.

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6822/15/12]

12.03¼ hrs.

(ii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 172nd Report of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on the "Development of Tourism in North-Eastern Region", pertaining to the Ministry of Tourism.*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): Sir, I beg to lay the statement regarding action taken by the Government on the Recommendations of the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture contained in its 172nd Report on the "Development of Tourism in North-Eastern States".

The Action Taken Report in respect of the recommendations contained in the Report of the Committee had been sent to the Rajya Sabha Secretariat on 18th January, 2012 and 03rd February, 2012 in English and Hindi respectively.

The present status of implementation of various recommendations made by the Committee is enclosed along with annexures as per this Statement, which is hereby laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha / Lok Sabha. I would not like to take the valuable time of the House in reading out all the contents given in the attached enclosure. I would request that this may be considered as read in the House.

12.04 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

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6823/15/12]

rise to announce that Government Business for the remaining part of the current session will consist of:—

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order paper.
2. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:
 - (a) The Chemical Weapons Convention (Amendment) Bill, 2012;
 - (b) The Administrator's General (Amendment) Bill, 2012;
 - (c) The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2012; and
 - (d) The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Bill, 2012.
3. Consideration and passing of the following Bills:
 - (a) The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 2011; and
 - (b) The National Housing Banks (Amendment) Bill, 2012.
4. Further Consideration and passing of the Constitution (One Hundred and Fourteenth Amendment) Bill, 2011.
5. Consideration and passing of the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010, after it is passed by Rajya Sabha.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Submissions by the hon. Members, which have been admitted, will be laid on the Table of the House.

*SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE (Jhargram): I propose the following submissions to be included as the matters for discussion in the august House in next week agenda.

1. To discuss the issue SC & ST Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989.

* Laid on the Table

2. To discuss the displacement tribal from their own land and forest land without providing any rehabilitation or compensation to them.

[Translation]

*SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH (Sagar): The following item may be included in the next week's List of Business:

1. Population of Sagar municipal corporation area in Madhya Pradesh is around 5 lakh. This area is scheduled tribe dominated area. This area neither has a sewer line nor any arrangement for solid waste management. The local agency is unable to arrange funds for drinking water management. The transport system has collapsed due to increase in population of the city. The industrialisation of the city is not taking place due to unavailability of the said services. Therefore, there is a dire need to include Sagar city in JNNURM-2.

*SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): The following items may be included in the next week's agenda:

1. Need to set up a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Eastern Champaran district of my parliamentary constituency.
2. Need to set up a branch of a nationalised bank in Balesand of Balesand Division of my Parliament Constituency.

[English]

*SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): The following matters be included in the next week's List of Business:

1. In order to provide incentive to the poor farmers minimum support price of paddy, wheat and other farm produces need to be increased.
2. Branding of all food items necessary as indulgent food habits are causing deleterious effect on health.

*Laid on the Table

[Translation]

*SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: I request to include the following items in the next week's List of Business:

1. The proposal to provide additional relief under Motor Vehicles Act and to provide relief to the affected party immediately after the accident and before the ruling given in this regard and also adjusting the said amount in the amount of compensation decided after the ruling.
2. The present sex ratio is 940 (females)/1000 (males). In many states, this ratio has been reduced to 900 (females)/1000 (males). Haryana has the worst sex ratio that is 861 (females)/1000 (males). Therefore, decline in the population of females is a matter of great concern and the main reason behind it is female foeticide. Therefore, the issue related to female foeticide may be included in the next week's List of Business.

*SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE (Gadchiroli-Chimur): I request to grant permission to include the following two items in the next week's List of Business:

1. The issue of not starting the work of laying a railway line for connecting district headquarter, Gadchirouli of a very back ward and tribal dominated area in my Gadchirauli-Chimur Parliamentary Constituency to Vadsa-Gadchirauli railway network in the State of Maharashtra.
2. Gosikhurd Irrigation Project was launched in Bhandara district in 1981 under Vidarbha area with the objective of irrigating the farmland in Chandrapur, Nagar, Bhandara and other areas of Maharashtra. However, there is no water available for irrigating the agricultural land in such naxal affected areas due to diversion of funds allocated for this project to other works.

*SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): The

*Laid on the Table

following two items may be included in the next week's list of Business:

1. On the occasion of completion of hundred years of Indian cinema it is the need of the hour to expect from them to make a thought-provoking film with regard to saving the Ganges and the environment.
2. There is a need to give a serious thought to the declining levels of education and the indifferent attitude of the teachers in the Government schools.

*SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL (Deoria): The following items may be included in next week's list of business:

1. Cancelling the gas agencies which do not supply L.P.G. on time, supply underweight cylinders of L.P.G. and are involved in black marketing of L.P.G.
2. Completion of the incomplete construction work of railway overbridge on Kaseya Deoria road in Deoria Legislative Assembly in my Parliamentary Constituency Deoria Sadar.

*Laid on the Table

* SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur, U.P.): The following items may be included in next week's list of business:

1. The farmers in the country are largely dependent on rainfall while the rivers flow in each state and Bundelkhand in Uttar Pradesh is the main area where farmers are dependent on rainfall for farming. This is despite the flow of five to six rivers in this area which includes both small and big rivers but it is only during rainy season that these rivers over flow with water. It causes floods as well. If small and big dams are constructed on such rivers to save water there, it could be used to supply water for irrigation to the fields.

*Laid on the Table

2. Heavy loss to crops have taken place in many parts of Uttar Pradesh due to hailstorm. As a result, the farmers in many districts are neck deep in debt. I request the Government to take steps to immediately provide financial assistance after assessing the damage done to crops by hailstorm to enable them to grow crops once again.

*SHRI A. T. NANA PATIL (Jalgaon): The following items may be included in next week's list of business:

1. All of us made efforts and got the Bill passed in Maharashtra Legislative Assembly for setting up of 'Northern Maharashtra Statutory Development Corporation' of the Maharashtra Government to develop the 'Northern Maharashtra Division'. This Bill had been forwarded to the Centre for approval but it is still lying pending with the Union Government since 2006. The need of the hour is to immediately approve this Bill and bring the people of Northern Maharashtra in mainstream development.
2. Jalgaon district falls both in the Central Railway and Western Railway Zones and many trains pass through this area. But since the last few years a number of trains are not being given stoppage in Jalgaon, Chalisgaon, Dharnagaon, Amalner and Pachora. The need of the hour is to take these long pending demands seriously and immediately provide stoppage to a number of trains.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Leader of the House has already mentioned it.

...(Interruptions)

* Laid on the Table

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

12.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock

(SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ in the Chair)

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS*Contd.*

[English]

(ii) Re: Cartoon showing disregard to Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru in school text book published by NCERT.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Kapil Sibal.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Sir, I want to make a statement. ...(Interruptions) I want to respond. ...(Interruptions)

14.01 hrs.

At this stage, Dr. Baliram, Shri Ashok Argal, Shri Thol Thirumaavalan, Shri P. Lingam and some other hon'ble Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the hon. Minister's statement.

...(Interruptions)*

* Not Recorded

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I want to inform the distinguished Members of this House that as far back as the 26 of April, we wrote to the Director, National Council of Educational Research and Training in respect the controversy over the cartoons in the NCERT Textbooks of Political Science (Class XI). I quote the letter:

"I am directed to refer to your communication No. F.PS (D)/6-32/2012-13 dated 4th of April, 2012 on the above mentioned subject and to say that the matter has been examined in this Ministry and it has been considered advisable to withdraw the cartoon from the NCERT Textbooks of Political Science, Indian Constitution at Work (Class XI). Action taken in the matter may please be intimated to this Ministry at the earliest."

Now, Sir, I have been further informed that the distribution of both these textbooks has been stopped. ...(Interruptions) We have directed the NCERT to stop the distribution of these textbooks. ...(Interruptions) We have set up a Committee to review not just the cartoons but the content of these textbooks as well. ...(Interruptions) I am sure that the distinguished Members of this House understand that there is nothing more that we can do in this context. And for the next year we will remove all these cartoons. But even this year, till we review the situation, the present textbooks will not be distributed. ...(Interruptions)

14.03 hrs.

INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 2012

Amendments made by Rajya Sabha

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Item No. 13. Shri Kapil Sibal.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNI-

CATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill* further to amend the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, be taken into consideration:-

ENACTING FORMULA

1. That at page 1, line 1, for the word "Sixty-second", the word "Sixty-third" be substituted.

CLAUSE 1

2. That at page 1, line 3, for the figure "2011", the figure "2012" be substituted."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill further to amend the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, be taken into consideration:

ENACTING FORMULA

1. That at page 1, line 1, for the word "Sixty-second", the word "Sixty-third" be substituted.

CLAUSE 1

2. That at page 1, line 3, for the figure "2011", the figure "2012" be substituted."

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the amendments made by Rajya Sabha. The question is:

ENACTING FORMULA

1. That at page 1, line 1, for the word "Sixty-second", the word "Sixty-third" be substituted.

* The Bill was passed by Lok Sabha on the 24th March, 2011 and transmitted to Rajya Sabha for its concurrence. Rajya Sabha passed the Bill with amendments at its sitting held on the 30th April, 2012 and returned it to Lok Sabha on the 1st May, 2012.

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

CLAUSE 1

2. That at page 1, line 3, for the figure "2011", the figure "2012" be substituted."

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may now move that the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2012, be agreed to.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I beg to move:

"That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha be agreed to."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha be agreed to."

The motion was adopted.

14.05 hrs.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2012

[English]

Amendments made by Rajya Sabha

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up Item No. 14 - Shri Kapil Sibal.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill* to amend the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007, be taken into consideration:—

ENACTING FORMULA

1. That at page 1, line 1, for the word "Sixty-second", the word "Sixty-third" be substituted."

CLAUSE 1

2. That at page 1, line 4, for the figure "2011", the figure "2012" be substituted."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill to amend the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007, be taken into consideration:—

ENACTING FORMULA

1. That at page 1, line 1, for the word "Sixty-second", the word "Sixty-third" be substituted."

CLAUSE 1

2. That at page 1, line 4, for the figure "2011", the figure "2012" be substituted."

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the amendments made by Rajya Sabha. The question is:

ENACTING FORMULA

1. That at page 1, line 1, for the word "Sixty-second", the word "Sixty-third" be substituted."

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

* The Bill was passed by Lok Sabha on the 19th August, 2011 and transmitted to Rajya Sabha for its concurrence. Rajya Sabha passed the Bill with amendments at its sitting held on the 30th April, 2012 and returned it to Lok Sabha on the 1st May, 2012.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

CLAUSE 1

2. That at page 1, line 4, for the figure "2011", the figure "2012" be substituted. "

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may now move that the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the National Institute of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2012, be agreed to.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I beg to move:

"That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha be agreed to."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha be agreed to."

The motion was adopted.

14.07 hrs.

NORTH-EASTERN AREAS (REORGANISATION)
AND OTHER RELATED LAWS (AMENDMENT)
VBILL, 2012

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House shall take up Item No. 15.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): Sir, I have moved the Bill to amend the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 and Other Related Laws.

Sir, the object of this Bill is to set up separate High Courts for the States of Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura. ... (Interruptions) The North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) and Other Related Laws (Amendment)

Bill, 2012 is an important step that the Government has taken to address the hopes and aspirations of the people of Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura and provide them easy access, speedy and cost effective justice. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganization) Act, 1971 and Other Related Laws, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 13 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted. Clauses 2 to 13 were added to the Bill. Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again on Sunday, the 13th May, 2012 at 11 a.m.

14.09 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Sunday, May 13, 2012/Vaisakha 23, 1934 (Saka).

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