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Fifteenth Lok Sabha



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

[English]

Friday, April 27, 2012/Vaisakha 7, 1934 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): The problems of crores of people....(Interruptions) I have moved the Adjournment Motion also on this issue....(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Question Hour run.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. 321, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh Naik.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Question Hour run. Ask your first supplementary Question.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

11.01 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No. 321, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh Naik.

*Not recorded.

Solar Energy

*321. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the gains likely to be made by using solar energy instead of conventional power;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any action plan to tap solar energy in the country on a large scale;

(d) if so, the details thereof?

(e) whether the Government proposes to distribute solar heaters, solar cookers, solar water heaters etc., at subsidized rates so as to promote solar energy usage; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes Madam. Solar energy has great potential as a future energy source. The use of solar energy is desirable on the grounds of energy security as well as environmental protection. Solar based technologies represent an extremely clean form of generation with practically no form of emissions at the point of generation. Solar energy also has the advantage of permitting a decentralized distribution of energy thereby empowering people at the grass root level besides generating local employment.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. In January, 2010, the Government launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) with the objective of establishing India as a global leader in solar energy, by creating the policy conditions for its diffusion across the country quickly and achieving a scale to drive down costs to levels required

to achieve grid parity as soon as possible. The targets of the Mission include creating an enabling policy framework for the deployment of 20,000 MW of solar power by 2022. The first phase of the Mission targets a capacity addition of 1,100 MW of grid connected solar power by 2013.

(e) and (f) Under the Off Grid Solar Applications Scheme of the JNNSM, the Government provides a Central Financial Assistance (CFA) of 30% of the cost of installation of solar systems which includes solar water heaters, solar cookers, solar air heaters and solar steam generating systems, subject to certain cost benchmarks. CFA is provided at a rate of Rs.3,000/- per square meter of collector area for evacuated tube based systems, and at a rate of Rs. 3,300/- per square meter of collector area for flat plate collector based systems.

[Translation]

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Madam, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that it is necessary to successfully achieve the target of Solar Mission 2022. ...*(Interruptions)* We should promote solar power in the country. Though the Union Government is making efforts in this regard however, it is necessary to involve the State Governments also in achieving this target. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, through you, I would like to say that the policies which the Government has formulated in regard to the solar mission in that the provision of rate of the Central Government is different from that of the State Government, due to which less investors make investment in this sector. I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to whether the Government intends to formulate any policy after holding a special meeting with the State Governments. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Hon. Madam, the role of the Government of India is merely a facilitator and it aims at achieving the target of installing 20,000 megawatts of solar energy capacity by the year 2022 ...*(Interruptions)* For this, it is quite natural that the role of the State would be more important and for this purpose the Government has formulated its own policy to give several incentives to the State Governments. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to mention those incentives in brief. ...*(Interruptions)* The incentive is to reduce custom duty on all those items like machines etc. which are being imported and are required for initial setting up of a project for generation of power. We want that custom duty should be totally exempted. ...*(Interruptions)* There should be concessional custom duty on machineries and on manufacturing of renewable energy devices and systems there should also be waiver of income tax for 10 to 15 years and environmental clearance is also

not required for the manufacturers ...*(Interruptions)* Further our effort would be to achieve the national target in co-operation with the State Governments as it is the State Governments which provide land for setting up of the project.

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask the second supplementary question.

11.04 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Ramesh Rathod came and stood on the floor near the Table.

11.04¼ hrs.

At this stage Shri Kaushalendra Kumar and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Madam, through you, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that he has said a very good thing that the Government proposes to hold a meeting with the State Governments in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)* Hon. Minister Sir, I would like to tell that both the Central Government, and the State Government, quotes separate tariffs due to which the investors are apprehensive in making investment in this sector ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to know as to whether the Government proposes to take any action in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: It is not that it has been decided to hold a meeting immediately but it is certain that a meeting has to be convened, it is an on-going process. ...*(Interruptions)* As far as the question of tariff is concerned, the State Governments have their own policies. ...*(Interruptions)* our effort is to provide these facilities with the passage of time. ...*(Interruptions)* Alongwith this, we are expecting grid parity, i.e. where the cost of solar power generation is equal to or lower than the cost of other sources of power generation. ...*(Interruptions)* Earlier, the cost has reduced to Rs.12/- from Rs.18/- and now, it has further reduced Rs. 8.70 paise per unit. We have achieved so much success in this. ...*(Interruptions)* Our effort would be to attract the industrialists in achieving the target. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: The farmers of the entire country are suffering. ...*(Interruptions)* wheat is not being procured. ...*(Interruptions)* Today, the condition of the farmers of Uttar Pradesh is miserable. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Madam, in our country, the scope for the production of power through water, coal and

atom is limited. In such a circumstance the solar energy is environment friendly and best suitable power. From the answers supplied by the Minister, only 1100 Megawatt grid will be connected by solar power by 2013. We all know that certain States including Tamil Nadu are in the grip of severe power cuts. And the matter needs our urgent attention. May I ask the Minister through you, Madam, what are the actions and concrete steps to be taken by our Government to step up the production on a war footing? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, for the on grid project as I had mentioned earlier, there is a grid parity ...*(Interruptions)* State agencies, State Governments, institutions, individuals and everybody is able to be part of this Mission part of the endeavour to increase the solar energy generation.

[English]

Tourism Projects

+
*322. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of tourism development projects submitted by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for approval/clearance during the last three years are still pending with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the period and the reasons for their pendency, State/UT-wise;

(c) the time by which these pending proposals are likely to be cleared;

(d) whether the Union Government has constituted an Inter - Ministerial Coordination Committee for the development of tourism projects;

(e) if so, the terms of reference and composition of the Committee; and

(f) the progress made in the clearance/development of projects?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) to (c) The details of tourism projects sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism to various State Governments/ Union Territory (UT) Administrations during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (till 31.12.2011) are in Annexure. Ministry of Tourism, grants central financial assistance to the projects in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations subject to availability of funds, inter-se priority, and adherence to Scheme Guidelines. Prioritisation meetings with States/U.Ts are generally held before the commencement of fresh financial year. All pending projects and fresh proposals to be undertaken by States/U.Ts are finalized in these meetings.

(d) to (f) An Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee on Tourism Sector (IMCCTS) has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister.

The terms of reference of the Committee are to facilitate resolution of Inter - Ministerial issues involved in the development of tourism in the country as well as issues raised by industry associations in the tourism sector.

The members of Committee are: Member Secretary, Planning Commission, Chairman, Railway Board, Secretaries from the Ministries of Home, Defence, External Affairs, Road Transport & Highways, Civil Aviation, Rural Development, Environment & Forests, Urban Development, Labour and Employment, Culture, Departments of Revenue, Expenditure and School Education & Literacy. Secretary, Ministry of Tourism is the Member Convener of the Committee.

The first meeting of the committee was held on 19th January, 2012. It discussed various important matters including facilitation of issue of visas to foreign tourists, functioning of tourist visa on arrival scheme, broad basing of hospitality education, better road connectivity of tourist places, improving rail connectivity, skill development through 'Hunar-se-Rozgar' initiative, etc.

Annexure

*Tourism Projects Sanctioned during the 11th Five Year Plan (2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12)
upto 31st December, 2011.*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Grand Total	
		No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	37.3	10	20.4	10	40.9	33	98.6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	36.5	13	32.3	9	25.7	36	94.5
3.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
4.	Assam	7	22.8	4	23.6	3	4.2	14	50.5
5.	Bihar	3	7.0	1	3.6	0	0.0	4	10.6
6.	Chandigarh	5	11.5	5	11.0	0	0.0	10	22.6
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.0	4	21.0	0	0.0	4	21.0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
10.	Delhi	9	44.9	5	9.8	3	2.7	17	57.4
11.	Goa	2	17.0	3	12.8	1	5.0	6	34.8
12.	Gujarat	1	7.3	1	0.1	2	51.8	4	59.2
13.	Haryana	6	12.4	6	27.4	5	0.8	17	40.6
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6	24.0	12	35.0	5	0.5	23	59.4
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	31	49.8	20	56.2	23	143.5	74	249.4
16.	Jharkhand	3	0.3	5	7.6	1	23.7	9	31.5
17.	Kerala	7	13.0	3	42.9	7	23.8	17	79.6
18.	Karnataka	13	42.4	2	8.6	1	5.0	16	56.0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
20.	Maharashtra	2	5.0	3	11.3	4	57.3	9	73.6
21.	Manipur	9	27.1	8	39.4	5	30.7	22	97.3
22.	Meghalaya	7	14.7	9	22.5	2	0.4	18	37.7
23.	Mizoram	7	24.1	9	11.5	6	13.8	22	49.4
24.	Madhya Pradesh	11	61.0	13	30.9	6	31.5	30	123.3
25.	Nagaland	13	24.6	10	29.1	15	28.8	38	82.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26.	Odisha	9	23.7	6	20.3	4	5.2	19	49.2
27.	Puducherry	3	5.6	3	50.3	4	0.3	10	56.1
28.	Punjab	3	9.5	4	11.9	2	4.4	9	25.8
29.	Rajasthan	7	19.7	7	31.3	3	14.5	17	65.6
30.	Sikkim	19	42.4	14	23.5	5	20.8	38	86.7
31.	Tamil Nadu	10	16.3	6	60.0	1	3.7	17	79.9
32.	Tripura	13	20.7	12	40.7	6	15.4	31	76.8
33.	Uttar Pradesh	6	21.9	14	27.9	10	44.6	30	94.3
34.	Uttarakhand	1	0.6	8	29.8	13	102.5	22	132.8
35.	West Bengal	7	28.4	8	22.0	4	8.7	19	59.1
Grand Total		247	671.2	228	774.4	160	710.0	635	2155.6

*Includes Projects relating to Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC), Human Resource Development (HRD) and Adventure & Rural Tourism (A & RT).

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Madam Chairperson, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister that this inter-ministerial Committee which was formed, it seems from the news reports and also from the statement placed by him on the Table that the first meeting held only two and half months after the Committee was formed. I would like to ask the hon. Minister how often this Committee is supposed to meet every year because there are lots of important projects that are pending about which I will ask in my second supplementary.

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Madam, basically, Inter-Ministerial Committee is a committee to sort out issue related to the different Ministry. So far, the issue is related to the State which is not coming to that Committee. It requires like visa issue, Home Ministry issue, issue like our infrastructure, growth and other ministry like aviation issue. So, these are the issues which are brought to that Committee so that the inter-ministerial issues can be sorted out. So far as the projects are concerned, they are always sorted out between the State Governments and the Central Government. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Madam Speaker, I would like to ask the hon. Minister that as per the Statement laid by him on the Table, the projects and the amounts sanctioned to my State Orissa has been steadily declining for the three years for which he has submitted statistics.

Madam, this is a great disappointment to us because of the many opportunities for tourism in Orissa which is an under-developed place in particular ...(*Interruptions*) I would like to bring to the attention of the hon. Minister that in my constituency Kendrapara and in the constituency of my neighbour Shri Mohan Jena in Jajpur, there are very important Buddhist sites. ...(*Interruptions*) Sites of Lalitgiri and Ratnagiri are ancient monasteries and teaching centres for more than a 1000 years ago. These projects have been pending for development with the Tourism Ministry. Proposals have come from the State Government. I would like to ask the hon. Minister if he can give us an assurance to expedite these projects.

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: The Centre is always concerned that the meetings take place between the States and the Centre. We never do by our own. Whatever priorities are fixed by the States, we take that up. In so far as the projects mentioned by the hon. Member about his constituency is concerned, I assure him that we would try to pursue the State Government to take that up on priority and in the year 2012-13, I will include this.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Laxman Tudu - Not present.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: I hail from Uttarakhand. In Uttaranchal Char Dhaam pilgrimage is performed. I would

like to know from the Hon. Minister as to whether he would facilitate the pilgrimage to Panch Kedar, Panch Badri and Panch Prayag alongwith Char Dhaam? Uttarakhand has a great potential for medical tourism also and a comprehensive campaign for motor homes can also be started. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would facilitate the pilgrimage to Panch Kedar, Panch Badri and Lakha Mandal? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Madam Speaker, I had taken a decision regarding Char Dhaam after holding a meeting with the previous Government also ...*(Interruptions)* The new Government has been formed and I held a meeting with Bahugunaji. I assure the hon. Member that our priority is to develop Uttarakhand from the point of view of tourism ...*(Interruptions)* Wellness tourism, religious tourism and adventure tourism all are in our agenda. Uttarakhand will be our priority. Whatever, the hon. Member has said, I will get it checked. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

Supply of Substandard Drugs/ Medicines

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*323. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) whether a large quantity of substandard drugs/ medicines and equipment were supplied to the Central Government Hospitals and State Government Hospitals under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) by certain pharmaceutical firms despite being black listed;

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

(c) whether any irregularities, corruption and mismanagement were reported in these cases;

(d) if so, the details of the inquiry conducted by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the action taken by the Government against these defaulting firms?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (e) There have been no instances of supply of sub-standard drugs/medicines and equipment to the

Central Government Hospitals from black listed pharmaceutical companies. Similarly, there have been no such cases in respect of medicines/vaccines and equipment being supplied by Central Government to States under various national health programmes.

Under NRHM, funds are provided to States for implementation of various programmes and some of these funds are utilized by States for procurement of drugs/ medicines and equipment for their public health facilities. The States are responsible for procuring such drugs/ medicines and ensuring proper utilization of funds given to them under NRHM.

[English]

SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Madam, the reply given by the hon. Minister is not true and is not in conformity with the actual fact. Probably, the factual position has been concealed and he has been misinformed. The factual position is reflected here.

Strengthening of Drugs Regulatory Mechanism is one of the major public health interventions. This ensures that safe, efficacious and quality drugs are made available to the people. Keeping in view the recommendations of the Mashelkar Committee, it is important that the infrastructure, both physical and human resource, both at the Centre and in the States is substantially augmented. A more transparent and effective monitoring and regulation and control of all drugs and medical devices need to be tightened. In contrast the CBI, probing the multi-crore National Rural Health Mission scam, has found that a large quantity of substandard drugs has been supplied to Government hospitals by pharmaceutical firms. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask the question.

SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Therefore, to prevent all these types of manipulations, the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma during her earlier tenure in 1996 had established a Corporation only to supply medicines and medical devices to run hospitals. Now this system is being adopted by many States. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You put the question.

SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is considering setting up a similar Corporation at national level to meet the demands of Central and State Government hospitals.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, the hon. Member has said so many things. But in conclusion, he has asked only one question. He has said whether on the lines of Tamil Nadu, the Central Government would also like to set up a Central Procurement Agency. My answer to this is yes. We are in an advance stage of setting up this institution, the National Procurement Agency for procuring all these medicines at one place for supply to the entire country. A society has already been registered. Also the Health Ministry has recommended to the Ministry of Personnel for setting up a Search Committee for searching the Chief Executive Officer. Once the Ministry of Personnel gives okay to this Search Committee, the Search Committee will go ahead with the selection of the CEO and the whole process will start.

SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Madam, my second supplementary is that despite denials by the Government and stern measures including the introduction of a special barcode, supply of substandard drugs to the Central Government Health Scheme and pilferage of drugs continues in many places. Authorities have come across some cases of supply of substandard drugs in recent past while the public interest organisations claim that several more cases go unnoticed. Medicines supplied to the CGHS were found to be not of standard quality in many parts of the country. There are plenty of such cases of substandard drugs and more specially pilferage of drugs from the Government stores going on unabated across the country, but only a very few get exposed. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has any plan to prevent such malpractices with regard to the supply of life-saving drugs to Government hospitals and CGHS centres. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, there are different procedures for procuring and supplying medicines. The Ministry of Health of the Government of India purchases medicines and supplies them to the State Governments and the Union Territories. These centrally-procured medicines are being supplied to the State Governments mostly under family welfare programme, universal immunization programme, vaccines of different types, reproductive and child health related programmes, National Tuberculosis Control Programme and National Vector Borne Disease Control programmes. ...*(Interruptions)*

I would like to assure the House that insofar as the central-procurement system is concerned, the quality assurance aspects involved in the procurement of drugs are: product qualifications, vendor qualification, transparent

tendering process, etc. The system of how to address complaints and representations, if any received, is in place. Verification of recommended manufacturer for WHO-GMP compliance, Bid Evaluation Process, pre-shipment inspection, sampling and quality control is done. ...*(Interruptions)* Some money is spent by the State Governments also to procure medicines from their own funds and we do not object to it. It is the responsibility of the State Government how to procure medicines. Whatever procurement is done by the Central Government is perfect, not spurious and not adulterated. The State Governments also procure medicines from their own budget as per their rules and procedures, and on that the Government of India does not have any control. ...*(Interruptions)*

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH: Madam, through you I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether anybody has been punished for supplying spurious drugs. Many FIRs have been lodged against people who have been selling spurious drugs. Has anybody been convicted for selling spurious drugs in India? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, I would like to inform this House that to check that no spurious drug or adulterated drug is made in this country, the Government of India brought an amendment to the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and this amendment is in force since 2009. Under this Act, should any spurious or adulterated drug come to the notice of the Government and as a result of use of this drug if somebody dies or is disabled, the punishment for selling that drug is ten years imprisonment and it can be even life imprisonment. At the same time, they have to pay a fine also, to the tune of Rs.10 lakh, which can be paid to the relative of the deceased. Also, there is a provision of special courts for speedy trial. I am very happy that 14 State Governments, during the last two years, had set up these special courts.

The last part of the question which she had asked is, whether somebody had been punished. In 2010, 130 prosecutions were launched. In this, the number of persons arrested is 173; in 2010-11, the number of persons arrested is 72; in 2011-12, the number of persons arrested is 141.

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No. 324, Shri Ashok Kumar Rawat.

Shri Gorakh Prasad Jaiswal.

Yes, now the hon. Minister.

[Translation]

Supply of Power for Industrial Sector

*324. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the power requirement for the industrial sector in the country has been assessed;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether for want of regular power supply, functioning and setting up of the industries are being hampered and there is gradual decline in industrial production;
- (d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (e) the corrective steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The 18th Electric Power Survey (EPS) of the country provides forecast for electricity demand in the country during 12th & 13th Plan periods covering *inter-alia* the forecast of electricity consumption in respect of industries excluding the demand met from captive power plants. The State/UT-wise, forecast of electricity consumption in industrial sector by end of 12th Plan period (2016-17) & 13th Plan period (2021-22) is given at Annex.

(c) and (d) Electricity being a concurrent subject, responsibility for its supply and distribution to different categories of consumers in a State lies with the concerned State Government/Power Utilities in the State. The priorities for supply of power to various categories of consumers in a State, including Industrial Sector, are also administered by the State Government. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants in Central Sector through Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs).

During the year 2011-12, a capacity addition of 20502 MW was achieved, which is the highest ever capacity

addition in any single year. During 2011-12, the electricity generation in the country was 876.44 Billion Units with a growth of 8.05% over the generation during the year 2010-11.

As per Central Statistics Office (CSO), the General Index of Industrial Production increased from 163.0 during 2010-11 (April to February) to 168.7 during 2011-12 (April to February) representing an average growth of approximately 3.5%, the growth in electricity generation during April, 2011 to February, 2012 was 8.7%.

(e) The steps/measures taken/being undertaken by Government to further support increase in availability of power in the country *inter-alia* include the following:

- (i) Acceleration in generating capacity addition during 11th and 12th Plan.
- (ii) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.
- (iii) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.
- (iv) Strengthening of inter-state and inter-regional transmission capacity for optimum utilization of available power.
- (v) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network as a major step towards loss reduction.
- (vi) Thrust to Rural Electrification through Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Viduytikaran Yojana.
- (vii) Promoting energy conservation, energy efficiency and demand side management measures.

Annexure

All India & State Wise/UT Wise

*Electrical Energy Consumption in Industries (Total)
(Utilities only)*

State/UTs	In Million Units	In Million Units
	2016-17	2021-22
1	2	3
Delhi	4758	6983
Haryana	17347	28164

1	2	3
Himachal Pradesh	5964	8000
Jammu and Kashmir	1560	2749
Punjab	19922	26278
Rajasthan	17388	30826
Uttar Pradesh	27324	47688
Uttarakhand	5691	7596
Chandigarh	402	526
Northern Region	100355	158809
Goa	2327	3441
Gujarat	39487	56617
Chhattisgarh	8480	12189
Madhya Pradesh	14292	22812
Maharashtra	58817	83122
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5415	7248
Daman and Diu	2130	2886
Western Region	130948	188315
Andhra Pradesh	30777	48179
Karnataka	14799	20782
Kerala	5504	6795
Tamil Nadu	38837	59023
Puducherry	1446	1641
Southern Region	91363	136420
Bihar	6049	9915
Jharkhand	15762	21517
Odisha	15562	18964
West Bengal	29672	46526
Sikkim	64	89
Eastern Region	67109	97012
Assam	1962	2807
Manipur	94	163
Meghalaya	1123	1699

1	2	3
Nagaland	25	40
Tripura	115	193
Arunachal Pradesh	122	196
Mizoram	73	138
North Eastern Region	3514	5237
Andman and Nicobar	16	23
Lakshadweep	2	4
All India	393306	585819

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri S. Alagiri.

SHRI S. ALAGIRI: Madam, in Tamil Nadu acute power shortage is existing. The duration of officially announced power cut is for eight hours; but unofficially the power cut is for ten hours. In rural areas, it extends up to 16 hours. The industrial sector is very badly affected. Except the MNCs, most of the local industries operate only one shift.

The other casualty is agricultural sector. Irrigation pumps are not working due to power cut. There is a huge difference between production and supply of power. I want to know through you, Madam, whether the Ministry of Power has any mechanism to improve the power situation in Tamil Nadu. When will the power situation improve in Tamil Nadu and how?

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: I would like to inform the hon. Member, through you, Madam, that during the 11th Plan period, we had achieved an installed capacity of close to two lakh MW. In the 11th Plan period itself, we had achieved a target of 54,966 MW which is 2 ½ times of what we had added during the 10th Plan. This is what we had cumulatively added during the 8th, 9th and 10th Plan together. In the last year, we had added 20,502 MW which is the highest in a single financial year in the country. Also, from the Economic Survey Report, the power sector has had a growth rate of 9.3 per cent which is the highest in the infrastructure sector.

Coming to the question of the hon. Member, we are aware that Tamil Nadu is facing some power shortage. We are trying to support the Tamil Nadu Government; but due to corridor problems and over loading power to the corridor, we are not in a position to give power to Tamil Nadu. But when the Kudankulam Power Plant is commissioned, Tamil Nadu will get sufficient amount of power; they will get

above 900 MW of power from this Plant. In the coming year, they will get more power from the recently commissioned projects also.

Pandemic Influenza AH1 N1

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*325. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

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

(a) the criteria for declaration of a disease as an epidemic or a pandemic alongwith the diseases declared as an epidemic or a pandemic during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken note of the recent cases of pandemic influenza AH1N1 and deaths therefrom in the country;

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

(d) whether the Government has prepared any action plan to assist the State Governments so as to mitigate the pandemic and issued directives in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) An epidemic is a sudden increase in the number of cases of a disease above what is normally expected in the population of a specified area within the country.

A pandemic is declared when an epidemic occurs over a very wide area, usually affecting a large proportion of population, across countries. During the last three years, Pandemic Influenza A H1N1 is the only disease that has been declared as a Pandemic by World Health Organization.

(b) and (c) Government has taken note of the recent cases of illness and deaths caused by Pandemic Influenza A H1N1 virus. Details of reported cases and deaths are given at Annexure.

(d) and (e) Yes.

The action plan, guidelines and print and visual media materials created in the wake of the pandemic in

2009 are available with the State Government. 45 laboratories (26 in Government Sector and 19 in Private sector) have capability to test samples for H1N1. Adequate stock of Oseltamivir, the antiviral drug, is available. An advisory has been sent to all States and UTs to gear up the State machinery for screening and isolation facilities including critical care. States/UTs have also been advised to follow guidelines on triage, categorization and testing of patients.

Annexure

State/UT-wise Laboratory Confirmed Cases and Deaths due to Pandemic Influenza A H1N1

(Jan, 2012-23rd April, 2012)

Sl. No.	State/ UTs	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	42
2.	Andhra Pradesh	115	12
3.	Assam	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0
5.	Chandigarh	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	0	0
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
8.	Daman and Diu	0	0
9.	Delhi	7	0
10.	Goa	0	0
11.	Gujarat	6	2
12.	Haryana	4	0
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
15.	Jharkhand	0	0
16.	Karnataka	171	8
17.	Kerala	10	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1
19.	Maharashtra	487	20
20.	Manipur	0	0

1	2	3	4
21.	Meghalaya	0	0
22.	Mizoram	0	0
23.	Nagaland	0	0
24.	Odisha	0	0
25.	Puducherry	6	0
26.	Punjab	2	1
27.	Rajasthan	116	12
28.	Tamil Nadu	61	2
29.	Uttarakhand	1	1
30.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0
31.	West Bengal	0	0
Cumulative Total		987	59

SHRI S. R. JEYADURAI: Madam, H1N1 or Swine Flu has been occurring since the year 2009 ...*(Interruptions)* This flu generally occurs in March and April every year. It is very strange that the Government was unprepared for the outbreak of this disease and did not take any step or sounded the State Governments. ...*(Interruptions)*

In Tamil Nadu alone, 97 cases of Swine Flu have been detected and four deaths have already occurred. People are unaware as to how to prevent the spread of Swine Flu. The ignorance of people is the main reason as to why this disease is spreading from one State to another. ...*(Interruptions)*

The outbreak of a disease can be checked if people are aware of the preventive measures to be taken. I would like to know whether the Government has used the print or the electronic media to make the people aware of the symptoms and what precautions are to be taken. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, I do not agree with the hon. Member that the people of this country are not aware as to what to do in case they are suffering from H1N1 influenza. ...*(Interruptions)* In 2009, when this endemic struck the entire world, we took all the precautions in our country. We trained the doctors up to the district level. ...*(Interruptions)* We had two laboratories and within one year we increased the number of laboratories from one to 45. At that point of time only two testing laboratories were available. Today, 45 testing laboratories are available across the country. This is one of the biggest steps that we have taken. ...*(Interruptions)* In 2009, we had to get the

testing reagent from the United States of America. Within one year India has produced the testing reagent. ...*(Interruptions)* At that point of time we had to bring the vaccine from the United States of America. In 2010 we produced our own indigenous vaccine as also our own indigenous capsule. Laboratories are here, vaccines are here, capsules are here, reagents are here and trained doctors are here. ...*(Interruptions)* We have made available everything ...*(Interruptions)* They must know how to chew and digest. This is what I would suggest to the State Governments. ...*(Interruptions)*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Offshore Mergers and Acquisition Deals

*326. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
SHRI P. LINGAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the dismissal of the \$ 2.2 billion tax demand review petition with regard to British Mobile Phone Company's acquisition of Indian mobile assets, in the Supreme Court, recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government proposes to amend the Income Tax Act retrospectively so as to enable the tax authorities to scrutinise offshore mergers and acquisition deals; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the likely impact on foreign investment flow in the country as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The review petition filed on 17th February, 2012, by the Union of India against the decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Vodafone International Holdings BV vs. Union of India and Anr. was dismissed on 20th March, 2012.

(c) Rs. 2,500 crore deposited by Vodafone International Holdings BV in pursuance of the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 15th November, 2010, was returned on 20th March, 2012.

(d) and (e) Clarificatory amendments have been proposed in the Finance Bill, 2012, to state the legislative intent of certain provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961, relating to offshore mergers and acquisitions. Since the proposed amendments just clarify what is already there in Saw to remove ambiguity and provide certainty, it will not

have any impact on foreign investment flow in the country. This is more so because these clarifications under the Income-tax Act, 1961, will not override the provisions of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements with 82 countries, which are relevant for taxation of non-residents in the case of offshore mergers and acquisitions.

[English]

**Compensation to States for Loss
in CST Revenue**

*327. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has released the admissible amount to the States to compensate them for loss of Central Sales Tax (CST) revenue for the year 2010-11;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and if not, the time by which the said amount is likely to be reimbursed;

(c) whether payment of CST compensation to States is as per the guidelines finalised and issued by Union Government dated 22 August, 2008;

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

(e) whether the claims of CST compensation has been reduced in those States, which have raised the VAT rate from 4 per cent to 5 per cent;

(f) whether the Empowered Committee has recommended to the Union Government not to link release of CST compensation with the increase in revenue due to increase in the rate of VAT; and

(g) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Union Government on the recommendation of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Yes Madam.

(b) The State-wise details are at Annexure.

(c) & (d) No, Madam. An understanding was reached with the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers (EC), in 2007; regarding certain non-monetary measures also, to be taken for compensating the loss of CST revenue. In accordance with that understanding, the compensation for 2010-11 has been released after deducting likely gain to the States because of increase in VAT rate from 4% to 5% from the amount otherwise payable as p&r 22 August, 2008 guidelines.

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) Yes, Madam.

(g) After a meeting with the Chairman, EC, a Committee, comprising representatives of both the Union and State Governments, has been formed to examine this and other CST related issues.

[Translation]

Stem Cell Research and Therapy

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

(a) the details of the guidelines and regulations formulated for stem cell research and therapy in the country;

(b) whether the Government has put in place any mechanism to take note of the violations of these guidelines and regulations;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of cases of violation of these guidelines reported and action taken against the erring agencies during the last three years;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the further measures taken/proposed to formulate mandatory guidelines and a regulatory framework to carry out stem cell research and therapy and ensure their proper compliance in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) ICMR jointly with Dept. of Biotechnology has formulated Guidelines for Stem Cell Research and Therapy (2007) to help clinicians and scientists working in the field to conduct research in responsible scientific and ethically sensitive manner. Understanding the recent advances in the field, the guidelines are being revised in 2012. The draft guidelines are available on ICMR website (www.icmr.nic.in).

(b) to (d) As suggested in the guidelines, all the Institutes working in the field of Stem Cells Research and therapy have to constitute Institutional Committee for Stem Cell Research and Therapy (IC-SCRT) to oversee the activities and proper implementation of all guidelines. The guidelines have also suggested having National Apex Committee for Stem Cell Research and Therapy i.e. (NAC-SCRT) to oversee the activities at National level, where all the IC-SCRTs will be registered. Guidelines do suggest the responsibility of investigator and IC-SCRT to oversee activities at institution level and report to NAC-SCRT in case of violation/unethical practices. So far council has not received any complaints at institutional level.

Till recently, there was no mechanism in place to take note of the cases violating these guidelines or take

action against the agencies found violating these guidelines. In a step towards this direction, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Govt. of India) vide order dated 1st September 2010 constituted a Core Investigational New Drug (IND) Panel of Experts namely "Cellular Biology Based Therapeutic Drug Evaluation Committee (CBBTDEC) under the chairmanship of Director General, ICMR & Secretary, DHR to advise DCGI in matters pertaining to regulatory pathways leading to the approval of clinical trials and market authorization for the "Therapeutic products derived from Stem Cell, human Gene manipulation and Xenotransplantation technology". CBBTDEC has deliberated on the need for strengthening the regulatory agency (DCGI) by establishing separate wing for Stem Cell Research supported with knowledge and capacity to regulate the activities in the country.

- Accordingly, Directorate General of Health Services, Office of Drugs Controller General (India) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India vide order dated 16-3-2012 has established Stem Cell Division within Biological Division in Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (HQ) for the internal evaluation of all proposals including stem cell concerning with clinical trial and marketing authorization before referring to CBBTDEC.

(e) Following steps were taken:

- **Constitution of National apex Committee**
 - Dept. of Health Research has notified the constitution of NAC-SCRT on 29th October 2010.
 - NAC-SCRT has initiated the process of registration for IC-SCRTs.
 - NAC-SCRT has determined that "Given the current state of knowledge and evidence, only hematopoietic stem cell transplants for blood diseases and limbal stem cell transplants for corneal diseases can be performed as standard therapy outside of clinical trials in India.

All other forms of stem cell transplants, including those with blood or marrow derived stem cells, cord blood stem cells, mesenchymal stem cells and any embryonic stem cell derived tissue should only be used within an appropriately reviewed and monitored clinical trial that has been registered on the ICMR clinical registry (www.ctri.nic.in) and in accordance with current national guidelines. This has already been put on ICMR website

<http://www.icmr.nic.in/icmrnews/NAC.htm>

[English]

Consumption of Smoke and Smokeless Tobacco Products

*329. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the World Health Organisation's (WHO) report on consumption of smoke and smokeless tobacco among adult, male and female, population and higher rate of tobacco attributable mortality in the country;

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

(c) the expenditure incurred on treatment of various tobacco attributable diseases in comparison to estimated revenue generated by the Government from the sale of tobacco products during the last three years;

(d) the steps taken/proposed to deter people from consuming smoke and smokeless tobacco products and to ensure compliance of measures taken for the purpose in the country;

(e) whether the Government proposes to generate public awareness about the dangers of consumption of tobacco products through various means including social media and networking sites, so as to directly target the youth; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. This Ministry is aware of the WHO Global Report on Tobacco Attributable Mortality (2012). As per the report.

- 7% of all deaths (for age 30 and over) in India are attributable to tobacco.
- The proportion of deaths attributable to tobacco was almost 12% for men and 1% for women.
- Tobacco was responsible for 9% of all the Non-Communicable Diseases and 2% of communicable disease related deaths.
- Within communicable diseases group, deaths attributed to tobacco accounted for 5% of all lower respiratory infections deaths and 4% of all tuberculosis deaths.

- Within non-communicable diseases group, 9% of deaths are attributable to tobacco, with 58% of deaths due to trachea, bronchus, lung cancers caused due to tobacco use. In addition, 25% of deaths caused by respiratory diseases and 28% of deaths caused by Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) are attributable to tobacco.

(c) As per a health cost study done in India in 1998-99, the cost of the tobacco attributable burden of just three major tobacco-related diseases i.e. cancer, cardiovascular diseases and lung diseases was estimated at Rs.27,761 crore in 1999. This figure was estimated to be Rs. 30,833 crore in the year 2002-2003.

The Central Excise duty collected from Tobacco Products in last three years is as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto Feb)
Excise Duty	13853	15502	16103 (Provisional)

(d) Government of India has enacted "The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003" (COTPA) to protect citizens, with special attention to risk groups such as pregnant women and children, from involuntary exposure to tobacco smoke and to discourage consumption of cigarettes and other tobacco products including Pan Masala and Gutkha by imposing various regulatory measures as given under:

- I. Ban on smoking in public places.
- II. Ban on direct/indirect advertisement of tobacco products.
- III. Ban on sale of tobacco products to children below 18 year and ban on sale of tobacco products within 100 yards of the educational institution.
- IV. Specified health warnings on tobacco products.

In order to effectively implement COTPA, 2003 and the Rules made thereunder and to fulfil the obligations under the WHO- Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC), the National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) has been launched in 42 Districts of 21 States. The programme broadly envisages the following:

National level

- I. Public awareness/mass media campaigns for awareness building & for behavioral change.
- II. Establishment of tobacco product testing laboratories, to build regulatory capacity, as required under COTPA, 2003.
- III. Mainstreaming the program components as a part of the health delivery mechanism under the NRHM framework.
- IV. Mainstream Research & Training - on alternate crops and livelihoods with other nodal Ministries.
- V. Monitoring and Evaluation including surveillance e.g. Adult Tobacco Survey.

State level

- I. Dedicated tobacco control cells for effective implementation and monitoring of Anti Tobacco Initiatives.

District level

- I. Training of health and social workers, NGOs, school teachers etc.
 - II. Local Information, Education and Communication activities.
 - III. School programme
 - IV. Setting up tobacco cessation centres
 - V. Monitoring of tobacco control Act.
- Toll- Free Helpline number 1800-110-456 has been established for making complaints relating to violation of COTPA, 2003.
 - Letters have been sent to State Governments to sensitize them about the harmful effects of tobacco consumption and with a request to increase VAT across all tobacco products.
 - Letter has been sent to Director General of Police with request to make COTPA compliance as a part of monthly crime view meeting.
 - Guidelines under Section- 6 & 7 of COTPA. 2003 have been sent to all the State/ UTs to facilitate them in implementing the provisions under the said Rules.

- Public Notices have been published in National and Regional dailies for creating awareness about harmful effects of tobacco uses and provisions under the Act.

(e) and (f) A comprehensive mass media anti tobacco campaign has been telecast all over the country for creating awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco consumption through electronic media and print media. New anti-tobacco spots namely "Baby Alive" and "Life se panga mat le yaar" have been developed and released through electronic media for creating awareness about the ill-effects of tobacco consumption and second hand smoke. Plan for using social media for awareness generation is also under discussion.

Moreover, The Government of India has notified the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Packaging and Labeling) Rules, 2008 vide GSR No. 182 dated 15th March 2008, provides a set of pictorial health warnings which is mandatory to display on all tobacco products packages, showing harmful effects of tobacco uses.

Government of India has also notified "the Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Amendment Rules. 2011 vide GSR no, 619(E) dated 11-08-11, which prohibits sale of tobacco products and by persons below age of eighteen years and mandates to display a board at point of sale containing the warning "sale of tobacco products to a person below the age of eighteen year is punishable offence" alongwith pictorial depiction of ill effects of tobacco use on Health.

[English]

Electronic Fund Transfer

*330. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of cheque/draft frauds are reported to be on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year and the reasons therefor alongwith the number of such cases lying with the various courts for the said period;

(c) whether the Government has directed the banks to popularize electronic fund transfer to reduce such frauds;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government/RBI to keep a check on such frauds?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) No Madam, as per data number of cases of cheque/draft frauds over the past three years has shown a declining trend. As reported by the Banks to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), data on cheque/draft frauds and number of cases lying with various courts during the calendar year 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (upto March 31) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) In order to popularize Electronic Fund Transfer (EBT) and to reduce transactions by Cheque/drafts, the Government had issued circulars on 11th August and 11th October, 2011 advising all Public Sector Banks (PSBs), Financial Institutions (FIs) and Public Sector Insurance Companies (PSICs) that w.e.f. 1st September, 2011 except for petty cash, they should deal with disbursal/payments only through direct credit to accounts. The Government has also decided that all institutions, corporate or otherwise which take any loan or in whose equity any financial institution has invested, shall ensure to make payment and receive all payments electronically.

Department of Expenditure on 31.3.2012 has issued instructions to the effect that w.e.f 1st April, 2012 all Ministries/Departments in Government of India will make all payments above Rs. 25,000/- electronically to private parties and all payments towards settlement of retirement/terminal benefits to Government employees will be by electronically signed payment advice.

RBI, as a part of its Financial Inclusion initiative, has encouraged the Central/State Governments to disburse social security payments through the banking channel leveraging Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) for financial intermediation.

(e) In order to eliminate the instances of frauds in respect of the instruments cleared through cheque transactions system, RBI has prescribed certain benchmarks towards achieving standardisation of cheques issued by banks across the country called 'CTS-2010 Standards'. These include provision of mandatory minimum security features on cheque forms like quality of paper, watermark, bank's logo in invisible ink, void pantograph, etc., and standardisation of field placements on cheques. In addition, certain desirable features are also being suggested which could be implemented by banks based on their need and risk perception. The homogeneity in

security features is expected to act as a deterrent against cheque frauds. Therefore, all banks providing cheque facilities to their customers have been advised to issue only 'CTS-2010' Standard cheques not later than April 1, 2012 on priority basis in Northern and Southern Region which will be part of the Northern and Southern CTS Grids respectively and across the country by September 30, 2012 through a time bound action plan.

Statement

Data as reported by banks during the calendar year 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (up to March 31) is as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Year	Total cases reported	Amount involved
1.	2009	521	17.71
2.	2010	474	19.75
3.	2011	333	39.22
4.	2012 (till March 31)	62	3.82

Out of the above mentioned case, data in respect of cases involving amount of Rs. 1 lakh and above and pending with Court/DRT is as under.

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Year	Total cases reported	Amount involved	Cases with Court/DRT	Total Amount cases reported	involved
1.	2009	218	16.70	2	0.20	
2.	2010	190	19.51	1	0.01	
3.	2011	163	38.46	2	0.06	
4.	2012 (till March 31)	39	3.17	-	-	

The information relating to cases below Rs. 1 lakh filed with court/DRT is not available with RBI.

[English]

Free Medicines-to-All

*331. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

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

(a) the status of the proposed plan for "free-medicines-to-all" including life saving drugs for patients visiting Government hospitals across the country;

(b) the funds earmarked for the plan alongwith the extent to which free medicines are likely to help the poor patients to cut out-of-pocket expenditure on health care;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to expand the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in urban areas; and

(d) if so, the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented in the urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Health is a state subject and State Governments are providing health care including drugs to the patients. In order to strengthen the hands of the State Governments, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is providing additional support under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for overall health system strengthening including infrastructure, human resources, drugs etc. States are encouraged and supported to provide free medicines to patients in Government health facilities under NRHM. Further, a new initiative called 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.

(c) and (d) To address the healthcare needs of the urban population, there is a proposal to launch National Urban Health Mission (NUHM). The proposal is in advance stage of consideration and its implementation is dependent on receipt of requisite approval.

Rural Tourism Scheme

*332. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:
SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is implementing Rural Tourism Scheme in the country;

(b) if so, the objectives alongwith the Central Financial Assistance (CFA) provided for the development of rural sites under the scheme;

(c) the details of the project proposals received from the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations under the said scheme, the number of proposals sanctioned out of them alongwith the funds allocated/sanctioned, released and utilised by the State Governments and UT Administrations thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of the projects which have been completed and commissioned out of the sanctioned projects during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the other measures taken for the development/ beautification and to provide connectivity to the rural tourist sites?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Tourism is implementing Rural Tourism Scheme with the main objectives of showcasing rural life, art, culture and heritage in villages which have core competence in art & crafts, handloom, textiles, natural environment, etc. Under this

Scheme, Central Financial Assistance (CFA) upto Rs. 50.00 lakh for infrastructure development for activities like improvement of roads, landscaping, compound walls, illumination, solid waste and sewerage management and tourist accommodation is provided to the State Government/ Union Territory Administrations for each identified rural site. Rs.20.00 lakh is made available for capacity building activities like baseline survey, awareness and capacity building.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Tourism provides CFA to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations on the basis of proposals received from them, subject to adherence to scheme guidelines, availability of funds and inter-se priority. The State-wise details of the funds sanctioned and released to the State Governments/UT Administrations during each of the last three years are given in Statement-I. Upto 31st March, 2012 Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned Rural Tourism projects for 185 sites in 29 States/UTs out of which 74 have been completed. The State-wise details of total amount released, amount utilized, number of rural tourism sites sanctioned, and number of sites completed upto March 2012 are given in Statement-II. During the current year, that is 2012-13, no funds under Rural Tourism Scheme have been sanctioned yet.

(e) Landscaping and improvement of roads within the Panchayat limits are included in the activities admissible for CFA under the Rural Tourism Scheme.

Statement-I

Amount of funds sanctioned and released for Rural Tourism projects sanctioned during 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Amt. sanctioned	Amt. released	Amt. sanctioned	Amt. released	Amt. sanctioned	Amt. released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	220.37	165.92	109.8	87.84	62.54	50.40
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	64.66	51.73	17.0	13.60	85.88	68.71
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	374.72	236.8	136.74	109.39	266.19	212.95
4.	Kerala	18	14.40	0	0	0	0
5.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	17.29	13.83
6.	Manipur	16.33	13.06	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Meghalaya	20	16.00	0	0	0	0
8.	Mizoram	0	0	20	16.00	50	40.00
9.	Nagaland	205.1	175.10	0	0	268.44	214.75
10.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	20	16.00
11.	Punjab	0	0	15.5	12.40	15.93	12.74
12.	Sikkim	146.76	117.41	181.27	145.02	0	0
13.	Tamil Nadu	86.45	61.96	0	0	0	0
14.	Tripura	163.22	130.57	164.9	131.92	0	0
15.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	17	13.60
16.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	40.51	32.41	0	0
17.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	70	56.00
18.	Puducherry	50	40.00	15.17	12.13	0	0
Total		1365.61	1022.95	700.89	560.71	873.27	698.98

Statement-II

State-wise Amount Released, Amount Utilized, No. of Rural Tourism Sites Sanctioned and No. of Sites Completed upto March 2012 under Rural Tourism Scheme

(Amount in Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Amt. Released	Amt. utilized	No. of RT Sites sanctioned	No. of RT Sites completed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	593.1	335.79	11	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	316.26	161.62	6	3
3.	Assam	200.91	126.44	4	1
4.	Bihar	60	16	1	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	369.04	294.83	7	1
6.	Gujarat	271.55	196	5	3
7.	Haryana	60	55.98	1	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	170	150	3	3
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1479.03	732.37	29	10
10.	Jharkhand	107.81	29.38	2	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
11. Karnataka		268	283.7	5	5
12. Kerala		338.64	135.24	6	0
13. Madhya Pradesh		397.88	360.79	7	5
14. Maharashtra		143.83	130.34	3	1
15. Manipur		129.9	95.73	4	0
16. Meghalaya		127.59	99.57	3	0
17. Mizoram		54.85	0	1	0
18. Nagaland		980.1	673.01	16	9
19. Odisha		425.1	168.13	8	1
20. Punjab		216.83	160.2	5	2
21. Rajasthan		184.91	117.56	3	1
22. Sikkim		606.6	414.76	11	3
23. Tamil Nadu		565.79	494.16	10	8
24. Tripura		530.67	156.36	10	2
25. Uttar Pradesh		177.67	90.28	4	1
26. Uttarakhand		623.82	556.41	11	8
27. West Bengal		347.88	264.7	6	3
28. Delhi		46.08	0	2	0
29. Puducherry		52.13	0	1	0
Total		9845.97	6299.35	185	74

**Research and Development
in Power Sector**

*333. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the loss of electricity during transmission and distribution tends to increase the cost of power;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the quantum and percentage of power lost during the process;

(c) whether there is a need to strengthen research and development activities in power generation,

transmission and distribution sectors in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Transmission & Distribution (T&D) losses are factored in by the Appropriate Regulatory Commission while determining the retail tariff for the consumers. During 2009-10, the overall T&D losses in the country were 25.39% as compared to 27.2% in 2007-08.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Research & Development (R&D) is being promoted as an on-going activity in the power generation, transmission and distribution sectors. In the thermal generation sector, the thrust areas include ultra super critical and advanced ultra super critical plants, Integrated Gasified Combined Cycle (IGCC) technology, waste heat recovery system, etc.

In the hydro power generation the thrust areas include integrated operation of cascade hydro power plants, technological advancement in investigation of hydro projects and use of Geographical Information System (GIS)/ Geo-positioning System (GPS), technology for split runners, solving silt erosion problems.

The thrust areas in transmission sector include Extra High Voltage (EHV) and Ultra High Voltage (UHV) AC and DC transmission systems, compact towers, application of high temperature Superconducting Technology in developing transformers and gas insulated sub-stations, field trial of 1200 kV Ultra High Voltage (UHV) AC Test Station, development of smart grid transmission and mobile substations for faster restoration of power supply.

In the distribution sector the focus is on smart grid and decentralized distributed generation.

(e) Government of India has constituted a Standing Committee on Research and Development in the Power Sector and has prepared a National Perspective Plan for Research & Development. The in-house R&D set-ups of major utilities address introduction and absorption of new technology by applied research primarily through project routes. Major manufacturers have their own R&D set-up, focusing on product development. Central Power Research Institute is provided with capital funds from the Ministry of

Power for in-house research as well as funds to coordinate and manage these research schemes.

Credit to Agricultural Sector

*334. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set and the achievement made for the credit flow to agriculture sector by commercial and cooperative banks during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the banks are lagging behind the targets of providing credit to the agriculture sector during the above period;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the corrective action taken in the matter;

(d) whether there is any proposal to increase the credit flow to the agriculture sector;

(e) if so, the details of the estimated credit flow to the agriculture sector for the financial year, 2012-2013 alongwith the extent to which the requirement is likely to be met by the banks; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide adequate and hassle free credit to the agriculture sector?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) The targets set and the achievement made for the credit flow to agriculture sector by Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks during the last three years are as under:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Year	Target	Sub-division of targets			Achievement of targets			Total Achievement
		Commercial Banks	Co-op. banks	RRBs	Commercial Banks	Co-op. banks	RRBs	
2009-10	3,25,000	2,50,000	45,000	30,000	2,85,799.73	63,496.85	35,217.62	3,84,514. 20
2010-11	3,75,000	2,80,000	55,000	40,000	3,45,877.29	78,007.09	44,293.05	4,68,177. 43
2011-12*	4,75,000	3,55,000	69,500	50,500	3,14,512.21	77,974.18	48,227.51	4,40,713.90

*Provisional data upto Feb., 2012

As can be seen from the table, the agriculture credit target set by the Government of India has been achieved by the banks.

(d) and (e) The target for agriculture credit for the year 2012-13 has been set at Rs. 5,75,000 crore which is an increase of 21% over the agriculture credit target of Rs. 4,75,000 crore for 2011-12.

(f) The Government of India has taken several measures for the availability of credit to farmers through banks. These include:

- (i) 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, i.e., those who repay their loan in time. The additional subvention was 1% in 2009-10, 2% in 2010-11 and 3% in 2011-12.
- (ii) Banks have been advised to dispense with the requirement of "no dues" certificates for small loans up to Rs.50,000 to small and marginal farmers, share-croppers and the like and instead obtain a self-declaration from the borrower.
- (iii) RBI has advised banks to waive margin/security requirements for agricultural loans upto Rs. 1,00,000.

Solidarity Tobacco Contribution

*335. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the discussion paper prepared by the World Health Organization on the Solidarity Tobacco Contribution (STC);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to levy a special cess on cigarettes and other tobacco products so as to make contribution to the proposed STC;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the manner in which the said fund is likely to be utilised in the campaign against tobacco?

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

(b) The concept of a Solidarity Tobacco Contribution (STC) has been raised in the larger discussion surrounding the issue of tobacco control. The STC concept paper suggests that any country may decide on a voluntary basis to add a small micro levy on tobacco products as part of its national taxes.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

Rural Banking Penetration Ratio

*336. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRIMATI TABASSUM HASAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present banking penetration ratio in the rural areas across the country is low;

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

(c) whether the number of rural branches of public sector banks have decreased over the last five years;

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

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve the banking penetration ratio in the rural areas across the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the total number of functioning bank branches in the country as on 31st March, 2012 are as under:

Rural Branches	Semi Urban Branches	Urban Branches	Metropolitan Braches	Total
34,671	24,133	18,056	16,799	93,659
(37.02%)	(25.77%)	(19.28%)	(17.93%)	

(c) and (d) The position of number of public sector banks branches in rural areas in the last five years is given hereunder:-

Year	PSB Rural Branch (Nos.)	All Banks (including RRBs) Rural Branches
2008	18,443	30,864
2009	18,875	31,542
2010	19,610	32,503
2011	20,457	33,683
2012	21,140	34,671

The number of branches in rural areas has been steadily increasing.

(e) Under the Financial Inclusion Plan 'Swabhimaan', banking services have been extended to over 74,000 villages having population of 2000 or above through bank branches, business correspondents and mobile banking. Ultra Small Branches are also now being established at these habitations, where a bank official will visit the village on a predetermined day and time every week.

As per the extant Branch Authorization Policy of RBI, general permission has been granted to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (other than RRBs) 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.

[Translation]

Dovetailing of Central Schemes

*337. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Finance has urged the State Governments to maintain their share in the Centrally Sponsored Schemes so as to ensure that the budget outlay of the schemes stay within the outlay approved by the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Government to ensure better coordination amongst various Ministries

for optimum utilisation of resources and avoidance of overlapping of work;

(d) whether instructions have been issued for strict compliance of the guidelines with regard to the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the 12th Five Year Plan (2012—17) and identification of schemes which can be merged/subsumed so as to avoid needless expenditure; and

(e) if so, details and the status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e) Ministry of Finance has issued instructions to all the Ministries/Departments of the Central Government that before approving the continuance of any Central Sector Scheme or Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the XII Plan period, it may be ensured that no change in the pattern of assistance to the States, having the effect of reducing the proportionate share of States in total outlay of a Centrally Sponsored Schemes, is envisaged. The Government has also advised administrative Ministries to examine various schemes being administered by them/ other Ministries to explore the possibilities of merger of schemes with overlapping objectives.

Malnutrition

*338. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHIRIMATI USHA VERMA:

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

(a) whether India has the highest number of children suffering from malnutrition in comparison to other countries of the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the State Governments under the various schemes to tackle the problem of malnutrition since 2009-10, Scheme-wise and Year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

As per the National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3), 2005-06, in India 42.5% children under 5 years are

underweight and 69.5 % are anaemic. Malnutrition levels in some regions/countries of the world is at Statement-I.

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

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

expanded/universalized just before or during the Eleventh Five year Plan, hence, the results are likely to be visible after some time.

All the schemes are implemented by the State/UT Administrations and the expenditure is monitored by the respective programmes/concerned Ministries. The details of the funds sanctioned and utilized by the State Governments under some of the schemes namely, the ICDS, Mid-Day Meal, SABLA and IGMSY since 2009-10 are at Statement-II to V.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Country and Territories	% of underweight children under five years*
1.	India	43.0
2.	South Asia	42.0
3.	Asia	27.0
4.	Africa	19.0
5.	Sub-Saharan Africa	20.0
6.	East Asia and Pacific	10.0
7.	Latin America and Caribbean	4.0
World		16.0

** It may be mentioned that this data of UNICEF for Asia and the World excludes China for severe underweight children.

* The data refers to the most recent year available during the period from 2006 to 2010 as may be recent for the respective region/country

Statement-II A

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Expenditure reported upto
		Releases	Expenditure including State share reported by the States	Releases	Expenditure including State share reported by the States	Releases	Expenditure including State share reported by the States	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31285.70	52316.99	16003.74	69979.08	48307.39	70724.53	30.9.2011
2.	Bihar	40695.19	92263.92	48335.94	57052.77	35452.88	20453.80	30.9.2011

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Chhattisgarh	7461.68	21324.67	14211.95	25936.16	14714.72	17658.82	31.12.2011
4.	Goa	375.94	918.75	418.23	778.84	410.97	608.26	31.12.2011
5.	Gujarat	8696.39	24690.50	11985.65	42046.64	36389.64	23415.00	30.9.2011
6.	Haryana	6884.01	14571.00	5211.60	11006.76	6391.63	7776.70	31.12.2011
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2939.36	5939.35	2466.48	4977.92	2819.49	3870.35	31.12.2011
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1671.09	0	1949.78	1949.76			
9.	Jharkhand	16893.64	53308.00	23438.78	35997.11	12136.86	20005.74	31.12.2011
10.	Karnataka	26325.26	56641.93	23585.19	54567.07	31664.85	38079.92	31.12.2011
11.	Kerala	7545.81	15826.29	8071.33	14734.74	7459.55	3554.69	30.6.2011
12.	Madhya Pradesh	22339.36	51990.71	38917.63	89736.4	52322.73	57670.44	31.12.2011
13.	Maharashtra	20350.12	48660.00	20350.12	73509.16	66743.56	66714.09	31.12.2011
14.	Odisha	13968.2	32185.78	19490.01	47782.7	32289.69	40813.56	30.9.2011
15.	Punjab	1748.03	8825.70	4402.84	7090.7	9001.16	9017.43	30.12.2011
16.	Rajasthan	11014.23	30464.83	20449.06	45138.71	26747.43	31986.59	31.12.2011
17.	Tamil Nadu	13268.00	26558.00	12395.76	38109.00	17072.64	18406.06	31.12.2011
18.	Uttar Pradesh	86778.09	178809.82	138267.06	271960.07	131600.18	186620.65	31.12.2011
19.	Uttarakhand	740.47	1488.21	1303.60	2960.61	1313.20	1358.00	31.12.2011
20.	West Bengal	13577.01	55101.17	35274.00	67097.58	36926.45	38768.99	31.12.2011
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	144.80	511.84	106.95	428.99	120.80	386.71	31.12.2011
22.	Chandigarh	193.78	216.31	129.88	279.88	189.23	364.87	31.12.2011
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	91.58	55.30	62.90	84.35	53.10	0.00	30.6.2011
24.	Daman and Diu	50.37	179.63	33.58	66.63	32.38	85.96	31.12.2011
25.	Lakshadweep	42.87		29.69		29.69		30.9.2011
26.	Delhi	4171.53	6878.70	4004.05	8960.11	2017.30	12541.08	31.3.2012
27.	Pondicherry	139.91	462.19	395.95	643.34	1016.39	484.81	31.12.2011
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	856.32	956.32	3047.89	3847.25	2760.74	1904.1	30.9.2011
29.	Assam	17660.74	17590.73	21579.99	19135.31	30082.76	37635.4	31.12.2011
30.	Manipur	1477.61	2422.45	4449.60	5249.6	2248.30		
31.	Meghalaya	5301.00	6972.28	5650.42	6408.03	5953.12	5047.31	31.12.2011
32.	Mizoram	2020.79	2496.63	2241.65	2726.65	1867.08	4781.68	31.9.2011

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
33.	Nagaland	2658.79	3304.66	4782.37	5282.37	4855.60	4150.19	31.12.2011
34.	Sikkim	794.39	622.59	362.44	838.23	563.44	3030.45	30.9.2011
35.	Tripura	2851.68	3617.54	3464.40	4089.09	6746.08	3614.32	31.12.2011
Total		373013.74	818172.79	496870.51	1018501.85	630250.79	731330.50	

Statement-II B

*Position of Funds Released and Expenditure Reported under ICDS Scheme (General)
during year 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		201-12		2011-12
		Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Expenditure upto date reported by State/UTs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34974.13	38787.19	34784.04	35544.83	43824.92	36146.69	31.12.2011
2.	Bihar	28965.41	31936.06	24380.95	13155.65	45764.14	5261.26	30.09.2011
3.	Chhattisgarh	14068.71	14051.59	11717.92	9252.353	23488.81	11415.52	31.12.2011
4.	Goa	816.47	827.87	802.74	802.05	837.32	740.15	31.12.2012
5.	Gujarat	15631.96	20852.35	18542.23	11863.21	44001.56	21697.18	30.09.2011
6.	Haryana	7940.70	10813.28	10534.06	11760.06	16230.64	8665.19	31.12.2011
7.	Himachal Pradesh	7002.53	8175.08	8669.69	4405.61	11838.88	5405.43	31.12.2011
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	8282.34	8383.48	14470.74	4368.01	15008.35	7667.32	31.12.2011
9.	Jharkhand	12697.56	14210.21	17629.62	14923.35	20320.74	11265.34	31.12.2011
10.	Karnataka	20579.49	22455.76	19039.59	25934.32	44673.40	21465.86	31.12.2011
11.	Kerala	14037.04	13939.26	12595.35	9952.02	29313.72	5859.40	30.09.2011
12.	Madhya Pradesh	19973.34	33876.48	30430.04	26445.14	40262.82	9244.67	30.09.2011
13.	Maharashtra	31780.80	46795.76	41719.66	16180.029	75825.56	59554.74	31.12.2011
14.	Odisha	22026.29	20363.01	21230.41	24121.61	35730.75	17039.53	31.12.2011
15.	Punjab	8779.45	10508.30	11704.90	12443.24	17257.36	12178.09	31.12.2011
16.	Rajasthan	22254.95	20252.76	16803.64	15532.35	32154.17	11658.56	31.12.2011
17.	Tamil Nadu	17653.51	23576.79	25965.27	14596.75	36930.24	18056.26	31.12.2011

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18.	Uttarakhand	3596.44	5171.40	3762.59	5081.57	10422.24	1195.20	30.06.2011
19.	Uttar Pradesh	50853.63	55257.16	48102.00	62027.87	89363.81	45215.94	31.12.2011
20.	West Bengal	36739.78	36741.91	30419.35	32101.28	78956.15	39764.26	31.12.2011
21.	Delhi	3137.32	2952.40	3584.50	3461.85	4888.66	3428.35	31.12.2011
22.	Pondicherry	222.47	303.84	355.54	350.62	712.40	302.74	31.12.2011
23.	Andaman and Nicobar	288.66	292.06	322.89	326.59	599.93	179.37	30.09.2011
24.	Chandigarh	252.29	252.29	240.87	240.87	434.96	276.79	31.12.2011
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	129.84	126.57	137.53	69.94	145.33	45.74	30.09.2011
26.	Daman and Diu	56.55	56.65	58.18	58.16	82.47	37.82	31.12.2011
27.	Lakshadweep	121.03	75.87	27.49	22.82	169.83	57.94	31.12.2011
28.	Arunachal Pradesh*	3122.59	3507.97	6321.28	3567.93	6964.29	4922.58	31.12.2011
29.	Assam	23551.88	18713.10	35901.57	22078.69	38346.18	29227.38	31.12.2011
30.	Manipur	3307.42	2464.68	3581.11	3720.66	5868.06	2926.19	31.10.2011
31.	Meghalaya	2047.16	2505.69	2443.06	2400.38	3496.31	2022.5	31.12.2011
32.	Mizoram	2081.27	1681.91	2293.96	2117.39	2700.24	1782.94	31.12.2011
33.	Nagaland	4994.32	2499.13	2225.38	4539.71	5908.53	3199.04	31.12.2011
34.	Sikkim	660.21	627.69	480.80	710.38	753.70	556.93	31.12.2011
35.	Tripura	7362.81	3290.20	8099.64	4266.00	6458.26	4630.26	31.12.2011
	LIC	691.80		742.00		663.72		
Total		430682.15	476325.75	470120.58	398423.29	790398.45	403093.16	

Statement-II C

State wise details of release of grants and reported expenditure during the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 under ICDS Training Programme

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure (upto 31.12.11)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1332.63	1219.94	1855.21	1307.60	763.06	887.86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	56.13	13.18	70.25	70.13	51.67	121.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33. Delhi		72.49	62.43	59.96	64.25	29.98	0.00
34. Lakshadweep		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35. Puducherry		26.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		8453.41	7641.32	9320.25	9455.39	6521.09	6341.13

Statement-III

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 as on 31.10.2011 Released to States/ UTs
		Allocation	Expenditure incurred by States/UTs	Allocation	Expenditure incurred by States/UTs	Allocation	Expenditure incurred by States/UTs	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27962.7	18809.99	26105.62	20981.31	48302.37	45775.07	35901.52
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	820.79	819.79	1616.82	1073.71	2043.18	1663.96	851.88
3.	Assam	27156.47	22491.68	28555.8	25167.47	34408.20	39322.31	31307.52
4.	Bihar	62168.38	34026.4	52100.05	31936.13	80506.41	78795.91	46509.30
5.	Chhattisgarh	30402.54	29177.16	17578.58	15661.61	36187.73	36938.86	24146.68
6.	Goa	554.38	256.92	794.34	578.81	1168.27	1049.35	525.41
7.	Gujarat	21711.35	19764.8	24603.06	21163.78	28851.62	30167.61	20052.26
8.	Haryana	7299.26	5230.65	19094.93	17651.91	15325.12	15325.12	9606.49
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11073.48	9656.65	4835.78	5932.09	6487.67	7002.68	4106.66
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4868.06	1955.48	5607.67	2982.36	7990.60	8234.22	4424.55
11.	Jharkhand	18033.59	14334.13	22777.87	18335.06	32595.49	28691.03	10774.32
12.	Karnataka	23339.47	22461.3	26902.33	25847.73	45368.29	42599.65	26712.66
13.	Kerala	12492.2	9581.17	13845.1	10198.55	18511.33	18112.88	10277.09
14.	Madhya Pradesh	57669.41	53776.27	53311.19	35598.17	65781.83	69417.09	42608.25
15.	Maharashtra	72925.21	63724.02	57771.47	46105.61	107492.08	85622.18	28622.76
16.	Manipur	1463.58	768.77	1478.66	1056.59	5658.11	5575.57	914.41
17.	Meghalaya	2593.86	2342.07	5635.93	5360.22	13831.77	12275.48	1312.82
18.	Mizoram	1401.91	1298.23	821.34	769.19	1902.29	1668.96	2560.89
19.	Nagaland	940.08	864.04	1062.01	1023.36	4026.97	4079.66	1478.62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20.	Odisha	28851.34	28238.19	32108.24	28046.1	38959.13	28403.44	25995.55
21.	Punjab	16874.65	14022.09	11139.42	10267.4	16605.10	16310.76	10045.62
22.	Rajasthan	55153.39	47740.75	40639.53	36328.56	46225.76	46428.64	30474.64
23.	Sikkim	425.86	418.84	444.55	423.78	899.59	920.36	621.18
24.	Tamilnadu	24235.39	23906.89	40189.22	40012.72	44250.56	42407.53	23373.44
25.	Tripura	2968.42	1729.19	3801.36	4462.79	4856.76	4661.20	5427.75
26.	Uttarakhand	5136	3702.27	5169.29	3916.02	10963.29	12478.40	5782.58
27.	Uttar Pradesh	82307.17	75170.48	89054.39	83949.67	102715.36	114633.53	70471.36
28.	West Bengal	65732.32	41447.18	74165.5	60920.72	79480.03	79578.36	43456.27
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	322.35	322.35	216.48	154.48	247.06	207.31	437.75
30.	Chandigarh	364.88	364.88	343.12	343.12	525.54	492.83	310.88
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	151.42	151.42	152.62	144.46	290.45	288.83	223.03
32.	Daman and Diu	71.57	71.57	89.96	89.96	147.78	142.10	81.87
33.	Delhi	5772.06	2656.45	7074.43	3817.07	9072.32	7944.17	5979.24
34.	Lakshadweep	41.85	19.59	46.48	38.5	80.54	48.87	45.79
35.	Pondicherry	423.6	421.42	429.7	Not received	693.24	651.84	339.69
Total		673709	552023.08	669562.8	560339.01	912452.00	887915.93	525760.73

Statement-IV

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11		2011-12	
		Funds released (Rs. in lakh)	Funds Utilised (as reported by States/UTs) (Rs. in lakh)	Funds released (Rs. in lakh)	Funds Utilised (as reported by States/UTs) (Rs. in lakh)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1963.3		3259.7	1963.3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	119.58	13.18	79.56	106.4
3.	Assam	1018.79	0	1592.98	979.79
4.	Bihar	2773.77	0	5081.73	1470.15
5.	Chhattisgarh	938.71	0	1472.72	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
6. Goa		79.81	0	207.98	173.15
7. Gujarat		1357.68		2647.22	1731.37
8. Haryana		405.22	3.99	701.44	264.15
9. Himachal Pradesh		307.18	168.78	550.34	379.48
10. Jammu and Kashmir		290.55		453.64	194.09
11. Jharkhand		754.27		1493.32	342.15
12. Karnataka		711.68	33.89	3053.55	3289.75
13. Kerala		881.73	512.55	1284.66	202.33
14. Madhya Pradesh		2470.64	497.72	4069.18	5140.1
15. Maharashtra		2568.49		3957.22	1318.08
16. Manipur		116.29		152.76	142.88
17. Meghalaya		142.48	113.04	306.76	206.08
18. Mizoram		73.32	73.32	78.24	0.37
19. Nagaland		87.05	87.05	147.49	110.36
20. Odisha		1553.44		2382.98	50
21. Punjab		591.3	190	874.8	0
22. Rajasthan		1777.37	982.78	3369.05	2932.05
23. Sikkim		41.8	1.12	66.05	68.58
24. Tamil Nadu		1271.8	371.8	2686.32	2527.22
25. Tripura		240.35		455.06	363.92
26. Uttar Pradesh		4689.86	1347.04	11749.87	10120.22
27. Uttaranchal		355.49		511.48	0
28. West Bengal		1647.06		2758.74	0
29. Andaman and Nicobar		31.76	26.32	51.99	25.7
30. Chandigarh		32.94	6.12	48.78	23.56
31. Daman and Diu		12.66		16.44	9.49
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		18.19	0	24.98	0
33. Delhi		333.68		496.36	311.5
34. Lakshdweep		6.61		8.94	0
35. Pondicherry		8.56	0	19.02	8.56
Total		29673.41	4428.7	56111.35	34454.77

Statement-V*Details of Fund released and utilized under Indira Gandhi Matritiya Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)*

The programme was introduced in October 2010 on pilot basis in 52 selected districts and is being implemented using the ICDS platform

Year	Funds Released	Funds Utilized
2010-11	Rs. 117.95 crore	Rs. 0.23 crore
2011-12	Rs. 293.83 crore	Rs. 46.34 crore (upto 3rd Quarter i.e. 31.12.2011)

Small Hydro Power Projects

*339. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

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

(a) the present status of small hydro power projects alongwith the number of projects functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the vast potential of power from such projects has not been tapped in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to exploit the potential from such projects;

(d) whether the Government has sought assistance from some developed countries for development of small hydro power projects in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) India has an estimated potential of about 19,750 MW of Small Hydro Power (SHP) projects. So far, 897 SHP projects with an aggregate capacity of 3395 MW have been setup and 349 projects aggregating to 1315 MW are under implementation. State-wise details of SHP potential, projects installed and under implementation are given in the enclosed Statement. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy ensures performance testing of all the plants for their functionality. The Ministry has not received any complaints about non-functionality of the plants.

(b) Setting up of small hydro projects comes under the purview of State Governments. Potential sites are either developed by the state or allotted to private developers for setting up of projects. During the 11th Plan, a capacity of 1419 MW was added against 536 MW during the 10th Plan. A capacity addition of 2100 MW from SHP projects has been planned during the 12th Five Year Plan.

(c) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is providing Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to set up small/micro hydro projects both in public and private sectors. Financial support is also given to the State Government for identification of new potential sites including survey and preparation of DPRs, and renovation and modernization of old SHP projects. It also helps the State Governments in formulating their policies for the development of small hydro projects and exploitation of this potential.

(d) India has adequate capabilities of setting up small hydro projects. The Government has not sought assistance from any developed country to set up small hydro projects.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement*State wise Numbers and Aggregate Capacity of SHP Projects (Upto 25 MW) Potential, Installed & Under Implementation*

(as on 31.3.2012)

Sl. No.	State	Potential		Projects Installed		Projects under Implementation	
		Nos.	Total Capacity (MW)	Nos.	Capacity (MW)	Nos.	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	387	978.40	66	217.830	15	35.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	677	1341.38	115	79.225	78	46.91
3.	Assam	119	238.69	5	31.110	4	15.00
4.	Bihar	93	223.05	25	64.300	9	24.10
5.	Chhattisgarh	200	1107.15	7	20.250	6	147.00
6.	Goa	6	6.50	1	0.050	-	-
7.	Gujarat	292	201.97	5	15.600	-	-
8.	Haryana	33	110.05	7	70.100	2	3.35
9.	Himachal Pradesh	531	2397.91	142	527.655	47	182.45
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	245	1430.67	35	130.530	9	34.65
11.	Jharkhand	103	208.95	6	4.050	8	34.85
12.	Karnataka	834	4141.12	127	882.450	43	348.25
13.	Kerala	245	704.10	23	149.670	11	52.75
14.	Madhya Pradesh	299	820.44	11	86.160	3	4.90
15.	Maharashtra	274	794.33	45	281.325	22	89.80
16.	Manipur	114	109.13	8	5.450	3	2.75
17.	Meghalaya	97	230.05	4	31.030	3	1.70
18.	Mizoram	72	168.90	18	36.470	1	0.50
19.	Nagaland	99	196.98	10	28.670	4	4.20
20.	Odisha	222	295.47	9	64.300	4	3.60
21.	Punjab	259	441.38	46	154.500	12	21.15
22.	Rajasthan	66	57.17	10	23.850	-	-
23.	Sikkim	88	266.64	17	52.110	1	0.20
24.	Tamil Nadu	197	659.51	21	123.050	-	-
25.	Tripura	13	46.86	3	16.010	-	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	251	460.75	9	25.100	-	-
27.	Uttarakhand	448	1707.87	98	170.820	47	178.04
28.	West Bengal	203	396.11	23	98.400	17	84.25
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7	7.91	1	5.250	-	-
Total		6474	19749.44	897	3395.31	349	1315.65

[English]

**Training to Elected Panchayat
Representatives**

*340. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is assisting the States for providing reorientation and training programmes to the elected representatives of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Gram Sabha members;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the financial assistance provided to the State Governments for the purpose during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the details of the proposals received from the State Governments for setting up of training Institutes/ resource centres, the number of proposals sanctioned out of them and funds sanctioned / released thereunder during the said period, State-wise;

(d) the progress made by the States in implementation of such programmes alongwith their impact on the functioning of PRIs; and

(e) the mechanism institutionalised in place to periodically monitor the functioning of these training programmes?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) to (e) Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) provides assistance to States for training of elected representatives and functionaries of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) under Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY) and Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan (PMEYSA). The State-wise details about the financial assistance provided under the Scheme of BRGF, RGSY & PMEYSA during the last three years is at Statement-I.

The details of block/gram resource centres sanctioned to different States under BRGF and RGSY are at Statement-II. MoPR programmes have enabled States to extend their outreach and improve the quality of training. The capacities of elected representatives and the officials of PRIs has been enhanced for performing their functions more effectively.

In order to ensure that the training programmes are implemented effectively, the Central Government monitors through progress reports, utilization certificates, audit reports, periodic communications, meetings, workshops etc. The training modules are revised from time to time by the State Institutes of Rural Development. An online system of monitoring of physical and financial progress is also in place for this purpose.

Statement-I

Details of funds released to States under Capacity Building component of BRGF, CB&T component of RGSY and PMEYSA from 2009-10 to 2011-12

Sl. No.	Year State	2009-10 Amount Released			2010-11 Amount Released			2011-12 Amount Released		
		BRGF	RGSY	PMEYSA	BRGF	RGSY	PMEYSA	BRGF	RGSY	PMEYSA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.11	6.22	0.16	13.00	6.23	0.0012	6.07	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.90	-	-	-	8.91	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	-	2.37	0.50	13.08	1.00	0.51	9.76	4.42	0.51
4.	Bihar	25.78	3.28	0.21	31.34	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	8.46	1.92	0.28	17.54	3.25	-	13.00	1.50	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6.	Gujarat	5.47	-	-	1.85	1.00	-	-	1.50	
7.	Goa	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	0.05	
8.	Haryana	-	-	-	2.00	-	-	1.04	-	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.76	4.89	0.14	2.00	2.43	-	2.00	2.34	
10.	Jharkhand	-	0.16	-	8.46	-	-	-	-	0.95
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.00	-	-	-	-	-	4.43	-	
12.	Karnataka	8.39	2.39	-	5.00	1.27	-	2.69	3.66	-
13.	Kerala	2.00	0.59	-	1.28	3.60	0.05	-	3.60	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5.66	-	0.32	24.00	17.84	-	12.41	-	0.30
15.	Maharashtra	-	3.39	0.08	12.00	2.08	-	5.06	2.39	0.80
16.	Manipur	-	2.10	-	2.02	-	-	0.67	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	2.36	-	-	3.00	-	2.04	-	-	
18.	Mizoram	2.00	-	-	2.00	-	-	1.32	-	-
19.	Nagaland	6.00	-	-	3.00	-	-	3.00	-	SI
20.	Odisha	23.27	-	-	-	3.14	-	4.99	-	-
21.	Punjab	1.00	-	-	1.00	3.58	-	1.00	2.20	
22.	Rajasthan	32.08	-	-	8.45	2.17	-	8.70	1.30	0.31
23.	Sikkim	0.73	-	0.05	0.84	-	-	0.63	-	0.08
24.	Tamil Nadu	-	2.36	-	5.24	-	-	6.00	1.95	-
25.	Tripura	0.89	0.82	-	1.00	2.70	-	1.00	2.07	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	20.26	0.94	-	28.07	1.00	0.11	12.21	1.28	-
27.	Uttarakhand	-	2.07	0.50	-	-	-	1.99	2.06	-
28.	West Bengal	10.52	1.90	0.05	11.00	-	0.27	11.00	0.95	-
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	0.11	-	-	-	-	0.15	-
Total		190.64	35.40	2.40	197.17	60.20	0.96	106.58	35.80	3.00

Statement-II*Details of Resource Centres sanctioned under capacity building component of BRGF and RGSY*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Block Resource Centres Sanctioned (BRGF)			Block Resource Centres Sanctioned (RGSY)		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	265	200	-	-	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	-	-	-	150	-
3.	Assam	-	87	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	5	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	150(GP Resource Centres)	-	-
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	25	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Mizoram	4	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Nagaland	16	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Punjab	9	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Rajasthan	86	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26. Uttarakhand		-	-	-	-	-	-
27. West Bengal		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		424	287	-	150	150	-
Grand Total					1011		

Proposals received which conform to the Guidelines of BRGF and RGSY schemes and are accompanied by complete requisite documents, have been sanctioned.

Equity Capital for Small and Medium Enterprises

3681. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to start an exchange to help the small and medium enterprises to raise equity capital to meet their financial needs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has an established framework for setting up of Stock exchanges / trading platforms by recognized stock exchanges having nationwide trading terminals for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). NSE and BSE launched their SME trading platforms in March 2012.

Award of National Industrial Tribunal

3682. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India while appointing the national Industrial Tribunal referred the dispute relating to pay, salary, other allowances and other benefits and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the tribunal in its award stated in favour of parity in the matter of pay scales and allowances and other benefits and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the salary structure defined by the tribunal includes monthly salary or allowances and benefits attached to that comparable post and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has fully accepted the award of National Industrial Tribunal dated 22nd February, 1991; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) Government appointed a National Industrial Tribunal (NIT), in 1987 under the Chairmanship of Justice S. Obul Reddy (Chief Justice retired) to decide the disputes relating to the pay, salary, other allowances and other benefits payable to the employees of the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in terms of the pleadings of the parties in writ petition (Civil) Nos. 7149-50 of 1982 and No. 132 of 1984 filed in the Supreme Court of India. The award of the Tribunal was submitted on 30.4.1990. The recommendation of the NIT was considered by an Equation Committee and as recommended by the Committee, these were accepted by the Government of India. Accordingly, Government had issued an order dated 22.2.1991 determining the salary and allowance of the employees of RRBs and made them effective from 1.9.1987.

Depiction of Women during Exhibition

3683. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken note of high glamour women models and cheer-leaders are displaying/performing during exhibitions and other events in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any untoward incidents have been reported during such shows and exhibitions;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ban/stop performance by such glamour models and cheer-leaders during various events and exhibitions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) As per the reports appeared in the media, cheer leaders have been performing in Indian Premier League (IPL) matches, Auto Expo etc. The Government does not have any information about any untoward incident during such performances.

(e) Legal provisions already exist under Section 294 of Indian Penal Code (IPC) to deal with any incident relating to obscene acts and songs.

[*Translation*]

Scholarship to ST Students

3684. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide scholarships to the students of Scheduled Tribes studying in national institutes like Indian Institutes of Management, Indian Institutes of Technology and National Law University;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received complaints regarding non-awarding of the scholarship to Scheduled Tribe students during their tenure in these institutes;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of such cases reported during the said period, State/UT-wise and Institute-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of 'Top Class Education for ST students' from the academic year 2007-08. Under the scheme, scholarships are provided to ST students who are pursuing studies at degree and post degree level in institutions identified under the scheme like TIT, IIM, NIT, National Law University etc. The scheme is implemented through identified institutes and grant-in-aid is considered on receipt of complete proposal of eligible ST students, under the provisions of the scheme, from the identified institute and subject to availability of funds under the scheme.

(c) The Ministry has not received complaint regarding non-payment of scholarship by the identified

institutes to ST students against the grant-in-aid released by this Ministry.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Provision for Bad Loans

3685. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has asked banks to set aside more money for bad and restructured loans;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present position thereof, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Reserve Bank of India vide its Circular No. DBOD.No. BP.BC.94/21.04.048/2011-12 dated May 18, 2011 has enhanced the provisioning requirement of certain categories of non-performing assets and restructured advances. These enhancements apply to all banks irrespective of the area/State of operations.

Rebate to IT Centre

3686. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made provisions for giving hundred per cent income tax rebate on investment in establishing information technology centre/institution etc. in certain States and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the time since when this provision has been made and the extent of development made as a result thereof;

(c) whether Tamil Nadu has been deprived of this facility;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government would consider the provision of rebate on investment for Tamil Nadu also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Income Tax Act 1961 does not contain any provision for giving hundred

percent income tax rebate on investment in establishing information technology Centre/institution.

(b) to (e) In view of the above, not applicable.

[Translation]

Loan Funding of Companies

3687. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether loan funding of the companies has been the highest during the last three years and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The details of non-retail advances (Gross advances - Retail Advances) by scheduled commercial banks for the period from March 2009 to March 2011 is as under:

Particulars	Mar-09	Mar-10	Mar-11
Foreign Banks	1,14,188 6.2%	1,22,794 7.5%	1,59,569 29.9%
Private Sector Banks	3,28,149 24.3%	4,07,124 24.1%	5,26,377 29.3%
Public Sector Banks	17,50,846 26.0%	21,19,226 21.0%	25,82,160 21.8%
All Banks	21,93,182 24.5%	26,49,144 20.8%	32,68,107 23.4%

Figures in % are growth over previous March end.

Source: Latest updated off-site returns, as submitted by banks, domestic operations.

[English]

Complaints relating to Retail Participation

3688. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 70 per cent of the complaints with regard to capital market retail participation has been resolved; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and measures taken or proposed to be taken to further improve the efficiency of SEBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) SEBI has reported that 70 per cent of the complaints with regard to capital market retail participation has been resolved.

(b) Generally, complaints received by SEBI are related to public issue, dividend, transfer and trading in securities of listed companies. SEBI also receives a large number of complaints against intermediaries registered with SEBI such as stock brokers, depository participants, mutual funds, collective investment schemes etc.

Information on complaints received and resolved by SEBI in the last three financial years is given below:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Grievances Received	Grievances Redressed (Cumulative)	Cumulative Pending Grievances
1.	2009-10	32,335	42,742	37,880
2.	2010-11	56,670	66,552	28,653
3.	2011-12	46,510	53,841	24,292

SEBI takes various measures to redress investor grievances. These include sending reminders to the concerned companies, organising meetings with them and issuing pre-enforcement letters for pending complaints. If, SEBI finds that the progress on the redressal of any investor's grievance is not satisfactory, it could take the following enforcement measures:

1. Action u/s 11B of SEBI Act, 1992 for passing directions restraining the companies and their directors from accessing the securities market for a certain period of time;
2. Initiation of Adjudication Proceedings u/s 15C of SEBI Act, 1992 for imposing monetary penalty;
3. Initiation of Prosecution proceedings u/s 24 of SEBI Act, 1992.

To further improve the efficiency in its complaints handling mechanism, SEBI has introduced a new web based centralized grievance redressal system called SCORES (SEBI Complaints Redress System) on June 08, 2011. Under the new system, all the activities of the complaint redressal mechanism beginning from the lodging of a complaint to its closure by SEBI can be monitored online.

As a new initiative, SEBI also launched a toll free helpline service number '1800 22 7575' on December 30, 2011 with a view to providing replies to the various queries on matters relating to the securities market.

Ponzi Operations

3689. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) requires powers to deal with Ponzi operations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether SEBI expressed its helplessness in addressing frauds committed through pyramid schemes; and

(d) 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) to (d) Collective Investment Scheme (CIS) is defined under Section 11AA of the SEBI Act. However, activities such as chit business, Nidhi companies and money circulation schemes do not fall under the purview of CIS. Ponzi schemes and pyramid schemes, therefore, do not fall under the ambit of SEBI. Such schemes fall under the purview of State Governments.

Juvenile Justice Act, 2000

3690. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the Juvenile Act, 2000 to suit the present conditions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has also sought the opinions of the States Governments in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Some of the major proposed amendments are penal provision for non-registration of child care institutions under the Juvenile

Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act [JJ Act]; strengthening of the provisions relating to adoption; including roles and responsibilities of the Child Welfare Committees (CWCs); and addition of new offences against children etc.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. Consultations were held with the State Governments at regional and national levels and suggestions of the State Governments have been considered by a Committee, set up to review the JJ Act and suggest amendments.

Fiscal Incentives

3691. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cement producers in the country are seeking simplification and rationalization of Excise Duty, Duty-Free fuel and raw-material importation and correction of skewed import policies relating to cement;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures being taken by the Government in rationalization of Excise Duty and remove import hindrances?

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

(b) Representations were received as part of pre-budget memoranda seeking simplification of excise duty to convert the existing composite rate to fully specific or ad valorem without reference to MRP, reduction of basic customs duty on coal and withdrawal of exemption from basic customs duty on import of cement.

(c) The following relief/rationalization measures have been taken in the Budget for 2012-13:

(i) Instead of differential rates of excise duty depending on the Retail Sale Price of packaged cement, uniform rates without reference to Retail Sale Price have been prescribed;

(ii) Full exemption from basic customs duty with concessional Countervailing duty of 1% has been provided in respect of steam coal.

There appear to be no import hindrances as imports of cement are fully exempt from basic customs duty and are free under the Foreign Trade Policy subject to conformity with BIS specifications.

**Ratnagiri Gas and Power
Private Limited**

3692. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ratnagiri Gas and Power Private Limited has started generating power;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Madam. Ratnagiri Gas and Power Private Limited (RGPPL) has started generating power since April 30, 2006 after the takeover of assets and revival of first of its machine.

(b) RGPPL has an installed capacity of 1967.08 MW consisting of three Power Blocks. The entire capacity is under commercial operation and available for generation depending upon availability of domestic gas. The year wise generation from the facility is as under:

Financial Year	Available Capacity (MW)	Gross Generation (Million Units)
2006-07	663.54	1683
2007-08	1327.08	4862
2008-09	1967.08	5213
2009-10	1967.08	8289
2010-11	1967.08	11877
2011-12	1967.08	11619

State of Maharashtra (95%), UT of Daman & Diu (2%), UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli (2%) and State of Goa (1%) are the beneficiaries of the power generated from the facility.

(c) and (d) In view of (a) and (b) above do not arise.

[Translation]

Kidney Racket

3693. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain complaints regarding kidney racket operating in the country have been lodged;

(b) if so, the details during the last two years, State/ UT-wise;

(c) the steps taken by the Government against such doctors;

(d) whether there is any provision of providing security and financial assistance by the Government to the person whose kidney has been illegally removed; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Health being a State subject, such information is not maintained centrally. No case regarding kidney racket operating in the country has come to the notice of Government of India from the States/UTs during the last two years.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration in this Ministry.

[English]

Accounting Treatment of STT

3694. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the finance ministry is considering a proposal to change accounting treatment of the Securities Transaction Tax (STT) in market participants' books if not a direct cut in rates;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which it is likely to be beneficial to the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Union Budget 2012-13 has provided for a reduction in Securities Transaction Tax (STT) by 20 per cent on cash delivery transactions.

(c) The reduction in STT will reduce the transaction cost and encourage volumes in the cash delivery market. This will also give a fillip to the cash delivery segment vis-a-vis other segments.

Solar Cities

3695. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop certain cities as solar cities in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any proposals from State Governments including Madhya Pradesh in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) State-wise names of the Cities identified for developing as Solar Cities are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Yes Madam. The Government has received proposals from State Governments including Madhya Pradesh.

(d) and (e) Out of the proposals received, the 'in-principle' approval has been given to 54 cities to be developed as solar cities in the country. Out of these, sanctions have been given to 39 cities which have engaged consultants for preparation of Master Plans. The Master plans have been finalized and approved for 7 cities, so far. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

*State-wise list of 54 Cities for which In-Principle approval has been given, 39 Cities (with * mark) for which sanctions have been issued and 7 cities for which Master Plans have been finalized and approved.*

Sl. No.	State	Cities for which in-principle approval given	Master Plans Finalized and Approved
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Vijayawada*	
		2. Mehbubnagar	-
2.	Assam	3. Guwahati*	
		4. Jorhat*	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5. Itanagar*	-
4.	Chandigarh	6. Chandigarh *	Chandigarh
5.	Chhattisgarh	7. Bilaspur*	
		8. Raipur*	-
6.	Gujarat	9. Rajkot*	
		10. Gandhinagar*	
		11. Surat*	-
7.	Goa	12. Panji City*	-
8.	Haryana	13. Gurgaon*	
		14. Faridabad*	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	15. Shimla*	
		16. Hamirpur*	-

1	2	3	4
10.	Karnataka	17. Mysore*	
		18. Hubli-Dharwad*	-
11.	Kerala	19. Thiruvananthapuram	
		20. Kochi	-
12.	Maharashtra	21. Nagpur*	
		22. Thane*	Thane
		23. Kalyan-Dombiwali*	Kalyan-Dombiwali
		24. Aurangabad*	
		25. Nanded	
		26. Shirdi*	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	27. Indore	-
		28. Gwalior*	
		29. Bhopal	
		30. Rewa*	
14.	Manipur	31. Imphal*	-
15.	Mizoram	32. Aizawl*	Aizawl
16.	Nagaland	33. Kohima*	
		34. Dimapur*	Kohima
17.	Odisha	35. Bhubaneswar*	-
18.	Punjab	36. Amritsar*	-
		37. Ludhiana*	
		38. SAS Nagar (Mohali)	
19.	Rajasthan	39. Ajmer	-
		40. Jaipur	
		41. Jodhpur*	
20.	Tamil Nadu	42. Coimbatore *	-
21.	Tripura	43. Agartala*	-
22.	Uttarakhand	44. Dehradun*	-
		45. Haridwar & Rishikesh*	
		46. Chamoli-Gopeshwar*	
23.	Uttar Pradesh	47. Agra*	Agra

1	2	3	4
		48. Moradabad*	Moradabad
		49. Allahabad	
24. West Bengal		50. Howrah	
		51. New Town Kolkata	
		52. Madhyamgram	
25. Jammu and Kashmir		53. Leh	-
26. New Delhi		54. NDMC Delhi	-

* Sanctions have been issued.

[English]

**Empanelment of Private Hospitals
for CGHS Beneficiaries**

3696. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 1653 dated 23 March, 2012 and be pleased to state:

(a) the terms and conditions for empanelling private hospitals for Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) beneficiaries;

(b) the number of cases referred to standing technical committee to examine, assess and make suitable recommendation on acceptability/admissibility of medical reimbursement cases together with details and nature of cases in which the committee makes recommendations for full reimbursement of claims;

(c) the details of Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) signed for the purpose which can't be located on CGHS website;

(d) whether there is no facility for emergency treatment for CGHS beneficiaries in R.K. Puram, New Delhi; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps taken by the Government to allow affected beneficiaries to avail emergency treatment in CGHS dispensary located in Sector-8, R.K. Puram for the benefit of beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The broad terms and

conditions for empanelment of private hospitals and diagnostic centres are as under:

- they will charge CGHS approved rates for different procedures;
- they will provide cashless treatment to pensioner beneficiaries;
- they will comply with CGHS rules and guidelines issued from time to time; and
- they will strictly follow the terms and conditions of the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) signed with CGHS.

(b) No. of cases (in financial year 2011-12):- Delhi-24, Outside Delhi: - 26,

Cases falling under the following categories are considered by the Technical Standing Committee for making recommendations for full reimbursement of claims:-

- (i) Treatment taken in a private hon- empanelled hospital in an emergency and patient was admitted by others when the beneficiary was unconscious or severely incapacitated and was hospitalized for a prolong period.
- (ii) When the patient was admitted for a prolonged period of treatment of head injury, Coma, Septicemia, multi organ failure etc.
- (iii) In case of emergency treatment of advance malignancy.
- (iv) In case of treatment under emergency in higher type of accommodation as room as per his/her entitlement was not available during that period.

- (v) In case the treatment was taken in a higher type of accommodation under specific condition for isolation of patients to avoid contacting infections.
- (vi) Treatment taken at private non-empanelled hospital under emergency when there is a strike in Govt. Hospitals.
- (vii) Treatment taken in a private non-empanelled hospital in an emergency while on official tour to non CGHS covered area.
- (viii) Approval for air fares with or without attendant on the advice of a treating doctor for treatment in another city even though he is not eligible for air travel.
- (ix) Any other special circumstances.

(c) A Draft of the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) (pdf file) between CGHS and the hospitals is available at the CGHS website which can be accessed with the following link -

<http://msotransparent.nic.in/writereaddata/cghsdata/mainlinkfile/File235.pdf>

Draft MOA (pdf file) for Diagnostic centres is also available at the following link on CGHS website -

<http://rnsotransparent.nic.in/writercaddata/cghsdata/mainlinkfile/File236.pdf>

(d) and (e) CGHS beneficiaries are entitled go to any hospital Government or private, empanelled or non-empanelled for getting treatment under medical emergency.

As per Memorandum of Agreement between CGHS and the empanelled private hospitals, they are to give credit facilities to the CGHS beneficiaries when the treatment is obtained under medical emergency. There are many good quality private hospitals empanelled with CGHS in the vicinity of R.K. Puram which can be accessed in case of medical emergency.

[*Translation*]

Improper Assessment of BSES

3697. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revenue officers are not carrying out assessment of tax properly in case of Delhi's private electricity distribution company BSES thereby causing loss of revenue to the Union Government;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any investigation in this regard;

(c) if so, the outcome of the investigation and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the names of the officers who have been found guilty by the Government after the investigation; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to ensure that the BSES company does not cause any loss of revenue illegally?

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

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Not applicable.

(d) Not applicable.

(e) The case is properly scrutinized so as to ensure no loss of revenue.

Speciality Centres under NRHM

3698. SHRI MURARI LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State of Chhattisgarh in respect of introduction of speciality centres in 100 primary health centres under the National Rural Health Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether release of grant-in-aid for the same is lying pending;

(d) if so, the time by which the same is likely to be sanctioned and released; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) As per the information received from State Government of Chhattisgarh, no such proposal has been sent by them.

(c) to (e) the question does not arise.

Indian Capital Invested Abroad

3699. SHRI ARJUN RAY:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian investors are constantly showing more interest in making capital investment in foreign countries;

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

(c) the quantum of Indian capital invested in foreign countries during the year 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 upto December; and

(d) the percentage of capital investment in foreign countries vis-a-vis amount of foreign capital investment in India during each year of the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No, Madam. Data indicate that outward foreign direct investments (FDI), comprising equity, loan and guarantee invoked have been significantly below the inward foreign direct investments, comprising equity, reinvested earnings and other capital, during each of the last three years.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The data regarding inward and outward FDI during the period 2009-10 to 2011-12 are as under:

US \$ Million			
Year	Outward FDI	Inward FDI	Percentage of outward FDI vis-a-vis inward FDI
2011-12	11,050	41,891*	26.4
2010-11	16,862	32,901	51.3
2009-10	13,726	37,745	36.4

(*April 2011 - February 2012)

[English]

Interest Rate on Fixed Deposits

3700. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the banks were under pressure to hike interest on Fixed Deposit due to sops given in many national saving schemes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) At present, Scheduled Commercial Banks fix interest rates on their domestic Term Deposits of various maturities with prior approval of their respective Board of Directors/Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO). The Reserve Bank, as part of its anti-inflationary stance, raised the policy Repo Rate by 375 basis points between March 2010 to October 2011. Taking cues from the Reserve Bank's increase in the repo rate, banks raised their Term Deposit interest rates. The Reserve Bank has since reduced the policy repo rate by 50 basis points to 8 per cent on April 17, 2012.

[Translation]

Uniform Pricing Policy for Heart Stent Procedure

3701. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any uniform pricing policy for heart stent procedure;

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

(c) the time by which the policy in this regard is likely to be formulated and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare revised the guidelines and ceiling rates of coronary and vascular stents for reimbursement to CGHS/CS(MA) beneficiaries vide Office Memorandum No Misc. 1002/2006/CGHS(R&H)/CGHS(P) dated 31st October 2011.

All DCGI (Drug Controller General of India) approved Coronary / Vascular Stents are approved for reimbursement to CGHS/CS(MA) beneficiaries as per the ceiling rates mentioned below:

1. Drug Eluting Coronary Stents
 - i. All DCGI and FDA approved Drug Eluting Stents- Rs.65,000/-
 - ii. All DCGI and CE approved Drug Eluting Stents- Rs.50,000/-
 - iii. All DCGI approved Drug Eluting Stents - Rs. 40,000/-

2. Bare Metal Coronary Stents
- (i) Stainless Steel Stents - Rs. 12000/-
- (ii) Cobalt Stents
- (a) All DCGI and FDA approved - Rs. 20,000/-
- (b) All DCGI and CE approved - Rs. 18,000/-
- (c) All DCGI approved - Rs. 15,000/-
- (iii) Coated / Other Stents - Rs. 25,000/-
3. Bare Metal Vascular (Non Coronary) Stents
- (i) Stainless Steel Stents - Rs. 20000/-
- (ii) Cobalt Stents - Rs. 22,000/-
- (iii) Nitinol/Other Stents -Rs. 25,000/-

Reimbursement to beneficiaries / empanelled hospitals is limited to ceiling rates or as per actuals, whichever is lower.

Coronary Stents are permitted on the advice of Govt. Specialists, of which not more than two should be Drug Eluting Stents.

Revenue Earned from States

3702. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:
SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria followed in distribution of tax proceeds to the States;
- (b) the year-wise details of the amount of revenue earned by means of direct and indirect taxes from Madhya Pradesh and from Punjab during each of the last three years; and
- (c) the amount of funds allocated to the said States by the Union Government during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The criteria and weightage for tax devolution of net Central Tax proceeds to State Governments is based on Population (as per 1971 census) - 25%, Area of the State - 10%, Fiscal Capacity Distance - 47.5%, and Fiscal Discipline - 17.5% as per the recommendations of the 13th Finance

Commission. The Government has accepted the recommendations of the Commission.

(b) The information about state-wise collection of revenue is not maintained.

(c) The following State share in Central Taxes was disbursed to the State Governments of Punjab and Madhya Pradesh during the last three financial years:-

(Rs. in crore)

State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Punjab	2144.10	3050.87	3554.31
Madhya Pradesh	11076.98	15638.51	18219.13

Solar Appliances

3703. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:
SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

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

- (a) the details of research and development work initiated for bringing qualitative improvement in solar energy operated street lights, light emitting diodes (LEDs) and other domestic appliances;
- (b) whether any subsidy has been given by the Government for promoting the above appliances;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to promote the use of solar equipment in medium and small scale industries in the country; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Ministry has supported research and development activities in solar photovoltaic systems resulting in an increase in their efficiency, reliability and life as well as a reduction in the cost of solar cells, modules and systems including solar lighting systems using various light sources such as CFLs, LEDs, etc. The LED luminaire in the lighting system has resulted in the use of lesser capacity of PV modules for solar lanterns, home lights and street lights.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The Government is providing central financial assistance (CFA) of 30% of the cost of installation of solar photovoltaic systems such as solar lanterns, home lights, street lights and stand-alone PV power plants subject to a maximum of Rs. 81/- per Wp under Off-grid Solar Applications Scheme of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) in General Category States. CFA of up to 90% of the project cost in Special Category States, UT Islands and districts with International Border is available for installation of these systems by Central and State Government Ministries, Departments and their organisations, State Nodal Agencies and local bodies. The Ministry is also providing 40% subsidy of the benchmark cost of Rs. 270/- per Wp for solar home lighting systems and small capacity PV systems through NABARD. Under JNNSM, the Ministry is providing central financial assistance of Rs. 3000/- per sq. meter of collector area for evacuated tube based solar water heaters and Rs. 3300/- per sq. meter for flat plate collectors based systems. The Ministry is also providing assistance for solar air heaters, solar cooker and solar steam systems at 30% of cost subject to certain benchmarks.

(d) and (e) The Off-grid Solar Applications Scheme under JNNSM is open to all categories of users including Medium and Small Enterprises. They are entitled to avail either 30% subsidy of the project costs subject to the above mentioned limits or interest subsidy for installation of solar photovoltaic and solar thermal systems.

[English]

Skill Development of Tribals

3704. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any schemes to train tribals in the art of skill development and similar other jobs;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the employment opportunities created therefrom; and

(c) the number of tribal families benefitted from these schemes during the last three years and the current years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA):
(a) to (c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements a Central Sector Scheme called 'Vocational Training in Tribal Areas' under which grant-in-aid is provided to the State Governments/UT Administrations and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for running Vocational Training Centres (VTCs). The main aim of this scheme is to upgrade the skills of tribal youth in various traditional/modern vocations depending upon their educational qualifications, present economic trends and market potential. The grant-in-aid is provided for imparting training to Scheduled Tribes in VTCs to enable them to get employment/self-employment. The details of number of trainees (State-wise) for which grant-in-aid has been released during the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of trainees for which grant-in-aid released to State Governments				Number of trainees for which grant-in-aid released to NGOs			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as on date)	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as on date)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	800	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Assam	0	500	0	0	180	100	200	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3. Chhattishgarh		0	0	477	0	0	0	0	0
4. Gujarat		0	1300	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Karnataka		0	0	0	0	100	80	0	0
6. Madhya Pradesh		0	1000	1000	0	0	100	0	0
7. Meghalaya		0	0	700	0	100	0	0	0
8. Mizoram		0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. Nagaland		0	0	0	0	200	60	60	0
10. Tamil Nadu		0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Total		0	3300	2977	0	580	440	260	0

**Budgetary Allocation for Development
of Renewable Energy**

3705. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in budgetary allocation to his Ministry (MNRE) in the period 2007-2012;

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

(c) the main reason given for the increase in these budgetary allocations; and

(d) the States which received funds from the MNRE during this period, State and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The budgetary allocations to the Ministry increased from Rs. 628 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 1200 crore in 2011-12. Year-wise details thereof are given in Statement-I.

(c) Increased budgetary allocation has come about during the last two years viz. 2010-11 and 2011-12. The

same has been due to the expansion of activities in renewable energy schemes, especially in solar energy.

(d) State-wise and year-wise details of funds provided to different State Government Departments/ Agencies under various renewable energy schemes/ programmes during the period 2007-2012 are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Year-wise details of budgetary allocations to the
Ministry during the years 2007-08 to 2011-12*

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate
2007-08	628.00	483.00
2008-09	620.00	499.40
2009-10	620.00	560.00
2010-11	1000.00	995.00
2011-12	1200.00	1360.80
		(including 162.80 received under National Clean Energy Fund)

Statement-II

State-wise and yearwise details of funds provided to different States for promotion of renewable energy sources during 2007-2012

(Rs. in crore)

Name of State/Uts		2007-08*	2008-09*	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andman and Nicobar	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
2.	Andhra Pradesh	17.90	18.89	11.26	26.60	23.60
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.44	16.41	53.67	68.52	66.61
4.	Assam	78.84	29.01	23.21	9.88	17.82
5.	Bihar	5.27	3.85	3.67	5.41	2.27
6.	Chandigarh	3.24	0.04	0.05	0.00	1.97
7.	Chhattisgarh	9.22	15.88	21.51	35.87	54.48
8.	Daman and Diu (Only Daman)	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00
9.	Goa	0.44	2.02	0.52	0.17	1.41
10.	Gujarat	9.79	6.15	8.01	10.52	9.32
11.	Haryana	5.68	8.10	5.81	12.37	12.81
12.	Himachal Pradesh	2.51	16.77	4.21	9.68	12.80
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.33	18.27	10.49	55.56	102.31
14.	Karnataka	8.68	22.39	13.26	16.61	14.69
15.	Kerala	1.02	6.64	3.43	11.11	13.41
16.	Madhya Pradesh	10.65	9.56	17.50	35.26	37.64
17.	Maharashtra	48.95	40.72	22.34	17.41	29.69
18.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.19	0.00	13.89	8.76
19.	Manipur	3.03	9.07	2.09	3.42	3.85
20.	Meghalaya	6.47	2.90	3.19	7.68	5.84
21.	Mizoram	7.70	0.97	1.54	3.54	1.24
22.	Nagaland	3.39	2.89	0.62	1.93	11.52
23.	Odisha	5.86	6.49	20.66	8.16	35.92
24.	Puducherry	0.13	0.13	0.20	0.12	1.70
25.	Punjab	4.97	12.63	10.79	19.89	28.81
26.	Rajasthan	13.56	0.69	12.65	41.76	75.64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27. Sikkim		14.10	8.01	5.41	4.22	10.50
28. Tamil Nadu		5.29	11.91	4.06	3.21	35.49
29. Tripura		10.51	12.21	11.90	1.99	5.07
30. Uttar Pradesh		12.19	11.61	14.90	29.05	31.43
31. West Bengal		15.24	14.29	31.97	35.96	36.44
32. Jharkhand		14.22	10.24	7.03	1.72	17.90
33. Uttarakhand		8.70	15.66	13.39	27.76	18.74
Total		349.32	334.62	339.36	519.31	729.70
		*	*			

* Figures for these years include funds released to other entities also located in that State apart from those released to States (State Govt. Departments/Agencies/Organisations).

Excise Duty Removal on Production of Synthetic Fibre

3706. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of excise duty attracted by synthetic fibre alongwith the justification thereof;

(b) whether a request for removal of the same has been received by the Government and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the fiscal steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to help the producers of synthetic fibre in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Presently, synthetic fibre attracts an excise duty of 12% ad valorem which is the standard excise duty rate applicable to all man-made fibre as well as textile intermediates.

(b) Request has been received for exempting polyester staple fibre and polyester filament yarn manufactured from plastic and plastic waste including waste polyethylene terephthalate (PET) bottles. Manufacturers of synthetic fibre from other sources have sought reduction in excise duty to the merit rate of 6% on optional basis.

(c) The issue of exempting polyester staple fibre and polyester filament yarn manufactured from plastic and

plastic waste including waste polyethylene terephthalate (PET) bottles is under consideration.

[Translation]

Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi

3707. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:

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

(a) the names of the documents required to be submitted compulsorily by the patients for seeking financial assistance from Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi;

(b) whether limit of income for providing financial assistance to the patients for treatment under the said scheme varies from State-to-State and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of applications seeking financial assistance for treatment received under the said scheme during the last five years;

(d) the number of applications sanctioned out of the total applications received;

(e) whether Government proposes to revise the income limit which is very low and due to which most of the patients do not get the said assistance; and

(f) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The applicant has to submit an application in the prescribed proforma duly filled in by the treating Doctor/HOD and countersigned by the Medical Superintendent of the Government Hospital where the patient is receiving the treatment, along with income certificate in original from the BDO/Tehsildar/Collector/SDM and attested copy of ration card.

(b) Yes. The limit of income for providing financial assistance varies as per BPL criteria laid down by the Planning Commission. The details are given in the Statement.

(c) and (d) The Requisite details are given below:

Year	Number of applications received	Number of applications provided with financial assistance
2007-08	643	212
2008-09	842	259
2009-10	699	216
2010-11	854	254
2011-12	676	207

(e) and (f) The income limit prescribed by the Planning Commission from time to time is followed for the purpose.

Statement

State-wise Poverty lines for Rural and Urban Areas for 2004-05 referred in reply to Para (b) of the Question
Poverty line (Rs. per capita per month)

State	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	433.43	563.16
Arunachal Pradesh	547.14	618.45
Assam	478.00	600.03
Bihar	433.43	526.18

1	2	3
Chhattisgarh	398.92	513.70
Delhi	541.39	642.47
Goa	608.76	671.15
Gujarat	501.58	659.18
Haryana	529.42	626.41
Himachal Pradesh	520.40	605.74
Jammu and Kashmir	522.30	602.89
Jharkhand	404.79	531.35
Karnataka	417.84	588.06
Kerala	537.31	584.70
Madhya Pradesh	408.41	532.26
Maharashtra	484.89	631.85
Manipur	578.11	641.13
Meghalaya	503.32	745.73
Mizoram	639.27	699.75
Nagaland	687.30	782.93
Odisha	407.78	497.31
Pondicherry	385.45	506.17
Punjab	543.51	642.51
Rajasthan	478.00	568.15
Sikkim	531.50	741.68
Tamil Nadu	441.69	559.77
Tripura	450.49	555.79
Uttar Pradesh	435.14	532.12
Uttaranchal	486.24	602.39
West Bengal	445.38	572.51
All India	446.68	578.80

[English]

Vacant Posts in Revenue Department

3708. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of posts lying vacant in Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) and Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC), zone-wise for the last three years; and

(b) the reasons for such vacancy and steps being taken for filling the posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): Part-wise information in respect of Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) is as under:

(a) 1062 Posts of Group "A" IRS(IT) are recently vacant. Zone-wise break up of vacancies is not maintained centrally.

Posts in Group "B" and "C" Cadres in the Income Tax Department are de-centralised and the desired information is therefore, not centrally maintained.

(b) Vacancies arise from time to time due to retirement, promotion, officer proceeding on deputation, tendering VRS & resignation etc. These are filled by promotion/direct recruitment as per prescribed procedure.

Part-wise information in respect of Central Board of Excise & Customs (CBEC) is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Construction of Rural Roads

3709. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether A&N Administration sent any interim reply or final reply within 15 days to the MP's communication regarding the Construction of 4 nos. Rural Raods in Baratang-Forest Clearance, dated 26/7/2010, addressed to the Lt. Governor;

(b) whether the Administration deliberately ignored the MP in giving reply against the grievances/issues he took up in public interest;

(c) whether any violation made by A&N Administration to the instructions contained at para 57 & 60 of Central Secretariat MOP;

(d) if so, the action the Government proposes to take in this regard/final reply to the MP; and

(e) the action it proposed to be initiated against the defaulting Government servants of A and N Administration?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has no scheme for construction of roads. As the subject matter does not come under the domain of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, information is being collected from the UT Administration of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Campaign for Promotion of Tourism

3710. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any campaigns in the international and domestic markets to promote various tourism destinations and products;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the budgetary allocation and funds utilised for the purpose during each of the last three years and for the current year;

(c) the name of the countries where campaign has been organized during the said period; and

(d) the extent to which the arrival of foreign tourists increased after such campaign in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, as part of its on-going activities, releases campaigns in the print, electronic, online and outdoor media in the international and domestic markets, under the Incredible India brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products of the country.

(b) The expenditure on campaigns released in the International and Domestic Markets is incurred from funds allocated under the "Restructured Scheme of Overseas Promotion and Publicity including Marketing Development Assistance (OPMD)" and "Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality (DPPH)" heads respectively. Details budgetary allocation and funds utilized under these heads during the last three years and current year are given below:

(Rs. in crore)

	OPMD		DPPH	
	Revised Allocation	Funds Utilised	Revised Allocation	Funds Utilised
2009-10	240.00	242.67	56.00	53.86
2010-11	249.00	249.02	74.75	74.67
2011-12	238.50	238.50*	60.00	60.00*
2012-13	267.00	Nil as on 23.4.2012	84.00	Nil as on 23.4.2012

*Provisional

(c) The International media campaigns have been released globally in important and potential tourist generating markets, covering the Americas, Europe, Africa and Asia - Pacific regions.

(d) Foreign Tourist Arrivals have increased from 2.38 million in 2002 when the "Incredible India" Campaigns were launched, to 6.29 million (P) in 2011.

(P: Provisional)

Harassment of Women Employees in Government Hospitals

3711. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints of harassment of women employees in the Central Government Hospitals in Delhi particularly Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital (KSCH) during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the action taken on such complaints by the Government/concerned hospital;

(c) whether the Government/concerned hospitals have conducted any enquiry in this regard;

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

(e) the other corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government/concerned hospital in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NAM AZAD): (a) Government has received complaints of harassment of women

employees in the Central Government Hospitals in Delhi. However, no such complaint in respect of Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital has been received during the last three years and the current year.

(b) to (d) Two complaints of harassment of women employees in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital since last one year were reported and the matter was enquired into by the Sexual Harassment Committee of the hospital. The Committee has suggested punitive action against the erring employees.

One complaint has been received by the Safdarjung Hospital from one lady ex-Senior Resident on 15.3.2011 and the matter is of administrative nature such as denial of maternity leave. The Grievances Redressal Cell of the Hospital has initiated an inquiry into the complaint.

Another complaint concerns a Senior Resident of Lady Hardinge Medical College & Smt. Sucheta Kriplani Hospital. The matter relates to sexual harassment against a faculty member in the year 2011. The matter has been referred to an Inquiry Committee constituted in the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. In addition, a number of complaints both verbal and written have been received in the said hospital which are administrative in nature.

(e) All the Central Government Hospitals in Delhi have constituted Sexual Harassment Committee in their hospitals and also constituted other Committees to enquire about the grievances of the women employees. Further corrective steps are taken based on the report received from these hospitals.

Bachat Lamp Yojana

3712. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made under the 'Bachat Lamp Yojana' along with the fund allocation for the scheme;

(b) the role of the private sector in the scheme;

(c) the exemption/tax holiday/subsidy provided to the Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs) manufacturers if any; and

(d) the deadline for the implementation of the scheme in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Till now 259.16 lakhs Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs) have been distributed under the Bachat Lamp Yojana (BLY) scheme.

In the 11th Plan total funds allocated for the scheme were Rs. 18.32 crores.

(b) The BLY scheme has been designed on Public Private Partnership mode. The Umbrella Framework for BLY has been registered as a Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Programme of Activities (PoA). The private investors can participate in the BLY scheme and develop the CDM projects and distribute CFLs in co-ordination with the State Electricity Distribution Companies (DISCOMs). The private investor invests into the BLY project and earns the carbon credits for the same. Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) acts as an overall coordinator for the BLY projects.

(c) Under the BLY Scheme, no exemption/tax holiday/subsidy is provided to the CFL manufacturers.

(d) The scheme was approved for the 11th Plan and is proposed with modifications in the 12th Plan also.

[*Translation*]

Additional Tax on Power Equipment

3713. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the transit-point-wise rate of duty applicable on import of power equipment from China;

(b) whether any change or levy of additional tax is proposed to be made by the Government on such imports from China; and

(c) if so, the details of such changes likely to be implemented transit point/district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Power equipment in general attracts Basic Customs Duty @ 5%, Additional Duty of Customs @ 12% and Special Additional Duty (SAD) @ 4%. In addition, Education Cess and Secondary & Higher Education Cess of 2% & 1% respectively on the duties collected are also applicable. However, goods required for the initial setting up of any Mega power project or Nuclear Power project are fully exempted from all these duties. Goods required for expansion of existing Mega power projects attract BCD@ 2.5%, Nil CVD and Special Additional duty of 4% along with the cesses mentioned above.

(b) There is no such proposal. Except in cases of dumping or safeguards, import duties cannot be imposed based on the origin of the goods.

(c) Doesn't arise in view of the (b) above.

[*English*]

Study on Alcohol Related Diseases

3714. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made/ conducted a detailed study/report on the total revenue generated from alcohol sale across the country vis-a-vis the expenditure/ amount spent on treating various diseases caused by consumption of alcohol across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to conduct such a detailed study so as to make a comparative assessment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) 'Health' is a State subject. Similarly, 'Alcohol' is a State subject, and, therefore, the subject of control of harm from alcohol also is a State subject. Further, the Department of Revenue, which is the nodal Ministry in respect of matters relating to Government revenues, has informed that as per the Entry 54 of the List II of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, levy of sales tax on the sale of alcoholic liquor is a State Subject. Information regarding collection of tax revenue on sale of liquor is no maintained centrally.

Clearance of Coal Blocks

3715. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any action plan for quick clearance of coal blocks and relocation of power plants in some States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof State-wise and the parameters adopted for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) At the instance of Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure, a Group of Ministers (GOM) was constituted on 03.02.2011 to consider environmental and developmental issues relating

to coal mining and other developmental projects including the following:

- (i) the efficacy and legality of existing forest clearance norms and procedures being followed;
- (ii) environment clearance in respect of projects located in areas with high Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI); and
- (iii) the steps to be taken to ensure that better quality forests are regenerated in a time-bound manner after mining operations get over.

In view of the decisions taken by GOM in its various meetings, Ministry of Environment & Forests (MOEF) has agreed for Forest Advisory Committee (FAC) clearance on merits of all projects even in No-Go area. MOEF has since granted forest clearance of 8 coal blocks namely Dulanga (Orissa), Tara Central (Chhattisgarh), Manoharpur (Orissa), Dipside of Manoharpur (Orissa), Parsa East (Chhattisgarh), Kanta Basan (Chhattisgarh), Parsa (Chhattisgarh) and Meenakshi (Orissa). There is no parameter adopted for this purpose. MOEF has since lifted moratorium on setting up of power plants in earlier listed areas under CEPI except Korba and Chandrapur. MOEF has also revised its circular dated 31.03.2011 and issued notification dated 09.09.2011 on the procedure for grant of environmental clearance. MOEF have also agreed to review the circular dated 01.11.2010 to accord environmental clearance for all projects which have been granted coal linkage by Ministry of Coal/Standing Linkage Committee (Long term) without insisting on the source of coal.

There is no policy/action plan for relocation of power plants. The requests by the developers are dealt on case to case basis depending on various factors such as environmental clearance, acquisition of land, etc.

[*Translation*]

Street Lights based on Solar Energy

3716. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to provide street lights based on solar energy in view of power shortage in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Union Government has released any grants to State Governments for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Government does not directly provide solar street lights to the States. However, the Government is providing a subsidy of 30% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs.81/- per watt peak for installation of solar street lights in the General Category States in the country. In the Special Category States viz. North-Eastern States, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Sikkim and Uttarakhand, subsidy of 90% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs.243/- per watt peak can be accessed by Central and State Government Ministries, Departments and their organisations, State Nodal Agencies and local bodies for installation of solar street lights.

(c) and (d) During 20011-12, Government released to States Renewable Energy Development Agencies an amount of Rs. 18.33 crores for installation of 71,997 nos. solar street lights in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

CBI Investigation on Customs Officers

3717. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Centra! Bureau of Investigation is conducting Inquiry against certain customs officers;
- (b) if so, the details of such officers alongwith the cases under investigation pertaining to the last three years and current year;
- (c) whether the Government had reviewed the work done by these officers; and
- (d) if so, the outcome thereof alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the house.

[*English*]

Peripheral Development by Mining Companies

3718. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the public and private sector mining companies operating in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether these companies have made any contribution to the peripheral development activities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the provisions made and expenditure incurred on such activities by these companies during each of the last three years and proposed for the current year, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) As per available information, number of mining leases granted to Public Sector and Private Sector, State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The mining companies as a part of Corporate Social Responsibility contribute to peripheral development activities such as housing, water supply, sanitation, health, safety, medical facilities, education, training, transportation and communication etc. However, details are not centrally maintained.

Statement

*Sectorwise Distribution of Mining Leases (As on 31.03.2010)
(Public Sector and Private Sector)*

Sl. No.	State	Total		Public Sector		Private Sector	
		No. of Leases	Lease Area (Hects.)	No. of Leases	Lease Area (Hects.)	No. of Leases	Lease Area (Hects.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1948	71072.74	54	15055.01	1894	56017.73
2.	Assam	8	929.50	2	338.00	6	591.50
3.	Bihar	11	2074.72	1	647.50	10	1427.22
4.	Chhattisgarh	314	20143.54	36	7269.67	278	12873.87
5.	Goa	337	24445.88	-	-	337	24445.88
6.	Gujarat	1125	30817.62	19	3712.39	1106	27105.23
7.	Haryana	110	11638.53	2	325.52	108	11313.01
8.	Himachal Pradesh	54	2665.09	2	410.23	52	2254.86
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	57	2671.84	5	1569.20	52	1102.64
10.	Jharkhand	330	37059.58	29	18186.38	301	18873.20
11.	Karnataka	615	46784.85	68	17167.02	547	29617.83
12.	Kerala	85	2943.33	7	439.62	78	2503.71
13.	Madhya Pradesh	963	28524.20	38	7121.43	925	21402.77
14.	Maharashtra	254	16312.35	47	2147.20	207	14165.15
15.	Manipur	2	610.17	-	-	2	610.17
16.	Meghalaya	22	1448.53	2	605.44	20	843.09
17.	Odisha	528	76356.67	59	35351.48	469	41005.19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Rajasthan	2587	106479.18	74	27136.70	2513	79342.48
19.	Sikkim	3	96.32	3	96.32	-	-
20.	Tamil Nadu	925	11180.67	57	3871.49	868	7309.18
21.	Uttar Pradesh	88	9290.11	8	6634.33	80	2655.78
22.	Uttarakhand	69	3077.78	5	811.25	64	2266.53
23.	West Bengal	53	780.64	3	36.58	.50	744.06
All India		10488	507403.84	521	148932.76	9967	358471.08

Sovereign Wealth Fund

3719. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken to set up a "Sovereign Wealth Fund", in the country;

(b) if so, details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the manner in which the Government plan to finance such fund;

(c) whether similar fund is in existence in some neighbouring countries;

(d) if so, details thereof;

(e) whether models of "Sovereign Wealth Funds" from other nations have been studied; and

(f) if so, details thereof?

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

(b) Various issues relating to the setting up of the Sovereign Wealth Fund (SWF), including the financing of such a Fund, have to be finalised before a final decision is taken in the matter.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Finance does not maintain records of SWFs in other countries. However, SEBI has informed that they have granted registration to some FIIs under the category of Sovereign Wealth Fund/Foreign Governmental Agency/Foreign Central Bank. The list of such Funds is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) and (f) The Planning Commission had prepared a proposal for the creation of a "Strategic Energy Fund" for

India, after a study of major SWFs based in different countries.

In their study, SWFs have been broadly concluded to have been created by the exporters of oil and gas, copper, diamonds, phosphates and other minerals (30 SWFs), by countries with persistent and large current account surpluses (5 SWFs), and by countries that do not have a history of persistent current account surpluses and have been set up for somewhat diverse objectives (4 SWFs).

In their proposal, the Planning Commission has *inter-alia* examined the sources of financing and objectives of these SWFs.

Statement

Sl. No.	FII Name and Registration No.	Country
1	2	3
1.	INAUFD 196208 - Future Fund Board Of Guardians	Australia
2.	INBNFD 182108 - Brunei Investment Agency	Brunei
3.	INCAFD 107205 - Government Of The Province Of Alberta	Canada
4.	INCAFD 159407 - Caisse De Depot Et Placement Du Quebec	Canada
5.	INCAFD 189308 - Canada Pension Plan Investment Board	Canada
6.	INCIFD 194208 - National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	China

1	2	3
7.	INCNF D237010 - Best Investment Corporation	China
8.	INCNF D260811 - People's Bank of China	China
9.	INIRF D188608 - National Pensions Reserve Fund Commission	Ireland
10.	INKUFA 038296 - Kuwait Investment Authority	Kuwait
11.	INKUFDI 18105 - Kuwait Fund For Arab Economic Development	Kuwait
12.	INMUFD 170707 - Port Louis Fund Ltd.	Mauritius
13.	INMUFD 202508 - Doha Investment Company	Qatar
14.	INMYFD 140506 - Khazanah Nasional Berhad	Malaysia
15.	INMYFD 226609 - Bank Negara Malaysia	Malaysia
16.	INNHFDF 045997 - Stichting Pensioenfondsbp	Netherlands
17.	INNOFD 108405 - Norges Bank	Norway
18.	INNZFD 156607 - Guardians Of New Zealand Superannuation As Manager And Administrator Of The New Zealand Superannuation Fund, For The New Zealand Superannuation Fund	New Zealand
19.	INNZFD 190508 - Government Superannuation Fund	New Zealand
20.	INOMFD 227209 - Oman Investment Fund	Oman
21.	INOMFD 243010 - State General Reserve Fund of the Ministry of Finance of the Sultanate of Oman	Oman
22.	INSGFA 133506 - Fullerton Fund Management Company Ltd.	Singapore
23.	INSGFD 127906 - The Monetary Authority Of Singapore	Singapore

1	2	3
24.	INSGFD 128006 - Monetary Authority of Singapore (As Trustee of FSDF)	Singapore
25.	INSGFE 005693 - Government Of Singapore Investment Corporation Pte Ltd.	Singapore
26.	INSKFD 206108 - The Bank of Korea	Korea
27.	INSKFD 257311 - Ministry Of Strategy And Finance	Korea
28.	INUEFD 188908 - Abu Dhabi Investment Council	UAE
29.	INUEFE 007893 - Abu Dhabi Investment Authority	UAE
30.	INUSFA 063400 - Alaska Permanent Fund	USA
31.	INUSFD 076002 - State Of New Mexico State Investment Council	USA

High Tension Power Lines

3720. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of High Tension Power lines sagging in the rains have been on the rise which pose a serious threat to life and property;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any guidelines in place on the construction of buildings below and near such lines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) No such report has been received in the Central Electricity Authority and Ministry of Power.

(c) and (d) Regulation No.61 of the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) (Measures Relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations 2010 stipulates that no building shall be constructed under an existing overhead line and it also specifies the clearances of transmission lines from nearby buildings.

[*Translation*]

Project in NALCO

3721. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal for sound, dust and tremor monitoring project in National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO); and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) Ministry of Mines has not received any proposal from National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) for sound, dust and tremor monitoring project. However, as informed by NALCO, measurement of noise, dust and vibration from blasting activities in their Panchpatmali bauxite mines are being undertaken as per 8th Conference on Safety on Mine 1993, Regulation 124-Dust (Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1961) and Directorate General of Mines Safety technical circular No. 18, 1975, through third parties.

**Patient Meal and Other Food
Items in Hospitals**

3722. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the meals and other food items meant of patients of Government hospitals in Delhi and other cities do not reach them, instead these are misutilised by the Hospital staff;

(b) if so, the number of Departmental Inquiries instituted against the erring persons, hospital-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to stop such irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Health is state subject and it is responsibility of the State Government to make proper arrangement for ensuring that the meals and food items to patients of Government

hospitals under their control are distributed to them and not misutilised by the Hospital staff. However, as far as three Central Government Hospitals namely, Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and LHMC & its associated Hospitals are concerned, no such incident has come to the notice of these hospitals in recent time.

[*English*]

Medical Tests for Rural People

3723. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether at present Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs) and Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) workers visit villages and take people to primary health centres to get some ordinary medical tests like blood sugar, BP, ECG, etc. done;

(b) if so, whether the Government is aware about a tablet developed in India to conduct ECG, heart rate, blood Sugar and BP on the spot;

(c) if so, whether this tablet can be useful to ASHA and ANMs to help people get them tested on the spot; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or being taken by the Government to provide this tablet to help the health workers as well as rural people in far flung areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs) at Sub Health Centres provide outreach services at the village level. Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) is the interface between the community and the health facilities. She facilitates immunization for children, ANC check-ups for pregnant women etc. Performance based monetary incentives are provided to ASHAs to accompany the pregnant women to health institutions for the promotion of institutional deliveries under Janani Surksha Yojana (JSY). Under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS), the services of ANMs have been utilized for screening population above 30 years and pregnant women for diabetes and hypertension.

(b) to (d) There is no proposal to provide tablet to ANMs and ASHAs under NPCDCS. For investigation and treatment of Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs), there are NCD clinics at districts and CHC level with pathological investigation facilities. The NCD clinics are equipped with basic medical equipments to diagnose heart conditions and other related diseases.

Collection of Advance Tax

3724. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether advance tax payments were flat in 3rd quarter of the financial year 2011-12;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is considering to take steps to improve the collection of advance tax; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI. S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The advance tax payments for the 3rd quarter of the financial year 2011-12 has shown an increase of 3.84% in comparison to the corresponding period of the last financial year 2010-11.

(c) and (d) Several Steps have been taken to improve the advance tax collection which include:

- (i) Monitoring of Advance Tax Collection by identifying cases where additions are confirmed in first appeal.
- (ii) Monitoring of Advance Tax payment of top cases.
- (iii) Monitoring of cases where substantial Self Assessment Tax was paid for preceding assessment year.
- (iv) Publicity and awareness campaign regarding tax payer's education and voluntary compliance.

[Translation]

Liver and Kidney Transplantations

3725. SHRI HARI MANJHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousands of people illegally undergo liver and kidney transplantations each year in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to check it;

(c) the number of patients waiting for liver, kidney and heart transplantations alongwith the number of patients out of these undergoing such transplantations each year in the country; and

(d) the steps being taken to augment necessary medical facilities for transplantation of body organs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Some alleged illegal transplants of kidneys have come to the notice of Government of India. The Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 itself contains stringent provisions for punishment for removal and illegal trafficking of human organs. Moreover, penal provisions and prohibitive punishments have been made more stringent in the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Act, 2011.

(c) Health is a State subject, The data is not maintained centrally. However, the estimates based on published studies indicate that there is a wide gap between the demand and the availability of organs such as kidney, liver & heart, etc. There is an estimated requirement of more than one lakh kidneys, fifty thousand livers and fifty thousand hearts etc. while only about five thousand kidneys and three hundred livers are reportedly transplanted every year.

(d) Health being a State subject, it is for the State Governments to provide health care services.

Destitute Children

3727. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the destitute children in the country are subjected to various types of sexual abuses;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to protect and rehabilitate these children and also to bring them into the mainstream of the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per the Study on Child Abuse in India conducted by the Ministry of Women and Child Development in 2007, different categories of children who reported sexual abuse is as under:

Categories of children	Percentage of children
Child in family environment not going to school	53.18
Children in schools	49.92
Children at work	61.61
Children on Streets	54.51
Children in institutional care	47.08

Of these, children at work and children on the streets are most likely to be destitute.

(c) To prevent sexual abuse of children, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has introduced a Bill in the Rajya Sabha on 23rd March 2011, titled 'Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Bill, 2011' which provides for stringent punishment to offenders. The Rajya Sabha referred the Bill to Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resources Development for examination and report. The Committee has submitted its 240th Report on the 21.12.2011.

For rehabilitation and reintegration of children in difficult circumstances, including street and working children, the Government, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a centrally sponsored scheme namely, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). Under ICPS financial assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administration for setting up and maintenance of Children's Homes as well as Open Shelters in Urban and Semi-Urban Areas for providing facilities and services such as age-appropriate education, access to vocational training, recreation, bridge education, linkages

to the National Open School Programme (NOSP), health care, counseling etc.

Under ICPS financial assistance is also provided to State Governments/UT Administrations for, *inter-alia*, after care services for a period of three years for such children who leave the homes, to help sustain them during the transition from institutional to independent life. The services include housing facilities, vocational training, counseling and assistance to get employment etc.

Developmental Works in Tribal Areas

3728. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals submitted by the State Governments for undertaking the developmental works in tribal areas during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Bihar and Jharkhand;

(b) the number of such proposals sanctioned and pending with the Union Government during the said period, State-wise; and

(c) the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be cleared?

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

[*English*]

Loans to Farm Sector

3729. DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any decision for extending loans to farm sector for buying tractors, power tillers and other farm equipments on same terms and conditions applicable for motor vehicles in urban areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to reduce interest on loans to farm sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) In terms of Reserve Bank's extant guidelines on lending to priority sector, a target of 40 percent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposures (OBE), whichever is higher, as on March 31 of the previous year, has been mandated for lending to the priority sector by domestic scheduled commercial banks, both in the public and private sector. Within this, a sub-target of 18 per cent of ANBC or Credit Equivalent amount of OBE, whichever is higher, as on March 31 of the previous year, has been mandated for lending to agriculture sector. Loans under agriculture sector include loans for production and investment requirements for agriculture and allied activities.

The interest rates on loans under priority sector are as per RBI directions from time to time.

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 payees farmers, i.e., those who repay their loan in time. The additional subvention was 1% in 2009-10 and 2% in 2010-11 and 3% in 2011-12.

FDI in Print Media

3730. SHRI PRAVEEN SINGH ARON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) gives approvals to foreign money lenders/companies for making investments in Indian newspapers through Mauritius route and if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether such foreign companies are also indulging in the conversion of such equity investment into

debt instruments through some shareholders' agreements and Exit Rights and if so, the steps being taken to protect the interests of Indian Newspapers from falling prey to foreign influence;

(c) whether any matter has been referred to the Directorate of Enforcement for an enquiry by any Statutory Body including the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (MIB) and FIPB against a foreign investor and their equity investments in a Indian Hindi language newspaper having violated the FIPB sanction and sectorial cap; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and status of the aforesaid reference and action taken or proposed to be taken thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The extant Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy provides that FDI and investment by Non Resident Indians/Persons of Indian Origin/Foreign Institutional Investors is permitted in the business of publishing of newspapers and periodicals dealing with news and current affairs upto 26 per cent with prior approval of the Government. As per available records, no such investment has been made in the said sector in the last three years.

(b) to (d) Complaints pertaining to investment in M/s Amar Ujala Publications Ltd. by M/s D E Shaw Composite Investments (Mauritius) Ltd. Mauritius have been forwarded to the Enforcement Directorate for appropriate action.

Crop Loans

3731. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has taken not that faster loan given by banks for various crops are not able to meet even the minimum expenditure incurred to produce a crop;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to revise the crop loan given for various crops scientifically;

(c) if so, give details; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

scale of finance for different crops are estimated scientifically by the District Level Technical Committee (DLTC). All financing banks follow the scale of finance prescribed by DLTC for providing crop loan to farmers under Kisan Credit Cards (KCC). The scales of finance for various crops are worked out based on actual cost of cultivation as discussed by the group and adopted. Usually, the cost comprises the component such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, electricity/diesel cost and labour. The scales of finance are fixed differently for irrigated/un-irrigated crops and the same varies from district to district.

Besides the scale of finance, the assessment of loan includes the assessment of insurance premium and components towards post-harvest /household/consumption requirements as well as limits towards maintenance expenses of farm assets.

Diseases due to Contaminated Water

3732. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of large number of people living next to landfill sites suffering from various diseases including gastroenteritis and skin infections due to contaminated ground water;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study to ascertain the relationship between the quality of ground water in the vicinity of landfill sites and the general health of people living there;

(d) if so, whether locations near the landfill site have shown high concentration of total dissolved solids (TDS) exceeding their desirable limit; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken to help suffering people?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No such information is available.

(c) to (e) As reported by Central Ground Water Board, Ministry of Water Resources no such study to ascertain the relationship between the quality of ground water in the

vicinity of landfill sites and the general health of people has been carried out. However, studies on ground water contamination in the vicinity of landfill sites in Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mohali and Chennai have shown that total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration in excess of desirable limit of 500 mg/litre has been reported from a few sites.

PPP in Rural Health Care

3733. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is encouraging the doctors and hospitals who are distinguished in rural health care initiatives with the involvement under Private and Public Partnerships (PPP) models;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise during the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and steps 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) The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched with the objective to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care services to the rural population across the country.

State Governments are encouraged to undertake Public Private Partnership (PPP) initiatives and project their requirements under State Programme Implementation Plan which is approved by the Government of India based on the recommendations of National Programme Coordination Committee (NPCC). Govt releases funds to the State Governments for the approved activities for its implementation. The selection and funding of PPP activities under NRHM have been decentralized.

The State-wise funds allocated, released and spent during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period of NRHM including activities for PPP mode are given in enclosed Statement.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NRHM for F.Ys. 2005-06 to 2011-12

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
		Allo- cation	Rel- ease	Exp	Allo- cation	Rel- ease	Exp	Allo- cation	Rel- ease	Exp	Allo- cation	Rel- ease	Exp	Allo- cation	Rel- ease	Exp
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andaman and 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	72.64	8.85	14.35
2.	Andhra Pradesh	628.43	608.94	505.18	663.37	638.73	700.13	717.30	708.32	764.91	816.11	810.23	693.92	931.81	934.11	522.71
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	47.99	44.50	47.62	43.95	36.51	57.69	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	606.89	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	767.28	700.18
6.	Chandigarh	6.48	6.45	4.11	8.04	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 and 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 and 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
11.	Goa	11.71	5.07	6.92	13.52	14.09	8.89	12.90	12.43	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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
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 and 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	217.27	299.30	349.39	179.34	195.45	398.78	356.90	381.09	458.88	437.46	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	253.51	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	705.88	604.79	741.28	766.66	784.40	996.80	870.83	959.47	657.93
21.	Maharashtra	503.58	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	14.76	51.27	85.75	79.78	75.13	88.95	52.50	91.99	94.25	52.31	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	57.65	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
28.	Punjab	161.69	107.84	111.64	185.89	183.03	190.08	209.58	359.53	241.41	246.77	252.81	339.34	276.56	336.45	228.39
29.	Rajasthan	571.89	660.90	537.65	596.53	798.15	909.16	633.19	748.96	1001.74	743.41	863.97	1172.06	824.17	1045.55	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	501.50	534.42	568.68	639.10	691.93	659.52	702.09	82522	765.42	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

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
34. Uttarakhand			91.33	89.20	72.74	100.16	98.44	132.48	117.75	130.85	144.00	129.18	147.39	206.31	169.95	208.45	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	8508	7010	10192	9625	10565	11581	11470	13216	12923	12871	16112	14263	14848	9981
			.35	.87	.07	.23	.09	.10	.30	.18	.05	.25	.11	.45	.72	.55	.35
Others															27.80	111.88	83.54
(Training and																	
Central																	
Component																	
under																	
(MISS MATER)																	
Grand Total			9023	8508	7010	10192	9625	10565	11581	11470	13216	12923	12871	16112	14291	14960	10064
			.35	.87	.07	.23	.09	.10	.30	.18	.05	.25	.11	.45	.52	.43	.89

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 relate to Central Govt. Grants & do not include State share contribution.

IT Locked up in Disputes

3734. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of money locked up in Income Tax disputes as on 31 December, 2010 and 31 December, 2011;

(b) the total number of such cases relating to disputes; and

(c) the details of steps being taken by Government to expedite the settlement of these disputes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Number of cases pending before CsIT(A), Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT), High Courts & Supreme Court and quantum of amount disputed in the same as on 31 December, 2010 and 31 December 2011 are being given below:

Cases pending before	As on 31 December, 2010		As on 31 December, 2011	
	No of cases pending	Amount disputed (Rs. in crores)	No of cases pending	Amount disputed (Rs. in crores)
CIT (A)	1,53,703	1,16,898	1,93,525	2,52,846
ITAT	28,992	1,07,342	29,842	1,21,559
High Court	32,072	18,319	30,213	58,033
Supreme Court	5,379	1,044	5,943	4,303
Total	2,20,146	2,43,603	2,59,523	4,36,741

(c) The steps taken in this regards include the following:

(i) The Central Board of Direct Taxes has been giving focused attention on increasing disposal of appeals by CsIT(A). Annual Action Plan in this regard is drawn fixing the targets of disposal of appeals and prescribing the monitoring mechanism. Every effort is made to maximize the disposal keeping in view the resources available.

(ii) Regarding the cases before ITAT, High Courts & Supreme Court; it is submitted that ITAT functions under the administrative domain of Ministry of Law & Justice and High Courts & Supreme Court are constitutional authorities. However, the department requests Tribunal and Courts, on case to case basis for expeditious disposal. Further, instructions are issued by Central Board of Direct Taxes, to the administrative authorities concerned to ensure timely & proper representation of the cases before Tribunals & Courts.

(iii) Further, cadre restructuring proposed by the department, envisages increasing the number of posts at different levels, with a view to, *inter-alia*, help the department to ensure speedy disposal of cases at CIT(A) level and in managing the litigation in effective manner.

National AIDS Control Programme

3735. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:
DR. MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) the outcome of the assessment/evaluation undertaken in respect of the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) phase I and II;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the performance of the ongoing NACP, phase III;

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

(d) the funds allocated and the targets set under the NACP, phase III alongwith the extent to which these have been achieved so far, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the measures taken/proposed to plug the loopholes in NACP, phase III?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) The National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) Phase-I (1992-99) at its Completion

was evaluated by the World Bank. The project was found to have substantially achieved its specific objectives and often exceeded the original targets including nationwide capacity building in managerial and technical aspects of the programme in all States and UTs, and integration of project activities with the existing health care system. Efforts to target vulnerable risk groups, social marketing of condoms and condom use in targeted risk groups had increased. Screening of donated blood was almost universal.

Evaluation of NACP-II (1999-2006) carried out by the Indian Institute of Health Management Research, Jaipur; Indian Institute of Management, Kolkata and John Hopkins University, USA reported an impressive success in the coverage of female sex workers. NACO had progressively expanded the network of STD Clinics. Efforts to inform and educate people on HIV/AIDS related issues had substantially increased. Awareness and use of condom had increased in general population and in high risk groups. There had been a substantial increase in the number of pregnant women tested for HIV. The Anti-Retro Viral Therapy programme was being gradually upscaled.

(b) and (c) The performance of the NACP phase III has been assessed through the HIV estimates derived using globally comparable methods, periodical Joint Implementation Reviews involving development partners and the Government, and independent Impact Assessment studies.

The HIV estimates (2009) showed that the adult HIV prevalence at national level has steadily declined from the estimated level of 0.41% in 2000 through 0.36% in 2006 to 0.31% in 2009. The estimated number of new annual HIV infections has declined by around 56% from 2.7 lakh new HIV infections in 2000 to approximately 1.2 lakh in 2009. Wider access to Anti-Retroviral Treatment has

resulted in a decline in the estimated annual AIDS related deaths. The mid-term review of NACP-III and subsequent Joint Implementation Review Missions reported that most of the targets have been achieved and even surpassed. Impressive gains have been made in Anti Retroviral Therapy services, up scaling of Integrated Counseling & Testing Centres and identifying People Living with HIV/AIDS. There has been a significant scale-up of Targeted Interventions and Condom distribution has increased.

An independent Impact Assessment Study undertaken by a consortium of three public health institutes in India: PGIMER, Chandigarh; National AIDS Research Institute, Pune and National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases, Kolkata reported, in November 2009, that the HIV epidemic had remained contained, and was declining in the country. Also there was significant decline in HIV prevalence among female sex workers and young women (15-24 years) seeking antenatal care in the high-prevalence southern states. Another study showed the cost-effectiveness of targeted HIV-prevention interventions for female sex workers.

(d) Physical and Financial targets and achievements under NACP phase III at national level and state-wise are provided in Statements-I and II respectively.

(e) The goal of NACP-III was to half and reverse the epidemic over the five year period (2007-12). In the next phase, it is proposed to accelerate and integrate response in order to achieve complete reversal of the HIV epidemic. The key strategies include intensifying and consolidating prevention services with a focus on High Risk Groups and vulnerable population and increasing access and promoting comprehensive care, support and treatment expanding IEC services with a focus on behaviour change and demand generation, building capacities, and strengthening Strategic Information Management Systems.

Statement-I

National targets and achievements under NACP- phase III

A. Physical

Sl. No.	Deliverables	Targets (NACP phase III) (2007-12)	Achievements up to March, 2012
1	2	3	4
1.	Setting up Targeted Interventions	2,100	1,821
2.	Number of adults with sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) symptoms accessing syndromic management*	150 lakh per year (NACO and NRHM)	91.25 lakh during FY 2011-12*

1	2	3	4
3. Set up blood component separation units		162 (82 existing + 80 new proposed)	159
4. Set up district level Blood Banks		39	25
5. No. of ART centres established (cumulative)		250	355
6. Treat persons living with HIV/AIDS with ARV drugs		3,00,000	5,16,412
7. Community Care Centres		350	253
8. Integrated Counseling & Testing Centres (cumulative)		4,955	9,459*
9. Mothers Counseled & Tested at ICTC		75 lakh per year	78.10 lakh during FY 2011-12*
10. Persons Counseled & Tested at ICTC		145 lakh per year	100.21 lakh during FY 2011-12*

* up to February, 2012

B. Financial

(In Rs. Crore)

Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimate (RE)	Expenditure incurred	% Budget Utilization (w.r.t to RE)
2007-08	815.00	953.89	917.59	96%
2008-09	1100.00	1123.36	1030.85	92%
2009-10	1100.00	980.15	938.05	96%
2010-11	1435.00	1400.22	1167.21	83%
2011-12	1700.00	1500.00	1304.96 (Provisional)	87%
Total	6150.00	5957.62	5357.62	90%

Statement-II*State-wise physical and financial achievements under NACP III***A. Development of facilities**

State/UT	ART Centres	Link ART Centres	CCC	STI/RTI Clinics	Tar-geted Inter-vention-NGO	Blood Banks	Districts under Link Worker Scheme	Integrted Testing Stand alone	Counseling & Facility Integrated	Total	Drop in centres
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1	0	1	0	2		13	0	13	
Andhra Pradesh	45	89	36	103	164	114	19	411	1311	1722	23

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Arunachal Pradesh		1	2	1	17	21	12		35	10	45	0
Assam		3	10	3	27	60	26		83	40	123	1
Bihar		10	26	9	42	52	47	8	207	1	208	3
Chandigarh		1	0	0	4	12	4		11	2	13	1
Chhattisgarh		5	2	7	20	47	15	4	101	20	121	1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	1	0	1	3	1		1	0	1	0
Daman and Diu		0	0	0	2	7	1		4	0	4	0
Delhi		9	0	4	29	90	20		94	0	94	7
Goa		1	2	2	4	16	3	1	14	1	15	2
Gujarat		24	33	15	59	117	75	8	305	801	1106	18
Haryana		1	11	1	30	59	21		88	31	119	2
Himachal Pradesh		3	4	3	3	18	24	14	45	6	51	1
Jammu and Kashmir		2	0	0	19	6	20		35	0	35	0
Jharkhand		6	17	2	27	37	24	3	64	52	116	4
Karnataka		49	140	27	52	118	65	8	482	1016	1498	30
Kerala		8	9	7	21	52	45	1	162	71	233	14
Madhya Pradesh		10	32	7	75	57	60	12	143	93	236	
Maharashtra		56	119	31	10	175	101	24	651	783	1434	27
Manipur		9	9	11	8	69	3	9	64	10	64	4
Meghalaya		1	0	0	11	8	5		10	4	14	1
Mizoram		3	5	3	63	37	10	3	27	17	44	
Nagaland		6	5	4	11	52	8	10	60	1	61	14
Odisha		9	15	5	38	80	56	6	184	19	203	10
Puducherry		1	0	1	4	5	5	2	12	3	15	2
Punjab		6	6	6	29	57	46		72	94	166	2
Rajasthan		10	29	8	52	63	45	5	182	13	195	2
Sikkim		1	0	1	6	6	2		12	16	28	1
Tamil Nadu		43	85	29	156	88	94	21	387	476	863	36
Tripura		1	1	2	14	14	7	2	18	16	34	0
Uttar Pradesh		20	33	11	96	100	76	9	217	35	352	7
Uttarakhand		2	13	2	20	32	18		47	22	69	2
West Bengal		9	25	15	43	93	62	8	255	9	264	20
India		355	725	253	1112	1821	1107	163	4486	4973	9459	237

B. Utilization of Services

State/UT	Coverage through Targeted Interventions												Number Counseled and tested	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	General Clients	Pregnant Women
	No. of People Living with HIV/AIDS on ART	No. of People Living with HIV/AIDS on ART managed in year	Female Sex Worker	Men Having Sex with Men	Injecting Drug Users	Migrants	Truckers	Blood units collected	% blood donation from voluntary donors					
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	4010	0	0	0	0	0	3199	43.3	11056	5110			
Andhra Pradesh	113.106	1373075	133070	33272	1800	259000	65000	4201	87	1353218	1083634			
Arunachal Pradesh	27	15272	3788	0	1728	50350	0	556745	77	14924	8559			
Assam	1.721	145097	18400	2000	3350	30156	5000	179280	57.6	110777	177266			
Bihar	10.791	275923	15925	3460	4242	0	10000	121553	53	218848	130918			
Chandigarh	2.269	25694	3957	2310	1305	25267	0	70855	87	26479	20416			
Chhattisgarh	2.727	59125	12300	2650	2065	30000	40000	51109	80.3	85684	72775			
D and N Haveli	0	6592	0	0	0	20000	21267	4910	100	5233	5191			
Daman and Diu	0	1652	155	110	0	19490	26565	1185	94.7	3055	2312			
Delhi	10.509	337881	37550	15350	3600	40000	20000	420481	63	226388	180808			
Goa	1.495	34862	3028	2811	632	14453	22303	16108	75.1	24710	13715			
Gujarat	26.522	714993	34561	41430	1010	552913	101861	729026	88.6	706915	555258			
Haryana	2.722	260616	14800	5100	4200	53000	0	258875	93.3	132842	136754			
Himachal Pradesh	1.795	84185	5400	400	800	15000	0	25043	87.4	82290	39610			
Jammu and Kashmir	916	78707	1249	300	300	5000	0	57453	85	26745	38260			
Jharkhand	3.072	138798	11631	480	440	0	45000	106804	82.5	106173	62412			
Karnataka	74.821	949370	77152	24093	917	335000	50000	192641	72	1091568	338924			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kerala	6.536	280659	31013	22459	6218	40000	74425	333805	88	247745	125335
Madhya Pradesh	7.147	747400	13388	6582	4924	26058	45000	355470	92.5	256648	246624
Maharashtra	117.152	39503	97285	37370	2179	823100	90000	1325003	91.4	1703780	1243924
Manipur	7.377	14495	5500	1100	19400	16036	0	19216	44.3	40971	39160
Meghalaya	221	42369	1680	200	1450	5000	0	8366	41.4	10566	15823
Mizorann	1.550	455144	1431	492	15200	48702	0	21402	91	43636	22051
Nagaland	3.119	32798	0	0	15200	5000	5000	7359	78.6	62344	15832
Odisha	4.466	232808	12075	5500	1900	77114	5000	303000	77	234007	217133
Puducherry	624	14828	2085	2123	0	0	0	25630	84.2	32976	30556
Punjab	8.179	166739	13750	2550	10000	12566	30000	370896	77.3	154213	155200
Rajasthan	12.486	310069	20500	4350	900	36717	20000	452504	68.9	317872	341905
Sikkim	61	9120	721	0	1449	0	0	3512	83.3	15091	6930
Tamil Nadu	61.473	906077	64681	33574	1046	203900	69585	643253	93	1775391	946617
Tripura	249	48194	8700	400	1050	62849	0	11658	95.5	31619	16889
Uttar Pradesh	20.308	671161	20350	9775	5550	0	324878	753569	69.5	497237	424086
Uttarakhand	1.188	82337	5650	1440	1500	30000	0	84826	78.3	62037	50713
West Bengal	11.561	300136	36805	6700	6275	47500	63000	654128	32.6	254180	389366
India	516412	9124972*	708580	274431	126630	2884171	1133884	8178065	83.1	10021268	7810066

*This includes 2,65,283 STI episodes reported from Private Sectors

C. Financial allocation and Utilization, year-wise & State-wise

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/ UT	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Allocation	Utilization	Allocation	Utilization	Allocation	Utilization	Allocation	Utilization	Allocation	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ahmedabad MC ACS	677.35	430.46	427.72	319.35	367.33	288.90	563.55	385.02	721.67	552.08
Andaman and Nicobar SACS	262.20	89.75	186.14	97.94	158.69	118.03	184.60	113.78	170.31	130.59
Andhra Pradesh SACS	5047.92	6448.12	5472.02	5516.17	3243.18	7058.19	9049.52	6307.70	8811.88	7681.84
Arunachal Pradesh SACS	629.62	511.36	706.84	712.02	816.31	685.21	929.28	862.92	948.00	776.00
Assam SACS	2284.35	1631.86	1912.37	1409.32	1794.83	1447.57	1935.51	1562.44	1996.83	1865.43
Bihar SACS	2132.99	902.09	2179.49	1019.93	2174.73	1126.25	2492.33	1891.99	2878.26	2137.66
Chandigarh SACS	497.83	278.47	386.02	306.81	205.35	280.94	626.34	596.65	635.14	465.38
Chattisgarh SACS	932.68	360.80	1106.37	425.78	1195.93	788.51	1708.15	1137.55	1952.06	1342.33
Chennai MCACS	570.20	360.21	852.49	337.53	594.67	169.51	183.91	214.03	226.41	355.25
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	114.15	94.67	119.25	88.56	136.00	103.34	149.11	110.00	139.07	62.56
Daman and Diu SACS	150.02	142.01	111.54	121.43	167.24	100.35	231.19	114.45	189.17	134.15
Delhi SACS	1780.85	1354.37	2524.80	1788.07	2669.70	1911.57	3535.44	2832.58	3536.36	2983.27
Goa SACS	592.02	325.97	624.72	401.85	650.23	535.81	777.46	526.53	622.09	487.33
Gujarat SACS	2639.53	2142.02	3559.86	3172.17	4593.00	3722.54	4994.99	4161.01	5310.94	4148.89
Haryana SACS	917.31	524.24	1099.08	634.08	1745.94	912.30	1742.80	1370.36	1874.65	1353.17
Himachal Pradesh SACS	665.49	641.80	869.35	615.40	1125.27	881.66	1136.99	1035.45	1316.66	603.89
Jammu and Kashmir SACS	607.77	170.53	655.37	277.73	677.60	257.09	680.96	243.76	811.85	351.29
Jharkhand SACS	671.30	887.58	1119.73	1228.83	2000.30	466.58	1754.17	1040.50	1836.70	938.68
Karnataka SACS	4400.00	2077.43	5133.82	3606.21	5522.23	3596.30	6040.90	4492.45	7631.16	6455.89
Kerala SACS	1892.25	1618.25	2341.68	2153.47	2500.02	2169.92	3183.55	2951.61	3243.17	2687.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Lakshadweep SACS	50.39	25.11	34.86	26.25	35.89	24.46	0.00		39.63	0.00
Madhya Pradesh SACS	1531.62	720.95	2458.36	1257.22	3341.73	2040.36	3679.63	1928.85	3819.51	2578.34
Maharashtra SACS	5023.76	5069.76	5756.84	4319.95	3452.12	4484.84	7976.57	5993.41	7966.88	6941.84
Manipur SACS	1922.80	2492.55	2740.07	2558.15	2281.98	1579.34	2491.69	1927.88	2695.58	2005.31
Meghalaya SACS	210.21	85.06	475.91	186.79	459.53	269.95	494.69	409.84	503.93	394.95
Mizoram SACS	1294.02	938.15	1353.27	1454.45	1331.25	1224.75	1719.02	1495.95	1474.44	1374.42
Mumbai MCACS	1343.68	1255.67	1810.06	1579.11	2163.16	1696.63	2328.38	1837.31	2290.41	1948.28
Nagaland SACS	2013.55	968.97	1895.13	1664.07	1938.71	1729.50	2134.13	1782.02	2217.57	1914.77
Odisha SACS	1558.18	1093.59	2188.28	1536.00	2353.38	1473.61	2881.29	2459.60	3188.88	2350.83
Pondicherry SACS	402.88	239.36	358.84	216.43	345.82	243.58	386.98	299.90	428.22	335.73
Punjab SACS	1038.18	607.87	1341.85	724.98	1815.12	1070.96	2163.50	1825.97	2546.76	2028.06
Rajasthan SACS	1624.94	678.51	2087.19	898.00	2618.60	1869.59	3298.70	2626.55	3107.47	2356.36
Sikkim SACS	422.50	225.26	347.34	320.74	415.62	363.66	523.65	500.45	518.95	475.71
Tamil Nadu SACS	7305.99	6431.89	5202.89	9828.07	7787.67	3262.32	8006.02	7960.39	8532.89	5769.01
Tripura SACS	476.88	376.41	569.48	554.98	724.52	621.46	746.41	640.50	794.68	582.77
Uttar Pradesh SACS	3701.01	1489.87	3791.85	3168.41	3458.40	2516.97	4050.18	3518.10	4564.34	2584.88
Uttarakhand SACS	787.96	249.05	762.61	663.02	1048.55	840.22	1215.40	1038.54	1363.97	870.03
West Bengal SACS	4922.33	3637.43	3630.54	4437.88	4427.18	3327.78	4760.34	3616.79	4678.84	2651.71
Total	62996.41	47577.44	67994.02	58627.16	77337.79	55260.57	90757.33	71812.87	95585.33	72675.69

Educational Centres for STs

3736. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received from various State Governments to recognise educational centres for Scheduled Tribe students during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the follow-up action taken thereon by the Union Government alongwith the number of pending proposals, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs does not implement such scheme under which proposals are called for from State Governments for recognition of educational centres.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Price of Iron Ore

3737. DR. MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is constant rise in the prices of iron ore in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating percentage of increase in the prices of iron ore during each of the last three years;

(c) the reasons for such increase in prices; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check the increase in the prices of iron ore in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Prices of iron ore in the country has shown an increase in the last three years. The details, indicating percentage of increase in the prices of iron ore during each of the last three years is given in Statement. The mining sector, including mining and trade in iron ore, has been liberalized since the year 1993 and prices of iron ore is driven by global market demand. The Government does not administer the prices of iron ore in the country.

Statement

Details of Percentage of Increase in the Prices of Iron Ore during each of the last three years:

(Per unit price of iron ore in rupees)

	2008-09	2009-10	% Change 2009-10 over 2008-09	2010-11(P)	% Change 2010-11 over 2009-10	2011-12 (P) (Upto Dec)	%Change 2011-12 over 2010-11
Below 60% Fe Lumps	696	922	32	1151	25	1476	28
60% to below 62% Fe Lumps	1361	1004	-26	1629	62	3038	87
62% to below 65% Fe Lumps	1790	1698	-5	2969	75	4539	53
65% Fe and above Lumps	2419	2267	-6	3972	75	5119	29
Below 62% Fe Fines	1258	1289	2	1729	34	1854	7
62% to below 65% Fe Fines	1282	1170	-9	1951	67	2564	31
65% Fe and above Fines	1595	1361	-15	2717	100	2978	10
All Grades	1553	1409	-9	2163	54	2721	26

Source: MCDR Returns

Ban on Export of Chrome Ore

3738. SHRI JEETENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of chrome ore is affecting the steel industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken being proposed by the Government to save the steel manufacturers/industry and ensure the supply of raw materials to the industry;

(d) whether the Government intends to impose ban on the export of chrome ore in view of its diminishing reserves; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) At present India's production is sufficient to meet domestic consumption as well as export. Therefore, presently export of chrome ore is not directly impacting the steel industry. India has 203 million tonnes of total resources out of which there is only 54 million tonnes are reserves and 149 million tonnes are remaining resources.

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

(d) As per available information, export of chrome ore is guided by Exim Policy of the country. The present production of chromite is sufficient to meet domestic consumption as well as export requirements. There is no proposal by the Ministry to impose complete ban on export of chrome ore.

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

Gas Based Power Projects

3739. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a few gas based power plants are being set up in the country including Bihar;

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

(c) the details of the status and power generation capacity of such plants;

(d) the details of the funds released for these plants; and

(e) the time by which the power generation is likely to be started by these plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) As per information available in Central Electricity Authority (CEA), presently about 12,500 MW new gas based power plants are being set up in the country, which does not include any gas based power plants in Bihar.

(b) and (c) The State-wise list of gas based power projects under construction along with generation capacity and tentative commissioning schedule is given in the Statement enclosed.

(d) Ministry of Power does not release funds for setting up of gas based power projects.

(e) Power generation from under construction gas power plants would depend upon availability of natural gas. Presently Ministry of Power has recommended for allocation of about 33 mmscmd of gas for capacity of 9520 MW. Due to limited gas availability indicated by Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MOP&NG), no gas has been allocated to these plants till date. Further, an advisory has also been placed on the website for the developers not to plan power projects based on domestic gas till 2015-16.

Statement*Shelf of Gas Based Projects under Construction*

Sl. No.	Name of Power Station/Agency	Capacity (MW)	Located in State	Present Status/likely commissioning **
1	2	3	4	5
State Sector				
1.	Bawana CCGT * (Module-II)	750	Delhi	Under construction. Expected in 2012-13
2.	Pipavav JV CCGT	702	Gujarat	Under construction. Expected in 2012-13
	Sub Total (S.S.)	1452		
Private Sector				
4.	Vemagiri exp by GREL	768	A.P.	Ready for commissioning. Awaiting gas supply
5.	Lanco Kondapalli Exp (St-III)	770	A.P.	Ready for commissioning. Awaiting gas supply
6.	Kashipur CCGT (Sravanti Energy P Ltd.) Phase I & II	450	Uttarakhand	Ready for commissioning. Awaiting gas supply
7.	Samalkot Expansion	2400	A.P.	Under construction. 2012-13
8.	Jegrupadu Exp. (St-III) I	400	A.P.	Under construction. Due to uncertainty in allocation of gas, the construction activity at site has been put on hold. Sub-ordering and manufacturing activities have also been tapered down.
9.	Gautami St-II (Phase-I)	800	A.P.	Under construction. Due to uncertainty in allocation of gas, the construction activity at site has been put on hold. Sub-ordering and manufacturing activities have also been tapered down.
10.	CCGT by M/s PSPL (Pandu Ranga)-Ph-I	110	A.P.	Under construction. 2012-13
11.	RVK (Rajahmundry) Private Ltd.	436	A.P.	Under construction. 2013-14
12.	Sugen Phase-I Unit-4 M/s Torrent	382.5	Gujarat	Under construction. 2012-13

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Dahej SEZ (Torrent) 3 Modules	1200	Gujarat	Under construction. 2013-14
14.	CCGT by M/s Beta Infratech Private Ltd.	225	Uttarakhand	Under construction. 2012-13
15.	CCGT by M/s Gama Infratech Pvt. Ltd.	225	Uttarakhand	Under construction. 2012-13
16.	CCPP by M/s Guruji Power Pvt. Ltd. (GPPL)	110	Uttarakhand	Under construction. 2013-14
19.	Latur CCPP by Hecate Power Systems P Ltd.	800	Maharashtra	Under construction. 2013-14
20.	CCPP by M/s H Energy Co. Pvt. Ltd.	350	Maharashtra	Under construction. 2013-14
21.	CCGT by M/s Pioneer Gas Power Ltd.	400	Maharashtra	Under construction. 2013-14
22.	CCGT by M/s KPR Chemicals Ltd.	225	AP	Under construction. 2013-14
23.	PPN Expansion by PPN Power Generation Co. Ltd.	1080	Tamil Nadu	Under construction. 2013-14
Sub Total (Pvt. Sector)		11131.5		
Total (SS+PS)		12583.5		

*Total capacity of the project is 1500 MW. Out of it Module-I 750 MW has already been commissioned.

**Likely Commissioning subject to availability of gas.

Agent Commission on Savings Schemes

3740. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reduced the commission to be provided to the agents on the short-term savings schemes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, scheme-wise and reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) The payment of commission to agents of Public Provident Fund (PPF) Scheme and Senior Citizens Savings Scheme has been discontinued, with effect from 1st December 2011. Commission under all other schemes (except MPKBY Agents) has been reduced from 1% to 0.5%. However, commission to Mahila Pradhan Kshetriya Bachat Yojana (MPKBY) agents will continue at the existing rate of 4%.

The Committee set up by the Government for comprehensive review of National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) had, inter-alia, recommended rationalisation of

commission rate structure. Based on the recommendations, the Government has decided to reduce/abolish the agency commission, the main intention for which is to make these schemes more investor centric than agent centric. Market linked rates to investors, market linked interest rates on loans to States and Centre and viability of NSSF can only be ensured if the administrative cost of NSSF, of which this commission is a part, is brought down and the benefit of market alignment of rates is passed on to the investor rather than burdening the structure with higher administrative costs. To this effect, the decision of Government is pro investor and also keeps in mind the interest of agents where required.

[English]

Finances for Renewable Energy Projects

3741. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to mobilize additional finance for renewable energy projects at a lower capital cost;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the issue of renewable energy bonds by the Government or by Government backed agencies can be helpful in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to facilitate the issue of such bonds?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) IREDA, the PSU under the Ministry, engages with international financial institutions and national capital market in order to meet its financing requirement. It last signed an agreement, with JICA, Japan for a line of credit of JPY 30 billion backed by Sovereign Guarantee of the Government. It is actively engaging with different lending agencies for the following further Lines of Credit (LOC):

Lending Agencies	Amount in Million/Currency
AFD (2nd LOC)	Euro 200.00
KfW (5th LOC)	Euro 300.00
JICA (2nd LOC)	J.Yen 50,000.00
ADB (2nd LOC)	US Dollar 500.00

IREDA is also raising funds through Taxable Bonds for which Government of India is providing letter of comfort.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Issue of Renewable energy Bonds is one of the many options for raising resources to finance renewable energy projects. Agencies such as IREDA can be allocated Capital Gain Bonds and Tax Free Bonds on yearly basis.

(e) In the Union Budget 2012, the Ministry of Finance has allocated Infrastructure Tax Free Bonds of Rs. 10,000 crores for power sector, which includes renewable power sector also. Depending on actual allocation thereof going to IREDA, the option of issue of Renewable Energy Bonds by IREDA can be exercised at a suitable time based on prevailing interest rates and market conditions.

Fund Inflow in Audit Companies against FDI Norms

3742. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE to be pleased to state:

(a) whether country's FDI rules and regulations do not permit foreigners to either practice auditing or even to

fund audit firms in India and if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor; and

(b) the action being taken by the Ministry to check the inflow of funds into auditing firms registered with the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per paragraph 6.2 of 'Circular 1 of 2012- Consolidated FDI Policy' issued by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion on 10.04.2012, in sectors/activities not listed therein, FDI is permitted upto 100% on the automatic route, subject to applicable laws/regulations, security and other conditions. Accordingly, FDI in practicing auditing or audit firms in India is covered under this default clause, subject to applicable sectoral laws/regulations, security and other conditionalities.

The relevant sectoral law for this sector is The Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 which enabled setting up of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) for regulating the profession of Chartered Accountants in India. According to their rules, foreigners, who are not members of the ICAI, are not entitled to practice the profession of chartered accountants in India.

(b) Not Applicable to this Ministry.

Wind Mill

3743. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of subsidy provided by the Government for setting up of wind mills;

(b) whether the Government proposes to withdraw subsidy on wind mills;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the likely impact of withdrawal of subsidy on the new entrepreneurs who have set up or those who are proposed to set up these wind mills; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to protect the interests of wind mill entrepreneurs?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Wind power projects are set up mainly through private sector investment. No capital subsidy is provided by government for wind power projects. However, fiscal and promotional incentives such as concessional import duty on certain

components of wind electric generators and excise duty exemption to manufacturers are provided to encourage investment in the wind power projects. 10 years tax holiday on income generated from wind power projects is also available. Loans for installing windmills are available from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and other Financial Institutions. Technical support including wind resource assessment is provided by the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai. This apart, preferential tariff is being provided in potential states.

- (b) No, Madam.
- (c) Question does not arise.
- (d) Question does not arise.
- (e) Question does not arise.

Rehabilitation of Children

3744. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note that many children imprisoned in juvenile homes repeat the same crime when they come out after completing their punishment because the society does not accept them and they do not have employment and such children also tend to get inclined towards terrorist activities;

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

(c) the steps taken/being take by the Government for their rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) In accordance with the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, the State Governments/UT Administrations are required to provide for measures and services aimed at rehabilitation and re-socialisation of children in conflict with law. The Model Rules under the Act further provide for minimum standards of care to be maintained in the Homes for children including education, counseling, vocational training etc., to help the children re-integrate into the society on leaving the Homes. Further, Section 44 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 mandates the State Governments/UT Administrations to have 'after care programmes' for supporting children for a period of three years, after they

leave Homes, to enable them to lead an honest, industrious and useful life.

The Government, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development, is implementing a centrally sponsored scheme, namely Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), under which financial assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations for,, *inter-alia*, setting up and maintenance of various types of Homes and upgradation of facilities therein as well as for after care services to help sustain the children during the transition from institutional to independent life. The services include housing facilities, vocational training, help to gain employment, counseling and stipend etc.

However, children may repeat offences due to various other socio-economic factors such as poverty, dysfunctional families, bad influence of other adults etc.

Offshore Posting of IT Officers

3745. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposals to post Income-tax officers in various countries including offshore tax haven countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Tax officers at the level of First Secretary are being posted to Income-tax Overseas Units (ITOU) in Indian Missions abroad to maintain effective coordination and liaison between Indian tax authorities and the tax authorities of countries concerned. At present, the officers are already posted in Mauritius and Singapore. Further, posting orders in respect of officers to be posted to newly created ITOUs in Indian missions at Cyprus, France, Germany, Netherlands, UAE, UK and USA have been issued and posting order in respect of one officer to be posted to Japan will be issued shortly. The relieving of these 8 officers to join their respective ITOU is pending due to finalisation of terms and conditions of their posting by Ministry of External Affairs.

Policy on Phone Banking

3746. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has formulated any policy on phone banking;

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

(c) whether the proposed policy envisages any provision for curbing the cases of misuse of credit cards; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) issued the guidelines for Mobile Banking transaction in October, 2008 which permit banks to provide mobile banking transactions. The guidelines also permit banks to extend this facility through their business correspondents. Complaints/grievances arising out of mobile banking facility are also covered under the Banking Ombudsman Scheme of RBI. The mobile banking guidelines were further relaxed in May, 2011 to permit mobile banking transactions without end to end encryption upto Rs. 5000/- and in December, 2011 to remove the transaction limit of Rs. 50,000/- per customer per day.

(c) and (d) The RBI has framed separate policy for curbing the cases of misuse of credit cards. This includes the requirement of additional factor of authentication for online transactions/interactive voice response (IVR) transactions, online alerts to the customers for all types of card transaction at all channels irrespective of the amount, mandatory pin validation after every successive transaction at ATMs.

[Translation]

Service Tax Evasion

3747. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of complaints regarding service tax evasion made against Ghaziabad Municipal Corporation to the Ghaziabad Commissionerate during the years 2009-10 and 2010-11;

(b) whether any action has been taken on the basis of these complaints;

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

(d) whether the collection of service tax is being delayed and irregularities are being committed in connivance with service tax officers / staff despite having relevant information with them and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Misuse of Cenvat Credit

3748. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of mechanism in place to check misuse of CENVAT credit taken on fake documents;

(b) the details of cases of violation of such laws, guidelines and rules in place alongwith action taken by the Government thereto during each of the last three years and current year till date, zone-wise;

(c) whether there are cases of misreporting and withholding of reward to informers and if so, the details thereof and action taken on each such case during the same period; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to eliminate cases of overlapping, mis-reporting and other omissions and commissions and also to encourage informers/informants to come forward to help punish corrupt and dishonest officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Loans to SHGs

3749. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the members of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in the country are not getting loans from nationalised banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State-wise including Bihar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. State-wise details (including Bihar) of Bank loans

disbursed to Self Help Groups (SHGs) during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given in the enclosed Statement. The total loan disbursed by Public Sector Banks in 2010-11 was Rs. 9,430.12 crore to 6.46 lakh SHGs and Rs. 9128 crore to 5.48 lakh SHGs in 2011-12.

(c) Banks have been advised by Reserve Bank of India/National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development to follow the following parameters in lending to SHGs.

- **SHG lending to be a part of planning process:** Bank lending to SHGs should be included in branch credit plan, block credit plan, district credit plan and

state credit plan of each bank. While no target is being prescribed under SHG bank linkage programme, utmost priority should be accorded to the sector in preparation of these plans. It should also form an integral part of the bank's corporate credit plan.

- **Margin and Security Norms:** SHGs are sanctioned savings linked loans by banks (varying from a saving to loan ratio of 1:1 to 1:4). However, in case of matured SHGs, loans may be given beyond the limit of four times of the savings as per the discretion of the bank. Loans extended to groups are without any margin and Security.

Statement

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	No. of SHGs 2010-11	Loans Disbursed 2010-11	No. of SHGs Credit linked during 2011-12 (Provisional)	Loan Disbursed during 2011-12 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	256	70.75	196	71.46
2.	Andhra Pradesh	267664	468546.42	165297	386131.52
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	937	441.00	45	46.70
4.	Assam	8042	9631.52	NA	NA
5.	Bihar	16959	15087.77	10244	6797
6.	Chandigarh	74	84.08	NA	NA
7.	Chhattisgarh	2485	2786.01	3383	3137.98
8.	Delhi	324	381.74	300	460.88
9.	Goa	2400	1207.94	NA	NA
10.	Gujarat	16499	5759.91	28245	NA
11.	Haryana	2141	3298.65	2167	2124.68
12.	Himachal Pradesh	1801	2475.70	1227	1160.92
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	142	213.85	62	22.81
14.	Jharkhand	9043	11859.20	3878	2627.13
15.	Karnataka	32065	63129.93	25405	57819.00
16.	Kerala	34623	39353.52	12963	33043.07
17.	Lakshadweep	14	6.50	NA	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Madhya Pradesh	4558	8030.77	15882	20151.05
19.	Maharashtra	21421	23812.59	16611	187.99
20.	Manipur	203	140.74	NA	NA
21.	Meghalaya	765	480.71	3725	1828.84
22.	Mizoram	45	49.15	NA	NA
23.	Nagaland	243	194.39	NA	NA
24.	Odisha	29217	29320.86	71433	60866.62
25.	Puducherry	3100	6320.52	NA	NA
26.	Punjab	1632	2001.47	NA	NA
27.	Rajasthan	8421	5969.62	2400	1078.53
28.	Sikkim	267	108.31	NA	NA
29.	Tamil Nadu	126778	198480.73	129478	289804.98
30.	Tripura	1300	871.65	635	5.66
31.	Uttar Pradesh	12949	18408.34	22005	22784.59
32.	Uttarakhand	1424	2396.76	943	1447.20
33.	West Bengal	38089	22091.60	20214	13741 64
Total		645881	943012.70	548004	912815.3

[English]

(b) Does not arise.

Bagasse Cogeneration Plants

3750. SHRI. HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide interest free loan to cooperative sugar mills for establishment of Bagasse Cogeneration plants in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No, Madam. However, Department of Food & Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution provides loan from Sugar Development Fund to cooperative sector sugar mills for establishment of bagasse cogeneration plants at a rate of interest 2% below the prevailing bank rate.

Expenditure on Welfare Schemes for Children

3751. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure during the last three years for implementation of plan schemes in Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme and Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in need of Care and Protection;

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

(c) the total number of children being catered by above schemes and the pittance share each child gets from above grants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The expenditure under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme

and Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in need of Care and Protection during the last three years and its percentage share to total plan expenditure of the Government of India during the last three years is given

in the enclosed Statement. The total number of children catered under these schemes and information regarding the share each child gets is also given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Expenditure on Welfare Schemes for Children

I. Financial Expenditure

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Scheme/Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
		(Actual Expenditure)		(RE)
(i)	ICDS Scheme	8,157.76	9,763.11	14048.40
(ii)	Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in need of Care and Protection	9.50	10.19	10.00
	Total (i+ii)	8,167.26	9,773.30	14058.40
	Total Plan Expenditure of the Government of India (*)	3,03,391.40	3,79,029.14	4,26,604.15
	Percentage of expenditure under schemes at (i) and (ii) above to total plan expenditure of GOI	2.69	2.58	3.30

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

II. Total Number of Children Catered

Scheme/Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
ICDS Scheme-No. of children (6 months - 6 years receiving SNP)	727.90 lakhs	781.71 lakhs	786.31 lakhs
Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in need of Care and Protection	10,700	10,900	9,100 (upto 30.1.2012)

III. Financial Norms for Supplementary Nutrition (SNP) under ICDS Scheme

Category	Old Rates (applicable upto Oct., 2008)	Revised Rates
(i) Children (6 months to 72 months)	Rs. 2.00 per child/per day	Rs. 4.00 per child/per day
(ii) Severely malnourished Children (6 months-72 months)	Rs. 2.70 per child/per day	Rs. 6.00 per child/per day

IV. Under the Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in need of Care and Protection, the annual grant-in-aid for a project for 100 children is Rs. 9,33,120/- to Rs. 9,60,120/- according to the location of the project. Thus the annual grant per child is Rs. 9331/- to Rs. 9601/-.

PEAIS

3752. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS) and the funds allocated/released and utilized under the said scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether incident of malpractices including irregularities in funds utilization have been reported during the said period;

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

(d) the remedial action taken by the Government to check such malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):

(a) Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive

Scheme (PEAIS) is a Central Sector Plan Scheme being implemented by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj since 2005-06. PEAIS aims to (i) incentivize States to devolve 3Fs (functions, funds and functionaries) to Panchayats and (ii) incentivize Panchayats to put in place accountability systems to make their functioning transparent and efficient. Performance of States is measured through a Devolution Index (DI) prepared through an independent agency. Awards are given to best performing States/UTs based on their rank on DI annually. From 2011-2012, Panchayats have been incentivized for their performance during the year 2010-2011. The State/UT Governments have been advised to utilise the amount released for the development of Panchayati Raj in the State. Details of funds released under the Scheme from 2008-09 to 2011-2012 are given in Statement.

(b) No such incident has been reported to the Central Government with regard to PEAIS.

(c) and (d) Question does not arise.

Statement

State-wise details of Grant Released to Award Winning States during the last three years

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11		2011-2012	
				Cumulative	Incremental	Cumulative	Incremental
1	2	2	3	4	5	6	8
1.	Assam	50.00	-	-			
2.	Chhattisgarh	50.00	-	-			
3.	Haryana	75.00	-	-	50.00		150.00
4.	Himachal Pradesh	75.00	-	-			
5.	Karnataka	75.00	250.00	200.00	*	200.00	*
6.	Kerala	150.00	250.00	300.00	*	250.00	-
7.	Madhya Pradesh	150.00	-	-	-		
8.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	150.00	100.00	-
9.	Sikkim	75.00	100.00	100.00	-	100.00	-
10.	Tamil Nadu	150.00	150.00	-	-	-	-
11.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	2	3	4	5	6	8
12. West Bengal		150.00	150.00	100.00	-	-	-
13. Maharashtra		-	100.00	-	100.00	*	200.00
Total		1000.00	1000.00	700.00	300.00	650.00	350.00

*As the State has won an award in another category, honorable mention has been made.

State-wise details of Incentives Grant Released to Best Performing Panchayats during 2011-2012

Sl. No.	Name of States	Amount (Rs. In lakhs)
1.	Assam	115.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	64.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	80.00
4.	Gujarat	103.00
5.	Goa	6.00
6.	Haryana	76.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	63.00
8.	Karnataka	107.00
9.	Kerala	91.00
10.	Maharashtra	139.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	140.00
12.	Odisha	99.00
13.	Punjab	79.00
14.	Rajasthan	120.00
15.	Sikkim	31.00
16.	Tamilnadu	84.00
17.	Tripura	21.00
18.	Uttarakhand	67.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	292.00
20.	West Bengal	139.00
Total		1916.00

In addition Rs. 1.24 crores has been released for administrative costs to States during 2011-2012.

Heavy Expenditure on Travel by VVIPs

3753. SHRI RUDRA MADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high profile politicians including the head of States and the head of the country are spending huge amount of money from the Government exchequer for visiting foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details of funds spent on travel both in India and abroad by the heads of States and the head of the country during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to check such heavy expenditure on travel by VVIPs;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) steps proposed to make available the expenditure incurred by VVIP on internet and submit number of comparisons and both officials and press personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Mini-ATMs in Villages

3754. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has recommended to set up 10 lakh Mini-Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) in villages;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a proposal to connect these Mini-ATMs with the social schemes; and

(d) if so, the manner in which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) A Task Force headed by Shri Nandan Nilekani in its report on Aadhaar Enabled Unified Payment Infrastructure has envisioned an interoperable network of 10 lakh Business Correspondent Agents utilizing Micro-ATMs to cover the entire country for Financial Inclusion and Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT).

(c) and (d) The report has inter alia recommended transfer of payments from Government and Government institutions to Aadhaar enabled accounts of beneficiaries at banks and post office. Every Government department or institution that sends EBT and Direct Transfer of Subsidy (DTS) payment to individuals would need to submit details of Aadhaar Number and amount to their accredited bank, which would credit the amount into the account of the beneficiary.

Universal Health Insurance

3755. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families who opted for the Universal Health Insurance Scheme implemented by the public sector general insurance

companies during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the number of BPL families who have been benefitted by this scheme during the said period;

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the reimbursable amount to compensate for the very high costs incurred on medical treatments;

(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) The number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families covered under Universal Health Insurance Scheme (UHS) implemented by the Public Sector General Insurance Companies during the last 3 years and current year up to February, 2012 is attached as Statement-I.

(b) The number of claims settled under (UHS) implemented by the Public Sector General Insurance Companies during the last 3 years and current year up to February, 2012 is attached as Statement-II.

(c) to (e) There is no proposal to increase the reimbursable amount.

Statement-I

States	Number of Families covered			
	2011-12 (up to Feb'12)	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	11107	25544	52358	41188
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Assam	95	438	43312	2042
Bihar	1	72	960	0
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	44	290	286	1341
Delhi	6	5	58	1354
Gujarat	566	1113	1044	58812
Haryana	319	569	63	1126
Himachal Pradesh	31	1130	7225	82
Jammu and Kashmir	0	20	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
Jharkhand	0	0	670	75
Karnataka	45372	408052	345100	34769
Kerala	32615	79363	88125	60119
Madhya Pradesh	680	2939	3745	1765
Maharashtra	2460	3397	18038	14290
Manipur	8	36	227	53
Odisha	3165	10570	12495	12072
Punjab	2	26	1	55
Rajasthan	13195	12476	6450	471
Tripura	0	0	343	0
Tamilnadu	48305	71723	45609	14702
U.P.	514	631	50426	36812
Uttrakhand	1	41534	132419	247
West Bengal	64407	117031	3408	883
Total	222893	776959	812362	282258

Statement-II

States	No. of Claims Settled			
	2011-12 (up to Feb'12)	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	555	1736	1767	1237
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Assam	0	7	9	0
Bihar	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	31
Delhi	0	0	2	0
Gujarat	32	81	15	1808
Haryana	12	0	0	1
Himachal Pradesh	0	6	1	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	7404	29742	28663	2948
Kerala	6403	5640	17238	1538
Madhya Pradesh	25	0	0	6
Maharashtra	128	1	413	1053
Manipur	1	1	0	0
Odisha	65	131	154	11
Punjab	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	0	2	55	0
Tripura	0	0	0	0
Tamilnadu	1186	633	706	307
Uttar Pradesh	0	1	18	0
Uttrakhand	0	0	149	0
West Bengal	1142	10	17	19
Total	16953	37991	49207	8959

Bailout of Organisations

3756. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of business organisations bailed out by the Government in last three years;

(b) whether the Government has any laid down guidelines for bailing out of financially burdened business organisations functioning in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Gender Budgeting

3757. SHRI C.M. CHANG: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the system of Gender Budgeting has been put in place by the Government;

(b) if so, the number of ministries currently employing the Gender Budgeting framework;

(c) whether the Government has increased the allocation for Gender Budgeting during the last three years; 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 Ministry of Finance issued directives to all Central Ministries / Departments to set up Gender Budgeting Cells. As per information available, so far 56 Ministries / Departments have set up Gender Budgeting Cells.

(c) and (d) There is an increase in allocations for women as reported in the Gender Budget Statement. Allocations reflected in the Gender Budget Statement in the last three years are given below.

Year	Total Magnitude of Gender Budget (BE) (in Rs. crore)
2009-10	56,857.61
2010-11	67,749.80
2011-12	78,251.01

Source: Ministry of Finance, Expenditure Budget, Vol. I.

Rape Victims

3758. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to abolish the "two finger test" (per vaginal test) carried out on the rape victims for determining rape on sexual assault;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the working group of planning commission has advised to amend the Indian Penal Code rules pertaining to rape victims;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) 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) and (b) The Government in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has formulated a revised proforma for Medical Examination Report for Sexual Assault and three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi have been instructed to implement the revised format. Since Health is a State subject, Union government may not be competent to impose a ban on this matter.

(c) to (e) The Working Group on Women's Agency and Empowerment for XII Five Year Plan constituted by the Planning Commission under the Chairpersonship of Secretary (Women and Child Development) has recommended review of existing provisions of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) with regard to the definition of rape and language used in Section 509 of IPC. Inclusion of stalking as an offence was also recommended.

The Government in the Ministry of Home Affairs is considering amendments to the provision of IPC relating to rape.

Headless Companies

3759. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the posts of Chairperson in various financial institutions in the country are lying vacant for a long time;

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

(c) the time by which these posts are likely to be filled up by the Government alongwith the reasons for delay in appointments, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The post of Chairman, Life Insurance Corporation of India is vacant since 03.05.2011. The post of Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Agricultural Insurance Company of India Limited is vacant since 01.12.2011. Based on the recommendations of the Selection Committee proposals to fill up these posts are under the consideration of the Government.

Corporal Punishment

3760. SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has recently released any guidelines on Corporal Punishment;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether NCPCR has made any consultations before finalization of such guidelines;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) constituted a Committee to draft guidelines on corporal punishment in schools. The Committee constituted by NCPCR held several consultations for drafting the guidelines. The draft

was considered by the Commission and finalized thereafter. The document 'Eliminating Corporal Punishment in Schools', was released by the Minister of State (Independent Charge), Women and Child Development, on the occasion of the Foundation Day of NCPCR on 05.03.2012 at New Delhi after consulting and obtaining concurrence of Department of School Education & Literacy. The document covers perceptions about corporal punishment, long term consequences of corporal punishment, and guidelines for affirmative action in schools for the positive development of children.

[*Translation*]

Excise and Customs Duty

3761. SHRI HUKUMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases of irregularities committed in account books of Central Excise and Customs alongwith amount of duties evaded under each category during each of the last three years and the current year alongwith the action taken thereon company-wise;

(b) whether criminal cases are filed in cases involving evasion of more than rupees 10 crores; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Deaths due to Snake/ Animal/Insects Bites

3762. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:
SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:

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

(a) whether a number of people die due to snake bites, animal bites and insects bites, particularly in rural areas across the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has any accurate data in this regard;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the measures taken/proposed by the Government to spread awareness about precautions against snake bites, animal bites and insects bites and make available prompt treatment facilities in hospitals/health centres, particularly in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Information on State/UT-wise reported deaths due to snakebite and rabies during the year 2011 is enclosed as Statement.

(e) To prevent human deaths due to rabies a pilot project was carried out in the 11th Five Year Plan in five cities namely Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Pune, Madurai and Delhi. Under the pilot project, Information Education and Communication (IEC) activities were carried out to enhance awareness in the general community regarding timely and appropriate post exposure treatment. Medical and Paramedical personnel were trained in providing timely and appropriate animal bite management.

Health is a 'State' subject. Therefore, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Government to ensure the availability of anti-rabies vaccine and anti-snake venom serum in the health care facilities. However, under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), funds are provided to states for procurement of drugs including anti-rabies vaccine/anti-snake serum to make for any shortages and to strengthen primary health care institutions to provide health care facilities including medical assistance to victims of snake/animal bite.

Statement

*State wise number of reported deaths due to Snake Bite and Rabies in India during the year 2011**

Sl. No.	State /U.T	Snake Bite	Rabies
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	258	45
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	6	0
4.	Bihar	NR	NR
5.	Chhattisgarh	13	1

1	2	3	4
6. Goa		2	0
7. Gujarat		48	16
8. Haryana		7	0
9. Himachal Pradesh		40	1
10. Jammu and Kashmir		3	0
11. Jharkhand		0	0
12. Karnataka		49	18
13. Kerala		24	1
14. Madhya Pradesh		119	0
15. Maharashtra		58	3
16. Manipur		0	0
17. Meghalaya		1	0
18. Mizoram		0	0
19. Nagaland		0	0
20. Odisha		296	24
21. Punjab		4	0
22. Rajasthan		8	0
23. Sikkim		0	0
24. Tamil Nadu		39	21
25. Tripura		1	0
26. Uttarakhand		1	2
27. Uttar Pradesh		50	0
28. West Bengal		380	73
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		3	0
30. Chandigarh		NR	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0
32. Daman and Diu		0	0
33. Delhi		3	17
34. Lakshadweep		0	0
35. Pondicherry		27	1
Total		1440	223

Source: CBHI, Dte. GHS.

Notes: NR implies "Not Reported" * provisional data

*[Translation]***National Commission for Women**

3763. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether women organisations have raised objections on the recent statement over women made by the Chairperson of National Commission for Women;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; 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) to (c) As per media reports, some women organisations raised objections on a statement purportedly made by the Chairperson, National Commission for Women (NCW) on 25th February, 2012 in a private function in Jaipur. According to the report, Chairperson, NCW stated that women need not be offended when called sexy and it was merely a compliment that the dictionary defines as beautiful and charming.

The NCW has subsequently informed the Government that the Chairperson mentioned this in the broader context thinking that the younger generation is literate and have certain different approach and have come to terms with word like sexy which is not always held to be derogatory remark, the meaning of which can change in various situations.

Subsequent to the media reports, Chairperson, NCW issued a Press statement clarifying that she had mentioned the word in the broader context and it was not implied that it was acceptable to be used by complete strangers and would be condemnable if done with the intention of outraging modesty.

*[English]***Achievements of NCPCR**

3764. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) constituted in 2010 have made any report about its achievements;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds sanctioned and utilized by the NCPCR so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) had released a report on 'Upholding Rights of Children' on the occasion of its Foundation Day function held on 5th March, 2011 wherein its achievements during the years 2007-2011 have been enumerated. The NCPCR's achievements are also reflected in its Annual Reports.

(c) Details of funds sanctioned and utilized by NCPCR from 2006-07 to 2011-12 are as under:

(Amt. in Rs. Lacs)

Year	Sanctioned and Released	Expenditure
2006-07	150.10	148.15
2007-08	540.00	432.58
2008-09	568.00	535.64
2009-10	510.00	565.93
2010-11	550.00	568.98
2011-12	1011.28	856.69*

*As on 30.03.2012.

[*Translation*]

Tribal Villages

3765. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of tribal villages in the country;

(b) the criteria being adopted for declaring a village as a tribal village;

(c) whether any scheme has been prepared by the Government for development of these tribal villages;

(d) if so, the main features of the said scheme; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA):

(a) and (b) There is no categorization of villages as tribal village by the Ministry.

(c) to (e) Does not arise in view of reply to Part (a) and (b) above. However, the Ministry provides grants out of funds for Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan for the Development of Forest Villages. Funds are provided for activities related to livelihood and infrastructure works meant for providing basic services of facilities.

[*English*]

NCPCR

3766. DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether two of the five members of National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) have reportedly resigned from the panel;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons for their resignation;

(c) whether their resignation have been kept in abeyance by the Government; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) Ms. Sukanya Bharatram, Member, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) submitted her resignation due to personal reasons, which was accepted and she was relieved on 30.06.2011. Dr. Dinesh Laroia, Member, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has also submitted his resignation due to personal reasons, which has not yet been accepted by the Government.

[*Translation*]

Supply of Coal

3767. SHRI RATAN SINGH:
SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received a proposal to meet the demand for supply of coal for the Super Thermal projects in Kota and Suratgarh in Rajasthan through import;

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

(c) whether the said projects are unable to function in accordance with their capacity due to the problems being faced in getting the regular supply of coal; and

(d) if so, the efforts made by the Government to address the shortage of coal for these plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) No proposal has been received in the Ministry of Power for meeting the demand for supply of coal for the Super Thermal Power Projects in Kota and Suratgarh through import. However, in order to bridge the gap between the requirement of coal and its availability from the domestic sources, Rajasthan Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (RVUNL) has been advised to import around 2 Million Tonne coal during the year 2012-13 out of a total import target of 46 Million Tonne assigned to various power utilities for blending with the domestic coal.

(c) During the year 2011-12, Kota and Suratgarh Thermal Power Stations had generated 10.07 Billion Unit and 10.65 Billion Unit electricity against the respective target of 9.50 Billion Unit and 9.78 Billion Unit.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply at (c) above.

[English]

Post-Matric Scheme

3768. SHRI PINAKI MISRA:
SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship (PMS) provides financial assistance to Scheduled Tribe (ST) students and covers professional, technical as well as non-professional, non-technical courses at various levels;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the quantum of scholarship provided to each ST student under various categories; and

(c) the budgetary allocation made by the Government in respect of Post-Matric Scheme during the last three years and the current year, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) and (b) The Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship (PMS) provides financial assistance to Scheduled Tribe students

for pursuing post-matriculation courses in recognized institutions to enable them to complete their education. The details of the quantum of scholarship provided to each ST student under various categories are enclosed as Statement.

(c) The year-wise budgetary allocation made by the Government in respect of Post-Matric Scheme during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

(Rs. in crore)	
Year	Budget allocation
2009-10	271.37
2010-11	557.53
2011-12	867.78
2012-13	750.00

Statement

In addition of reimbursement of all compulsory fees being charged by institution, the following allowances are also paid:-

Rates of Maintenance & Other Allowances
(Applicable from 01-07-2010)

Maintenance Allowances

Group of Courses	Monthly rates of Maintenance Allowance (In Rupees)	
	Day Scholars	Hostellers
I.	550	1200
II.	530	820
III.	300	570
IV.	230	380

Other Allowances

Items	Rates (In Rupees)
1	2
1. Study Tour Charges (Per Annum)	1600
2. Thesis Typing/Printing Charges (Per Annum)	1600
3. Book Grant for Correspondence	1200

1		2	
Courses (Per Annum)		Educational Institution. (PM)	
4. Allowance for Students with Disability		(iii) Escort Allowance for Severely Handicapped: Day Scholars/Students with low extremity disability (PM)	160
(i) Reader Allowance for Blind Scholars (PM)	240 (Group I & II)	(iv) Helper Allowance: admissible to any employee of the hostel willing to extend help to a severely orthopedically handicapped student residing in the hostel of an Educational Institution who may need the assistance of a helper. (PM)	160
	200 (Group III)		
	160 (Group IV)		
(ii) Transport Allowance for Disabled Students: (as defined under the Persons with Disabilities Act 1995), if such students do not reside in the hostel which is within the premises of the	160	(v) Coaching Allowance to Mentally Retarded and Mentally ill Students (PM)	240

Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST Students

(Applicable from 01-07-2010)

Parental Income Ceiling: Rs. 2.00 lakh per annum

Grouping of Courses

Group		Courses	
1		2	
Group I	(i) Degree and Post Graduate level courses including M.Phil., Ph.D. and Post Doctoral research in Medicine (Allopathic, Indian and other recognized systems of medicines), Engineering, Technology, Planning, Architecture, Design, Fashion Technology, Agriculture, Veterinary & Allied Sciences, Management, Business Finance/Administration, Computer Science/Applications.		
	(ii) Commercial Pilot License (including helicopter pilot and multiengine rating) course.		
	(iii) Post Graduate Diploma courses in various branches of management & medicine.		
	(iv) C.A./I.C.W.A./C.S./I.C.F.A. etc.		
	(v) M. Phil., Ph.D. and Post Doctoral Programmes (D. Litt., D.Sc. etc.) -(a) In existing Group II courses (b) In existing Group III courses		
	(vi) L.L.M.		
Group II	(i) Graduate/Post Graduate courses leading to Degree, Diploma, Certificate in areas like Pharmacy (B Pharma), Nursing(B Nursing), LLB, BFS, other para-medical branches like rehabilitation, diagnostics etc., Mass Communication, Hotel Management & Catering, Travel/Tourism/Hospitality Management, Interior Decoration, Nutrition & Dietetics, Commercial Art, Financial Services (e.g. Banking, Insurance, Taxation etc.) for which entrance qualification is minimum Sr. Secondary (10+2).		

1	2
	(ii) Post Graduate courses not covered under Group I eg. MA/M Sc/M.Com/M Ed./M. Pharma etc.
Group III	All other courses leading to a graduate degree not covered under Group I & II e.g. BA/B.Sc/B.Com etc.
Group IV	All post-matriculation level non-degree courses for which entrance qualification is High School (Class X), e.g. senior secondary certificate (class XI and XII); both general and vocational stream, ITI courses, 3 years diploma courses in Polytechnics, etc.

Improving Performance of NPS

3769. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of subscribers to the New Pension Scheme (NPS) from persons in the unorganised sector till date;

(b) whether Government is considering new measures to improve the performance of NPS in the unorganised sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is considering setting up a structured incentive system for Pension Fund Managers (PFMs) to improve the success of NPS in the unorganized sector; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The number of subscribers registered under (i) unorganised sector model of New Pension System (NPS) is 69,516 and (ii) under NPS-Lite Swavalamban Scheme is 11,00,152 as on 20th April, 2012.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) In order to improve the performance of NPS, in unorganised sector, the existing distribution mechanism has been strengthened with Life Insurance Corporation of India being appointed as Aggregator. All Public Sector Banks have been appointed as Points of Presence (PoP) and these have further been asked to get appointed as Aggregators by the Interim Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA). Further, the incentive being paid to aggregators for Swavalamban Scheme has also been increased. Apart from this, training is being imparted to all PoPs on continuous basis, through the Central Recordkeeping and Accounting Agency (NSDL),

for enhancing their operational efficiency. A full fledged campaign has also been launched through various media including TV, Radio and Print to popularize NPS as well as NPS-Lite Swavalamban Scheme.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) In view of (d) above, does not arise.

School Health Programme

3770. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:
SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the high prevalence of the soil-borne and other infectious diseases among the school going children in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to prevent such diseases among the school going children;

(d) whether the Government has formulated any guidelines for school health programme aimed at periodical health examination of school children and provided funds for the purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith their status of implementation in various States, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) As per data available from States, 13.60% of total students screened across states are diagnosed with infectious diseases. Of these, 4% is upper respiratory tract infection, 7.37% of ear infection, 11% other infections, 29% dental infections, 9% skin infections and 39.99% are suffering from worm infestation.

It is however difficult to indicate how much of these worm infestations are soil borne as there are multiple sources and etiology of this infection.

(c) The School Health Program (SHP) under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) specifically focusing on school going children is already in place.

The School Health Programme covers students enrolled in Government and Government aided Schools identifying the vulnerability of these students in terms of health status.

The National School Health Programme includes biannual health sendee provision through screening, health care and referral for disease, deficiency and disability.

Under School health programme deworming is undertaken by biannual provisions of Albendazole to address the problem of worm infestations.

(d) and (e) Yes the Government of India has formulated National Guidelines for School Health Programme in 2006, under which biannual health screening for disease, deficiency and disability is envisaged. The State Governments run the School Health Programmes.

In addition to State Government budgets, States request for funds under NRHM for the School Health Programme which is projected in their annual PIPs. Allocation of funds is made after appraisals of the proposals.

School Health Programme is implemented by the States and data on status of implementation is not maintained centrally.

Private Medical Colleges

3771. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has laid down any criteria for appointment of teachers in the private/self financing medical colleges/institutes in the country;

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

(c) whether any mechanism has been put in place in these medical colleges/ institutes to address the complaints of students;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of complaints received in this regard including demand of capitation fee and the action taken/ proposed against the erring medical colleges during the last three years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Central Government in consultation with Medical Council of India (MCI), notified the "Minimum Qualifications for Teachers in Medical Institutions Regulations, 1998" laying down criteria for appointment/promotion of teachers in all medical colleges/institutions including private/self financing medical colleges/ institutes in the country which are statutory and binding to all.

(c) to (e) As per the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, each State has constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of a retired High Court Judge to decide the fee structure and also to redress complaints for demand of capitation fee. As regards general complaints of students, Central Government has notified anti ragging regulations. In addition, medical colleges also have students' grievance redressal system. Complaints for demand of capitation fee against two medical colleges of Tamil Nadu were received. The complaints have been referred to the concerned state government/Medical Council of India for taking appropriate action.

[*Translation*]

Sealing of Accounts of Speak Asia

3772. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign/domestic bank accounts of Speak Asia have been sealed;

(b) if so, the complete details thereof alongwith the steps being taken to get the money of the panelists/account holders of Speak Asia blocked in the bank returned to them;

(c) whether the custom officials seized the domestic items like TV, fridge etc. at Mumbai port which were brought to return the money to the panelists/account holders by Speak Asia; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Foreign/ domestic bank accounts of Speak Asia Group have not

been sealed. However, the Indian associates of Speak Asia Group have been directed not to allow remittances from the bank accounts in their names under Section 173 of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(b) The details of the bank account where direction u/s 173 of the Income Tax Act has been given are as under:

- (i) Tulsiyat Tek Pvt. Ltd. - ICICI Bank, Andheri West Branch, Mumbai;
- (ii) Tulsiyat Tek Pvt. Ltd. - ING Vyasya Bank, Khar Branch, Mumbai;
- (iii) Kritanj Management and Allied Services - ICICI Bank, Morya Estate, Link Road, Mumbai;
- (iv) Kritanj Management and Allied Services - ICICI Bank, Vakola Branch, Mumbai;
- (v) Kritanj Management and Allied Services - Axis Bank, Vakola Branch, Mumbai;
- (vi) Kritanj Management and Allied Services - Axis Bank, Kalina, Mumbai;
- (vii) Kritanj Management and Allied Services - Axis Bank, Ratnagiri Branch, Mumbai;
- (viii) Kritanj Management and Allied Services - HDFC Bank, Khar, Mumbai;
- (ix) Kritanj Management and Allied Services - ING Vyasya Bank, Khar Branch, Mumbai;
- (x) Seamless Outsourcing LLP - ING Vyasya Bank, Khar Branch, Mumbai.

The action by the Income Tax Department in the above said bank accounts was taken to protect the income tax liability of the Speak Asia Group arising out of subscription received from the panelists. The matter of recovery of these amounts for return to the panelists is presently sub judice before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in writ petition No. 383/2011 in the case of Solomon James and Ors. Vs. Union of India.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) In view of reply to part (c) above, the Question does not arise.

Allocation under BRGF Programme for 12th Plan

3773. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to enhance allocation of funds to States including Bihar under Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) programme during the 12th Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) The Twelfth Five Year Plan is yet to be formulated. Therefore the allocation under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) for the Twelfth Five Year Plan is yet to be decided.

[English]

Health Problems due to Use of Pesticides

3774. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of serious health problems caused by excessive use of pesticides in various parts of the country, particularly in the states like Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any study in this regard;

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

(e) 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) Several Health problems were reported due to the aerial spraying of Endosulfan in Kasargod, Kerala, NHRC took suomoto notice of this & directed National Institute of Occupational Health, (NIOH) Ahmedabad to conduct a study. The report of this study was submitted in 2002 to NHRC. The main conclusions of the reports are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Following are the main conclusions:

1. There is significantly higher prevalence of neurobehavioral disorders, congenital malformations in female subjects and abnormalities related to male reproductive system in the study group (Padre village, Enmakaje Panchayat) as compared to the reference group (Miyapavadu Village of Meenja Panchayat).
2. Regarding the etiological factors, responsible for these health problems, various factors were compared and it was found that the two groups differed mainly with respect to aerial spray of endosulfan. Therefore the most probable cause for the health problems in the study area could be relatively high and continued exposures to endosulfan through various environmental media such as food, water, soil and air.
3. The physiography of Padre village has been a major factor responsible for continued exposure of the population.
4. There is a close similarity between the spectrum health effects observed in the study population and those described in animal experiments. This supports the hypothesis of endosulfan as a causative factor for the endpoints observed in the study. It need to be stressed that the animal experiments were carried out with much higher dosages and the exposure was mostly acute or sub acute. Animal toxicity studies are carried out to identify the target organs of toxicity and possible spectrum of effects. The effects of any chemical are determined by the dose, duration and the time of exposure. It has been demonstrated that much lower doses of toxicants may result in adverse health effects manifesting as functional or organic disorders in later life if the exposure takes place during the early development phase.
5. The detection of endosulfan residues in the reference area does not antagonize our hypothesis and in fact this may have masking effect on the observed health effects.

Losses of Oil Companies

3775. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas had demanded an additional amount of Rs. 40,000/- crore to compensate the losses suffered by oil companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction and response of Ministry of Finance thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas has requested for additional compensation for Oil Marketing Companies in respect of estimated under-recoveries suffered by them on sale of sensitive petroleum products in the F.Y. 2011-12. However, audited figures of total under-recoveries suffered by Oil Marketing Companies are yet to be communicated.

(c) The matter is under examination of the Government.

[Translation]

Bhakra Beas Management Board

3776. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee was constituted to ponder over Zero Based Budget System in Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB);

(b) if so, whether the committee has identified some areas where expenditure is likely to be decreased;

(c) if so, whether the suggestion from Rajasthan have been implemented by the BBMB;

(d) if not, whether the Union Government is planning to direct BBMB to implement this recommendations made by this committee; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (e) No, Madam. The Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) has

informed that no Committee was constituted to ponder over Zero Based Budget System in Bhakra Beas Management Board.

Anti-Malaria Drugs

3777. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:
SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has ascertained the quality and efficacy of various anti-malaria drugs available in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether cases of malaria, resistant to certain existing drugs have come to the notice of the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/ proposed by the Government in this regard including lifting of ban on anti-malaria drug Artemisinin and its combinations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) The Government of India procures only those anti malarial drugs which meet the criteria of technical specifications. Further, 15 sentinel sites have been set-up in collaboration with National Institute of Malaria Research to monitor efficacy of anti-malaria drugs.

(c) and (d) Based on the results of therapeutic efficacy monitoring; it was observed that *Plasmodium falciparum* parasite has developed the resistance to choroquine.

(e) Following corrective measures have been to preserve efficacy of various anti-malaria drugs available in the country:

1. Ban on use of Artemisinin mono therapy.
2. Treating all Pf cases in the country through Artemisinin based Combination Therapy (ACT).
3. Monitoring of therapeutic efficacy of all anti malarials through 15 sentinel Sits in collaboration with NIMR.

[English]

Industrial Clusters for Ayurvedic/ Siddha/Unani Medicines

3778. SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up industry clusters for creating common manufacturing and testing facilities for Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani medicines;

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

(c) the funds allocated for each cluster alongwith the guidelines formulated in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up more such industrial clusters for Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani medicines, particularly in tribal dominated areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) The Department has approved 09 AYUSH clusters in 08 States one each in Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and two in Maharashtra for setting up of AYUSH industry cluster (Special Purpose Vehicle) as common facilities centre for manufacturing and testing facilities for Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani medicines.

(b) and (c) State/UT-wise details of all nine clusters approved so far is enclosed as Statement-I. The scheme guidelines is enclosed as Statement-II.

(d) and (e) The scheme for Development of AYUSH industry cluster for AYUSH industry cluster is based on Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode which implies that willing industry representatives desirous of framing cluster can apply and obtain matching grant under the scheme. Since the project entails availability of infrastructure and willingness on the part of Special Purpose Vehicle members, it is for the SPV to decide the location for setting up the AYUSH industry cluster.

Statement-I*Location and State/UT wise details off AYUSH Industry Clusters*

Sl. No.	State/UT	AYUSH Cluster Location/Address	Funds Allocated (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Lepakshi Ayush Park Private Limited, 5-72 PVC Colony, Bellary Road, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh 515 004	10.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-
3.	Assam	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-
6.	Delhi	-	-
7.	Goa	-	-
8.	Gujarat	-	-
9.	Haryana	-	-
10.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-
12.	Jharkhand	-	-
13.	Karnataka	2. Ayurpark Health Care Limited, 168, Chelakere Kalyan Nagar, Bangalore - 560 043	10.00
14.	Kerala	3. CARE Keralam, Kinfra Small Industries Park, Nalukettu Road, Kinfra Park P.O., Thrissur - 680 309	10.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-
16.	Maharashtra	4. Maharashtra Ayurved Center Pvt. Ltd., Aradhana, 55, Amchi Colony, Pashan - NDA Road, Bawdhan khurd, Pune - 411 021 INDIA	9.49
		5. Konkan Ayur Pharma Pvt. Ltd. Gat No. 144, A/p.: Dhamani, Tal.: Sangameshwar, Dist. : Ratnagiri 415611 (for 2 projects)	8.87
17.	Manipur	-	-
18.	Meghalaya	-	-
19.	Mizoram	-	-
20.	Nagaland	-	-
21.	Odisha	6. Rushikulya Ayurvedic Cluster pvt. Ltd., Ajodhya Nagar, 2nd lane, Berhampur, Ganjam, Odisha, India	5.99
22.	Punjab	7. Herbal Health Research Consortium Pvt. Ltd. 277, East Mohan Nagar,	10.00

1	2	3	4
	Amritsar - 143006.		
23. Rajasthan	8. M/s Ayushraj Enterprises Pvt. Ltd; Jaipur, 35, Sushilpura South, Ajmer Road Bridge, Shyam Nagar 2nd Lane, Sodala, Ajmer Road, Jaipur-302019		9.70
24. Sikkim	-		-
25. Tamil Nadu	9. Traditional Ayurveda Cluster of Tamilnadu, 48, Grand West Trunk Road, Kancheepuram Dist, Sriperumbudur-602 105		9.65
26. Tripura	-		-
27. Uttar Pradesh	-		-
28. Uttrakhand	-		-
29. West Bengal	-		-
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-		-
31. Chandigarh	-		-
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-		-
33. Daman and Diu	-		-
34. Lakshadweep	-		-
35. Puducherry	-		-
Total Nine Clusters			83.70

Statement-II*Updated on 1.06.2011***Scheme for Development of AYUSH Clusters**

(1) Background

- (a) The Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Sidha & Homeopathy (AYUSH) industry represents the traditional form of Indian medicine, and has been part of India's socio— cultural heritage. The industry, that has approximate annual turnover of Rs. 5000 Crore is essentially dominated by micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) which account for more than 80% of the enterprises that are located in identifiable geographical clusters
- (b) The market for traditional health medicine has been increasing steadily, the world over. Although AYUSH industry has been one of the

most traditional form of medicine, it has not been able to exploit the emerging market opportunities, primarily due to constraints such as: fragmentation of the industry, lack of standardization of raw material and the finished products, inadequate R&D, slow pace of modernization of production processes and technology, absence of focused marketing and branding, inadequate emphasis on HRD and others due to which AYUSH Sciences are not recognized as Medical & Health Care Sciences.

- (c) AYUSH industry has the potential to contribute positively to national health programme by providing traditionally and historically proven healthcare solutions.
- (d) Cluster based approach is increasingly being recognized as an effective and sustainable strategy for competitiveness enhancement of MSMEs. Such an approach, which leverages

the geographical proximity of the enterprises on 'collaborating while competing' principle is participatory, cost effective and provides critical mass for customization of interventions.

- (e) It is in this context that this scheme for AYUSH clusters' development is being implemented during the XI Five Year Plan.

(2) The Scheme Objectives:

- (a) To fill in the critical gaps in the sector especially related to standardization, quality assurance and control, productivity, marketing, infrastructure and capacity building through a cluster based approach, preferably for classical ASU and Homoeopathic drugs
- (b) To encourage the level of organisation in the sector thereby creating social capital for sustainability of collective initiatives
- (c) The 'Scheme for Development of AYUSH Clusters' is a Central Sector Scheme and would be co-terminus with the 11th Five year plan
- (d) Department of AYUSH would allocate Rs. 100 Crores in the 11th five year plan to fund the pilot projects under the scheme
- (e) The Scheme would be implemented on a Public Private Partnership (PPP) format. Support from Department of AYUSH would be by the way of grant to the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), formed by group of entrepreneurs from AYUSH sector.

(3) Eligibility

- (a) The assistance under the scheme would be available to units operating in the following sectors; located in existing clusters i.e. a group of AYUSH enterprises located in close proximity:
- (i) Ayurveda
 - (ii) Siddha
 - (iii) Unani
 - (iv) Homeopathy
 - (v) Yoga and naturopathy
- (b) SPV formed by at least 15 enterprises located in an existing cluster i.e. a group of AYUSH

enterprises located in close proximity: shall be eligible for funding under the scheme. Out of 15 participating units, at least 75% should be manufacturing units having valid GMP certificates for manufacture of Ayush drugs. Out of which 10 participating units should have Annual turnover of at least Rs.20 lakhs to ensure viability of the cluster. The cluster for the purpose of this scheme would be an area covering a radius of 50 kms and at least 15 participating enterprises should be located in this cluster. Minimum two acres land is required for a SPV and the land should preferably be an industrial estate/zone/park/area so designated by the competent authority of the State. In case the land is not available in an industrial estate/zone/park/area the proposals with land in the name of the SPV in a non-industrial zone can also be considered with the condition that certificate of industrial land used should be produced by the SPV at the time of final approval. As a special case dispensation for N.E. states and backward states may be given and they can be exempted from the present turnover existing under the Scheme and on the basis of recommendations of PMC and decision of Screening Committee.

- (c) Current account should be opened in the name of SPV and all the members should contribute at least Rs. 20 lakhs as a corpus fund to demonstrate their commitment towards the projects.

(4) Scope and Coverage

The Scheme would cover two types of interventions namely Core intervention and Add on intervention

- (i) Core Interventions such as those related to setting up of common facilities for testing, certification, standardization, quality control and other capacity building measures.
- (ii) Add on Interventions such as those related to marketing/branding, provision of general infrastructure to support production units etc.

(i) Core Interventions

- a. First Level Processing facilities such as cleaning, drying, sorting, storing, extracting, packaging etc.
- b. Testing facilities such as Analytical Lab, Toxicology Centre, Process & Product Validation

Laboratory, Raw Material Testing, Standardisation laboratory etc. which will enable better Quality Assurance & Control. Any proposal prepared under the scheme should necessarily have a testing laboratory while other interventions are optional and need based. The testing laboratory should be as per standard of National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration of Laboratories (NABL).

- c. Manufacturing facilities of tablets, capsules, syrups, ointments, pills, powders, bhasmas etc. including, Packaging and Labeling of raw materials and other inputs. This will supplement the members production capacity in case of need.
- d. Product Display Centre
- e. Quality and productivity improvement
- f. Standardisation of raw materials and finished products
- g. Development of references and standards
- h. Adoption of new technologies and processes
- i. Application of ERP and other IT tools
- j. Assistance for ISO, WHO GMP, GLP, US FDA, EU GMP, Australian TGA and other standards and Compliances
- k. Development of Drug Master File for the purpose of registration with regulatory bodies overseas
- l. Studies/surveys
- m. Preparation of DPRs
- n. Sensitisation/Awareness creation/Skill development
 - Entrepreneurial Level
 - Managerial Level
 - Worker Level
- o. Setting up subcontracting exchange
- p. Hiring of Cluster Development Executives (CDEs)

(ii) Add on Interventions

- a. Common Marketing Brochure for classical formulations

- b. Common Website
- c. Joint Participation in National and International Exhibitions
- d. Business Delegations Abroad
- e. Brand development and promotion
- f. Infrastructure to support the production units such as water supply, roads, sewerage, effluent treatment, power supply, boundary wall etc.

Note: These interventions are indicative in nature and the project may cover any of the other felt needs of the cluster (as approved by SMC), that will enable the cluster enterprises in improving their competitiveness.

5. Financial Assistance

- (a) The assistance would be restricted to 60% of the Project Cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 crores. The remaining 40% would be required to be arranged by the SPV through equity, borrowings from Banks / Financial Institutions and other sources. The assistance from the Department of AYUSH will be utilized only for physical infrastructure, civil works, construction of building, plants & machinery and equipments, All remaining expenses on purchase of land of SPV salary of cluster development executive, joint participation in national and international exhibition, business delegations abroad and brand development etc. will be borne by SPV.
- (b) Project cost for the purpose of the scheme shall mean the total cost of proposed interventions as mentioned in Section 4.
- (c) The scheme would be modular in nature with a provision to add interventions to the approved project DPR while implementation is on. The addition however should be in conformity to the over all project and the scheme objectives and subject to approval by SMC.
- (d) SPVs may dovetail funds from other sources as well for the project, provided there is no duplication of funding for the same component/intervention, However, in cases of such dovetailing, it shall be ensured that the contribution of the participating units of SPV is at least 10% of the overall project cost.

- (e) The project cost of the components of a common facility (such as those mentioned under core interventions), for the purpose of this Scheme, shall include Land, Building, Plant and machinery. Support infrastructure such as water supply, electricity supply, roads etc. subject to the condition that it shall be the responsibility of the SPV to bring in land as its contribution.
- (f) While the funding under the scheme is generally for development of Greenfield facilities, SMC may also consider the proposal of SPV for upgrading/ strengthening of any existing facility into a common facility based on the merit of such proposal.
- (g) The cost of professional experts engaged by SPV will be part of the project cost.
- (h) The cost incurred by SPV on services, expenses incurred on trainers fee, logistics of trainers, training material, exposure visits, IT support for SPV, salary of CDE (Cluster development executive), Resource centre, designing and printing of brochure, stall space rent, design and hosting of website, cost of hiring PR Agency, advertising and promotion etc. are the components for project cost.
- (i) The interventions listed under heading scope and coverage are indicative in nature, any other need based intervention subject to approval by the SMC is eligible to be funded under the scheme. Nature of such an intervention, whether core or add on would be decided by the SMC.

6. Time Frame

The timeframe for implementation of the project is 3 years from the date of approval

7. Implementation framework and Role of Screening Committee (SC), Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), Project Management Consultant (PMC), State Government and Scheme Monitoring Committee (SMC).

(a) Screening Committee

The scheme would be implemented by the department and the screening committee may be constituted for appraisal the DPR submitted by SPV/PMC under the Chairpersonship of Joint secretary.

The constitution of the screening committee is as under

- i. Joint Secretary (AYUSH) Chairman
- ii. Concerned Adviser, Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani
- iii. Member from concerned PMC
- iv. Nodal Officer of Cluster Scheme and Drugs Control Cell
- v. Representative from Ministry of MSME
- vi. Secretary/Director from concerned State Government
- vii. CEO, NMPB
- viii. Director, PLIM

(b) Special Purpose Vehicle

- (i) The scheme would be implemented on a PPP basis through project specific Special Purpose Vehicles (SPV) formed, owned and managed by the user Industry. An SPV shall ordinarily be a Company registered under Companies act 1956. Any other structure of SPV would require prior approval of SMC
- (ii) SPV should represent the cluster as a whole and should have a minimum of 15 enterprises of AYUSH as its shareholders, of them at least 75% should have been manufacturers with valid GMP certificates and license for manufacturing of AYUSH products under Drugs & Cosmetics Act 1940 for 3 years preceding to incorporation of SPV. In case the SPV members/manufacturing AYUSH units have applied for renewal of manufacturing license and GMP certificates within the time limit to the concerned State Government authority the same will also be considered as valid GMP, manufacturing license. The Renewed GMP Certificate/manufacturing license has to be submitted within one year after final approval of the project. In case the GMP Certificate/manufacturing license is not granted and

- the SPV fails to submit the GMP certificate manufacturing license / within one year after sanction of the project, the SPV will substitute with a eligible member.
- (iii) AYUSH enterprises shall hold at least 51% equity of the SPV and remaining may be held by any Government agency, Financial Institution/Bank, strategic partners like buyers, ASU colleges etc. as the case may be.
- (iv) The shareholding/member enterprises taking/holding stake in the SPV shall be legally independent entities without any related party relationship with each other as described under Accounting Standard (AS) 18 of the Companies (Accounting Standard) Rules, 2006
- (v) There shall be one nominee of the Department of AYUSH and one nominee of State Medicinal Plant Board on the Board of Directors of SPV in perpetuity and one nominee of PMC on the Board of Directors of the SPV till completion of the project.
- (vi) The SPV will encourage the production of classical ASU and Homoeopathic drugs.
- (vii) The SPV as the Project Implementing Agency would play the following role:
- a. Prepare the Detailed Project Report covering the technical, financial, institutional and O&M aspects of the projects. Broad areas to be covered under the DPR are given in Annexure-II
 - b. Raise rest of Project cost (balance of Department of AYUSH Contribution) through debt/equity
 - c. Obtaining any statutory approvals/clearances including release of funds
 - d. Recruit suitable functional professionals in order to ensure that the project is executed smoothly
 - e. Implement various interventions as outlined and approved in DPR
 - f. O&M of assets created under the project by way of user services
 - g. Responsible for furnishing regular progress reports to Department of AYUSH in the prescribed formats
 - h. The facilities created under the SPV will be open for all Ayush enterprises irrespective of whether the enterprises are part of the SPV or not. The SPV will fix the fee/cost of the common facility services as per prevailing market rates.
- (c) Project Management Consultant (PMC)**
- (i) Recognizing the fact that the projects of the proposed nature would require very extensive project development efforts, Department of AYUSH would engage the services of an agency that has experience in developing, financing and executing the cluster development projects and as Advisor in implementation of similar PPP based Schemes, from the stage of conceptualization to commissioning. PMC would act as a link between the Department and the industry and would help in speedy implementation of the projects in a transparent manner
 - (ii) The PMC will report directly to Department of AYUSH and shall have the following responsibilities:
 - a. Assist Department in formulating a suitable strategy for implementation of the scheme
 - b. Need assessment through diagnostic studies in the clusters identified by SMC based on growth potential of such clusters
 - c. Identification of potential entrepreneurs and projects
 - d. Assist industry associations/groups of entrepreneurs in preparation of

- Preliminary Proposals (PP) to be put up before SMC while seeking In-principle approval
- e. Assisting the identified entrepreneurs in establishment and structuring the project specific SPV
 - f. Assist SPVs in preparing Detailed Project Reports (DPR) establishing the contours of the projects covering the components detailed in the scheme
 - g. Assisting the SPVs in mobilizing the balance funds to complete the project
 - h. Assisting the SPVs in obtaining all necessary statutory clearances/approvals
 - i. Appraisal of the DPRs
 - j. Submission of the financially viable projects/DPRs to the Department of AYUSH for final approval of the project and sanction of its share of grant funding
 - k. Assisting the SPVs in Masoning with the State Government agencies for land, external infrastructure like water supply, effluent disposal, connecting roads, power supply etc.
 - l. Assisting the SPVs in selection of agencies/experts for various services: capacity building, business development, technical, engineering, CDEs etc.
 - m. Assisting the Department of AYUSH in periodical monitoring of the progress of the projects, and disbursement of funds to the SPVs and their utilization
 - n. Assisting the SPV in developing suitable O&M framework
 - o. Providing other need based advisory services to the Department of AYUSH in effective implementation of the scheme
- (iii) The fee payable to PMC by AYUSH will be separate from the grant in-aid being given to the SPVs

(d) State Governments

- (i) The Scheme envisages pro-active involvement of the State Governments in the following areas:
- a. Providing requisite land to the project, wherever needed, in appropriate mode, to the project
 - b. Providing necessary external infrastructure to the such as power, water supply, roads, effluent disposal etc., wherever needed
 - c. Providing necessary project related clearances on expeditious basis
 - d. Dovetailing assistance available under related schemes for overall effectiveness and viability of the projects
 - e. Extending incentives available under related industrial promotional policies
- (ii) The process of implementation of the projects under the scheme is outlined in Annexure-III.

(e) Scheme Monitoring Committee (SMC)

- (i) The Department of AYUSH will be the coordinating department providing overall policy, coordination and management support to the Scheme. A Scheme Monitoring Committee (SMC) will be constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Department ay AYUSH). The constitution of the committee is detailed in Annexure-I.
- (ii) The SMC may induct representatives of industry associations, R&D institutions and other private sector expert organisations as members or special invitees
- (iii) The SMC without affecting the basic objectives and structure of the Scheme may make intrasectoral adjustments of activities and corresponding allocation of funds

- (iv) The SMC, to the extent possible would facilitate synergies of this Scheme with other schemes of the Department in general and proposed herbal medicinal processing zones initiative of National Medicinal and Plant Board in particular
- (v) The SMC may consider relaxing the eligibility conditions depending upon the merit of the project on case to case basis.

8. **Project Approval and Funding Pattern**

(a) **Project Approval**

- (i) The SMC shall be responsible for approval of the projects and monitoring of their implementation. There would be two-stage process for approval of the projects: In-principle approval and final approval
- (ii) **In-principle approval:** In-principle approval for a project will be accorded by the SMC based on recommendation of PMC and Screening Committee on the preliminary Proposal submitted by PMC /major registered SPV promoted by 15 Ayush manufacturing enterprises of whom at least 10 should have an annual turnover of Rs 20 lakhs and above covering the major features of the proposed project and availability of land. A current account should have been opened in the name of SPV and all the members collectively should have contributed to a corpus of at least Rs. 20 lakhs to demonstrate their commitment towards the projects Such In-principle approval will be valid for a period of 6 months from the date of approval, and before that it is expected that the project would be ready for final approval. In case final approval is not accorded to the project, within 6 months, the in-principle approval will automatically lapse, unless it is specifically extended by the SMC.
- (iii) **Final Approval:** A project will be accorded final approval by the SMC if

the following conditions are fulfilled

1. Establishment of project specific SPV
2. Execution of shareholders agreement and other related agreements between the SPV and the members
3. Procurement of requisite land by the SPV in terms of registered sale or lease deed in the SPV's name
4. Preparation of DPR by SPV and its appraisal by PMC/Screening Committee
5. Establishment of project specific Trust and Retention Account (TRA), with Schedule A Commercial Banks, by the SPV, into which funds could be released by Department of AYUSH
6. Tying up of sources of funds: In case SPV is mobilizing funds through borrowings, an in-principle sanction letter based on DPR appraisal by the lending institution for loans, should be there. However the SPV shall obtain formal sanction letter, before the release of second installment. In case of SPV is not borrowing 30% of the proposed equity contribution including cost of land, should have been brought in by the SPV and the DPR shall be duly approved by the PMC and project viability certified.

(b) **Release of Funds by Department of AYUSH**

- (i) The following schedule will be adopted for release of Department of AYUSH share to the SPV:
 - a. 20% as mobilization advance, on Final Approval of the project by SMC
 - b. 40% as IInd installment
 - c. 40% as IIIrd installment
- (ii) IInd Installment would be released after the utilisation of at least 60% of the 1st installment and after the proportionate

expenditure has been incurred by the SPV

- (iii) IIIrd installment would be released in two installments. Part of Bird installment as decided by SMC would be released after the utilization of 100% of first and 60% of second installment and after the proportionate expenditure has been incurred by the SPV. The remaining of the Bird installment would be released upon completion of the project and after entire contribution from the SPV (debt and equity) has flown into the project and after considering actual expenditure on the project.
- (iv) The SPVs shall submit the Utilisation Certificate (UC) for the amounts utilized as per the format in accordance to GFR 19A is provided in Statement-IV.
- (v) Accounts of SPV shall be subject to audit by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India.

9. O&M of Assets

- (a) SPV shall be responsible for O&M of assets created under the scheme by way of collecting user charges from the members/users
- (b) SPV shall ensure that the services of the facilities created under the scheme are extended to the cluster in general, in addition to the member enterprises
- (c) In case of dissolution of SPV within 10 years from the date of sanction of assistance by the Government under the Scheme, the assets created with such assistance shall be vested with the Government. The Memorandum of Association & Articles of Association of the SPV shall incorporate this condition.

10. Monitoring

The Department of Ayush may constitute a monitoring committee comprising of following: (i) Scheme Nodal officer (ii) Drug Control Cell/ Administration and (iii) finance/Budget/IFD.

The Committee will monitor the approved SPV projects on quarterly basis and submit a report to the Department of AYUSH.

Annexure-I

Constitution of Scheme Monitoring Committee (SMC)

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. Secretary, Department of AYUSH | Chairperson |
| 2. Addl. Secretary & F.A. | Member |
| 3. Representative of Planning Commission | Member |
| 4. DCG (I), Ministry of Health & Family Welfare | Member |
| 5. Representative of Department of Science & Technology (DST) | Member |
| 6. Department of Bio- technology | Member |
| 7. Director, PLIM/HPL, New Delhi | Member |
| 8. Representative of Ministry of MSME | Member |
| 9. Representative of Ministry of Chemical & Petrochemical | Member |
| 10. Representative of Dept of Industrial Policy & Promotion | Member |
| 11. Representative of a related R&D Institution | Member |
| 12. Secretary (AYUSH)/Industries of the State Govt. of concerned cluster | By Invitation |
| 13. Adviser (Ayurveda/Unani/ Homeopathy) | By Invitation |
| 14. CEO, NMPB | By Invitation |
| 15. Joint Secretary (AYUSH) | Member Secretary |

Annexure-II

Indicative list of points to be covered in the Detailed Project Reports under the Scheme for Development of AYUSH clusters

1. **Cluster Diagnostic Study**
 - a. Demographics of the cluster: Number of units, category of units, Turnover, Employment, products, markets...
 - b. SWOT analysis of the cluster
 - c. Interventions proposed to overcome critical gaps
 - d. Potential of the cluster

2. Details of the Project

- a. Rationale/Objectives
- b. Proposed Project
- c. Project Location
- d. Project promoters/Number and profile of Entrepreneurs
- e. Project SPV (Name, Date of Incorporation, Place of Registration, Board of Directors)

3. Proposed Project Components

- a. Common facility Centres
 - a. Land requirement and its distribution (Facility-wise)
 - b. Physical infrastructure
 - c. Machinery and equipment details
 - d. Proposed master plan
- b. Other components' details

4. Project Costs

- a. Estimated Project cost with break ups and basis of estimation
- b. Means of Finance (Promoters' contribution, funding from Dept of AYUSH as per Scheme, State Govt./banks etc.)

5. Financial Appraisal of the project

- a. Appraisal Framework and Objectives
- b. Operational and financial Review of the Entrepreneurs
- c. Financial assessment of the SPV

6. Project Implementation

- a. Proposed Implementation framework
- b. Contractual arrangements
- c. Current status and proposed Implementation schedule
 - ii. Availability of land & status of acquisitions.
 - iii. Availability of requisite clearances.
 - iv. Identification, agreement/MoU with member/beneficiary units.

7. Project O&M**8. Risk analysis and Mitigation framework****9. Impact of the project**

- a. Estimated Employment Generated (Direct and Indirect)
- b. Expected production/sales/exports
- c. Expected investments

Annexure-III*Project Implementation Process for project under Scheme for Development of AYUSH Clusters*

Stage	Steps	Responsibility
1	2	3
Pre Approval Stage		
	Selection of clusters	SMC assisted by/PMC and Screening Committee
	Diagnostic study/Need - gap analysis in the identified clusters	PMC
	Identification of potential projects and entrepreneurs	PMC
	Sensitisation of cluster entrepreneurs	PMC

1	2	3
	Preparation of Preliminary Proposals	Association/groups of entrepreneurs/PMC
Approval Stage	In Principle Approval	SMC
	Formation of SPV	Association/groups of entrepreneurs assisted by PMC
	Procurement of requisite land	SPV
	Hiring of CDE	SPV
	Agreements between the SPV & members	SPV assisted by PMC
	Establishment Trust and Retention Account (TRA)	SPV assisted by PMC
	Raise promoter contributions (equity/debt)	SPV
	DPR preparation	SPV assisted by PMC
	Evaluation/ Appraisal of DPR	PMC
	Final Approval	SMC
Post approval/Implementation Stage	Release of advance	SMC
	Obtaining statutory approvals/clearances	SPV assisted by PMC
	Engagement of service providers/experts	SPV assisted by PMC
	Overall monitoring of progress of works	SMC assisted by PMC
	Utilisation of advance given, and submission of UC and claims for further installments	SPV
	Release of further installments to SPV	SMC based on verification/recommendation by PMC
	Execution and completion of the project	SPV
	Submission of Quarterly progress reports to Dept of AYUSH	SPV
	Overall monitoring of implementation of projects	SMC assisted by PMC
	O&M of assets	SPV

SMC: Scheme Monitoring Committee

PMC: Project Management Consultant

SPV: Special Purpose Vehicle

SC: Screening Committee

Annexure-IV*Form GFR 19-A**[See Rule 212(1)]***Form of Utilization Certificate**

Sl. No.	Letter No. and date	Amount
		<p>Certified that out of Rs.....of grants-in-aid sanctioned during the year.....in favour of.....under Department of AYUSH Letter No. given in the margin and Rs.....on account of unspent balance of the previous year, a sum of Rs.....has been utilised for the purpose of.....for which it was sanctioned and that the balance of Rs.....remaining unutilised at the end of the year has been surrendered to Government (vide No....., dated.....)will be adjusted towards the grants-in-aid/equity payable during the next year.....</p>
Total		

2. Certified that I have satisfied myself that the conditions on which the grants-in-aid/equity was sanctioned have been duly fulfilled/are being fulfilled and that I have exercised the following checks to see that the money was actually utilised for the purpose for which it was sanctioned.

Kinds of checks exercised

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Signature.....

Designation.....

Date.....

*[Translation]***Appointment of ASHA Workers**

3779. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ASHA workers appointed in the Villages, State-wise, separately;

(b) the number of such villages where ASHA workers have not been appointed so far, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Ministry of Rural Development is contemplating to bring ASHA. workers, who are currently working under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, within its ambit on the basis of the said honorarium/wages; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) A state-wise statement showing the number of ASHA workers selected across the country, as on 31-12-2011 under.

National rural Health Mission (NRHM) is given in the enclosed Statement. Village-wise data on selection of ASHAs is not maintained by the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(c) and (d) No.

Statement

State-wise Number of ASHA Selected

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Selection
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	82522
2.	Chhattisgarh	60092
3.	Himachal Pradesh	16888
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	9700
5.	Jharkhand	40964
6.	Madhya Pradesh	52393
7.	Odisha	40948
8.	Rajasthan	50287
9.	Uttar Pradesh	136094
10.	Uttarakhand	11086
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	3712
12.	Assam	29172
13.	Manipur	3878
14.	Meghalaya	6258
15.	Mizoram	987
16.	Nagaland	1700
17.	Sikkim	666
18.	Tripura	7367
19.	Andhra Pradesh	70700
20.	Goa	0
21.	Gujarat	28827
22.	Haryana	13319
23.	Karnataka	33750

1	2	3
24.	Kerala	31868
25.	Maharashtra	59289
26.	Punjab	16753
27.	Tamil Nadu	2650
28.	West Bengal	44841
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	407
30.	Chandigarh	423
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	208
32.	Daman and Diu	0
33.	Delhi	3716
34.	Lakshadweep	83
35.	Puducherry	0
Total (All Stats/UTs)		861548

*Status as on 31.12.2011

[English]

Cash Transfer of Subsidies

3780. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is considering direct cash transfer of subsidies/benefits under the schemes being implemented to the beneficiaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the likely benefits of such a system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Government set up, in February 2011, a task force headed by Shri Nandan Nilekani to work out the modalities for proposed system of direct transfer of subsidy for kerosene, LPG and fertilisers. The task force has already given its interim report, which has been accepted by the Government.

(c) It is expected that the new system shall lead to greater efficiency, cost effectiveness and better delivery of subsidy to the target beneficiaries.

Post Graduate Medical Seats

3781. SHRI P.T.THOMAS:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether adequate numbers of Post Graduate (PG) medical seats are available as per the requirement in medical colleges across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of PG medical seats and the number of students seeking to enrol for them in a year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to further increase the number of Post Graduate medical seats in addition to the ongoing programme of increasing the number of enrolment of post-graduate students and strengthen/upgrade medical colleges for the purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of seats proposed to be increased in various medical colleges across the country, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the details of the proposals/requests received from the State Governments in this regard alongwith the action taken/proposed by the Government thereon during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per information provided by the Medical Council of India, approximately 32,000 MBBS student pass for which approximately 22,194 Post Graduate (PG) seats are available. Thus, seats for PG are available for about 70% of students passing out MBBS course throughout the country. State/UT-wise details of PG seats is given in Statement-I.

(c) and (d) In addition to ongoing programmes, the Central Government has increased the teacher student ratio from 1:2 to 1:3 in certain disciplines and also increased the maximum intake capacity in each unit per year with the objective of increasing PG seats. Further, the Working Groups constituted by the Planning Commission has also made recommendations to augment doctors and specialists and also to provide specialized health care services by strengthening government medical colleges and central government health institutions. The proposed scheme envisages 10,000 additional PG seats during the 12th

Plan period. However, it depends on the plan allocation and priorities finalized.

(e) Under the present Centrally Sponsored Scheme for strengthening and up gradation of state government medical colleges, 93 proposals have been received during the last 03 years and an amount of Rs. 501.00 crores has been disbursed to 72 eligible medical colleges A state-wise detail of funds released under the present scheme are given as Statement-II.

Statement-I

Number of Medical Colleges MBBS & PG seats in the country as on date

Sl. No.	Name of the State	PG Seats
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2606
2.	Assam	395
3.	Bihar	432
4.	Chandigarh	38
5.	Chhattisgarh	79
6.	Delhi	938
7.	Goa	71
8.	Gujarat	1590
9.	Haryana	273
10.	Himachal Pradesh	150
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	335
12.	Jharkhand	179
13.	Karnataka	3090
14.	Kerala	1124
15.	Madhya Pradesh	592
16.	Maharashtra	2921
17.	Manipur	72
18.	Odisha	430
19.	Pondicherry	364
20.	Punjab	993

1	2	3	1	2	3
21. Rajasthan		866	25. Uttar Pradesh		1222
22. Sikkim		22	26. Uttarakhand		122
23. Tamil Nadu		2169	27. West Bengal		1096
24. Tripura		25	Grand Total		22194

Statement-III*Strengthening and Upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges*

Details of proposals received from State government medical colleges and funds released during the last three years

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Proposals received from medical colleges	No. of Medical colleges funded	Amount released as first instalment
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Uttar Pradesh	7	07	19.25
2.	Bihar	6	06	27.72
3.	Odisha	3	03	5.54
4.	Assam	3	03	17.71
5.	Chandigarh	1	01	17.09
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2	01	5.44
7.	Madhya Pradesh	5	04	26.91
8.	Punjab	2	02	8.09
9.	Rajasthan	6	06	51.91
10.	Uttarakhand	1	01	2.65
11.	Kerala	2	02	21.455
12.	West Bengal	9	08	37.81
13.	Goa	1	01	3.83
14.	Gujarat	1	01	6.25
15.	Tripura	1	01	7.29
16.	Chhattisgarh	2	01	12.275
17.	Maharashtra	13	11	129.57

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Andhra Pradesh	10	10	69.64
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	01	14.08
20.	Jharkhand	3	02	16.49
21.	Tamil Nadu	1	00	00
22.	Haryana	1	00	00
23.	Delhi	1	00	00
24.	Karnataka	10	00	00
Total		93	72	501.00

[Translation]

Strike by Gems and Jewellery Dealers

3782. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether gems and jewellery dealers went on a nationwide strike recently;

(b) if so, the details of and major demands of the dealers/association alongwith the revenue lost as a result of strike;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) The strike was observed in protest against certain tax proposals relating to precious metals and jewellery announced in the Budget 2012-13. The major demands of the dealers are:

(1) Roll back 1% excise duty on unbranded precious metal jewellery.

(2) Reduction of import duty on gold.

(3) Removal of the provision of Tax Collection at Source (TCS) on cash sale of bullion or jewellery exceeding rupees two lakh or increase in threshold from 2 lakh to Rs. 10 lakh.

The revenue lost as a result of the strike has not been quantified.

(c) The Central Government has held several meetings with the trade representatives / associations and assured them that the issues would be looked into at the appropriate time.

(d) The representations received in this regard are under examination.

Schemes for STs

3783. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any mechanism is in place to monitor the implementation of schemes/programmes meant for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes (STs) across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government and State Governments have jointly formulated any schemes/programmes for the welfare of STs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO S. KHANDELA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Monitoring of implementation of schemes/programmes of the Ministry is an ongoing process and the details are as under:

- (i) Utilization Certificates are insisted upon as a pre-requisite for further release of funds;
- (ii) Progress reports regarding the status of implementation of schemes are obtained;
- (iii) Officers undertake visits to the States/Union Territories for ascertaining the progress of implementation of various schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs;
- (iv) Meetings/Conferences are convened at the Central level with State officials to ensure timely submission of proposals, speed up of implementation of the schemes/programmes, and reviewing the physical and financial progress;
- (v) The Ministry releases grants to Voluntary Organizations/Non-Governmental Organization after obtaining the annual inspection report from the District Collector and recommendation of the "State Committee for Supporting Voluntary Efforts".

(c) and (d) The schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs are mostly formulated by State Governments but implemented through the States/UTs. The funds are released to State/UT Governments who are required to ensure that the benefits of projects sanctioned under the schemes reach the beneficiaries.

[*English*]

Recovery of IT

3784. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

- (a) whether a statutory audit has found fault with the Income Tax Recovery process;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the suggestions made therein;
- (c) the amount of certified demand left uncollected for the year 2009-10 and 2010-11; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Ministry to recover the uncollected amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The C&AG conducted performance audit of Recovery of Arrears of Tax Demand of the Income Tax Department and the report Number 23 of 2011-12 was laid on the table of the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha on 16-12-2011. In the report, the C&AG has identified weakening of certain control mechanism and non-adherence by the field formation to prescribed procedures in some cases and made observations/recommendations to further improve internal control mechanism and to monitor the recovery of Income Tax Arrears more effectively. The observations / recommendations of the C&AG and the response of the Ministry thereto are included in the above-mentioned report of the C&AG.

(c) The amount of certified demand left uncollected for the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 is as under:

(as on 31-03-2011)

Year	No. of certificates	No. of defaulters	Amount (Rs. Lakhs)
2009-10	19,162	14,891	81,04,083
2010-11	22,025	15,489	5,35,123

(d) Raising of demand and recovery of taxes is a continuous process which is affected by many factors due to which arrears are accumulated. Some of the factors which lead to pendency of arrears are - non-traceable assesses, assesses with inadequate or nil assets, assesses notified under Special Court (Trial of offences relating to transaction in securities) Act, 1992, cases before BIFR, companies in liquidation etc.. The position of uncollected tax dues is monitored on regular basis in each case and the possibilities of collection are constantly evaluated. Cases of large demand (Rs. 10 crores and above) are also monitored at the level of CBDT on quarterly basis.

[*Translation*]

Adulterated Fruits, Vegetables and Pulses

3785. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:

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

(a) whether the Government has laid down provisions to limit the presence of various residues, chemicals and colours in fruits, vegetables and pulses in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of sale of adulterated fruits, vegetables and pulses having higher level of residues, chemicals and artificial colours than the permissible level across the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of such cases detected and persons found guilty and convicted for such offence during the last three years, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to ensure proper implementation and compliance of provisions in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) The limits of pesticide residues and heavy metals are prescribed under Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, Toxins And

Residues) Regulations, 2011 for fruits, vegetables and pulses. No added colour is permitted in fruits, vegetables and pulses.

(c) and (d) As per information received from the States/U.Ts, the number of samples of food articles including fruits, vegetables and pulses examined, found adulterated and percentage of adulteration during the year 2008, 2009 and 2010 is given as Statement. The number of prosecution launched and number of cases convicted during the last three years are given below:

Year	No. of prosecutions launched	No. of cases convicted
2008	6506	1034
2009	11061	1942
2010	9258	1897

(e) Random samples of various food articles including fruits, vegetables, and pulses are drawn regularly by the State/U.T. Governments and penal action is taken against the offenders, in cases where samples are found not conforming to the provisions of the FSS Act, 2006.

Statement

Comparative Statement on percentage of adulterated food articles

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	2008			2009			2010		
		Examined	Adulterated	Percentage	Examined	Adulterated	Percentage	Examined	Adulterated	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12310	627	5.09	11615	974	8.38	11343	465	4.10
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	390	4	1.03	405	11	2.72	270	16	5.93
4.	Assam	1220	84	6.89	1193	127	10.65	1062	122	11.49
5.	Bihar	1474	230	15.60	1170	237	20.26	2169	366	16.87
6.	Chandigarh	121	10	8.26	232	39	16.81	191	32	16.75
7.	Chhattisgarh	165	39	23.64	230	102	44.35	204	81	39.71
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	72	7	9.72	28	7	2.5	17	0	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	5	0	0	2	0	0.00	28	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10. Delhi		3178	212	6.67	3124	159	5.09	3668	143	3.90
11. Goa		341	12	3.52	474	8	1.69	716	9	1.26
12. Gujarat		5994	297	4.95	9920	565	5.70	9747	663	6.80
13. Haryana		3196	328	10.26	3466	496	14.31	3115	457	14.67
14. Himachal Pradesh		713	141	19.78	1078	216	20.04	726	145	19.97
15. Jammu and Kashmir		1223	132	10.79	1519	209	13.76	1001	101	10.09
16. Jharkhand		805	110	13.66	501	46	9.18	200	36	18.00
17. Karnataka		5122	255	4.98	5571	213	3.82	5591	263	4.70
18. Kerala		14220	367	2.581	12872	292	2.27	10660	282	2.65
19. Lakshadweep		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
20. Madhya Pradesh		1782	218	12.23	5001	885	17.70	6495	939	14.46
21. Maharashtra		15093	1382	9.16	17648	1860	10.54	17394	1817	10.45
22. Manipur		59	1	1.69	NA	NA	NA	26	0	0.00
23. Meghalaya		0	0	0	8	0	0	32	0	0.00
24. Mizoram		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
25. Nagaland		154	5	3.25	133	3	2.26	109	17	15.60
26. Odisha		104	24	23.08	597	109	18.26	248	36	14.52
27. Puducherry		196	4	2.04	276	1	0.36	242	0	0.00
28. Punjab		3139	623	19.85	3813	664	17.41	8269	1203	14.55
29. Rajasthan		0	0	0	6216	1068	17.18	7752	1738	22.42
30. Sikkim		102	9	8.82	51	7	13.73	51	6	11.76
31. Tamil Nadu		4322	711	16.45	4910	644	13.12	8256	952	11.53
32. Tripura		0	0	0	210	29	13.81	281	10	3.56
33. Uttar Pradesh		18107	2360	13.03	20864	3613	17.32	16564	4746	28.65
34. Uttarakhand		254	23	9.6	135	17	12.59	250	84	33.60
35. West Bengal		609	89	14.61	707	91	12.87	385	77	20.00
Total		94470	8304	8.79	113969	12692	11.14	117062	14806	12.65

Indication: NA = Not Available

*[English]***Wind Power Projects**

3786. SHRI CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:
 SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:
 SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
 SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
 SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
 SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
 SHRI BADRIRAM JAKHAR:

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

(a) the details of the total wind power potential available vis-a-vis the total power generated through wind power in the country at present, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has identified certain locations for setting up of wind power projects in the country;

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

(d) the details of funds earmarked/released for implementation of wind power projects in the country during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the action plan formulated by the Government for increasing wind power generation and tapping vast potential of wind power in the country during the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes. Madam. As per the Indian Wind Atlas prepared by Centre for Wind Energy Technology, Chennai, the wind power potential in the country is estimated at 49,130 MW. The State/UTs-wise details are given at Statement-I. Out of existing potential, a wind power capacity of 17,353 MW has been installed in the country. The State-wise details are given at Statement-II.

(b) Ministry has established 653 wind monitoring stations in the country through Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai for carrying out wind resource assessment. The wind data of these locations is available with C-WET and is used by developers for setting up of wind power projects,

(c) The State-wise details of the locations are given at Statement-III.

(d) Ministry provides funds under wind power programme to C-WET and Indian Renewable Energy

Development Agency (IREDA) for various activities, which are not allocated/released State-wise. The total funds released in last three years and current year are given at Statement-IV.

(e) A target of 15,000 MW has been set for 12th Five Year Plan. The Government is promoting wind power projects through private sector investment by providing fiscal and promotional incentives such as concessional import duty on certain components of wind electric generators and excise duty exemption to manufacturers. 10 years tax holiday on income generated from wind power projects is also available. Loans for installing windmills are available from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and other Financial Institutions. Technical support including wind resource assessment is provided by the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai. This apart, preferential tariff is being provided in potential states.

Statement-I*State-wise Wind Power Potential*

States/UTs	Installable Potential (MW)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	5394
Gujarat	10609
Karnataka	8591
Kerala	790
Madhya Pradesh	920
Maharashtra	5439
Rajasthan	5005
Tamil Nadu	5374
West Bengal*	22
Odisha	910
Andaman and Nicobar	2
Arunachal Pradesh*	201
Assam*	53

1	2
Chhattisgarh*	23
Himachal Pradesh*	20
Jammu and Kashmir*	5311
Lakshadweep	16
Manipur*	7
Meghalaya*	44
Nagaland*	3
Sikkim*	98
Uttarakhand*	161
Uttar Pradesh*	137
Total	49130

*Wind potential has yet to be validated with measurements

Statement-II

State-wise Wind Power Installations

States	Capacity (MW)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	246
Gujarat	2966
Karnataka	1934
Kerala	35
Madhya Pradesh	376
Maharashtra	2733
Rajasthan	2071
Tamil Nadu	6988
Others	4
Total	17353

Statement-III

State-wise Wind Monitoring Stations

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Total No. of Wind monitoring stations Established (MNRE)
1	2	3
1	Tamil Nadu	68
2	Gujarat	69
3	Odisha	9
4	Maharashtra	112
5	Andhra Pradesh	78
6	Rajasthan	36
7	Lakshadweep	9
8	Karnataka	49
9	Kerala	27
10	Chhattisgarh	7
11	Madhya Pradesh	37
12	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19
13	Uttarakhand	11
14	Himachal Pradesh	6
15	West Bengal	10
16	Pondicherry	4
17	Punjab	10
18	Jammu and Kashmir	24
19	Haryana	6
20	Jharkhand	3
21	Uttar pradesh	11
22	Goa	4
23	Bihar	5

1	2	3
24	Arunachal Pradesh	6
25	Assam	6
26	Tripura	5
27	Manipur	8
28	Mizoram	4
29	Sikkim	4
30	Nagaland	3
31	Meghalaya	3
Total		653

Statement-IV*Year-wise funds released under wind power programme*

Year	Funds Released (Rs. crore)
2009-10	10.90
2010-11	34.90
2011-12	22.50
2012-13	45.00

Unani Medicines

3787. SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pharmaceutical companies under the administrative control of the Department of AYUSH which manufacture Unani medicines alongwith the number out of them functional in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the present strength of workers and employees working in these companies including Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited (IMPCL);

(c) the amount fixed and utilised for purchase of Unani medicines during each of the last three years and the current year so far;

(d) the quantum of Unani medicines supplied to the hospitals and dispensaries during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(e) whether the Government proposes to increase the budgetary allocation for purchasing Unani medicines and fine-tune functioning of the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM) by making various appointments including that of advisor; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) The Indian Medicine Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited, Mohan, Distt. Almora, Uttarakhand is the only pharmaceutical company under the administrative control of the Department of AYUSH which manufactures Unani Medicines and it is a functional company.

(b) 129 regular and 17 ad-hoc employees are presently working in Indian Medicine Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited, Mohan, Distt. Almora, Uttarakhand.

(c) and (d) The Department of AYUSH do not purchase any Unani Medicine itself. There is a provision under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Development of AYUSH Hospital & Dispensary (which is subsumed under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to provide financial assistance to State Health Societies for purchase of medicines of Ayurveda, Unani, Homoeopathy & Siddha System of medicines. Under this scheme, there is no separate specific provision to purchase Unani Medicines. However the financial assistance provided to various states for purchase of Unani Medicine for the last 3 years and current year is enclosed as Statement.

The amount of Unani Medicine as supplied and sold by Indian Medicine Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited (IMPCL) during last 3 years to various State Governments and others in financial terms is as under:

Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Amount (In Rupees)	39759200.45	42462919.30	40704096.80

(c) and (f) Yes. In 12th Plan Higher Allocation has been proposed. As far as Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM) is concerned for the year 2012-13 in allocation of Rs. 8.00 Crore under the head 'Material & Supplies' which also includes expenditure on medicines has been made.

Filling up of vacant posts in CCRUM and that of Advisor (Unani) in the Department of AYUSH is in process.

Statement*Under CSS of Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries**Financial assistance for procurement of Unani Drugs for AYUSH Hospital and Dispensaries*

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Physical (Unit)	Financial (Lakhs)	Physical (Unit)	Financial (Lakhs)	Physical (Unit)	Financial (Lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh					6	2.55
2.	Arunachal Pradesh					1	0.45
3.	Bihar			10	38.25	30	4.25
4.	Chhattisgarh	26	3.68				
5.	Delhi					15	2.13
6.	Haryana					7	2.98
7.	Himachal Pradesh					3	0.43
8.	Jharkhand					10	1.42
9.	Karnataka			69	59.50	50	3.54
10.	Kerala			13	5.53		
11.	Madhya Pradesh	50	21.25			50	7.08
12.	Maharashtra					25	3.54
13.	Rajasthan			5	19.13		
14.	Tamilnadu					15	2.13
15.	West Bengal	3	1.275			20	2.83
	Total	53	22.525	97	122.40	258	37.00

Note: Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) for year 2012-13 in respect of State has not yet finalized.

Loans to Farmers

3788. SHRI M. ANANDAN:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are denying fresh loans to farmers covered under the debt waiver and debt relief scheme and many State Governments have urged the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to look into the matter;

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

(c) whether by denying institutional loans to farmers, banks inadvertently are pushing them towards moneylenders who charge exorbitant rates of interest;

(d) if so, the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether there is a decline in distribution of loans and to small and marginal farmers by PSBs during the last three years; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor and the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (f) The Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 has de-clogged the lines of credit that were clogged due to the debt burden on the farmers.

The details of agriculture credit flow and number of loan accounts financed during the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are as under:

Year	Agriculture credit flow (Rs. in crore)	Total No. of farm loan a/cs financed (in lakh)	No. of Small Farmers/ Marginal Farmers (S.F/M.F.)	% loan a/cs of S.F/M.F.
2008-09	3,01,682	456.10	245.35	53.80
2009-10	3,84,514	482.30	284.73	59.04
2010-11	4,68,177	549.60	334.67	60.89

The percentage of SF/MF loan accounts financed has increased from around 54% in 2008-09 to 61% in 2010-11. It would be seen that there has been a steady increase in the number of crop loan accounts. A target of disbursal of Rs. 5,75,000 crore as agricultural credit in 2012-13 has been fixed. The Government of India has taken several measures for the availability of credit to farmers through banks. These include:

- (i) 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 payees farmers, i.e., those who repay their loan in time. The additional subvention was 1% in 2009-10 and 2% in 2010-11 and 3% in 2011-12.
- (ii) Banks have been advised to dispense with the requirement of "no dues" certificates for small loans up to Rs. 50,000 to small and marginal farmers, share-croppers and the like and instead obtain a self-declaration from the borrower.

- (iii) RBI has advised banks to waive margin/security requirements for agricultural loans upto Rs. 1,00,000.

Treatment of Pregnant Poor Women

3789. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the incidents of pregnant poor women facing severe hardship due to last minute refusal of Government hospitals to admit them at the time of delivery;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of such incidents reported during each of the last two years, hospitalwise; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by the Government to prevent such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Health is a State subject, it is responsibility of State Government to look into the and ensure that the adequate health care facilities are provided to all people including the pregnant poor women so that they do not face any problem at the time of delivery.

As far as 3 Central Government Hospital viz., Dr. RML Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital and LHMC & Associated Hospitals are concerned; there is no instance of refusal of admission to any pregnant woman coming to the hospital for treatment. All pregnant women irrespective of their economic status are provided medical treatment. All requisite precautions are taken by these hospitals to avoid such incidents.

Duty on Import of Raw Silk

3790. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether import duty on raw silk has been reduced to 5 per cent from 31 per cent;

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

(c) whether sericulture farmers have been severely affected by this move and if so the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Madam. The basic customs duty on raw silk was reduced from 30%

ad valorem to 5% ad valorem with effect from 1st March, 2011.

(b) This was done so as to augment domestic availability which falls short of domestic demand by about 10,000 MT per annum and to rectify inversion in duty structure as raw silk (raw material) attracted 30% basic customs duty while the finished goods, that is, silk yarn/fibre and fabrics attract 10% basic customs duty.

(c) The few months immediately following the reduction of basic customs duty on raw silk saw a reduction in prices of cocoon and raw silk in the domestic market. However, the prices stabilised thereafter and the market prices of cocoon and raw silk have slowly increased during the last three months. The Government is closely monitoring the volume of imports as well as the domestic prices of raw silk. Government is also providing support through the Central Silk Board under its flagship Catalytic Development Programme to improve the reeling infrastructure to stabilize the price of cocoons and raw silk.

[*Translation*]

Loan Waiver Scheme for Cotton Crop

3791. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Government has formulated any loan waiver scheme for the farmers whose cotton crop has been destroyed this year;

(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) No Scheme for loan waiver has been formulated for cotton farmers for the damage to cotton crops this year.

[*English*]

Employment Generation by Tourism Industry

3792. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tourism industry proposes to generate 2.5 crore jobs in the 12th Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the share of the tourism industry in the GDP during the 11th Five Year Plan and the target for 12th Five Year Plan;

(d) whether there is a tremendous scope in the tourism industry to generate jobs as well as to enhance its contribution to GDP; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government to harness the tourism potentiality of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) The Working Group on Tourism for 12th Five Year Plan, set up by the Planning Commission, has estimated the generation of additional employment of 24.5 million (direct and indirect) during 2010 to 2016.

(c) Based on the Tourism Satellite Account for India (2002-03), the (direct and indirect) contribution of Tourism in the GDP of the Country, in 2007-08, has been estimated to be 5.92%. This information for the subsequent years is not available. Further, no target for this indicator has been fixed for the 12th Five Year Plan.

(d) and (e) Although the tourism sector in India has grown in the recent years, it is felt that with India's vast bounties of nature, its great treasures of art, architecture and philosophical thought, its rich cultural heritage, its varied rural countryside and wildlife, age - old practices of Yoga, Siddha, etc. spread across different States/Union Territories (UTs), there is immense tourism potential to tap, which can lead to further growth in tourism.

The Ministry of Tourism has taken the initiative of identifying, diversifying, developing and promoting the nascent/upcoming niche products of the tourism industry such as Cruise, Adventure, Medical & Wellness, Golf, Polo, Meetings Incentives Conferences and Exhibitions (MICE) and Film Tourism. This is done in order to overcome the aspect of 'seasonality' to promote India as a 365 days destination, attract tourists with specific interests and to ensure repeat visits for the products in which India has comparative advantage.

With a view to create and strengthen institutional infrastructure capable of meeting the managerial and skilled manpower requirement of hospitality sector, Ministry of Tourism is operating two Plan Schemes, namely, Scheme of Assistance to Institutes of Hotel Management (IHMs)/

Food Craft Institutes (FCIs)/National Council of Hotel Management & Catering Technology (NCHMCT), etc. and Scheme of Capacity Building for Service Providers (CBSP).

**Implementation of Forest
Rights Act, 2006**

3793. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government allocates any fund to the state Governments for the implementation of Scheduled Tribe and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006; and

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last

three years and the current year, State/UT-wise including Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA):
(a) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is providing grants to the State Governments for implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 under Article 275(1) proviso of the Constitution of India.

(b) Details of the funds released to the States, including Kerala, under Article 275(1) proviso of the Constitution for implementation of the Act during each of the last three years (2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12) are given in the Statement. During the current year, the Ministry has not released any funds for this purpose so far.

Statement

Grant released under Article 275(1) proviso of the Constitution of India during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 for the implementation of the Forest Rights Act, 2006.

Sl. No.	States	Funds released (Rs. in lakhs)		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	975.05	-	499.64
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
3.	Assam	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-
8.	Goa	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	100.00	175.00	200.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-
9.	Jharkhand	673.19	-	-
10.	Karnataka	50.00	-	-
11.	Kerala	-	100.00	100.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	100.00	150.00	100.00
13.	Maharashtra	400.00	200.00	400.00
14.	Manipur	78.00	-	-
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Mizoram	-	10.00	10.00
17.	Nagaland	-	-	-
18.	Odisha	600.19	80.00	90.00
19.	Rajasthan	-	-	-
20.	Sikkim	10.00	-	-
21.	Tamil Nadu	-	10.28	8.19
22.	Tripura	50.00	-	-
23.	Uttar Pradesh	52.30	-	52.00
24.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-
25.	West Bengal	-	-	-
Grand Total		3088.73	725.28	1459.83

[*Translation*]

Abandone Girls

3794. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the atrocities being committed on girls in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has made any plan to safeguard the interest of girls who are abandoned in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has any scheme for protection of these girls and to secure a safe environment for them; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Government takes note of reports in the Media from time to time regarding maltreatment and abuse of children including girl children. The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights setup by the Ministry as statutory body on 5th March, 2007 to protect, promote and defend child rights in the country,

inter-alia looks into matters relating to children in distress, marginalised and disadvantaged children, and inquire into the violation of child rights.

(b) to (e) For looking after children in distress including abandoned children, the Government in the Ministry of Women and Child Development provides financial assistance under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) to State Government/UT Administrations for setting up and maintenance of Homes and Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 for children in need of care and protection, including orphans. Under ICPS, there is a provision of setting up of Cradle Baby Reception Centres in each district. These Cradle Baby Reception Centres are linked to Cradle Points at Primary Health Care Centres (PHCs), Hospitals/Nursing Homes, Swadhar Units, Short Stay Homes and in the office of the DCPS to receive abandoned babies. The primary objective of these Reception Centres is to rescue the abandoned children, including girl child and look after them with due care and affection till he/she is given in adoption. For every child received by the cradle baby reception centre, the process of creating an individual care plan shall be initiated by the reception centre, to be further developed and prepared by the SAA in whose care the child is to be transferred after the authorisation of the CWC. Further, Ministry of Women and Child Development has setup Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA), an autonomous institution to function as a nodal body for adoption of Indian children.

*[English]***Physiotherapists in Safdarjung Hospital**

3795. DR. RATNA DE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Junior/Senior Physiotherapists existing as on date in Safdarjung Hospital, Department-wise;

(b) the number of posts of Junior/Senior Physiotherapists vacant as on date and since when these

posts have been lying vacant alongwith the reasons for the delay in filling up of the posts and the effect on the patients as a result thereof;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any time-frame to fill up such vacant posts;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e):

Name of posts	Name of Department	No. of posts			Date of vacancy
		Sanctioned	Filled up	Vacant	
Senior Physiotherapists	Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation (PMR)	2	0	2	1.12.2001, 1.4.2003
	Burn and Plastic	1	0	1	10.1.2007
	Central Institute of Orthopaedics (CIO)	1	0	1	1.8.2007
Physiotherapists	Safdarjung Hospital	19	19	0	
	Sports Injury Centre	10	10	0	

The posts of Sr. Physiotherapists being Group 'A' posts are filled up through the UPSC as per the UPSC schedule for the DPC. The filling up of the posts of Sr. Physiotherapists took time due to court cases, certain observations made by UPSC regarding procedure etc., when the proposals were sent to them. Preparation of a fresh proposal, as per the extant instructions, is in progress.

*[Translation]***Home Loan Scams**

3796. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any home loan scam was exposed in any PSU banks including State Bank of Hyderabad;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check such scams alongwith the action taken against the officials found to be involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that they have no specific information about home loan scam at any of the Public Sector Banks, including State Bank of Hyderabad. However, the details of the incidents of frauds reported by banks relating to housing loans along with amount involved therein for the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) (i) 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.

(ii) DBS, RBI vide circular dated January 2, 2007 has issued guidelines to the banks to prevent the frauds in the area of housing loans by carrying out due diligence on the builders before releasing loans. Banks have been advised to strictly adhere to KYC norms as non-observance of KYC guidelines may lead to perpetration of frauds.

(iii) DBS, RBI vide circular dated May 03, 2006 has issued guidelines to the banks on prevention of frauds in the area of Housing loans by defining the role of Direct Selling Agents (DSA) in soliciting the customers, ensuring authenticity of salary certificates and income tax returns by the borrowers, multilayered sanction procedures, due diligence of builders, ensuring legal and technical clearance etc.

Statement

Banking Frauds-Home loan

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Public Sector Banks	Year 2009		Year 2010		Year 2011		Year 2012 (till Mar 31)	
		Total Frauds	Amount Involved	Total Frauds	Amount Involved	Total Frauds	Amount Involved	Total Frauds	Amount Involved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	State Bank of India	37	1643.36	101	5863.04	62	2905.31	10	255.87
2.	SBBJ	9	347.2	15	238.17	13	137.12		
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	5	144.06	11	499.84	5	133.46	5	96.96
4.	State Bank of Mysore	7	139.08	5	1078.87	8	306.42		
5.	State Bank of Patiala	11	237.95	17	159.65	5	160.37	2	12.61
6.	State Bank of Saurashtra	5	186.25						
7.	State Bank of Indore			2	20.4				
8.	State Bank of Travancore	9	118.47	4	62	11	236.68		
9.	Allahabad Bank	6	67.21	23	490.85	15	553.28	3	41.12
10.	Andhra Bank	1	4.53	6	58.27	26	2259.47	4	98.4
11.	Bank of Baroda	65	754.5	61	1167.6	24	411.8	8	76.95
12.	Bank of India	33	386.79	44	609.28	21	210.29	2	10.29
13.	Bank of Maharashtra	11	454.12	14	679.5	9	287.43		
14.	Canara Bank	28	954.84	27	537.41	14	231.53	2	36.05
15.	Central Bank of India	35	691.03	29	4447.67	37	736.87	4	60.97
16.	Corporation Bank	12	173.14	21	274.19	12	933.63	3	491.03
17.	Dena Bank	13	315.92	18	341.04	20	459.11	1	42.84
18.	IDBI Ltd.	81	813.28	42	988.81	81	2638.37	11	138.91
19.	Indian Bank	23	870.21	23	395.48	21	379.83	1	18.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20.	Indian Overseas Bank	8	91.41	14	152.41	14	593.47	1	5.17
21.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	11	168.57	50	629.19	8	167.69	2	13.66
22.	Punjab National Bank	27	284.72	18	178.03	21	1251.45		
23.	Punjab & Sind Bank	11	84.93	4	61.83	5	122.6	1	363.62
24.	Syndicate Bank	57	2194.68	26	369.8	20	345.4	5	153.15
25.	Union Bank of India	14	215.7	22	459.84	15	320.98	5	96.37
26.	United Bank of India	18	473.87	17	260.93	46	714.37	27	250.17
27.	UCO Bank	36	691.71	62	1127.46	58	742.69	3	20.82
28.	Vijaya Bank	81	1342.79	30	812.53	25	813.16	4	115.27
Total		654	13850.32	706	21964.09	596	18052.78	104	2398.71

[English]

Crime Against Women

3797. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSHI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the crimes against children are increasing day by day;

(b) if so, whether the Central Monitoring Commission which is supposed to monitor crime against children under the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 has not met after the amendment of said Act;

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

(d) whether a juvenile police unit has not been established in every police station across the country;

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

(f) the effective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) a total of 22500, 24201 and 26694 cases of crime against children were reported in the country during 2008, 2009 & 2010 respectively.

(b) and (c) There is no provision for Central Monitoring Commission to monitor crime against children under the Juvenile Justice Act.

(d) to (f) Special Juvenile Police Units have been set up in all districts of the country.

In pursuance of Supreme Court's Judgment dated 12th October, 2011, on the issue of monitoring implementation of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, in the matter of Sampurna Behura vs. Union of India & Ors., the Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an advisory to the State Governments/UT Administrations advising them to appoint at least one officer with proper aptitude, training and orientation as the 'juvenile or the child welfare officer' who will handle the juvenile or the child in co-ordination with the police at every police station within the State at the earliest.

[Translation]

Strike by Chemists

3798. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the medicine suppliers to Central Government Health Services (CGHS) dispensaries go on strike from time to time due to non-payments of their dues in time by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of funds allocated under this head by the Government during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

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

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

(c) There is no specific head or demarcation of funds for local purchase of medicines. It is met from the heads - M&S (Plan & Non-Plan) and PORB. However, approximated expenditure on account of procurement of medicines from all sources including local purchase in the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement (City wise).

Statement

Approximate Expenditure in respect of Procurement of Medicines for CGHS

Sl. No. CGHS City		(Rs. in crore)		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahmedabad	4.54	5.57	5.82
2.	Allahabad	6.75	7.34	7.34
3.	Bangalore	17.83	19.60	33.00
4.	Chennai	14.54	14.06	20.80
5.	Delhi	310.15	345.11	372.42
6.	Hyderabad	19.84	19.60	17.30
7.	Jaipur	7.08	5.00	8.00
8.	Kanpur	13.24	13.72	12.74
9.	Kolkata	19.74	29.30	26.14
10.	Lucknow	9.90	11.82	23.36
11.	Meerut	9.34	10.60	16.10
12.	Mumbai	17.55	25.88	27.30
13.	Nagpur	10.40	12.31	14.92
14.	Patna	6.73	7.20	7.28
15.	Pune	4.24	5.88	14.00
16.	Bhubanshwar	1.90	2.56	3.20
17.	Ranchi	1.40	2.05	3.44
18.	Bhopal	1.55	0.92	3.58
19.	Chandigarh	4.20	3.60	4.60
20.	Dehradun	0.90	0.08	2.90
21.	Jabalpur	7.00	5.32	6.00

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Trivendrum	3.17	5.23	7.02
23.	Guwahati	4.01	7.20	5.38
24.	Shillong	0.20	0.94	1.20
Total (Rs. in Crore)		496.21	560.87	643.84

[English]

Rural Health Condition

3799. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Medical Association (IMA) has given a few suggestions to the Government regarding improvement in the rural health scenario; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to implement these suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Indian Medical Association (IMA), while opposing the nature and length of the proposal for Bachelor of Rural Health Care (BRHC) course inter-alia suggested the following for improvement in the rural health scenario:

- (i) Increasing age of retirement to 65 or allowing re-employment of doctors after retirement on attractive salary and incentives in rural areas only;
- (ii) Compulsory working for one year in rural areas before permanent registration by Medical Council of India (MCI);
- (iii) Reservation of post graduate admission for doctors who have served in rural areas;
- (iv) Opening of more medical colleges in rural areas by allowing public private partnership;
- (v) Giving incentives and attractive salaries and allowances for working in remote areas, etc.

The Central Government has already taken various measures for improvement in the rural scenario which include:

- (i) Financial support is provided to under National Rural Health Mission for engagement of staff on contractual basis.

- (ii) Amended the Postgraduate Medical Education Regulations to encourage doctors to serve in the rural areas by giving 50% reservation in post graduate diploma courses for medical officers in Government service and 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.

Further, in order to address the serious concern of shortage of availability of human resources in health sector in rural areas, the Government is committed to introduce the BRHC course, with inbuilt safeguards.

Bilateral Cooperation in Power Sector

3800. SHRI K. SHIVAKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of international Memoranda of Undertaking (MoUs) signed by the Union Government in the power sector during the past two years;

(b) the total number of power projects completed with the help of bilateral cooperation in the power sector during the past three years;

(c) whether any Mega Power Projects are pending for clearance; and

(d) if so, State-wise details of projects pending for the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) During the last two years, the Union Government has signed following international MOUs for cooperation in Power Sector:

- (i) With Sri Lanka on the feasibility study for interconnection of India-Sri Lanka Electricity Grids on 09.06.2010; and

(ii) With China on Cooperation on Green Technologies including energy conservation and energy efficiency, clean coal and modernization of the Electrical Grid on 16.12.2010.

(b) Following three Power Projects have been completed with the help of bilateral cooperation in Power Sector during the last three years:

(i) HVDS (High Voltage Distribution System) in Haryana (Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd./KfW).

(ii) HVDS (High Voltage Distribution System) in Andhra Pradesh (Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd./KfW).

(iii) Bakreshwar Thermal Power Project Units 4 & 5 - WBPDC (West Bengal Power Development Corporation Ltd.)/Japanese International Cooperation Agency.

(c) No Mega Power Project is pending with Ministry of Power.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Disproportionate Properties

3801. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government monitors the cases of employees of income tax, customs and excise department who have properties disproportionate to their known sources of income;

(b) if so, the number of cases where action has been taken against the aforesaid employees for corruption and tax evasion during the last two years; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): Part-wise information in respect of Income Tax is as under:

(a) Government monitors the assets of the employees through a system of "Immovable Property Returns" to be filed by the officers of the Department on an annual basis. Further, all the employees of the Department have to file intimation/take prior permission for acquiring any property. The annual IPRs are cross-checked with the intimation as above and if any anomaly is found, further action is taken. Also, if any complaint against any

employee is received, necessary action as per rules is taken after enquiry.

(b) During the last two years (2010 & 2011) action has been taken against 15 employees for being in possession of assets/properties disproportionate to their known sources of income.

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

Part-wise information in respect of customs and excise Department is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Diabetic Patients

3802. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:
DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA:

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

(a) whether the number of diabetic patients is on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has conducted any survey to ascertain the total number of diabetic patients in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of such patients in the country, State/UT-wise;

(d) the steps so far taken by the Government to check the rising number of diabetic patients and provide them free/affordable treatment; and

(e) the action plan drawn by the Government to check diabetes over the coming years and the funds earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes. As per the International Diabetes Federation (IDF) the total number of people in India with Diabetes to be around 50.8 million in 2010, rising to 87.0 million by 2030.

(b) and (c) No recent study/survey has been undertaken by Government of India to find out the number of diabetic patients in the country.

(d) The Government of India has initiated a National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 100 selected districts in 21 States with the objective of prevention and control of NCDs including diabetes through

opportunistic screening of all persons above 30 years of age and all pregnant women. Under this programme, 60.82 lakh people have been screened for diabetes out of which 4.50 lakh people are suspected to be diabetic.

The treatment of patients is either free or at a subsidised in the healthcare delivery system.

(e) It has been proposed to expand the programme to all the 640 Districts across the entire country in a phased manner with a tentative expenditure of Rs.5895.95 crore for the 12th Plan Period. The action plan drawn by the Government to check diabetes in the country includes:-

- (i) Generation of awareness about Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke (DCS) & Health in the community through Inter Personal Communication, education, mass media etc.
- (ii) Up-gradation of District Hospitals by establishing / strengthening the Cardiac Care Units.
- (iii) Establishing & strengthening the Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres & Sub-Centres for screening of Diabetes.
- (iv) Strengthen Government Medical colleges all over

the country to provide specialized tertiary care facilities in NCDs

Upgradation of Hospitals

3803. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received by the Union Government from State Governments for upgradation of hospitals in their States during the last three years alongwith the names of the countries offering financial assistance for the same; and

(b) the action taken by the Union Government in this regard, proposal-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Department of International Development (DFID) under the Government of United Kingdom provides financial assistance to the State Governments of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha in the health sector which *inter-alia* includes assistance for upgradation of hospitals. Details of the projects are as under:

Name of the Project	State	Date of Starting/Closing	DFID Assistance [Rs. In Crore (approx.)]
Sector-wide approach to Strengthening Health (SWASTH)	Bihar	01.09.2010/ 29.02.2016	1232.31
MP Health Sector Reforms Programme	Madhya Pradesh	22.11.2007/ 31.03.2015	509.95
Odisha Health Sector Reforms Programme	Odisha	12.12.2007/ 31.03.2015	425.02

[English]

Optometry Course

3804. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi is not able to upgrade their very old and outdated course name and course structure of B.Sc.(H) Ophthalmic Techniques;

(b) if so, the remedial measures/ initiatives taken to establish an independent Department for Optometry to regularise the Optometry course at AIIMS, New Delhi;

(c) whether due to the highest number of blindness and refractive error in India requirement of qualified optometrist in India is very high;

(d) if so, whether Dr. R.P. Centre for Ophthalmic Science, AIIMS being an apex Government body in Ophthalmology has given any proposal/suggestions to the Government regarding opening of Optometry Schools/ Colleges/Institutes in all Regional Institutes of Ophthalmology (RIO) where basic infrastructure for optometry exists;

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the initiative taken till now regarding this; and

(f) the number of subjects in which Ph.D. course is being offered at present at AIIMS, New Delhi alongwith the reservation for SC/ST/OBC being followed for Ph.D. admissions?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) AIIMS is running B.Sc (Hons.) Ophthalmic Technique 3 years degree course successfully since 1976. The course is not outdated and is still relevant.

(c) Yes, the requirement of qualified optometrist is high.

(d) and (e) Enough infrastructure for opening of Optometry Schools/Colleges/Institutes exists in all Regional Institutes of Ophthalmology (RIO), therefore, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has decided that Dr. R.P. Centre, AIIMS should work out the logistic and expenditure details for opening of the Optometry Schools/Colleges/Institutes on the line of Dr. R.P. Centre, which can be followed in the RIOs.

(f) Ph.D. is offered in 73 Specialties/Sub-Specialties at AIIMS. There is no reservation for SC/ST/OBC for the Ph.D. admission.

Medical Colleges

3805. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

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

(a) the number of medical colleges for which approval was given by the Medical Council of India (MCI) during the last five years and the number out of them set up till date in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to open a number of new medical colleges, particularly in uncovered and rural areas with public-private partnership across the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the norms fixed and funds earmarked/ released for the purpose, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has received a number of proposals from the State Governments for opening of medical colleges; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken thereon during the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) During the last five year, 74 medical colleges have been set up in the country by the Central Government on the recommendation of Medical Council of India(MCI)/Board of Governors, MCI. The State-wise list is at Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Recommendations have been made by the Working Groups constituted by the Planning Commission to open new state government medical colleges during the 12th Plan Period in underserved areas including eastern and northern states. Opening of the new medical colleges will depend *inter alia* on the plan allocation and priorities finalized. At present there is no provision for public-private partnership for opening of new medical colleges as per existing MCI regulations.

(d) and (e) Out of 64 proposals received from State Governments for setting up of new' medical colleges during the last three years, 12 proposals were approved and remaining disapproved for want of required facilities/incomplete information. For the academic year 2012-13, 18 proposals from State Governments have been received and the last date to grant permission is 15th June, 2012. State-wise status of the proposals received during the last three years and the current year is at Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise list of medical colleges established during the last five years

Sl. No.	State	Year				
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	2	-	3	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. Assam		-	-	-	1	-
3. Haryana		-	-	-	1	1
4. Karnataka		3	-	-	-	2
5. Kerala		-	2	2	1	-
6. Maharashtra		1	1	-	-	-
7. Madhya Pradesh		1	-	2	-	1
8. Manipur		-	-	-	1	-
9. Odisha		2	-	-	-	-
10. Tamil Nadu		-	5	2	5	3
11. Tripura		-	-	-		
12. Uttar Pradesh		-	3	2	-	4
13. Chhattisgarh		-	-	-	-	-
14. Pondicherry		1	-	-	1	-
15. Punjab		1	-	-	-	2
16. Uttarakhand		-	1	-	-	-
17. Rajasthan		-	2	-	-	-
18. West Bengal		-	1	-	1	3
19. Delhi		-	1	-	-	-
20. Bihar		-	1	-	-	1
21. Gujarat		-	-	3	-	3
Total		9	19	11	14	21

Statement

Number of proposals received from the State Government for establishing medical college during last three years and current year

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of proposals received						
		In 2008 for the academic year 2009-10		In 2009 for the academic year 2010-11		In 2010 for the academic year 2011-12		In 2011 for the academic year 2012-13
		Received	Approved	Received	Approved	Received	Approved	Received
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	1	-	2	1	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2. Assam		-	-	1	1	1	-	1
3. Bihar		-	-	2	-	1	1	3
4. Delhi		-	-	1	-	1	-	-
5. Gujarat		1	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Himachal Pradesh		3	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Haryana		-	-	-	-	3	-	2
8. Karnataka		-	-	-	-	-	-	1
9. Kerala		1	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Madhya Pradesh		1	1	-	-	-	-	-
11. Maharashtra		-	-	-	-	3	-	4
12. Manipur		1	-	1	1	-	-	-
13. Pudueherry		-	-	1	1	-	-	-
14. Tamil Nadu		2	-	2	2	3	-	2
15. Uttar Pradesh		3	-	-	-	4	1	3
16. Uttarakhand		1	-	1	-	-	-	-
17. West Bengal		1	-	1	1	3	2	2
Total		14	1	11	6	21	5	18

Total Proposals received from state government in last three years & current year: 14+11+21+18 = 64

Proposal approved during the last three years: 01+06+05 = 12

Infant Mortality Rate in Tribal Areas

3806. DR. MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the infant mortality rate in the tribal areas of the country is relatively higher;

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

(c) the extent to which the National Rura! Health Mission (NRHM) has helped in addressing this issue;

(d) whether the Government proposes to start a new programme to tackle this serious problem; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP

BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) The annual Sample Registration System (SRS) does not collect disaggregated data on infant mortality for population groups. However, as per National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) conducted in 2005-06, Infant Mortality Rate in Schedule Tribes was estimated to be 62.1 per 1000 live births in comparison to infant mortality rate in the General population as 57 per thousand live births. The main reasons are low institutional deliveries, weak health seeking behaviour and shortage of human resource in the tribal areas.

(c) to (e) Under National Rural Health Mission, Government of India has identified 264 high focus districts in 24 States/UTs of the country. One of the criteria for selection of these districts is having more than 35 percent population of SCs and STs in these districts. States have been asked to prioritize resources in high focus districts and special attention is being paid to them in terms of

deployment of human resources, infrastructure and service delivery at health facilities in these districts.

Besides this, special schemes are being implemented focusing on specific needs of the tribal districts. These schemes include control of sickle cell anemia and severe acute malnutrition in selected districts. In some tribal districts, birth waiting homes have also been established for pregnant women visiting district hospitals.

The Government of India has also initiated new schemes in the last two years to reduce barriers to institutional care and reduce out of pocket expenditure for pregnant women and sick neonates which would benefit the marginalized population the most. These schemes are:

(a) Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) was launched on 1st June 2011 to eliminate out of pocket expenditure and to ensure service guarantee for pregnant women and sick neonates. It provides completely free and cashless services to pregnant women including normal deliveries and caesarean operations and sick newborns upto 30 days after birth in Government health institutions. The free entitlement also include free drugs, free diagnostics, free diet and free transport from home to health institutions and drop back home.

(b) Home Based New Born Care (HBNC): As 56 percent of child deaths take place in the first 28 days of birth, home based newborn care through ASHA 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. Free transport under JSSK is aimed at bringing the sick neonates to health facilities in time.

(c) 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 and both mortality and morbidity are reduced.

[English]

Millennium Development Goals

3807. KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATARAJAN:
SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:
DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

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

(a) the details of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) fixed for his Ministry;

(b) the details of latest data regarding achieving the said goals, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether India is lagging behind in achieving MDGs so far;

(d) if so, whether the Government has identified the areas which need special attention and taken measures to achieve the goals during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to create a universal access to reproductive health to reduce the infant and maternal mortality rate as committed for MDGs-4 and 5;

(f) whether there is any mechanism in place to ensure that the target groups are receiving the benefits of the different national level policies/schemes/ programmes available which addresses the reproductive health care across the population; and

(g) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of the estimated number of eligible beneficiaries under the schemes/ programmes/policies?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are goals set by United Nations which member countries, including India, have agreed to achieve by the year 2015. The goals relating to Health Sector are as under:

Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality: Target is to reduce the Under-Five mortality rate among children by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015. In case of India, it translates into a goal of reducing Under-Five Mortality Rate from 118 per 1000 live births in 1990 to 39 in 2015.

Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health: Target is to reduce the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) by three-quarters between 1990 and 2015. In case of India, it translates into a goal of reducing MMR from 424 per 100,000 live births in 1990 to 106 per 100,000 live births in 2015.

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases; Target is to halt by 2015 and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS and the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

The above are national level targets for India and there are no State specific targets.

As per the latest available estimates from the office of Registrar General of India, the Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) was 59 per 1000 live births in 2010. Assuming an average decline of 7.8% per year observed during 2009-2010, India's U5MR will be 39 by 2015. Thus, India may achieve its MDG target of U5MR by 2015.

As per the latest available estimates from the office of Registrar General of India, the MMR was 212 per 100,000 live births during 2007-09. The observed decline in MMR between 2004-06 to 2007-09 was 5.5% per year. Given this rate of decline, India would probably reach the MMR of 143 per 100,000 live births.

Adult HIV prevalence at national level has declined from 0.41 percent in 2000 to 0.31 percent in 2009. The estimated number of new annual HIV infections has declined by more than 50 percent over the past decade. Incidence of Malaria has declined from 2.57 per 1000 population in 1990 to 1.10 per 1000 population in 2011. Prevalence of Tuberculosis has declined from 586 cases per lakh population in 1990 to 249 cases per lakh population in 2009. Mortality has reduced by 45.3 percent from 42 per 100,000 population to 23 per 100,000 population during this period.

(d) and (e) Based on the ongoing programme and the identified gaps, following steps have been taken by the Government to reduce infant and maternal mortality:

For reducing Infant mortality, the steps taken include Integrated Management of Neo-natal & childhood illness, training of ASHAs (Accredited Social Health Activist) in Home based new born care, Navajit Shishu Suraksha Karyakram, setting up of sick new born care units at district hospitals, promoting exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding, strengthening routine immunisation programme, focussing on reduction in morbidity and mortality due to Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) and Diarrhoeal Diseases, name based tracking of pregnant women and children, etc.

For reducing maternal mortality, the steps taken include promoting institutional deliveries, strengthening of infrastructure, Strengthening of Essential and Emergency Obstetric Care services, Strengthening Referral Systems, launching of Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram, Maternal Death Review, organising village health and nutrition days, engagement of ASHA at community level, introduction of integrated mother and child health card, etc.

(f) and (g) Government has introduced a mother and child tracking system to track every pregnant woman and child by name for provision of timely ante natal care, Institutional Delivery, and post natal care services along with immunization of the new-born children. The services provided to pregnant women and children are also verified on random basis through phone calls. It is estimated that about 30 million pregnant women and 26 million children are eligible beneficiaries for the year 2012-13.

[*Translation*]

Treatment of Cancer Patients

3808. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chemotherapy and the Brachytherapy services for the treatment of cancer are not functional in various hospitals of Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of the availability of services and doctors in various hospitals of Delhi for the treatment of cancer patients; and

(c) the details of the services being provided or proposed to be provided by the Government in various hospitals for the treatment of cancer patients in the country?

THE MINISTER HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) In so far as three Central Government hospitals in Delhi Namely Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and LMHC & its associated Hospitals are concerned, Chemotherapy services for treatment of cancer patients are functional in all these hospitals. However, Brachytherapy services are not available in Dr. RML Hospital and LMHC & its associated Hospitals. The Brachytherapy services available in Department of Radiotherapy, Safdarjung Hospital is withheld temporarily as per directions of Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) since the Department of Radiotherapy does not have requisite number of Physicists as per their norms. At present, Radiology Department, Safdarjung Hospital has five specialists, three medical officer and two physicists. The creation of new facilities and upgradation of existing facilities are a continuous process and is undertaken in accordance with the availability of funds and requirement.

As far as State Government are concerned, Health being a state subject, it is their responsibility to provide adequate health facilities including facilities required for treatment of cancer patients and the Central Government

is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments by providing financial assistance to Government Medical College Hospitals and erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres. The Government of India had launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010. This 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 envisaged strengthening 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 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).

[English]

**Misappropriation of Funds for
North Cachar Hills**

3809. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received reports about misappropriation of more than Rs 54 Crore in North Cachar Hills Autonomous Council (NCHAC) in Assam during 2007 and 2009

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to take action against the officials and others involved in this huge scam; and

(d) 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) to (d) There are reports about misappropriation of development funds in North Cachar Hills Autonomous Council (NCHAC) in Assam during the years 2007 and 2009.

National Investigation Agency (NIA) has registered two cases for siphoning of funds by Council Members and funding to militant outfits for procurement of arms, explosives, etc. NIA has already filed charge sheets in these cases. Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been mandated to investigate into the offences relating to involvement of public servants in NCHAC for misappropriation of Government funds as reported by NIA.

Besides, the Comptroller & Auditor General was requested to conduct special audit of accounts, cashbook and other records/ documents of NCHAC so that persons involved could be brought to justice. Principal Accountant General (PAG), Assam has conducted special audit in NCHAC and submitted report to the competent authority.

**Women Killed on Charges of
Witchcraft**

3810. SHRI RAMEN DEKA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether scores of women are regularly killed on charges of witchcraft across the country;

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

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for prevention of such activities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data, a total of 175,175, 178 persons were murdered due to witchcraft during 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively. State/UT wise (Including Assam) number of victims of murders due to witchcraft during 2008-2010 are enclosed as Statement.

(c) The NCRB data indicates that firstly, the overall number of cases is not large and secondly, these cases are localised. Thus, state specific legislations may be adequate to address this issue as they can take into account the local needs.

Statement*Victims of Murder due to Witchcraft during 2008-2010*

Sl. No.	State	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	27	26
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	2	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	15	6	8
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	4	5
8.	Haryana	25	30	57
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	6
11.	Jharkhand	52	37	15
12.	Karnataka	1	1	1
13.	Kerala	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	17	23	18
15.	Maharashtra	11	11	11
16.	Manipur	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	3	1	2
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	23	28	31
21.	Punjab	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	2
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	3	0
25.	Tripura	0	1	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	4	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
	Total State	175	174	178
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0
	Total UT	0	1	0
	Total All India	175	175	178

Source: Crime in India

Merger & Acquisition by Indian Banks

3811. SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Investment Banks are striking alliance with foreign entities for Merger and Acquisition (M&A);

(b) if so, the number of Indian Investment Banks who have applied for licences to start M&A practice in foreign countries during the past one year; and

(c) the present status in this regard alongwith reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India has informed that none of the Indian Banks regulated by RBI are engaged exclusively in the Investment Banking/Merger and Acquisition activity, as per their records.

[Translation]

Healthcare Facilities for Mother and Child

3812. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes formulated by the Government for maternal and child healthcare in the country;

(b) whether certain maternal deaths have been reported in the country due to lack of proper healthcare facilities;

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

(d) the amount of financial assistance being given to pregnant women at the time of delivery; and

(e) the total number of cases, if any, not being provided financial assistance in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and within its umbrella the RCH-II Programme, the strategies and schemes formulated by the Government of India for maternal and child healthcare in the country are:

- Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana under which cash assistance is provided to pregnant women for giving birth in government and government accredited private health facilities.
- Capacity building of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care and newborn, infant and child care.
- Operationalization of sub-centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and District

Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric & newborn care.

- Facility Based Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (F-IMNCI).
- Emphasis on setting up facilities for care of newborns such as Sick New Born Care Units (SNCUs), New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) and New Born Care Corners (NBCCs) for improving facility based new-born care at different levels.
- Name Based web enabled tracking of pregnant women and children under the Mother & Child Tracking System (MCTS) to ensure and monitor full services to them.
- Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant & lactating women and children from 6 months to 10 years for prevention and treatment of anemia.
- Weekly Iron & Folic Acid Supplementation (WIFS) to adolescent girls in and out of school.
- Promotion of limiting and spacing methods under Family planning.
- Engagement of 8.61 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
- Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of maternal and child health services.
- Home based new born care (HBNC) through ASHA to improve new born care practices at the community level and early detection and referral of sick new born babies.
- Early detection and appropriate management of Diarrheal and Acute Respiratory diseases.
- Implementation of Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) guidelines.
- Immunization against seven vaccine preventable diseases.
- Vitamin A prophylaxis.
- Setting up Nutritional Rehabilitation Centers (NRCs) for Management of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) Children.
- Establishing Referral systems including emergency referral transport, for which the states have been given flexibility to use different models.
- A new initiative namely Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) 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.

(b) and (c) As per the latest data on Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) from the Sample Registration System of Registrar General of India (RGI-SRS), MMR in the country is 212 per 100,000 live births for the period 2007-09 which translates into an approximate number of 56,000 maternal deaths in one year.

As per the RGI-SRS report titled "Maternal Mortality in India: 1997-2003 trends, causes and risk factors", major causes of maternal deaths in the country are Haemorrhage, Sepsis, Hypertensive Disorders, Obstructed Labour, Abortion and "Others" which includes Anaemia.

Other contributory factors for maternal deaths may be delay in decision making by family members, delay in reaching the hospital and delay in initiating appropriate care at the health facilities which are being addressed through the key strategies outlined in (a) above.

The latest estimates of Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in India and major States which are available from RGI-SRS are for the period 2007-09 and are not available for the last three years. Latest estimates as per RGI-SRS report of 2007-09 are at Statement-I.

(d) Under the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) scheme, financial assistance in the form of conditional cash transfers is given to pregnant women for delivering in government and government accredited private health facilities. Details of amount of financial assistance given to pregnant women at delivery under the JSY scheme are at Statement-II.

(e) A total number of 1.07 crore beneficiaries have been provided cash assistance under the JSY scheme in the year 2010-11. However, data on the numbers of cases

to whom financial assistance is not being provided is not maintained at the Government of India level.

Statement-I

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

Major State	MMR (2007-09)
1	2
India Total	212
Assam	390
Bihar/Jharkhand	261
Madhya Pradesh/Chhattisgarh	269
Odisha	258
Rajasthan	318

1	2
Uttar Pradesh/Uttarakhand	359
Andhra Pradesh	134
Karnataka	178
Kerala	81
Tamil Nadu	97
Gujarat	148
Haryana	153
Maharashtra	104
Punjab	172
West Bengal	145
Others	160

Source: RGI-SRS 2007-09

Statement-II

Cash Entitlement for mothers under JSY

Category	Financial Assistance to Mother		Eligibility Criteria
(A) For Institutional Delivery			
States	Rural Area	Urban Area	
Low Performing States	Rs. 1400	Rs. 1000	All pregnant women delivering in government health centres or accredited private institutions
High Performing States	Rs. 700	Rs. 600	Pregnant women below the poverty line (BPL)/ SC/ST who have attained the age of 19 years and above, delivering in government health centres or accredited private institutions, subject to two live births
Low Performing States	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	BPL pregnant women, who are 19 years of age and above and prefer to deliver at home, are entitled to a cash assistance of Rs. 500 per delivery up to two live births
High Performing States	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	

Children Involved in Crimes

3813. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether her Ministry proposes to create awareness against crimes among juveniles to curb the increasing tendency of crime among them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by her Ministry to rehabilitate the juveniles who are involved in crimes;

(d) whether her Ministry has held consultation with Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to monitor/scrutinize programmes wherein juveniles are shown involved in criminal activities; 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) As per the latest National Crime Records Bureau's (NCRB) report, 'Crime in India 2010', the offences under Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special and Local Laws (SLL) by children have decreased by 5% and 40.8% respectively as compared to 2009.

Children may commit offences due to various socio-economic reasons. However, a child who has committed an offence and placed in a Observation/Special Home is encouraged to lead an honest life through education, counselling and vocational training as provided for under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act (JJ Act). Such children in conflict with law, who are not placed in the Homes, may also be provided counselling.

The Government, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development, is providing financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for setting up of and maintenance of Observation Homes and Special Homes for such children wherein they are provided food, education, vocational training, counseling etc. Under ICPS financial assistance is also provided to State Governments/UT Administrations *inter-alia* for after care services for children leaving the Homes to help sustain them during the transition from institutional to independent life. The services include housing facilities, vocational training, help to gain employment, counseling and stipend etc.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Allocation of Funds for Family Welfare Schemes

3814. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA:
SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI
BAVALIYA:
SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

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

(a) the funds allocated and utilised by the various State Governments for implementation of family welfare schemes during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise including Assam;

(b) whether certain States are unable to fully utilise the funds allocated under the said schemes/programmes including Assam;

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

(d) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding misutilisation of funds allocated for the implementation of the said scheme in Assam; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) A Statement showing the State-wise and year-wise Allocation, Release and Expenditure for the last three Financial Years i.e. 2009-10 to 2011-12 and the current Financial Year 2012-13 in respect of Family Welfare Schemes including Assam is enclosed.

(b) and (c) It would be seen from the annexed statement that the States have been able to utilize most of the funds during this period. The unspent balances of the funds are carried forward to the next Financial Year and utilized to implement the approved activities. As the absorptive capacities have improved in the States, utilization of funds has shown a commensurate increase.

(d) and (e) There is no substantiated complaint regarding misutilization of funds allocated for the implementation of the scheme in Assam. Complaints received from time to time are sent to the States for investigation.

Statement

Allocation, Release and Utilization under Family Welfare Schemes in respect of States/UTs For the Financial Years 2009-10 to 2012-13

Sl. No.	State/ UTs	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13
		Allocation	Release	Utilization	Allocation	Release	Utilization	Allocation	Release	Utilization (up to 31.12.2011)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,223.55	1,491.53	1,688.63	1,606.57	2,377.51	2,166.83	1,755.70	1,582.95	982.89	1,581.56
2.	Andhra Pradesh	65,694.82	65,175.89	70,745.61	75,704.48	74,898.56	62,645.65	84,410.01	85,593.43	46,144.76	95,864.02
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3,714.90	4,271.82	5,287.12	5,218.87	5,899.81	6,336.66	3,726.42	5,317.25	3,903.84	4,846.35
4.	Assam	82,239.98	76,636.54	70,944.41	82,608.75	66,486.79	101,694.44	79,081.23	82,398.36	53,079.14	98,004.12
5.	Bihar	80,571.94	60,940.49	73,179.15	91,215.30	94,315.89	143,487.60	103,877.06	69,950.46	64,875.15	127,962.85
6.	Chandigarh	711.36	848.51	639.18	880.92	743.41	752.70	901.55	943.79	603.37	1,092.89
7.	Chhattisgarh	26,078.68	23,399.57	19,100.80	29,896.99	29,287.17	27,617.14	33,420.38	35,226.64	25,856.93	40,393.06
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	253.81	308.01	312.65	284.51	559.51	396.04	338.51	388.50	366.44	420.90
9.	Daman and Diu	264.57	307.42	275.63	252.07	342.08	319.49	284.89	314.14	260.55	385.23
10.	Delhi	11,038.70	7,191.11	6,498.39	12,126.70	9,150.86	7,696.10	12,686.06	8,857.16	6,329.98	14,701.06
11.	Goa	1,098.58	1,100.08	1,584.95	1,418.32	1,363.37	1,616.77	1,708.05	1,596.68	1,862.61	1,877.14
12.	Gujarat	41,980.91	44,827.32	58,948.53	48,472.32	51,400.44	67,505.04	55,120.64	56,703.83	34,337.94	65,581.69
13.	Haryana	16,799.30	17,599.50	33,654.18	18,948.82	19,687.62	27,684.82	21,253.54	26,168.95	17,851.49	25,236.42
14.	Himachal Pradesh	9,064.22	9,343.75	16,348.94	10,369.71	10,889.24	16,040.20	11,470.72	13,511.06	10,243.82	13,174.39
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	12,684.86	12,404.71	15,020.96	14,448.50	16,735.64	20,545.70	16,079.42	24,270.65	16,948.59	19,543.85

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
16. Jharkhand	30,042.27	14,832.33	16,336.25	34,669.45	30,933.72	34,034.54	38,862.57	40,139.96	20,943.72	46,941.00		
17. Karnataka	47,208.56	40,324.11	64,100.02	51,597.61	54,781.68	66,376.90	57,167.01	60,318.67	42,207.81	66,306.28		
18. Kerala	26,495.50	21,649.78	38,205.23	28,946.26	23,744.19	36,680.85	32,270.82	33,017.64	29,071.06	35,02872		
19. Lakshadweep	124.06	166.28	251.05	142.28	312.28	326.50	203.28	211.28	276.53	167.49		
20. Madhya Pradesh	65,855.79	55,543.26	69,493.26	71,202.57	73,880.93	92,492.85	79,605.68	86,535.14	66,584.80	94,803.16		
21. Maharashtra	79,338.96	89,458.16	100,506.18	91,160.69	85,156.24	121,464.50	100,976.01	123,969.79	79,592.35	118,424.01		
22. Manipur	7,926.81	7,577.85	5,679.94	8,884.73	5,832.27	5,925.22	7,696.61	5,081.00	4,491.15	9,863.91		
23. Meghalaya	7,147.45	7,022.99	6,445.14	7,530.99	3,791.68	7,776.91	7,945.62	4,808.68	6,274.98	10,407.44		
24. Mizoram	3,861.13	3,849.83	4,749.91	4,881.12	5,488.80	6,693.95	4,682.52	4,719.20	3,265.60	5,721.13		
25. Nagaland	6,354.34	6,177.57	5,288.33	6,907.33	4,999.15	8,816.66	6,813.13	7,267.14	5,301.50	7,596.58		
26. Orissa	37,077.09	39,228.28	57,605.89	41,780.66	48,760.11	60,155.76	47,426.99	58,746.32	35,502.16	54,564.92		
27. Puducherry	986.94	923.31	1,128.32	1,065.31	1,342.60	1,590.29	1,203.42	1,329.91	1,229.12	1,186.22		
28. Punjab	19,525.70	20,786.45	22,833.75	22,801.22	23,544.32	32,846.76	25,480.17	28,165.91	21,830.57	29,390.54		
29. Rajasthan	59,793.70	88,612.42	96,344.33	70,159.12	78,670.43	111,556.52	77,573.46	98,947.93	63,498.92	93,099.11		
30. Sikkim	2,348.68	2,219.73	3,542.39	3,225.69	2,983.69	3,031.98	2,999.53	2,364.18	2,211.76	3,459.45		
31. Tamil Nadu	51,792.14	55,698.82	64,101.81	60,922.79	59,134.59	78,694.15	69,970.19	67,828.39	63,907.19	81,309.35		
32. Tripura	10,502.53	9,838.55	6,915.59	10,006.73	6,945.68	8,794.83	10,315.89	6,149.64	7,654.29	12,521.75		
33. Uttar Pradesh	174,688.06	184,830.24	214,013.87	195,599.74	132,741.37	254,432.34	208,504.52	172,738.11	123,450.76	252,585.08		
34. Uttarakhand	10,893.90	12,282.37	13,061.50	12,217.04	12,837.92	19,495.48	15,864.52	18,002.35	15,382.95	18,705.67		
35. West Bengal	61,141.12	67,661.87	62,772.22	70,828.91	57,421.17	76,976.82	80,621.46	81,704.67	53,516.00	95,233.66		
Grand Total	1,056,524	1,034,535	1,227,604	1,187,973	1,147,440	1,512,668	1,302,298	1,314,869	929,840	1,547,981		
	.91	.45	.10	.07	.70	.97	.08	.76	.71	.00		

Note : Release for F.Y. 2011-12 is upto 31.03.2012. Expenditure figures for 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are provisional.

The above Releases relate to GOI grants and do not include state share contribution.

Allocation, Release and Utilization include Mission Flexible Pool, RCH Flexible Pool, Pulse Polio Immunization and Infrastructure Maintenance only.

**Representations of Private
Power Producers**

3815. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the major private producers of power in the country have recently expressed to the Government issues faced by them in policy and supply of fuel causing problems in power generation;

(b) if so, the details of the issues faced by them along with the response of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the public sector power producing companies and other companies having captive power plants have also made similar representations to the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C.VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) A delegation of Association of Power Producers met the Prime Minister and Ministers of Power, Coal, Petroleum & Natural Gas, Environment & Forests and Finance and raised various issues related to power sector which inter-alia includes:

- Shortage of coal and gas affecting power producers.
- Signing of Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA).
- Speedy disposal of forest and environment clearance.
- Removal of customs duty on import of coal.

(c) Public sector companies have also raised the issues like less coal supply, delay in FSA, pricing of coal based on Gross Calorific Value (GCV) system without putting in place the proper sampling, etc.

(d) (i) As no FSA has been signed since April, 2009, in order to supply coal to power projects commissioned in the 11th Plan and getting commissioned upto 2014-15 in 12th Plan, Ministry of Power has been requesting the Ministry of Coal to expedite signing of FSAs for power projects. Ministry of Power worked very hard in the Inter-Ministerial group for quick signing of FSA. The efforts bore fruits and Coal India Limited (CIL) has been directed to sign FSAs for full quantity of coal mentioned in the Letter of Assurances

(LOAs) for 20 years, to be renewed after every five years with trigger level of 80% for levy of disincentives and 90% for levy of incentives, with power plants that have entered into long-term PPAs with discoms. For projects that have been commissioned up to 31st December, 2011, CIL will sign FSAs before 31st March, 2012. To meet its commitment CIL may reduce coal meant for e-auction from 10% to 7% till the end of 12th Plan. Since the signing of FSA were being delayed, Ministry of Coal has issued Presidential Directive on 04.04.2012 to CIL to implement the decision on FSA within 15 days. In case of any shortfall in fulfilling its commitment under the FSAs from its own production, CIL will arrange for supply of coal through imports or through arrangement with State/Central PSUs who have been allotted coal blocks for power plants and/or with State mining/industrial corporation and Central PSUs allocated coal blocks for commercial mining.

(ii) As per the information made available by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, no additional domestic gas is likely to be available till 2015-16.

(iii) Ministry of Environment & Forests (MOEF) has agreed for Forest Advisory Committee (FAC) clearance on merits of all projects even in No-Go area

(iv) Customs duty on imported coal has been removed in this year's Budget.

Renewable Energy Sources

3816. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
WAKCHAURE:
SHRI PREM DAS RAI:
SHRI RAJENDRASINH RANA:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

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

(a) the details of schemes/programmes for development of renewable energy sources in the country

alongwith the power generated from these sources at present, State-wise;

(b) the details of funds/financial assistance provided to various States for promotion of these sources during the last three years and the current year, source-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether the potential of power generation from these sources has been tapped properly in the country including the North-Eastern States;

(d) if so, the State-wise and source-wise details thereof and if not, the reasons therefore;

(e) whether the Government has identified hurdles in exploring the potential of these sources of energy; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The details of various schemes / programmes for development of renewable energy (RE) sources in the country are given in Statement-I. State-wise details of the grid-interactive power generation capacity from different renewable energy sources, installed in the country as on 31.03.2012, are given in Statement-II.

(b) Source-wise and State-wise details of funds/ financial assistance provided to various States for promotion of RE sources during the last three years and the current year (as on 23.4.2012) are given in Statement-III and III(A).

(c) The potential for power generation from different RE sources has been tapped to varying extents in different States/Regions, including the North-Eastern. It is highly region and resource specific and depends upon local conditions that vary widely. It also very much depends on the State level facilitations/ incentives which cannot be expected to be uniform.

(d) State-wise and resource-wise details of the estimated potential and reported achievements as on 31.03.2012 are given in Statement-IV.

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) Major constraints in rapid deployment of RE sources include:

- their inherent intermittent nature leading to low plant load factor and problems in storing energy;

- grid synchronization limitations on account of intermittent nature of supply;
- current high cost, particularly of solar power generation;
- delays at States level in land allotment/statutory clearances for projects;
- inadequate power evacuation/transmission arrangements; and
- general difficulties in servicing and maintenance in remote areas.

To overcome the difficulties faced in exploiting the available RE potential, the Government has taken several measures. These include the following:

- Provision of Fiscal and financial incentives such as, capital/ interest subsidy/generation based incentive, accelerated depreciation, nil/concessional excise and customs duties; to improve projects viability.
- Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission to give a boost to deployment of solar energy systems, solar PV as well as solar thermal/achieve reduction in cost of solar power.
- Supporting R&D activities in different RE sectors in collaboration with industry for technological development, product improvement and cost reduction.
- Holding periodic review meetings with States at appropriate levels to address any policy and regulatory issues and bottlenecks to expeditious completion of projects; ensuring timely development of transmission facilities for evacuation of power.
- Human resource development in RE sector through fellowships, trainings, etc.

Statement-I

Details of the renewable energy schemes/ programmes implemented in the country

1. Grid-Interactive/Off-Grid Renewable Power:

- **Wind Power:** MW-scale Wind Farms/Aero generators/Hybrid systems
- **Bio-power:** Biomass power/Cogeneration

- **Small Hydro Power:** Small hydro power plants upto 25 MW capacity; Watermills/Micro hydel plants
- **Solar Power:** Grid-interactive -Solar Thermal and SPV power generation plants, and off-grid/decentralized systems for various applications under National Solar Mission.

2. Renewable Energy for Rural Applications:

- Remote Village Electrification Programme: provision of lighting/electricity in the unelectrified remote villages/hamlets
- Biomass Gasifier for Rural Energy/Industrial Energy.
- **Biogas Programme:** setting up of Family Type biogas plants for cooking/lighting/manure/small scale power generation
- **Solar Thermal Systems:** deployment of decentralized solar thermal systems/devices (mainly solar cookers/driers for cooking, drying farm produce) under National Solar Mission.

3. Renewable Energy for Urban, Industrial &

Commercial Applications:

- **Biomass (non-bagasse) cogeneration/U&I Waste to Energy**
- **Solar water heating systems** - for domestic, institutional, commercial/industrial applications under National Solar Mission.
- **Solar air heating/steam generation systems** - for community cooking/other applications in institutions and industry under National Solar Mission.
- **Green Buildings** - incorporating active renewable energy systems and passive designs.
- **Solar Cities** - Planning for reducing their conventional energy consumption through energy conservation and use of renewable energy devices/systems.

4. **Research, Design & Development:**

- Supporting research and development projects at premier institutions and industries on different aspects of new and renewable energy technologies.

Statement-II

State-wise details of grid interactive renewable power installed capacity as on 31.03.2012

Grid connected Renewable Power

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Small Hydro Power (MW)	Wind Power (MW)	Bio-Power		Solar Power (MWp)	Total Capacity (MW)
				BM Power/ Cogen. (MW)	Waste to Energy (MW)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	217.83	245.55	363.25	43.16	21.75	891.54
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	79.23				0.03	79.25
3.	Assam	31.11					31.11
4.	Bihar	64.30		15.50			79.80
5.	Chhattisgarh	20.25		249.90		4.00	274.15
6.	Goa	0.05					0.05
7.	Gujarat	15.60	2966.28	20.50		604.89	3607.27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Haryana	70.10		35.80		16.80	122.70
9.	Himachal Pradesh	527.66					527.66
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	130.53					130.53
11.	Jharkhand	4.05				4.00	8.05
12.	Karnataka	882.45	1933.50	441.18	1.00	9.00	3267.13
13.	Kerala	149.67	35.10			0.03	184.80
14.	Madhya Pradesh	86.16	376.40	8.50	3.90	2.10	477.06
15.	Maharashtra	281.33	2733.30	603.70	5.72	20.00	3644.05
16.	Manipur	5.45					5.45
17.	Meghalaya	31.03					31.03
18.	Mizoram	36.47					36.47
19.	Nagaland	28.67					28.67
20.	Odisha	64.30		20.00		13.00	97.30
21.	Punjab	154.50		90.50	9.25	9.33	263.58
22.	Rajasthan	23.85	2070.65	83.30		197.65	2375.45
23.	Sikkim	52.11					52.11
24.	Tamil Nadu	123.05	6987.58	532.70	5.65	15.05	7664.03
25.	Tripura	16.01					16.01
26.	Uttar Pradesh	25.10		644.50	5.00	12.38	686.98
27.	Uttarakhand	170.82		10.00		5.05	185.87
28.	West Bengal	98.40		16.00		2.05	116.45
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	5.25				0.10	5.35
30.	Chandigarh						
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli						
32.	Daman and Diu						
33.	Delhi				16.00	2.53	
34.	Lakshwadeep					0.75	
35.	Pondicherry					0.03	
36.	Others		4.30			0.81	
Total (MW)		3395.33	17352.66	3135.33	89.68	941.31	24914.30

MW = Megawatt

Statement-III

State-wise details of funds/financial assistance provided to various States for promotion of renewable energy sources during last 3 years

(Rs. in crore)

Name of States/UTs		2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andman and Nicobar	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06
2.	Andhra Pradesh	11.26	26.60	23.60	61.46
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	53.67	68.52	66.61	188.80
4.	Assam	23.21	9.88	17.82	50.91
5.	Bihar	3.67	5.41	2.27	11.35
6.	Chandigarh	0.05	0.00	1.97	2.02
7.	Chhattisgarh	21.51	35.87	54.48	111.86
8.	Daman and Diu (Only Daman)	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02
9.	Goa	0.52	0.17	1.41	2.10
10.	Gujarat	8.01	10.52	9.32	27.85
11.	Haryana	5.81	12.37	12.81	30.99
12.	Himachal Pradesh	4.21	9.68	12.80	26.69
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.49	55.56	102.31	168.36
14.	Karnataka	13.26	16.61	14.69	44.56
15.	Kerala	3.43	11.11	13.41	27.95
16.	Madhya Pradesh	17.50	35.26	37.64	90.40
17.	Maharashtra	22.34	17.41	29.69	69.44
18.	Lakshadweep	0.00	13.89	8.76	22.65
19.	Manipur	2.09	3.42	3.85	9.36
20.	Meghalaya	3.19	7.68	5.84	16.71
21.	Mizoram	1.54	3.54	1.24	6.32
22.	Nagaland	0.62	1.93	11.52	14.07
23.	Odisha	20.66	8.16	35.92	64.74
24.	Puducherry	0.20	0.12	1.70	2.02
25.	Punjab	10.79	19.89	28.81	59.49
26.	Rajasthan	12.65	41.76	75.64	130.05

1	2	3	4	5	6
27. Sikkim		5.41	4.22	10.50	20.13
28. Tamil Nadu		4.06	3.21	35.49	42.76
29. Tripura		11.90	1.99	5.07	18.96
30. Uttar Pradesh		14.90	29.05	31.43	75.38
31. West Bengal		31.97	35.96	36.44	104.37
32. Jharkhand		7.03	1.72	17.90	26.65
33. Uttarakhand		13.39	27.76	18.74	59.89
Total		339.36	519.31	729.70	1588.37

Statement-III (A)*Major Programme/source-wise details of funds provided to States during last 3 years*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	States/UT	Small Hydro Power	Small Wind Systems	Biomass Gasifier	Solar Photovoltaic*	Biogas	Remote Village Electrification	Solar Cities	Solar Thermal	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.16	0.15		11.59	38.92	0.14	0.12	8.56	59.64
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	180.63			7.56	0.46		0.13	0.02	188.80
3.	Assam	3.60			12.22	20.20	20.62	0.22	0.16	57.02
4.	Bihar	7.90		0.89	5.79				0.03	14.61
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.50			88.19	9.59	5.11	0.21	3.10	107.70
6.	Goa		0.08		0.39	0.20	0.10	0.02	1.05	1.84
7.	Gujarat		0.13		2.48	14.63		0.24	9.41	26.89
8.	Haryana		0.05		16.82	4.41	0.13	0.09	5.65	27.15
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7.31	0.00		11.04	0.95		0.03	6.91	26.24
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.59	0.57		104.23	0.53	42.64		12.22	167.78
11.	Jharkhand				5.72	0.97	19.72			26.41
12.	Karnataka	2.80			6.11	21.82	0.10	0.15	0.04	31.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13. Kerala		11.95			5.84	5.97			0.68	24.44
14. Madhya Pradesh			0.10	1.05	30.16	33.11	22.00	0.23	0.26	86.91
15. Maharashtra		0.25	6.96		13.90	25.95	5.01	0.39	15.74	68.20
16. Manipur		0.46	0.20		8.19			0.04	0.30	9.19
17. Meghalaya		3.38			7.98	2.98	1.18	0.26	15.78	
18. Mizoram		2.55			3.04	0.41		0.17	0.29	6.46
19. Nagaland		1.85			8.81	1.48	0.76	0.07	0.28	13.25
20. Odisha					1.30	15.13	46.55	0.04	0.13	63.15
21. Punjab		1.15	0.75		10.71	32.54		0.05	4.18	49 38
22. Rajasthan			0.16		85.38	0.46	12.92	0.02	3.19	102.13
23. Sikkim		6.60	0.03		13.45	0.76	0.08		0.08	21.00
24. Tamil Nadu		1.55	0 14		29.33	1.43	0.67	0.05	4.26	37.43
25. Tripura					10.62	0.43	10.33	0.12	0.57	22.07
26. Uttar Pradesh					50.59	7.41	19.69	0.59	1.83	80.11
27. Uttarakhand		32.56	1.67		32.02	3.68	2.52	0.06	4.23	76.74
28. West Bengal		1.50	0.48		32.38	30.19	27.85	0.38	92.78	
29. Andaman and Nicobar										0.00
30. Chandigarh								0 10	0.73	0.83
31. Dadar and Nagar Haveli										0.00
32. Daman and Diu										0 00
33. Delhi					0.52		0.10		0.32	0.94
34. Lakshwadeep					22.58				0.04	22.62
35. Pondicherry					1.66	0 05		0.04		1.75
36. Others					186.22	53.03			18.98	20.23
Total		275.29	11.47	1.94	826.82	327.69	238.22	3.18	103.88	1788.49

*Includes some funds released to Regional Rural Banks and Central PSUs also, apart from the funds released to States, towards implementation of Solar PV programme.

Statement-IV

State-wise details of estimated potential and achievements of grid interactive power capacity as on 31.03.2012

Sl. No.	States/UT	Wind Power		Small Hydro Power		Biomass Power/ Bagasse Cogen.		Waste To Power		Solar Power	
		Potential*	Ach.	Potential	Ach.	Potential	Ach.	Potential	Ach.	Potential**	Ach.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5394.00	245.55	560.18	217.83	878.00	363.25	123.00	43.16	21.75	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh			1333.68	79.23	8.00				0.03	
3.	Assam			238.69	31.11	212.00		8.00			
4.	Bihar			213.25	64.30	919.00	15.50	73.00			
5.	Chhattisgarh			993.11	20.25	236.00	249.90		24.00	4.00	
6.	Goa			6.50	0.05	26.00					
7.	Gujarat	10609.00	2966.28	196.97	15.60	1571.00	20.50	112.00		604.89	
8.	Haryana			110.05	70.10	1683.00	35.80		24.00	16.80	
9.	Himachal Pradesh			2267.81	527.66	142.00			1.50		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir			1417.80	130.53	43.00					
11.	Jharkhand			208.95	4.05	90.00			10.00	4.00	
12.	Karnataka	8591.00	1933.50	747.59	882.45	1581.00	441.18	151.00	1.00	9.00	
13.	Kerala	790.00	35.10	704.10	149.67	1044.00		36.00		0.03	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	920.00	376.40	803.64	86.16	1364.00	8.50	78.00	3.90	2.10	
15.	Maharashtra	5439.00	2733.30	732.63	281.33	3137.00	603.70	287.00	5.72	20.00	
16.	Manipur			109.13	5.45	13.00		2.00			
17.	Meghalaya			229.80	31.03	11.00		2.00			
18.	Mizoram			166.93	36.47	1.00		1.50			
19.	Nagaland			196.98	28.67	10.00					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	11
20.	Odisha			295.47	64.30	246.00	20.00	22.00	13.00		
21.	Punjab			393.23	154.50	3472.00	90.50	45.00	9.25	9.33	
22.	Rajasthan	5005.00	2070.65	57.17	23.85	1039.00	83.30	62.00	197.65		
23.	Sikkim			265.65	52.11	2.00					
24.	Tamil Nadu	5374.00	6987.58	659.51	123.05	1520.00	532.70	151.00	5.65	15.05	
25.	Tripura			46.86	16.01	3.00	1.50				
26.	Uttar Pradesh			460.75	25.10	2867.00	644.50	176.00	5.00	12.38	
27.	Uttarakhand			1577.44	170.82	24.00	10.00	5.00	5.05		
28.	West Bengal			396.11	98.40	396.00	16.00	148.00	2.05		
29.	Andaman and Nicobar			7.27	5.25						0.10
30.	Chandigarh								6.00		
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli										
32.	Daman and Diu										
33.	Delhi							131.00	16.00		2.53
34.	Lakshwadeep										0.75
35.	Pondicherry							2.50		30-50	0.03
36.	Others	7008.00	4.30					1022.00		MWsq. km.	0.81
Total (MW)		49130.00	17352.66	15397.25	3395.33	22538.00	3135.33	2705.00	89.68		941.32

*Being reassessed. Interim revised estimated by C-WET is ~ 1,00,000 MW at 80 m. height (unvalidated), ** Statewise potential not estimated.

[*Translation*]

Demand of Power

3817. SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to supply power from National Grid to fulfil the demand of power under the head demand and non-head demand in the State of Bihar from other areas to meet shortage of power; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Power is supplied to the state of Bihar through the National Grid from the Central Generating Stations. At present Bihar has an allocation upto 1773 MW from the Central Generating Stations. During the year 2011-12, out of the total energy availability of 11,260 Million Units in Bihar from various sources including its own generation, the drawal from the Central Generating Stations was 11,093 Million Units. Ministry of Power has agreed to allocate 50% of power from Barh stps Stage-II (1320 MW) to Bihar at the request of Government of Bihar.

Local Purchase of Ayurvedic Medicines

3818. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any rules have been framed for the local purchase of the Ayurvedic medicines in the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) dispensaries;

(b) if so, the names of the suppliers from whom local purchase is being made for the last five years;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints against supply of sub-standard medicines by the local suppliers;

(d) if so, whether any action has been taken against them;

(e) if not, whether the Government is likely to investigate the possibility of involvement of certain officials in the matter and take action against them; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Names of Authorised local chemists appointed in Delhi for local purchase of Ayurvedic medicines during last five years are as under:

1. North Zone:

(i) Gold Medicos- 24-1-2006 to 09-05-2007.

(ii) Life Medicare- 10-05-2007 to 28-02-2010.

(iii) The Health Care 01-03-2010 to 31-03-2012.

2. South Zone:

Gold Medicos 24-01-2006 to 23-11-2008 and 24-11-08 to 31-03-12.

3. East Zone:

Jainendra Medicos - 24-01-2006 to 23-11-2008 and 24-11-08 to 31-03-12.

4. Central Zone:

(i) Goel Medicos- 24-01-2006 to 09-05-2007.

(ii) Life Medicaare- 10-05-2007 to 15-01-2009.

(iii) Jainendra 16-01-09 to 31-03-12.

5. From 1st April, 2012 M/s Poddar Enterprises has been appointed as ALC (Authorised Local Chemist) for all zones of Delhi & NCR.

(c) One complaint was received regarding supply of sub-standard Ayurvedic Medicines by a local chemist.

(d) to (f) The issue was examined and found that the manufacturer of the medicines was GMP certified and the complaint was technically not sustainable. Therefore, no action against the local chemist was taken.

Treatment of Accident Victims

3819. SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE, be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the policy/legislation framed by the Government for treatment of accident victims who have to be admitted in the nearest Government or private hospital in emergency and who are to be discharged only after they fully recover;

(b) whether expensive private hospitals charge full fees from such persons even in emergency situations; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Public Health, Hospital and Dispensaries are the State subject and it is primarily their responsibility to make such policy/legislation so that all the hospitals in the State take all necessary steps for treatment of accident victims and their stabilisation.

As far three Central Government Hospitals, namely Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RMLH Hospital and LHMC & Its associated Hospitals are concerned, the accidents victims are attended in emergency as and when brought to these Hospitals and are discharged only when patients is no longer required to stay in hospital.

Audit of Intelligence Agencies

3820. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the audit of intelligence agencies of the country is under the jurisdiction of the statutory auditor;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of reports presented in this regard during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government auditor has conducted audit of major technical intelligence agency, the National Technical Research Organization (NTRO); and

(d) whether some discrepancies have been found in the said audit and if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

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

(b) Para No. 6.6 pertaining to Intelligence Bureau printed in Union Government (Civil) Report No. 14 of 2008-09. The extract is enclosed.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) National Technical Research Organization (NTRO) is a secret organization. As per Rules 41 (2) (xxi) of Rule of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha the question is not to seek information which are in the nature secret.

Intelligence Bureau

6.6 Extra expenditure - Rs. 59.61 lakh

Delay in processing of the case by Intelligence Bureau for purchase of a plot for its office building in

Varanasi resulted in extra expenditure of Rs. 59.61 lakh.

IB⁸ purchased a plot measuring 1600 square metres for its office building at Varanasi from UPHDB⁹ in September 2006 at a total cost of Rs. 1.95 crore. Audit examination disclosed that the cost included an extra expenditure of Rs. 59.61 lakh as discussed below:

- Despite the fact that the terms of allotment of UPHDB on 06 December 2004 indicated that the offer would be automatically cancelled if the payment was not made by 28 February 2005, the IB Headquarters did not even initiate the proposal by the due date. This led to cancellation of the offer by UPHDB.
- UPHDB revived the offer of allotment of the same plot in February 2006 and their revised demand of Rs. 1.79 crore included interest of Rs. 30.64 lakh at 19 per cent from original due date of payment. The discount of 10 per cent for timely payment was also withdrawn by the UPHDB in the revised offer.
- Although the due date of payment was 31 March 2006, IB took seven months to deposit the amount (September 2006) which resulted in payment of additional interest of Rs. 15.27 lakh and penalty of Rs. 0.43 lakh.

⁸Intelligence Bureau

⁹Uttar Pradesh Housing and Development Board

Thus, delayed processing of the proposal for procurement of plot led to avoidable expenditure of Rs. 59.61 lakh constituting 44 per cent of the cost as per the original offer. The avoidable extra expenditure consisted of interest of Rs. 45.91 lakh and forfeiture of discount of Rs. 13.27 lakh and penalty of Rs. 0.43 lakh.

The Ministry stated in December 2008 that sufficient funds were not available in the budget of IB to make the payment by 28 February 2005. It further stated that on receipt of offer from UPHDB for allotment of land, IB had asked CPWD¹⁰ for a certificate indicating area of land required for construction of office which was received in June 2005. It also stated that MHA and their IFD¹¹ had sought clarifications on the proposal which had to be re-examined and the proposal was finally approved by IFD only in August 2006.

The reply does not explain why additional allocation could not have been sought for at the first instance

by IB from MHA as proposed by them later in February 2006 while seeking approval of the Ministry for purchase of land. Further their contention about the receipt of certificate indicating area of land from CPWD is to be viewed in the light of the fact that CPWD had furnished their report as early as in May 2003. There was no significant material change in the contents of the two reports of May 2003 and June 2005 furnished by the CPWD. The reply also underscores the need for better coordination among various units of the MHA for timely processing of such cases. The Ministry assured of making every effort to expedite the process in future (December 2008).

¹⁰Central Public Works Department

¹¹Integrated Finance Division

Upgradation of Maternity and Child Care Facilities

3821. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate any scheme in respect of providing basic medical facilities as well as upgradation of maternity and child care facilities in various States of the country including Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this scheme is likely to be implemented and the guidelines framed for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Government of India launched the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in the year 2005 with the objective to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care services to the rural population across the country. Under the Mission, States including the State of Madhya Pradesh project thick requirement for upgradation of health facilities in the State Programme Implementation Plan which is approved by the NPCC and funds are released for approved activities.

Besides, to provide basic medical facilities especially to pregnant women and newborns, the mission envisages the following provisions:-

- Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) - Conditional Cash Transfer Scheme for promoting institutional deliveries.

- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK)-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.
- Strengthening facility based new born care through sick new born care units in District Hospital, New Born Stabilizing unit in Sub District Hospital with new born corner in every functional delivery point.
- Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres for management of severely malnourished children.

(c) Does not arise.

Electrification of Villages

3822. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:
SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of villages in the tribal and hilly areas in the country have not been electrified so far;

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

(c) the funds allocated and utilized by the States for the same during Eleventh Five Year Plan, year-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for electrification of such unelectrified villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) As per census 2001, the total number of inhabited villages were 5,93,732 in the country, 4,74,162 villages were electrified and 1,19,570 villages did not have electricity. Based on Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) received from State Governments, under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), 576 projects for electrification of 1,10,886 un/de-electrified villages were sanctioned during 10th and 11th Plan in the country including tribal and hilly areas. Cumulatively, as on 31.03.2012, the electrification works in 1,04,496 un/de-electrified villages including tribal and hilly areas have been completed. The details of villages covered and electrified, State-wise, is at Statement-I. In addition to 576 projects, 69 projects (33 news projects and 36 supplementary projects) have also been sanctioned

under Phase-II of RGGVY in November/December 2011 for electrification of 1587 un/de-electrified villages in the country including tribal and hilly areas. There is no upfront allocation of funds for any State/district under RGGVY. Funds are released against sanctioned projects in

instalments based on the reported utilization of amount in the previous instalment(s) and fulfillment of other conditionalities. The details of funds, released under RGGVY during the 11th Plan period, state-wise, are at Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise coverage and achievements of electrification of un/de-electrified villages under RGGVY as on 31.03.2012

Sl. No.	Name of State	Un/de-electrified villages		
		Coverage	Achievement	Balance
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2129	1313	816
3.	Assam	8326	7829	497
4.	Bihar	22509	22029	480
5.	Chhattisgarh	1468	857	611
6.	Gujarat*	0	0	0
7.	Haryana*	0	0	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	95	78	17
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	239	148	91
10.	Jharkhand	19281	17905	1376
11.	Karnataka	61	61	0
12.	Kerala*	0	0	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	679	504	175
14.	Maharashtra*	0	0	0
15.	Manipur	882	616	266
16.	Meghalaya	1866	1172	694
17.	Mizoram	137	89	48
18.	Nagaland	105	79	26
19.	Odisha	14747	14226	521
20.	Punjab*	0	0	0
21.	Rajasthan	4350	3999	351
22.	Sikkim	25	25	0

1	2	3	4	5
23. Tamil Nadu*		0	0	0
24. Tripura		148	127	21
25. Uttar Pradesh		27891	27759	132
26. Uttarakhand		1511	1511	0
27. West Bengal		4437	4169	268
Total		110886	104496	6390

* In the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Punjab, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, all the villages were electrified prior to launch of RGGVY. As such no un/de-electrified village was proposed in the DPR. However, intensive electrification work of partly electrified villages have been taken up in these States.

Statement-II

State-wise and Year-wise details of funds released during XI Plan period under RGGVY*

Sl. No.	Name of State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total (including amount disbursed prior to 2007-08)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	266.43	80.58	158.28	155.10	31.46	793.82
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	179.83	92.70	225.27	165.54	40.01	705.60
3.	Assam	65.47	510.05	459.62	698.42	553.53	2327.63
4.	Bihar	746.73	695.90	697.41	580.38	304.22	3878.91
5.	Chhattisgarh	50.92	100.08	333.56	163.65	119.84	821.17
6.	Gujarat	17.93	52.38	94.32	76.80	30.62	285.64
7.	Haryana	24.66	37.10	60.67	21.27	20.97	177.75
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.14	79.28	122.46	59.90	21.25	290.55
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	29.81	181.17	363.92	67.32	75.56	737.37
10.	Jharkhand	595.86	1068.58	750.48	161.89	116.54	2979.62
11.	Karnataka	325.43	68.10	67.60	62.92	48.95	732.43
12.	Kerala	0.10	0.84	10.59	31.89	0.00	63.45
13.	Madhya Pradesh	156.17	185.88	416.47	288.27	431.00	1584.47
14.	Maharashtra	16.80	139.53	200.77	162.08	55.00	584.40
15.	Manipur	5.31	39.36	63.17	95.95	80.12	297.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16. Meghalaya		19.93	12.20	129.38	86.86	105.05	353.42
17. Mizoram		0.00	78.31	81.02	78.28	0.00	238.24
18. Nagaland		5.39	54.40	59.26	61.86	28.14	213.47
19. Odisha		176.80	994.65	998.65	605.74	390.31	3232.06
20. Punjab		0.00	56.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.90
21. Rajasthan		181.18	290.50	159.10	83.58	221.54	1078.97
22. Sikkim		0.00	43.74	44.90	43.62	40.62	172.88
23. Tamil Nadu		100.77	16.76	119.30	39.12	41.41	317.36
24. Tripura		0.00	24.28	52.29	33.96	52.39	164.00
25. Uttar Pradesh		565.26	86.84	192.92	72.45	95.50	3368.54
26. Uttarakhand		137.66	78.53	102.06	9.69	0.00	664.65
27. West Bengal		81.17	623.35	619.18	508.95	168.01	2320.79
Total		3749.75	5691.99	6582.65	4415.49	3072.04	28444.26

*including loan component.

Tax Evasion

3823. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases of tax evasion filed against the units manufacturing edible oil, Gutka, Copper Wire and those producing, other types of vegetable oil, pulses located in Indore and Ujjain by the Central Excise following raids conducted during the last three years and the current year till date;

(b) the number of units among these on against whom the cases of tax evasion are still pending;

(c) the total number of operators/employees of the above mentioned units who have been issued show cause notices and summons by the Department; and

(d) the total number of operators/employees who have been declared absconding by the department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House shortly.

Interest Free Loans to Farmers

3824. SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector banks and the cooperative banks have not charged any interest from farmers after 28 February, 2008 in accordance with the announcements of loan waiver scheme by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said cooperative banks had to incur loss as a result thereof; and

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to compensate the losses caused to the said banks;

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which these banks are likely to be compensated; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (g) The Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS) 2008, was implemented in the country by Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Banks, Co-operative Banks, local area banks and Regional Rural Banks. The debt waiver portion of the scheme was closed on 30.6.2008. The debt relief portion of the scheme was closed on 30.6.2010.

As per the guidelines of the Scheme, the lending institutions shall not charge any interest on the eligible

amount for any period after February 29, 2008. However, in the case of other farmers who defaults in paying his share of the eligible amount on or before June 30, 2009 and becomes ineligible for One Time Settlement (OTS) relief, the bank may charge interest for the period after June 30, 2009.

The Government has reimbursed Rs. 18287.16 crore to the State Cooperative Banks towards the implementation of the Scheme.

[English]

Weakening Rupee

3825. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KCHATGAONKAR:
DR. AJAY KUMAR:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rupee has weakened day by day to its lowest level against the US dollar;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the sector which are badly affected due to weakening of rupee; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government / Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to strengthen the rupee against the US dollar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) On point to point basis, Rupee reached a peak of Rs. 43.94 per US dollar on July 27, 2011, and lowest at Rs.54.23 per US dollar on December 15, 2011, indicating depreciation of 19.0 per cent.

(b) A sharp fall in value of Rupee may be explained by the supply-demand imbalance in the domestic foreign exchange market on account of slowdown in FII inflows, strengthening of US dollar in the international market due to the *safe haven* status of US Treasuries, heightened risk aversion and deleveraging due to the euro area crisis that impacted financial markets across EMEs.

(c) Theoretically, the depreciation in exchange rate could enhance the competitiveness of exports leading to beneficial impact on exports. However, exchange rate is one of the several factors that determine the competitiveness of exports. The other factors include productivity growth, technological innovations, price elasticity, import intensity of exports, demand and supply conditions in the global market.

(d) The Government of India and Reserve Bank of India have taken a number of steps to augment supply of foreign exchange and to curb speculation in the foreign exchange market to stem Rupee decline. These, *inter alia*, include RBI's intervention in the foreign exchange market, increase in FII's limits for investment in government securities and corporate bonds, upward revision of all-in-cost ceiling for external commercial borrowings limits, increase in interest rate on NRI deposits, allowing foreigners to invest directly in equities and measures to curb speculation in the foreign exchange market.

NPAs Written Off

3826. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN
SINGH:
DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the bank-wise amount of loan given by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and proportion of it becoming Non-performing Assets (NPAs) during each of the last three years and the current year, year-wise alongwith reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) the amount written-off during the same period PSB-wise;

(c) whether a review has been carried out during the last three years in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The details of Public Sector Bank-wise Gross Advances, Gross Non-Performing Assets (GNPA), ratio of GNPA to Gross Advances in percentage terms and the amount written-off during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Banks resort to write off only after exhausting all other possible avenues for recovery or when the asset coverage is not enough. The banks are required to adhere to the Guidelines issued by RBI on write off of loans. RBI reviewed guidelines and issued Circular No. DBOD No.BP.BC.94/21.04.048/2011-12 dated May 18, 2011 on Prudential Norms on Income Recognition, Asset Classification and provisioning pertaining to Advances, among other things. The banks should either make full provision as per the guidelines or write-off such advances and claim such tax benefits as are applicable.

Statement

Statement of Gross Advances, Gross NPA, GNPA to Gross Advances (%) and Write Off (Including Compromise)

Sl. No.	Public Sector Banks	Total Gross Advances (Rs. Crore)			Gross NPAs (Rs. Crore)			GNPA to Gross Advances (%)			Write off (including compromise) (Rs. Crore)					
		Mar -09	Mar -10	Mar -11	Mar -09	Mar -10	Mar -11	Mar -09	Mar -10	Mar -11	Mar -09	Mar -10	Mar -11			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Allahabad Bank	58956	71510	91585	96767	1077	1221	1647	1884	1.83	1.71	1.80	1.95	331.32	749.91	719.90
2.	Andhra Bank	44428	56505	72154	79177	368	488	996	1816	0.83	0.86	1.38	2.29	125.40	236.21	179.25
3.	Bank of Baroda	109977	133589	171801	183018	1664	2196	2786	3340	1.51	1.64	1.62	1.83	404.95	514.81	500.54
4.	Bank of India	115354	135194	165147	163325	2190	4481	4357	5592	1.90	3.31	2.64	3.42	383.97	743.70	880.42
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	34817	40926	47487	50751	798	1210	1174	1045	2.29	2.96	2.47	2.06	172.32	235.81	349.84
6.	Canara Bank	135520	163291	202724	208554	2139	2505	2982	3854	1.58	1.53	1.47	1.85	271.70	883.59	495.49
7.	Central Bank of India	86053	106103	131390	133275	2317	2458	2395	4922	2.69	2.32	1.82	3.69	359.16	293.50	554.00
8.	Corporation Bank	48927	63629	87213	92692	559	651	790	1249	1.14	1.02	0.91	1.35	129.32	266.60	542.70
9.	Dena Bank	28984	35721	45163	47928	621	642	842	885	2.14	1.80	1.86	1.85	247.45	184.86	233.00
10.	IDBI Bank Limited	103914	138584	155996	152920	1436	2129	2785	4640	1.38	1.54	1.79	3.03	198.40	476.94	883.57

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
11. Indian Bank	48861	59963	72587	83010	426	459	720	1172	0.87	0.76	0.99	1.41	48.68	387.70	590.33		
12. Indian Overseas Bank	68479	73026	103087	117379	1810	3442	2793	3603	2.64	4.71	2.71	3.07	233.19	388.56	970.52		
13. Oriental Bank of Commerce	69065	34184	96839	110768	1058	1469	1921	3431	1.53	1.74	1.98	3.10	248.45	388.96	695.70		
14. Punjab & Sind Bank	24698	32739	42833	42611	161	206	424	625	0.65	0.63	0.99	1.47	47.81	81.00	65.97		
15. Punjab National Bank	156098	188306	243999	246581	2767	3214	4379	6279	1.77	1.71	1.79	2.55	466.05	852.58	1591.75		
16. Syndicate Bank	74164	82599	97535	103330	1592	2005	2589	2640	2.15	2.43	2.65	2.56	409.34	419.28	350.60		
17. UCO Bank	64020	77568	93246	97100	1540	1665	3090	3634	2.40	2.15	3.31	3.74	103.26	370.83	586.37		
18. Union Bank of India	98265	118273	153022	147255	1923	2664	3623	5180	1.96	2.25	2.37	3.52	365.63	513.24	1126.01		
19. United Bank of India	35727	42756	53934	59100	1020	1372	1356	1939	2.85	3.21	2.51	3.28	155.61	173.55	414.56		
20. Vijaya Bank	35875	41935	49222	55838	699	994	1259	1667	1.95	2.37	2.56	2.99	78.35	478.66	312.68		
Total Nationalised Banks	1442182	1746401	2176964	2271379	26165	35471	42908	59397	1.81%	2.03%	1.97%	2.62%	4780.37	8640.29	12043.21		
1. State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	30088	35563	41744	47607	490	612	835	1631	1.63	1.72	2.00	3.43	45.91	22.62	165.76		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
2.	State Bank of Hyderabad	43938	53297	65423	71167	486	646	1150	2383	1.11	1.21	1.76	3.35	63.12	71.42	201.75
3.	State Bank of India	463006	544409	662444	727487	15105	17836	23074	35656	3.26	3.28	3.48	4.90	1895.50	1990.48	4006.85
4.	State Bank of Indore	21747	23949			301	493			139	2.06			79.95	55.79	
5.	State Bank of Mysore	25870	29859	34426	38084	368	595	864	1397	1.42	1.99	2.51	3.67	50.26	19.75	311.25
6.	State Bank of Patiala	43961	47051	52331	57665	574	1007	1382	1966	1.31	2.14	2.64	3.41	83.82	40.75	410.23
7.	State Bank of Saurashtra															
8.	State Bank of Travancore	32972	38802	46471	51777	549	642	835	1459	1.67	1.65	1.80	2.82	85.55	123.66	152.47
	Total SBI Group	661582	772930	902839	993787	17873	21831	28140	44492	2.70%	2.82%	3.12%	4.48%	2304.11	2325.46	5248.31
	Total Public Sector Banks	2103764	2519331	3079803	3265166	44038	57302	71048	103889	2.09%	2.27%	2.31%	3.18%	7084.48	10965.75	17291.52

[*Translation*]

Evaluation of National Tobacco Control Programme

3827. SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government is implementing the National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) across the country;

(b) if so, the present status of implementation of NTCP in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has done any monitoring and evaluation/assessment of the above programme at the national level;

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

(e) the details of the shortcomings noticed and measures taken/proposed to plug the loopholes in implementation of NTCP?

THE MINISTER HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) has been launched in 42 Districts of 21 States to implement various provisions under anti-tobacco law (COTPA 2003) and to create awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco consumption. The list of districts covered under the programme is given in the enclosed Statement. The programme broadly envisages -

- I. Mass media/Public awareness campaigns aimed at behavioral change.
- II. Establishment of tobacco product testing laboratories, to build regulatory capacity, as required under anti-tobacco law (COTPA, 2003).
- III. Research & Training - on alternate crops and livelihoods, in co-ordination with other nodal Ministries.
- IV. Monitoring and Evaluation including surveillance e.g. Adult Tobacco Survey.

V. Dedicated tobacco control cells in the states and districts for effective implementation and monitoring of Anti Tobacco Initiatives.

VI. Training of health and social workers, NGOs, school teachers etc.

VII. Setting up tobacco cessation centres.

(c) to (e) A review meeting of the State/District Nodal Officers was held in January 2012 to monitor the progress of NTCP.

The major challenges faced in the programme are as follows:

(i) There are multiple litigations challenging the provisions of the anti-tobacco law and rules notified there-under.

(ii) In order to implement various provisions under anti-tobacco law, a state level enforcement mechanism needs to be put in place, which includes opening separate head of account, printing of challan books and constituting a raiding mechanism etc. Some of the states have been slow on this front.

(iii) In some of the states and districts, the manpower under the programme has not been recruited by the concerned states for various reasons, including low remuneration under the programme.

(iv) A major challenge in the implementation of COTPA comes from the tobacco farmers and bidi rollers. There is a need to work out effective strategies to provide alternative viable livelihood options to these farmers and bidi rollers through the programmes of Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Labour etc.

(v) The pilot phase of the programme has been launched only in 2 districts each in 21 states, and, therefore, does not receive the desired priority and support at the state level in some cases.

(vi) The state focal point officers under the programme are entrusted with other programmes also and are not able to devote enough time. There is a need to integrate components of the programme with the National Programme on NCD, since tobacco is one of the main risk factors for NCDs (Non-Communicable Diseases).

(vii) The components of the programme at district level including cessation services have not been

implemented or only partly implemented in many states.

(viii) The utilization of budget and submission of utilization certificates under the programme is not satisfactory in many states.

The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has taken and is contemplating following steps to address the challenges under the programme:

- The Ministry is in touch with Ministry of Law and its legal counsels to settle the litigations.
- Regular review workshops have been organized for the state nodal officers to sort out the impediments and bottle necks faced in the implementation of NTCP.
- Regional level trainings are planned for capacity building in the states and districts.
- Communications have been addressed to the state Officials (Chief Secretary/Health Secretary/ Transport Commissioner/Director General of Police/Finance Secretary/Secretary, Panchayati Raj) to implement various provisions under COTPA, monitor the same through monthly crime review meetings and for raising of taxes on tobacco and tobacco products.
- Guidelines on implementation of anti-tobacco Law have been developed to facilitate the states in implementing the various provisions.
- Communications have been sent to different Ministries like Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Rural Development to workout special programmes for tobacco growers/workers under their ongoing schemes.
- Ministry proposes to expand the coverage of NTCP to all the districts of India in a phased manner during the 12th 5-year Plan, with better manpower, legal and infrastructural support, and online monitoring.
- Ministry is proposing to integrate components of the programme with the National Programme of NCD with a dedicated focal point officer at the state and district level.
- Ministry proposes to strengthen the toll free helpline for on-line reporting and dissemination of information relating to violations of the anti-tobacco law.

- Ministry is contemplating setting up a quit helpline at the national level for tobacco users.

List of NTCP States/Districts

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of Districts.
1	2	3
1.	Assam	Kamrup, Jorhat
2.	West Bengal	Cooch Behar, Murshidabad
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa, Gwalior
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow, Kanpur
5.	Delhi	New Delhi, East Delhi
6.	Rajasthan	Jaipur, Jhunjhnu
7.	Gujarat	Vadodra, Sabarkanta
8.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram, Villupuram
9.	Karnataka	Banglore (U), Gulbarga
10.	Nagaland	Kohima, and Dimapur
11.	Tripura	West Tripura, Dhalai District
12.	Mizoram	Aizawl, and Lunglei
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng & East Siang
14.	Sikkim	East Sikkim & South Sikkim
15.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad and Jamshedpur
16.	Bihar	Patna and Munger
17.	Uttarakhand	Dehardun and Tehri Gadhwal
18.	Maharashtra	Thane and Aurangabad
19.	Goa	North Goa and South Goa
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur and Hyderabad
21.	Odisha	Cuttak and Khurda

Hike in Electricity Rates by NTPC

3828. SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) proposes to hike the rates charged for supply of electricity to the power distribution companies;

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

(c) the reaction of the State Electricity Regulatory Commission thereto;

(d) whether the Government proposes to take steps to protect the interest of the consumers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) The tariff charged by NTPC for supply of electricity to power distribution companies is determined by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) under Section 62 of Electricity Act, 2003. The same tariff is adopted by the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions for distribution companies. These Regulations were framed after wide consultations with all the stakeholders including the generating companies, distribution companies and consumers etc. The Tariff Regulations provide norms for the tariff determination. Over the years the efficiency norms have been made more stringent by CERC to pass on efficiency gain to the consumers. As per Tariff Regulations, CERC determines fixed charges of NTPC stations and energy charge is determined based on actual cost of fuel and normative operating parameters which is pass through in tariff.

(d) and (e) There are various provisions in the Electricity Act, 2003 for the protection of the interests of consumers. Government of India has also notified National Electricity Policy, Tariff Policy and Competitive Bidding Guidelines under Electricity Act, 2003 in order to bring in transparency and efficiency in the system to protect and promote the interests of the consumers.

[English]

National Health Policy

3829. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Health Policy of 2002 and the priorities set in the successive five year plans provide the framework for the implementation of policies and programmes of health care;

(b) if so, the reasons for failure of Government in providing curative health to the rural as well as urban poor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Central Government to establish new infrastructure in deficient areas and upgrade existing infrastructure in order to achieve the targets set in successive five year plans?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Implementation of policies and programmes of health care are guided by the National Health Policy (NHP) 2002 and the priorities set in the successive five year plans. These initiatives have been successful in impacting social health indicators like Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) which has declined from 301 per one lakh live births during the period 2001-03 to 212 per one lakh live births during 2007-09. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has declined from 57 per 1000 live births in 2005 to 47 per 1000 live births in 2010. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) declined from 2.9 in 2005 to 2.5 in 2010.

(c) The Central Government has taken several steps to establish new infrastructure in deficient areas and upgrade existing infrastructure in order to achieve the targets set in successive five year plans, which inter-alia, include:

- Strengthening of primary healthcare infrastructure under National Rural Health Mission
- Setting up of AIIMS like institutions, along with upgradation of government medical colleges through PMSSY
- Upgradation/strengthening of State Government Medical Colleges
- Redevelopment/Up-gradation of hospitals/institutions.

[Translation]

Illegal Export of Ready-made Garments

3830. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ready-made garments have been exported from several States of the country illegally and if so, the details thereof for the last three years till date;

(b) whether some excise officers/other officers are involved in this illegal export; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken or being taken against the guilty including the excise officers, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and the same will be laid down on the table of the House.

[English]

Cases of Deafness

3831. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of children born deaf every year across the country;

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

(c) the number of deaf children in the rural and urban areas of the country, separately, State/UT-wise;

(d) the financial assistance provided to the States to deal with deafness and for providing various services and facilities to such patients during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the number of deaf children benefited as a result thereof during the said period, State/UT-wise?

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

(b) As per available information 2-3 children per 1000 live births suffer with severe to profound hearing loss.

The reasons for children born deaf are:

(A) Prenatal/Before birth:

Consanguinity (marriage among blood relatives with history of hearing loss) Rh-incompatibility

Maternal infections such as German measles or Rubella, Cyto Megalo Virus Certain non-syndromic genetic hearing loss

(B) Perinatal/during birth:

Asphyxia

Neonatal jaundice.

(c) State-wise data related to number of deaf children is not available. However, as per NSSO 58th round (2002) report, the prevalence of hearing impairment in the children is given at Statement-I.

(d) Details for the last three years are given at Statement-II. However, no funds have been released so far in the current financial year (2012-13).

(e) No such information is centrally maintained in the Ministry.

Statement-I

Source: National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (Year 2002) Report

Sl.No. Age Group (years)	Rural	Urban
	Hearing Impairment/ lakh population	Hearing Impairment/ lakh population
1. 0-4	55	55
2. 5-9	172	142
3. 10-14	196	209

Statement-II

Financial Assistance provided to the States/UTs under National Programme for Prevention & Control of Deafness (NPPCD) during last three years

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No. Name of States	Funds released (Rs. in lakh)		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1. Assam	33.40	33.40	108.68
2. Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	Nil
4. Delhi	23.8	Nil	Nil
5. Andhra Pradesh	132.00	Nil	Nil
6. Karnataka	84.30	77.15	276.12
7. Gujarat	Nil	238.65	Nil
8. Tamil Nadu	117.1	19.80	408.62
9. Uttarakhand	20.55	Nil	Nil
10. Uttar Pradesh	37.65	Nil	Nil
11. Manipur	19.20	Nil	Nil
12. Madhya Pradesh	34.00	Nil	Nil
13. Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	65.70	Nil
14. Himachal Pradesh	Nil	141.90	Nil
15. Maharashtra	Nil	106.40	356.25
16. Puducherry	Nil	11.80	17.94
17. Nagaland	Nil	111.50	Nil
18. Meghalaya	Nil	31.55	Nil
19. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	30.25	45.74

Inclusion of Districts under BRGF Programme

3832. SHRI AJAY KUMAR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to identify and include more/ new districts under the Backward Regions Grant fund (BRGF) Programme and has conducted/ proposes to conduct any survey in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the guidelines issued/to be issued in this regard;

(c) whether some of the States have requested for inclusion of more districts in their respective States including East Singhbhum and other districts of Jharkhand under the programme;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the requests received from various States in this regard, State-wise; and

(e) the reaction of the Union Government for identification and inclusion of more/new districts under the programme, particularly during the Twelfth Five Year Plan alongwith progress made in this regard?

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) There is a proposal under consideration to cover under the District component of Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), more districts that have been carved out of the existing BRGF districts between 2001 Census and 2011 Census. There is no proposal at present to conduct any survey for identification of more/new districts for coverage under BRGF. A copy of the existing guidelines can be perused at <panchayat.gov.in>.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has received several requests from States for inclusion of districts under BRGF. The details are given in Statement.

(e) and (f) The inclusion of districts carved out from the existing BRGF districts as independent districts under BRGF with a separate allocation would be in the interest of the programme's objective of mitigating regional disparity. Identification of new districts for inclusion under BRGF needs to be based on objective criteria of assessing backwardness.

Statement

List of requests received for inclusion of District under BRGF

Sl. No.	Reference received from	Request for inclusion of District
1	2	3
1.	Pr. Secretary (PR), Haryana	Mewat, Haryana
2.	Deptt. of PR forwarded request of Chairperson, ZP Datiya	Datiya, Madhya Pradesh
3.	PR Department, Assam	Chirang, and Basaka, Assam Udalgiri, Assam
4.	CM, Tamil Nadu	Dharampuri Krishnagiri and Vellore of Tamil Nadu

1	2	3
5.	The Govt. of W.B.	Cooch Behar, West Bengal
6.	Sh. Siddharam Mhetre, Minister of State Maharashtra	Akkalkot Taluka of Solapur Districts, Maharashtra
7.	CM, Maharashtra	All districts of Vidharbha and Marathwada (except Nagpur), Maharashtra
8.	Sh. Lalit Mohan Suklabaidya, MP (LS)	Karimganj, Assam
9.	Shri Rajgopal, MP	Vijayawada, Aandhra Pradesh
10.	Sh. Arun Bhatnagar, Secretary, National Advisory Council	Sultanpur, UP
11.	CM, Arunachal Pradesh	Inclusion of all the sixteen districts of Arunachal Pradesh
12.	Addl. Development Commissioner, Govt. of Nagaland	Peren, Nagaland
13.	Govt. of Rajasthan	Pratapgarh, Rajasthan
14.	Us, Govt. of Mizoram	Mamit, Mizoram
15.	Pr. Secretary, Panchayat & RD Deptt. MP	Chindwara, Vidisha, Raisen, Sehore and Sagar of Madhya Pradesh
16.	Dr. Tushar A. Choudhary, Hon'ble Minister of State for TA	New Tapi, Gujarat
17.	Smt. Sunita Motisingh Patel, Adhayksh	Indore, Madhya Pradesh
18.	Z.P. & Chairman, Standing Committee on Education Nayagarh	Nayagarh, Odisha
19.	Sh. Ragzin Spalbar,	Leh, J&K

1	2	3
	Chairman/Chief Executive Councilor, Ladakh	
20.	Shri Jyoti Dhurve, MP, (LS)	Harda, M.P.
21.	Executive Director, DRDA Senapati, Manipur	Senapati, Manipur
22.	Smt. Geeta Parsi Adhayaksh Zila Panchayat, Ghazipur, UP	Ghazipur, UP
23.	Shri Kamal Nath, Hon'ble Minister of Urban Development	Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh
24.	Shri Umashankar Pathak, Pramukh shetra Panchayat, Balia	Balia, Uttar Pradesh
25.	Shri Prafulla Samal, Min. of P.R., Odisha	Remaining 11 districts of Odisha
26.	Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu Reddy, M.P. Lok Sabha	Prakasam, Andhra Pradesh
27.	Shri Premchand Guddu, MP Lok Sabha, Ujjain	Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh
28.	Dr. Nirmal Khatri, M.P., Lok Sabha	Faizabad, UP
29.	Shri Nabam Tuki, CM Arunachal Pradesh	Kurung Kumey, Arunachal Pradesh
30.	Dr. Ajay Kumar, MP (LS)	East Singhbhum
31.	Ms Asha Yadav, Adhayaksh, Zila Panchayat, Bulandshahar	Bulandshahar

[Translation]

Power Generation

3833. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether power generation is likely to be increased as supply of coal has been ensured to power companies by the Government;

(b) if so, the likely increase in power generation and the decrease in cost price to companies; and

(c) the extent to which the increase in power generation is likely to benefit the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) During the year 2011-12, indigenous and imported coal received by power sector was around 373 Million Tonne (MT) and 45 MT respectively and coal based generation was 584.6 Billion Unit (BU).

For the year 2012-13, the target for supply of indigenous coal is 402 MT and the power utilities are expected to import around 70 MT of coal. Keeping in view the above availability of coal, coal based generation for the year 2012-13 is expected to be around 636 BU i.e. a growth of 8.8%. Cost of generation is contingent upon availability of domestic coal and degree of blending of imported coal.

[English]

NBFCs

3834. SHRI M.K. RAGHVAN:
SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of NBFCs registered in the country, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the NBFCs are increasingly dependent on the funds from the banks and debentures by banks;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of loan assistance provided by these companies to individuals or Government organisations and other NGOs under various schemes during the last three years and the current year;

(e) whether micro financing by NBFCs involve high risks and is adversely affecting the borrowers;

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

(g) the steps being taken to safeguard the financial interest of the banks and reduce risk and help the borrowers with lesser rate of interest or safeguard their deposits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that there are 12,413 Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) registered in the country. The details of these NBFCs are available on the RBI website. A list of the number of registered NBFCs with the Regional Offices of the RBI including the State of

Andhra Pradesh, as on 15.03.2012, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The details of exposure of banks to the NBFCs are as under:

(Rs. in Crores)		
Period	NBFCs Borrowings from Banks	Banks' Subscription to the Debentures / Commercial Paper of NBFCs
March 2010	79,308	11,480
March 2011	1,47,258	10,750
Feb, 2012	1,69,243	50,496

(d) The existing Management Information System of RBI does not generate the required information. However, the total assets of the NBFCs stood at Rs. 1,12,131 crores as at the end-March, 2010 and Rs. 1,16,897 at end- March, 2011.

(e) and (f) NBFCs involved in micro lending represent a more formal, structured and profit oriented approach towards micro-finance. In the period prior to the promulgation of the Andhra Pradesh Micro Finance Institutions (Regulation of Money Lending) Ordinance,

2010, the NBFCs involved in micro financing witnessed high growth in balance sheets and were said to be involved in multiple lending, ever-greening and coercive recovery practices. The Malegam Committee set up by RBI, recommended certain regulatory changes in the regulation of such NBFCs that would prevent any adverse impact on the borrowers, including creation of a separate category of NBFC. RBI has accepted these recommendations and a revised regulatory framework has been put in place for NBFC-MFI.

(g) In terms of RBI Master Circular on Bank Finance to NBFCs dated July 1, 2011, various restrictions and provisions have been placed regarding banks' exposure to NBFCs, in order to safeguard the financial interests of the banks and to minimize the risks emanating from NBFCs to the banks. Such safeguards, inter-alia, include lower ceilings on bank's exposure to NBFCs, extending bank finance only for certain permitted activities of the NBFCs, restrictions on bank's investments in securities issued by NBFCs, etc. In view of higher risks emanating from banks' exposures to NBFCs predominantly engaged in lending against gold jewellery, Monetary Policy Statement 2012-13 announced on April 17, 2012 has stated that banks' exposure to such NBFCs will be further reduced to 7.5 percent of the banks' capital funds, as against 10 percent of the capital funds for other NBFCs.

Statement

*The Number of Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFC's) Registered with the
Regional Offices of Reserve Bank of India (RBI)*

(Position as on March 15, 2012)

Regional Offices of RBI	States Covered	Number of Registered NBFCs
1	2	3
Ahmedabad	Gujarat	338
Bangalore	Karnataka	144
Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh	128
Bhubaneswar	Odisha	15
Chandigarh	Himachal Pradesh & Punjab	449
Chennai	Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry	497
Guwahati	Assam	116
Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	248

1	2	3
Jaipur	Rajasthan	165
Jammu	Jammu & Kashmir	62
Lucknow	Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh	265
Kolkata	West Bengal, Sikkim and Andaman & Nicobar	5,810
Mumbai	Maharashtra & Goa	1,518
New Delhi	Delhi & Haryana	2,457
Patna	Bihar & Jharkhand	45
Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala & Lakshadweep	156
	Total	12,413

**Excise Duty Exemption on
Earthen Roofing Tiles**

3835. SHRI K. JAYAPRAKASH HEGDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the zone-wise rate of excise duty levied on production of Earthen Roofing Tiles;

(b) whether requests for exemption of the product from excise duty has been received by the Union Government from various States/federations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise/ federation-wise and reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Earthen tiles are chargeable to an excise duty of 2% ad valorem on the condition that no input tax credit is availed by the manufacturer. This rate applies throughout the country except to goods produced by new units or units undertaking substantial expansion in the states of the North-East, Jammu & Kashmir, Sikkim, Uttarakhand & Himachal Pradesh eligible to area-based exemption if they fulfil the conditions. Besides, general small scale exemption is also available.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The representations were received from:

- (1) Federation of All India Earthen Tiles Manufacturers.
- (2) Andhra Pradesh Earthen Tile Manufacturers Association.

(3) The Jaggampeta Area Tile Manufacturers Association.

(4) All Kerala Tile Manufacturers' Federation.

The request had been examined as a part of the budget exercise for 2012-13 and it was not found feasible to consider the same, given the policy intent of moving towards the Goods & Services Tax.

Enforcement of Food Related Laws

3836. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether food commissioners have been appointed by the States and Union Territories (UTs) as per the requirements and provisions made in the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of food commissioners appointed so far in various States and Union Territories, State/UT-wise;

(c) the powers accorded to food commissioners and other personnels for enforcement and monitoring of food related laws without any interferences;

(d) the mechanism adopted by the Government for accreditation of laboratories to verify the quality and quantity of food items in various States and UTs;

(e) the total amount of contribution from the Union Government for the infrastructure for food safety management such as laboratories and certified bodies; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed for speedy trial of offenders under the food related laws?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Food Safety Commissioners, have been appointed in all States/UTs.

(c) The Food Safety and Standards Act 2006, (FSSA) empowers the State Government to appoint a Commissioner of Food Safety for the State for efficient implementation of Food Safety and Standards and other requirements laid down under this Act or the Rules and Regulations made there under.

(d) The Act has provisions for recognition and accreditation of laboratories, research institutions and referral food laboratories to verify the quality and quantity of food items. These accreditations would be done as per Rules laid down by Standard Accreditation Authorities in the country.

(e) The total Budget allocation for the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India for the year 2011-2012, was Rs. 40 crores which included development of infrastructure for Food Safety Management in Laboratories and Certified Bodies.

(f) The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 has provisions for graded penalties. The Act also provides for setting up of an Adjudicating Mechanism and a Tribunal for ensuring speedy trial and disposal of cases.

Public Deposits with NBFCs

3837. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has warned some Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) to stop allowing the use of its branches to accept the deposit from public;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount deposited/collected by the finance companies during the last three years;

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether RBI has stipulated any norms for these companies for lending money against gold jewellery; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. On receiving the information about the deposits being collected by some proprietary/partnership firms of some NBFCs, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has warned the concerned Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) to stop allowing the use of its branches to accept the deposit from public. A proprietary firm of the Executive Chairman of Manappuram Finance Ltd. was accepting deposits in violation of the provisions of Section 455 of the RBI Act, 1934. The RBI had issued a public notice warning them that the firm is not eligible to receive deposits from public and those placing the deposits do at their own risk. Further, RBI directed Manappuram Finance Ltd. not to allow its staff, premises and infrastructure for mobilizing the deposits on behalf of said proprietary concern.

The RBI has also issued direction to the Muthoot Fincorp Limited under Section 45L of RBI Act to desist from associating itself, its premises, branches or officials in any manner with Muthoot Estate Investments (MEI) in accepting deposits from the public and also issued a public notice in this regard on March 31, 2012.

These entities are non-deposit accepting NBFCs.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. With effect from March 21, 2012 NBFCs have been directed to maintain a value-to-loan ratio not exceeding 60 percent for loans granted against the collateral of gold jewellery, and also disclose in their balance sheet the percentage of such loans to their total assets. NBFCs primarily engaged in lending against gold jewellery (such loans comprising 50 percent or more of their financial assets) were advised to maintain a minimum Tier I capital of 12 percent by April 1, 2014. Further, in the Monetary Policy Statement for the year 2012-13 announced on 17.04.2012, RBI has stated that banks' exposure to such NBFCs will be further reduced to 7.5 percent of the banks' capital funds, as against 10 percent of the capital funds for other NBFCs.

Pension of Pre-2006 Employees

3838. SHRI GAJENDER SINGH RAJUKHEDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Pension Accounting Office have revised pension/family pension in respect of pre-2006 pensioners/family pensioners in terms of Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions' O.M. dated 1st September, 2008 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether pension/family pension of retired pre-2006 employees of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs

have not been issued by the Central Pension Accounting Office so far causing financial loss to retired pensioners/family pensioners; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and steps being taken to ensure that all the pre-2006 pensioners received their revised pension alongwith arrears withiajime bound programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions' O.M. dated 01/09/2008, all Pension Disbursing Authorities including Public Sector Banks have been authorized to pay pension/family pension to existing pensioners/family pensioners at the rate prescribed in this OM without any further authorization from the concerned Accounts Office/ Head of Office etc. Further, it is the responsibility of the Head of Department of the Ministry, Department, office etc., from which the Government Servant had retired to suo moto revise the pension/family pension. The Central Pension Accounting Office is only responsible for issuing the Special Seal Authority of revision of pension on receipt of the revision authority from the concerned Department.

Based on the revision authorities received from the concerned departments in respect of pre-2006 Pensioners, as on 20.04.2012, total of 2,00,493 Special Seal Authorities have been issued to the banks by the Central Pension Accounting Office.

(b) No Madam.

As and when revision cases are received from Ministry of Parliamentary affairs, Special Seal Authorities are prepared and issued to the banks by Central Pension Accounting Office in a time bound manner.

(c) The compliance to the provision of the O.M. dated 01.09.2008 of Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions is being periodically reviewed.

Closure of Banks/Insurance Companies

3839. SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any data regarding number of non-profit making branches of public Sector banks/insurance Companies;

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

(c) whether the Government has issued any directions to the public sector banks and insurance companies to either close down or shift their non-profit making branches;

(d) if so, the details thereof, branch-wise/company-wise; and

(e) the impact this move is likely to have on banking facilities in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

Amendment of FEMA

3840. SHRI KHAGEN DAS:
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Commerce Minister has asked his Ministry to amend FEMA provisions so as to allow Pakistani companies to invest in India and if so, the details thereof and reaction thereto;

(b) whether any discussions have been held with the Ministries of Home, Commerce and Defence in this regard; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Yes Madam.

(c) Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, which is the nodal department for the subject of Foreign Direct Investment, had invited comments from the concerned Ministries/Departments including Ministries of Home, Commerce and Defence. Ministries of Home, Commerce and Defence have concurred to permit FDI from Pakistan through government approval route subject to exclusion of certain sensitive sectors.

Study about Bureaucratic Set up under Panchayati Raj

3841. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted to study the bureaucratic set up created after the implementation of the Panchayati Raj Act;

- (b) if so, the details and findings thereof;
- (c) whether any specific studies have been undertaken to study the budgeting needs of such set-up;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the sources of finance being used to fund this set-up?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) A study has been undertaken regarding the structure of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj in 2010. Recommendations of this study were regarding a dynamic task force, knowledge house, convergence forum, capacity building and engagement of consultants.

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

Declining Growth in Core Sectors

3842. DR. N. SIVAPRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether growth rate is declining in the core sectors;
- (b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years alongwith the reasons therefor; and
- (c) steps/measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the growth rate in core sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The rate of growth of eight core sectors improved from 2.8% in 2008-09 to 6.6% in 2009-10. It moderated to 5.8% in 2010-11. In 2011-12 (Apr-Feb), eight core sectors recorded a growth of 4.4% compared to a growth of 5.8% in the corresponding period of 2010-11. Lower growth rate during 2011-12 has mainly been due to a lower growth in crude petroleum, natural gas and steel sectors.

(c) Government has initiated several steps to augment the production of core sectors by promoting state of the art technologies and by augmenting resources for exploration and mining through private sector participation. To facilitate development of necessary infrastructure, Viability Gap Finding, under the Scheme for support to PPP, has been extended to capital investment in fertilizers sector, oil and gas storage and pipelines facilities. To remove the fuel supply constraints affecting the power generation, the government has advised the Coal India

Limited to sign fuel supply agreements with the power plants. In the Budget 2012-13, full exemption from basic duty has been provided to fuels such as natural gas, liquefied natural gas, uranium concentrate etc. imported for power generation. Further, basic customs duty on surveying and prospecting machinery and instruments imported for use in the mining sector has been reduced. Full exemption from basic customs duty has been provided to coal mining projects.

Allocation of Funds to Health Sector

3843. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI
BAVALIYA:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

(a) the funds allocated and spent on the health sector compared to other important sectors in the country during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the percentage of Gross domestic Product (GDP) spending on health sector is low as compared to certain developed countries;

(c) whether the Government has decided to increase its total health expenditure to 2.5 per cent of GDP from the current 1.4 per cent by the end of the Twelfth Plan; and

(d) if so, the details of Government proposal to allocate adequate resources for the health sector to achieve the target alongwith its present status?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per Economic Survey 2011-12, the Social Service Expenditure by General Government on the health sector as compared with other social sectors in the country during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 is given in the enclosed Statement. The State/UT wise allocation of funds allocated and spent on various social service sectors is not maintained centrally.

(b) According to World Health Statistics 2011 published by World Health Organization (WHO), the total expenditure on health as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2008, is 4.2% for India as compared to some select developed countries like Germany 10.5%, France 11.2%, United Kingdom 8.7% and Japan 8.3% .

(c) and (d) The Planning Commission in their document - "Faster, Sustainable and More Inclusive Growth: An Approach to the 12th Five Year Plan", aims at raising the total public health expenditure to 2.5% of GDP by the end of the Twelfth Plan.

Statement

Trends in Social Service Expenditure by General Government (Central and State Governments Combined)

(Rs. in crore)

Items	Year			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (RE)	2011-12 (BE)
Expenditure on social services of which				
i) Education	161360	197070	249343	276866
ii) Health	73898	88050	103742	115426
iii) Others	145370	161262	209885	208224

Source: Economic Survey 2011-12

Proposal for AIIMS Like Institutions

3844. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR
BWISWMUTHIARY:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has taken a special policy decision to set up All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) like Institutions in certain tribal dominated areas across the country including the Bodoland territory in Assam;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Union Government has also received proposals from various State Governments to establish AIIMS like Institutions in their States;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Union Government thereon;

(e) whether the Union Government has any proposal to upgrade certain medical colleges and hospitals in various States to the level of AIIMS; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No. However, in the States with large tribal populations such as Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, the Government is setting up AIIMS-like institutions, one each at Raipur, Bhubaneswar and Bhopal respectively under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY). Further, North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health & Medical Sciences (NEIGRIHMS) has been established at Shillong on the lines of AIIMS, New Delhi and PGIMER, Chandigarh to provide advanced specialized medical care service and medical education to the people of North Eastern Region.

(c) and (d) Yes. Union Government has received requests from Governments of Delhi, Kerala, Maharashtra and Jharkhand. At present there is no proposal to establish AIIMS-like institutions in these States. However, two medical colleges each have been taken up for upgradation in Kerala and Maharashtra and one in Jharkhand, under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY).

(e) and (f) Union Government has a proposal to take up following seven medical colleges in the third phase of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY):-

Sl. No.	State	Name of medical college
1.	Bihar	1. Government Medical College, Darbhanga
		2. Government Medical College, Muzaffarpur
2.	Karnataka	Vijayanagar Institute of Medical Sciences (VIMS), Bellary
3.	Kerala	Government Medical College, Kozhikode
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Government Medical College, Rewa
5.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Government Medical College, Jhansi
		2. Government Medical College, Gorakhpur

Safai Karamcharis

3845. SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the basic criteria of applicant to get Income Tax benefit from Gujarat Safai Karamchari Vikas Nigam (GSKVN);

(b) whether any other corporation is working for Safai Karamchari in India as a State Channelizing Agency (SCA) of National Safai Karamchari Finance Development Corporation (NSKFDC) which pays Income Tax and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NSKFDC is exempted under the section of 10 (26B) of the IT Act and if so, the details thereof and the reason for not giving the same facility to GSKVN; and

(d) the reaction of the Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANLMAMCKAM): (a) The Gujarat Safai Karamchari Vikas Nigam (GSKVN) is not empowered to grant any income-tax benefits.

(b) Regarding the payment of income tax by a corporation working for Safai Karamcharis in India as State Channelising Agencies of NSKFDC, the same is determined by the concerned Assessing Officers depending on the eligibility of the agencies under Section 10 (26B) of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Such information as to whether income is exempted is not centrally maintained.

(c) and (d) (i) Yes, Madam. The National Safai Karamchari Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) is claiming, and has been allowed, exemption under section 10(26B) of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

(ii) Section 10(26B) grants exemption to the income of a corporation or other body formed for promoting

the interests of the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes or Backward Classes. Further, such corporation should be established by a Central, State or Provisional Act or the body should be wholly financed by the Government. The section defines Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to have the same meaning as in Article 366 of the Constitution of India. Backward Classes are those which are so notified by the Central or State Government.

(iii) Initially the Income-tax Department was of the view that the GSKVN was not entitled for exemption since it had not been established for promoting the interests of the above categories specifically but for Safai Kamdars in general. After the decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated 02.01.2012, the GSKVN has become eligible for Income-tax exemption.

Kisan Credit Cards

3846. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) issued by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) during the last three years and the current year, year/State/UT-wise; and

(b) the number of KCCs issued to women by NABARD in the said period, year/State and UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The State-wise details of the Kisan Credit Cards issued by Cooperative Banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Commercial Banks during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I to III.

The data on Kisan Credit Cards issued to women is not maintained.

Statement-I

Statement of KCC - Year 2008-09 - Progress during the year 2008-09

(Amt: Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cooperative Banks			Regional Rural Banks			Commercial Banks			Total	
		No.*	Cards issued	Amt. sanctioned	No.*	Cards issued	Amt. sanctioned	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	0	0	5	250015	64028	1676277	670792	1926292	734820	
2.	Assam	1	1659	353	2	31152	18382	65943	19926	98754	38661	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh#	1	0	0	1	1068	136	2309	724	3377	860	
4.	Bihar	22	20504	14623	4	333455	125931	383633	252672	737592	393226	
5.	Gujarat	18	17261	388737	3	21471	42491	232755	240415	271487	621643	
6.	Goa \$	1	136	119				1986	1279	2122	1398	
7.	Haryana	19	14585	11269	2	10270	1116	86941	141695	111796	154080	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	9455	8370	2	8823	5738	39846	38426	58124	52534	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	1057	714	3	1595	1683	3063	3981	5715	6378	
10.	Karnataka	21	308821	11657	6	166549	23249	268180	243651	743550	278557	
11.	Kerala	14	78275	35872	2	33410	19125	176007	68332	287692	123329	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	38	105499	6445	8	66187	36046	241437	311340	413123	353831	
13.	Maharashtra	30	206078	55348	4	25053	3465	398119	243511	629250	302324	
14.	Meghalaya #	1	1805	259	1	3641	929	5838	1760	11284	2948	
15.	Mizoram #	1	0	0	1	891	452	1655	561	2546	1013	
16.	Manipur	1	0	0	1	804	109	5011	2679	6815	2788	
17.	Nagaland #	1	234	16	1	249	62	1144	359	1627	437	
18.	Odisha	17	365544	166980	5	83121	27170	189315	46441	638980	239591	
19.	Punjab	19	12324	60405	3	13756	26110	121351	270204	147431	356719	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
20. Rajasthan	28	22933	1425	6	57866	100953	227204	334813	308003	437191		
21. Sikkim #**	1	27	107		1370	1023	1397	1130				
22. Tamil Nadu**	22	42974	1036	2	38037	14068	473140	214623	554151	229727		
23. Tripura #	1	274	67	1	14763	2547	11293	2765	26330	5369		
24. Uttar Pradesh **	51	10580	915	12	112585	22813	821064	579800	944229	603528		
25. West Bengal	20	54413	55715	3	18696	5109	206955	86293	280064	147117		
26. Andaman and Nicobar Island	1	268	104		949	437	1217	541				
27. Chandigarh #					1441	863	1441	863	1441	863		
28. Daman and Diu @#					1192	922	1192	922	1192	922		
29. New Delhi #	1	1	1		6193	5233	6194	5234				
30. Dadra and Nagar Haveli @\$					696	598	696	598				
31. Lakshdweep @\$					62	31	62	31				
32. Puducherry #	1	30	133	1	0	0	9196	5588	9226	5721		
33. Jharkhand**	8	0	0	2	76427	6259	87323	29580	163750	35839		
34. Chhattisgarh	7	60084	72915	3	34633	14516	42211	38726	136928	126157		
35. Uttarakhand**	10	8024	225	2	10130	2356	42882	40830	61036	43411		
Total	385	1343845	842800	86	1414647	564843	6833981	3900873	8592473	5308516		

Note: # SCB functions as CFA. @ No Cooperative Banks in these UTs.

\$ No RRB in these States/UTs. * No. of banks implementing the Scheme

** Data under reconciliation.

Statement-II

Statement of KCC - Year 2009-10 - Progress during the year 2009-10

(Amt.: Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/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	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh**	22			5	214978	66568	934757	470271	1149735	536839
2.	Assam	1	1622	327	2	31181	10149	72272	20980	105075	31456
3.	Arunaehal Pradesh#	1	0	0	1	812	111	3504	1240	4316	1351
4.	Bihar	22	37071	6278	4	270674	113097	369028	195591	676773	314966
5.	Gujarat	18	24011	7963	3	6474	6331	156215	182991	196700	196285
6.	Goa \$	1	301	121				1260	851	1561	972
7.	Haryana	19	14492	10103	2	35171	45573	93384	156000	144047	211676
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	126201	19480	2	14234	9385	37160	31742	177555	60607
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	1548	594	3	9861	5069	3752	2447	15161	8110
10.	Karnataka	21	190120	32408	6	158040	75845	276136	236111	624296	344364
11.	Kerala	14	187099	61584	2	48348	21156	106625	57310	342072	140050
12.	Madhya Pradesh	38	270927	91001	8	100948	62535	254332	279554	626207	433090
13.	Maharashtra	30	178586	135390	4	53824	8030	545473	273739	777882	417159
14.	Meghalaya #	1	961	163	1	1145	307	9158	2457	11264	2927
15.	Mizoram #	1	8	5	1	196	1184	3126	1073	3330	2262
16.	Manipur #	1	37	16	1	123	17	3583	1460	3743	1493
17.	Nagaland#	1	795	79	1	458	89	5178	1033	6431	1201
18.	Odisha	17	323482	73573	5	107779	22331	187308	66764	618569	162668
19.	Punjab	19	12772	17008	3	20624	42551	134507	340856	167903	400415

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
20. Rajasthan	29	109124	62804	6	59023	113944	294948	399739	463095	566487		
21. Sikkim # \$	1	519	136				1446	899	1965	1035		
22. Tamil Nadu ##	22	0	0	2	29809	8627	482866	272334	512675	280961		
23. Tripura #	1	336	65	1	11394	3145	12761	3935	24491	7145		
24. Uttar Pradesh	51	206301	166771	12	572687	315254	911168	657205	1690156	1139230		
25. West Bengal	20	72100	28731	3	64411	45658	2002751	77028	336786	151417		
28. Andaman and Nicobar Island #	1	397	168				542	133	939	301		
27. Chandigarh # \$							261	464	261	464		
28. Daman and Diu @ # \$							0	0	0	0		
29. New Delhi # \$	1	30	24				1711	12196	1741	12220		
30. Dadra and Nagar Haveli @ \$							32	10	32	10		
31. Lakshdweep @ \$							49	23	49	23		
32. Puducherry#	1	42	10	1	133	38	11442	5825	11617	5873		
33. Jharkhand**	8			2	86916	15589	89122	47045	176038	62634		
34. Chhattisgarh	7	133671	21778	3	45059	16589	64862	40193	233592	78560		
35. Uttarakhand	10	16028	8879	2	4483	4976	44842	39927	65353	53782		
Total	386	1743253	760633	86	1949785	1013148	5313085	3879426	9006123	5642207		

SCB Functions as CFA.

@ No Cooperative Banks in these UTs. \$ No. RRB in these States/UTs.

* No. of banks implementing the Scheme. ** Data under reconciliation.

Number of cards issued by Cooperatives in Tamil Nadu during the year is 95089 and amt sanctioned 25174 lakhs

However the same is nullified to reflect the reduction of 237432 in cumulative number of cards issued by Tiruchirappally DCCB, effected during the year.

Statement-III

Statement of KCC - Year 2010-11 - Progress during the year 2010-11

Sl. No.	State/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	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	22	548858	37809	5	285827	75099	1062819	755570	1897504	868478
2.	Assam	1	337	46	2	38058	16841	78720	28239	117115	45126
3.	Arunachal Pradesh#	1			1		2194		991	2194	991
4.	Bihar	22			4	262092	142743	305201	186479	567293	329222
5.	Gujarat	18	61444	38927	3	11354	10026	170561	183988	243349	232941
6.	Goa \$	1	774	138			1053		1023	1827	1161
7.	Haryana	19	14101	9136	2	35954	49024	98068	187461	148123	245621
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	11391	16178	2	15492	13953	29702	31940	56585	62071
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	319	117	3	10326	5820	5705	5009	16350	10946
10.	Karnataka	21	123955	54003	6	155760	99712	370535	407770	650250	561485
11.	Kerala	14	101115	56717	2	20679	29996	178736	178031	300530	264744
12.	Madhya Pradesh	38	311983	271438	8	75317	71785	239222	230731	626522	573954
13.	Maharashtra	30	117958	105338	4	8116	6219	600101	324650	726175	436207
14.	Meghalaya #	1			1		4248		2152	4248	2152
15.	Mizoram #	1			1	43	244	3654	1292	3697	1536
16.	Manipur #	1			1		2401		1056	2401	1056
17.	Nagaland #	1	547	55	1	46	11	2608	788	3201	854
18.	Orissa	17	317610	62383	5	76797	20858	176640	76466	571047	149707
19.	Punjab	19	31591	31322	3	22697	75892	159164	465450	213452	572664

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
20.	Rajasthan	29	449579	191996	6	82217	198629	311246	426983	843042	817608
21.	Sikkim # \$	1	294	38				1022	1065	1316	1103
22.	Tamil Nadu	22	187606	73367	2	26549	6398	613566	577584	827721	657349
23.	Tripura #	1	5458	756	1	13023	2503	13243	4713	31724	7972
24.	Uttar Pradesh	51	231084	42357	12	368513	217879	748296	709154	1347893	969390
25.	West Bengal	20	96823	33626	3	155973	67501	195847	92905	448643	194032
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Island # \$	1	33	11				450	241	483	252
27.	Chandigarh # \$							4101	2232	4101	2232
28.	Daman and Diu @ # \$							16	163	16	163
29.	New Delhi # \$	1	69	74				1772	2716	1841	2790
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli @ \$							76	527	76	527
31.	Lakshdweep @ \$							67	35	67	35
32.	Puducherry #	1	366	97	1			9284	8629	9650	8726
33.	Jharkhand	8			2	51065	10594	103532	51458	154597	62052
34.	Chhattisgarh	7	177533	48594	3	53166	20535	41608	34172	272307	103301
35.	Uttarakhand	10	21022	7373	2	5188	4569	47027	62117	73237	74059
Total		386	2811850	1071896	86	1774252	1146831	5582475	6043780	10168577	7262507

Note:

SCB functions as CFA. @ No Cooperative Banks in these UTs.

\$ No RRB in these States/UTs. * No. of banks implementing the Scheme

** Data under reconciliation.

High Cost of Medical Treatment

3847. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has witnessed huge rise in cost of medical treatment over the years;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(c) the increase in this rise in cost in 2011-12 as compared to 2000-01;

(d) whether the treatment has been made costly even in Government hospitals on the line of private sector hospitals; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The impact of rising health costs has been engaging the attention of the Government. The Government has taken several steps to provide accessible, affordable and accountable health care facilities to all sections of the people that, *inter-alia* include:

- Launching of National Rural Health Mission with a view to provide accessible, affordable, accountable, effective and quality healthcare services, especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the population.
- Implementation of programmes for control of communicable and non-communicable diseases.
- Increased public allocation for health programmes.

(c) The Wholesale Price Indices (WPI) (base 2004-05=100) in respect of Drugs and Medicines has increased to 119.50 in 2011-12 (Provisional) as against 91.43 in 2000-01. The Annual Average All India Medical Care Sub-group indices of Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers on base 2001=100 show an increase to 162 in 2011.

(d) and (e) Information regarding cost of treatment in State Government Hospitals is not maintained centrally. However, as far as three Central Government Hospitals namely Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and Lady Harding Medical College & Associated Hospitals in Delhi are concerned, no fee is charged from the patients for doctors' consultation and most of the tests for which facilities are available in the Hospitals are done free of cost. Nominal charges are levied for certain type of investigations and

procedures. However, BPL category patients/CGHS beneficiaries are exempted from such charges. In the Central Government hospitals in Delhi, these charges are fixed by Directorate General of Health Services/Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

[Translation]

Setting up of Hotel Management and Catering Institutes

3848. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA: SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details and locations of the Hotel Management and Catering Institutes presently functioning in the country;

(b) whether there is any proposal for setting up more such institutes in the country;

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

(d) the time by which the proposals are likely to be approved and funds to be released thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) There are 21 Central Institutes of Hotel Management and Catering Technology and 12 State Institutes of Hotel Management and Catering Technology sponsored by the Ministry of Tourism presently functioning in the country. The list of these institutes may be seen in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) In addition, there are 15 State Institutes of Hotel Management (IHMs) sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism which are under various stages of planning and execution. The details and locations of these IHMs may be seen in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The Ministry of Tourism has a plan scheme under which Central Financial Assistance (CFA) can be sanctioned to a State/Union Territory Government upto a ceiling of Rs. 12.00 crores for establishment of an Institute of Hotel Management. An exercise is undertaken every year to prioritise projects in consultation with the State/Union Territory Administration. The prioritised projects are considered for sanction and funding subject to adherence to the terms and conditions of scheme guidelines, their inter-se priority and availability of funds.

Statement-I

List of Central Institutes of Hotel Management and Catering Technology presently functional in the country

Sl. No.	I.H.M.	State/U.T.
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Guwahati	Assam
3.	Hajipur	Bihar
4.	Goa	Goa
5.	Gandhi Nagar	Gujarat
6.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
7.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir
8.	Bengaluru	Karnataka
9.	Trivandrum	Kerala
10.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh
11.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
12.	Mumbai	Maharashtra
13.	Shillong	Meghalaya
14.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha
15.	Gurdaspur	Punjab
16.	Jaipur	Rajasthan
17.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu
18.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
19.	Kolkata	West Bengal
20.	Dr. Ambedkar IHM	Chandigarh
21.	Delhi-Pusa	Delhi

List of State Institutes of Hotel Management and Catering Technology presently functional in the country

Sl. NO.	State I.H.M.	State/U.T.
1	2	3
1.	Kurukshetra	Haryana

1	2	3
2.	Faridabad	Haryana
3.	Hamirpur	Himachal Pradesh
4.	Kozhikode*	Kerala
5.	Bhatinda	Punjab
6.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan
7.	Gangtok	Sikkim
8.	Tiruchirapalli	Tamil Nadu
9.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand
10.	Sylvassa	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
11.	Delhi-Lajpat Nagar	Delhi
12.	Puducherry	Puducherry

*This State Institute of Hotel Management & Catering Technology is operational from a temporary campus as its main campus is under implementation.

Statement-II

List of Other State Institutes of Hotel Management and Catering Technology sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism and Under Implementation

Sl. No.	State Institute of Hotel Management	State/U.T.
1	2	3
1.	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Medak	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh
4.	Jorhat	Assam
5.	Bodhgaya	Bihar
6.	North Goa	Goa
7.	Patan	Gujarat
8.	Rohtak	Haryana
9.	Hamirpur	Himachal Pradesh
10.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3
11. Solapur		Maharashtra
12. Aizwal		Mizoram
13. Dimapur		Nagaland
14. Bhatinda		Punjab
15. Agartala		Tripura

[English]

Experimental Universal Health Package

3849. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans to introduce an experimental universal health package in at least one district per State;

(b) if so, whether as a part of NRHM this project will ensure access to free generic drugs for the ailing patients;

(c) whether the Government of Kerala has initiated moves for procurement and distribution of drugs by the State involving low costs and the improved access to public;

(d) whether the national sample survey data indicates that the availability of freemedicines to patients fell from about 32 per cent of drugs supplied free in 1986-87 to a lowly figure of 9 per cent in 2004; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) The Report of the Steering Committee on Health for the Twelfth Five Year Plan has recommended that, "Cashless and portable Universal Health Coverage (UHC) should be piloted in one district in each State and UT during the first year of the Twelfth Plan, and gradually rolled out thereafter".

(b) No decision in this regard has been taken so far.

(c) The Government of Kerala has informed that since 2008, Kerala Medical Services Corporation Ltd. (KMSCL) acts as the central procurement agency for all essential drugs for the healthcare institutions under the Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Kerala. KMSCL procures drugs by inviting open tenders

and distribute to all healthcare institutions across the State free of cost to the patients.

(d) During the 42nd round of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) survey held during July 1986-June 1987, the percentage of hospitalized cases where medicine were received free is 30.66, whereas, during 60th round of NSSO survey, held during January-June 2004, this data was observed to be 9.3%.

(e) Low investment in healthcare is one of the reasons for this and as such in April 2005, the Government has launched National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) programme in order to provide accessible, affordable and quality healthcare services in the entire country especially in the rural areas.

Million Death Study on Cancer

3850. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of a report called Million Death Study (MCS) which states that demography alongwith the educational and religious status influence the changes of encountering cancerous ailment;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per Indian Council of Medical Research, an article published in Lancet reports the findings of the One Million Death Study undertaken by '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 year was 97.6 per 100000 and in females it was 91.2 per 100000. In both the genders age-standardized death rates was highest in illiterates and lowest in persons with senior secondary and above qualification. Age- standardized death rates was 96.6 in rural and 91.2 in urban per 100000.

(c) Health is a State subject and the Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments by providing financial assistance to Government Medical College Hospitals and erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres.

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. 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 envisaged strengthening 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 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).

[Translation]

Free Supply of Power

3851. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to stop free of cost supply of power from power projects to the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has sought the opinion of the State Governments, private companies and industries on the issue; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Presently, there is no such proposal under consideration of this Ministry.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Cases of Heart and Kidney Operations

3852. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO": Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether unprecedented increase has been noticed in the number of cases of heart and kidney operations in the country;

(b) if so, whether financial assistance is provided by the Ministry to the persons living below poverty line for the treatment and operation of Heart, Kidney and other serious ailments;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the funds being provided for treatment and operation of such serious ailments is insufficient;

(e) whether the Government proposes to bear the full expenditure to be incurred on the operation of such serious ailments; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) Financial assistance is provided to BPL patients for treatment of life threatening diseases including heart and kidney.

(d) No.

(e) and (f) The Government provides financial assistance to meet the expenditure as recommended by the treating doctor which is scrutinised and recommended by the Technical Committee of doctors constituted for this purpose. The assistance is provided for taking treatment in Government hospitals only.

[English]

Auction of ONGC Shares

3853. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the price per share realised in the auction of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) shares;

(b) the details of major institutional buyers in case of auction of ONGC shares alongwith the details of the rates quoted by individual institutional buyer;

(c) whether the retail buyers could not avail this opportunity;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the percentage of issue allocated to retail buyers;

(e) whether majority of major institutional buyers were public sector companies, banks or financial institutions; and

(f) if so, the reasons for predominance of public sector institutions in an open auction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The price per share realized in the auction of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) was Rs.303.67.

(b) Names and category of the investors are not provided by the Stock Exchanges. However, the bids were received between Rs.290-350 per share. The total number of bids received was 2,763.

(c) The retail investor has not been defined under the guidelines for 'offer for sale'. However, 2659 bids were received for shares costing up to Rs.2,00,000. It may, therefore, be construed that it will not be correct to say that buyers willing to invest up to Rs.2,00,000, could not avail of the opportunity.

(d) The question does not arise in view of reply to (c) above.

(e) and (f) The names of the investors are not provided by the Stock Exchanges.

Power Transmission Projects

3854. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to allow private companies to set up power transmission projects in various States across the country;

(b) if so, the details of private sector power companies which have shown interest to set up power transmission projects in the country;

(c) whether the Government has evolved any mechanism to exercise control on the functioning of such private sector companies;

(d) whether the Union Government has discussed this matter with the State Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the response of the State Governments in this regard?

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

As per the Tariff Policy of the Government, Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) projects after 5.1.2011 are to be implemented through competitive bidding, barring certain exemptions given in the Policy. The Policy also provides that - the intra-state transmission projects by State Transmission Utilities (STUs) will be exempted from competitive bidding route for further 2 years beyond 06.01.2011. Further, as per the provisions under Section 63 of the Electricity Act, 2003 and the National Electricity Policy, Ministry of Power has issued "Guidelines for Encouraging Competition in Development of Transmission Projects" and "Tariff Based Competitive Bidding Guidelines for Transmission Services" which aim at laying down a transparent procedure for facilitating competition, through wide participation, for providing transmission services and tariff determination through tariff based competitive bidding. The tariff based competitive bidding of transmission projects has provided opportunity to private companies to set up transmission projects across the country.

(b) A list of some of the private companies which have recently participated in the tariff based competitive bidding for ISTS projects is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The private sector power companies implementing transmission projects have to obtain transmission license from Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) in case of ISTS projects and from the respective State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC) in case of intra-State transmission projects. Thus, they are bound by CERC/SERC regulations for transmission license. They are also bound by the Indian Electricity Grid Code (IEGC), State Grid Code and Regulations of CEA ("Safety requirements for construction, operation and maintenance of electrical plants and electric lines", "Technical Standards for Construction of Electrical Plants and Electric Lines", "Grid Standards", "Technical Standards for Connectivity to the Grid" and "Measures relating to Safety and Electricity Supply").

(d) and (e) A workshop was convened by Ministry of Power on 29th February, 2012 wherein the State Governments were advised to gear up for tariff based competitive bidding from 6th January, 2013.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Bidding Company/Bidding Consortium	Lead/Consortium Member
1	2	3
1.	Adani Power Limited	Sole Bidder
2.	Cobra Instaiaciones Y Servicios, S.A	Lead Member
	AMR Constructions Limited	Consortium Member
	Ketan Construction Limited	Consortium Member
3.	Elecnor S.A	Lead Member
	KEC International Limited	Consortium Member
4.	Essel infra Projects Limited	Sole Bidder
5.	GMR energy Limited	Sole Bidder
6.	Gujarat Paguthan Energy Corporation Pvt. Ltd.	Sole Bidder
7.	IL&FS Energy Development Company limited	Lead Member
	EMCO Limited	Consortium Member
8.	Ind Bharath Power Gencom Limited	Lead member
	Megha Engineering & infrastructures Ltd.	Consortium Member
9.	Instaiaciones Inabensa, S.A	Sole Bidder
10.	Isolux Corsan Concesiones, S.A	Sole Bidder
11.	IVRCL Limited	Sole Bidder
12.	Konaseema Gas Power Limited	Lead Member
	Progressive Constructions Limited	Consortium Member
13.	Lanco Infratech limited	Sole Bidder
14.	L&T Infrastructure Development Projects Limited	Sole Bidder

1	2	3
15.	Madhucon Projects Limited	Sole Bidder
16.	NCC Infrastructure Holdings Limited	Sole Bidder
17.	NSL Energy Ventures Pvt. Ltd.	Lead Member
	Deepak Cables (India) Limited	Consortium Member
18.	Patel Engineering Limited	Lead Member
	Simplex Infrastructures Limited	Consortium Member
19.	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	Sole Bidder
20.	Reliance Power Transmission Limited	Sole Bidder
21.	Sadhbhav Engineering Limited	Lead Member
	Gammon Infrastructure Projects Limited	Consortium Member
22.	Sangam India limited	Lead Member
	BS TransComm Limited	Consortium Member
23.	SEW Infrastructures Limited	Sole Bidder
24.	Soma Enterprise Limited	Sole Bidder
25.	SREI Infrastructure Finance Limited	Lead member
	India Power Corporation Limited	Consortium Member
	GVPR Engineers Limited	Consortium Member
26.	State Grid International Development Limited	Sole Bidder
27.	Sterlite Grid Limited	Sole Bidder
28.	Torrent Power Limited	Sole Bidder
29.	Ranhil - B.S. Transcom	Consortium
30.	DSC Ltd., New Delhi	Sole Bidder
31.	Konaseema - ICOMM	Consortium

1	2	3
32.	Gammon Infrastructure Limited, Mumbai	Sole Bidder
33.	Jyoti Energy Ltd. Gurgaon TAQA Energy India Ltd.	Consortium
34.	Oriental Structure Engineers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.	Sole Bidder

Anganwadi Workers

3855. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADV:
SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the salary /honorarium/ wages of Anganwadi Workers (AWW) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWH);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make AWW and AWH permanent or Government or Government servant;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) No Madam, there is no proposal to increase the honorarium of Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs). However, a proposal is under consideration to increase the honorarium of Workers of Mini-Anganwadi Centres (AWCs).

The honoraria of AWWs was last increased by Rs.1500/- on the last honorarium drawn by them and that of AWHs and Workers of Mini-AWCs by Rs.750/- per month w.e.f.1.4.2011. The States/UTs also provide additional honoraria to AWWs/AWHs from their own resources.

ICDS Scheme envisages the Anganwadi Workers (AWWS) and Helpers (AWHs) as "honorary workers" from the local community who come forward to render their services, on part-time basis, in the areas of child care and development. They are paid a fixed honorarium per month as decided by the Government from time to time. Since

AWWs/AWHs are honorary workers, minimum wages are not applicable to them.

(c) to (e) No Madam, there is no proposal to make AWWs and AWHs as permanent or Government servant.

New Pictorial Warnings on Tobacco Products

3856. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented the new pictorial warnings on tobacco products;

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

(c) whether there is any opposition to the new pictorial warnings on tobacco products;

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

(e) whether any requests/representations have been received from the tobacco manufacturers in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. Two separate sets of four pictorial health warnings were notified for smoking and smokeless forms of tobacco each respectively, vide notification G.S.R. No. 417 (E) dated 27-05-2011. The same have come into force with effect from 1st December, 2011. The producers/ manufacturers were given the liberty to choose any one of the warnings. In this regard a Public Notice was also issued in the leading National & Regional News Papers on 11th August, 2011.

(c) and (d) No.

(e) and (f) A controversy arose through some reports in the media alleging resemblance of some of the pictorial health warnings notified for smoking tobacco products, to Mr. John Terry, an English Footballer. In November, 2011, a representation was received from M/s. Philip Morris Services India S.A., citing resemblance of the images notified with a famous English Football Player Mr. John Terry. The DAVP, which had developed the image, however, clarified that the disputed image was one created by the artist from his own imagination. The same position was also conveyed to M/s. Philip Morris Services.

The matter was thereafter examined in the MoHFW and with a view to settling the controversy, without any prejudice to the Ministry's stand on the issue, the DAVP was requested to develop an alternate set of images on an identical pattern to what is currently approved, but which is an original representation made by the DAVP's artist, with an image or sketch of a person recognizably Indian, to be used as pictorial health warnings on smoking tobacco products. The Director, DAVP has sent 7 designs of pictorial warnings in March 2012, which are under consideration of the Ministry.

On 3.4.2012, a communication in this regard was also received from Secretary, Legislative Department, Ministry of Law and Justice, suggesting that in drafting of legislation it is an established practice not to make a law in respect of an individual or reference of an individual specific or pictorial thereof, as legislations and subordinate legislations are directed to the general public as a command of sovereign and not for any individual. He has also requested to replace the disputed image with non-specific appropriate pictorial depictions (pictures) under the same headings.

Discrepancy in Increment

3857. DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government employees retiring on 30th June do not get the financial benefit of annual increment while those retiring on 31st July get the annual increment as per the Sixth Pay Commission's recommendation and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) whether Government proposes to grant *pro rata* increment to retiring employees as per the completed number of months in the retiring year and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering this case positively and propose to implement it w.e.f. 1.1.2006 to benefit all the retired and retiring employees; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per Rule 10 of CCS(RP) Rules, 2008, there is a uniform date of annual increment of Government employees viz. 1st July of every year. Therefore, to be eligible for the annual

increment, an employee should be serving on 1st July.

(b) and (c) No Madam.

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

Grants for Roads and Culverts

3858. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Twelfth Finance Commission had recommended that the grant for the construction of roads and culverts be given to the State Governments in two instalments; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not sanctioning the grant in respect of Government of Karnataka so far and the time by which it is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC) recommended State specific grants specifically for construction of roads to only two States: Andhra Pradesh for roads in remote and tribal areas and to Madhya Pradesh for extension of road networks in remote areas.

TFC did not recommend grant for construction of roads and culverts for Karnataka. However, TFC recommended grants to all States for maintenance of roads and bridges over 2006-10 to be released in two equal instalments each year. The first instalment of Rs. 182.27 crore for 2009-10, being unconditional, was released during 2009-10. As the State did not comply with the budget and expenditure conditions stipulated by the TFC, the second instalment for maintenance of roads and bridges for the year 2009-10 could not be released to Karnataka.

Solar Power Panels

3859. SHRI CHARLES DIAS: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Kerala or private entrepreneurs to establish large scale solar power panels;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to establish large scale solar power panels in the State of Kerala either in public sector or private sector and provide subsidy for the project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Large capacity grid connected projects are set up on build, own and operate basis under request for selection as and when these are issued by the Government. Therefore, it depends on the project developer where he locates his project.

Funding for Reproductive Health

3860. DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure substantial increase in the funding in the areas of reproductive health and family planning to achieve the commitment made in Millennium Development Goals (MDGs);

(b) whether the Government has formulated any action or policy plans to achieve the commitment of increasing the budgetary allocation on health as mentioned in the draft of Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the details of the action plans thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Approach paper to 12th Five Year Plan envisages increase in total health expenditure to 2.5% of GDP by the end of 12th Plan. A step up of health outlay to 2.5% of GDP by the end of Twelfth Plan would necessitate substantial step up in allocation of resources for health both at State level as well as at the Central level.

The enhanced outlay, would be used for up scaling existing schemes to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) through several interventions such as the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY); operationalization of Sub Centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres for providing basic and comprehensive obstetric and newborn care; facility based integrated management of childhood illnesses; strengthening of facilities for providing essential new born care, provision of home based new born care through ASHA; setting up of Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres and management of severe acute malnourished children, immunization against vaccine preventable diseases; Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation to pregnant and lactating women and children and Weekly IFA supplementation for adolescent girls. The enhanced allocation will also cater to further

expansion of new initiatives such as the Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutes to free transport from home to institute and drop back absolutely free and no expense delivery including Caesarian Section and similar entitlements to sick neonates.

Banking Licence

3861. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for issuing licenses to start new bank in the country;

(b) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has stopped issuing license for opening new banks;

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

(d) the number of applications received by RBI for issue of license during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that it had issued guidelines for licensing of new banks in the private sector on January 22, 1993 and licenses were issued accordingly. Thereafter, fresh guidelines were issued on January 3, 2001 and licences were issued consequently. No guidelines indicating the criteria for issuing licenses to start a new bank in the country has been issued by RBI after January 3, 2001.

As per RBI Annual Policy statement for 2010-11 on licensing of new banks, a discussion paper was prepared and placed on RBI website www.rbi.org.in on August 11, 2010 inviting public comments on various aspects. After examining the comments/suggestions received, RBI has issued draft guidelines for licensing of new banks in the private sector on 29.08.2011 which can be seen on RBI website. RBI has informed that it would issue the final guidelines after taking views/suggestions of various stakeholders.

(d) No applications were accepted by RBI after March 31, 2001 for opening of new banks in the private sector.

*[Translation]***Shortage of Doctors**

3862. SHRI DINESH KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is providing medical services through certain voluntary organizations due to shortage of doctors in Scheduled Tribe dominated areas;

(b) if so, the criteria for selection of these voluntary organizations for the purpose;

(c) the names of voluntary organizations selected for working in the field of medical services in Chhattisgarh alongwith their jurisdiction;

(d) whether any review of performance of these voluntary organizations is done before releasing grant to them; and

(e) if so, the details of prescribed procedure for it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), States take the help of Voluntary Organisations for delivery of health care services on a need based manner. Such requirements are projected in the Annual Programme Implementation Plan (PIPs) of the respective State Governments. Upon the recommendation of the National Programme Coordination Committee (NPCC), Government of India approves proposals in the regard, which are then taken up for implementation by the respective State Governments.

(c) to (e) The Government of Chhattisgarh has informed that a Voluntary Organisation, Jeevan Jyothi (Ramaskrishna Mission) has been selected for providing medical services in Orcha Block of Narayanpur District. The implementation, review of performance and the release of Grants to the Voluntary Organisation is done by the respective State Governments.

*[English]***Hostels for ST Boys and Girls**

3863. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hostels constructed under the Centrally sponsored scheme 'Hostel for ST boys and girls' during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of beneficiaries therefrom during the said period, State-wise; and

(c) the details of funds demanded by the State Governments under the said scheme and the funds allocated and released by the Union Government and utilised by the State Governments therefrom during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) and (b) The number of hostels sanctioned to different State Governments/UT Administrations/Universities along with number of seats involved during the last three years and the current year under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Hostels for ST girls and boys' is enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) The scheme is need-based and demand-driven, therefore no state-wise allocation is made under the scheme. Funds are released if the proposal is complete in all respects including utilization certificates, physical progress report of funds released earlier and subject to availability of funds in a particular year and not as per demand of the State Governments. The details of proposals of which funds were released during the last three years and current year (State-wise) along with amount utilized therefrom is enclosed as Statement-II and details of amount demanded by State Governments/UT Administrations/Universities is enclosed as Statement-III.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT/University	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (As on date)	
		Hostel	Seat	Hostel	Seat	Hostel	Seat	Hostel	Seat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	13	1300	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	6	121	15	790	0	0
3.	Chhattishgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Gujarat	44	4400	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1	125	0	0
6.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	33	1850	0	0
7.	Karnataka	10	700	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Kerala	0	0	3	160	4	260	0	0
9.	Madhya Pradesh	60	3000	0	0	20	1000	0	0
10.	Manipur	0	0	19	899	0	0	0	0
11.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	2	200	0	0
12.	Odisha	0	0	65	6500	0	0	0	0
13.	Rajasthan	13	975	62	3100	0	0	0	0
14.	Tamil Nadu	8	400	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Tripura	12	1200	0	0	11	550	0	0
16.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	West Bengal	1	20	2	200	0	0	0	0
18.	Delhi University	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla	0	0	1	88	0	0	0	0
20.	Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat, Gujarat	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0
21.	Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi, U.P.	0	0	1	80	0	0	0	0
22.	Mizoram University	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0
23.	National Law School of India University, Bangalore, Karnataka	0	0	0	0	1	19	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24.	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishva Vidhalaya, Jabalpur, M.P.	0	0	0	0	3	110	0	0
Total		148	10695	160	11248	104	6304	0	0

Statement-II*Grant-in-aid released and utilized under the scheme of Hostels for ST girls and boys*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT/University	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (As on date)	
		Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.	418.30	**
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	N.A.	75.09	75.09	1201.64	**
3.	Chhattisgarh	830.83	830.83	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.
4.	Gujarat	646.10	646.10	1296.43	*295.49	0.00	N.A.
5.	Himachal Pradesh	236.04	236.04	0.00	N.A.	223.00	**
6.	Jharkhand	259.17	*102.04	0.00	N.A.	716.00	**
7.	Karnataka	250.00	250.00	105.38	105.38	283.99	**
8.	Kerala	0.00	N.A.	146.79	146.79	250.00	**
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1300.00	1300.00	0.00	N.A.	1223.43	**
10.	Manipur	0.00	N.A.	1372.54		0.00	N.A.
11.	Mizoram	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.	392.33	**
12.	Odisha	0.00	N.A.	1000.00	*67355	0.00	N.A.
13.	Rajasthan	1503.83	*207.39	3123.87	*1457.43	1000.00	**
14.	Tamil Nadu	200.00	*	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.
15.	Tripura	664.00	664.00	0.00	N.A.	1553.83	**
16.	Uttarakhand	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.	37.48	**
17.	West Bengal	10.03	*	179.90	*	0.00	N.A.
18.	Delhi University	500.00	500.00	173.20	173.20	0.00	N.A.
19.	Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla	0.00	N.A.	180.47	*	0.00	N.A.
20.	Veer Narmad South Gujrat University, Surat	0.00	N.A.	100.00	*	0.00	N.A.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi	0.00	N.A.	46.33	*	0.00	N.A.
22.	Mizoram University	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.	182.00	**
23.	National Law Shool of India University, Banglore, Karnataka	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.	100.00	**
24.	Jawharlal Nehru Krishi Vishva Vidhalaya, Jabalpur, M.P.	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.	218.00	**
Total		6400.00	4709.40	7800.00	2926.93	7800.00	**

* UC awaited/Further UC awaited

** UC not yet due

N.A. (Not Applicable)

Note: No grant-in-aid has been released during the year 2012-13 so far under the scheme of hostels for ST girls and boys.

Statement-III

2009-10

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of hostels	Amount sought by State Govts.
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1 (girl)	377.00
2.	Bihar	8	660.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	Arrear 33 (24 in naxal dist.)	2531.37
4.	Gujarat	14 (9 boys + 5 girls) 20% sought 51 (39 girls + 12 boys) 10% sought	1307.27
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Arrears (2nd inst. for 4 hostels sanctioned in 2007-08 & 2 sanctioned in 2008-09)	236.05
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	1 girls hostel in University of Kashmir	417.00
7.	Jharkhand	2nd inst. for 10 hostels sanctioned in 2008-09 10 hostels (7 boys in naxal + 2 boys in non-naxal + 1 girt in non-naxal)	857.17
8.	Kerala	5 (4 boys + 1 girls)	282.00
9.	Karnataka	10 (8 Boys + 2 girls) 1st inst. demanded	250.00

1	2	3	4
10.	Madhaya Pradesh	60 (5 girls + 55 boys) 13 (in naxal affected distt.)	2901.00
11.	Meghalaya	10 (5 girls+ 5 boys)	330.00
12.	Nagaland	5 girls 6 (3 boys + 3 girls)	2904.53
13.	Odisha	400 girls hostels 595 hostels in naxal affected dist.	38692.50
14.	Rajasthan	13 girls hostels + 3 boys hostels for 2009-10 and 2nd & final instalment for 14 hostels sanctioned in 2008-09	2298.00
15.	Tripura	12 hostels (9 girls + 3 boys) 6 girls hostel	3165.30
16.	Tamil Nadu	10 (6 girls + 4 boys)	400.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	5 (3 girls + 2 boys (1 in naxal))	359.55
18.	Uttrakhand	1 girls	319.99
19.	West Bengal	3 (3 boys + 1 girl)	171.12
20.	Jammu and Kashmir University	1 hostel	627.50
21.	Delhi University	Arrear	500.00

2010-11

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of hostels	Amount sought by State Govts.
1	2	3	4
1.	Manipur	19 hostels (10 girls + 9 boys)	2671.80
2.	Rajasthan (Tribal Area Development Deptt.)	32 hostels (29 girls + 3 boys)	3224.64
	Rajasthan (Social Justice Deptt.)	3 boys hostels	128.85
	-do-	5 (3 girls + 2 boys)	393.12
	-do-	2nd inst. for completion of 13 hostels sanctioned during last year	712.63
	Rajasthan (Tribal Development Deptt.)	34 girls hostels	3426.18
3.	Kerala	4 hostels (1 girl + 3 boys)	202.38

1	2	3	4
4.	Jharkhand	4 hostels (1 girl + 1 boys in naxal + 2 boys)	151.43
5.	Odisha	140 girls hostels	5810.00
6.	Tripura	2nd inst. for 12 hostels sanctioned in previous yr.	664.15
7.	Gujarat	Arrears (2nd inst. for hostels sanctioned in previous yr.)	2420.00
8.	Uttar Pradesh	5 (3 girls (1 in naxal + 2 boys (1 in naxal))	420.95
9.	West Bengal	1 hostel	78.09
	-do-	1 hostel (boys)	101.81
10.	Madhya Pradesh	13 hostels (girls)	1131.00
	-do-	20 (7 girls + 13 boys)	1174.50
	-do-	Arrears for completion of hostels sanctioned during the year 2009-10	474.00
11.	Andhra Pradesh	28 (10 girls + 18 boys)	1825.50
12.	Nagaland	3 (1 girls+ 2 boys)	447.00
13.	Chhattisgarh	86 (naxal effected)	9433.20
14.	Assam	22 hostels (15 girls + 7 boys)	1701.93
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	6 girls hostels 121 seats	150.18
16.	Karnataka	Arrears for 10 hostels sanctioned in 2009-10	250.00
Universities			
1.	Hemchandra North Gujarat University	1 girl hostel	249.25
2.	Gujarat Ayurved University	Extension of 1 girl hostel	57.05
3.	Bhavnagar University, Gujarat	1 girls hostel	387.84
4.	Gujarat Veedhyapeeth	2 girls hostel	399.91
5.	Sardarkrushinagar Dantiwada Agriculture University	3 girls hostel (300 seats)	518.67
6.	Navsari Agriculture University, Gujarat	4 girls + 1 boys	1560.45
7.	Anand Agriculture University, Gujarat	10 hostels (5 girls + 5 boys)	1247.68
8.	Junagadh Agriculture University, Gujarat	5 hostels (3 boys + 2 girls)	670.39
9.	Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat, Gujarat	1 girls hostel 100 seated	156.91
10.	Delhi University	Arrear	173.20

1	2	3	4
11.	Tejpr University, Assam	One 150 seated boys hostel	545.59
12.	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, U.P.	One 100 seated boys hostel + one 80 seated girls hostel	702.91
13.	Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore, M.P.	100 seated one girl + 100 seated one boys hostel	969.00
14.	Vikram University, Ujjain, M.P.	50 seated one girls + one boys hostels	236.00
15.	Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla	1 girls hostel	360.94

2011-12

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Hostels	Amount sought by State Govts.
1	2	3	4
State Governments			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13 (8 boys + 5 girls) total 1300 seats	860.00
2.	Uttarakhand	2 hostels	76.75
		Final inst. for two hostels sanctioned during the year 2008-09	37.475
4.	Madhya Pradesh	33 new (20 girls + 13 boys)	2481.00
		Arrear for 60 hostels sanctioned during 2009-10	460.00
5.	Uttar Pradesh	5 hostels (3 girls + 2 boys) one boy and girls each in LWE	420.64
6.	Rajasthan	73 new girls hostels	7356.21
		2nd inst. for 60 hostels sanctioned during 2010-11	3123.87
7.	Nagaland	3 (1 girls + 2 boys)	395.25
8.	Tripura	11 hostels (7 girls + 4 boys)	2088.73
9.	Chhattisgarh	100 hostels in naxal affected Distt.	11526.20
10.	Jharkhand	33 hostels (8 in naxal affected + 8 girls hostels + 17 boys hostels)	2033.31
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	2nd inst. for completion of 6 girls hostels	75.09
	-do-	15 girls hostels (790 seats)	2553.09
12.	Odisha	2nd inst. for completion of 65 hostels	1697.50
13.	Gujarat	Final inst. for completion of 44 hostels (27 girls + 17 boys)	4108.86
14.	Kerala	4 hostels (1 girls + 3 boys)	484.77

1	2	3	4
15.	Himachal Pradesh	1 girls hostels (125 seat) at NIT, Hamirpur	423.00
16.	Assam	41 hostels (26 girls + 15 boys)	2259.52
17.	Tamil Nadu	Final inst. for completion of 8 hostels sanctioned during 2009-10	112.7253
18.	Mizoram	2 girls hostels 100 seated each	784.65
19.	Karnataka	(i) 3rd inst. for 10 hostels sanctioned during the year 2009-10 (Rs. 283.995)	
		(ii) 8 new hostels (3 girls + 5 boys) total 500 seats (1st inst. of Rs. 276.005 lakh)	560.00
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	1 hostel 155 seated	392.10
21.	West Bengal	1 hostel	145.02
Universities			
1.	Jahwar Lal Nehru Agr. University, Jabalpur	9 (5 boys + 4 girls)	1476.21
2.	Assam University	2 (1 boy + 1 girl) 100 seat each	956.02
3.	National Law School of India University, Bangalore	1 girls' hostel	161.94
4.	Rajiv Gandhi University, Arunachal Pradesh	Arrears for completion of 2 hostels sanctioned during 2007-08	148.00
5.	Mizoram University	100 seated girls hostels	364.00
6.	Tejpur University	One 100 seated boys hostel	545.59

[English]

Stunted Growth of Children

3864. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the stunted growth ails 50 per cent of children in Rae Bareli district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether a study report on malnutrition carried out recently by a private body in 100 districts of six States has revealed that the nutritional status of most of children is abysmal;

(c) whether 42 per cent of children aged below five are underweight; and

(d) if so, the steps the Government is taking to reverse this serious trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) The HUNGAMA Survey Report -2011 has revealed 70.40% children in the age of 0-59 months of Rae Bareli district of Uttar Pradesh are having stunted growth (Height-for-Age). The study reported 42.3% children under age 5 years are underweight (Weight-for Age) in 100 focused districts of six states.

(c) Yes. As per National Family Health Survey (NFHS) Report-III (2005-06) 42.5% of children under age of 5 years are underweight (Weight-for-Age) in the country.

(d) Government has accorded priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT Administration. Accordingly Government has taken various following measures to improve the health and nutritional status of vulnerable population of the country:

1. Prime Minister's National Council on India's Nutrition Challenges set up in October, 2008 for policy direction, review and effective coordination between Ministries which all will have a sectoral responsibility for the challenge of Nutrition.
2. A National Nutrition Policy was adopted in 1993 and a National Plan of Action for Nutrition (1995) is being implemented through various Departments of Government. The National Nutrition Mission has been set up in 2003.
3. Reproductive Child Health Programme under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) includes:
 - Emphasis on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding.
 - Promotion of ORS with zine supplementation for a period of two weeks during the diarrhea management.
 - Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses and malnutrition.
 - Treatment of severe acute malnutrition through Nutrition Rehabilitation Centers (NRCs) set up at public health facilities.
 - Specific Programme to prevent and combat micronutrient deficiencies of Vitamin A, Iron and Folic Acid. Vitamin A supplementation for children till the age of 5 years. Iron & Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant and lactating women also.
4. National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP) for promotion of consumption of iodated salt at household level.
5. Nutrition Education to increase the awareness and bring about desired changes in the dietary practices including the promotion of breast feeding and dietary diversification is being encouraged under both Integrated Child development Services Scheme (ICDS) and National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

6. Other schemes targeting improvement of nutritional status are as under:

- Integrated Child Development Services Schemes (ICDS).
- Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls [RGSEAG] -(SABLA).
- Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY).
- National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid Day Meal Programme)
- Improving the purchasing power of the people through various income generating schemes including Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.
- Availability of essential food items at subsidized cost through Targeted Public Distribution System.
- Total Sanitation Campaign.
- National Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme.
- Mid Day Meal Scheme
- Targeted Public Distribution System.
- National Horticulture Mission.
- National Food Security Mission.

[Translation]

Laboratory and Diagnostic Tests in Hospitals

3865. DR. SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite having adequate number of laboratories and diagnostic machines the Centrally administered hospitals in Delhi ask the patients to get diagnostic tests and x-ray done from outside;

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

(c) the details of provision for registering complaint by the patients in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any enquiry in this regard or investigated this illegal practice which causes inconvenience to the patients; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the manner in which such complaints are investigated so that the patients and kins of the patients may not face harassment?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) In so far as three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi, namely, Dr. R.M.L. Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and its associated hospitals are concerned, all the diagnostic tests which are available in the hospital are done in the hospital itself. In case of CGHS beneficiaries, the diagnostic test can be advised from CGHS approved centres as per rule, if they so desire.

There is a complaint and grievance cell in the concerned hospitals where complaint boxes are installed in various places in the hospital premises for lodging complaints by the patients.

In so far as All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS), New Delhi is concerned, all available tests are being done in various laboratories as per maximum handling capacity. Due priority is given to inpatients & Emergency patients and they do not have to get any tests done from outside. But since the number of OPD patients are very large in comparison to the maximum handling capacity of laboratories, they have to either wait for the required investigations at AIIMS or have the option to get these done from outside laboratories.

Geo-Thermal Energy

3867. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

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

(a) the details of power generated from geo-thermal energy in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any concrete policy or action plan to increase power generation from such geo-thermal energy and utilize them in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of achievements made by the Government in this regard during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government has sought assistance from the developed countries for the development of geo-thermal energy in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No Geo-Thermal Energy Power plant has been set up in the country so far.

(b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has prepared draft policy and guidelines to facilitate preparation and implementation of an action plan to set up projects for utilization of geo-thermal energy in the country.

(c) During the last three years, the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and West Bengal have taken steps to harness geo-thermal energy in their respective states. Geo-thermal resource assessment studies have also been undertaken by MNRE at various potential sites through National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI), Hyderabad.

(d) and (e) No specific assistance has been sought from any particular country. However India has Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) on co-operation in Renewable Energy including Geothermal Energy with several countries.

Service Tax on Insurance Policies

3868. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether service tax has been levied on insurance policies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the amount of increased premium will have to be borne by the insured person or by the insurance companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the increase of service tax had led to decrease in the number of clients of the insurance companies; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) Service Tax is levied on the service provided or to be provided to a policy holder by an insurer under the taxable category 'general insurance service' with effect from 01.07.1994 [Section 65 (105)(d) of the Finance Act, 1994] and on service provided or to be provided to a policy holder or any person by an insurer under the taxable category 'life insurance service' since 16.08.2002 [Section 65 (105) (zx) of the Finance Act, 1994]. With effect from 01.04.2012, the rate of service tax for all taxable services has been increased from 10% to 12%. For life insurance sector the option to pay service tax on the basis of premium has been changed, for the first year life insurance premiums, Service Tax is now levied at 3% while for the subsequent years the service tax rate is 1.5%. Simultaneously full CENVAT credit of inputs or input services has been allowed which earlier was restricted to 80% of credit availed. Earlier, service tax was levied on life insurance premiums @ of 1.5% with 80% of CENVAT credit.

(c) Service tax is payable by the service provider, in this case the insurance companies, while the premium is paid by the customer.

(d) The service tax is a consumption tax. The tax incidence is finally borne by the customer. Service Tax on insurance policies is to be borne by the policy holder i.e. insured person, who is the customer.

(e) No such data or information is available with the Government.

(f) Does not arise in view of the answer to (e) above.

[English]

Integrated Vaccine Park

3869. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

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

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to set up an integrated vaccine production park in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the place where this is to be set up alongwith the products that the park will produce;

(c) the financial allocation for this project; and

(d) the time by which the park will come into operation?

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

(b) The Ministry proposes to establish an Integrated Vaccine Complex (IVC) at Chengalpattu, Kanchipuram District, Tamil Nadu for research, manufacture and supply of vaccines at affordable prices for the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) of the Government of India. Proposed complex shall manufacture Pentavalent, Measles, Hepatitis B, anti Rabies, Hib, Japanese Encephalitis and BCG vaccine.

(c) The funds for the project shall be allotted after approval from the Competent Authority.

(d) The project is expected to become operational three years after the approval of the Competent Authority for mainstream production. Validation thereafter may take another twelve months.

Bachelor of Rural Health Care

3870. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRI P. KUMAR:
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:

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

(a) whether the Government is introducing a new medical course viz. Bachelor of Rural Health Care (BRHC) to raise a separate cadre of health workers for rural and remote areas of the country;

(b) if so, the main highlights of the proposed medical course indicating the details of syllabus, curriculum, criteria of selection, expected tuition fee and the number of seats in medical colleges, State/UT-wise;

(c) the infrastructure created/being created for the implementation of BRHC and the time by which it is likely to be implemented;

(d) whether there has been disagreement and opposition from various quarters including the Indian Medical Association on the matter; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken/proposed by the Government to address the concern of various stakeholders before the introduction of the proposed medical course in the country?

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

(b) and (c) The purpose of the proposed 3½ year rural health care course tentatively called "Bachelor of Rural Health Care (BRHC)" course is to generate a cadre of health care providers who, by the virtue of the way they are chosen, trained, deployed and supported will be motivated to live in and provide comprehensive primary health care in the rural areas at the sub-centre level. The course is especially designed for those who have their schooling and passed their qualifying examination, i.e. 10 + 2 examination, from notified rural areas of the district. It is supposed to be implemented by the States, who opt for the same, and conducted by an institution attached to the district hospital. The Central Government will provide grant-in-aid to State Governments for capacity building. Presently, the Medical Council of India (MCI) is finalizing the curriculum of the course as well as the modalities of its implementation and the proposal is also under examination by the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare.

(d) and (e) Though the proposal for BRHC has been prepared in consultation with MCI, a few associations like IMA have not welcomed the proposal. Nonetheless, in order to address the serious concern of shortage of availability of human resources in health sector in rural areas, the Government is committed to introduce the course, with inbuilt safeguards.

Health For All

3871. SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

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

(a) the status of 'Health for All' project alongwith the details of healthcare facilities/essential health services that are proposed to be provided to every citizen in the country under the project;

(b) whether the project is proposed to be regulated through Health Insurance Schemes;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the portion of the funds to be used for primary health centres under the project;

(e) whether the Government has evolved any effective monitoring system to ensure extension of healthcare facilities to the have-nots and also to control corruption under this project; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) There is no proposal for any project titled 'Health for All' under consideration of Government of India.

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Opening of Satellite Clinics by Dental Colleges

3872. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) the number of dental colleges in the country indicating the number of UG/PG/Specialisation seats therein, State/UT-wise;

(b) the steps taken/proposed and locations identified for the setting up of new dental colleges, particularly in the rural and remote areas across the country;

(c) whether the Dental Council of India (DCI) has recently revised curriculum to support a rural outreach dental programme and urged all dental colleges to set up satellite clinics in remote areas for the purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which opening of satellite clinics is likely to ameliorate oral healthcare of rural people?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) At present, there are 291 dental colleges in the country with an annual intake of 23800 BDS admissions and 4604 MDS admissions. The State/UT wise list indicating BDS and MDS seats is enclosed as Statement.

(b) The Central Government itself has no proposal to set up new dental college in the rural or remote areas. However, as per the provisions of the Dentists (Amendment) Act 1948, the State Government/University/Society may apply to set up a new dental college in the rural or remote areas alongwith Essentiality Certificate issued by the State Government which certifies the feasibility and desirability of opening of a new dental college at a particular location.

(c) to (e) A one-year compulsory rotational Internship programme for dental students has been re-introduced to provide adequate clinical exposure to the students during

their internship period including three months period for dental health problems of the rural people. Further all the dental colleges have been requested to set up satellite clinics in remote areas for rendering dental health care services to the people and for improving the awareness and knowledge of the people on preventing aspects of Oral Health component. Besides Dental Council of India has requested State/UTs to strengthen sub-centres, PHCs & CHCs by setting up a small unit consisting of one or two Oral Dental Surgeons with requisite equipments particularly in rural/remote settings.

Statement

State/UT wise list of dental colleges in the country alongwith the annual admission capacity in BDS & MDS Course

Sl. No.	State	Number of Dental Colleges	Number of BDS seats	Number of MDS seats
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21	1830	439
2.	Assam	1	40	10
3.	Bihar	7	380	34
4.	Chandigarh	1	100	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	6	600	74
6.	Daman and Diu (UT)	1	100	--
7.	Delhi	3	140	27
8.	Goa	1	40	15
9.	Gujarat	12	1140	189
10.	Haryana	10	860	211
11.	Himachal Pradesh	5	340	68
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	200	12
13.	Jharkhand	3	300	--
14.	Karnataka	44	3010	1092
15.	Kerala	23	1310	160
16.	Madhya Pradesh	14	1260	183
17.	Maharashtra	35	3020	667
18.	Odisha	5	410	6
19.	Pondicherry	3	240	39

1	2	3	4	5
20. Punjab		15	1230	103
21. Rajasthan		14	1300	235
22. Tamil Nadu		29	2670	423
23. Uttar Pradesh		28	2630	556
24. Uttaranchal		2	200	12
25. West Bengal		5	450	45
Total		291	23800	4604

*[English]***Tax Default of MNCs**

3873. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central tax of more than Rs.1 crore is outstanding against Indian and multi-national companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof, category-wise, company-wise and commissionerate-wise during the last three years;

(c) whether evasion of excise duty by several companies have been reported/come to the notice; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against such companies alongwith recovery of the due tax?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) So far as direct taxes are concerned, the details of companies from whom outstanding amount of more than Rs. 1 crore is due for recovery are not being centrally maintained. The details sought are to be collected from the field offices spread over throughout the country which shall involve substantial manpower and may affect the core functions of the Income Tax Department. Further, the efforts required to collect these details may not be commensurate to the objective sought to be achieved. However, as on 30.9.2011, there were 1159 cases of companies where demand/dues were more than Rs. 10 crore, involving a net outstanding demand of Rs.1,00,836 crore.

Information in respect of reply to part (a) to (d) pertaining to indirect taxes is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[Translation]***Availability of Medical Professionals and Colleges**

3874. SHRI P.C. MOHAN:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATARAJAN:
SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:
SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the World Health Statistics Report, 2011 which has ranked India 52nd among 57 countries facing human resource crunch in healthcare;

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

(c) the density of doctors, nurses, paramedical professionals and medical colleges in proportion to population in rural and urban areas of the country, State/ UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has chalked out any action plan to improve the availability of doctors, nurses,

para-medical professionals and medical colleges, particularly in the States where their ratio/density in proportion to population is lower than the national average during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period; and

(e) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Government has taken note of the World Health Statistics Report, 2011. The World Health Statistics series is a World Health Organisation's annual compilation of health related data for its 193 member states and includes a summary of the progress made towards achieving the health related Millennium Development Goals and associated targets. Health workforce, infrastructure and essential medicines section of the report presents data on resources available to the health systems, including physicians, nurses and midwives, other healthcare workers, hospital beds and select medical devices in respect of members states alphabetically. The details of density (per 10,000 population) of physicians, nursing and midwifery personnel in India vis-a-vis South East Asian Region are as under:

	Physicians (2000-2010)	nursing and midwifery personnel (2000-2010)
India	6.0	13.0
South East Asian Region	5.4	13.3

(c) Data regarding State/UT-wise density of doctors, nurses, paramedical professionals and medical colleges in proportion to population in rural and urban areas of the country is not maintained in the Ministry.

(d) and (e) To improve the human resources in health sector including current doctor population ratio in the country, the Central Government has already taken various measures which include:

- (i) Relaxation in the norms for setting up of a medical college in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/ bed strength and other infrastructure.
- (ii) Relaxation in teacher-student ratio to increase the seats at Postgraduate level.
- (iii) Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.

- (iv) Enhancement of age limit for appointment/extension/re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/director in medical colleges from 65 to 70 years.
- (v) Setting up of new medical colleges.
- (vi) Financial support to State medical colleges, under the scheme of "Strengthening and Upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges", to increase postgraduate seats in various disciplines or to start new postgraduate medical courses.
- (vii) Financial support under National Rural Health Mission for engagement of staff on contractual basis.
- (viii) Financial assistance to strengthen and upgrade the teaching institutions for nurses and paramedical personnel.
- (ix) Approval for establishment of eight AIIMS-like institutions (six in first phase and two in second phase) in the country under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yozana (PMSSY).

[English]

Availability/Cost of Vaccines

3875. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

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

(a) whether adherence of World Health Organisation (WHO) good Manufacturing practices and standards, coupled with the closure of public sector companies has impacted the availability and price of commonly used vaccines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective action taken in the matter, including assisting Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) to follow WHO's standard manufacturing practices?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Adherence to World Health Organization (WHO) good manufacturing practices and standards are followed only for those vaccines which are procured from External Aided

Component (EAC). In case of domestic procurement, only good manufacturing practices (GMP) are followed. The manufacturing licenses of the three vaccine manufacturing units, namely, the Central Research Institute at Kasauli, the Pasteur Institute of India at Coonoor and BCG Vaccine Laboratory at Chennai were suspended by the Drug Controller General of India (DCGI) in January 2008 since they were not found in compliance with the Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) as provided under Schedule M of Drugs and Cosmetic Rules, 1945. The impact in terms of availability and price of commonly used vaccines is as under:

- i) During April to October 2008, there was some shortage of Diptheria-Pertusus-Tetanus (DPT), Tetanus Toxoid (TT) and Diptheria Tetanus (DT) in some States. However, there was no shortage of Bacillus Calmette Gurein (BCG), Measles and Polio (OPV) vaccines. The reason was that the Public and Private vaccine manufacturers defaulted on their supply by staggering their delivery in some states. However, stock out situation was averted by releasing the buffer stock from GMSDs to these States. Therefore, the dislocation was only temporary and the Immunization Programme as such was not hampered.
 - ii) Vaccines being procured now are supplied along with Vaccine Vial Monitor (VVM), Temperature Monitoring Device and with International Packaging. However, these features were not included in earlier supply made by Departmental Vaccine Institutes.
- (c) The actions taken in the matter are as under:
- 1) Approval of the Competent Authority has been obtained for revival and upgradation of BCG vaccine manufacturing facility as per cGMP norms at BCG VL, Guindy at an estimated cost of Rs. 58.52 crore plus Project management consultancy fee.
 - 2) Approval of the Competent Authority has also been obtained for upgradation of DPT group of vaccine manufacturing facilities at PII, Coonoor with an estimated cost of Rs. 137.02 Crore plus Project management consultancy fee.
 - 3) Upgradation and revival of manufacturing of DPT group of vaccine facilities, as per CGMP norms, at CRI, Kasauli has almost been completed.

[*Translation*]

Committee on Black Money

3876. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee constituted by the Government to examine ways to strengthen laws to curb generation of black money in India, its illegal transfer abroad and its recovery, has since submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) the follow-up action taken by the Government thereon; and

(d) if not, the number of times the term of the Committee has been extended and the reasons therefor for giving extension after extension to the Committee indicating the number of extension given to it?

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

(b) The Committee has made several recommendations which require examination and further action by various ministries, departments and agencies of the Central and State Governments.

(c) The report is under examination by the Government.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to Part (a) above.

Soft and Energy Drinks

3877. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI RAKESH PANDEY:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of various studies which state that consumption of soft and energy drinks leads to various health ailments including heart diseases among the people, particularly children;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the standards and regulations laid down in respect of soft and energy drinks in the country;

(c) whether non-adherence to these standards and regulations and sale of adulterated soft and energy drinks with high level of caffeine, insecticides and pesticides have been reported across the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) There are limited number of studies available predominantly from Western World regarding impact of soft and energy drinks on human health, particularly children. These studies mainly focus on the effect of carbonated water on dental health, calorie intake/ body weight, bone health, nutrient intake and other health problems like metabolic syndrome, cancer, fertility, etc. The National Institute of Nutrition, Indian Council for Medical Research (ICMR), Hyderabad has also undertaken a longitudinal observational study entitled "Consumption of carbonated water beverages and its ill effects on health of adolescent and young adults".

The standards of carbonated water have been prescribed under Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has initiated necessary action to fix standards for energy drinks.

(c) and (d) No incidence has been reported/noticed regarding high level of pesticide residue/caffeine in carbonated water.

(e) The Government has initiated various steps like conducting awareness programmes and publicity through print and electronic media about Food Safety and Standards Act, Rules and Regulations, capacity building programme regarding the implementation and regulatory functions for Designated Officer, Authorized Officers, Adjudicating Officers, Food Safety Officer and Food business operators etc.

Production and Supply of Iron Ore

3878. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of quantity of iron ore produced/mined and consumed in the country during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the quantum of iron ore exported during the said period;

(c) the price per tonne in March, 2006 and in March, 2012;

(d) whether some steel industries particularly small and medium units are not getting adequate supply of iron ore, pushing them to the verge of closure;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the measures taken by the Government for regular and adequate supply of iron ore to these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) The statewide production of iron ore during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Statewise consumption of iron ore is not maintained centrally. However, the reported consumption of iron ore (by Industry) during 2008-09 to 2010-11 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) The quantum of iron ore exported in 2009-10 was 124.09 million tonnes, in 2010-11 it was 92.59 million tonnes and in 2011-12 (upto Aug, 2011) it was 25.42 million tone (Source TRU).

(c) The Grade wise average sale prices of iron ore for the month of March, 2012 are yet to be published and the latest information compiled for average sale prices is only for the month of January, 2012. The Grade wise average sale prices of iron ore at pit head from all Non captive mines during March, 2006 and that in January 2012 are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) At aggregate level the present production of iron ore in the country is sufficient to meet the present requirement of iron ore by the domestic steel sector including the small and medium units.

(e) and (f) Does not arise in the view of the above.

Statement-I*State-wise Production of Iron Ore during the last three years*

(in Thousand Tonnes)

State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11(P)	2011-12(P) (Apr-Dec)
India	212960	218553	207998	127719
Andhra Pradesh	10112	6246	1435	1297
Chhattisgarh	29997	26211	29146	23583
Goa	31195	38136	36723	23090
Jharkhand	21329	22547	23174	15639
Karnataka	46971	43163	37878	11247
Madhya Pradesh	412	1058	1745	941
Maharashtra	294	283	1520	1056
Odisha	72627	80896	76350	50842
Rajasthan	23	13	27	24

P: Provisional, Source: MCDR Returns

Statement-II*Reported Consumption of Iron Ore 2008-09 to 2010-11(P)* (By Industries)*

(in Thousand tones)

Industry	2008-09	2009-10(R)	2010-11(P)
All Industries	86764	96345	103961
Alloy steel	291	291	291
Cement	1022	1202	1037
Coal washery	34	34	34
Ferro-alloy	8	3	4
Iron & steel	51662	55900	59856
Sponge iron (e)	33744	38912	42736
Others (chemical, foundry, glass, refractory)	3	3	3

(e): Estimated (R): Revised (P): Provisional.

* Information collected by IBM on non-statutory sources.

Statement-III*The Price per Tonne in March, 2006 and in January, 2012*

(in Rs. per Tonne)

Mineral	Grade	March 2006	January 2012
Iron Ore	Below 60% Fe Lumps	355	1438
	60% to below 62% Fe Lumps	621	3321
	62% to below 65% Fe Lumps	621	5060
	65% Fe and above Lumps	949	5627
	Below 62% Fe Fines	345	2049
	62% to below 65% Fe Fines	553	2571
	65% Fe and above Fines	722	3522

Source: MCDR Returns

*[English]***Appointment of CEOs in Insurance Companies**3879. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAZUMDAR:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has objected to the appointment of CEOs of some insurance companies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, company-wise alongwith the action taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government on the objections raised by the IRDA on such appointments?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Inflation Rate3880. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI ARJUN ROY:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the general and sector-wise inflation registered since October, 2011, till date alongwith the reasons for increase in inflation, if any;

(b) whether there are supply chain constraints and constant rise in prices of essential commodities despite fall in inflation rate in recent past, several monetary and other measures taken by the Reserve Bank of India and the Government;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith monetary measures taken by the RBI to check inflation during the last two years, till date;

(d) whether the Government has set up an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) to review the overall inflation situation;

(e) if so, the details and composition thereof alongwith the recommendations made by the Group and the follow-up action taken by the Government thereon; and

(f) the other remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken to check further rise in inflation and improve the supply position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The general and sector-wise inflation in terms of Wholesale Price Index (WPI) since October 2011 is given below:

Wholesale Price Inflation (Year-on-Year in per cent)

	All Comm- odities	Primary Articles	Fuel and Power	Manu- fact- ured Products
October-2011	9.87	10.96	14.79	8.05
November-2011	9.46	8.90	15.48	8.17
December-2011	7.74	3.59	14.98	7.64
January-2012	6.89	2.76	14.61	6.71
February-2012 (P)	6.95	6.28	12.83	5.75
March-2012 (P)	6.89	9.62	10.41	4.87

P- Provisional

Overall inflation in March, 2012 for all major groups was lower compared to the rate of inflation in October, 2011. In case of primary articles, however, inflation after declining to 2.76 per cent in January, 2012 increased to 9.62 per cent in March, 2012. Apart from the base effect, increase in the inflation of primary articles was largely on account of persistently high inflation for protein rich items like milk and "egg, meat and fish".

(b) Inflation for 31 essential commodities has declined from 18.5 per cent in filterch 2010 to around 5 per cent in January 2012 before inching upward to 8.9 per cent in March 2012 mainly due to high inflation in protein rich items on account of structural demand supply imbalances.

(c) The Reserve Bank took necessary monetary measures to contain inflation. The repo rate under the Liquidity adjustment facility (LAF) was cumulatively increased by 375 basis points between March 2010 and October 2011 to 8.5 per cent. With moderation of inflation beginning December, 2011 and in view of decelerating growth, the poljcy rates were reduced by 50 basis points. The policy action is intended to: (i) Adjust policy rates to levels consistent with the current growth moderation, (ii) guard against re-emergence of the risks of demand-led inflationary pressures re-emerging and (iii) provide a greater liquidity cushion to the financial system.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) Composition of members of IMG is given in the enclosed Statement. Based upon its deliberations, the IMG has recommended reforms in the APMC Acts and foreign direct investment (FDI) in multi-brand retail. These initiatives are expected to reduce the spread between prices paid by

consumers and the ones received by producers and encourage investment in supply chain. While the reform in the APMC Act is under consideration of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, on FDI in multi-brand retail, the Government is in the process of creating consensus among various stakeholders.

(f) The union budget for 2012-13 has proposed certain specific supply side measures which could improve the inflation situation, particularly in case of protein rich items.

- **National Mission for Protein Supplement:** To increase the supply of the protein supplements, government had launched a National Mission for Protein supplements in 2011-12 with allocation of Rs. 300 crore. The Mission has taken up activities to promote animal based protein production through livestock development, dairy farming and fisheries in selected blocks. Union budget 2012-13 has attempted to further strengthen the mission.
- National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm aims to increase production and productivity of oil seeds and oil palm.
- 5 million tonnes storage capacity for food grains is proposed to be added during 2012-13.
- The allocations for the scheme Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI) has also been increased from Rs.400 crore in 2011-12 to Rs.1000 crore in 2012-13 in view of its potential for increasing availability of agricultural produce.

Statement

Composition of the Inter Ministerial Group (IMG)

- | | | |
|----|---|----------|
| 1. | Dr. Kaushik Basu, Chief
Economic Adviser, M/o Finance | Chairman |
| 2. | Secretary, D/o Consumer Affairs,
or, in his absence, a senior officer
nominated by the Secretary | Member |
| 3. | Secretary, D/o Food & Public
Distribution, or, in his absence,
a senior officer nominated
by the Secretary | Member |
| 4. | Secretary, D/o Agriculture &
Cooperation, or, in his absence,
a senior officer nominated
by the Secretary | Member |

5. Secretary, D/o Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, or, in his absence, a senior officer nominated by the Secretary Member
6. Representative of Planning Commission Member
7. Economic Adviser, D/o Economic Affairs Member-Secretary

IMG may co-opt representative(s) from any other Ministry/Department, and may engage consultants as may be required.

[Translation]

Population Stabilisation

3881. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA:

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

(a) whether any assessment has been made regarding projected population of the country by the year 2030;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any funds have been allocated by the World Bank for schemes/ programmes to stabilise population in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is considering to formulate a law to reduce birth rate and give lucrative incentives to the couples for adopting small family norms; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) As per the information from the Registrar General of India, the projected population of India in the year 2026, would be 139,98,38,000.

(c) and (d) Family Planning is the integral part of RCH-II project. RCH-II project has been partly supported by the World Bank. Out of a total allocation of SDR 245 million SDR 187.58 million has been reimbursed by the

World Bank under RCH-II project so far, which also includes allocation to Family Planning related schemes/programmes.

(e) and (f) The Family Welfare Programme in India is voluntary in nature which enables a couple to adopt a family planning method, best suited to them according to their choice without any compulsion or target.

[English]

E-Governance in Panchayats

3882. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated e-panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP) for implementation of e-governance in panchayats;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the budgetary allocation under the programme during each year of the last three years and the current year, state-wise;

(c) the progress in regard to the implementation of the programme alongwith number of panchayats which have not yet been computerised and the response of the Government thereto;

(d) whether any survey or assessment has been made in respect to functioning of the programme;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure effective implementation of e-governance in panchayats?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government has formulated a project namely e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP) for e-enablement of all the Panchayats which will make their functioning more efficient and transparent. The Project received in principle approval from the Planning Commission in August 2007.

(b) Out of Rs.130.39 crores only that have been allocated for the Project so far, Rs.23 crores and Rs.24 crores were allocated during 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively without any disbursement to States. However, during 2011-12, Rs.40 crores was allocated of which the releases to States/Union Territories as under:

- (i) Rs. 1.5 crores for incentivizing the adoption of PRIASoft; and
- (ii) Rs. 38.5 crores for setting up of Programme Management Units at State and District levels for rollout of e-Panchayat MMP. The state-wise allocation is shown in Statement-I.
- (iii) The budgetary allocation during 2012-13 is Rs.40 Crores.

(c) to (f) e-Governance in Panchayats is sought to be achieved through the e-Panchayat MMP under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP). Under the e-Panchayat MMP, 11 Core Common Software applications are planned. Four of these applications namely PRIASoft, PlanPlus, National Panchayat Portal and Local Governance Directory have been rolled out. Six more applications except Geographic Information System (GIS) namely Area Profiler, ServicePlus, Asset Directory, ActionSoft, Social Audit and Trainings Management have also been launched on 24th April, 2012 on the occasion of National Panchayat Day. The status of adoption of the four applications rolled out so far is at Statement-II. For effective implementation of the project, workshops are held to demonstrate the applications to the State Govt. functionaries.

Since the Project so far has not provided any funds for hardware including computers, the States have been advised to utilize available funds from other sources such as 13th Central Finance Commission grants, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF), Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY) etc. for computerization of Panchayats.

Training of the Trainers (ToT) model has been adopted for training the PRI functionaries down to the grass-root level. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj is also providing trained faculty to provide training on Panchayat Enterprise Suite (PES) applications and has advised States to create a cadre of Master Trainers. So far, approximately 20,000 officials have been trained. Trainings are also being conducted to impart basic ICT literacy trainings to PRI functionaries and elected representatives. So far, 4500 functionaries and elected members have been trained in fourteen States.

The project is being regularly reviewed by NeGP Apex Committee headed by the Cabinet Secretary, Government of India. Review Meetings chaired by the

Secretary, Panchayati Raj are also held regularly to monitor the progress of the Project.

Statement-I

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

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Amount per State (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.49
2.	Andhra Pradesh	171.35
3.	Arunanchal Pradesh	81.46
4.	Assam	163.29
5.	Bihar	202.08
6.	Chandigarh	25.19
7.	Chhattisgarh	153.87
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	3.50
9.	Daman and Diu	6.99
10.	Goa	28.68
11.	Gujarat	159.79
12.	Haryana	120.62
13.	Himachal Pradesh	132.55
14.	Jharkhand	174.84
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	145.81
16.	Karnataka	152.08
17.	Kerala	117.85
18.	Lakshdweep	3.50
19.	Madhya Pradesh	244.03
20.	Maharashtra	212.94
21.	Manipur	56.64
22.	Meghalaya	27.96
23.	Mizoram	31.46
24.	Nagaland	41.94

1	2	3
25.	Odisha	195.81
26.	Puducherry	13.98
27.	Punjab	138.82
28.	Rajasthan	162.92
29.	Sikkim	60.86
30.	Tamil Nadu	137.38
31.	Tripura	104.24
32.	Uttar Pradesh	317.41
33.	Uttarakhand	114.35
34.	West Bengal	135.32
	Total	3850.00

Statement-II

*Adoption Status of Panchayat Enterprise Suite (PES)
Applications*

The present status of the 4 applications that have been rolled out is as under:

- a) PRIASoft - an online cash-based double entry accounting software that implements the Model Accounting System for PRIs, has been a major success with 1.2 lakh Panchayats on board and about 65,000 Panchayats are making online voucher entries during 2011-2012. Over 60 lakhs vouchers have been entered till March, 2012 for the year 2011-12 and reports can be accessed at <http://Accountingonline.gov.in>.
- b) Over 75,000 Annual Draft Plans & Action Plans of different plan units (ULBs/RLBs/Line Deptts.) are available online on PlanPlus. The software facilitates planning by Panchayats, ULBs/RLBs and line departments. Over 43,000 Plan Units have uploaded their Annual Action Plans online in 2011-12. This includes 82 Zilla Panchayats, 1300 Block Panchayats & 41500 Gram Panchayats who have adopted PlanPlus during 2011-12. These can be accessed at <http://planningonline.gov.in>
- c) The National Panchayat Portal: Over 2,36,500 dynamic websites have been created for Panchayats

(95% adoption) and 30,000 of these websites are seeing an active content upload. It can be accessed at <http://panchayat.gov.in>

- d) Local Governance Directory captures details of local governments and assigns unique code to all Panchayats to ensure interoperability amongst all applications of Panchayat Enterprise Suite (PES). It also maps Panchayats with Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies. It can be accessed at <http://panchayatdirectory.gov.in>

[Translation]

**Treatment of Poor Patients in
Private Hospitals**

3883. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

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

(a) whether private hospitals including hospitals empanelled under Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) in the country where most of the beds meant for poor patients under free category are lying vacant are not providing treatment to poor patients despite allotted lands at concessional rates by the Union/various State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof, hospital wise during the last three years and action taken against them;

(c) whether the Union Government/Apex Court has issued any directions to such private hospitals to give free treatment to the poor;

(d) if so, the details thereof and steps taken for its compliance;

(e) whether the said direction is applicable in other States also;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor and further steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(g) whether the Government proposes to enact any special law to provide medical facilities to the poor patients free of cost; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As reported by the Government of NCT of Delhi only three hospitals in Delhi to whom land was allotted on concessional rates by the land allotting agencies namely, Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and Land & Development Office (L&DO), are not providing free treatment to the eligible patients of economically weaker sections category as their matter is subjudice in Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. As far as private Hospitals empanelled under CGHS are concerned, there is no provision in the MOU signed between the hospitals and CGHS to provide free medical treatment to poor patients as the scheme is applicable to Central Government employees, pensioners, MPs, ex-MPs, ex-Governors, etc.

(c) and (d) Out of 40 identified hospitals, 10 Hospitals filed SLP (C) No. 18599/2007 against the directions issued by the High Court in Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The said SLP (C) has been dismissed by Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated 1.9.2011.

(e) to (h) The order of High Court of Delhi was applicable to identified Hospitals, who were given concessional lands by various land owning agencies in Delhi and Hon'ble Supreme Court upheld the order of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. Accordingly, the Government of NCT of Delhi has taken various steps, which include issuing fresh guidelines to the identified private hospitals to provide treatment to the extent of 25% OPD and 10% IPD completely free of cost in all respects to the eligible patients; constitution of Monitoring Committee to verify genuineness of the patients receiving free treatment and improve the shortfall; displaying availability of free beds in identified Private Hospitals for public viewing through Delhi Government website www.health.delhigovt.nic.in, etc.

As 'Public Health' is a State subject, it is responsibility of State Government to issue any direction in this regard.

[*English*]

Juvenile Homes

3884. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
DR. MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

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

(a) the number of Juvenile Homes in existence in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up Juvenile Homes through out the country, especially in those States and Union Territories where these have not been set up, till date;

(c) whether the Government have on their own carried out or deputed any independent body to carry out any survey to find out the conditions of these juvenile homes during the last three years and the current year;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the finding thereof; and

(e) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 [JJ Act] provides for the 'State Governments to establish and maintain, either by themselves, or in association with voluntary organisations, Homes for children, in every district or group of districts, based on requirement. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) from the year 2009-10 under which financial assistance is provided to the State Governments/ UT Administrations for setting up and maintenance of various kinds of Homes for juveniles in conflict with law as well children in need of care and protection under JJ Act. The State-wise number of various types of Homes assisted under Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) so far is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has not carried out or deputed any agency to carry out any survey to find out the conditions of these juvenile homes during the last three years and the current year. The JJ Act lays the primary responsibility of monitoring and maintaining the minimum standards of care in the Homes, as prescribed in the Rules under the JJ Act, with the State Governments/UT Administrations. To ensure that these standards met, the State Governments/UT Administrations are urged from time to time to monitor and improve the functioning of such Homes through Inspection Committees and Management Committees set up under the Act and Rules.

Statement

State-wise details of no. of various types of Homes assisted under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	No. of Homes
1.	Andhra Pradesh	102
2.	Assam	7
3.	Bihar	14
4.	Chhattisgarh	13
5.	Gujarat	57
6.	Haryana	9
7.	Himachal Pradesh	22
8.	Jharkhand	16
9.	Karnataka	63
10.	Kerala	28
11.	Madhya Pradesh	24
12.	Maharashtra	91
13.	Manipur	13
14.	Meghalaya	18
15.	Mizoram	4
16.	Nagaland	12
17.	Odisha	27
18.	Punjab	15
19.	Rajasthan	63
20.	Sikkim	5
21.	Tamil Nadu	41
22.	Tripura	11
23.	Uttar Pradesh	61
24.	West Bengal	55
25.	Delhi	25
26.	Puducherry	6
	Total	802

Malaria Mortality

3885. SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ:
SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) the names of the schemes being run by the Government to control malaria alongwith the funds allocated thereunder during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken note of a new research which has estimated far higher malaria deaths in India in 2010 than the estimated official figures;

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

(d) the number of malaria cases and deaths recorded in comparison to the estimates of the said study among the children and adults in the country during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(e) whether the Government proposes to revise India's malaria mortality figures in view of the findings of the said study; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the remedial measures taken/proposed for proper recording and treatment of malaria patients in the hospitals across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) is an umbrella programme for prevention and control of six vector-borne diseases including malaria. The Govt. of India provides assistance in the form of cash and kind to the States/UTs as per their technical requirements on approved programme norms. Details of the States/UT-wise central assistance provided under NVBDCP for vector-borne diseases during last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Yes.

(c) The study published in Lancet in 2010 by Dhingra and Jha Penal has estimated the number of deaths due to malaria in India as 2,05,000 with very wide range i.e. 1,25,000 to 2,77,000.

The estimation of malaria deaths reported in 'the Lancet' is not acceptable according to experts from the World Health Organization, Indian Council of Medical Research and Directorate of National Vector-Borne Disease Control Programme. The study published in the journal suffers from several methodological deficiencies.

(d) The reported cases and death due to malaria in the country during last three years are as given below:

Year	Reported Malaria Cases	Reported Deaths
2009	1563574	1144
2010	1599986	1018
2011*	1278760	463

*Provisional

Year	Reported Malaria Cases	Reported Deaths
2009	1563574	1144
2010	1599986	1018
2011*	1278760	463

* Provisional

Cases		
2009	1563574	1144
2010	1599986	1018
2011*	1278760	463

*Provisional

Age wise analysis of reported cases of 2009 revealed that 24% of cases of the total occurred among children (under 15 years age group).

States/UTs-wise number of malaria cases and deaths recorded during the last three years are placed as Statement-II.

(e) and (f) There is no need to revise the figures in line with the findings of study in view of the reply to part (c) of the question. However, for improving, recording, reporting and treatment of cases, following steps have been taken:

1. Guidelines for proper recording and treatment of malaria patients have been prepared and disseminated to States/UTs.
2. Cases and deaths due to malaria are recorded and reported in the structured format provided by NVBDCP.

Statement-I

Central Assistance provided to the States/UTs under NVBDCP (2009-10 to 2011-12)

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1048.06	1159.24	3457.42
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	96324	880.69	1526.82
3.	Assam	3206.06	4910.03	3774.39
4.	Bihar	2231.78	4213.38	4891.27
5.	Chhattisgarh	1922.97	2117.94	4960.09
6.	Goa	35.81	61.08	77.90
7.	Gujarat	1116.15	267.00	501.34
8.	Haryana	260.46	0.00	138.50

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9.55	7.74	16.52
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	27.42	15.54	31.00
11.	Jharkhand	1906.27	3586.13	5014.76
12.	Karnataka	403.41	443.88	639.34
13.	Kerala	439.15	305.75	361.18
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1813.99	1824.64	3919.85
15.	Maharashtra	706.37	487.54	436.98
16.	Manipur	239.75	602.04	410.76
17.	Meghalaya	611.29	1089.04	640.12
18.	Mizoram	627.12	774.11	702.31
19.	Nagaland	675.57	1287.91	997.73
20.	Odisha	5360.88	4324.05	7894.82
21.	Punjab	254.69	98.07	127.38
22.	Rajasthan	1262.96	1310.26	1342.52
23.	Sikkim	11.83	137.71	22.60
24.	Tamil Nadu	681.58	372.50	341.41
25.	Tripura	765.15	1430.54	401.82
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1999.87	2730.95	2431.94
27.	Uttarakhand	56.98	77.53	85.00
28.	West Bengal	1794.54	2964.01	2457.13
29.	Delhi	61.10	40.88	0.00
30.	Pudducherry	24.29	36.83	29.31
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	464.05	349.58	459.63
32.	Chandigarh	60.02	23.13	34.87
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	43.77	69.60	61.09
34.	Daman and Diu	27.91	31.70	51.94
35.	Lakshadweep	2.32	19.80	11.40

Statement-II*Reported Malaria Cases and Deaths*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009		2010		2011(P)	
		Malaria cases	Deaths	Malaria cases	Deaths	Malaria cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25152	3	33393	20	39559	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	22066	15	17944	103	10961	0
3.	Assam	91413	63	68353	36	47397	42
4.	Bihar	3255	21	1908	1	2390	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	129397	11	152209	47	131179	18
6.	Goa	5056	10	2368	1	1231	1
7.	Gujarat	45902	34	66501	71	86005	15
8.	Haryana	30168	0	18921	0	33345	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	192	0	210	0	247	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	346	0	802	0	1031	0
11.	Jharkhand	230683	28	199842	16	152061	16
12.	Karnataka	36859	0	44319	11	24487	0
13.	Kerala	2046	5	2299	7	1339	2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	87628	26	87165	31	89304	71
15.	Maharashtra	93818	227	139198	200	96632	114
16.	Manipur	1069	1	947	4	714	0
17.	Meghalaya	76759	192	41642	87	24507	47
18.	Mizoram	9399	119	15594	31	8849	26
19.	Nagaland	8489	35	4959	14	3363	2
20.	Odisha	380904	198	395651	247	294759	73
21.	Punjab	2955	0	3477	0	2693	0
22.	Rajasthan	32709	18	50963	26	46457	5
23.	Sikkim	42	1	49	0	51	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	14988	1	17086	3	22139	0
25.	Tripura	24430	62	23939	15	14295	9
26.	Uttarakhand	1264	0	1672	0	1162	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Uttar Pradesh	55437	0	64606	0	56438	0
28.	West Bengal	141211	74	134795	47	66465	14
29.	Andamn and Nicobar Islands	5760	0	2484	0	5939	0
30.	Chandigarh	430	0	351	0	582	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3408	0	5703	0	12331	0
32.	Daman and Diu	97	0	204	0	268	0
33.	Delhi	169	0	251	0	413	0
34.	Lakshdweep	8	0	6	0	15	0
35.	Puducherry	65	0	175	0	152	0
All India Total		1563574	1144	1599986	1018	1278760	463

(P) Provisional

[Translation]

Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission

3886. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
WAKCHAURE:
SHRIMATI KAISER JAHAN:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

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

(a) whether the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) Phase-I has been a success;

(b) if so, the details of Solar Photo Voltaic projects, solar power plants sanctioned under the Mission in the country, State-wise;

(c) the details of the proposals received, sanctioned and still pending for approval of the Union Government regarding setting up of solar power plants in various States, State-wise;

(d) the total number of projects completed, commissioned and synchronized with the grid, State-wise including Rajasthan;

(e) the guidelines that deal with the import of solar modules for Phase I of the mission alongwith the companies violated the domestic content clause of the MNRE guidelines;

(f) whether an investigation has been conducted against some solar power developers of which Ministry of Power is also an investigating agency; and

(g) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The first phase of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) is scheduled to be completed by 2013 only. However, as per progress available so far all the application segments of the Mission are going on as scheduled and on target.

(b) The details of projects sanctioned under the Phase-I of the JNNSM are as under:

- (i) Projects under Migration Scheme (84 MW-Solar PV - 54MW, Solar Thermal - 30 MW)
- (ii) Projects under New Project Scheme (Batch-I) (Solar PV- 150 MW, Solar Thermal-470 MW)
- (iii) Projects under New Projects Scheme (Batch-II) (Solar PV- 350 MW)
- (iv) Projects under Roof top PV and Small Solar Power Generation Programme (RPSSGP) - 98.05 MW

The details of the projects are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The details of the projects sanctioned are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

No project is pending for approval with the Ministry.

(d) The relevant details are provided in the given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) The guidelines that deal with the import of solar modules for Phase-I are specified as under:

Batch-I: For Solar PV Projects, it is mandatory for Projects based on crystalline silicon technology to use the modules manufactured in India.

Batch-II: For Solar PV Projects to be selected in second batch, it will be mandatory for all the projects to use cells and modules manufactured in India. PV Modules made from thin film technologies or concentrator PV cells may be sourced from any country, provided the technical qualification criterion is fully met.

All the Developers using Crystalline Silicon technology have confirmed compliance of domestic content clause.

(f) Following allegations in a section of the media about violation of guidelines by some companies, the Ministry has set up an inquiry committee. The committee comprises representatives from the Ministries of New & Renewable Energy, Power and Corporate Affairs.

(g) The inquiry committee is yet to submit its final report.

Statement-I

(a) Projects under Migration Scheme (84 MW - Solar PV-54 MW, Solar Thermal-30 MW)

State	Projects under Migration Scheme		
	Solar PV (MW)	Solar Thermal (MW)	Total (MW)
Rajasthan	36	30	66
Maharashtra	11	-	11
Punjab	7	7	
Total	54	30	84

B. (b) Projects under Batch-I, Phase-I (Solar

PV-150 MW, Solar Thermal-470 MW) State wise details of Selected Capacity is as under:

State	New Projects		
	Solar PV (MW)	Solar Thermal (MW)	Total (MW)
Rajasthan	105	400	505
Maharashtra	5		5
Andhra Pradesh	15	50	65
Karnataka	10		10
Gujarat		20	20
Odisha	5	5	
Tamil Nadu	5	5	
Uttar Pradesh	5	5	
Total	150	470	620

Out of the above, PPA's were signed with 36 Solar Power Developers for 145 MW Solar PV and 470 MW of Solar Thermal by 10th January, 2011

(c) Projects under Batch-II, Phase-I (Solar PV-350 MW)

State	Project Capacity (MW) / No. of Projects					Solar PV (MW)
	5	10	15	20	Total	
Rajasthan	5	9	4	6	24	295
Maharashtra	1			1	2	25
Andhra Pradesh				1	1	20
Tamil Nadu		1			1	10
Total	6	10	4	8	28	350

Out of the above, PPA's were signed with 21 selected bidders for 27 Solar Power projects (340 MW) by 27th January, 2012.

(d) Projects under Roof top PV and Small Solar Power Generation Programme (RPSSGP) - 98.05 MW

Sl. No.	State	Sanctioned Project Capacity (MW)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.5
2.	Chhattisgarh	4
3.	Haryana	8.8
4.	Maharashtra	5
5.	Orissa	8
6.	Punjab	8.5
7.	Rajasthan	12
8.	Tamil Nadu	7
9.	Uttarakhand	5
10.	Uttar Pradesh	8
11.	Jharkhand	16
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5.25
Total		98.05

(a) Migration Projects: Commissioning Status of the Solar PV Projects (as per reports received from State Nodal Agencies)

State	Solar PV capacity to be commissioned as per PPA (MW)	Solar PV capacity actually commissioned (MW)
Rajasthan	36	35
Maharashtra	11	9
Punjab	7	2
Total	54	46

Solar Thermal Projects (30 MW) to be commissioned in 28 months from the date of signing of PPA (i.e. up to mid February, 2013)

(b) Projects under Batch-I, Phase-I - Commissioning Status of the Solar PV Projects (as per reports received from State Nodal Agencies)

State	Solar PV capacity to be commissioned as per PPA (MW)	Solar PV capacity actually commissioned (MW)
Rajasthan	100	100
Maharashtra	5	-
Andhra Pradesh	15	10
Karnataka	5	-
Odisha	5	5
Tamil Nadu	5	5
Uttar Pradesh	5	5
Total	140	125

Solar Thermal Projects (470 MW) scheduled to be commissioned in 28 months from the date of signing of PPA (i.e. up to mid May, 2013)

(c) Projects under Batch-II, Phase-I

Solar PV Projects (340 MW) scheduled to be commissioned in 13 months from the date of signing of PPA (i.e. Feb, 2013)

(d) Rooftop PV and Small Solar Power Generation Programme (RPSSGP)

State Wise:

Sl.No.	State	Solar PV capacity to be commissioned as per PPA (MW)	Solar PV capacity actually commissioned (MW)*
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.5	7.75
2.	Chhattisgarh	4	4
3.	Haryana	8.8	7.8
4.	Maharashtra	5	5

1	2	3	4
5	Odisha	8	5
6	Punjab	8.5	5.5
7	Rajasthan	12	8
8	Tamil Nadu	7	5
9	Uttarakhand	5	3
10	Uttar Pradesh	8	5
11	Jharkhand	16	2
12	Madhya Pradesh	5.25	0
Total		98.05	58.05

*Out of total 78 sanctioned Projects 11 Projects are to be commissioned by June, 2012.

External and Internal Loan

3887. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA:
SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN
SINGH:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the ratio of external and internal loan to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country during each of the last three years;

(b) the break-up of external and internal loans proposed to be raised during the first and second half of the financial year 2012-13;

(c) the agency-wise break-up of such loans and project-wise and location-wise amounts planned for mobilisation of such loans; and

(d) the mechanism for proper utilisation of such funds alongwith review of the same made if any and outcome of action taken thereon, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The ratio of external and internal loan to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country during each of the last three years is as under:

	At the end of		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Revised Estimates)
External Loan	2.1	2.1	1.9
Internal Loan	52.6	49.3	48.3

(b) External loans (Gross) is estimated at Rs.26,048 crore as per BE 2012-13. However, there is no estimated break-up of first and second half borrowing for this component as receipt of external loans mainly depends on reimbursement claims filed by executing agencies/State Governments.

Gross market borrowings under internal ban through dated securitier in BE.2012-13 is estimated at Rs.5,69,616 crore. Of this, Rs.3,70,000 crore is proposed to be borrowed during the first half and Rs.1,99,616 crore during second half of 2012-13.

(c) As internal loans are raised to finance overall deficit of the Government, the agency-wise/project-wise break-up of such loans are not maintained.

For external loans, the agency-wise break-up in BE 2012-13 is as under:

Name of the agency	2012-13
	(Budget Estimates)
International Development Association	7,043.51
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	3,864.41
Asian Development Bank	5,953.98
International Fund for Agricultural Development	190.32
Government of Japan	6,507.73
Others	2,487.99
Total	26,047.94

Indicative list of externally aided projects under Central Plan where inflows during 2012-13 are estimated at Rs. 100 crore or more are shown in Statement -19 in

Part I of Expenditure Budget Volume-1, 2012-13. The extract is enclosed as Statement.

(d) The internal borrowings through dated securities in a financial year are spread over the year depending on cash requirement of the government and market conditions. This is done in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India. The borrowing calendar for the first half of the year is decided at the beginning of the year. After a mid year review, the borrowing calendar for the second half of the year is decided.

The mechanism for proper utilization of the external loans is ensured by way of conducting review meetings of the projects and also by way of conducting tripartite review meetings in which the project implementing agencies and lending agencies review the overall physical/financial progress of the externally aided projects for speedy/timely execution. As regards the outcome and impact of the projects, State Governments and line Ministries monitor the indicators as per their schedule.

Statement

Expenditure Budget Vol. I, 2012-2013

Part I: Externally Aided Projects under Central Plan where Inflows during 2012-13 are Rs.100 crore or more

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the concerned Ministry/ Department	Name of the Project	Name of the Funding Agency	Actuals 2010-11	BE 2011-12	RE 2011-12	BE 2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Department of Agricultural Research and Education	National Agricultural Innovation Project	IDA	270.00	176.00	176.00	131.00
Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	National Dairy Plan	IDA	0.00	50.00	12.76	118.00
Department of Information Technology	e-Delivery of Public Services Development Policy Loan	IBRD	0.00	700.00	50.00	100.00
Ministry of Environment and Forests	National Coastal Management Programme	IDA	149.54	267.60	103.60	125.00
Ministry of Environment and Forests	National Ganga River Basin Authority	IDA	63.00	250.00	41.61	250.00
Department of Health and Family Welfare	Reproductive & Child Health Project	UNFPA	606.64	1689.00	1689.00	730.00
Department of Health and Family Welfare	Vector Borne Disease Control & Polio Eradication Project	IDA	112.62	160.83	160.74	251.00
Department of Health and Family	Tuberculosis Control Project	GFATM(+)	286.17	323.00	323.00	618.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Welfare						
Department of Health and Family Welfare	Routine Immunization Programme	EC	30.76	105.00	35.00	332.36
Department of AIDS Control	National HIV/AIDS Control Project	GFATM	522.32	690.81	663.79	397.43
Ministry of Home Affairs	National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project	IBRD	18.07	246.00	112.63	100.00
Department of School Education and Literacy	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	DFID	1024.99	1890.00	1890.00	380.00
Department of Higher Education	Technical Education Quality Improvement Project of Govt. of India	IBRD	5.00	264.00	189.00	350.00
Ministry of Labour and Employment	Vocational Training Improvement Project	IDA	189.22	100.00	100.00	100.00
Department of Road Transport and Highways	National Highway Interconnectivity Improvement Programme	IBRD	0.00	100.00	0.01	100.00
Department of Road Transport and Highways	Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building	IBRD	400.00	0.00	0.00	180.00
Ministry of Rural Development	PMGSY Rural Roads Project	ADB	890.00	2211.00	2211.00	1000.00
Ministry of Rural Development	National Rural Livelihood Mission	IBRD	0.00	0.00	0.00	400.00
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	Indian Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP)	IBRD	17.91	200.00	128.00	160.00
Department of Urban Development	Delhi Metro Rail Corporation	JICA	2130.00	650.00	650.00	749.12
Department of Urban Development	Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation	JICA	452.22	790.00	790.00	570.88
Department of Urban Development	Kolkata Metro Rail Corporation	JICA	270.00	1.00	161.00	135.00
Department of Urban Development	Chennai Metro Rail Ltd.	JICA	470.00	1450.00	1290.00	544.00
Ministry of Women and Child Development	ICDS-IV Early Childhood Development Project	IDA	0.00	231.00	2.00	71.96
Ministry of Railways	Railways Sector Investment Programme	ADB	0.00	0.00	0.00	106.00
Ministry of Railways	Dedicated Freight Corridor - Western	JICA	53.92	120.00	298.00	610.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ministry of Railways	Dedicated Freight Corridor - Eastern	IBRD	1.73	206.00	1.40	300.00
Ministry of Railways	MUTP Phase II	IBRD	69.41	233.88	247.50	100.00

(*) GFATM Global Fund to fight against AIDS, TB & Malaria

[English]

Widening Scope of SEBI

3888. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has widening the scope of its investigation to probe misuse of funds or price manipulation by some of the companies that came out with Initial Public Offers (IPOs) last year;

(b) if so, the details of the companies short-listed by the SEBI in this regard;

(c) the amount involved in the misuse of funds by these companies;

(d) the action taken/being taken by the Government against the promoter of these companies as well as brokers and intermediaries; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the SEBI to avoid such type of irregularities in future?

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

(b) SEBI has widened the scope of its investigation by including 19 additional companies that issued Initial Public Offers (IPOs) in 2011. Names of these 19 companies are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The extent of funds that may have been misused by the concerned companies have not yet been quantified.

(d) Not Applicable in view of reply to (c) above.

(e) SEBI maintains constant vigil on the market, and in case any wrong doing is found, it takes appropriate action against the erring entities. Where serious and concrete cases are noticed, these are investigated in detail and measures such as prohibitory orders, adjudications, prosecutions are resorted to.

SEBI has put in place systems and practices to ensure safe, transparent and efficient market to protect market integrity. The systems instituted include advanced risk management mechanisms comprising of on-line monitoring and surveillance, imposition of various limits on positions, and provision of margin requirements, circuit filters etc.

SEBI reviews regularly any difficulties/short comings in the enforcement of regulations and necessary amendments are made therein to promote a safe, transparent and efficient market and protect its integrity.

Statement

1. Readymade Steel India Ltd.
2. Birla Pacific Medspa Ltd.
3. Indo Thai Securities Ltd.
4. Vaswani Industries Ltd.
5. Timbor Home Limited
6. Fineotex Chemical Ltd.
7. Aanjaneya Lifecare Ltd.
8. Prakash Constrowell Ltd.
9. Inventure Growth & Securities Ltd.
10. Acropetal Technologies Ltd.
11. Shilpi Cable Technologies Ltd.
12. Servalakshmi Paper Ltd.
13. Paramount Prepackaging Ltd.

14. Sudar Garments Ltd.
15. VMS Industries Ltd.
16. Sanghvi Forging & Engineering Ltd.
17. SRS Ltd.
18. Midvalley Entertainment Ltd.
19. Rushil Decor Ltd.

[*Translation*]

Underweight and Anaemic Children

3889. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

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

(a) whether the benefits of the schemes and programmes to treat underweight and anaemic children and problem of chronic weakness among women have neither reached the tribals and the backward communities and slums and rural areas nor have these schemes been implemented as per the rules; and

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) No.

- The schemes to treat underweight and anaemic children and problem of chronic weakness among women are implemented through National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) and have a universal coverage across the country. Under NRHM, 264 High Focus districts, most of them having predominant population from tribal and backward communities, receive focussed attention in terms of resources and monitoring support so as to increase the coverage of these key interventions. Similarly multi sectoral programme to address maternal and child nutrition in selected 200 high burden districts has been undertaken by department of women and child development. The mid day meal programme is also being implemented by Government of India in schools.

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 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.
- 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 6 to 60 months.
- Management of malnutrition and common neonatal and childhood illnesses at community and facility level by training service providers in IMNCI (Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses) training.
- Supplementing iodine through National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme.
- Treatment of nutritional anaemia among pregnant and lactating women. The steps taken to tackle anaemia in pregnant and lactating women include:
 - Universal screening of pregnant women for anaemia is a part of ante-natal care and all pregnant women are provided iron and folic acid tablets during their ante-natal visits. Pregnant women, who are found to be clinically anaemic, are given additional 100 tablets in the dose of two tablets daily.
 - States have been asked to identify and track severely anaemic cases for their timely management.
 - To tackle the problem of anaemia due to malaria particularly in pregnant women and children, Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) and Insecticide Treated Bed Nets (ITBNs) are being distributed in endemic areas.
 - As malnutrition is considered as intergenerational issue, the Government of India has also started weekly distribution of iron and folic acid (WIFS) tablet to school and out of school adolescents.

*[English]***Shishu Greh**

3890. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI RATAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the number of Shishu Greh has decreased in the country as compared to the previous year;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The adoption agencies getting financial assistance under the erstwhile Scheme of the Ministry, namely, 'Scheme of Assistance to Homes for Children (Shishu Grehs) to Promote In-Country Adoptions' were known as 'Shishu Grehs'. The Scheme has been merged into centrally sponsored Integrated Child Protection Scheme and adoption agencies are now termed as Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) as provided under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act. The number of SAAs for which financial assistance has been provided by the Ministry of Women and Child Development under ICPS has increased from 143 in 2010-11 to 196 in 2011-12. Besides, there are adoption agencies registered on Central Adoption Resource Authority's, online portal, namely Child Adoption Resource Information and Guidance System (CARINGS) which are not availing grants under ICPS.

(c) Does not arise.

*[Translation]***Borrowing and Loan Liabilities of States**

3891. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI A. SAI PRATAP:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise total liabilities and share of market loans, borrowings from National Small Saving Fund and loans taken from the Union Government in it, respectively during each of the last three and current year till date;

(b) the purpose vis-a-vis utilization of each of category of such loans during the same period alongwith action taken or being taken by the Union Government for misuse of such loans;

(c) the State-wise Gross State Domestic Product and also its ratio to the liabilities during the same period; and

(d) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to reduce such liabilities, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The State-wise total liabilities and share of market loans, borrowings from National Small Saving Fund and loans taken from the Union Government in it, respectively during the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 as reflected in Statement 26 of Reserve Bank of India Annual Report "State Finances: A study of Budgets of 2011-12" are given in the Statement-I. Liabilities at the end of fiscal 2011-12 are carried over as opening liabilities for the year 2012-13.

(b) The purpose vis-a-vis utilisation of each category of loans is not maintained by Ministry of Finance. However, the borrowings made by the States is one of the sources to finance for the Annual Plans of the States. The States' are required to plan their borrowing programme with respect to instruments prudently. The utilisation of funds for the purposes they are meant is subject to control of State and audit by Comptroller & Auditor General (C&AG).

(c) The State-wise Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) estimates for the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, used for calculating Net Annual Borrowing Ceilings for the States, and liabilities to GSDP ratio for the same period is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The Thirteen 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 per cent of their respective GSDP latest by 2014-15. FC-XIII has also recommended the State-wise path for debt as the percentage of GSDP and a combined States' debt target of 23.4 per cent 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.

Statement-I

State-wise Total Liabilities and Share of Market Loans, NSSF Loans and Advances from Centre

State	As at end March 2010					As at end March 2011					As at end March 2012				
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
	Total Liabilities of Market Loans (Rs. Billion)	Share of Market Loans	Share of NSSF Loans	Share of Advances from Centre	Total Liabilities of Market Loans (Rs. Billion)	Share of Market Loans	Share of NSSF Loans	Share of Advances from Centre	Total Liabilities of Market Loans (Rs. Billion)	Share of Market Loans	Share of NSSF Loans	Share of Advances from Centre			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
Andhra Pradesh	1236.8	41.74%	20.39%	11.97%	1360.1	45.57%	20.20%	11.79%	1538.4	50.07%	18.83%	11.48%			
Bihar	595.1	26.67%	29.09%	13.41%	643.5	27.32%	29.28%	13.86%	706.6	27.99%	28.93%	15.33%			
Chhattisgarh	162.5	16.92%	27.82%	14.28%	171.2	14.66%	28.56%	14.25%	205.6	22.32%	25.73%	11.62%			
Goa	84.3	28.47%	33.57%	6.88%	90.9	28.71%	33.66%	6.27%	97.6	29.82%	33.61%	5.84%			
Gujarat	1234.7	28.31%	38.13%	7.99%	1385.9	32.87%	36.53%	6.80%	1528.9	38.43%	35.12%	5.90%			
Haryana	410.2	26.65%	26.79%	5.00%	469.3	32.15%	25.40%	4.79%	555.6	37.06%	22.44%	4.99%			
Jharkhand	269.8	28.35%	31.95%	8.15%	293.1	26.75%	32.65%	6.99%	339	24.25%	29.09%	5.63%			
Karnataka	845.3	27.84%	23.19%	11.72%	902.4	27.22%	23.76%	12.09%	1017.2	32.21%	22.21%	11.86%			
Kerala	754.5	34.42%	15.56%	8.36%	826.1	37.21%	14.26%	8.17%	930.1	40.29%	12.68%	8.02%			
Madhya Pradesh	679.2	31.83%	22.13%	15.28%	738.3	33.70%	22.50%	15.20%	828.2	36.55%	21.41%	15.07%			
Maharashtra	2034.4	29.14%	37.37%	4.35%	2252	31.03%	36.05%	4.08%	2484.6	35.18%	31.82%	4.24%			
Odisha	457.2	14.83%	16.23%	18.11%	482.9	12.76%	17.50%	17.91%	532.9	17.19%	16.81%	16.25%			
Punjab	677.8	32.80%	33.09%	4.85%	740.2	36.15%	31.25%	4.36%	823.5	39.50%	28.31%	4.12%			
Rajasthan	917.5	33.36%	25.30%	8.14%	991.9	35.74%	22.85%	7.50%	1072.3	39.33%	20.07%	7.26%			
Tamil Nadu	1017.1	40.33%	24.46%	8.22%	1138.3	43.68%	23.21%	7.89%	1325.9	47.89%	20.67%	7.51%			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Uttar Pradesh	2064.3	26.61%	23.43%	9.42%	2240.1	29.02%	24.58%	8.67%	2455.1	31.73%	23.93%	7.79%
West Bengal	1755.1	33.46%	39.15%	7.21%	1934.1	34.73%	40.75%	6.37%	2115.9	38.36%	39.05%	6.04%
Arunachal Pradesh	31.6	21.52%	18.67%	12.97%	34.4	19.19%	18.90%	11.05%	38.8	20.36%	17.78%	9.28%
Assam	256.1	41.98%	18.43%	9.18%	273.3	40.72%	20.42%	7.98%	310.6	45.04%	18.42%	7.02%
Himachal Pradesh	237.7	37.15%	18.05%	4.16%	250.4	36.82%	19.73%	3.79%	266.8	38.68%	19.04%	3.45%
Jammu and Kashmir	301.2	27.42%	10.92%	6.08%	320.5	35.26%	10.92%	5.55%	365.1	37.66%	10.82%	4.52%
Manipur	55.8	32.26%	15.77%	12.37%	61.5	33.01%	14.15%	12.85%	70.6	32.86%	12.18%	15.01%
Meghalaya	39.4	41.88%	8.88%	7.87%	43.1	41.07%	10.21%	6.96%	48.4	42.15%	11.16%	6.20%
Mizoram	37.8	28.04%	3.97%	10.05%	43.1	30.39%	3.94%	8.12%	46	33.91%	3.70%	7.83%
Nagaland	55	51.27%	2.18%	6.55%	52.2	58.62%	2.49%	6.51%	56.4	62.06%	2.48%	5.85%
Sikkim	24.8	51.21%	4.44%	7.66%	25.7	48.25%	5.45%	6.61%	27.1	47.97%	6.27%	6.27%
Tripura	54.5	26.61%	20.73%	8.81%	59.1	27.75%	21.49%	7.61%	62.9	29.41%	20.35%	6.36%
Uttarakhand	196.5	32.32%	27.43%	2.14%	211.2	34.23%	23.77%	1.99%	236.3	33.14%	24.59%	1.74%

Statement-II*State-wise Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and its ratio to total liabilities*

State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	GSDP (Rs. crore)	Ratio of total liabilities as on 31.3.2010 to GSDP	GSDP (Rs. crore)	Ratio of total liabilities as on 31.3.2010 to GSDP	GSDP (Rs. crore)	Ratio of total liabilities as on 31.3.2010 to GSDP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	371291	0.33	462789	0.29	597476	0.26
Bihar	121653	0.49	157419	0.41	211384	0.33
Chattisgarh	63761	0.25	120194	0.14	128053	0.16
Goa	24986	0.34	25411	0.36	32714	0.30
Gujarat	288660	0.43	461697	0.30	544102	0.28
Haryana	141761	0.29	230890	0.20	272059	0.20
Jharkhand	71652	0.38	95983	0.31	138028	0.25
Karnataka	283976	0.30	340925	0.26	434270	0.23
Kerala	177487	0.43	237412	0.35	297665	0.31
Madhya Pradesh	177153	0.38	186379	0.40	266085	0.31
Maharashtra	627309	0.32	847721	0.27	1171985	0.21
Odisha	91761	0.50	154793	0.31	203577	0.26
Punjab	155478	0.44	188178	0.39	254931	0.32
Rajasthan	202095	0.45	249337	0.40	316288	0.34
Tamil Nadu	334315	0.30	415952	0.27	581235	0.23
Uttar Pradesh	430555	0.48	473300	0.47	637789	0.38
West Bengal	404197	0.43	427729	0.45	509377	0.42
Arunachal Pradesh	5099	0.62	5451	0.63	9034	0.43
Assam	80569	0.32	98356	0.28	114891	0.27
Himachal Pradesh	43427	0.55	44743	0.56	54895	0.49
Jammu and Kashmir	45900	0.66	42639	0.75	63379	0.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Manipur	10842	0.51	7643	0.80	10654	0.66
Meghalaya	10127	0.39	11906	0.36	15526	0.31
Mizoram	4865	0.78	4339	0.99	6800	0.68
Nagaland	11613	0.47	7710	0.68	12152	0.46
Sikkim	3429	0.72	3150	0.82	4218	0.64
Tripura	20662	0.26	13370	0.44	16944	0.37
Uttarakhand	32558	0.60	49530	0.43	78215	0.30

[English]

**Development of Sabarmati
Gandhi Ashram**

3892. SHRI C.R. PATIL:
SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for development and upgradation of the Gandhi Ashram and its surrounding area at Ahmedabad is pending with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in clearing the proposals; and

(c) the time by which the Union Government is likely to sanction the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) Development, promotion and implementation of various tourism infrastructure projects is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry of Tourism, however, provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism infrastructure development projects identified in consultation with them, subject to availability of funds, inter-se-priority and adherence to Scheme Guidelines.

The project Development and Upgradation of Sabarmati Gandhi Ashram and its surrounding areas in Ahmedabad has not been proposed for prioritization for grant of CFA during the current financial year i.e.2012-13 by the State Government of Gujarat.

Decline in Population Growth

3893. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any sharp decline in population growth has been noticed in some States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise for the last three years, year-wise and gender-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per the Population Census 2011 provisional figures released by the Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India, the percentage decadal growth during 2001-2011 for India has registered the sharpest decline since independence. Decadal growth rate for different decades since 1951-1961 is given below:

Decade	Growth rate (%)
1951-1961	21.64
1961-1971	24.80
1971-1981	24.66
1981-1991	23.87
1991-2001	21.54
2001-2011	17.64

State wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

A decline of more than five percentage points in decadal growth rate from the previous census decade was recorded for fifteen States and Union Territories (UTs). Among the larger States and UTs, Delhi has registered the sharpest decline followed by Haryana, Rajasthan and

Maharashtra.

Average annual exponential growth rate observed during 1991-2011 and 2001-2011 was 1.97% and 1.64% respectively. Year wise Growth rate is not available as population census is conducted in every 10 years.

Statement

*Percentage decadal growth and average annual exponential growth rates
1991-2001 and 2001-2011 (Provisional)*

Sl. No. India/State/Union Territory		Percentage decadal Growth		Change in percentage decadal growth	Average annual exponential growth rate	
		1991-2001	2001-2011		1991-2001	2001-2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA		21.54	17.64	-3.9	1.97	1.64
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	29.43	23.71	-5.72	2.61	2.15
2.	Himachal Pradesh	17.54	12.81	-4.73	1.63	1.21
3.	Punjab	20.1	13.73	-6.37	1.85	1.3
4.	Chandigarh	40.28	17.1	-23.18	3.44	1.59
5.	Uttarakhand	20.41	19.17	-1.24	1.87	1.77
6.	Haryana	28.43	19.9	-8.53	2.53	1.83
7.	NCT of Delhi	47.02	20.96	-26.06	3.93	1.92
8.	Rajasthan	28.41	21.44	-6.97	2.53	1.96
9.	Uttar Pradesh	25.85	20.09	-5.76	2.33	1.85
10.	Bihar	28.62	25.07	-3.55	2.55	2.26
11.	Sikkim	33.06	12.36	-20.7	2.9	1.17
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	27	25.92	-1.08	2.42	2.33
13.	Nagaland	64.53	-0.47	-65.0	5.11	-0.05
14.	Manipur	24.86	18.65	-6.21	2.25	1.72
15.	Mizoram	28.82	22.78	-6.04	2.57	2.07
16.	Tripura	16.03	14.75	-1.28	1.5	1.39
17.	Meghalaya	30.65	27.82	-2.83	2.71	2.49
18.	Assam	18.92	16.93	-1.99	1.75	1.58
19.	West Bengal	17.77	13.93	-3.84	1.65	1.31
20.	Jharkhand	23.36	22.34	-1.02	2.12	2.04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21. Odisha		16.25	13.97	-2.28	1.52	1.32
22. Chhattisgarh		18.27	22.59	4.32	1.69	2.06
23. Madhya Pradesh		24.26	20.3	-3.96	2.2	1.87
24. Gujarat		22.66	19.17	-3.49	2.06	1.77
25. Daman and Diu		55.73	53.54	-2.19	4.53	4.38
26. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		59.22	55.5	-3.72	4.76	4.51
27. Maharashtra		22.73	15.99	-6.74	2.07	1.49
28. Andhra Pradesh		14.59	11.1	-3.49	1.37	1.06
29. Karnataka		17.51	15.67	-1.84	1.63	1.47
30. Goa		15.21	8.17	-7.04	1.43	0.79
31. Lakshadweep		17.3	6.23	-11.07	1.61	0.61
32. Kerala		9.43	4.86	-4.57	0.9	0.48
33. Tamil Nadu		11.72	15.6	3.88	1.11	1.46
34. Puducherry		20.62	27.72	7.1	1.89	2.48
35. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		26.9	6.68	-20.22	2.41	0.65

Source: Registrar General of India

Food Testing Laboratories

3894. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

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

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

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

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (e) There are 123 Food Testing Laboratories in the country for testing food items as per standards prescribed under the Food Safety and Standards

Authority Act, 2006 and Rules/Regulations, 2011. Out of these, 49 laboratories have National Accreditation Board for Laboratories (NABL) accreditation. State Governments have set up 72 food testing laboratories. State-wise details are as per the enclosed Statement. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has conducted a 'Gap study' to assess the existing status of the food testing laboratories. Modernization and upgradation of food testing laboratories is a continuous process and funds are sanctioned based on available budgetary provision.

Statement

State-wise details of Public Health Laboratories

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Laboratory(ies)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	1

1	2	3
4.	Jharkhand	1
5.	Gujarat	6
6.	Goa	1
7.	Haryana	2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
10.	Karnataka	4
11.	Kerala	3
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3
13.	Chhattisgarh	1
14.	Maharashtra	11
15.	Meghalaya	1
16.	Nagaland	1
17.	Odisha	1
18.	Punjab	3
19.	Rajasthan	8
20.	Tamil Nadu	7
21.	Tirpura	1
22.	Uttar Pradesh	3
23.	West Bengal	5
24.	Delhi	1
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1
26.	Pondicherry	1
Total		72

Development of Tourism

3895. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allocated huge amount of money to various States in the country for the

development of tourism projects under the Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimated increase in the number of tourists thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) Under Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan (PMRP), Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance to the State of Jammu and Kashmir only. So far Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned 71 projects to the 12 Development Authorities and three circuits to the State Government with Central Financial Assistance of Rs.233.73 crore and Rs.21.79 crore respectively. Similarly Rural Tourism Projects in 29 villages have been sanctioned with CFA of Rs.13.76 crore towards hardware component and Rs.4.74 crore towards software component.

(c) The domestic tourist visits in Jammu and Kashmir during 2008, 2009 and 2010 are as under:

(Figures in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Year	Foreign tourist visits	Domestic tourist visits
1.	2008	0.55	76.39
2.	2009	0.54	92.35
3.	2010	0.48	99.73

[Translation]

Tax from Packaged Bottled Water Makers

3896. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether tax is charged from the companies selling packaged bottled water;

(b) if so, the details thereof and revenue realized there from during each of the last three years, zone wise; and

(c) the future plan of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and to be submitted shortly.

*[English]***Stoppage of Incentives**

3897. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has suggested to stop incentives to debt investors;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) had received information that some brokers/distributors were passing on part of their brokerage/commission to the final investor(s) for subscription to public issue of debt. This practice on one hand was giving unfair advantage / bargaining power to a certain set of investors and distributors, on the other hand it was adding to the cost of issuance for the company.

(c) SEBI issued a circular in December 2011, prohibiting payment of incentives, direct or indirect, whether in cash or kind or service or otherwise in respect of public issue of debt, by any person connected with the issue.

Raids by Revenue Intelligence

3898. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence has conducted raid during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and status of each such case alongwith action taken against companies found guilty in the matter zone-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details of raid conducted during the last three years and the current year and status of all cases alongwith action taken against companies found guilty in the matter zone-wise are enclosed as Statement.

Statement*Year 2009-2010*

Zone-wise	No. of cases in which searches were conducted	No. of cases in which SCN has been issued [out of (B)]	No. of cases which are under investigations [out of (B)]	No. of cases in which investigation was closed without issue of SCN [out of (B)]
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)
Mumbai	44	29	15	
Delhi	50	36	13	1 Case transferred*
Kolkata	18	18	00	
Chennai	69	66	03	-
Lucknow	09	09	-	-
Bangalore	28	26	01	1 Case transferred*
Ahmedabad	56	48	08	-
Total	274	232	40	02

Year 2010-2011

Zone-wise	No. of cases in which searches were conducted	No. of cases in which SCN has been issued [out of (B)]	No. of cases which are under investigations [out of (B)]	No. of cases in which investigation was closed without issue of SCN [out of (B)]
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)
Mumbai	83	29	54	-
Delhi	67	32	34	1 Case closed
Kolkata	14	11	03	-
Chennai	92	84	08	-
Lucknow	04	03	01	-
Bangalore	27	22	03	2 Cases transferred*
Ahmedabad	66	37	29	1
Total	353	218	132	03

SCN (Show Cause Notice).

*Cases transferred to respective Jurisdictional Commissionerate.

Year 2011-2012

Zone-wise	No. of cases in which searches were conducted	No. of cases in which SCN has been issued [out of (B)]	No. of cases which are under investigations [out of (B)]	No. of cases in which investigation was closed without issue of SCN [out of (B)]
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)
Mumbai	45	14	31	-
Delhi	28	06	22	-
Kolkata	33	01	32	-
Chennai	89	54	35	-
Lucknow	03	01	02	-
Bangalore	22	11	10	1 case transferred*
Ahmedabad	56	13	43	-
Total	276	100	175	01

Year 2012-2013

Zone-wise	No. of cases in which searches were conducted	No. of cases in which SCN has been issued [out of (B)]	No. of cases which are under investigations [out of (B)]	No. of cases in which investigation was closed without issue of SCN [out of (B)]
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)
Mumbai	05		05	-
Delhi	02	-	02	-
Kolkata	-	-	-	-
Chennai	-	-	-	-
Lucknow	-	-	-	-
Bangalore	01	-	01	-
Ahmedabad	-	-	-	-
Total	08	-	08	-

SCN (Show Cause Notice).

*Cases transferred to respective Jurisdictional Commissionerate.

Norms on ECB and FDI

3899. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the norms governing Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) in real estate sector;

(b) whether any request for relaxation of norms governing FDI and ECB in real estate sector has been received by the Ministry of Finance during the recent times and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) FDI is not permitted in Real Estate Business. However, as per paragraph 6.2.11 of 'Circular 1 of 2012 - Consolidated FDI Policy' of the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP), FDI upto 100% is permitted under the automatic route for Townships, housing, built-up infrastructure and construction development projects (which would include, but not be restricted to, housing, commercial premises,

hotels, resorts, hospitals, educational institutions, recreational facilities, city and regional level infrastructure), subject to certain conditions.

As per extant External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) policy, ECB is not permitted for real estate sector.

(b) A representation from Confederation of Real Estate Developers' Association of India (CREDAI) was received in the Ministry of Finance through the DIPP in December 2011. The said representation *inter-alia* requested for the following:

- ECB borrowings to be permitted in housing construction particularly for completion of all ongoing projects where there is already equity in the form of FDI.
- FDI rules and ECB rules be modified to encourage investment in affordable housing. The limit of 50,000 sq.m. or 25 acres could be relaxed for this sector. The slum redevelopment projects and other affordable housing projects irrespective of size may also be considered for the same.

(c) Government is not considering any further relaxation in FDI policy norms for the construction -

development sector at this point of time. However, so far as ECB is concerned, Budget 2012-13 announced the provision of ECB for low cost affordable housing projects.

[Translation]

Committee on GSI

3900. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government constituted a High Powered Committee on Geological Survey of India (GSI) in January 2008;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the recommendations made by the Committee and the follow-up action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) the detailed modernisation programmes undertaken and expenditure incurred thereon by the GSI during last three years;

(d) whether the GSI is lacking in modern instruments like Blue Water Research Vessels, Heli-borne Geophysical Survey System and the pace of modernisation and upgradation work providing high capacity state of the art laboratory in it is quite slow;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the efforts and progress made so far for making Geological Survey of India a world class geological scientific institute and provisions made for instrument modernisation during 12th Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) The Government constituted a High Powered Committee [HPC] vide Ministry of Mines Resolution No. 11(39)/2007-M.I dated 7th January, 2008 to review the functioning of the Geological Survey of India (GSI), and assess its capacity to meet the emerging challenges taking into account the organization's technological and manpower resources.

HPC submitted its Report on 31st March, 2009 with Seventy-four recommendations. The Ministry accepted the Report of HPC for implementation of the recommendations on 1st May, 2009.

The HPC recommendations for the 'right sizing' of the strength of GSI, the filling up of posts over a 10 year period to achieve full recommended strength and constitution of Group 'A' Geophysics, Chemistry and

Engineering S&T Streams as Organised Service have been approved by the Cabinet on 25th October, 2011.

As on date a total of Sixty-five recommendations of HPC have been implemented including those whose implementation are continuous in nature. Another Five recommendations are partially implemented/under implementation and are likely to be completed during 2012-13. Remaining Four recommendations are not implemented as come to conclusion in consultation with concerned authorities, that at present there is no need to implement these recommendations.

(c) During XI Plan, emphasis was on procuring modern equipments for chemical, geophysical and geological laboratories and also drilling facilities.

Expenditure incurred on modernization of drilling and laboratories in GSI during the last three years, excluding expenditure on Ocean Going Research Vessel, is as indicated below:-

2009-10	Rs. 24.88 crores
2010-11	Rs. 34.00 crores
2011-12	Rs. 40.21 crores

(d) to (f) GSI is in the process to acquire one Ocean Going Research Vessel [Blue Water Research Vessel, scheduled delivery in September 2013], one Heliborne Geophysical Survey System and state-of-the-art equipments for drilling and modernisation of its Laboratories. During the 12th Five Year Plan GSI would need Plan support of Rs. 1382.0 crores for modernization purpose. The technology infusion in GSI will be in accordance with the Modernization Report, GSI, 2011.

Promotion of Tourism through NGOs

3901. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to encourage Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in order to boost tourism in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether financial assistance has been provided to any NGO under the promotional schemes of tourism run by the Union Government in the country especially in Narmada and Bharuch districts of Gujarat;

(d) if so, the names of the schemes under which these NGOs have got financial assistance alongwith the NGO-wise amount of financial assistance provided during the last three years and the current year;

(e) whether the Government has reviewed the work done by these NGOs in the field of tourism; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (f) Under its Rural Tourism Scheme, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for development of tourism infrastructure and capacity building of local persons in rural areas having tourism potential. Sometimes, the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations undertake capacity building activities like awareness building, gender sensitization, training in visitor handling, etc. through NGOs.

Ministry of Tourism has not provided any CFA to Government of Gujarat for undertaking any Rural Tourism project in Narmada or Bharuch districts of Gujarat.

[English]

Pre-payment Penalty on Home Loans

3902. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of some leading banks and housing finance companies imposing penalty on borrowers for pre-payment of home loans;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such penalty prohibits borrows from foreclosing their housing loans and shifting to other lenders offering lower interest rates; and

(d) 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) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in its monetary policy, during

2012-13 has announced not to permit banks to levy foreclosure charges/pre-payment penalties on home loan on a floating interest rate basis.

Further, National Housing Bank (NHB) which regulates the Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) have advised them not to levy pre-payment charges on the borrowers where the housing loan is on floating interest rate basis. Further, NHB has also advised the HFCs not to levy any pre-closure charges even where the housing loan is on fixed interest rate basis and the loan is pre-closed by the borrowers out of his own sources.

[Translation]

Cost of Supply of Electricity

3903. SHRI ARJUN RAY:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of supply of electricity has increased by 7.4% on an average annually in the last 5 years in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the prices of electricity have been increased by 17% on an average annually in the last three years in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the losses of the State Electricity Boards are not coming down even after the said price hike; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) As per the 'Report on Performance of State Power Utilities' published by the Power Finance Corporation (PFC) based on the data given in the Annual Accounts of State Electricity Boards/unbundled utilities and Annual Resource Plans submitted to the Planning Commission by State Power Departments, the average cost of supply (ACS) of the utilities selling directly to consumers during the last five years is as under:

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	CAGR
Average Cost of Supply (ACS) (Rs./kwh)	2.57	2.75	2.93	3.41	3.54	8.36%

Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) for annual cost of supply in the last five years is 8.36%.

(c) and (d) Increase in tariff of different categories of consumers in various states is not uniform hence cannot be quantified accurately. However, the Average Revenue Realized (ARR) which is one such indicator for increase in power tariff, calculated without subsidy on input energy basis as per the report published by the PFC is as under:

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	CAGR
Average revenue realized (without subsidy) (Rs./kwh)	2.39	2.62	2.68	5.85%

ARR (without subsidy) has increased with a CAGR of 5.85% over the period 2007-08 to 2009-10.

(e) and (f) The losses made by utilities selling directly to consumers during the past three years are as under:

	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)

The main reasons for poor financial health of State Power Utilities include non-revision of tariff/inadequate tariff increase, non-payment of subsidy amount, high technical and commercial losses etc.

[English]

Gas Price Pooling Mechanism

3904. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gas price pooling mechanism within the power sector is not a workable proposition;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to adopt any other method for making gas available to power plants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Ministry of Power having consulted power producers feels that pooling of Re-gasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG) with domestic gas may not be a viable option for power sector under present scenario especially in view of the limited availability of domestic gas. It is felt that a pool can envisage about 20-25% of RLNG with 75-80% of domestic gas in view of higher cost of imported RLNG and its impact on power tariff for Discoms & Consumers. The pool may be viable when additional domestic gas production comes through.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MOP&NG) has intimated that domestic gas will be allocated as per the priority of Government as & when additional domestic gas is available.

[Translation]

Electricity Act, 2003

3905. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Electricity Act, 2003 has been proved beneficial for the power companies but detrimental to larger consumer interest and is also causing revenue losses to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to review the effects of Electricity Act, 2003;

(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) No, Madam.

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

(c) to (e) As a part of the exercise for the formulation of 12th Plan, a Working Group was constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Power which *inter-alia*, suggested some legislative changes in the Electricity Act, 2003.

Further, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Chairperson, Central Electricity Authority has been constituted to examine the proposed changes in the Electricity Act, 2003 as suggested by the Working Group.

Scaling Down the Country's Growth

3906. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some global banking giants like 'Goldman Sachs' have advocated the necessity to scale down the country's growth rate from 7.6 per cent this fiscal;

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

(c) the efforts made by the Government of India to improve the country's economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Goldman Sachs in its Asia Economics Flash (December 2011) has placed GDP growth at 7.2 per cent in fiscal year 2012-13. The Economic Survey 2011-12 has projected the growth rate of real GDP for 2012-13 to be 7.6 (+/-0.25) per cent. The government is aware of projections for GDP growth rate made by different agencies, which are taken note of in policy formulation.

(c) The Government has announced a number of policy measures in the Union Budget 2012-13. Some of the measures are focused on creating conditions for rapid revival of high growth in private investment and addressing supply bottlenecks in agriculture, energy and transport sectors and to improve investment environment which are expected to improve the economic activity and growth during the year. Steps proposed to promote higher growth in agriculture include raising fund allocation, raising credit for agriculture to Rs. 575,000 crore in 2012-13, higher allocation for irrigation projects, etc. Encouraging investment in infrastructure by raising limits for FN in the long-term, raising limits for external commercial borrowings, simplifying the process of issuing Initial Public Offers (IPOs), larger amount of tax-free bonds for financing infrastructure, etc.

[English]

Food and Nutrition Board

3907. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has worked out the modalities to reduce the present level of malnutrition among children in the country in consultation with the Food and

Nutrition Board (FNB) and also sought its intervention in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether FNB has organized various programmes in the country to prevent malnutrition during the last three years;

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

(e) the extent to which these programmes have been able to achieve their objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) The Government has accorded priority to the issue of malnutrition. The Food and Nutrition Board (FNB) is part of Ministry of Women and Child Development to oversee nutrition policy, coordination & awareness and improving content & delivery of existing interventions and enlisting cooperation with professional institutions. To reduce malnutrition a joint Strategy Note to 'Address India's Nutrition Challenges' was prepared by Ministry of Women & Child Development together with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in which FNB provided support, which was followed by number of consultations with various stakeholders, Consultative Committee of the Parliament and meeting with Young MPs. The discussions were crystallized for further deliberation which was brought before the Prime Minister's National Council on India's Nutrition Challenges for deliberation and decision. The four major decisions of Prime Minister's National Council on India's Nutrition Challenges are (i) to strengthen and restructure of ICDS with special focus on pregnant and lactating mothers and children under three (ii) to prepare a multi-sectoral programme to address the maternal and child malnutrition in selected 200 high-burden districts (iii) to launch a nationwide information, education and communication campaign against malnutrition and (iv) to bring strong nutrition focus in programmes in sectors like health, drinking water supply and sanitation, school education, agriculture, food & public distribution. Follow up action on the four decisions of the Prime Minister's National Council on India's Nutrition Challenges is facilitated by the Food and Nutrition Board.

In addition, it has been decided to provide double fortified salt under all food supplementation programs such as ICDS and MDM. Village Health and Sanitation Committee has been renamed as Village Health, Sanitation

and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC) and will be a sub-committee of the Gram Panchayat.

Food and Nutrition Board also implemented various programmes through its four Regional Offices located at Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai with a network of 43 Community Food and Nutrition Extension Units (CFNEUs) in 29 States/UTs. The Northern Region in Delhi covers the States/UTs of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab & Chandigarh, whereas Western Region in Mumbai covers Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa & Dadar Nagar & Haveli similarly Eastern Region in Kolkata covers, West Bengal, Orissa, Jharkhand, Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Island, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya & Sikkim and Southern Region in Chennai covers Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Puducherry. A gist of various programmes conducted through these field units and the targets and achievements are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

Statement-I

Programmes organised by Food and Nutrition Board

Activities	Programme
1	2
Nutrition Education and Training	Training of Trainers (TOTs) courses, Orientation Training Courses (OTCs), training courses in Home Scale Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables and Nutrition, Nutrition Education Programmes would be undertaken in Rural, Tribal Areas and Urban Slums and inspection of Anganwadies
Nationwide celebration of events	World Breast Feeding Week (1-7 August), National Nutrition Week (1-7 September), World Food Day (16th October), Global Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD) Prevention Day (21st October), Universal Children's Day (14th November), International Women's Day (8th March) etc. Local exhibition on health and nutrition, nutrition rally, quiz competition on nutrition, recipe completion and street play on nutrition etc. are organized by CFNEUs during the events

1	2
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Exhibitions

An exhibition on Nutrition was organized on the theme "Nutrition: The Foundation for Healthy Life" on 5-6 September, 2009 at Rajiv Gandhi Sports Stadium, Bawana in Gandhi Sports Stadium, Bawana and another Exhibition was held at Tikri Khurd Narela on 18th and 19th Nov., 2009 in collaboration with Government of Delhi and UNICEF. Food & Nutrition Board participated in the 'Awareness Camp on Socio-Economic Empowerment of Women' jointly organized by Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) and Rashtriya Manila Kosh (RMK) at Dilli Haat, Pitampura, New Delhi on 23rd July, 2010.

FNB participated in the exhibition on Nutrition during 6th Food and Technology Expo held at NOIDA from 6-8th August, 2010, ICAR Complex, Pusa on 7-8th August during the Multi-Stakeholders Retreat on Addressing India's Nutrition Challenges, on 7-8th August, 2010 and in Vatsalya Mela, organised during 14- 19th Nov., 2010 at Dilli Haat, INA, Delhi had the active participation of FNB.

Nutrition Exhibition at Village- Simoni, District- Banda, Uttar Pradesh on 13-15 June, 2011, 7th Food and Technology Expo held at Pragati Maidan from 29th -31st July, 2011, Meri Dilli Utsav during 21-23rd October, 2011 at Punjabi Bagh Stadium, New Delhi. Vatsalya Mela organised during 14-19th Nov., 2011 at Dilli Haat, INA, New Delhi, 17th Agriculture- Industry-Tourism & Science Festival on 20-30 January, 2012 at Baruipur Science Fair Campus District Purba Medinipur, West Bengal, 20th Sanchita SHISHU Kishore Utsav'O' Mela at 24 Paraganas District West Bengal during 12th-19th Jan., 2012.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a.	Total No. of Training Courses organized	516	512	344	381	200	238	114	126
b.	Total No. of trainees (adolescent girls, housewives, students and others)	15480	15360	10320	12976	6000	7511	3420	4291
c.	No. of courses organized exclusively for SC/ST community	129	120	146	145	86	79	86	64
d.	No. of trainees of SC/ST community	3870	3600	4380	4307	2580	2310	2580	1924
II.	Monitoring of Supplementary Feeding and NHE component of ICDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a.	No. of Inspections of ICDS AWCs conducted	4536	4400	3480	3582	4000	4145	4000	3002
III.	Training in Nutrition Education for ICDS Personnel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a.	No. of Master Trainer courses organized (TOTs)	172	160	88	83	43	41	35	23
	No. of Master trainers trained (CDPOS, ACDPOS Supervisor, Medical officer etc.)	3440	3200	1760	1521	860	805	700	456
b.	No. of orientation courses organized (OTCs) (AWWS, Helpers, adolescent girls, teacher, NGO. Worker)	516	490	552	545	600	530	600	422
	No. of grass root level functionaries oriented	15480	14700	16560	16082	18000	15917	18000	12628
IV	Nutrition Education Programmes in Rural areas/ Urban slums/Tribal areas.	4620	4520	3672	3702	4000	4071	4000	3012
Total No. of trainees		138600	135600	110160	128794	120000	142132	1,20,000	100916

[*Translation*]

Vacant Post of Hindi Staff

3908. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sanctioned and actual strength for carrying out work in Hindi, the official language, in the Ministry, category-wise;

(b) whether a number of posts of Hindi Staff in the Ministry have been lying vacant for a long time;

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

(d) the steps taken to fill-up the pending vacancies and the time by which the same are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) The details of sanctioned posts and actual strength for carrying out work in Hindi, the official language, in the Ministry, category wise is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Post	Number of Post sanctioned	Filled
1.	Deputy Director	1	1
2.	Asstt. Director	1	1
3.	Sr. Hindi Translator	1	1
4.	Jr. Hindi Translator	1	1

In addition to the above, one Private Secretary (Hindi) and two Stenographer Gr. 'D' (Hindi) of Central Secretariat Stenographers Service are working in the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

(b) to (d) All posts of Hindi staff in the Ministry are filled at present.

[English]

Interest Rate

3909. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has any proposal to decrease interest rates;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of times the interest rates of the banks have been amended by the RBI during the last two years;

(d) the extent to which constant increase in interest rate has affected the economic reforms in the country; and

(e) the benefits accrued to each sector of the society from these economic reforms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI), as part of its anti-inflationary measures, raised the policy Repo Rate 13 times during March 2010 to October 2011. However based on an

assessment of growth having slowed down and decline in inflation, RBI reduced the policy Repo Rate by 50 basis points to 8 per cent on 17 April 2012.

(d) and (e) Interest rate on loans and deposits have been deregulated and are decided by banks, based on their commercial judgment. Monetary policy operates by influencing the cost and availability of money and credit. The RBI's monetary policy stance till October 2011 lead to increasing the cost of borrowing resulting in slowdown in growth, which is an expected outcome of policy action. The reduction in Repo Rate on 17 April 2012 is expected to lead to reduction in the cost of borrowing and revival and recovery in the growth of the economy.

Toad from ATR to Kharang Nallah

3910. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether A&N Administration sent any interim reply or final reply within 15 days to the MP's communication regarding the pathetic condition of the road from ATR to Kharang Nallah under Sunderghar Panchayat, dated 26.7.2010, addressed to the Lt. Governor;

(b) whether the Administration deliberately ignored the MP in giving reply against the grievances/issues he took up in public interest;

(c) whether any violation made by A&N Administration to the instructions contained in para 57 & 60 of Central Secretariat MOP;

(d) if so, the action the Government proposes to take in this regard implement action/final reply to the MP; and

(e) the action it proposed to be initiated against the defaulting Government servants of A&N Administration?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has no scheme for construction of roads. As the subject matter does not come under the domain of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, information is being collected from the UT Administration of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and will be laid on the Table of the House.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet at 12.00 Noon.

11.29 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till twelve of the Clock.

12.00 hrs.

Lok Sabha reassembled at Twelve of the Clock

(MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair)

12.0¼ hrs.

At this stage Shri Ganesh Singh and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: I will give you the opportunity to speak, but first all of you go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Papers to be laid.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences, Shillong, 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 North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences, Shillong, 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. 6591/15/12]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Institute of Medical

Sciences, Imphal, 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 Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal, 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. 6592/15/12]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore, 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 All India Institute of Speech and 3 Hearing, Mysore, for the year 2010-2011.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6593/15/12]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Academy of Medical Sciences (India), 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 Academy of Medical Sciences (India), New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6594/15/12]

- (9) A copy of the Drugs and Cosmetics (1st Amendment) Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 28(E) in Gazette of India dated 17th January, 2012, under Section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6595/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table

a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Mines for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6596/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): On behalf of Shri S.S. Palanimanickam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the United Bank of India (Officers' Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 1/2010 in Gazette of India dated the 6th January, 2011 issued under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970.
- (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. 6597/15/12]

- (3) A copy of the Notification Nos. G.S.R. 199(E) to G.S.R. 213(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 17th March, 2012 together with an explanatory memorandum relating to service tax changes in the context of Budget proposals as announced by the Finance Minister in Lok Sabha on 16th March, 2012 under sub-section (4) of section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6598/15/12]

- (4) A copy of the Notification Nos. G.S.R. 156(E) to G.S.R. 182(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 17th March, 2012 together with an explanatory memorandum relating to Central Excise duty charges in the context of Budget Proposals as announced by Finance Minister in Lok Sabha on 16th March, 2012 under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6599/15/12]

- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—
 - (i) G.S.R. 128(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th March, 2012 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain

amendments in the Notification No. 3/89-Cus., dated 9th January, 1989.

- (ii) G.S.R. 129(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th March, 2012 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting customs duty on re-import of cut and polished diamonds, after certification/grading by the laboratories/agencies as notified in the Foreign Trade Policy in this regard, subject to the fulfillment of certain conditions.
- (iii) G.S.R. 183(E) to G.S.R. 189(E) and G.S.R. 192(E) to G.S.R. 198(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th March, 2012 together with an explanatory memorandum relating to Customs duty changes in the context of Budget proposals as announced by the Finance Minister in Lok Sabha on 16th March, 2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6600/15/12]

- (6) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 214(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 17th March, 2012 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 2/2003-M&TP, dated 1st March, 2003 issued under Rule 8 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Rules, 1956.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6601/15/12]

- (7) A copy of the Clean Energy Cess (Amendment) Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 215(E) in Gazette of India dated 17th March, 2012 under Section 84 of the Finance Act, 2010 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6602/15/12]

- (8) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975:—
 - (i) G.S.R.111(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th February, 2012 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No. 30/2008-Cus., dated 3rd March, 2008.
 - (ii) G.S.R.118 (E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th March, 2012 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain

amendments in the Notification No. 15/2007-Cus., dated 20th February, 2007.

- (iii) G.S.R. 190(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 42/96-Cus., dated 23rd July, 1996.
- (iv) G.S.R. 191(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 230/1986-Cus., dated 3rd April, 1986.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6603/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth, 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 Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth, 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. 6604/15/12]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, 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. 6605/15/12]

12.02 hrs.

[*English*]

ASSENT TO BILLS

[*English*]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam Speaker, I lay on the Table the following six Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the first part of Tenth Session of Fifteenth Lok Sabha and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 13th March, 2012:—

1. The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 2012;
2. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 2012;
3. The Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Bill, 2012;
4. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2012;
5. The Appropriation Bill, 2012; and
6. The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2012;

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6606/15/12]

12.02½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

14th and 15th Reports

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Nagpur): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings:—

- (1) Fourteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the First Report of 15th Lok Sabha on Public Private Partnership in implementation of Road Projects by National Highways Authority of India in respect of Delhi-Gurgaon Project.
- (2) Fifteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Second Report of 15th Lok Sabha on Sale of Surplus Land and Buildings by National Textile Corporation Limited.

12.03 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
56th to 59th Reports

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Varanasi): Madam, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee (2011-12):—

- (1) Fifty-sixth Report on '**Review of Grant No. 1 - Department of Agriculture & Cooperation**' relating to the Ministry of Agriculture.
- (2) Fifty-seventh Report on '**Performance of the Ministry of Environment and Forests**' relating to the Ministry of Environment and Forests.
- (3) Fifty-eighth Report on '**Non-compliance by the Ministries/Departments in timely submission of Action Taken Notes on non-selected Audit Paragraphs (2010-11)**' relating to the Ministry of Finance.
- (4) Fifty-ninth Report on '**Functioning of Land and Development Office**' relating to the Ministry of Urban Development.

12.03½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED
CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES
20th Report

[English]

SHRI GOBINDA CHANDRA NASKAR (Bangaon): I beg to present the Twentieth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in their Eighth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on "Reservation for and Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Punjab and Sind Bank and credit facilities provided by the Bank to them".

12.04 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
8th Report

[English]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad East): I beg to present the Eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table and Minutes relating thereto.

12.04½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS
11th Report

[English]

SHRI ARUNA KUMAR VUNDAVALLI (Rajahmundry): I beg to present the Eleventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas'.

12.05 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT,
TOURISM AND CULTURE
174th Report

[Translation]

SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA (Patna Sahib): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table the One Hundred Seventy-fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on the Demands for Grants (2012-13) of Ministry of Civil Aviation.

12.05½ hrs.

MOTION RE: JOINT COMMITTEE ON
OFFICES OF PROFIT

[Translation]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Madam Speaker, I beg to move the following:—

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect one Member of Rajya Sabha, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Shri S.S. Ahluwalia from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the member so elected by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect one Member of Rajya Sabha, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Shri S.S. Ahluwalia from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the member so elected by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

...(*Interruptions*)

12.06 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 34th Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2011-12), pertaining to the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance*

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Madam, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 34th Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2011-12), pertaining to the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance ...(*Interruptions*)

The Standing Committee on Finance presented the 34th Report to the Lok Sabha on 30th June, 2011.

In the 34th Report, the Committee deliberated various issues relating to the Department of Revenue and made 15 recommendations where action was called on the part

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library See No. L.T. 6607/15/12.

of the Government. *Inter-alia*, the recommendations relate to Systems and Data Management, Collection of taxes, Revenue foregone, Unaccounted Money, Refund cases and interest paid on refunds etc. The action taken replies on these recommendations were furnished to the Committee on 27th September, 2011.

The statement reflecting the current status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 34th Report of Standing Committee on Finance is being laid on the Table of the House.

I would not like to take valuable time of the House to read out the contents of the Statement. I would request that these may be taken as read.

12.07 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam, with your permission, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing Monday, the 30th of April, 2012, will consist of:—

1. Consideration of any item of Government of Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
2. Discussion and voting on Demands for Grants (General) for 2012-13 under the control of the Ministry of:-
 - (a) Urban Development
 - (b) Home Affairs
 - (c) Commerce and Industry
3. Submission to the vote of the House of Outstanding Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 2012-13 at 6.00 p.m. on 03.05.2012.
4. Introduction, consideration and passing of the Appropriation Bill (No. 3) Bill, 2012.
5. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:-
 - (i) The Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Amendment Bill, 2011

- (ii) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2012.

MADAM SPEAKER: The submissions to the Business of the House by Members are to be treated as laid on the Table of the House.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

*SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North-East Delhi): The following items may be included in the next week's List of Business:-

1. Issue related to create legislative council in such states of the country particularly NCR Delhi where Vidhan Sabha exists but Legislative Council does not exist.
2. Issue related to formulate an effective scheme at the national level for providing housing facilities to the slum dwellers within a stipulated period.

[English]

*SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): I request that the following matters to be included in the List of Business for the next week:-

1. In view of the enormous employment potentialities, the manufacturing sector ought to be given more importance which includes manufacturing policy frame work upgradation.
2. Given the growing concern of water availability, the Government should contemplate the national water policy.

[Translation]

*DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): I request that the following issues may be included in the next week's List of Business which is presented by the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs:

1. The Human Resource Development Department of Government of India may take steps without further delay to open a Central university at the Champaran (Bihar) the Karmabhumi (karam svam marm bhumi) of Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi.
2. With a view to expedite implementation of proposed irrigation scheme, Government of India may construct

a dam on Dhadhar and Tilaiyya river in district Navada in Bihar.

*SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): I request that the following matter of public importance may be included in the List of Business for the next week.

1. The Union Government may immediately release the amount allocated for rehabilitation of the people displaced as a result of Maharashtra National Project, Indira Sagar Gosikhurd Irrigation Project and for making available irrigation facilities to farmers immediately.
2. The Union Government may take immediate necessary steps to set up a Medical College at Chandrapur in Maharashtra by taking initiative suo moto.

*SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): The following matter may be included in the List of Business for the next week.

1. Central Coal Field Ltd. is not adhering to Land Acquisition Policy as a result of which the persons displaced by land acquired are compelled to run from pillar to post to get their dues.
2. Domodar Valley Corporation is also not adhering to any Acquisition Policy as a result of persons displaced due to land acquisition are compelled to run from pillar to post for getting their dues.

Therefore, this House urge that displaced persons may be given suitable compensation/job in lieu of their land so that they may be able to acquire themselves or others land to redevelop mills/factories.

*SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): The following matters may be included in the Lst of Business for the next week:-

1. Discussion may be held on success or failure of MNREGA.
2. The House may discuss the issue of striking a balance between the price of Agro products and Industrial products and the policy for Import-Export.

*SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): The following two matters may be included in the List of Business for the next week:-

1. Need for securing early approval from Planning Commission for the Barrape irrigation scheme at Udera, in the district of Gehavabad in Bihar.
2. Need for early dispatch of medicines for Kalazar to 33 districts of Bihar state.

*SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Madam, I request for including the following issues in the List of Business for the next week:-

1. The increasing accidents that are occurring daily on the National Highways has become the source of concern for the entire nation. The number of vehicles which is increasing every day, vehicles high speed, driving of vehicles by unskilled drivers indulging in talks on mobile phones while driving, drink driving, adopting wrong method for overtaking, mistakes on the part of pedestrians and negligence on the part of vehicle driver are the many factors leading to increase in number of accidents on the National Highways. So, in view of the seriousness we attach to the subject of road accidents, this subject should be included for discussion in the List of Business for the next week.
2. After the country got independence, the role of the non-government organisations has kept changing from time to time. The statement of the Minister of State in the Prime Minister office which was published on 1st March, 2012 stated that the scrutiny of NGO may cover several organisations which are violating the provisions of Foreign Contributors Act, 2010. In this situation on one side this issue is related to national and internal security which on the other side it may act as a road block in the way of development of India and a speed breaker, in the development work being done by states through special schemes. In view of the seriousness of the matter it should be included in List of Business for the next week.

*DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Madam, I request for the inclusion of the following subject in the list of business for the next week:-

The State Government has set up Mega Company Ltd. for taking up Metro Rail Project for Mass Public transport between Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar. Expenditure on this project is estimated to be to the tune of Rs. 9000 crore?

*Laid on the Table

My submission is that Central Government may contribute 25% of its cost.

*SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): I request that the following items related to my constituency may be included in the List of Business for the next week.

1. Goods rake point facility may be provided immediately Modasa Railway Station of Sabarkantha in my constituency.
2. Priority should be accorded to the guage conversion (Broad-gauge) projects between Ahmedabad and Udaipur. Requisite funds may be released immediately and start Guage conversion work for these.

12.08 hrs.

ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNALS (Amendment) Bill, 2012

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I introduce** the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Sharad Yadav.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

*Laid on the Table

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 27.04.12.

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

12.09 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha reassembled at one minute
past fourteen of the clock.*

(DR. GIRIJA VYAS in the Chair)

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam Chairman, the incident in the morning made us sad. I would like to say that the issue relating to the majority population of India is farmers was ignored continuously for half an hour, while I kept standing. This House cannot be run this way. House is conducted by Madam Speaker and on our part we always respected her. Even after so such of resentment, we never crossed the line of control or disrespected her. I would like to inform you that the members of the House, all are grief stricken to see that matter relating to utter wastage of foodgrains is not allowed to be raised. Whereas so many issues of lesser importance have been raised here. So the entire House will observe silence to show their anguish, we can't be just mute spectators. You do what you like. Today we express of our anguish in this House. How the House can be conducted like this. We would not allow things to go on like this. We are not going to speak.

With this words we want to boycott the House. We want to stage walk out.

14.03 hrs.

*Shri Sharad Yadav, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj and
some other hon. Members then left the House.*

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Madam Chairman, whatever Sharad Ji had said, I on behalf of the Samajwadi Party associate myself with that. This relates to the entire House. Today a very important issue was raised in the House. This time it has happened in UP but it can happen any where even in your Rajasthan. The matter was simple, bags for filling wheat were to be purchased by FCI and then to be sent. The wheat crop duly harvested lying in the fields but the bags required for filling wheat were to be purchased by FCI and then to be sent. The wheat crop duly harvested lying in the fields but even then the bags required for filling wheat were not purchased and sent by FCI. It is very surprising. Actually the Minister of

Agriculture should have replied to that. But Azad Ji was simply given a paper. He was. ...*(Interruptions)*

*Answer was given, he didn't know whether there are bags or not. This is the condition all over the country.

* MADAM CHAIRMAN: This word should be expunged.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: I would request you to direct the government. Pranab Dada and Bansal Ji are sitting up here. I would like the matter is shown proper seriousness and the bags should be purchased and sent to concerned areas so that wheat can be saved from being damaged and the procurement of wheat goes on smoothly the entire country.

[English]

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Madam, in the morning, we raised an important issue.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: There is no discussion going on now.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Madam, I want to raise the issue regarding the Home Minister. ...*(Interruptions)* Since we are not allowed to raise the issue regarding the Home Minister who is involved in corruption, in protest, we are walking out.

14.05 hrs.

At this stage, Dr. M. Thambidurai and some other hon. Members left the House.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

14.06 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 2012-13

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare-Contd.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now we will take up Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

[Translation]

*SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Government has put up demands for Grants relating to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. General budget 2012-13 for

* Not recorded

* Speech was laid on the Table

discussion and passage. Common man is the victim of neglect by the Government in the matter of Health Care in the country. For this purpose Health Policy needed to be changed while the spending on health service should be increased and budget allocation for this purpose needed to be increased. There is paucity of Doctors, Nurses, specialists in the health service in the rural areas of the country. Trained doctors do not prefer to serve in rural areas. Serving compulsorily in rural areas for one year after being trained as MBBS as prescribed by the Government has affected it adversely. They prefer to serve in urban area by paying a certain amount of penalty for not serving in rural area. As a result rural health service is nearly breakdown due to paucity of doctors. The Medical Colleges opened by Government and the private sector, which has been permitted for starting Medical Colleges, they are located in urban areas. That is the reason Doctors do not prefer to practice in rural areas. Therefore, my demand to the government is that it should open Medical college and Hospitals in rural areas, tribal areas. It may motivate Doctors to work in rural areas.

Recently a survey carried out by Hungama stated that 42% of the children in the country are suffering from malnutrition. It is revealed that woman folk is also suffering from anemia. Our Prime Minister simply avoided the issue by terming it a matter of shame for the government. However this observation of the government creates disappointment. If the child of the country is malnourished how can we hope to create a healthy country. Government should ponder over it also in order to fight malnutrition spread among children and anemia spread among woman folks. Special programmes movement are needed to be launched. The want of nutritive food due to inflation will have to be removed. I would request the government to pay special attention to the problem.

Maharashtra Government has sent a proposal to the Central Government for opening 4 medical colleges in the state. It does not include Chandrapur. But beside being industrial area Chandrapur is a tribal and naxal infected area as well and for this very reason it needs more health facilities compared to others. So government should take immediate steps to see that a medical college is set up in Chandrapur. Similarly remote, ravine and rural areas, Government should take steps to upgrade the existing Hospitals into medical colleges. In order to do away with the dependence on private sector in the matter of health facilities, government is urged to invest more in this sector.

Now Government has imposed a fee for availing health service in each District Hospital, Primary Health Centre. It adds to the sufferings of rural peopled. They can not afford to buy costly medicines. Therefore, I would demand that Government should run its medical store in each District Hospital Primary Health Centre and Health Centre and sub centre to make available medicines there at fair price. Government is requested to take steps to implement this proposal. It will check trade of fake medicines and profiteering in marketing of medicines. It will help in making available medicines to the poor at reasonable price. Government is neglecting the country's old possession of system of Ayurved. Now China has gone ahead of us in the matter of Ayurveda. China has made Ayurveda an exportable trade, while we are lagging behind inspite of having patented for that. In our country there is tradition of treating (ailments) by using Ayurvedic medicines. It is effective also. However Government will have to focus on enhancing its use by identifying its scientific utility. Government should made effort for abolition and prevention of SICKLESEL. The complete arrangement for its treatment, free medicine beside making available blood, government should come forward with a new changed project for its latest treatment. Mental retardedness leads to disability which increases the problems being faced by the family. In view of the difficulties that are faced in the matter of educating the disabled and the difficulties faced in finding employment for them. Then treatment facilities should be made available to them at the district level. Efforts should be made to make available the latest system of treatment in this regard to all and for this purpose a new project should be started.

Government had constituted Dr. Velnathan Committee with a view to streamline AIIMS working. Government should accept its recommendation and act on them. AIIMS has facility for treatment of all the diseases and the most specific diseases. Therefore, AIIMS holds an important place in the matter of health services. Dr. Velinattian Committee had recommended for creation of additional post of Dean for research with a view to enhance the importance of AIIMS. Government should go for appointing a Research Dean with view to amend health sector through AIIMS. Much more needs to be done in the health sector. I request the government to implement my suggestion made above.

[English]

*SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN (Dharampuri): At the outset, I would like to state that India has been spending

less than 2% of GDP on health and whereas nations much smaller in all terms spend more than what we do. There has been a long pending demand to increase the spending on health at least 2.5% of GDP. Therefore, the allocation provided in the budget is not in that direction and shattered the hope of the people.

The country has been witnessing vector borne diseases in many forms. Every year and in every season, the country loses its citizens due to the above diseases. We are not taking a permanent step to prevent these possible diseases.

Our hospitals are ill equipped and have shortage of adequate life saving drugs. In remote rural area the story is entirely different. The people have to walk or drive hours to reach a doctor or hospital. By the time he or she gets into the clinic or hospital, the condition deteriorate. While healthcare as an industry is being termed as a sunrise sector, public health is still a neglected area in both urban and rural areas. The allopathic doctor - population ratio at present stands at 1:1,722 according to the Medical Council of India. This is quite alarming. I do agree that the Governments in power had taken many measures to enforce doctors to conduct practice in rural areas. But I don't see any much progress in it. The doctors are still unwilling to go to rural areas depriving the poorer section of our society the much needed medical care. Therefore, there is an urgent need to look into it afresh with more incentives offer and working environment to the doctors who are willing to go to rural areas.

Another thing which I would like to mention here is pertaining to diseases like cancers of all forms, diabetics, heart ailments, etc. As per a report appeared in all the national newspapers there were more than 5.6 lakh deaths in 2010 due to cancer. Cancer is a disease which can be cured at the initial stage and one can avoid it also by changing his or her lifestyle. What we need right now is to pass on to the general public through a wide mass awareness campaign about cancer and its symptoms of growth, since early diagnosis will help to have a lease of life. Moreover, for the treatment of cancer, it involves a lot of money which poorer people cannot afford. Therefore, the government should make facilities for cancer treatment at all government run hospitals both under State as well as Central Government. Similarly, heart ailment has become a great risk in our society. We cannot measure the longevity of person with whom we interact or share. Such is the risk involved. Again in this case also treatment costs heavy

which poorer section cannot afford. Now, the Hon'ble Prime Minister's National Relief Fund is the only solace for the poor family to go in for various medical treatments and this scheme is also quite popular in all parts of the country. But what the people have been complaining is that the fund released under this scheme, is quite insufficient to bear the expenditure. Therefore, there is a need to enhance the allocation of fund for various treatments under the Hon'ble Prime Minister's National Relief Fund. I knew that this is not a subject to be raised here, but it is very much connected with the subject which I am talking here.

As stated earlier, we need to create mass awareness among the masses about all life-risk diseases through print as well as electronic media. For the information of all assembled here, I would like to say that if the country is proud of having produced a record production of foodgrains, it is because of the mass awareness created through the print and electronic media for the farming community. Therefore, to protect the precious life of our citizens we should adopt the same method of mass communications.

Another thing which I would like to mention here is that there is an urgent need to modernize all the government hospitals in the country and should be equipped with modern equipments and devices and the hospitals should be made more hygienic and a special drive should be initiated. One more thing which I would like to mention over here is that today health sector has become a prospective business avenue for even persons not related to health sector. Many corporate houses have joined in the lead. Today, we can see many more private hospitals in all major cities and towns across the country and you will not find anything in rural areas. So, their motives are to make money. It has been reported that the casualty ratio as compared to government hospitals, is quite high in private hospitals. Nobody knows why? But the reality is that these private hospitals, mostly run by corporate houses to make their balance sheet much stronger make the in patients weaker by delaying the treatment and ultimately making a victim of this malpractice. This is the reason why I said the casualty ratio is quite higher in corporate run private hospitals. They charge exorbitant rate from the patients and whereas they employ part-time inexperienced doctors who are already on the panel of several hospitals. The other paramedical staff of these private hospitals lack experience. What I accept about the private hospital is their top class building and cleanliness, nothing else. Here, I would like to say about one case. One patient in Fortis Hospital, Vasant Kunj died on 06.09.2009 on the bed in the presence of several

*Speech was laid on the Table.

doctors and the reason stated for his death was cardiac arrest. This itself shows how capable are they. Even they could not save a life of person even in their hospital. The reason for mentioning all these here is to impress upon the government to make a regulatory body to vouch the functioning of the private hospitals and to make them accountable. I had raised the same issue earlier as well and again I stress here to pay little attention to create a regulatory body to regulate the functioning of private hospitals as we cannot allow the private hospitals to become money minting place and a killing spot.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Madam Chairman, as per my knowledge the demands for grants for the Health Ministry are being discussed in the House after a gap of about 27-28 years. Prior to it the demands for grants of this ministry were perhaps discussed in April, 1985 when late Shri Rajiv Ghandiji was Prime Minister of the country. Yes, it is easy to say as to what has been done in Health Ministry during the past 26-27 years and where it has reached. I would like to state in brief as to what happened in last 7 years during the regime of UPA-I and UPA-2. First of all, I would like to thank all the Members of both ruling and opposition sides. About 30 Members of Lok Sabha have expressed their views on different subjects and have drawn the attention of Government towards them.

Madam Chairman, I, at the outset, will talk about National Rural Health Mission. I would like to congratulate the Prime Minister of the country, Chairperson Smt. Sonia Gandhi and all my colleagues of UPA and other allies. National Rural Health Mission was started in the year 2005. We all know that health is a State subject. But Union Government of UPA felt that the districts' sub districts' hospitals, primary health centres and sub centres have not been set up by State Governments in as much number as these should have been set up by them. State Governments are experiencing difficulties in setting up these hospitals and centres. State Governments have not distributed as much medicines as they should have distributed. UPA Government, despite health being a State subject, took decision that assistance should be given to State Governments by Central Government. Finance Minister, Pranab Mukherjee ji is present here in the House. I would also like to congratulate Planning Commission and Finance Ministerji. In beginning some difficulties were experienced for some years in utilising the money that was given. I am

happy that for the last three years i.e. 2008-2009, 2009-2010, 2010-11 State Governments are fully utilising the money that has been given to them. Expenditure was 110 per cent during the year 2008-2009, it was 115 per cent during 2009-10 and 125 per cent during 2010-11. Now the State Governments have learnt as to how the money should be spent or utilised.

Madam, so far as infrastructure is concerned, as I stated in the outset, that State Government had not enough resources to set up districts', sub districts' hospitals, primary health centres and sub centres. Now with this money district level hospitals to primary level health centres will be set up. With the assistance of National Rural Health Mission 20,250 hospitals have been set up. Total 18,883 hospitals have been renovated, or number of rooms has been increased or up-gradation has been done. Similarly, 8,250 primary health centres which remain open 24 hours have been set up with the assistance of Central Government.

Now the question is how to connect all these facilities from lower level to upper level and from villages to upper level, how to connect them from village level to Central Government level? Central Government thought upon a new scheme to how to reach every child of every village and also how to reach every pregnant woman of every village or how to reach every woman who is likely to be pregnant after the marriage. We proposed that a woman from "Asha" may be asked to sit there in centres. I am happy to inform that in our country there are eight lakh sixty one thousand "Aasha Workers". Among them more than seven lakhs have been trained and seven lakhs eighty two thousands have been provided kits to do tasks for various diseases and they too have been given training. It is not that they are sitting idle. They are not given salary but they are paid for the work they do.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): You fix their honorarium.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: If we fix the honorarium then they will start forming sort of Unions. There will start unionism and no work will be done.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Their rates are very low. Their economic condition is not good.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: You know there are our several people who work at the village level. They do the work or not, we could not know. If we will give them incentive they will do work. If we give them fixed salary,

then you know in Government offices everyone is sitting for getting salary. If we had incentivised all like this, they would have got allowances for the day they worked and they would have got nothing for the day, they had not worked. In this way everything would have been set right. I think we can consider about increasing the incentive. But the day you fix the salary work will come to stand still. They will say they are going to get salary after the expiry of a month so why they should work.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): You please increase the incentive for them.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: You should not say that they should be given a fixed amount. Yes, you can say about increasing their incentives. I do accept your this suggestion.

Similarly, about 30420 Patients' Welfare Committees have been set up and districts' hospitals have been given untied fund. There were needed several things for district hospitals. There are no medicines, no curtains, no chairs, no injections, and several other they are not there in district hospitals. For that Rs. Five Lakhs are given to district hospitals by Central Government. CHCs are given Rs. One Lakh and Primary Health Centres are also given Rs. One Lakh each. And in this way total sum comes to several hundred of crores. Similarly, we have set up Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committees. These are about five lakhs in number and each of them is given Rs. Ten Thousand annually.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Where are these committees formed?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: He has a very good question. Whatever amount is given by Central Government that is not given only for this scheme but it is given for other such various scheme as also Central Government do not have such a large machinery to handle all these schemes. There is a need for thousands and lakhs of people for these schemes to handle. I have also talked to Planning Commission regarding this. I told the Planning Commission unless and until we have a monitoring system at the district and tehsil level we will continue to speak in the House. We will continue to talk to newspapers about them but people will continue to suffer at lower level. But I request all the Members of Parliament with whichever party they belong, that we are ready to provide all the details to them. It will be difficult for them to visit every village because there are thousands of villages. However, they can at least fix the responsibility of their workers.

They can make their MLAs responsible. They can monitor the civilisation of money given to all such committees. Which are more than thirty thousand and whether these are village sanitation and nutrition committees, which one more than five lakhs in number. They will monitor whether money is being utilised properly or it is being misused.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Hon. Minister I have one suggestion give. We have MPs vigilance committees which monitors several works of Central Government. If we pass on this monitoring work to this monitoring committee then arrangement for monitorial of these committees will also be made.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We are prepared to involve everybody in it. But MPs will have to spare time for it. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: We are prepared for this.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: We are ready to spare time for it. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We are ready to do it. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please first let the Minister complete his reply.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Similarly, there are mobile units. We have given mobile units with vehicles. About 1952 vehicles have been given to around 442 districts and one unit consists of one to three vehicles. These are for providing treatment to the people in villages. There is one big vehicle, diagnosis can be done in that vehicle, tests can be done in that vehicle, small treatment can be done in that vehicle. These vehicles go to villages. One vehicle consists of one doctor and other things. There are instruments for all diagnosis in it. Other vehicles have equipments and medicines and in third vehicle there is staff. These arrangements are for remote villages. One vehicle goes to one village for a day and the other day this vehicle goes to another village for a day. But what we have to see whether this all is merely on the papers or vehicles go to villages in reality and whether these vehicles provide treatment or not. Similarly, two vehicles of another kind are given to States under National Rural Health Mission. One is an Advance Emergency Ambulance and the other has a Basic Ambulance System. These two ambulances have been given to 21 States. Total 14500 Advance Emergency Ambulances and Basic Emergency Ambulances have been given to States.

Madam so far as question of maternal health and mother mortality rate are concerned, there are matter of great concern for our country. Many Hon. Members had express their concern about large mother mortality rate in our country. But it has slightly improved ever since NRHM Programme has been started. This number was 254 during the year 2002, 2004 and 2006. This number has now gone down, it was 22 in the year 2007-2009. We hope that when next year report will come this number should further decline and it should be around 150. Our target is to bring it down to 106. This target has been given by WHO and we have to achieve it by the year 2015. But what efforts Government have made to bring down the mother mortality rate? What has Government done in this direction during the past two years? Government had started Mother Protection Scheme in the year 2005. If a mother gives birth to a child in the hospital, then she is given Rs. 1500/- while going to her home, if she belongs to a village. If the woman belongs to the city then she will be given Rs. 1000/- because she is to go to a nearby area. Similarly, Rs. 600 is given to Aasha who belongs to a village and Rs. 200 to Aasha who belongs to a city. It has resulted in a great advantage. In first year itself about seven and a half lakh pregnant women reached hospitals to give birth to children. Last year when we reviewed this position we found that during the year 2010 and 2011 this number has reached one crore thirteen lakh from five lakh to seven and a half lakh. When one crore women will come to hospitals to give birth to their children then if mother and child have any complications that can be treated then and there, which is otherwise difficult to treat at home.

Madam, we have noticed positive effect of this programme. We, therefore, introduced a new scheme in 2011 with the name 'Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram' (Mother Child Protection Programme). The previous scheme was only for pregnant women and was not for the children. Now, we have introduced Janani Shishu Suraksha Programme and it was launched last year by Smt. Sonia Gandhi in Mewat, Haryana. We gave other facilities also under this programme. The woman also will come to hospital to give birth to child will continue to receive Rs.1500 and Rs.1000. They will also get transport charges to and fro when they visit hospital. All the tests and diagnosis will be done free of costs and medicines will also be given free when they visit hospital. They will also be given free food and if there is a need of caesarean then caesarean will be done free of cost. Blood transfusion will also be done free of cost, if there is such a need. If child is born sick then that child will be given free food, free blood

transfusion and free transport while leaving hospital. We gave State Governments Rs.1437 crore in advance for providing only these facilities so no hospital under State Government could say that it does not have provision for such facilities and it does not know whether State Government will give it money or not, whether CMO will give money. We, therefore, in the month of April last year took the money and launched a scheme after three months so that money could reach every hospital. I request all Hon. Members, countrymen and pregnant women to go to good hospitals and avail these facilities and get benefits.

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG (Anantnag): How is blood transfusion free? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Blood transfusion will also be free. We will not charge any money for it. However, many hospitals charge money for it.

Similarly, there is another scheme to save mother and child both. There was already one scheme. Under this scheme Aasha used to check 3-4 times pregnant women during pregnancy and one time child. But it really happens or not. As our senior colleague has stated and we have also given in writing that Aasha will check the pregnant women 3-4 times, first time 3 months of getting pregnant and second time after completing six months of pregnancy and then after completing Nine months. Then Aasha will check the child immediately after the birth. Whether it is actually happening or not, we do not have any information in this regard and we used to receive wrong reports. Central Government also gives vaccination to crores of children to safeguard them from various diseases. Whether those vaccines are actually given or not? We used to receive figures from State Governments that we have completed 80% or 90% but all that was not confirmed at all. We realised during the past two years if vaccination is 80% or 90% complete, then child mortality rate should not be so high. Therefore, we introduced a new system about one and half years back - It is "Mother and Child Tracking System". It means a pregnant woman that has been checked thrice by Aasha, her name, her address and telephone number should be forwarded to us. Also the name, address, parents name and telephone number, if there is no telephone or mobile number, then that of neighbour should be forwarded to us in respect of the child who has been vaccinated. Even if neighbour is not having telephone then that of any relative should be given. Previously, State Government was not in this favour. But now we have made it compulsory and stated that we will not accept without it, we will not give any vaccine. I am

happy to say that during the past six months the number had gone down, but the figures that have been received now are given correct. We have set up a BPO in our Ministry wherein twenty boys and girls are working. We receive telephone calls from throughout the country daily informing us that check up of so many pregnant women have been done and so many children have been vaccinated. Our boys and girls working in this BPO call them back and in this way we come to know from where we received the correct information and from where we received incorrect information. Still we are getting wrong information. But there has been improvement in it. The figures that we were receiving one year back have now improved during the past six months and I hope it will get streamlined during the next one year. With this the child mortality rate will come down.

Madam, the record of our country in respect of neo-natal mortality rate is very dismal. Yesterday, my colleagues have told that how we are far behind of our neighbouring countries in this matter. It is really a matter of shame for our country. Around 2 crore 60 lakh women get pregnant every year. But 6 lakh and 70 thousand neo-natal die within one week of their birth, within 26 days 8 lakh and 80 thousands children die, within one year 12 lakh 50 thousand children die and within five year 15 lakh 80 thousand die. It is matter of shame for us. Therefore, we have taken so many steps so that every child could be vaccinated and the mother should come to hospital to give birth to a child because in home even mother can die and child can die. In Government hospitals mother and child can be saved. The child mortality rate has come down with launching of these programmes. In the year 2005 child mortality rate was 58 which reached 47 during the year 2010. There has been difference of 11 number. As I have submitted earlier, the women will be given many facilities under the scheme which we had started last year. If people use these facilities honestly then I think there will come a considerable difference during the next two years. We have taken new steps during the past two years to bring down the child mortality rate. Separate ICUs have been set up for neo-natals in district hospitals. At present, centres for neo-natals have been set up in 374 district hospitals. Similarly, 1638 units have been formed in CHCs for neo-natals. In maternity homes 11432 New Born Corners have been set up because many children die because of cold and lack of oxygen. Therefore, a small corner will be set up at the place where child will take birth. A unit will be set up there. It all will be done on behalf of Central Government.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Whether it will be in ICUs?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: No, it will be set up at the place where a child will take birth. It is a sort of box. There is also a provision of keeping them warm. There is also an arrangement of oxygen. It will be like a small box in that very health unit.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, you please speak later on. All your point will be replied to Mr. Minister, please address the chair.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam Chairman, a Neo-Natal Safety Programme has been launched. How to safeguard a neo-natal and when to give oxygen to him is not known to many doctors. A new programme for this purpose was introduced two years back. Under this programme 66981 doctors and health workers have been trained during the past two years.

There has been discussion on malnutrition here. It is a matter of shame that today in this twenty first century children are dying of malnutrition. 657 units have been set up in sub-district hospitals and district hospitals for those who become sick because of malnutrition, where children are provided free treatment and special food is provided to them which contains protein. But the job of our Ministry is to chalk out the programme and give money and it is the job of States to implement them. It is the job of MPs and MLAs to remain alert and keep on waking and let not the Central Government, State Government and public sleep. And it is the job of media to let not the MPs go to sleep and see whether they keep an eye on all these things in their respective constituencies. In fact all these things will come into force or will be implemented when public will remain awakened at every stage. The benefit of these schemes and the money can be taken only when all will remain awakened. I sitting here cannot claim that with the providing money, facilities, training, hospitals by the Central Government everything has been done or achieved. Our country will have to remain alert and awakened like other countries of the worked in this regard.

There are many diseases due to which children or infants are dying in our country. Among these polio is the most serious one. Today I wish to congratulate the whole House and through this House to the whole country that it is for the first time in the country that during the past 15 years not a single case of Polio has come to light or has been reported. This is a matter of great pride for the country. But at the same time we need to be alert and see

to it that no case of Polio should take place or be reported during the next three years then we will be able to say officially that we have got rid of this disease. During the year 1978 two lakh cases of Polio were reported. During the year 2009 when UPA-2 Government was formed and I was the Health Minister then there were 741 cases of Polio in the country. During the 2010 this number declined to 42 and during the year 2011 and the year 2012 this number reached zero. Still this number is continuing as zero and we hope this number continue to be zero in future as well.

Madam Chairman, I am very happy to inform that on 24-02-2012 World Health Organization removed the name of our country Bharat from the list of Polio affected countries. It is only yesterday, Secretary General of United Nations visited our Ministry to have discussions. He has also congratulated the whole country and the Ministry also. There has been a great achievement in the field of routine immunization. Earlier, there used to be given a number of vaccines and now a big step has been taken in this direction which is already existing in other countries. It is Pentavalent Vaccine. Only one shot of this injection is given instead of five vaccines. Generally, a mother of a small child does not allow her child to be injected again and again. She says my child is small one, please do not give injections to him. Even if a mother allows then some injections used to be missed. Previously nine shots used to be given. But we have started from the last year to give Pentavalent Vaccine on trial basis in two States of the country. Now instead of 9 injections only 3 injections will be given. Now it has become very easy last year we introduced the practice in two states and during this year we wish to introduce this practice in six more states. So far as injections for Japanese Encephalitis are concerned these used to be given in 112 districts of 15 states but from this year onwards we are going to include 62 more districts of Delhi, Punjab, Jharkhand and Meghalaya. Now, I come to family planning. All the programmes that I am mentioning here are of no use so long as we do not control population of our country. It may be Planning commission, it may be Finance Ministry, which may present any number of Budgets or Health Ministry, which may introduce any number of schemes, we may construct any number of roads, we may prepare any number of programmes for generation of electricity and hydro-projects but they are of no use unless and until we control the population. We have only two and a half per cent land share in the world, whereas we have seventeen and a half per cent share of population in the world. It means the land which is meant

for only two and a half people is actually inhabited by seventeen and a half people. You can imagine how much pressure is on land, water, foodgrains and fields. The whole country will have to take this call and not only Ministry of Health and all will have to work together for it irrespective of any religion, caste and state.

I am happy some difference has been noticed during the past ten years. The population has declined in 2001 and 2011 as compared to the population in 1991. We want this progress in this direction to continue. Besides these things, we have introduced another new scheme and our endeavour is that contraceptives should reach every village and every house. We do not want to do anything through law or forcefully. But in this 21st century there are all methods available for men and women to delay the birth of a child or low the birth rate. All these methods are available but these do not reach the people. How to ensure their reach to people? We have selected 235 such districts in the country which are thickly populated or where birth rate is high. We have sent contraceptives for men and women and other methods which are used for birth control through Aasha to these districts from where these will be sent to villages. The people will have to use these methods. We have also given incentive to Aasha for this. I would like to request Hon. MPs that when they visit their constituencies then they should organise meetings there and make reference of these methods and tell the people that all these methods are available free of cost through Aasha and they should use these methods.

Madam there are many diseases. ...(*Interruptions*) I have to complete my speech by 3.30pm. We are discussing Health Ministry after a gap of 27 years. I thought I will explain you everything in one line each. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Please tell us what have you done for encephalitis? ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: All right I will tell you just now. Problem of encephalitis is wide spread. Particularly in Gorakhpur and in the area of Hon. Member and in whole of Eastern region and all are suffering from it. I had an opportunity to visit that area, our previous Minister of State of Health Ministry had also visited that area and we sent officers dozens of times. We have reached this conclusion after my visit that State Government alone will not be able to deal with this problem. Therefore, we requested the Prime Minister that our Central Government should interference into it. I thank our Prime Minister that he formed a group of Ministers and so far 5 or 6 meetings of that group of Ministers have taken place. We have

submitted a report in this regard and it can be sent to the cabinet any day. Our Finance Minister is present here in the House. I hope he will help us in implementing the recommendations which we have made in our report. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please do not ask questions in between. There is Zero Hour also.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I think it is not appropriate for me to divulge the recommendations now here in the House until these are approved by the Cabinet. I should not say anything as to what facilities would be provided and how much money would be needed and what else is there in the report. We have considered very advance things in it. I am grateful to all of you for raising this matter so forcefully.

There are many diseases which used to be seen separately pre-NRHM. But now these have been in NRHM and now these diseases are also treated. So far Malaria is concerned, it is of great concern to us.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Pal Sahib, please sit down.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: We congratulate you for providing Rs. 7,654 crore to Uttar Pradesh for NRHM but Rs. 5000 crore have been looted out of it ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Please raise this issue during Question Hour. Specific individual cases may please be raised during Question Hour. I was today ready for this question, it was in my supplementary list. But you people did not raise it. That question came up for answer but nobody raised this point.

What initiatives we have taken in this regard? We had taken two years back, it is the latest. There are two types of disease of Malaria - One is Plasmodium Phasiform and the other is Plasmodium Vaivex. Fifty per cent diseases spread due to Plasmodium Phasiphorus. In these diseases virus spread or go viral. Previously to test these diseases one required to go to laboratories to get these diseases tested- in district hospitals or in primary health centres. But during the year 2009 a new kit has been introduced and it has been given to 'Aasha'. We have given these kits to 7.5 lakh 'Aashas'. They carry out the test locally and give medicines then and there. Now nobody needs to come out of his house for treatment of Plasmodium Phasiform. Central Government provides kit and medicines both free of cost. And the other type is Plasmodium Vaivex. Its blood sample is sent to laboratory or at the place where 'Aasha' tests it through slide or it is

sent at the place where there are machines for testing. You all will be happy to know that this year we will purchase Baivalent Testing Kit. Through this Kit Aasha would be able to test both the viruses-Plasmodium Phasiform and Plasmodium Vaivex locally and give medicines also. This is a new scheme. I wish to bring it to your notice.

Similarly, so far as question of mosquito nets are concerned, these were used to be distributed in the past. But for the last three years we have been getting a new help with the assistance of external agencies. A new kind of mosquito nets have been developed. These nets not only provide protection from mosquitoes but the mosquitoes get killed on touching the net itself. We have started distributing these nets in the states and districts which are most infested by mosquitoes. Around 1 crore 13 lakhs nets have already been distributed and this time we will add 10 lakhs more.

14.47 hrs.

(SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI in the Chair)

Similarly, there is Kala-azar. We have given Kits to Aasha to test Kala-azar. Aasha tests the disease locally and give medicines then and there. Central Government gives money for testing as well as for medicines. Not only medicines, but free food is also provided to the hospitalised patients. The patient is also given Rs. 50/-. If patient is a worker or labourer then he is given wages as well. The number of surveillance maintenance, surveillance hospitals for dengue has been increased from 110 to 311 during the past two-three years. Similarly, the number of Surveillance hospitals for chickungunya has been increased from 110 to 311 during the past two years.

In the case of TB very appreciable work has been done. United Nations has fixed a target for some diseases. For the year 2015 we were given target of 85 per cent of testing the TB cases. We are happy that we had achieved 88 per cent target instead of 85 per cent many years ago. We had achieved it around six years ago. The cure rate the target given to us was 70 per cent but we had already achieved 72 / per cent. It is not an easy task to achieve this target.

There is another new disease called Multi-Drug Resistant Tuberculosis or TB. Nobody has perhaps discussed this disease here. But this disease remains in discussion in paper, magazines and television. We have done a lot of work during the past 1-2 years so as to check this Multi-Drug resistant disease. We have set up 28 labs in public sector and 9 in private sector. We propose to set

up 15 more labs during the next one year. There will be 43 new labs across the country during the next two years. As I have stated earlier 28 and 9 are already there and 15 new have to be set up. In these labs multi-drug resistant will be tested. Similarly, seven thousand multi-drug resistant cases have been taken up for treatment and their treatment has started. Our one Hon. MP has stated that there are a number irregularities in NRHM. In Uttar Pradesh these irregularities have been committed because of size. But in some States irregularities are being committed to their own p size. There should not be irregularities in future. Central Government had started NRHM during the period of Eleventh Five Year Plan but I congratulate the leadership of UPA because only yesterday Cabinet has taken decision to extend it for next five years. Next five years the position will not be the same as was during the past seven years. Now we will tighten everybody and everyone will have to give and every state and every person will have to give an account of each and every paisa. There will be CAG report on this. The Ministry had requested the CAG to start the audit. CAG has accepted our request. You will see in the coming years CAG will audit current as well as past utilisation of funds. In the same Statutory audit will also be done. That has been started for the last two years. Model Accounting Handbooks has been introduced since last year. Retail operational guidelines have been started from last year.

E-training modules, E-banking guidelines and advisors have been started from last year. When I say last year then it means some are from December and some are from November. It means some schemes are three months old some four months and some are five months old. All this will take some more time.

Medical education has also been discussed here in the House. We are facing considerable shortage of doctors. We have taken steps in this direction during the past three years and we have reached the conclusion. ...*(Interruptions)*

If I speak in detail it will take sufficient time. I will say only this that never ever in the past in such a short time of two years 40 Medical Colleges have been set up. Similarly, never in the past during the short span of three years eight thousand one hundred sixty seven seats of MBBS have been increased. During the past sixty two years only thirteen thousand seats of P.G. were increased but now during only the past three years nine thousand nine hundred fifty one seats have been increased. About eighty five per cent increase has been made during the past three years. We have taken a number of steps in this

regard. We have increased the retirement age of faculty from 58 years to 70 years. As we were required to set up more Medical Colleges so we have changed the norms for land requirement. We have reduced these norms. We have fixed 10 acres for the cities. For backward areas we have fixed 20 acres and that twenty acres in two parts. We have been able to increase PG seats because we have now prescribed that one Professor or Associate Professor will teach two PG students whereas earlier one Professor used to teach only one PG student. In foreign countries one professor teaches two or three PG students. This change has enabled us to increase the PG seats.

We felt that the disease of cancer is spreading very fast in the country and there is a shortage of doctors. In such cases we fixed one each to three. It means one Professor and one Associate Professor will teach three PG students of cancer seats. Nursing schools—We are facing large shortage of nurses. What reforms we should bring about to make up for the money? We have brought about reforms for that purpose also. We reduced the land requirement norms. Faculty was needed, we increased the age of faculty and nurses to 70 years. There are certain backward areas such as Central India, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Bengal, Odisha, Jharkhand, Uttrakhand, Chhattisgarh etc. There is no shortage of doctors and nurses in South India and Western India because more than 80 per cent Medical Colleges and Nursing and Para Medics are located in Southern and Western India. But in private sector these are only 15%-20% that too in two-third of the country. We have, therefore, allocated 269 nursing schools and ANM schools to these backward areas with our own money in Public Sector on behalf of Ministry of Health. But it is a matter of regret that State Government have not done as much work as they were expected to do.

The issue of Cancer was discussed at length in the House. We receive about 11 lakh cases of cancer every year and about 5 lakh deaths take place every year due to cancer. These are the registered figures. But actually how much will be the number in villages. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: First, let the Minister conclude.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: World Health Assembly has realised that about 55 to 60 per cent people die of non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, cancer, cardio vascular diseases and stroke every year. It has, therefore, directed the whole world to be ready to deal with these diseases. It has warned India that it is likely to be worst affected by non-communicable

diseases because of life style, food habits and increasing population. Attention of United Nations was also drawn towards this. It was because of this reason that United Nations called two days special session in which Presidents, Prime Ministers and Health Ministers of the countries of the whole world were invited. They were informed of the position of cancer, heart diseases and hypertension diseases. Therefore, they should make preparations to counter these diseases on return to their countries. They were informed that between 2020 and 2030 the situation was going to be very grave that it would become difficult to counter diabetes, cancer and heart attacks diseases. I am happy to inform that we were perhaps the first country in the world which before going to attend United Nations prepared, launched the schemes and made provision of money. We selected one hundred districts for Pilot projects. In these hundred districts we have to test 15 crore people of 30 years and above and pregnant women for Diabetes. They will not have to go anywhere for Glucometre and they will have Glucometre in nearby places. Strips have been purchased and given to State Governments last year. Similarly we have given money to district hospitals not only for tests, but also for equipments and instruments and human resources, doctors, technicians and chemotherapy. This has been done by Ministry of Health.

15.00 hrs.

We have given Rupees One Lakh each to 100 patients for chemotherapy to each hospital. It means at the rate of Rupees One Lakh each patient we have given Rs. 100 crores to 10 lakh people in 100 districts. Similarly money has been given for cardiac centres and medicines. I would like to request MPs and State Governments that they should take interest in assistance given for cardiac centres, district hospitals or early screening, testing chemotherapy, human resource by us. We wish to start screening and testing cancer in all the six hundred and fifty districts of the country during the next five years, we do not wish to confine only to these one hundred districts. We should conduct test to diagnose cardio vascular disease and treat it. We wish to treat diabetes and hypertension of all the affected people of the country ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister you just said that MPs should take interest. Will this be a one way traffic or people from other side will invite the MPs.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: No, they will take interest like they take in NAREGA. They can take meetings under

NAREGA Scheme. Similarly, they can call meetings in every district about health. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: You please form a committee. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: When will you constitute a committee?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Form the committee under the chairmanship of MPs and the committee will be our representative. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Whether there will any monitoring at any level of the Central assistance? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Palji, I have intervened here from the Chair because Hon. Minister said it will be like Rural Development Schemes. The Committee to monitor rural development is constituted at the headquarters that means from here. If you form the committees, then MPs may take interest.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: With this I would also like to request that they. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Minister, Mr. Chairman is saying something. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have given example of Rural Developments. The Committee of Rural Development are constituted here i.e. by the Department. Similarly, if your department constitutes the committees only then an MP will be able to preside.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We will do it. This will be done by Central Government. I would like to request all of you to bring awareness among the masses against the use of cigarette, alcohol and habit of doing no physical activities? In fact these things are responsible for increase in the incidence of diseases such as NCDs, Cancer, Diabetes etc. I do not say that it all has happened due to this. But these factors increase the incidence of Diabetes, Cancer and Heart attacks. We should bring about this awareness through all our meetings. Ever since I have assumed the office of Minister of Health in my Election Meetings, I make half speech political and half on health issues. All our 800 MPs organise lakhs of meetings during the course of one year they should tell people all these things in their meetings. If during election days we can convert a non-voter to a voter through speeches and why

cannot together we convince and convert the voters about these things during the course of long five years. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: If we tell the people about all these allocations then people will ask where is the doctor. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, the Chair wants to know how much more time you will take?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am concluding. I started to talk on one issue and then without reaching the conclusion I took up another issue and then again another issue. This takes time. At the end I would like to inform.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. D. SHARIQ (Baramula): You did not tell anything about Ayush. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shariq, you please first let the Minister conclude his speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am coming to Ayush. You asked a very good thing. Two three departments were got omitted by me. I tell you about Ayush Department in brief. On the one hand we were to mobilise the health facilities on the other we were to ensure that there should be Ayurved in the same building where there is an allopathy under NRHM. I am happy to inform in about 15500 places we have succeeded in co-location. We have decided that under our next scheme where co-location has been done money will go for allopathy system as well as for Ayurvedic system under NRHM. Besides this, the medicines for Ayush System for hospitals and dispensaries will go from Ayush Department. This is a big decision.

[English]

Then, permission has been granted for establishing 14 new colleges and 31,077 hectares of land has been earmarked for medical plants for conservation in the forest areas. Sir, 819 nurseries have been set up and 86,752 hectares of land has been cultivated by farmers under National Mission of Medicinal Plants since 2009. The establishment of All India Institute of Ayurveda is taken up. A separate research council for Siddha has been set up. Indian System of Medicine has been expanded to include Sowa-Rigpa. Pharmacopoeia Commission has been set up for Indian medicines having autonomous status since

2010. Centre for Research in Indian Medicine was set up with the University of Mississippi, USA in 2010.

Now, I come to the MoUs. An MoU has been signed between India and Malaysia to promote AYUSH in Malaysia in 2010, India and South Africa for Unani Chair and Ayurveda Chair set up in 2011, India and West Indies for setting up Ayurveda Chair and AYUSH Information Cell in Port of Spain in 2012.

[Translation]

I will say one thing more. One MP has said that funds for Ayurved have not been utilised. I would like to inform that there is no laxity from our side. As per practice in all centrally sponsored schemes funds are released when utilisation certificate is received. If the money has not been utilised it is due to lack of utilisation certificate. Those States which had taken money were to take second or third trench but because they had not submitted the utilisation certificate they could not get. It is not that there is a shortage of funds. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Hon. Minister first conclude, then you speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY (Shrawasti): Sir, this is a matter of national importance. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, you speak in brief what you want to say.

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Let us not allow the whole country to be converted into one lab. Please give information about the foreign institution which are entering into medical education after passing of Foreign Institutional Bill? ...*(Interruptions)* Medical colleges will be set up under Foreign Institution Bill. They will also enter Ayurved and Siddha education. Such medical colleges will be used as laboratories and they will get the basic principles of Ayurveda and Siddha patented and we will not be able to stop them...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, no such thing is going to happen. It is your thinking then it is wrong. We have set up a new Department of Health Research. I do not want to go into detail. Previously it was ICMR but now it has become a full fledged department. A secretary heads this Department. It does a lot of research work and it helps universities, medical colleges and private pharmaceutical companies in a large way.

I would like to give only one example in this regard. Two years ago we did not have tablet, vaccine and reagent for treatment of H-L and N-I to which we call swine flu. But we are proud to inform that within a period of two years we have developed the vaccine for treatment and reagent for testing the swine flu. These things are being developed by this new Research Department. This Health Research Department has also done a lot of work in the field of management of many diseases during the past three years. I wish to congratulate the whole Department as well as its DG for all this. We used to get 95 per cent assistance from foreign donors for HIV/AIDS under NACO. But nowadays these donors have stopped this assistance because of world economic conditions. This year we have taken a decision that we with our own resources will speed up the HIV prevention treatment and we are also doing this. United Nations has appreciated our efforts in this direction and has also congratulated us. When Secretary General of United Nations has visited India then he had again said that India has done very good job in this field. South Africa, USA and China are three countries in the world which have reduced the incidence of AIDS infection upto 50 per cent whereas we have reduced it upto 56 per cent. We wish to take forward our this work and wish to reduce the number of its cases and bring it down only to 5 or 10 per cent.

With these words I wish to congratulate all my colleagues of my Department. They work about 20 hours a day to run these programmes. I also wish to thank all those Hon. Members who took part in this discussion. I also thank my colleague Ministers. And I give maximum or say double thanks to Shri Rewati Raman Singh. He is a leader of a party and is a senior leader and we all respect him very much. He in his speech had made a demand for a Medical Institute in Allahabad. I wish to inform him that Medical Institute of the size of AIIMS are not approved by Health Ministry alone. Planning Commission is also involved in it. However, I promise that we will try to set up such institute in Allahabad this year or next year.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: You have announced one for Gorakhpur.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We have already given to Gorakhpur.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rewati Ramanji you have already made your point. You can speak again after that.

[English]

Hon. Members, a number of cut motions have been moved by Members to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Shall I put all the cut motions to the vote of the House together or does any Hon. Member want any particular cut motion to be moved separately?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I wish to say to the Minister that he took my name and also did favour at the instance of Members. I have moved a Cut Motion. I wish to inform you that Shri Narain Dutt Jiwanji and Pranabji of your party all know me and call me by name. You should have talked to us at least on telephone if you did not wish to invite us. You could have asked us our one or two demands. We asked you chairperson to talk to you. She said Allahabad Medical College be upgraded. Only then you stated that you will do it within one or two years. If you say you will do after two years but by then your team will be over, then what will you do? I request you to talk to Planning Commission and do it this year itself. It is after the name of Motilal Nehru who was a Statement leader of Congress and he was one of founders of Congress.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In this way debate will go on and it will create difficulty for me. You please sit down.

[English]

It will be very difficult for one to run the House.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN: Sir, the Minister has not answered any question *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. I shall now put all the cut motions together to the vote of the House.

Cut Motions were put and Negatived.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN: Sir, I just want to seek one clarification. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shailender ji, you know PMB was not taken up during the previous session. Today Private Members Business is listed for 3.00 PM.

[English]

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN: Sir, I will take only one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: What do you want to say? If we go on like this how will we be able to put the demands? It is my compulsion. Sometimes cooperation is required to be made with the chair. Therefore, Shailendra ji please cooperate with the chair.

[English]

Do you want that the Private Member's Bills should not be taken up?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN: I want to seek a small clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: If I give time to one hon. Member, how can I refuse it to others?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Sriperumbudur): He only wants a clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN: My point is that some of the State Governments have expressed the fear that the National Commission for Human Resource for Health will take away their powers. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister had given a very detailed reply. I do not think that there is any need of asking any supplementary.

[English]

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN: He has not spoken about that. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.R. BAALU: He is only asking a clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2013, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the Second column thereof against Demand Nos. 46 to 49 relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare."

Lok Sabha

Demands for Grants (General) for 2012-2013 voted by Lok Sabha

No. and Name of the Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant Voted by the House	
	Revenue (Rs.)	Capital (Rs.)
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare		
46 Department of Health and Family Welfare	5060,30,00,000	383,05,00,000
47 Department of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	192,98,00,000	2,77,00,000
48 Department of Health Research	151,33,00,000	...
49 Department of AIDS Control	282,00,00,000	1,33,00,000

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take Special Mentions.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have given me an opportunity to speak on a matter of very importance. I am grateful to you for that. Today television news the news of awarding Bharat Ratna has been given very prominently. Politics has been going on this issue for many days. Sir, the House is not in order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I myself realising that the House is not in order.

[English]

Shri Jagdambika Palji and Shri Puniaji, please go to your respective seats. Let the House be in order. We must maintain decorum in the House.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: I had raised this issue in the House earlier also. Sachinji is not an honourable Member of this House but politics is being played on his name. Efforts are being made to bring him into Rajya Sabha. Sometimes it is said that he should be awarded Bharat Ratna. I had raised this issue in the House earlier also. Our Late Mohammad Rafiji was a God of voice and I had raised the matter of awarding him Bharat Ratna earlier also. I have also given in writing that Mirza Ghalib was one of the biggest Poet (Shayar) not only of India but also of whole world. Mohammad Rafi Sahib has no equal in singing and art such a person should be awarded Bharat Ratna. So that this country may earn respect and a message will also go to our Muslim brethren. I made this request to Government through you.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): I associate myself with the issue raised by Hon. Member Shri Shailendra Kumarji.

SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH (Hoshangabad): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of Government through this House towards the demand of regularising services of the guest teachers engaged in Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Madhya Pradesh. Sir, about 90,000 guest teachers have been serving for a long time under State Government. But their services are not being regularised. They are always facing threat of being rendered unemployed in case regular recruitment is made in place of them. These guest teachers are also giving good results continuously in the schools. Sir, daily wage employees of Mandi Board have been

regularised after only 89 days' service. I would like to draw the attention of the House through you towards this major problem of Madhya Pradesh. Sir, if services of these 9000 guest teachers working under Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan are not regularised through Ministry of Human Resource then the guest teachers will be rendered unemployed and their families who are depended on them will face very bad condition. I request through you to Central Government to intervene in this matter because Ministry of HRD gives a large amount to State Government. This will be a good utilisation of money so given and the services of employees will be regularised.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir I wish to draw your kind attention towards the difficulties faced by the employees of rural Banks who are serving masses. They are still experiencing anomalies. Today there are 17,000 branches of Rural Banks in the different states of the country. These branches work in a different way in different States. Rural Banks after the work of all the schemes of Govt. of India - whether it may be Widow Pension Scheme, Old Age Pension Scheme, and Accounts under MNREGA. Rural Banks have been opened in the villages where even electricity has not reached. These branches are working for the implementation of National Schemes and Programmes dedicatedly. All the employees of all the Rural Banks of the country want that on Apex Body of National Rural Banks be set up by merging all the rural banks of all the States. Our Finance Minister had given an assurance to this effect. Sir, in your area also there are nationalised bank branches these are located in district headquarters and tehsil headquarters. But in development blocks there are still rural banks which are serving farmers, workers and youth. Today, there are rural banks in 616 districts out of total 626 districts of the country. The employees of nationalised banks getting pension after their retirements but there are anomalies in the Pension Schemes of rural banks' employees. Yesterday the employees of rural banks of whole country had gathered in Delhi and Vitthal Bhai Patel House. A number of MPs had also gone there. We all gave them assurance that we will try to remove the anomalies in their pension schemes and also work for the regularisation of the services of temporary employees. These are the genuine demands of the employees of rural banks. I demand that a National Rural Bank may be set up, anomalies in the pensions schemes of rural bank employees be removed and the services of temporary employees may be regularised.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Jagdambika Palji.

SHRI BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Nawada and Sheikhpura districts of Bihar are experiencing unprecedented drought-conditions. Human beings, animals and birds are crying, screaming for water. It has become almost impossible for human beings to get water for taking both, for drinking purpose and for cooking food. Birds fly towards ponds they look towards sky, but when they do not get water they start quarrying the soil of the ponds. Animals keep on crying day in and day out due to lack of water to drink. Their cries create a frightened scene. Women have to cover a distance of 3-4 kilometres to fetch waters from hills nearby and they become victims of heat wave. Nawada and Sheikhpura have been facing drought conditions for years together. As farmers are not able to produce crops because of drought they are forced to commit suicide.

Bihar Government have schemes to deal with this horrible drought conditions. It has also deployed officers for this work. But keeping in view the enormity of the problem Bihar Government is not able to do much because of paucity of funds. Central Government have been giving package of crores of rupees considering Nawada and Shikhpura as drought affected areas and some relief was experienced with this money. But that too has now been Central Government over the condition of Nawada and Sheikhpura. Government of India is quite sensitive so I request it to make some large scale arrangements to make water available in Nawada and Sheikhpura districts for drinking, for irrigation and for animals so that lakhs of lives could be saved in these areas.

15.27 hrs.

SUBMISSION BY THE MEMBERS

Re: Need to remove tractor-trolley used in Agriculture from the commercial category list.

[Translation]

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA (Nagaur): Sir, I am thankful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak on this important issue. The condition of farmers is deteriorating day by day. The tractor which is used by farmers in agriculture has been taken out from the list of agriculture and included in commercial category in the Budget of this

year. The Insurance Companies, as a result thereof, has increased the premium of Tractor Insurance by seven fold. The comprehensive insurance which used to be done at Rs. 8000/- in Punjab is now being done at Rs. 2,2000/-. In Rajasthan third party insurance was done at Rs. 1,350/- but now it is being done at Rs. 1,1000/- I request the Government to must take some steps in this direction and withdraw the relevant order and also direct the Insurance Development Authority tractor should be taken out from the list of commercial vehicle and included in agriculture package. So that farmers could get some relief from this extra burden. The burden on farmers has increased many folds. My grandfather was Member of this House many years back and he had succeeded in getting relief in tax on trolley. He has also succeeded in including it in agriculture package.

I hope the whole House will support this issue with me. I request that action should be taken immediately on my this demand and the order may be withdrawn.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, please see the mood of the House and just consider.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): Mr. Chairman, Sir, what the Hon. Member has said is very correct and I will inform the Hon. Minister about the feelings of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Raj Babbar, Shri Pratap Singh Bajwa, Shri Madan Lal Sharma, Shri Deependra Singh Hudda, Shri Sajjan Verma, Shri Thok Chand Menya, Smt. Deepa Das Munshi, Dr. Prabha Kishore Taviyad, Shri P.L Punia and Shri Mahendra Singh Chauhan associate themselves with the issue raised by Dr. Jyoti Mirdha.

[Translation]

SHRI DATTA MEGHE (Vardha): United Nations has issued Human Development Report some months back. This list pertains to 137 countries in which India figures at 134 place. Nobel laureate Shri Amartya Sen has truly said that it is not necessary that Economic Development should be associated with Human Development. In this report

health, education, gender inequality, standard of living and environment have been assessed. We may be ahead in the matter of Economic Development in the world but in the matter of Human Development we are lagging behind Nepal and Bangladesh. India has been placed under middle and mixed economy. Our Human Development Index is declining every month. But we are least bothered about it. We are continuously neglecting all those sections of society who are deprived of even basic amenities. Nobody is getting benefit of this Welfare Scheme being run by the Government because of prevailing corruption. It is in fact an irony that on one hand we are going to become a big power in the world on the other we are facing problem of malnutrition, hunger and infants death feel ashamed only 60 per cent of BPL families and are getting the benefit of foodgrains distribution system of the country. This issue has been raised many times by Newspapers, television and also in the House but to no avail. About 25 lakh children or infants die every year in the country. About 70 per cent children are suffering from malnutrition in Vidarbha. Our condition is worst than the poor countries of South Asia and Africa. Therefore, I request that for human development all sections of Society must get the benefit of economic development.

[English]

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN (Kozhikode): Mr. Chairman, Sir, during the Budget presentation by the then Railway Minister, Ms. Mamata Banerjee, while announcing the elevation of railway stations to world class standard Kozhikode was also included in the list of fifty odd stations.

It is understood that the standard principle drawn for the project is the PPP mode. So far the Railways have been concentrating on implementing the project in Tier-I cities like New Delhi, Mumbai etc. With multiple interventions including heritage status, none of these are expected to begin immediately. Moreover, active participation of private players is also essential. However, to make it a successful project, it is suggested that these projects may commence from Tier-II and Tier-III cities like Kozhikode.

I represent Kozhikode in the Lok Sabha. The city is linked to the rail network since 1907. The city is an educational hub with several institutions like the IIM, NIT, medical colleges, etc., and is well connected by air, rail and road. A good percentage of the population is Gulf based and foreign remittance is quite high in the region. The people are also happy to participate in the projects in collaboration with the Government institutions. Railways

have sufficient land at Calicut railway station. The excess land on the western side could be adequately developed under the world class standard for which local private participation need not be a hindrance.

I, therefore, suggest that the Railways may consider elevating the Calicut railway station under the scheme. A visit by a team of officials from the Railway Board could set the ball rolling and could be implemented as a test run.

I would, therefore, request that a technical study team may be sent to Calicut to study the feasibility of the project and for interaction with the private players, etc.

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA (Kendrapara): Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to raise the issue of Left Wing Extremism which has taken a very serious turn recently.

While incidents of Left Wing Terrorism including deaths and violent incidents have a trend of coming down over the last few years, a serious turn has taken place now whereby there are rising incidents of hostage-taking. We need to come up with a national consensus of how to deal with this. Hostage situations also exist with pirates and with other scenarios, but with Left Wing Extremists taking hostages, we still do not have a coordinated national policy. Sir, there is criticisms when there are hostage-negotiations. The fact remains that many countries which have a policy against negotiating, also sometimes negotiate because while negotiating may have consequences, not-negotiating also can have very serious consequences.

I would like to conclude by saying that perhaps we ought to evolve a policy that for minor crimes for those Maoists and others who are held up in jail for a long period of time, their bail hearings could be expedited so that they should not be stuck in jail for a long time without being heard; it may not be for hardcore people with allegations of murder and other such charges. But we know that not just Maoists, but across the country with ordinary people with lesser charges, there are thousands of people who are stuck in jail for a long time without their cases being heard. It is high-time that we evolve a national policy to expedite these cases and release them from jail where justified, and also to come up with a policy regarding negotiations so that individual States may not go in divergent ways. We should have National consensus on this.

[Translation]

SHRI KAUSHELNDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Bihar has been experiencing drought and flood conditions for the last many years. The work of construction of barrage at Udera in Jahanabad district is underway. Barrage is almost ready but both sides of the barrage are canals which have not yet been strengthened. Ten canals have to be constructed. Bihar Government have sanctioned Rs. 531 crores for it. The Last sanction was accorded in February 2012 but this issue is hanging fire in Planning Commission. About 40,000 hectares land is to be irrigated through it. The land of Nalanda, Nawada, Gaya and Jahandabad is to be irrigated through it and it will bring smile on the faces of poor farmers. I request the Government through this House that this Public Welfare Scheme may be approved at the earliest.

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE (Rajgarh): Sir, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak. I wish to thank Hon. Railway Minister and the whole Railway Department for the facility which has been continuing from the past for the disabled persons. Railway Department attaches with a separate reserved boggy for disabled persons with every train and the disabled are enjoying comfortable journey as a result of it. I wish to give a suggestion to Railway Minister that reserved boggy for disabled people may either be attached immediately behind engine or at the end of the train. I request that it should be attached in the or centre or middle of the train so that disabled may not have to face much difficulty in reaching this reserved boggy after entering the platform. If Hon. Minister takes a favourable decision than it will be like divine thought of "Nar Sewa Hi Narayan Sewa Hai."

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Narayan Singh Amlabe.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The word 'Narayan' occurs in your name so you have said "Nar Sewa Hi Narayan Sewa Hai".

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA (Devas): Mr. Chairman Sir, there are large deposits of Iron ore in Madhya Pradesh and in other States of the country. China is importing iron ore from our country in large quantity i.e. in lakhs and crores of tonnes. We need to preserve this iron ore because iron has become costlier and costlier in our country. The iron which is used in construction of houses, agricultural implements and in industrial units is being exported by us in large quantity. But China is importing it. China is using

it as well as preserving it by raising big mountains of this mineral. We are throwing away our wealth, whereas, other countries are preserving it. We fear that lest our this wealth may not end totally and we may have to import it from China by paying ten times more than the price at which we are exporting to it.

Therefore, I urge the Central Government to preserve iron ore and other minerals must be preserved.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a very good suggestion.

SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI (Samastipur): Sir, the railway construction work has been going on at a very slow pace in Bihar for many years. In the Budget of this year adequate funds have not been allocated for construction of rail lines between Patna- Hajipur rail and road overbridge on Ganga and Kosi rail overbridge on Kosi River in Bhavdichi and Nirmali and for construction of rail and road overbridge on Munger Ganga river. As a result of it construction work is going on at very slow pace. When these works will be completed there is no definite deadline. If adequate funds are not allotted for construction projects then the cost of such projects increases considerably and then a project becomes very costly. Similarly, under my Parliamentary Constituency Sakari-Hassanpur new rail line is under construction and work on it has been going on for a long time. But it has not yet been completed. This project has also not been allocated adequate funds. Therefore, I request the Government that its allocation may be raised.

Similarly, funds have not been allocated for Islampur to Nateshwar and Deniyawana to Sheikhpur as a result of which work is lying pending. Please get it completed as early as possible. I request the Government that funds should be allocated for it soon and work may be completed.

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Mr. Chairman Sir, I may please be allowed to speak from this seat.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You yourself have chosen to sit. How you could be removed, please speak.

SHRI MAHEMDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Respected Mr. Chairman, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the national problem of missing children during the Zero Hour. Sir, the constant increase in the number of missing children in the country has become an issue of social and national concern. This sensitive issue has been discussed on several occasions in the Parliament but without any result.

Sir, if you cast a glance at the figures of missing children, you will see that according to a survey conducted by an NGO namely Bachpan Bachao Aandolan, 1 Lakh 70 thousand and 480 children have been missing from different places of 392 districts during the period Jan 2008 to Jan 2010. As per the estimated figures given by the National Human Rights Commission, on an average at present, 44 thousand children have been missing every year. Out of this figure, only 11 thousand children are traced and the remaining 33 thousand remain missing forever. All the cases of missing children are not recorded in the police stations, otherwise this would have been a greater number.

Sir, out of these missing children, greater number of girls is a matter of greater concern. These missing children are being used for the serious criminal acts like theft and beggary and they are exploited sexually and the cases of selling the girls in market have also come to light. There are organised gangs of people who steal the children. Women are also found to be the members of such gangs.

In these circumstances, I request the Government through you to take the matter seriously and to appoint a special Nodel officer in every district after the necessary enactment of laws to that effect so as to ensure the protection of these missing children.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal is associated with the aforesaid subject. Now Shri Ravneet Singh ji, please speak. Since long I had a desire that you speak when I am in the Chair. I am very happy.

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH (Anandpur Sahib): Sir, it is my good luck.

Sir, through you I want to draw the attention of the government to the 63 per cent reduction in kerosene quota for Punjab.

Sir, it is thought that Punjab is a very prosperous and happy state but the fact is that even today, about 20 lakh families in Punjab are living below the poverty line. For these families, the Central Government supplies wheat, pulses and kerosene at fair prices.

Sir, during the last few days, the government has effected a heavy cut of 63 per cent in the monthly kerosene quota for these 20 Lakh families of the poor in Punjab. Therefore, these families have been facing a lot of difficulties in their daily life and under compelling circumstances, they are using wood for fuel. It is posing a serious threat to the environment.

Sir, secondly, our 25 thousand ration depot owners have been serving the society since last so many years. During the last 15 years, their commission also have been heavily reduced which has brought their business on the verge of closure.

Sir, through you I would like to urge upon the government to restore the kerosene quota of Punjab in view of the difficulties being faced by the 20 Lakh poor families and take some or the other steps to help the owners of Ration Depots whose income has come down to a very low level.

Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Pratap Singh Bajwa, Shri Manish Tiwari and Shri Mahinder Singh Kaypee associate themselves with the matter raised by Shri Ravneet Singh ji.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Sir, there is line of Kabir Das 'Achraj Dekha Bhari Sadhu, Achraj Dekha Bhari Re'.

Sir, recently I was very lucky for the visit of Mathura where I had the darshan of Dwarkadheesh Bhagwan and Banke Behariji. The people told me that they also go to the Vishram Ghat of Yamuna for Krishna's Darshan. When I myself went on the Vishram Ghat of Yamuna, I found that the water in the river and on the banks of it, was so dirty that nobody must have ever seen so much of dirty water. Vermins were creeping in it and nobody can even dare to touch that dirty water. Nobody can sprinkle it on his body, what to say of sipping the same. The local people have installed pipes along the walls of this river. Since, there are holes in the pipe, the water comes out if it in the form of a fountain and the people take water from it and sprinkle it on their body and use it to rinse their mouth. Seeing all these things I thought whether there was a government in that State or in this country.

Sir, I also began to doubt whether there was anything like God which had saved so much of culture and civilization. At a point of time, Lord Krishna used to play on his flute on the banks of that river which is now in such a bad shape. Water of all the drains is going into this river. That is the condition of Mathura where they say that there is culture. Lord Krishna, Bansi wale, Girdhari, Chakradhari, Sudarshandhari is there. But where is the government in that State? Where is the Department of Environment? Where is management? Where has gone the Municipality?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Raghuvanshji, yesterday you had said, 'Tarani, Tanuja Tat Tamal Taruvar Bahu Chhaye'. The tamal trees on the banks of it have been destroyed and just for this very reason.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: What a poem Bharatendu Harishchandra had written 'Tarani, Tanuja Tat Tamal Taruvar Bahu Chhaye, Jhuke Phool So Jal Prassan Hit Manahu Suhaye'.

Sir, in the word 'Tarani Tanuja', Tarani means Surya; the sun and 'tanya' means daughter. The people call Yamuna, the daughter of Surya and the story and the puranas mention it. 'Taruvar Bhau Chhaye' means there are Tamal trees on the banks of Yamuna. Jhuke Kool so Jal Parsann Hit Manahun Suhaye' means as the people want to see their face in the mirror, so also the Tamal trees are bending over the banks of Yamuna so that they could see their shadow in the water. Now what a shadow they should be able to see when the water has become so black that no shadow would be seen in it. That is the condition of Yamuna in Mathura. Even here, in Delhi, Yamuna covers a stretch of 22 kms in this capital city of Delhi. Here also its condition is worse than a drain. It is under the monitoring of the Supreme Court. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Raghuvansh ji.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, same is the condition of Gangaji right from Haridwar to Banaras, Kanpur and Patna. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia used to say, 'Clean the rivers'. In fact, condition of all the rivers is same. On the banks of rivers of this country, culture and civilization evolved while in other countries of the world, jungles grow on the banks of their rivers. But today that is the condition of rivers in this country. When will the things improve? Here are the government personnel who have sensitivity. Please take into account that, at Haridwar a holy man has embraced death for Ganga river. Saints are still sitting there on hunger strike. Ganges river is declared as national river, so that it can be conserved. Ganga and Yamuna both meet at confluence. It is said in our culture that "Ganga meri ma ka naam, baap ka naam Himalayan."

"Mehman jo hamara hota hai, vah pran se pyara hota hai,

Mein us desh ka vasi hu, jis desh me Ganga behati hai."

What will happen to our Ganga-Yamuna culture? The Government is not having any kind of sensitivity. What will

the Government do? I would like to know whether the Government is aware of it or not, whether it has been included in action plan or not, whether the Government has any agenda in this regard? The Government should give reply in this regard. Otherwise, we will fight for the said cause, we are not left with any other option. *...(Interruptions)* People are complaining. How the river will be cleaned? How people would take holy dip in the dirty water? Pilgrims from all over the country visit the said place. What is the condition? Whose responsibility is it? Where is the State Government and the Ministry of Environment? *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Raghuvanshji, there is shortage of time. Private member's bills also have to be undertaken.

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The Government has no sensitivity in regard to the said issue. I am surprised.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P.L. Punia, Shri Mahendra Sinh P. Chauhan, Shri Jayant Chaudhary and Shri Ramen Deka are associated with the issue raised by Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh.

SHRI MOHINDER SINGH KAYPEE (Jalandhar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on a very important issue in the Zero Hour. National Highway No.1 is constructed between Delhi and Amritsar Wagha Border. It is six lane from Delhi to Jalandhar and then becomes 2 lane from Jalandhar, Kartarpur to Dhilwa and after that it becomes 4 lane upto Wagha Border. This kind of system exists nowhere in the world. When we talk about national highways, we often claim that we are constructing the world class roads. The said highway in 6 lane from Panipat to Jalandhar, but next stretch is of two lane. Many accidents and casualties are caused due to traffic rush on the said stretch daily. I would like to submit that there is a dire need to upgrade the said road to six lane, because thousands of people are killed there every month. The people killed in road accidents at the said place is more than the people killed in terrorist activities. Through you, I would like to submit to the Ministry of Highways that the said road should be made six lane as soon as possible so that the accidents may be avoided at that place. I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): Sir, as you would know that the Government has left no stone unturned to consolidate and strengthen the Public Sector Undertakings in our country. However, sometimes certain anomalies are observed. I would like to refer to one such glaring anomaly in respect of a Public Sector Undertaking, namely, M/s Bridge and Roof Company Limited which is located in Kolkata and this is a company which has provided employment to more than 10,000 workers. The fact is that, over the years, it was suffering from financial crunch but by dint of their great endeavour, the company had been turned around and was awarded as the best turnaround company in 2010 by BRPSE. It is naive to say that the growth and strength of a public sector undertaking is contingent upon the competent and adroit leadership of that organization.

Sir, you will be astonished to note that one post, namely, Director, Project Management which is a very vital post in the organization was vacant and the entire organization was demanding the internal candidate to fill up the vacancy of Director, Project Management in view of its importance. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, the post of Director, Project Management was vacant and it was demanded by the organization that this post should be filled up by an internal candidate in view of his loyalty and experience. But for the reasons best known to the Ministry, they have appointed the CMD of Richardson and Cruddas Ltd. and National Bicycle Corporation (India) Ltd., Mumbai who was holding the twin post not only that, under his leadership, the two companies, the Richardson and Cruddas Ltd. and National Bicycle Corporation have incurred a loss of more than Rs. 300 crore. He was given the charge of Director (Project Management). That is why, I would urge upon the Government to reconsider the filling up of the post and that vacancy should be given to the internal candidate because the incumbent is an external candidate. He does not have any experience of this organization.

I would urge upon the Government to review this decision.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P.L. Punia may be allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Adhir Chowdhury.

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA (Gurdaspur): Mr. Chairman Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Health and Family Welfare to an existing

anomaly arising out of the inclusion of black tipped rice under the category of damaged grains by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India.

Based on the analysis received from the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, Export Inspection Agency Lab, Kochi, VIMTA Labs, Hyderabad, and the Indian Council for Medical Research concluded that these pinpoint damaged grains on scanning did not show fungal presence nor the presence of iron. On the basis of these findings, the conclusion was that the rice containing pinpoint and partially damaged grains is safe for human consumption.

Further, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India had also suggested that such black tipped grains are safe for human consumption. However, the FSSA had indicated that such grains are to be included in the category of damaged grains. The Punjab Rice Millers Association feels that this fact is extremely confusing and erroneous as a food item safe for human consumption cannot be put into the category of damaged grains.

This is creating a lot of problems in the milling of paddy in Punjab so much so that a number of rice mills in my parliamentary constituency of Gurdaspur have been closed and the milling process is very slow.

I would request the hon. Minister for Health and Family Welfare to direct the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India to rectify this anomaly so as to remove any confusion on this issue.

16.00 hrs.

MOTION RE: TWENTY-SECOND, TWENTY-THIRD, TWENTY-FOURTH AND TWENTY-FIFTH REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTION

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up Item no. 18, Private Members' Business.

Shri S. Semmalai.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Reports of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on 1 December, 2011, 21 March, 28 March and 26 April, 2012, respectively, subject to modifications that,—

- (i) para 7 and sub-para (v) of para 8 of the Twenty-second Report; and
- (ii) para 4 and sub-para (ii) of para 5 of the Twenty-fourth Report, relating to allocation of time to resolutions, be omitted".

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Reports of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on 1 December, 2011, 21 March, 28 March and 26 April, 2012, respectively, subject to modifications that,—

- (i) para 7 and sub-para (v) of para 8 of the Twenty-second Report; and
- (ii) para 4 and sub-para (ii) of para 5 of the Twenty-fourth Report, relating to allocation of time to resolutions, be omitted."

The motion was adopted.

16.03 hrs.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS - INTRODUCED

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will take up Private Members Legislative Business - Bills for introduction.

(I) Persons Living in Coastal Zone (Rehabilitation and Welfare) Bill, 2011*

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK (Thane): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for setting up of an Authority for rehabilitation and welfare of persons living in coastal zone and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for setting up of an Authority for rehabilitation and welfare of persons living in coastal zone and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 27.04.12

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: I introduce the Bill.

16.03¼ hrs.

(II) Phased Incorporation of Cash Transfers in Public Distribution System Bill, 2011*

[*English*]

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA (Kendrapara): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for a system of cash transfer to the persons who are beneficiaries of the public distribution system; ensure better delivery of goods to entitled citizens and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for a system of cash transfer to the persons who are beneficiaries of the public distribution system; ensure better delivery of goods to entitled citizens and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: I introduce the Bill.

16.04 hrs.

(III) Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2011* (Amendment of Part II)

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY (Guwahati): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950."

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: I introduce the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 27.04.12

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Items no. 21 and 22, Shrimati Priya Dutt - not present. Items no. 23 and 24, Shri A.T. Nana Patil - not present.

16.04 ½ hrs.

(IV) Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2011*

(Amendment of the Schedule)

SHRI M. ANANDAN (Vilupuram): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M. ANANDAN: I introduce the Bill.

16.05 hrs.

(V) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2011*

(Insertion of new article 24A)

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI): The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I introduce the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 27.04.12

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item No. 27, Shrimati Priya Dutt - not present.

16.05½ hrs.

(VI) National Commission for Horticulture Development Bill, 2011*

[English]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the setting up of a National Commission for Horticulture Development and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the setting up of a National Commission for Horticulture Development and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I introduce the Bill.

16.06 hrs.

(VII) Pre-Examination Coaching Centres Regulatory Authority Bill, 2011*

[English]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a Regulatory Authority for Regulation of Pre-Examination Coaching Centres and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a Regulatory Authority for Regulation of Pre-Examination Coaching Centres and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 27.04.12

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.06½ hrs.

**(VIII) Code of Criminal Procedure
(Amendment) Bill, 2012***
(Amendment of section 164A)

[English]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973."

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: I introduce the Bill.

16.07 hrs.

**(IX) Backward Areas Development
Board Bill, 2011***

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of an autonomous Board for the overall development of economically backward areas of the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of an autonomous Board for the overall development of economically backward areas of the country."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I introduce the Bill.

16.07½ hrs.

**(X) Slums and Jhuggi Jhopri Areas
Clearance Bill, 2011***

[Translation]

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV (Siwan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for clearance of jhuggi-jhopri clusters and slum areas and for matters connected therewith.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for clearance of jhuggi-jhopri clusters and slum areas and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I introduce* the Bill.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item No. 32, Shri Nishikant Dubey - not present.

Item No. 33, Shri Nishikant Dubey - not present.

16.08 hrs.

**(XI) Prevention of Influx of Foreign Nationals into
the Country Bill, 2011***

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY (Guwahati): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to check unauthorized entry of foreign nationals into the country and for their deportation and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to check unauthorized entry of foreign nationals into the country and for their deportation and for matters connected therewith."

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 27.04.12

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: I introduce the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item No. 35, Shri Bhoopendra Singh - not present.

16.08½ hrs.

(XII) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2011*
(Amendment of articles 85 and 174)

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Mr. Chairman Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16.09 hrs.

(XIII) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2011*
(Insertion of new article 30A)

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16.10 hrs.

(XIV) Overseas Workers (Management and Welfare) Bill, 2011*

[English]

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for management and welfare of Indian citizens employed outside the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for management and welfare of Indian citizens employed outside the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P.T. THOMAS: I introduce the Bill.

16.10½ hrs.

(XV) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2011*
(Amendment of article 370)

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 27.04.12

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16.11 hrs.

(XVI) Compulsory Sports Education in School Bill, 2011*

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory sports education in schools upto class twelfth and for matters connected therewith.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory sports education in schools upto class twelfth and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

16.11½ hrs.

**(XVII) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2012*
(Amendment of the Seventh Schedule)**

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 27.04.12

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.12 hrs.

(XVIII) Mentally Retarded Children (Welfare) Bill, 2012*

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for certain measures to be undertaken by the Union and the State Governments for the welfare of mentally retarded children and for matters concerned therewith or incidental thereto.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for certain measures to be undertaken by the Union and the State Governments for the welfare of mentally retarded children and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16.12½ hrs.

(XIX) Fishermen (Welfare) Bill, 2011*

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for certain welfare measures for fishermen and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for certain welfare measures for fishermen and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: I introduce the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 27.04.12

16.13 hrs.

**(XX) Dalit and Backward Youth
Welfare Bill, 2011***

[English]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the formulation and implementation of a comprehensive national policy for ensuring overall development of youth belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and those from Other Backward Classes and for their welfare to be undertaken by the State and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted introduce a Bill to provide for the formulation and implementation of a comprehensive national policy for ensuring overall development of youth belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and those from Other Backward Classes and for their welfare to be undertaken by the State and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: I introduce the Bill.

16.13½ hrs.

**(XXI) Central Universities
(Amendment) Bill, 2011***
(Insertion of new section 3B, etc.)

[English]

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA (Gurdaspur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Central Universities Act, 2009.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

* Published in the Gazette of India. Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 27.04.12

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Central Universities Act, 2009."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: I introduce the Bill.

16.14 hrs.

**(XXII) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural
Employment Guarantee (Amendment)
Bill, 2011***

(Insertion of section 6, etc.)

[English]

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI: I introduce the Bill.

16.15 hrs.

**(XXIII) Coconut Growers (Welfare)
Bill, 2011***

[English]

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN (Kozhikode): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for certain welfare measures and other facilities for coconut growers and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to provide for certain welfare measures and other facilities for coconut growers and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 27.04.12

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.15½ hrs.

**(XXIV) Airlines (Payment of Compensation)
Bill, 2011***

[English]

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN (Kozhikode): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for payment of compensation by airlines to passengers in case of delay or cancellation of scheduled flights or in case of accidents during the carriage by air resulting in death or bodily injuries to the passengers and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to provide for payment of compensation by airlines to passengers in case of delay or cancellation of scheduled flights or in case of accidents during the carriage by air resulting in death or bodily injuries to the passengers and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: I introduce the Bill.

16.16 hrs.

(XXV) Health Insurance Scheme Bill, 2011*

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN (Kozhikode): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for a comprehensive health insurance scheme for all citizens of the country and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to provide for a comprehensive health insurance scheme for all citizens of the country and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 27.04.12

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.16½ hrs.

**(XXVI) Prohibition of Extravagant Expenditure on
Marriages Bill, 2011***

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to prohibit extravagant and wasteful expenditure on marriages and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to prohibit extravagant and wasteful expenditure on marriages and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Sir, I beg to introduce the Bill.

16.17 hrs.

**(XXVII) Indian Penal Code (Amendment)
Bill, 2011***

(Omission of section 124 A)

[English]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860."

The motion was adopted.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 27.04.12

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: I introduce the Bill.

16.18½ hrs.

16.17½ hrs.

**(XXVIII) Handloom Weavers (Welfare)
Bill, 2011***

[English]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for protection and welfare measures for handloom weavers and workers and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for protection and welfare measures for handloom weavers and workers and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: I introduce the Bill.

16.18 hrs.

**(XXIX) Right to Information (Amendment)
Bill, 2012***

(Amendment of section 2, etc.)

[English]

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY (Mathura): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Right to Information Act, 2005.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Right to Information Act, 2005."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: I introduce the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 27.04.12

(XXX) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2012*

(Amendment of article 171)

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16.19 hrs.

**(XXXI) Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order
(Amendment) Bill, 2012***

(Amendment of the Schedule)

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950."

The motion was adopted.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 27.04.12

[*Translation*]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16.19½ hrs.

(XXXII) Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2012*
(Amendment of section 5)

[*English*]

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA (Silchar): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: I introduce the Bill.

16.20 hrs.

(*DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH in the Chair*)

16.20 ½ hrs.

(XXXIII) Compulsory Imparting of Moral Education in Educational Institutions Bill, 2012*

[*Translation*]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for Compulsory imparting of moral education in educational institutions upto secondary level in the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory imparting of moral education in educational institutions upto secondary level in the

country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16.21 hrs.

(XXXIV) Incest Offences Bill, 2012*

[*Translation*]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for punishment for the offences relating to incest and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for punishment for the offences relating to incest and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16.21½ hrs.

(XXXV) Women and Girl Child (Prevention of Atrocities) Bill, 2012*

[*Translation*]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for stringent punishment to curb atrocities against girl child and women, rehabilitation measures for victims of atrocities and constitution of special courts to try cases of atrocities against women and girl child and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for stringent punishment to curb atrocities against girl child and women, rehabilitation measures for victims of atrocities and constitution of special courts to try cases of atrocities against women and girl

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-11, Section-2, dated 27.04.12

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-11, Section-2, dated 27.04.12

child and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16.22 hrs.

(XXXVI) Hindu Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 2012*

(Amendment of section 13)

[English]

SHRI MANISH TEWARI (Ludhiana): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: I introduce the Bill.

16.23 hrs.

(XXXVII) Compulsory Medical Preparedness in Schools Bill, 2012*

[Translation]

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad, West): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory medical preparedness in schools to deal with medical emergencies and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory medical preparedness in schools to deal with medical emergencies and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 27.04.12

The motion was adopted.

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16.24 hrs.

(XXXVIII) Prohibition of Indecent Advertisements Bill, 2012*

[Translation]

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad, West): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to prohibit indecent advertisements depicting vulgarity, obscenity, violent actions or horror, which adversely affect the minds of the citizens particularly of the youth and injure public morality and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to prohibit indecent advertisements depicting vulgarity, obscenity, violent actions or horror, which adversely affect the minds of the citizens particularly of the youth and injure public morality and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16.25 hrs.

(XXXIX) Prohibition of Use of Coercive Methods for Recovery of Bank Loans Bill, 2012*

[Translation]

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad, West): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to prohibit the use of coercive methods such as intimidation and harassment either verbal or physical against any person or his family members for recovery of loans by banks, or their agents, whether authorized or not, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Question is:

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 27.04.12

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to prohibit the use of coercive methods such as intimidation and harassment either verbal or physical against any person or his family members for recovery of loans by banks, or their agents, whether authorized or not, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bishnu Pada Ray - Absent.

16.26 hrs.

(XL) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2012*

(Amendment of article 85)

[English]

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA (Rohtak): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: I introduce the Bill.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Km. Meenakshi Natrajan - Absent

Shri Bhoopendra Singh - Absent

Shri Bhoopendra Singh - Absent

Dr. Rajan Sushant - Absent

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 27.04.12

16.27 hrs.

(XLI) Computer Training Centres (Regulation) Bill, 2012*

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the functioning of computer training centres and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to regulate the functioning of computer training centres and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: I introduce the Bill.

16.28 hrs.

(XLII) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2012*

(Insertion of new article 371CA)

[English]

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA (Inner Manipur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: I introduce the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 27.04.12

16.29 hrs.

(XLIII) Constitution Amendment Bill, 2012*
(Insertion of New Article 22A)

[Translation]

DR. BHOLA SINGH: Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

DR. BHOLA SINGH: Sir, I beg to introduce** the Bill.

16.29½ hrs.

(XLIV) Rural Electrification Bill, 2012*

[Translation]

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Rural Electrification Authority to ensure uninterrupted supply of electricity to farmers for their agricultural activities and at least one single point light connection to every household in rural areas and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Rural Electrification Authority to ensure uninterrupted supply of electricity to farmers for their agricultural activities and at least one single point light connection to every household in rural areas and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

DR. BHOLA SINGH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 27.4.2012

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.30 hrs.

(XLV) Provision of Free Medical and Engineering Education to Meritorious Students Bill, 2012*

[English]

SHRI RAMEN DEKA (Mangaldoi): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for free medical and engineering education to meritorious students who are economically weak and for matters connected therewith.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for free medical and engineering education to meritorious students who are economically weak and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

SHRI RAMEN DEKA: I introduce** the Bill.

16.31 hrs.

(XLVI) Salt Workers Welfare Bill, 2012*

[English]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for certain welfare measures for salt workers and for matters connected therewith.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for certain welfare measures for salt workers and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: I introduce the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part-II, Section-2, dated 27.04.2012

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.32 hrs.

**(XLVII) Establishment of Permanent
Branches of High Courts at Staff
Capitals Bill, 2012***

[English]

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (Thiruvananthapuram): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for establishment of permanent Benches of the High Courts in State Capitals where the principal seat or a permanent Bench of the High Court concerned is situated at a place other than the State Capital and for matters connected therewith.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for establishment of permanent benches of the High Court in State Capitals where the principal seat or a permanent Bench of the High Court concerned is situated at a place other than the State Capital and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: I introduce the Bill.

16.32½ hrs.

(XLVIII) Fishermen (Welfare) Bill, 2012*

[English]

SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH (Mavelikkara): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare of fishermen in the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare of fishermen in the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto"

The motion was adopted.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part-II, Section-2, dated 27.04.2012

[English]

SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH: I introduce the Bill.

16.33 hrs.

**(XLIX) Economically Weaker Class
Corporation Bill, 2012***

SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH (Mavelikkara): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Corporation for the welfare and advancement of persons belonging to economically weaker class and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a corporation for the welfare and advancement of persons belonging to economically weaker class and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH: I introduce the Bill.

16.33½ hrs.

**(L) Commercial Crops Workers
(Welfare) Bill, 2012***

[English]

SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH (Mavelikkara): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for certain measures for commercial crops workers and for matters connected therewith.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for certain measures for commercial crops workers and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part-II, Section-2, dated 27.04.2012

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: I introduce the Bill.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: I introduce the Bill.

16.34 hrs.

(LI) Scheduled Castes Hamlets (Provision of Basic Facilities) Bill, 2012*

[English]

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH (Mavelikkara): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for certain basic facilities to the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and living in hamlets and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for certain basic facilities to the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and living in hamlets and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: I introduce the Bill.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Item No. 88 Shri Chandrakant Khaire - not present.

Item No. 89 - Dr. Ajay Kumar- not present.

Item No. 90 - Shri Arjun Meghwal.

16.34½ hrs.

(LII) Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill 2012*

(Amendment of Section 377)

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860."

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part-II, Section-2, dated 27.04.2012

16.35 hrs.

(LIII) Pre-conception and Pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Amendment Bill, 2012 *

(Insertion of New Section 16 B, ETC)

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the leave be granted to introduce a Bill farther to amend the Pre-conception and Pre-natural Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16.36 hrs.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS – WITHDRAWN

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Bills for Withdrawal.

(i) Right to Information (Amendment) Bill, 2011

(Amendment of sections 6 to 8)

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE (Shirdi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill further to amendment the Right to Information Act, 2005.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Right to Information Act, 2005."

The motion was adopted.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part-II, Section-2, dated 27.04.2012

[English]

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: I withdraw the Bill.

16.37 hrs.

(ii) University of Patna Bill, 2011

[Translation]

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Sir, I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill to establish and maintain a teaching and residential University at Patna and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill to establish and maintain a teaching and residential University at Patna and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

DR. BHOLA SINGH: Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

16.38 hrs.

**CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 2010 – Contd.**

(Amendment of Eighth Schedule)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up Item No. 94.

Shri K.C. Singh 'Baba' - Not present.

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL

[Translation]

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL (Kurukshetra): Sir, my Senior Colleague, Shri Satpal Maharaj ji has placed before this House a proposal for inclusion of Garhwali and Kumaoni languages in the Eight Schedule of the Constitution. I fully support this Constitution Amendment Bill brought by him.

Sir, a language in which a child hears lullabies after his birth, in which he talks to his family members, his

friends and other near and dear ones, becomes the part and parcel of his being. It becomes not only the medium of his conversation but also becomes an integral part of his existence, his nature and his 'Sansakars'. On the foundation of one's mother tongue, mutual harmony, affection and love among the people develops. It has also been said: 'Apni Bhasha yon Phale Jaise Maa ka Pyar, Meethe Bolon se Bane Sneh Bhara Sansar.'

Therefore, it is the natural desire of a person that he works for the development, propagation and publicity of his mother tongue. It is with this sacred feeling that Satpal Maharaj has brought forth this Bill. According to the article 343 (1) of the Constitution, Hindi is the official language of India and all the languages included in the Eight Schedule of the Constitution are its equivalent. There were only 14 languages included in this schedule at the time of enforcement of the Constitution. There are 22 languages in this Schedule. In view of the public sentiments, Bodo, Dogri, Konkani, Maithali, Manipuri, Nepali, Santhali and Sindhi have been added in this Schedule from time to time. This Bill should be viewed in that developmental perspective. Richness of a caste, a community and a country is recognised on the basis of the literature of that language. All the languages and dialects of India have made their own contribution in the learnings, knowledge and literature of India of which she feels proud.

I would like to submit that we cannot forget the contribution of Haryana and Haryanavi in the development of Indian literature, history and also the lifestyle of India. This language is spoken and understood by about 4 crore people in the adjoining areas of Delhi near Haryana Border, in some prominent districts of West Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and in a large part of Rajasthan.

Even today, crores of people enjoy Haryanavi songs, Raginis, Songs, Stage Plays, jokes and light comedies. On the basis of my personal experience, I can say that even today, in the distinguished families born in Haryana or those who had later settled in foreign countries they speak Haryanavi with a deep interest and fondness.

Now, through you, I would like to give some information to this House on the origin and development of Haryanavi language. Haryanavi is linked with the 'Khadi Boli' dialect of Hindi. According to Dr. Jainendra, Hindi grammar is based on Haryanavi. If Avadhi and Bhojpuri are the leaves of Hindi, Haryanavi is its root. Since about last 400 years, literary work is being done in Haryanavi. 18th century poets Nishcal Das and Gareeb Das are the

prominent Saint poets of Haryanavi. Mahakavi Surdas is the Braj poet of Haryanavi. In the 19th century Ali Baksh and Ahmed Baksh had been staging 'Songs' in Haryanavi right from 'Rewari' to Kurukshetra. Shankardas, a resident of Meerut, used to write poems in Haryanavi. The famous Sangi Pandit Lakhmi Chand, Mange Ram and their several disciples are still very popular in Haryana. Bhajan Singers like Pandit Mehar Singh and Pracharaks like Nand Lai, Kundan Lai are popular in the entire region. Donors like Seth Kirori Mal used to invite them in Raigarh to hear the bhajans of these great artists. In its totality, more than 10 thousand compositions of the Sangis and Bhajan Singers of Haryanavi are popular in the State of Haryana.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is one more interesting fact that with the donation-money collected through the Haryanavi Songs and Bhajans, about one thousands cowsheds, Pathshalas, Schools, Ponds and Wells were built up in Haryana and these are still serving the residents of Haryana. Goshalas of Vallabgarh, Mehrauli, Nooh, Gurgaon, Palwal and Pahrawar had been built up with the donation money collected through the songs of Laskhmi Chand which were composed in Haryanavi language.

Just now, I have mentioned the names of some poets and artists. The literature and 'Songs' created by them have accomplished the great work of spiritual knowledge, public awareness and social reform for a long period. Even now, at various places in Haryana, West Uttar Pradesh, Western parts of Delhi and some areas of Rajasthan, Haryanavi raginis are sung and listened with great fondness.

In Nauchandi fair of Meerut and Congregation of people for the holy dip in the Ganges, the folk singers of Haryana still recite Haryanavi Bhajans and raginis and people also listen them with great fondness. The same thing is seen even on the occasion of Kumbh fair at Haridwar. For the lakhs of people who come to see fairs and to attend conferences held in Haryana, the thing of special attraction is to hear Haryanavi raginis and folk songs. If anything of a language is heard in the name of comedy in the entire India, it is Haryanavi comedy.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to give you this humble piece of information that Haryanavi is such a rich language which has been discharging its linguistic responsibility even when it has not been accorded its constitutional status.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as at present, the works of the Haryanavi poets and literary persons are being taught at

the B.A to M.A level. A number of research scholars are doing Ph.D in Haryanavi literature. Many papers and magazines are encouraging Haryanavi essays, stories, novels, drama, criticism and translation work alongwith the Haryanavi poems. A number of Hindi works have been translated into Haryanavi. Many translated Haryanavi versions of several books like the Ramayan, the Gita etc have been published.

It is also an interesting fact that Urdu was born on account of the mutual cooperation of 'Khadi Boli' speaking Haryanvi soldiers and Persian speaking moghul commanders. Even now, generally there has been a tradition of joining army in Haryana and its adjoining areas. Even today, almost every village of Haryana, brave persons are joining army and serving the nation. There was a time when foreign Moghul Soldiers used to speak Persian and Indian Soldiers used to speak 'Khadi Boli'. With the interaction of these two categories of soldiers, Haryanavi has enriched and taken its present form.

Haryana has its own glorious history. My Parliamentary Constituency Kurukshetra, popularly known as Dharam Kshetra, is the witness of 'the Gita' i.e. the conversation of Lord Shri Krishna and Arjun, the best among soldiers. Its popularity has spread in every corner of the world. The Gita is the only book which has been translated in the largest number of languages of this world and which contains diagnosis and solutions of all the mental agonies. I am proud that I have been fortunate to represent this Dharm Kshetra in the Parliament twice. However, I mean to say that Haryanavi is the language of patriots and brave persons. The number of persons who speak and understand this language is 4 crores. It is my proposal that honouring the sentiments of the people of Haryana who speak and understand haryanavi, this language may kindly be included in the Eight Schedule of the Constitution. It would make each Haryanavi proud of himself and he would make his best efforts for the all round development of this language.

All the hon. Members who have spoken before me have spoken high of their States and the language of their State. I respect their love for their States and for their language. I also have a great love for my State Haryana and its language Haryanvi. The people of Haryana are known for their carefree nature, simplicity of heart and clarity of thoughts. Here, I want to speak some sentences in Haryanvi for you.

'Ek Bar Ek Aadmi Haryana Mein Ek Tau Ke Paas
Gaya Aur Bola Ki Tau Mane Teri Ghodi De De, Tau Ne

Mana Kiya to Wo Vapas Chala Gaya. Uske Baad Tau Ne Use Vaapas Bula Liya Aur Kaha Ki Ghodi To Koyi Nahin Aur Hoti To Bhi Tanne Deta Nahin (Once a man in Haryana went to a Tau and asked to give him his mare. Tau refused to give him so he went back. After sometime Tau called him back and told him that he did not have any mare and even if he had one, he would not have given it to him). So Haryanvi language is very nice, clear, simple and straight. It has no place for manoeuvring, that is its speciality. It is the language of brave persons. It is the meeting point of valour and carefreeness. Today India also needs this sort of unstinted bravery.

Before concluding my speech, I would like to draw the attention of this House to the Common Wealth games held in Delhi in 1982. In the cultural programme organised on that occasion, the artists of Haryana had presented a folk song-' Mera Jhoomer Manga De Re, O Nanadi Ke Beera' which had created much fanfare and had won the position of outstanding presentation. All those who had witnessed that presentation and song could not forget it to this day. Such folk songs, Bhajans, Raginis which are associated with every aspect of life, are glorifying Haryanvi language.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this language leaves an indelible mark and enamors a person who hears it. I hope that the hon'ble Minister who is from my neighboring State Rajasthan and has great regards for the sentiments of the people of Haryana, will give an assurance to include in the Eighth schedule of the Constitution not only Garhwali and Kumaoni language but also Haryanvi to maintain the manliness and carefreeness of this country. ...(*Interruptions*) Rajasthani language should also be included in the Eighth Schedule. Our forefathers used to speak the languages so nicely that we cannot speak in their style. If we see our children, we will find that they do not speak another language but English. Therefore, it is very necessary to see that these regional languages are given encouragement and protection. If we do not protect and promote these languages, these languages will face their extinction within the next 50 to 100 years and we will be responsible for it. Even from the Govt. side, these languages should be given protection and encouragement. I would sum up with these words that in order to save these regional languages from their extinction, they should be given protection and encouragement. I am sure that all the members of this House will agree with me and the hon'ble Minister will respect the sentiments of this House.

Sir, I am very grateful to you that you gave me an

opportunity to speak on this important issue.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Sir, Satpal Maharaj ji has presented his Private Member Bill to seek the inclusion of Garhwali and Kumaoni languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. I fully support his Bill.

16.53 hrs.

(*SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ in the Chair*)

I think that if a man learns the maximum from anything, it is from his mother tongue and if he gets the maximum knowledge from anything, it is from his mother language. Here, I would like to tell you one thing about Mahatma Gandhiji. On 9 Jan, 1915, Mahatmaji had come back from Africa to India. That day was celebrated as Pravasi Divas in the entire country. On that occasion, Mahatma Gandhi had said, "I believe that the children of this country who get their education in a language other than their mother tongue, commit suicide in a way and it also deprives them of their birth right." Even in the Compulsory Education Act, the provision has been made for education through the medium of one's mother language. Sir, I would like to ask this question as to why this Compulsory Education Law has been enacted and the words of Mahatma Gandhi have been forgotten while it has been provided in the Right to Education Act that education up to eighth standard will be given in one's mother language and primary education also will be definitely given in the mother tongue only. I am talking of the Section 29(2) of the Right to Education Act. I do not understand as to why there is a contradiction that the Right to Education Act has been enforced in the entire country with the provision of Section 29 (2) in it but mother languages are not being given recognition. I would like to warn this Government and ask them whether the Government had any authority for the enactment of such a contradictory law and even if such a law has been enacted, why the same is not being enforced. I would like to say that Garhwali and Kumaoni should be given recognition. I would like to remind you in the presence of Shri Hukum Dev Narayan Yadavji who was telling that during the NDA regime, the issue of giving recognition to Maithali had been raised before Atalji who, for the respect of Maithali did not think even for a while and got instant recognition for Maithali. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs is sitting here. When this issue of giving recognition to some language came up before him, he constituted Sita Kanta Mahapatra Committee to study all the pending proposals. Though we are here for recognition

to all the languages, Sita Kanta Mahapatra who was an expert and belonged to Orissa had said that if Bhojpuri and Rajasthani are immediately recognised, there is no problem in it. However, later on, this issue was repeatedly raised by our hon'ble members in this House. Even now when Dr. Jyoti Mirdhaji who is from Nagaur was coming with me in this House, she was asking me to speak loudly about Rajasthani. In this connection, I would like to tell you that earlier the Government used to raise an objection that a unanimously adopted proposal had not been received from the Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha and our proposals used to stuck up on that account. I would like to thank you as it was the Congress Government in those days and even on 25th August, 2003 which was a historical day for Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha, it was the Government of your party. You were an MLA and were also present in the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): Yes, I was MLA in those days.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Our entire opposition had unanimously adopted a resolution, that Rajasthani language should be given recognition because ten crore people speak this language. In those days, this number was disputed. But now I tell you that there are 6 crore persons in Rajasthan, 1 crore in Kolkata, Guwahati and Dibrugarh in the North-East who speak Rajasthani, though they have now settled there. Then there are other one crore people in the remaining parts of India and one crore in other countries of the world. Then the people asked as to how it comes to a total of 10 crore. So, one crore Rajasthani speaking people are also there in Pakistan. That makes the total of ten crore. It is the language of 10 crore people. It is an ancient and very old language. I would like to tell you that on the introduction of a proposal in our Legislative Assembly on 25th August, 2003, there was a discussion in Parliament and Shri Shri Prakash Jaiswal who was the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs had given an assurance in Lok Sabha on 17th Dec, 2006 that in the current session itself they would be coming with a proposal to give recognition to Rajasthani and Bhojpuri languages. That was an assurance of 14th Lok Sabha. I would like to tell you that once when I was discussing the issue, the people said that it was bringing down the sanctity level of this House. But this House is the supreme institution and top most decision-making-body of this country. Therefore, if a Minister gives an assurance in this House, it should be honoured. Otherwise what will happen in such a situation. Some people will say, that we,

the People of India means Constitution is there while some others will say that the Judiciary has become active or the media has become active. Why won't it happen when we won't be implementing the assurances. In that state of inaction, the Media as well as the judiciary will be active. Therefore, in order to maintain the sanctity of this House, the assurance given by the then Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Shri Prakash Jaiswal ji should be implemented. Moreover, I would say that Rajasthani, Pahadi, Kumaoni and Haryanvi also of which my friend Shri Navin Jindalji was talking, should be given recognition. We accept Mahatma Gandhi as the Father of this Nation. He had said that a child learns maximum through his mother tongue and maximum of his development comes through it. Then, have we forgotten to pay our tributes to Mahatma Gandhi?

17.00 hrs.

Sir, through you, I would like to say that this issue has stuck up in the office of the Minister who comes from Rajasthan. Atalji had not taken any time to give a respectable place to Maithali. Hukumdev Yadavji perhaps you may be recalling it.

SHRI HUKAMDEO NARAIN YADAV (Madhubani): There were also another four languages alongwith Maithili.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Atalji had not taken any time to give recognition to those four languages alongwith Maithali. I would like to say in respect of the pending proposals. Does it require any Budget? Government of India may come out with this plea that it does require a Budget and they do not have any budgetary allocations for it. Therefore, they were not in a position to accept those proposals. But I would say that it does not require any budget to give recognition to all those languages being spoken in this country which have their own history, articles and writers. But that thing can be done by the Government. Just now Hukumdev ji was asking me to speak even in Rajasthani, Jyotiji, should I speak in Rajasthani?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may speak.

SEVERAL HON'BLE MEMBERS: Please, speak.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: The Minister has also come here. Sir, ours is a language that did not let Akbar sleep. There was only one king who did not yield before Akbar and that was Maharana Pratap. A Rajasthani poet had written the following lines:-

Mayee Ehda Poot Jan, Jehda Rana Pratap.

Akbar Sute Aujke, Jane Sirane Saanp

Sir, Akbar did not sleep even at night as he thought if Maharana Pratap had come. The language that had frightened him, is ours. About this language, some poets have written the following lines. It may be the poet's imagination.

Roti Beti Aapni, Bhasha Ar Bowar

Rajasthani Hai Bhai, Aado Kyun Darbar.

Why has this Darbar come in between. Here Darbar means you, the Government. Naveen ji has understood what I have said. Why is it being obstructed by the Government? A poet has also written these lines - Mayad Bhasha Bhati Ghani means mother language is always very sweet. Therefore, the poet writes - Mayad Bhasha Bhati Ghani, Jyun whey meethi Khaand means mother language is sweet like sugar.

Mayad Bhasha Bhati Ghani, Jyun Whey Meethi Khand

Par Bhash Ne Bolta, Jabak Dheeke Bhaand.

One more thing I would like to mention here that America has given respect to Rajasthani language. That is what I want to tell you. On 24th June, 2011, the United States of America has included Rajasthani in the list of international languages in the process of Presidential appointment of the white House. In this way, America is giving recognition to the Rajasthani language but it is not being given recognition in India. What sort of oversight it is?

Sir, it is your proposal but you are in the Chair and the Minister is sitting before you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a matter of great honour for Rajasthanis.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Sir, really it is a matter of great pride for Rajasthan. It is the language of valour and love. If such a sweet language is not given recognition, it will bring down the sweetness of this House and the things will turn sour. To increase the sweetness of this House, recognition shall have to be given to the mother languages. It was the vision of Gandhiji that the maximum development of a child comes through his mother tongue, he learns the maximum through it. Therefore, I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister with folded hands that it will give relief from the problem of unemployment and employment to those young boys who

are teaching this language in the universities, want to work in Akashvani and have cleared the NET (National Eligibility Test). It is the question of prestige of Rajasthani language.

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA (Nagaur): Here also, there will be one or two interpreters. They will also get employment.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Yes, here also there will be one interpreter. Jyotiji, this point reminds me of this fact that Gujrati has been included in the Eighth Schedule but there is no interpreter of this language in this House. My hon'ble colleagues want to speak in Gujrati but they are told that there is no interpreter of this language. What is the problem?

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: They will also get employment.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Yes, employment will be given. Therefore, I would like to say that all the 30 or 40 proposals should be cleared and recognition should be given to all the languages because there is no problem of budget in this matter. That will keep our culture alive, 40 interpreters will be employed. The persons coming from that area will get employment and respect. This country is for that. This culture will be kept alive when mother languages are given recognition. Many many thanks for the opportunity you have given me to speak here.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a coincidence that Hon'ble Member Shri Satpal Maharaj is in the Chair and it is his Bill and we have got an opportunity to support it. Sir, this Bill seeks the inclusion of Kumaoni and Garhwali languages in the Eighth Schedule. I begin with this call of Dr. Lohia:

Angrezi Mein Kaam Na Hoga, Phir Se Desh Gulam Na Hoga.

Dr. Lohia Ki Abhilasha Chale Desh Mein Apni Bhasha.

(Work will not be done in English and the country will not be subjugated once again. It is the desire of Dr. Lohia that we work in our language in this country).

Sir, the prestige of regional languages has been lowered. Though the Britishers have left this country but English has not left it to this day. The people have weakened regional languages as they have remained neglected.

I fully support this Bill. I want to go into the history of Kumaoni. Its history is not older than 1000 years. It may be called Pahadi Hindi or Pahadi Bhasha but Kumaoni and Garhwali are the ancient languages of this area. In the Central Himalayas, Garhwali and Kumaoni are the ancient languages while it is Garhwali in the West and Kumaoni in the Eastern region. These are the very rich languages and have their history. It has many artists and writers. Famous Chhyavadi poet of Hindi, Sumitra Nandan Pant had written in Kumaoni. He was not the only poet of Kumaoni. I see that even in the ancient times when there was the rule of Katyuri Kings, Chand Kings i.e. the Kings of these two clans, Hindi was the official language and Kumaoni and Garhwali were the people's language. There were ten dialects of these languages. It is said in this country-

'Kose Kose Paani Badle, Chaar, Kos Par Bani

Munde Munde Matir Badle, Yeh Baat Hai Purani.

Since ancient times they say that here in this country, there is a change of water at every kos. It changes from village to village while the dialects change at every four kos distance, i.e. at a distance of 12 kilometers. How many languages are there in this country? According to Census, there are 114 languages in this country. There are 212 mother languages and some of them are on the verge of extinction while some languages are spoken by 15, 50 or 100 people only. They are becoming extinct. Even in this country, languages have been facing extinction. These should be saved. Their Script should be saved. Languages have their different scripts but script of Garhwali, Kumaoni, Marathi and Hindi is Devnagari. Therefore, it has a great significance. Even from the computer's angle, people say that it is the most scientific language. English people call English a very rich and developed language even though it is so short of words that there is only a total of about 2.25 lakh words of English in the entire world. In regional languages, there are 6.25 lakh words. But they say that English is a rich language. Sir, here we have relations like 'Saala', Jeeja, or Behnoi.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the time allotted for this discussion on the Bill is over. I have five speakers on this Bill. If the House agrees, the time for discussion on the Bill may be extended by one hour.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time for the discussion on the Bill is extended by one hour.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, the people say that English is scientifically a rich language. But here I am telling you as to what is the speciality of Hindi language? Here in this language, we read and speak as much as we write. But when we speak the English word, 'through', we actually pronounce it as 'thru' using only one and a half syllable whereas while writing the same in English, we write six letters viz t, h, r, o, u, g, h. So in English, we write something to speak and read it differently. Not only that, the pronunciation of letter 'u' in the word 'But' is 'a' while in the word 'Put' it is pronounced differently. So a letter is not pronounced always in the same way in all the English words. Instead, it is used as per our convenience. Pronunciation of it is (ta) at a place, while in other word it is (da) (sa) or (ba). You can write the spelling of the word 'Lieutenant' and may see yourself the difference. I won't go into the linguistics. But, proudly speaking, is there any difference in 'Saala' and 'Behnoi' in English language. Is that the bankruptcy or richness of English? Because in that language, 'Brother-in-law' means 'Saala' and 'Behnoi' as well. There is no difference between the two in English. But in Hindi, we have different words for different relations. We also behave differently with each of them. In spite of it, they say that English is a rich language and that of the capable persons. But for this very reason, there has been a mess. In fact, our own languages i.e. the regional or mother languages are rich. In our mother language, we can talk, research, speak and convey as much as we want to but in English or any other foreign language, we shall have to make a lot of efforts for the same. Therefore, the history of Kumaoni Apbransh and Shaurseni Apbhransh has remained controversial. Some people say that there has been some manipulation in this language in the ancient times according to the dictates of Shakyas and Kassyas. But most of the Scholars including Dr. Namvar Singh have taken this stand that Kumaoni and Garhwali have their root in Shaurseni Apbhransh which is also called Prakrit. It is since ancient times that there have been many languages like Sanskrit, Prakrit. It is since ancient times that there have been many languages like Sanskrit, Prakrit, Pali, Apbhransh, Magadhi, Ardh Magadhi and Hindi. Hindi started from the times of Ameer Khusro and eighty siddh yogis popularly known as the Sarhappa Yogis. Before 'Khadi Boli', Braj Bhasha was the language of Hindi literature. In the times of Babu Ayodhya Prasad Khatri and Shri Bhartendu Harishchandra, there was a controversy that medium of literature would be not only Hindi but also 'Khadi Boli'. Otherwise in earlier times, it was only Braj Bhasha in which poems could be written.

So there is a large dragnet of languages. But in Kumaoni, Lok Ratna Pant Kumari was a great poet with his great literary compositions. Shri Krishan Pandey also was a great poet. Shri Jwala Dutta Joshi, Shri Leeladhar Joshi, Shri Laladhar Joshi, Shri Chintamani Joshi also translated the Bible and Durgachandi Paath Saar in to Kumaoni. Then Das Kumar Charit was translated by Shri Gauri Dutt Pandey and Shri Shiv Dutt Sati. Shri Sumitra Nandan Pant was a popular Chhayawaddi poet of Hindi. Babu Jai Shankar Prasad, Shri Sumitra Nandan Pant and Mahadevi Verma were the great artists, writers, novelists and story writers. They are the pillars of Hindi. They are the shining stars of Hindi. We are proud of all of them. Sumitra Nandan Pant wrote in Kumaoni, Professor Sher Singh Bisht is a contemporary scholar. Shri Jagdish Joshi, Shri Deepak Karli, Shri Bahadur Bohra, Shri Bandhu have been the great artists, writers, novelists, poets and journalists. A language is truly a language when it has its own grammar, rich literature or a number of magazines published in it.

Sir, we have one thousand years' history of Kumaoni. But, according to the copper sheets of ancient times, I think that history of Garwali is 250-300 years old. Pandit Leela Nand Kotnala wrote Garh Geeta. Harikrishan Dorgadatti wrote a Book called Chetavani. Shri Satya Sharan Raturi, Shri Tara Dutt Garola, Shri Mahant Yogendera Puri, Shri Chakradhar Bahuguna, Shri Shyam Chand Negi, Shri Bhajan Singh, Dr. Shivanand Nautiyal, Dr. Hari Dutt Bhatt Shailesh, Shri Dalit Keshwan, Dr. Uma Shankar Samdarshi, Shri Abodh Bandhu Bahuguna etc. and many others have been the great literary figures who wrote literature, novels, poems and epics. I have mentioned the names of these poets, artists and scholars just to prove in this House that Kumaoni is a rich and capable regional language.

Ours is a democracy which is a composite form of regional languages, regional attitudes and regional ways of living. In a democracy, all these things have their own place. But in these modern times, people are copying others and have begun to give more importance to foreign things. Sir, for democracy, regional languages are its essential component. Therefore, it needs to be highlighted. It is for this reason that Constitution makers had made a declaration under Article 343 of the Constitution that Hindi is the official language of this country and under Article 344, Hindi Rajbhasha Samiti was constituted. This Samiti has 20 members of Lok Sabha and 10 members from the Rajya Sabha. The Minister of Home Affairs is the ex-officio Chairman of this Samiti. This Parliament enacted a law to that effect in 1963, and, in 1976, a manual was brought

out to show the way of its implementation and to ensure the development of regional languages. Therefore, the point is that a regional language should be used.

Sir, now I come to the Eighth Schedule wherein we have enlisted 22 languages. Atalji added Maithili to it. Now, there is a demand for inclusion of 38 languages in this Schedule. Shri Naveen Jindal was also demanding the inclusion of Haryanvi in the Eighth Schedule. Haryanvi is not a separate language but a form of Hindi. Pahadi is also a form of Hindi. Kumaoni and Garhwali are also called Pahadi Hindi. These languages are spoken differently in different areas. But the root of all is the same. That is what I want to submit. However, the list of 38 languages which is pending with the Ministry of Home Affairs and for which demand has been made for their inclusion in the Eighth Schedule, does not have Haryanvi while all other languages are there.

Sir, now I would like to tell you that in those days, 22 languages had been somehow included without any specific rules and regulations. Now, the question is being raised in the entire country. In 2003, Sita Kant Mahapatra Committee was constituted and it came out with its report in 2004. What action has been taken by the Government on the recommendations of Mahapatra Committee during these eight years? If not, why so, and what is the reason that the matter has been stuck up? I want to know as to what is the policy of the Government in this regard? Has the Mahapatra Committee asked you not to take any action in the matter? Have they asked you to continue with the process of consideration and not to take any action? Therefore, a question is being raised. Demand for inclusion of Kumaoni, Garhwali and other languages is increasing - for example, Shri Meghwalji was speaking for Rajasthan and an Hon'ble member was speaking for Haryanvi.

Sir, there is another language, Bhojpuri. There has been the Sixth International Bhojpuri Conference which was inaugurated by the hon'ble speaker of this House. All the big leaders of the parties attended that conference. Babu Jai Prakash Narain Aggarwal also must have attended that Conference because he was definitely invited for that. How it will do without him? What happened there in respect of Bhojpuri? What is the criterion? What has been observed by the Sitakant Mahapatra Committee? In the whole world, 20-22 crore people speak Bhojpuri which is also a rich language. Babu Kunwar Singh ji has written four epics in that language. The words of his lyrics "Babu Kunwar Singh Tegwa Bahadur, Bangle Mein Udela Gulal" are very popular in the villages. Babu Kunwar Singh had

accepted the challenge of British Empire. He had defeated them in many battles, though the British soldiers like Duglas and Lee Grant were very brave. As soon as the British Commanders heard the name of Babu Kunwar Singh, they ran away from the battlefield. Entire description of the same is here in these word- "Chhuri Kataari Bike Ihma, Chudi Harin Aawat Naahin" Babu Kunwar Singh was shot in his hand and he threw his hand in the water of the Ganges. He chopped off his hand and offered it to the Ganges. A poet writes that Pani means hand, so Babu Kunwar Singh ji threw his hand into the Ganga water and it was carrying it with its flow." The land is holding it saying that it is our water, our dignity, we won't allow it to go ahead. Every language has its attributes. Such feelings have been expressed in his poems. Bhikari Thakur Shakespeare became the Shakespeare of English language with 80 thousand words and Bhikhari Thakur held his exhibition there, law and order problem arose, so many people assembled there and it has never taken place with peace. Like Kalidas in Sanskrit, Shakespeare in English and Bikhari Thakur enjoys the same reputation in Bhojpuri. Bikhari Thakur has several masterpiece and his exhibition, his art has been excellent then why Bhojpuri does not enjoy the equal reputation till now?

Shri Meghwal ji said that this issue has been raised three or four times, calling attention notice has been put up. All the members from every party supported it, then why didn't it happen? Which power from which quarter was not allowing it? Shri Shivraj Patil, the then Home Minister said in the House. Shri Prakash Chand Jaiswal said in the House that we consider, act and decide immediately. Which Committee holds it till now. So, we want to know, it is demand of 38 languages. One of them is the language of Varjika Lichhvi Republic. National poet Dinkar ji has remarked," Vaishali Jan Ka Pratipalak, Ganka Aadi Vidhata, Jise Khojta Desh hai Aaj, Us Prajatantra ki Mata, Ruko Pathik Ek Kshan Mitti Ko Sheesh Navao, Rajsidhiyon Ki Samadhi Par Phool Chadhate Jao." You all know about Vaishali, Lichhavi Republic Varji Union where Lord Buddha went 2500 years ago. He said-"Bajinam Sat Aparihaniam Dhamma." In Pali,

[English]

certain virtues of Bajjins leading not to decline

[Translation]

what did Lord Buddha tell his pupil, Anand, People of Varji Union assemble here again and again and sit

together. We are sitting together. Lord Buddha said 2500 years ago that a society where seven religions are worshipped would always prosper and never decline. I tell about these seven religions briefly. 'Bajinam Sat Aparihaniam Dhamma', people assemble here again and again. Second, they take decision after consulting each other and implement it. Third, they frame rule and then issue order. Here we frame rule and then Government issues order.

[English]

Democracy is the rule of law.

[Translation]

It started from there, people did not know the word democracy at that time. They have come to teach us. We did not learn the definition of democracy from Abraham Lincon. Our ancestors gave it three thousand years ago. Fourth, here we regard our elders and we obey them. A society where elders are respected, honoured and obeyed is number four. Fifth, here women and children are safe, women and children are completely safe. Sixth, holy places are worshipped here, he mentioned chaitya, chaitya is a holy place, birth place. All these are respected and 'Dharmacharya', 'Gyani', 'Vigyani', 'Dhyani' all these are respected too and they are safe. A society where these seven religions are followed will prosper and never decline. It is the saying of Lord Buddha which he told to his pupil Anand 2500 years ago at Vaishali, so there language is Bajjika. The great scholar Rahul Sanskritayan said that Bajjika is the language of Republic, it is the language of Lichhavi Republic, and Union of Bajji. His demand has been listed also.

On the other hand, Angika, people call it the country 'Ang' charity king Kama in ancient times. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: He was the king of Ang country.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: So, the name of Angika has been included in it. Out of the rest 38 languages, the names of 38 languages with the Government are Angika, Banjara, Bajjika, Bojpuri, Bhoti, Bhotia, Bundelkhandi, Chhattisgarhi, Garhwali. Sir, Garhwali is also under consideration here. Then, Gondi, Gujjar/ Gujjari, Ho, Kachhi, Kamtapuri, Karbi, Khasi, Kodava, Kok Barak, Kumauni-Kurak also here. All these languages are here, why decision has not been taken on there, why is Government in a state of indcision?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Be brief please.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: It also includes Rajasthani.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Yes, Rajasthani has also been included. It also includes Lepcha, Limbu, Mijo, Magahi, Mundari, Nagpuri, Nikobari, Pahari-Rajasthani, Sambhalpuri/Kosali, Saur seni, Siraiki, Tenyidi and Tulu languages. Why is Government puzzled and in a state of indecisiveness?

The question here arises what did Government do for eight years after Sitakant Mahapatra Committee report was presented in 2004. The Government is facing demand in people's perception, people's demands, seminars, agitations are going on. Even then the Government is unaware and the Government wants to listen people's voice after turmoil and loss of property and vandalism. So, I caution the Government, whether the private member bill moved by you includes Bhojpuri along with Kumauni and Garhwali as other languages, if not the Government should tell its difficulty. Otherwise, tell the criteria for deciding 22 languages. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA (Rohtak): You didn't support Haryanvi. ...*(Interruptions)*

Dr. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: How can we discuss Haryanvi, it is not even in your list, then what is the use of speech. Haryanvi is Hindi language, it is not a different one.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: What can they do, they have sent the report of Sitakant Mahapatra report to Union Public Service Commission which has said that they do not have paper-setters what is this way? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Let him speak. Honourable Member please conclude now.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: So, the Government should be sensitive on it and respect the view of this House and public. Democracy does not survive like this, where the view of the public is not respected, it's okay you constituted Mahapatra Committee. If you have not implemented its report then say Committee has been stopped, confined it and we have to do nothing. You didn't do anything in eight years, 38 demands are pending with you, this question has been recently added in it but the issue of Bhojpuri and others are these, we have no objection if Haryanvi is added in it but forward the proposal from State Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Raghuvanch Prasad ji, please conclude now.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: If regional languages are strengthened, it would prosper Hindi language more. Sir, recently Shri Nautiyal has reported that earlier when 90 crore people speak Chinese Mandarin language across the world, it was said that majority of people speak Chinese. English occupies the second place and Hindi at third position. It's not so. The recent survey by our own scholar shows that Hindi is at first place as far as speaking and understanding a language is concerned. More than 90-91 crore people understand, speak and convey their ideas in Hindi. 124 universities of the world have started its teaching. People have proved it a scientific language and the language of computer. The Government should take decision on it and pay attention to it. Its criteria is also right. The Government should clarify whether Bhojpuri, Rajasthani, Kumauni or Garhwali is being published in criteria. The Minister is present here. Shri Chidambram ji does not understand Hindi in a proper way. He says,

[English]

"I do not know a word in Hindi. Similarly, you do not know a word of Tamil."

[Translation]

I said I know several words of Tamil, I know Vanakkam, Tirukurul, Tiruvallurvar, the poet of South and his poem. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now conclude, please.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Subramaniam Bharti and all the Aalwar Saint and Nayanar Saint of South and the beginning of pilgrimage of Ramajunacharya and all on one hand and 'Damru' on the other hand: Lord Shankar sent 'Agastya Rishi'. These who invented Sidha, Udyant, Ayurveda and mountain medicines of Soya-rigpa in mountains and Dhanvantri, Sushrut and Charakvachan have been treating people since Lord Buddha's time. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister has to reply-You have extended your full support.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The Government should clarify it, otherwise be ready for agitation. Where would Government stand if people agitate and create problems? So, I want to say that the Government should clarify it otherwise. Every language should get its proper place. "Angreji me Kam Na Hoga, Fir Se Desh

Gulam Na Hoga, Doctor Lohia Ki Abhilasha, Chale Desh Me Apni Bhasha."

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you, I stand to support the proposal of Kumaoni and Garhwali moved by you because one or the other part of my life has associated with that and we have come to Delhi from there. I also want to say something in support of the demand of other languages as well.

Delhi has its own culture. People regularly come here from outside and settle here. The dress and language change here frequently and Bhojpuri speaking Poorvanchali people in great number live in Delhi and their population is around more than 150 lakhs. I believe that when Government takes care of certain things it is also equally important to respect and regard their feelings. This demand is being raised regularly in every seminar for the last many days. The Bhojpuri speaking people do not live in one part of the country but they live in every State as on date and they have settled in almost every city of the world. The countries, such as Mauritius and Fiji have accorded constitutional status to Bhojpuri so that people can speak and read it. It has a vast history, Raghuvansh Babu is not here who mentioned its great history, Hukmadeo Narain Yadav has also highlighted it, so many literatures have been written in it. So many great names can be cited, so many popular films run in Bhojpuri as on date. I request the Government that we run a mature political Government so it is not necessary that we should bring a Bill after any agitation, hue and cry and people come on roads and indulge in vandalism. There should be no objection in accepting a private member Bill moved here connected with the demand of the public, it has no restrictions. You must accept it, it does not demean the Government. The majority of people have the same feelings. Earlier people used to speak Hindi in Delhi and later it was blended with Urdu. Now, we use so many words of English language in Hindi. Today Bhojpuri is in the same situation. When anybody speaks a sentence here we find one or two words of Bhojpuri in it. We see 'Chatha' Pooja is being celebrated here. People in large number celebrate it. Every family has two, three or four members. It has a very good sentence- 'Rauva Logan Ke Swagat Ba'. It means I welcome you all very much. We are political people. We also go there and in this way we get a chance to read, listen and speak Bhojpuri. We are scared of those who are in large numbers because we have to fold our hands and accept their demand. My request to the Government is only that it is the time, you

are young, bring some change and accept the demand. The person who is religious and very good at heart has moved a very good proposal and subject before you, the whole world take advantage of his preaches, you should take advantage of his proposal today and it should be accepted ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, I have recommended for all. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, I support very much Haryanvi, Rajasthani, Maithili, Bhojpuri and all.

[English]

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem); Thank you Mr. Chairman for giving me this opportunity.

I stand to support the Bill introduced by hon. senior Member, Shri Satpal Maharaj, as it reflects the aspiration and emotional needs of the people of the State. Language represents culture. So, there is a link between culture and language. What is the connection between them? If you want to destroy a culture, kill the language, so goes a saying.

The Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution had originally listed 14 languages as Scheduled Languages and subsequently through so many amendments this number was raised to 22 languages. Now the request of the hon. Member to include Garhwali and Kumaoni as Scheduled Languages requires serious consideration, of course, positively. I fully support the ambition of hon. Member, Thiru Satpal Maharaj.

Sir, this august House has eminent speakers who are well-versed in their mother tongue. Language is the light of the mind. When we speak in our mother tongue, we can put our thoughts very impressively. So, everyone is very fond of his or her mother tongue.

When we promote one language, it should not be at the cost of other languages. One of the ways of promoting a language is its use as official language. At present, both Hindi and English have been recognized as official languages of the Union Government. I also have a strong desire like hon. Member, Shri Satpal Maharaj that my mother tongue - Tamil, which is an ancient language, should be made as one of the official languages of India for its promotion and development. Even from the beginning, our Party has been giving a call to include Tamil, along with the other languages, in the Eighth Schedule as the official language of India. Our revered leader, hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchitalavi has been working hard to achieve this object. This requires an amendment to article 343 of the Constitution. This is a

long felt demand of the people of not only Tamil Nadu but also other States.

India was re-organized into different States on the linguistic basis. So, in my view, there is nothing wrong to include at least some important languages in the Eighth Schedule as official languages of the country fixing some criteria.

I would like to take this opportunity to raise another important issue on which the Central Government should act early. This is with regard to conducting examinations of various Central Public Sector Undertakings and also of various Departments of Government for recruitment in both technical and non-technical posts. Now, for filling up these posts the examinations are being conducted only in Hindi and English, excepting a few Departments. The aspirants for such posts hailing from non-Hindi speaking areas are put to disadvantage. In order to ensure quality, parity and end discrimination, I would like to urge the Central Government to take suitable and immediate steps to permit candidates to write for these competitive examinations, for recruitment to various posts, in their regional languages, that is, their Mother Tongue. I would welcome the step taken by the Railway Ministry for permitting the candidates to write the Departmental examinations in Railways in the language of their own choice and also in their regional languages. I believe that the other Ministries will also follow the path of the Railway Ministry.

Sir, before concluding, I would like to make it clear that I am not against any language but languages should flourish uniformly. 'Rig Veda' says that "one should respect his Motherland, his culture and his Mother Tongue because they are the givers of happiness." In that sense, I fully support the Bill moved by Shri Satpal Maharaj for inclusion of Garhwali and Kumaon languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution.

[Translation]

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA (Rohtak): First of all, I thank you Mr. Chairman that you gave me a chance to speak on this very important issue. I also fully support the inclusion of Garhwali and Kumaoni languages in the eighth schedule of the Constitution. These are important languages. It has very dignified history. Earlier Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh and other speakers spoke about the history of these languages. I also belong to that area. We have cultivated there for the last three generations.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you know very well that there is Bajpur. We have ploughed there, ploughed 'herro' in tractors. You know that ploughing time has gone. We have cultivated there. It is also a coincidence that many people of Kumaoni and Garhwal live in my Parliamentary Constituency, Rohtak. They have large gathering. Whether we succeed in it or not but I believe that they would like to invite you for welcome. I conclude saying that I stand here to fully support the demand of our member of Parliament Shri Naveen Jindal ji regarding the inclusion of Haryanvi language. I don't want to repeat as he has spoken extensively.

17.14 hrs.

(DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH in the Chair)

When we were discussing the issue, it was mentioned that Rajasthani be included because it is a very sweet language. I believe that Rajasthani should be included. But, I also want to say that this is ... (Interruptions) Okay, we have relations, so, Rajasthani language should be included. But this is not the criteria I want to say that Haryanvi should be included because it may be the most harsh language but the people speaking are sweet, simple... true people ... (Interruptions)

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: We sing Haryanvi Ragini. We sing Haryanvi Ragini when we go there for election campaign. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Absolutely right. ... (Interruptions) Haryanvi language has originated from heart and people are simple and true at heart. Our State Haryana where people use milk and curd (Humara Desh Haryana, Ye Dudh - Dahi Ka Khana). Mr. Chairman, Sir, we don't know how to betray. We speak in clear terms, say clear. We say whatever we feel. I want to tell about the origin of Haryanvi language. Once upon a time, Lord Shiva and Parvati ji were on tour- when they came down from Himalayas, they reached at a place of fields and farms. All people living there were happy and prosperous. But Parvati ji found that all of them 'dumb', nobody could speak. She asked Lord Shiva, oh God! What is your wrath that nobody speakshere? Lord Shiva told Parvati ji let them live dumb. They are fine as they are. He asked her not be adamant and accept his suggestions. He asked her to move and let them be dumb. There must be some u reason, some mystery. I won't disclose to you but let them live dumb. Parvati ji did not accept his argument and said that they were so happy, hard working and sincere and they should be given language to express their views. She

stressed that if it is not given she won't move ahead and she would stay there. She shall remain on hunger strike till language is given to them. Lord Shiva refused Parvati ji to do so but when he was upset a lot he brought out a mysterious timber from his pocket and asked one of them to come closer. When he came closer to Lord Shiva he started unstitching his mouth, as he was dumb. As it was unstitched a bit the man immediately said, oh! Baba why are you putting this piece of timber in my mouth, put it out. It means whatever was in his heart came out. They say whatever they feel whether it is man or God.

Sir, this is the language of brave people. You can see the history of India from beginning to end, the battle of Kurukshetra to the battle of Panipat took place here. Even today this language is spoken at all the boundaries of our country. Every tenth soldier comes from Haryana. You may go from Kashmir to Kanyakumari, if one language is spoken at the boundaries of our country that is Haryanvi. This is the language of our farmers. One third of food grains is provided by our farmers. This is the language of the poor, labourers and traders. Naveen ji mentioned that 4 crore people use this language in Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh. I want to tell him that thousands of people from their community came to welcome us during our Kolkata visit. I feel that they were not able to speak Hindi. They were speaking Bengali or Haryanvi language. When I went to America to study and work, the cassette or CD being played in my car were of Haryanvi Regions. I tried my best to teach Haryanvi to my friends in America. My Hindustani friends there asked me to replace the Haryanvi Raginis cassette with English songs cassettes. I told them that they could put out me from Haryana but not the Haryanvi in my heart. This is the language of hard working people. This language gives the smell of farms and fields. As Shri Naveen ji has told Saint poet Nischal Das, Garib Das Haryanvi, great poet Surdas Haryanvi, Brij, Ahmad Baksh, Meerut dweller Shankar Das Pandit Lakshmi Chand, Mange Ram, Maha Singh Barania, Nandlal etc. Whether they are singer, poet or literary figures, literature is being created in this language for the last 400 years. I request the honourable Minister that his Lok Sabha Parliamentary Constituency Alwar is attached to Haryana. There is a lot of influence of Haryanvi language in that area. Considering this fact, I request the honourable Minister that until Haryanvi language is included in the eighth schedule of the Constitution and after that the protection of Constitution is provided to it, till then all the languages spoken in Haryana, whether it is the language of country, Bagdi, Brij being spoken in Palwal and Faridabad or Mewati

being spoken in Mewat region should be protected. I want to tell that recently our delegation visited Pakistan. As soon as we entered Pakistan, we found that those people who migrated from Haryana were settled on border because this is the language of fighters. When we reached the border, I feel perhaps I have to speak Punjabi. But as soon as we crossed the border, they were aware that we were from Haryana, they spoke in Haryanvi. It is strange that here we speak Haryanvi, in between Punjabi and then again Haryanvi in Pakistan. In this way, it is not only Indian language but an international language. I may give several arguments why it should be Haryanvi, it should be because it is the language which we speak in Hindi as well as in English. I can speak Hindi in Haryanvi and English in Haryanvi too. The dictionary of this language is unique which cannot be found in any other language. Now tell the meaning of Haryanvi word 'Tod'? What is 'Tod'. Such words are in our Haryanvi language. So, its protection is necessary.

Hon'ble Chairman mentioned that it seems like Hindi, I agree and we completely support Hindi movement but Haryanvi language has such unique words which can neither be found in any other language nor you can understand their meaning. Only one Haryanvi can make the other Haryanvi understand their meaning. It is said what is this 'Khich-Khich'? Now, what is the meaning of this 'Khich-Khich'? It cannot be understood in any other language. Only Haryanvi can understand it.

Today, I thanks Shri Satpal ji Maharaj that he raised such an important subject and request the honourable Minister to include Haryanvi. The other language spoken in Haryana like Bangru, Bagdi, Brij, Mewati, Deswali etc. should be protected alongwith Haryanvi, so that we can hand over these languages to our next generation even after hundred years. Please consider it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Badriram Jakhar.

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: I fully support Rajasthani language also.

SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR (Pali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much that you gave me an opportunity to speak on Rajasthani language and Bhojpuri language. I want to tell you that our dressing is like Rajasthani and Shri Satpal ji Maharaj is wearing our king like turban. Rajasthani language is a very good language. I want to tell that there had been brave Teja ji Maharaj. His mother told him "Son, Tu Belada Paylada Moti Reep Je" It has rained you go and "Moti reap ji." Son was going to his in-

laws. She told him, "your sister is in her in-laws first go and bring your sister." This is such a sweet language. Rajasthani language "Jeevro-Jeevro Beri." "Jeero Bayo aur jeero Kharab Hai. Jeevro Kharab He Gayo to Jeevro Jeevro Beri Mat ba, Paonia Jeevo. 'Parnia' here means leaf. "Mat ba Jeero, Jeero Pad ja Si Peela. Kharab ho gaya Jeero. Jeera men kharab Nikle he." This is such a sweet language that when someone comes it is said "Ethe Padhrao" You said "Khamma Ghani." It was said at the time of kings and kingdoms. I want to tell you there is Ramdev ji Maharaj in our area, on which a film was made. In that picture it has been shown when a sister comes to knot 'Rakhi' on her brother's hand, he asks, "why have you come in dirty clothes? What has happened to you? What is your grief. Why are you in dirty clothes? But she does not tell that she has lost her son. Ramdev ji said, tell the truth sister why have you come in dirty clothes. These different types of languages means real Rajasthan. There is not a single language across Rajasthan. People from Rajasthan go to America and tell about Rajasthani language there.

I thank you very much that you gave me two minutes time.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariaganj): I associate myself with the feelings of the members of the House. I also associate myself with the feelings of the chair. I think nobody can disagree with the fact that all languages are rich and all languages connect the society and communities. The story of bravery and sacrifice at the borders of the country are reflected in the poems and literature of the literary figures. You are continuously raising the issue of including Bhojpuri language in the eighth schedule of the Constitution. You have mentioned it in your speech also and remarked that you have requested Shri Jaiswal ji and Shri Shivraj Patil, the then Home Minister in this regard. The Minister of Home Affairs on behalf of the Government is competent enough to include any language in the eighth schedule of the Constitution and reply the question. This issue has gone so far and we have no objection if it is started afresh. There would be no financial burden on Government if the languages of this country and the languages spoken across the border whether it is Garhwali, Haryanvi, Rajasthani are included in the eighth schedule of the Constitution. Rather, it will unite the nation. If these languages are given constitutional status then naturally the particular society would feel pride for its language after constitutional recognition and it would also provide recognition to the language of our ancestors from

whom we got it as hereditary right. It would also provide strength and prosperity to the nation in our way or the other.

This issue has been discussed in the House several times. The Minister, as all say, is young, has agreed upon it. The UPA Chairperson also talked to the Home Minister when we raised the issue of including Bhojpuri in the eighth schedule of the Constitution through calling attention motion in the House. The whole House agreed on it on that day. People like Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal, who do not belong to the Bhojpuri area, and all other members are demanding to provide constitutional status to our language. Can we not provide constitutional status to our language. Considering the feelings of the people of this country after being elected, if there is any technical problem then I think it can be removed. I feel the bureaucracy is creating problem in one way or the other. The red tapism also exists there but there is no lack of political will. All politicians want that these languages should be recognised. Countries like Mauritius, Suriname, Trinidad and Fiji are mentioned. When other countries have given constitutional status to Bhojpuri, it becomes more painful that this is being ignored in our country, it keeps on providing pain to us. So, I humbly request the Minister to include Bhojpuri, Haryanvi, Rajasthani, Garhwali etc languages in the eighth schedule of the Constitution. I fully support it.

I want to say that our ancestors come from Rajasthan, then moved to Garhwal, so we are basically 'Pal' of Escort and then we moved to Uttar Pradesh from Garhwal. Our Karambhoomi is Uttar Pradesh today, the motherland of our forefathers is Garhwal and the motherland of their ancestors is Rajasthan. So, this is unity in diversity of India which is incomparable with any other country of the world. So, I appeal that all languages particularly Bhojpuri, Garhwali, Rajasthani, Haryanvi, the demand of which is continuously being raised, should be included in the eighth schedule of the Constitution and I hope that the Minister in his reply would announce it. It will create a history in the House. A new document will be presented in the House and it will be an historic day in the House when the Home Minister of Government of India would announce the inclusion of these languages in the eighth schedule of the Constitution.

18.00 hrs.

SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I today stand to support Shri Satpal Maharaj's demand of including languages in the eighth schedule of the Constitution. 40 to 50 lakh people of Bihar and Eastern

Uttar Pradesh and 15 to 20 lakh people of Kumaon and Garhwal live in Delhi and likewise people of Haryana and Rajasthan also live in Delhi. Delhi is junction of various languages, it is not Delhi of any particular language. Today Bhojpuri is spoken in Fiji and Suriname as well as in Delhi, Raigarh and Ludhiana. The places where workers moved became an identity of Bhojpuri language. The then Home Minister Shri Shivraj Patil had assured in the House and after that Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal, the Home Minister had also given assurance and then a Committee was constituted and its report says that there is no problem to include Bhojpuri and Rajasthani in the eighth schedule of the Constitution. This language does not belong to Delhi, Uttar Pradesh only but this is the language spoken in Fiji and Suriname also. Today Satpal ji Maharaj is talking about Garhwal, the people of Garhwal and Kumaon live across Delhi. Our relation with them would strengthen if the regional languages are included in the eighth schedule.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Half an hour is extended with the approval of the House.

SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Today people in China speak Chinese language not English. When we visit the Official Language Committee, people talk about the regional language. Today Bhojpuri language is spoken by 17 crore people including people of Bihar, people of Delhi, people of Uttar Pradesh, Raipur and Ludhiana. Though we were born in Bihar, Satpal ji Maharaj was born in Garhwa] but the people living in Delhi became the citizen of Delhi, citizen of NCR, so the language must be given citizenship. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have spoken on it earlier too and after the assurance of the House on it nothing is left. I was listening the speech of Shri Meghwal ji, if the assurance given by the honorable Home Minister is not implemented then what is the justification of this House? So, I request you that the language fulfilling the criteria laid down must be included in the eighth schedule of the Constitution. We support all the languages including Garhwali language, Kumaoni language, Rajasthani language, Bhojpuri because it will be help in prosperity of the country and it connects people. The issue of languages in UPSC exams was also raised in the House, that is the prosperity of the House but as far as speaking and writing is concerned, the Committee constituted under the Constitution has recommended to include Rajasthani and Bhojpuri in the eighth schedule as these languages fulfil all the criteria laid down. I request you to include Bhojpuri and Rajasthani in the eighth schedule without any delay and other languages as mentioned by Shri Satpal Maharaj, like

Garhwali and Kumaoni should also be included. Thank you very much for giving me a chance to speak.

SHRI KAMAL KISHOR 'COMMANDO' (Bahraich): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today it is a matter of joy that Shri Satpal ji Maharaj has moved such a proposal in the House which has been discussed earlier too. Bhojpuri, Rajasthani, Haryanvi and Garhwali languages are sweet languages. Regarding the issue of including these in the eighth schedule, I request the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs to consider the matter seriously, when the noise of these languages touches heart, it gives a new energy whether it is Garhwali or Haryanvi, Rajasthani or Bhojpuri language, all these languages are very sweet. I would particularly speak in detail about Bhojpuri language, starting from eastern Uttar Pradesh to half of Bihar speaks Bhojpuri and Maithili language. Sir, you also belong to that language and I feel when we are discussing these languages under your championship and Shri Satpal ji Maharaj is raising the issue of including these languages in the eighth schedule of the Constitution, then definitely you will try to get them approved. With these words I thank you very much and I hope you will extend full support in this regard.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2010 for inclusion of Garhwali and Kumaoni Languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution was presented by Shri Satpal Maharaj in the Lok Sabha on 19.8.2011. Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav, Shri Shailendra Kumar, Shri Gorakh Nath Pandey, Shri Mangni Lai Mandal, Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, Shri Adhir Chowdhury, Shri Syed Shanawaz Hussain, Shri K.C. Singh 'Baba', Shri Naveen Jindal, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Shri J.P. Agarwal, Shri Deepender Singh Hooda, Shri Badri Ram Jakhar, Shri Jagdambika Pal, Shri Mahabal Mishra, and Shri Kamal Kishor 'Commando' have strongly supported the Bill for inclusion of Garhwali and Kumaoni Languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

Demands for inclusion of additional languages have been made from time to time. As of now, demands for inclusion of 38 languages are pending for consideration. A Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Sitakant Mohapatra was constituted in 2003. The Committee submitted its Report in 2004 and made certain recommendations. No decision on the recommendations of the Sitakant Mohapatra Committee Report has been

taken till now. Comments from various departments like DoPT, Culture, Registrar General of India, HRD etc. have been received.

There is also the issue relating to the language of the UPSC Examination. In a matter relating to the inclusion of Bhojpuri and Rajasthani languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, it was decided that the inclusion of these languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution may be deferred till a decision is taken by the Government on the language issue of the UPSC Examination. UPSC has made a request that the present link between the Eighth Schedule languages may be de-linked from the Commission's scheme of examination in conducting the examinations in all the Eighth Schedule Languages. UPSC has constituted a High Level Standing Committee to examine the modalities for implementing the recommendations of the Parliamentary Resolution in a manner consistent with the high standards of UPSC, for the existing languages in the Eighth Schedule. It has been decided to await the Report of the High Level Standing Committee and Government's decision to be taken thereon after which a fresh assessment of the demands of inclusion of languages will be made and a decision on Dr. Sitakant Mohapatra Committee's Report taken.

Therefore, it will not be advisable to consider inclusion of Garhwali and Kumaoni Languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution in isolation of other pending similar demands. The case of these two languages will be decided alongside other pending demands.

[Translation]

Sir, I would like to thank the Hon. Member, Shri Jindal and Shri Dipendra Singh Hooda who have raised the issue of including Haryanvi language in the eighth schedule of the Constitution. I would like to say that Haryanvi is still not included in the list of demand for inclusion of 38 languages. If the State government forwards this demand to us we would include it in the same list.

[English]

With these words, I request the hon. Member to withdraw the Constitution (Amendment) Bill and not to press for its consideration.

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank the hon. Minister for making this speech.

Mere vatan ki baharen jawan hone do,

Mahan hai mera Bharat, mahan hone do.

Kisi ko sinch rahe ho aur kisi pe pani band,

Tamam kheton ki fasalen saman hone do.

Gubaar dil se khayalon se gad door karo

Nai jameen nay a aasman hone do.

Subhas, Gandhi, Jawahar ki ruh bhi kahti hai,

Tamam desh ko ek khandan hone do.

Sir, first of all I would like to thank Shri Meghwal, Shri Hooda, Shri Jakhar, Shri Mahabal Mishra, Shri Harish Rawat as they support the issue raised by me. Shri Harish Rawat, the Hon. Minister is from Garhwal. I thank him a lot. Many states were formed Gujarat was created and Gujarati language got recognition. Maharashtra was created and Marathi language got recognized. Tamil Nadu was created and Tamil language got recognized. Likewise, whenever a state is created, its language gets recognized. As Uttarakhand is a newly formed state thus the Kumaoni and Garhwali language which are spoken in the state should get recognized. I urge upon the hon. Minister to particularly consider the upcoming list. India will become further strengthened by the languages. I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the hills in Uttarakhand, particularly towards Niti Valley where the temperature must be low at present. The person who lives there is connected to this country only because he is a citizen of this country. He always feels a sense of belonging to India where the Ganga flows. If we give recognition to his language, the country will become stronger and integrated. You have given recognition to a lot of languages. The new state of Uttarakhand has also been formed in the same vein. There are two main languages which are spoken in Uttarakhand and there are many dialects of Kumaoni language. Many local dialects have developed in this language which include Khasparjiya, Chaugarkhiya, Faldkotia, Pachhai, Jakarkhia, Kumyan or Kumaita, Gangola, Danpuria, Sirali, Soriyali, Askoti, Johari, Raochon, Bhainsi and Bhotia. Many dialects of Garhwali languages have developed which include Srinagaria, Rathi, Lohlaya, Badhani, Dasauliya, Manj-Kumaiya, Nagpuria, Salani and Tehri. These are very rich languages and have extensive grammar. Hon. Member Shri Rawat is present here. I urge upon him to support these languages.

Sir, Bhojpuri is spoken in Mauritius and Trinidad. Bhojpuri is the language spoken in homes there. Usually people converse in French or English there but in homes

they speak their mother tongue Bhojpuri. Bhojpuri connects them with India. You must have seen the Ganges pond in Mauritius. It was named Ganges pond after pouring a mug of Ganga water in it. They travel on foot for paying homage and consider it Ganges. If this language is recognized today, it would definitely connect them with India which would make our country stronger. You know that if this language is recognized it would make Uttarakhand confident. If one session is held in Gairsain it would further increase our confidence. I thank the Hon. Minister and withdraw this Bill.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you withdrawing?

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: I withdraw the Bill.

18.15 hrs.

BAN ON WITCHCRAFT BILL, 2010

[Translation]

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV (Siwan): Sir, I propose:-

'That the Ban on Witchcraft Bill which has a provision to ban witchcraft in any form across the country may be considered.

I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak on/take part in the discussion on Ban on Witchcraft. Bill, 2010. This is an extremely important subject and relates to the Indian public. Although, witchcraft has been there since the beginning of human civilization but it is becoming a menace in the modern times. This is a matter of concern. All the hon. Members need to discuss this serious issue in this esteemed House and find its solution. The united nation has released a comprehensive report which shows its concern on the murders carried out on a large scale by the people alleged to practice witchcraft. India has been associated with the some under developed countries where murders linked with witchcraft are taking place on a larger scale. The government should consider this issue seriously and there is a paradoxical situation with regard to its facts.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, your speech would continue and you would speak next time.

The House is adjourned till 11:00 am Monday, the 30th April, 2012.

18.16 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 30, 2012
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