

Friday, August 12, 2011
Sravana 21, 1933 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Eighth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, August 12, 2011/Sravana 21, 1933 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 181, Shri P.R. Natarajan.

External Debt

*181. ⁺ SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the external debt of the country, both long-term as well as short-term, during each of the

last 12 months alongwith the rates of interest applicable thereon;

(b) the rank of India among the debt-ridden countries of the world;

(c) the country-wise and institution-wise details of the total amount repaid in the form of principal and interest to the foreign lenders during each of the last three years and the current year and the total amount outstanding as on date; and

(d) the details of steps taken to lessen the loan burden of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The external debt data is disseminated on a quarterly basis with a lag of one quarter. The details of India's external debt during the last 12 months, quarter-wise, are given below:

Table: India's External Debt (US \$ billion)

Sl. No.	Component	End-June, 2010 (PR)	End-September, 2010 (PR)	End-December, 2010 (PR)	End-March, 2011 (QE)
1.	Long-term external debt	213.9	228.2	234.8	240.9
2.	Short-term external debt	56.4	60.5	61.1	65.0
3.	Total External Debt (1+2)	270.3	288.7	295.9	305.9

PR: Partially Revised, QE: Quick Estimates.

The interest rate on external debt varies from loan to loan, as it depends upon borrower and creditor type, the maturity profile of loan and the reference interest rate.

(b) According to the 'Global Development Finance-2011' published by the World Bank, India ranked fifth in 2009 in terms of absolute external debt stock among the

top 20 debtor developing countries after China, Russian Federation, Brazil and Turkey.

(c) Estimates of institution and country-wise payment of principal and interest on Government Account under External Assistance during the last three years are given below:

Table: External Debt Service Payments on Government Account (US \$ million)

	2008-09			2009-10 PR			2010-11 QE		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
External Debt on Government Account (A+B)	2,415	1,057	3,472	2,471	802	3,273	2,635	686	3,315
A. Multilateral (1 to 6)	1,367	681	2,048	1,386	432	1818	1,529	303	1,832
1. ADB	164	220	384	135	100	235	182	44	226
2. EEC	1	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	1
3. IBRD	419	262	681	388	126	514	475	65	540
4. IDA	772	196	968	849	203	1052	858	191	1049
5. IFAD	10	3	13	11	3	14	11	3	14
6. OPEC	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	2
B. Bilateral (7 to 12)	1,048	376	1,424	1,085	370	1455	1,106	377	1,483
7. Germany	136	29	165	106	24	130	93	21	114
8. France	60	14	74	56	11	67	47	9	56
9. Japan	679	258	937	699	262	961	733	275	1008
10. Russian Federation	99	60	159	162	60	222	184	61	245
11. Switzerland	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
12. USA	73	15	88	61	13	74	48	11	59

PR: Partially Revised; QE: Quick Estimates.

ADB: Asian Development Bank, EEC: European Economic Community.

IBRD: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

IDA: International Development Association.

IFAD: International Fund for Agricultural Development.

OPEC: Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.

India's external debt, on Government Account under External Assistance, stood at US \$ 62.4 billion at end-March, 2011 comprising multilateral debt of US \$ 42.6 billion and bilateral debt of US \$ 19.8 billion.

(d) External Debt management policy pursued by the Government of India emphasizes raising sovereign credit on concessional terms with longer maturities; regulating external commercial borrowings through end-use and all-in-cost restrictions; rationalizing interest rates on Non-Resident Indian (NRI) deposits and monitoring long as well as short-term debt. As a result of prudent external debt management, India's external debt has remained

within manageable limits, as indicated by the external debt to GDP ratio of 17.3 per cent and debt-service ratio of 4.2 per cent in 2010-11.

SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Madam, the Economic Survey Report for 2010-11 says at pages 151 and 152 that India is the fifth most indebted country in the world. It is based on the data given in the 'Global Development Finance-2011' published by the World Bank.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, Madam, the reasons for the rise in the total external debt during the last 12 months and what measures have been taken to reduce the external debt.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: This is in the reply that "According to the 'Global Development Finance-2011' published by the World Bank, India is ranked fifth in 2009". Here, I would like to inform that in terms of external debt stock to GNI ratio, India's position was fifth lowest among the top 20-debtor developing countries. In terms of cover provided by foreign exchange reserves to the external debt, India's position was fourth highest at 119.8 per cent after China, Thailand and Malaysia. This is the fourth best among 20 developing countries. In terms of share of concessional credit in total external debt, India's position was fourth highest after Pakistan.

Yes, there has been a slight increase, as the hon. Member is saying. It is also stated that the share is only 17.3 per cent of our GDP. He has asked what measures are being taken to control this. We have given the information in our reply. We have said: "External Debt management policy pursued by the Government of India emphasizes raising sovereign credit on concessional terms with longer maturities." This is there. There are several other measures which our country has taken, and they are detailed in the reply.

The increase was to US \$ 305.9 billion in 2010-11, it was US \$ 261 billion. The reasons for increased total external debt in 2011 was mainly due to the commercial borrowings that accounted for 38.9 per cent of the increase in total debt; followed by short-term debt, 28.2 per cent; and multilateral credit, 12.5 per cent. Strong domestic demand along with rising interest rate differentials led to higher net inflows under commercial borrowings. These are the reasons. But as you know, our economy is growing and this external debt is manageable.

SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Madam, I would like to know whether any specific conditions have been imposed by the international financial institutions, including the IMF on the global development finance while lending and, if so, whether the hon. Minister will give those details to this august House.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Madam, while taking loans, the terms and conditions of the lenders have to be obeyed. The terms and conditions given by the lending institutions are always there before taking the loans.

[Translation]

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Hon. Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to know from hon.

Finance Minister about the credit rating of India to raise the foreign debt and further about the steps of the Government to improve the credit rating. I would also like to ask the areas in which the major part of the foreign debt has been used. The hon. Finance Minister has been asked about the rate of interest but he has not given any clear answer.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Madam, the credit rating is determined not merely on the volume of external debt. As my colleague has pointed out, our external debt in terms of our GDP has come down. If the hon. Members are interested to have the figures, I can give it — from 1991, our ratio of total external debt to GDP was 28.7 per cent. From 2003-04 onwards, when my colleague Shri Yashwant Sinha was the Finance Minister — he did a good job — it started coming down. In 2003-04, it was 18 per cent. In this year, we have reached the lowest ratio of 17.3 per cent. So far as the interest rates are concerned, it depends on the nature of the borrowing which we are having. Under the normal conditions, the interest rate is LIBOR Plus — LIBOR is having the prevailing standard and the normal interest rates. But concessional interest rates are also there — take the case of IDA. The interest rate in IDA is almost minimal, at 0.5 per cent; it has longer maturity period. In IDA, there is also a commitment charge. But in IFDA, it is 0.75 per cent, but there is no commitment. Therefore, the interest rates also vary, depending on the period of maturity — in which period, the borrowings are to be repaid. Recently you would have noticed that. Today, we are in a comfortable position. I would like to inform the House that our total debt today, right now, is 305.9 billion dollar, and our reserve today is 319 billion dollar. This is one of the very rarest occasions when our total foreign exchange reserve is more than our total outstanding borrowing on a particular date.

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Our hon. Minister says that we are having the commercial burden or debt for the short term period. Nowadays we have to import crude oil from various oil producing countries, and thus, we have to meet the mounting oil bill and there is the debt burden. Recently, Iran had announced that it is going to stop supply of oil to India, if the oil debt bill is not paid within a specific period. How much burden of oil debt bill we are having, for the import of crude oil? What steps we have taken to set right the commitment to Iran?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, first of all I would like to dispel this impression that Iran has threatened to stop supplying oil to India. Please do not create scare in the country. It maybe the report of some newspaper but officially Iran has never told us that it is going to stop the supply. Iran is supplying 20 per cent of our total oil requirements. Therefore, if this impression is created, it will create problem. We had some problem with regard to making payment for the oil bill to Iran but that problem has been sorted out. Regular payment is taking place now. There are some outstanding figures which in course of time we would like to clear by making the payment.

Please do not mix up ECB with the oil import bill. External Commercial Borrowing has substantially increased. As my colleague has said, nowadays we have exposed our private sector to borrow from outside. We have to resort to it because of the interest rate hardening within the country. I have explained this a number of times. To fight inflation, repo rate has been increased over the last ten months several times. You may have noticed that the developed countries are injecting substantial amount of money through various mechanisms including Quantitative Easing in USA with the lower interest rates. They are not increasing their interest rates obviously for their own reasons. I am not going to comment on that though it will have its repercussion in the international finance. But this is one of the reasons and that is why the ECB has increased.

DR. TARUN MANDAL: From the data provided by the hon. Minister, I find that the external debt is gradually escalating and still India is acclaimed to be, next to China, the most dynamic emerging economy in the world. It appears to me that it is almost like '*rinnag tittang ghritam peevey*'. It means that though foreign debt is gradually increasing, we are still giving economic stimulus, even in the last Budget in the range of Rs. 2,00,000 crore, cutting down our subsidy in many essential sectors. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that due to tax evasion we are losing a lot on account of our internal generation. Like Hasan Ali, there are many other persons in India who are evading taxes worth thousands of crores. If we can generate more revenue from internal taxes we can cut down our external debt. So, my question to the hon. Minister is what action you are going to take to increase our internal generation through tax collection and taking stringent action against these tax evaders.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, this is totally out of context. The Question relates to the external debt.

So far as tax collection is concerned, we have discussed this particular issue on a number of occasions. We have discussed issues like problem of black-money generation and how to tackle it. I understand that there will be another discussion coming shortly on this issue and I will explain the hon. Member in detail during that discussion. India is not one of the highest but one of the lowest among the top debtor developing countries. That is why we have indicated that India's position was fifth lowest among the top 20-debtor developing countries. And, that is why I have indicated that per capita debt has come down. Debt-GDP ratio has come down. A couple of minutes ago I had explained those figures to you.

[Translation]

Rural Banking

+
*182. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:
SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of the public and private sector banks, in the rural areas, State-wise and bank-wise;

(b) whether penetration of banking services in the rural areas is relatively low;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide banking services including mobile banking, ATMs etc. under the "Swabhiman" campaign in the rural areas/villages having a population of more than 2000; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of villages where the said service is likely to be introduced?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) As on 31st March, 2011, out of 73,601 branches of Public Sector Banks and Private Sector Banks in the country, 21,646 branches are in the rural areas. The State-wise and bank-wise details of these branches are at Annexure-I and Annexure-II respectively.

(d) and (e) The Finance Minister in the Budget Speech 2010-11 announced the decision to provide appropriate Banking facilities to habitations having population in excess of 2000 by March, 2012 using the Business Correspondent and other models with appropriate technology back up.

The Banks have identified about 73,000 such habitations for providing banking facilities using appropriate technologies under this programme named "Swabhimaan". As per information received from Banks, 29,569 villages have been covered with banking facilities in the year 2010-11 and the remaining villages are targeted to be covered in (2011-12) by March, 2012.

Annexure I

State-wise number of functioning branches of Public and Private Sector Banks in Rural areas as on 31st March, 2011

Sl.No.	State	Rural branches
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1647
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	37
4.	Assam	484
5.	Bihar	1233
6.	Chandigarh	24
7.	Chhattisgarh	305
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10
9.	Daman and Diu	2
10.	Delhi	59
11.	Goa	177
12.	Gujarat	1280
13.	Haryana	517
14.	Himachal Pradesh	655
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	327
16.	Jharkhand	678
17.	Karnataka	1309

1	2	3
18.	Kerala	279
19.	Lakshadweep	8
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1021
21.	Maharashtra	1837
22.	Manipur	18
23.	Meghalaya	83
24.	Mizoram	10
25.	Nagaland	35
26.	Odisha	965
27.	Puducherry	26
28.	Punjab	1102
29.	Rajasthan	1038
30.	Sikkim	53
31.	Tamil Nadu	1638
32.	Tripura	44
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2591
34.	Uttarakhand	452
35.	West Bengal	1683
Total		21646

Note: 1. Data is as per Information reported by banks.
Source: Master Office File on banks, DSIM, RBI as on 26.07.2011.

Annexure II

Bank-wise number of functioning rural branches of Public Sector Banks and Private Sector Banks as on 31st March, 2011

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Rural Branches
1	2	3
1.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	319
2.	State Bank of Hyderabad	311

1	2	3
3.	State Bank of India	4973
4.	State Bank of Indore	Merged with State Bank of India
5.	State Bank of Mysore	213
6.	State Bank of Patiala	334
7.	State Bank of Travancore	55
8.	Allahabad Bank	968
9.	Andhra Bank	407
10.	Bank of Baroda	1171
11.	Bank of India	1294
12.	Bank of Maharashtra	534
13.	Canara Bank	803
14.	Central Bank of India	1386
15.	Corporation Bank	214
16.	Dena Bank	362
17.	Indian Bank	496
18.	Indian Overseas Bank	573
19.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	327
20.	Punjab and Sind Bank	299
21.	Punjab National Bank	1956
22.	Syndicate Bank	755
23.	UCO Bank	802
24.	Union Bank of India	828
25.	United Bank of India	627
26.	Vijaya Bank	260
27.	IDBI Bank Limited	81
28.	Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	Bank merged with ICICI Bank
29.	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	18
30.	City Union Bank Ltd.	34

1	2	3
31.	Federal Bank Ltd.	49
32.	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	83
33.	Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	220
34.	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	90
35.	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	32
36.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	38
37.	Nainital Bank Ltd.	25
38.	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	25
39.	SBI Commercial and International Bank Ltd.	
40.	South Indian Bank Ltd.	65
41.	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	49
42.	The Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	25
43.	AXIS Bank Limited	94
44.	Development Credit Bank Ltd.	4
45.	HDFC Bank Ltd.	123
46.	ICICI Bank Limited	259
47.	INDUSIND Bank Ltd.	22
48.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	21
49.	YES Bank Ltd.	22
Total March 31, 2011		21646

Source: Master Office File on banks, DSIM, RBI as on 26.07.2011.

[Translation]

SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Madam, there are 73,601 Bank branches working in Non-Governmental and Governmental Sector in the country as it came out in the answer of my question. Of them 21,646 branches are working in the rural areas. Since India is a country of villages and only 21,000 branches out of 73,000 branches are in the rural areas. I am given to feel that this number is very less in proportion to the population. Actions have been taken to merge the Local Development Banks with the local cooperative banks in the states like Madhya Pradesh where entire cooperative sector has not broken

and the money lenders have got a free hand. Considering these situations, I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister whether there is any provision to increase the number of public sector banks branches in the rural areas of the states particularly in Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Madam, hon. Member had asked how many branches of public sector banks and private sector banks are working in the rural areas? I gave the figure of 21,646. There are 89,396 commercial bank branches working in the country at present. In addition to the 21,646 branches, there are 82 RRBs and more than 15,704 branches of them are working in the rural areas. Almost 96,000 institutions of the Rural Cooperative Institutions are also working. Apart from it, the number of semi-urban branches in towns having population between ten thousand and one lakh is 22,526 also. I agree with the hon. Member on the matter that the number of the bank branches is not as much as it should be, but still there are some arrangements if we study all of them and there is need to increase them.

As far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned, the Reserve Bank of India, in the year 2009, identified 16 such states including Madhya Pradesh which have insufficient number of banks in the country. Further, 292 districts of these 16 states do not have sufficient number of bank branches. The hon. Finance Minister, in the budget speech 2010-11 had informed that 73,000 villages having the population of 2,000 or more have been selected to increase the banking reach and bringing the public within the banking network. If there is no brick and mortar branch there for banking facility, a banking representative should be appointed there under BC model or any other model. The agenda of inclusive growth of our Government include financial inclusion also. The RBI echoing this line had given direction to all banks in a general authorisation policy in December, 2009 and had maintained that there is not need of taking permission for opening a branch in the villages having the population below 50,000. On such places, general permission is given and the Government can be informed after opening a bank there. It will lead to opening of more banks. For the north-east regions, no limit has been fixed as they have very less density and penetration of banks. Even if they open their banks in areas having population above 50,000, there is no need to take prior permission. It should be just reported.

The RBI has issued the monetary policy statement 2011-12 recently. In it, one more direction has been given to the banks if they open their branches in the towns having the population of more than one lakh in one and

two years, then, it is compulsory to open 25 percent of banks in the villages having the population of 10,000 or below it. They have to inform only the number of branches, they are going to open. If they open banks in towns, they will have to open 25 per cent of them in rural areas. One thing is that the authorisation of opening banks without taking permission in the areas having the population of below 50000 has been given. This direction has been given and it has been advised to open the banks in the villages having the population of below 10000. The policy of 1:1 has been given and there is provision of opening a bank in the areas, having population between 50,000 and 100,000 in the under banked districts and states including Madhya Pradesh. If the population is one lakh, the ratio will be 1:1. Due to this, the number of banks will increase. One can see the expansion of banks during the last year. Almost 4500-5000 branches are being opened annually during the last two years. 4600 branches have been opened in the year 2010-11. Total 4995 branches of banks have been opened in the year 2009-10 and 1003 Gramin banks were also opened while only 500-600 banks had been opened in the previous years. Only 43 rural banks were opened in the year 2001. There were 38 and 41 rural banks opened in the years 2002 and 2003 respectively. There is provision of opening more and more banks in coming days.

SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Hon. Madam Speaker, hon. Finance Minister has talked about opening of banks in the rural areas in his reply. Since, Madhya Pradesh is a state of small villages and Nagar Panchayat is set-up with having the population of more than 5000 voters and with more than 25000 voters a municipality is set-up. The area having more than 5000 voters is considered a city. Since the distances among different villages in Madhya Pradesh are very much, there are money villages having population of ground 2000-3000. Many villages of the districts Raisen, Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur have now become Nagar Panchayat. There is need of opening banks and nationalised banks even today. I urge the hon. Minister not to include cooperative banks in it because the poor, farmers and unemployed are not benefitting from the cooperative banks due to corruption in Madhya Pradesh. I urge to you to increase the number of nationalised banks in Madhya Pradesh.

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, I would like to add to what my colleague has said. He has given detailed information. I agree with the perception of the

hon. Member that when we compare with the bare numbers and the requirement and the number of villages, then it appears not very significant. Even if I assume 89,000 bank branches taken together, including the foreign banks, which has phenomenal expansion from the days of nationalization which has grown from 8,000 to 89,000 or 8,000 to 73,000 public sector and private sector commercial banks, then it is a big jump. But there are six hundred thousand villages in the country. There are a few thousand cities and urban conglomeration, cities excluding. Therefore, what we have decided and what is needed is that if we want to achieve inclusive growth, if financial inclusiveness is to be achieved, then we shall have to provide the banking facilities.

The suggestion of the hon. Member for expanding and strengthening the cooperatives is one of the very effective instruments and we are working for that. In addition to that what we have stated, which has been mentioned in the main text of the reply, is that we shall have to provide the banking facilities. If it is difficult to establish a brick and mortar branch in a particular area, then through mobile van, through mobile phone, through business correspondent and through other institutional arrangements provide the banking facilities to those people which many of the banks are doing. And that is why, after the announcement of the Budget, IBA, in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India identified 73,000 villages having a population of 2000 and more which they will try to cover by 31st March, 2012. We are told that already more than 29,000 such villages have been covered. But I agree that the requirement is much more and we shall have to work faster.

[Translation]

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Madam Speaker, there are 21,646 branches in rural areas. In terms of population density, Uttar Pradesh is the most populated state in the country. Out of the 21,646 branches only, 2,591 branches have been opened in Uttar Pradesh which is a very less ratio compared to the existing population. Even today, the people in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh have to go to far off places for banking purposes. The reason behind this is that even today 60 per cent of people in villages do not have a bank account. I would like to ask the honourable Minister about the number of bank branches to be opened in the areas in Uttar Pradesh where more than two thousand people reside, by March, 2012. And what is the rank of Jaunpur district in this list and how many residential places have been identified for ATMs under mobile banking?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Madam Speaker, all of these proposals are drafted by the State Level Banker's Committee which includes all of the officers of the State Government. The convener in the bank is also appointed by you. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen to the reply.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Honourable Finance Minister has also affirmed his awareness of the shortage of bank branches in a country of six lakh villages. But the Minister of Finance has included financial expansion of inclusive growth. The villages with a population of two thousand people will be included by March, 2012. 14,626 villages are being connected under the Swabhiman Abhiyaan in Uttar Pradesh. The Minister of Finance has also given directions in the CMD meeting to conduct surveys of villages where upto a thousand people reside and send these surveys to state level committees and also to open more banks.

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: First tell about the villages with the population of two thousand people, the question of villages with the population of one thousand people comes later.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: 14,626 villages are being covered under the Swabhimaan Scheme and the villages with the population of more than one thousand people have been identified. BC model will come into place in the next phase and more bank branches will be opened.

SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Sir, first of all I would like to thank honourable Pranab Da for coming up with the idea of providing banking facility in rural areas under the Swabhimaan Scheme. The banking facilities have also been provided in 30,000 villages under this scheme which includes mobile banking and ATM facilities. Today, 21 thousand branches are providing banking facilities in the rural areas in the whole country. But what are the ground conditions there? I would like to tell the honourable Minister about the same through you. All of the branches in the rural areas are facing huge shortage of staff. There is a central bank in a shortage of about 2300-2400 clerks and 400 officers. I would like to say to the honourable Minister that due to this a lot of difficulties are being faced in providing banking facilities in the rural areas. It takes a lot of time to withdraw money. People have to stand in long queues for depositing money because there is no one there to tell the money. Madam, I, through you, would like to ask the honourable Minister as to the

time by which he will fill the vacant posts in all the banks? Secondly, the Swabhiman facility is a positive step taken by you. You are providing ATM and Mobile banking but the people in rural areas do not know how to use them. I demand a helpline centre to be set up before providing these facilities in each and every bank in the rural areas.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Honourable member has raised a question about shortage of employees. Today the banks are being rapidly expanded. Each year at least 4000 to 5000 branches of banks are being opened. You must have observed that all the banks, be it the banks of State Bank Group or other nationalised banks, are recruiting people on large scale. Advertisements for recruitment are being issued and recruitments are being done. The problem of shortage of employees will be solved. You have asked for ATM facilities. There were 27000 ATMs in the year 2007 and there are 60,000 ATMs in the year 2010, till now. There is a lot of emphasis on mobile banking too. The Reserve Bank of India has allowed 46 banks to start mobile banking. Today, the needs and banking activities are increasing. All of the banks are trying their level best for the financial inclusion at the same speed, be it under Swabhimaan Abhiyan, E.C. model or branch expansion. You will see in the coming days that more banks will open in your area. There will be employees in all of the banks and more ATMs will be installed in your area.

[English]

DR. RATNA DE: In spite of the expansion and development of the banking sector in the urban areas, we could not find such development in the rural areas, in terms of the branches of the nationalised banks. We all know that according to the guidelines of the RBI, villages having a population in extension of 2,000, banking facilities should be provided.

Madam, Pakre at Pandua block, District Hooghly, West Bengal is within my constituency. The population of that village is more than 3,000. They have applied for opening a branch of any nationalised bank about five years back. But I am sorry to say that till now they did not get an answer from the authorities concerned in the banking sector.

Could the hon. Minister state the number of unbanked villages in West Bengal and the status of unbanked villages as of now?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Madam, as per the RBI report, West Bengal is an under banked State. There are 292 districts and 71 blocks in the country where no banking facility is available. Seventy blocks are in North-East and one block is in Jammu and Kashmir.

Regarding opening a branch in a particular village is concerned, the commercial viability of opening a branch at a particular village is done by the bank concerned. The bank will go and survey. If they find that it is viable to open a branch, then they will certainly open a branch.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Madam, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

Madam, our economy is based more on savings and investments. The habit of savings is slowly picking up among the people of urban areas, but such phenomenon is not widely prevalent among the rural people. It is basically due to lower returns to the amounts saved. Hence, there is a need to encourage savings habit among the rural areas through some types of incentives.

Hence, may I request the hon. Minister, through you, to state whether without affecting the overall lending and borrowing policy of banking system, some types of incentives can be extended to the people in the rural areas through the Regional Rural Banks and whether the RBI is contemplating any such move in this regard?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: All these aspects are taken into account while determining. But you shall have to take into account that when the Regional Rural Bank was established, one of the objectives of this Regional Rural Bank was, that their lending rate will be lower and their borrowing rate will be higher and still that practice is being followed. But there is a limit beyond which you cannot go. Ultimately, we shall have to keep in mind that by pursuing this policy where the lending rate is lower and borrowing rate is higher so far as bank is concerned, then naturally banks will be under-funded and unviable. We shall have to provide money for them. From 1975 till today, why did the RRBs not take off as compared with Bangladesh? What is the rate of interest of the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh? Therefore, we cannot eat the cake and, at the same time, have it. The question is of coverage. So far as the incentives are concerned; definitely awareness could be created to increase the habit of thrift. One of the basic objectives through the Self Help Groups is that we are trying to do their job and they are doing good job. I do hope that with the little incentives, which we have provided them recently

and for which you have sanctioned money, the Self-Help Groups and Anganwadi workers will be doing good job.

[Translation]

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV: Madam Speaker, in his reply to the question, the honourable Minister just said that out of 73,601 branches in the country, 21,646 branches are in the rural areas. I come from Bihar. The population of Bihar is about nine crores. There are only 1,233 functioning banks in the rural areas of Bihar. Honourable Minister of Finance had declared in his budget speech for the year 2010-11 that banks would be opened in all of the villages with the population of more than two thousand people.

Madam Speaker, I would like to draw attention of the honourable Minister towards something through you. Banva-Itahri is a block in the Saharsa district in Bihar and there is no nationalized bank in the headquarters of this block. The population of the block is one lakh and the panchayat of block headquarters is at Itahri. The population there is 10-12 thousand and there is no bank there. Honourable Minister had declared in his speech that he would set up banks in all the villages with the population of more than two thousand people by March, 2012. The population of Itahri block is more than ten thousand. Likewise there are more places like this. Will the Minister of Finance set up banks in the Banwa-Itahri in Bihar and other places in the country in accordance with his claims and targets? There are still six to seven months left. I would like to know from the honourable Minister whether nationalised banks will be opened within the time limit in the Banva-Itahri block and other such places?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: It has been said that as per the census of 2001 all of the villages where population is two thousand or more than two thousand and are devoid of bank branches till March, 2012, a business representative of bank will sit there so long as a full-fledged branch is established there. I have already told you that around forty-five hundred to five thousand branches are being opened in the 6 lakh villages in the country. All the branches cannot be opened at once but we have brought forth the B.C. model to connect those people who are not connected with banking network. About a thousand villages have been identified for the next phase and business correspondents are working there.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. 183 - Shri Eknath M. Gaikwad.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Gaikwad, please put your question.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else is going on record.

(Interruptions)...*

Caffeine in Energy/Soft Drinks

+
*183. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

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

- (a) the level of caffeine allowed in the energy/soft drinks under the relevant statute/orders;
- (b) whether this level is adhered to by the manufacturers;
- (c) if so, the details in this regard;
- (d) whether some of the manufacturers of these drinks have requested permission for higher level of caffeine;
- (e) if so, the level of caffeine sought for; and
- (f) reaction of the Government thereto?

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

Statement

(a) Under the Food Safety and Standards Regulations, 2011, use of caffeine not exceeding 145 mg/litre is permitted in carbonated water. However, at present, there is no limit prescribed for energy drinks. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has initiated necessary action to fix level of caffeine in energy drinks.

*Not recorded.

(b) and (c) The enforcement of the Food Safety and Standards Act and the Regulations is with the State Governments. No reports have been received with regard to non-adherence to the level of caffeine in carbonated water.

(d) No such requests have been received by the Government.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD: Madam, we are consuming poison in the form of cold-drinks. As far as energy-drinks are concerned, everybody drinks energy-drinks whether he is a child or an old person, even, players consume energy drinks. But the hon. Minister has just replied that no limit of caffeine has been prescribed for energy drinks. I, through you, would like to ask the hon. Minister that by when the level of caffeine in M.L.G. will be fixed and people get rid of this problem?

[*English*]

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, it is true what the hon. Member has said that there is no limit prescribed for energy drinks. Under the Food Safety and Standards Regulations, use of caffeine not exceeding 145 mg/litre is permitted only in carbonated water, that is, soft drinks. However, at present, there is no limit prescribed for energy drinks. That is why, we have said in the answer that the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has initiated necessary action to fix the level of caffeine in energy drinks.

Now, insofar as fixing of the standard of caffeine in energy drinks is concerned, an Expert Group consisting of scientists representing different parts of the country was constituted in January, 2010 by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India and this Expert Group was asked to examine: one, scientific literature and global position on use of caffeine and non-carbonated beverages and their labelling; two, to recommend the limit of caffeine in non-carbonated beverages and their labelling and also to suggest suitable safety measures and products standards of energy drinks.

After this, the meetings of the Expert Group took place from February, 2010 to August, 2010 and they submitted their report to the Scientific Committee. The Scientific Committee was constituted in 2010 consisting

of 14 members of scientists of repute which is a statutory Committee under the Food Safety and Standards Act. Further, they made a Technical Group and forwarded this to the Technical Group. In July this year, that is, July, 2011, the recommendations of the Technical Group have come and these are under consideration of the Scientific Committee.

Thereafter it would be considered by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India and then it will be sent to the Government for approval of Draft Notification. But before the final notification is issued by the Government of India, it has to be sent for comments to all the stakeholders including the World Health Organisation for 60 days and after considering the comments so received, then it will be sent to the Law Ministry. Once the Law Ministry vets this notification, then it will be notified by the Government. This whole process is a cumbersome process and so it will take a minimum of one year.

[*Translation*]

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD: Madam, the Supreme Court has issued orders to the cold drink manufacturing companies to mention actual ingredient of the product on the label on mandatory basis and issue the notification for the same. The notification should be issued within three months. I, through you, would like to ask the hon. Minister whether any time period has been fixed to issue notification. By when will it be issued and the content of the notification?

[*English*]

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, as I already said, there are two types of drinks, namely carbonated drinks and non-carbonated drinks for which we do not have any standard. Now, in so far as the carbonated drinks are concerned, a limit of 150 mg. of caffeine per litre is permissible and a notification in this regard is already there. We are not receiving any complaints from any part of the country in this respect. But with regard to fixing the limit of caffeine in energy drinks, I have already said that the whole process is going on. We have started the process, it is half way through, and it will take a year for the notification to be issued.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Anand Prakash Paranjpe—
Not present.

[*Translation*]

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Madam Speaker, the hon. Minister apprised that this process may take one

year or so. I would request you that by then the public should be made aware regarding such energy drinks available in India through various newspapers and T.V. Channels. I, through you, would like to submit that young people work in night call centres in Mumbai and other major cities. I would like to share an incident with you that a hungry young man out of taste took one after one three or four energy drinks, and got unconscious. Later on it was observed that the energy drink had high level of caffeine in it. Today, I, through you, would like to submit that the dilly dally attitude in this regard will take time to set the things right but we should save our young generation from being spoiled. The public should be made aware in this regard because in future these product will gradually move towards villages. I through you would like to submit that this is a health related issue, and it should be taken seriously.

MADAM SPEAKER: You did not put up the question.

[English]

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, unless the reports of the Scientific Committee and Expert Committee come to us, it may not be possible for us to control it. Earlier we have taken samples in Tamil Nadu and Mumbai and due to non-availability of any regulation in the area, the court had to strike it off. I am not quoting the Scientific Committee and the Expert Committee, because we are waiting for the reports of the Scientific Committee and the Expert Committee because that is a larger committee consisting of a huge number of scientists coming from across the country. But I would like to mention that earlier there was a demand from different organisations for banning these drinks. It was earlier represented that the energy drinks contained synthetic chemicals and, it was also so presumed, which are harmful and as a result of this, these drinks be banned in India.

Therefore, the impact of these chemicals was studied. A sub-committee of the Central Committee of Food Standards appointed a committee of (a) Nutrition, Food and Special Dietary Uses; and (b) Infant Foods, sub-committee of Central Committee on Food Standards, which, on the basis of the information collected opined that there is no evidence to indicate any health implication on consumption of the said drinks. Therefore, they did not recommend ban on energy drinks.

There is one committee, which has come to the conclusion that they have not found anything, and that is why a much wider concentration by an expert committee was felt. A huge group of more than a few dozen scientists of repute from across the country are working

on this. Unless that report comes we cannot issue any notification. So, there is no notification because the moment you issue any Executive Order, the court strikes it down and it has been done earlier by the High Court not only once but twice in Tamil Nadu.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam Speaker, I, through you, would like to ask a question from the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister is a very learned and senior personality. My question is directly related to adulteration which includes energy drinks and all other drinks. Many such drinks are available in the market. It is asked as to what should be the level of caffeine? Irrespective of the size and weight of the box the experts of the committee have found that 145 mg caffeine is added into a box of one litre. I would like to inform the hon. Members that various energy drinks available in the market are badly adulterated. I was watching in television that some spray, perfume, body sprays are available in the market in which some synthetic substance is added with gas which causes skin diseases. This question is about energy drinks which directly affects kidney and liver. Thus, various drinks available in the market are doctored with different chemicals. The shopkeepers sell them even after their expiry date and consumers drink these and the result is that they fall ill with various diseases such as skin diseases, kidney problem, liver problem etc.

Madam Speaker, I, through you, would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he has formulated any monitoring committee or vigilance committee with regard to the said issue. Whether you have formulated any committee to monitor such drink products being sold in rural areas, towns and major cities. How many people have been arrested so far and the type of punishment given to them?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam Speaker, two points are inter-related, the first point told by the hon. Minister about the energy drinks, and the second is that such drinks are being sold in rural areas, small towns of the country. He has also asked whether the Union Government is aware of such activities in the country as to what sorts of products are sold. Law is made by the Union Government but the responsibility to implement it comes under the State Government. ...*(Interruptions)* All of you know that Defence, Indian Railways are financed by the Government of India while the rest of the things are done by the State Governments. You make these laws and we follow it. If we make the law you will complain that you have taken all the work in your hand. Not taken law. ...*(Interruptions)* The State Governments

have to carry out the responsibility ascertained by the Constitution for them. As far as the energy drinks are concerned the level of caffeine varies country to country. Here we have presented the list of countries where the level of caffeine in emgy drinkg in 145 milligram per litre. But other countries have different levels of caffeine. Such as New Zealand and Australia have 145 milligram to 320 milligram per litre. European Union too has 150 milligram per litre. The energy drinks which have caffeine are sold in Canada

[English]

as natural health product under the National Health Product Regulation.

[Translation]

Energy drinks are sold in Canada through the regulation of the Ministry of Health. Every country has its own criterion.

[English]

Health Canada's Recommendation on caffeine intake for general population of healthy adults is more than 400-450 mg of caffeine per day.

[Translation]

The limit of caffeine varies country to country. Therefore, on the very onset we have submitted that for this we have formulated an expert committee. Scientists of repute are operating it. Almost half of the work is done.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: You kindly inform when was this committee constituted?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: You came late. I have already spoken about it. I talked about the same for around ten minutes, it will take another ten minutes.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam Speaker, the answer to my question is not given properly.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister please reply the question.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I had already answered the hon. Member that you cannot ban it. As, there is no notification about the level of caffeine and the standard of caffeine fixed for energy drinks, therefore, whenever we collected the samples of foreign companies, in Chennai we did so not once but twice, the companies went to Court and brought stay orders. One of the courts has completely banned our notification. All this happen today.

...(Interruptions) In democracy everyone is using his powers in his own way. You are witnessing this fact. I would like to apprise the hon. Member that the Expert Committee was formulated in January, 2010. In this regard I informed everything as to what was to be done. It has submitted its report in August itself. A number of meetings were held between January to August. It has been submitted to the Scientific Committee, which has 14 Members. This includes scientists from various parts of the country.

MADAM SPEAKER: You have already mentioned that.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: I am asking about the number of such cases that have come to light and what action has been taken in this regard. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: There is very less time remaining.

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Madam, I would like to know from hon. Minister that in his reply regarding this health related issue he has mentioned that a Committee was constituted in the year 2010. It will take one more year for issuing notification. I would like to ask that he must keep the quantity of caffeine very low in the drink. If some adhoc or temporary kind of limit is set then we can save ourselves from all these problems. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you. The time is very less, hon. Minister, there is very little time left, please tell in brief.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: This is a very important issue. A half an hour discussion must be held upon this. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: All right. Please give a notice in this regard.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, hon. Member is quite a learned man. He knows that in today's times on executive order is passed like that as long as there is no scientific bak up for that. The court will reject the same in five minutes. What are you talking. ...(Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[English]***Evasion of Tax**

*184. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Section 138 (1) (b) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 or any other provision of law is applicable to the information obtained by India from foreign countries under various Dual Tax Avoidance Agreements (DTAA), Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEA), Letters of Rogatory and the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the manner in which Section 138 of the Income Tax Act is applicable to the information obtained under DTAA, TIEA, Letters of Rogatory and FIUs especially with regard to tax evasion and evaders;

(d) whether it is a settled law that domestic law overrides International Agreement/Treaties in case of conflict between the provision of an International Agreement/Treaty and domestic laws; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) Section 138 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 applies to all information received under the Income-tax Act. The provision also applies to information received under the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) and the Tax Information Exchange Agreement (TIEA) subject to overriding effect of the specific DTAA/TIEA under which the information has been received.

The information obtained by Financial Intelligence Unit-India (FIU-IND) from a foreign jurisdiction through the Egmont exchange framework of Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) is governed by the "Principle of Information Exchange" prescribed by the Egmont Group, which, *inter alia*, lays down that:

(i) The requesting FIU may not transfer information shared by a disclosing FIU to a third party, nor make use of the information in an administrative, investigative, prosecutorial, or judicial purpose without the prior consent of the FIU that disclosed the information.

(ii) All information exchanged by FIUs must be subjected to strict controls and safeguards to ensure that the information is used only in an authorized manner, consistent with national provisions on privacy and data protection. At a minimum, exchanged information must be treated as protected by the same confidentiality provisions as apply to similar information from domestic sources obtained by the receiving FIU.

FIU-IND is authorized under Section 66 of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 to share information with 15 agencies, including the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), as notified by the Government of India from time to time. The intelligence received by FIU-IND from its foreign counterparts is shared with these authorized agencies with the prior consent of the disclosing FIU.

(d) Under Section 90 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, the provisions of the Agreement (DTAA/TIEA) entered into under that Section, or the provisions of Income-tax Act, 1961, whichever is more beneficial to taxpayer, shall apply. Hence, if the confidentiality provision of the Agreement entered into is more stringent, then that confidentiality provision, being more beneficial to the taxpayer, shall apply.

(e) Does not arise.

National Institute of Communicable Diseases

*185. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up branches of the National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD) in various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise;

(c) the technical and financial support proposed to be provided by the Government for their management alongwith the operational guidelines worked out to run the proposed institutes;

(d) the steps being taken to ensure that the proposed branches of NICD are well equipped to carry out the diagnosis of the newly emerging diseases as also to conduct research in the prevailing communicable diseases;

(e) whether any proposal has been re-submitted to the Department of Expenditure for setting up of a branch of NICD in Gujarat; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which it is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (f) The Government of India has approved a proposal for strengthening and up-gradation of National Center for Disease Control (erstwhile National Institute of Communicable Diseases) for effective response to emerging and re-emerging communicable diseases. Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP), an integral part of NCDC, supports epidemiological and lab-based surveillance of outbreak-prone diseases and rapid response thereto.

Disease surveillance and response activities are monitored and coordinated by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and NCDC in close collaboration with disease surveillance units at state and district levels. These decentralized surveillance units function under respective State/UT Governments and have been strengthened by provision of manpower and other resources over the last few years. Further strengthening of NCDC including its regional branches and state and district level surveillance units is an important part of health sector strategy of the Government of India.

No separate proposal has been submitted to the Department of Expenditure, Government of India, for setting up of a branch of NCDC in Gujarat.

[*Translation*]

Power Projects

*186. SHRI JITENDER SINGH MALIK:
SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of power generation projects set up in the country during the last three years and the current year along with the quantum of power generated by these projects, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the power projects in the country which are under construction along with the power generation capacity and the funds spent on these projects so far, project-wise;

(c) the reasons for non-completion of these projects; and

(d) the steps being taken or proposed by the Government to complete these projects in the scheduled time?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) 91 Units (27971.2 MW) of thermal power projects and 23 units (2237 MW) of hydro power projects have been commissioned during the last three years and in the current year till 05.08.2011. Year-wise and state-wise details of thermal and hydro power projects alongwith the quantum of power generated by these projects upto July, 2011 are enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) Against the 11th Plan Mid-Term Appraisal (MTA) capacity addition target of 62374 MW, a capacity totalling to 40131 MW (which includes an additional thermal capacity of 1406 MW not included in the MTA target) has already been commissioned during the Eleventh Plan till 05.08.2011. Details of the remaining thermal and hydro power projects likely to be commissioned in the 11th Plan and those which are likely to spill-over to the 12th Plan, alongwith the power generation capacity and funds spent on these projects, are enclosed as Statement-II and Statement-III, respectively.

(c) The reasons for spill-over of thermal projects beyond the 11th Plan are indicated against each of these projects in Statement-III. Main reasons for 11th Plan hydro-electric projects, which are under-construction, but unlikely to be commissioned during the remaining period of the Eleventh Plan include problems in land acquisition, delays in environmental and forest clearances, rehabilitation and resettlement issues, geological surprises, natural calamities, law and order problems and contractual issues.

(d) A number of steps have been taken to complete these projects in scheduled time. These include augmentation of manufacturing capacity of BHEL from 10,000 MW in December, 2007 to 20,000 MW by 2012; periodic review of issues related to supply of power equipment from BHEL by a Group under the chairmanship of Secretary (Heavy Industry); formation of several new joint ventures to manufacture supercritical boilers and turbine-generators for thermal power plants; bulk ordering of 11 units of 660 MW each with supercritical technology and mandatory phased indigenous manufacturing programme to promote indigenous manufacturing; sensitization of stakeholders to enlarge the vendors base

to meet Balance of Plants requirements; rigorous monitoring of projects at different levels including by Ministry of Power, Central Electricity Authority, Power

Project Monitoring Panel and Advisory Group under the chairmanship of Minister of Power; and introduction of web-based monitoring system.

Statement I

Year-wise Thermal Units Commissioned during the Last Three Years and Current Year

As on 9 August, 2011

State/Project Name	Impl. Agency	Sector	Unit No.	Cap. (MW)	Actual Comm. Date	Total Gen. (MU) Upto: 7/2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
YEAR 2008-09						
Chhattisgarh						
Bhilai TPP Expn	NSPCL	Central	U-1	250	20-04-08	4259.1
Sipat-II	NTPC	Central	U-5	500	27-12-08	10708.2
Madhya Pradesh						
Amarkantak TPP	MPPGCL	State	U-5	210	15-06-08	3174.8
Punjab						
Guru Har Govind TPS-II	PSEB	State	U-4	250	31-07-08	4865.3
Tamil Nadu						
Valuthur CCPP Extn.	TNEB	State	GT	59.8	06-05-08	
		State	ST	32.4	16-02-09	893.9
West Bengal						
Sagardighi TPP	WBPDCL	State	U-2	300	20-07-08	5108.3
Chhattisgarh						
O.P. Jindal STPP	Jindal Power Ltd.	Private	U-4	250	17-06-08	6029.2
Gujarat						
Sugen CCPP (Akhakhol)	Torrent Power Gen. Ltd.	Private	Blk-I	382.5	04-02-09	6277
Maharashtra						
Trombay TPS Extn	Tata Power Company	Private	U-8	250	26-03-09	3989.1
				Total (2008-09) :		2484.7
						45304.9
YEAR 2009-10						
Bihar						
Kahalgaon St-2, Ph-2	NTPC	Central	U-7	500	31-07-09	4001.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chhattisgarh						
Bhilai TPP Expn	NSPCL	Central	U-2	250	12-07-09	3504.4
Jharkhand						
Chandrapura TPS Extn.	DVC	Central	U-7	250	04-11-09	187.6
		Central	U-8	250	31-03-10	469.1
Uttar Pradesh						
NCP Project St-II, U-5	NTPC	Central	U-5	490	29-01-10	5168.3
Andhra Pradesh						
Vijayawada TPP-IV	APGENCO	State	U-1	500	08-10-09	6210.3
Gujarat						
Kutch Lignite TPS Extn	GSECL	State	U-4	75	01-10-09	369.2
Utran CCPP Extn		State	GT	240	08-08-09	2486
		State	ST	134	10-10-09	1491.6
Haryana						
Rajiv Gandhi	HPGCL	State	U-1	600	31-03-10	2902.8
Maharashtra						
New Parli TPP	MSPGCL	State	U-2	250	10-02-10	1764.4
Paras TPS Expn, U-2		State	U-2	250	27-03-10	1782.6
Rajasthan						
Chhabra TPS	RRVUNL	State	U-1	250	30-10-09	1944.1
Giral Lignite-II		State	U-2	125	06-11-09	752.9
Kota TPP		State	U-7	195	31-08-09	3033.9
Suratgarh TPP		State	U-6	250	29-08-09	1674.1
West Bengal						
Bakereshwar TPS	WBPDCL	State	U-5	210	07-06-09	3421
Andhra Pradesh						
Gautami CCPP	Gautami Power Ltd.	Private	GT-1	145	03-05-09	
		Private	GT-2	145	03-05-09	
		Private	ST	174	03-05-09	7557.9
Konaseema CCPP	Konaseema gas Power Ltd.	Private	GT-1	140	01-05-09	
		Private	GT-2	140	01-05-09	3974.1
Lanco Kondapalli Ph-II (GT)	LancoKondapalli	Private	GT	233	05-12-09	2981.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chhattisgarh						
Lanco Amarkantak TPS Ph-1,U-1	Lanco Amarkantak Power Pvt. Ltd.	Private	U-1	300	04-06-09	4232.7
Lanco Amarkantak TPS Ph-1,U-2	Lanco Amarkantak Power Pvt. Ltd.	Private	U-2	300	26-03-10	2198.2
Gujarat						
Mundra TPP Ph-1 (U-1&2)	Adani Power Ltd.	Private	U-1	330	04-08-09	4701.9
		Private	U-2	330	17-03-10	3241.4
Sugen CCPP (Akhakhol)	Torrent Power Gen. Ltd.	Private	Blk-II	382.5	07-05-09	5990.9
		Private	Blk-III	382.5	08-06-09	5601.4
Karnataka						
Toranagallu TPP Ltd.	JSW Energy (Vijayanagar)	Private	U-1	300	27-04-09	4680.9
		Private	U-2	300	24-08-09	4247.4
Rajasthan						
Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP	Raj West Power Ltd. (JSW)	Private	U-1	135	16-10-09	785.8
Uttar Pradesh						
Rosa TPP Ph-I	Rosa Power Supply Co.Ltd.-Reliance Energy	Private	U-1	300	10-02-10	2571.2
West Bengal						
Budge-Budge-III	CESC	Private	U-3	250	29-09-09	2878.8
						Total (2009-10) : 9106 96807.3
YEAR 2010-11						
Andhra Pradesh						
Simhadri STPP Extn.	NTPC	Central	U-3	500	31-03-11	0.6
Chhattisgarh						
Korba STPP	NTPC	Central	U-7	500	26-12-10	1132
Haryana						
Indira Gandhi TPP	APCPL	Central	U-1	500	31-10-10	680
Rajasthan						
Barsingsar Lignite	NLC	Central	U-1	125	28-06-10	131.9
		Central	U-2	125	25-01-11	170

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Uttar Pradesh						
NCP Project St-II	NTPC	Central	U-6	490	30-07-10	3191.8
West Bengal						
Farakka STPS-III	NTPC	Central	U-6	500	23-03-11	0.2
Mejia TPS Extn	DVC	Central	U-1	500	30-09-10	65
		Central	U-2	500	26-03-11	0
Andhra Pradesh						
Kakatiya TPP	APGENCO	State	U-1	500	27-05-10	2802.7
Rayalseema TPP St-III		State	U-5	210	31-12-10	713
Delhi						
Pragati CCGT-III	PPCL	State	GT-1	250	24-10-10	3.9
		State	GT2	250	16-02-11	7
Gujarat						
Surat Lignite TPP Extn.	GIPCL	State	U-3	125	12-04-10	748.6
		State	U-4	125	23-04-10	663.3
Haryana						
Rajiv Gandhi	HPGCL	State	U-2	600	01-10-10	1227.7
Karnataka						
Raichur U-8	KPCL	State	U-8	250	26-06-10	693.6
Rajasthan						
Chhabra TPS	RRVUNL	State	U-2	250	04-05-10	272.8
Tripura						
Baramura GT Extn.	TSECL	State	U-5	21	03-08-10	87.9
Andhra Pradesh						
Konaseema CAPP	Konaseema gas Power Ltd.	Private	ST	165	30-06-10	163.1
Lanco Kondapalli Ph-II (ST)	Lanco Kondapalli	Private	ST	133	19-07-10	896.2
Delhi						
Rithala CAPP	NDPL	Private	GT-1	35.75	09-12-10	95.7
		Private	GT-2	35.75	04-10-10	97.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujarat						
Mundra TPP Ph-I (U-3&4)	Adani Power Ltd.	Private	U-3	330	02-08-10	2456.5
		Private	U-4	330	20-12-10	1529.1
Mundra TPP Ph-II		Private	U-1	660	26-12-10	1411.7
Karnataka						
Udupi TPP	UPCL	Private	U-1	600	23-07-10	2435.2
Maharashtra						
JSW Ratnagiri TPP	JSW Energy (Ratnagiri) Ltd.	Private	U-1	300	24-08-10	1899.9
		Private	U-2	300	09-12-10	1353.2
Wardha Warora TPP	WPCL	Private	U-1	135	05-06-10	878.2
		Private	U-2	135	10-10-10	634.2
		Private	U-3	135	13-01-11	403.6
Odisha						
Sterlite TPP	Sterlite Energy Ltd.	Private	U-1	600	14-10-10	1280.2
		Private	U-2	600	29-12-10	1561.5
Rajasthan						
Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP	Raj West Power Ltd. (JSW)	Private	U-2	135	08-07-10	460.8
Uttar Pradesh						
Rosa TPP Ph-I	Rosa Power Supply Co. Ltd.-Reliance Energy	Private	U-2	300	28-06-10	2041.7
		Total (2010-11) :		11250.5		32190.5
YEAR 2011-12						
Chhattisgarh						
Sipat-I	NTPC	Central	U-1	660	28-06-11	72.9
Jharkhand						
Kodarma TPP	DVC	Central	U-1	500	20-07-11	0
West Bengal						
Durgapur Steel TPS	DVC	Central	U-1	500	29-07-11	0
Andhra Pradesh						
Kothagudem TPP-VI	APGENCO	State	U-1	500	26-06-11	102.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Maharashtra						
Khaperkheda TPS Expn.	MSPGCL	State	U-5	500	05-08-11	
West Bengal						
Santalidih TPP Extn Ph-	WBDCL	State	U-6	250	29-06-11	0
Gujarat						
Mundra TPP Ph-II	Adani Power Ltd	Private	U-2	660	20-07-11	0
Jharkhand						
Maithon RB TPP	DVC	Private	U-1	525	30-06-11	0
Karnataka						
Udupi TPP	UPCL	Private	U-2	600	17-04-11	281.7
Maharashtra						
JSW Ratnagiri TPP	JSW Energy (Ratnagiri) Ltd.	Private	U-3	300	06-05-11	375.6
Wardha Warora TPP	WPCL	Private	U-4	135	30-04-11	145.8
				Total (2011-12) :	5130	978.9
				Total :	27971.2	175281.6

Hydro Units Commissioned during the Last Three Years and Current Year

Sl. No.	Name of Project/ I.C. (No. x MW)	Sector	Capacity commissioned during			2011-12 (upto 31.7.2011)	Total (MW)	Actual Generation (MU) upto July, 11
			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jammu and Kashmir								
1.	Baglihar (JKSPDC) 3x150	State	450	-	-	-	450	7453.32
2.	Sewa-II (NHPC) 3x40	Central	-	-	120	-	120	604.96
Himachal Pradesh								
3.	Allian Duhangan (ADHPL) 2x96	Private	-	-	192	-	192	430.58
4.	Karcham Wangtoo (JKHCL) 4x250		-	-	-	500	500	472.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Uttarakhand							
	Koteshwar (THDC) 4x100	Central	-	-	200	-	200	36.91
	Maharashtra							
5.	Ghatghar PSS (GoMID) 2x125	State	250	-	-	-	250	666.61
	Andhra Pradesh							
6.	Priyadarshni Jurala (APGENCO) 6x39	State	39	39	78	39	195	515.15
	Karnataka							
7.	Varahi Extn. (KPCL) 2x115	State	230	-	-	-	230	3554.18
	Kerala							
8.	Kuttiyadi Addl Extn. (KSEB) 2x50	State	-	-	100	-	100	1.08
	Total		969	39	690	539	2237	13735.4

Statement II*Thermal Power Projects under Construction for likely benefits during the 11th Plan (As per MTA)*

Sector State	Project Name	Impl. Agency	Expenditure* (Upto) (Rs. in lakhs)	Unit No.	Cap. (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6
CENTRAL SECTOR					
Haryana	Indira Gandhi TPP	APCPL	693100 (7/11)	U-2	500
Tamil Nadu	Neyveli TPS-II Exp.	NLC	215425 (3/11)	U-1	250
				Sub Total:	750
STATE SECTOR					
Delhi	Pragati CCGT-III	PPCL	310000 (7/11)	GT-3	250
				ST-1	250
Gujarat	Hazira CCPP Extn.	GSECL	64000 (09/10)	GT+ST	351
Karnataka	Bellary TPP St-II	KPCL	130609 (6/11)	U-2	500

1	2	3	4	5	6
Maharashtra	Bhusawal TPS Expn.	MSPGCL	420852 (06/11)	U-4 U-5	500 500
Uttar Pradesh	Harduaganj Ext	UPRVUNL	175863 (3/11)	U-8 U-9	250 250
				Sub Total:	2851
PRIVATE SECTOR					
Gujarat	Mundra UMTTP	Tata Power Co.	(1312400) (3/11)	U-1	800
Jharkhand	Maithon RB TPP	DVC	412000 (6/11)	U-2	525
Maharashtra	JSW Ratnagiri TPP	JSW Energy (Ratnagiri) Ltd	729435 (07/11)	U-4	300
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-I	Adani Power Ltd	21222 (11/08)	U-1	660
Rajasthan	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP	Raj West Power Ltd. (JSW)	531075 (06/11)	U-3	135
Uttar Pradesh	Anpara-C	Lanco Anpara Power Pvt. Ltd.	403076 (6/11)	U-1 U-2	600 600
				Sub Total:	3620
				Total:	7221

*Refers to expenditure on the project and not on individual units.

*Hydro Electric Projects under Construction for likely benefit during the 11th Plan
(As per MTA)*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Sector	State	I.C. (No. x MW)	Cap. Under Execution (MW)	Comm. Latest	Expenditure upto 03/2011 (Rs. Lakhs)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Central Sector								
1.	Chamera-III (NHPC)	Central	Himachal Pradesh	3x77	231.00	2011-12	155270	
3.	Uri-II (NHPC)	Central	Jammu and Kashmir	4x60	240.00	2011-12	139923	
3.	Chutak (NHPC)	Central	Jammu and Kashmir	4x11	44.00	2011-12	62195	
4.	Koteshwar (THDC)	Central	Uttarakhand	4x100	200.00	2011-12	230802	
		Sub-total (Central Sector):				715.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
State Sector								
1.	Bhawani Barrage II	State	Tamil Nadu	2x15	30.00	2011-12	34633	
2.	Myntdu	State	Meghalaya	2x42+ 1x42	126.00	2011-12	96485	
				Sub-total (State Sector):	156.00			
Private Sector								
1.	Karcham Wangtoo	Private	Himachal Pradesh	4x250	500.00	2011-12	618785	
2.	Budhil	Private	Himachal Pradesh	2x35	70.00	2011-12	31203	(04/10)
3.	Malana-II	Private	Himachal Pradesh	2x50	100.00	2011-12	78646	(01/11)
				Sub-total (Private Sector):	670.00			
				Total	1541.00			

Statement III**11th Plan Thermal Power Projects (As per MTA) Spilling beyond the Plan**

Sector State	Project Name	Impl. Agency	Expenditure* (Up to) (Rs. in lakhs)	Unit No.	Cap. (MW)	Reasons for non-completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL SECTOR						
Andhra Pradesh	Simhadri STPP Extn.	NTPC	395600 (5/11)	U-4	500	Delay in TG erection due to slow civil works of TG deck access floors.
Assam	Bongaigaon TPP	NTPC	218600 (5/11)	U-1	250	Slow progress of civil works. Law and order problem, Frequent bandhs, CHP/AHP works are in initial stages.
				U-2	250	
Haryana	Indira Gandhi TPP	APCPL	693100 (7/11)	U-3	500	Delay in TG erection Due to slow civil works of TG deck access floors and other floors of TG Hall
Jharkhand	Kodarma TPP	DVC	373925 (11/10)	U-2	500	TG erection delayed due to civil works/non-availability of ETO crane. Land for ash pond.
Tamil Nadu	Neyveli TPS-II Exp.	NLC	215425 (3/11)	U-2	250	Slow progress of Refractory work
Tamil Nadu	Vallur TPP Ph I	NTECL	396544 (6/11)	U-1	500	Late placement of BoP order
Tamil Nadu	Vallur TPP Ph I	NTECL	396544 (6/11)	U-2	500	Delay in TG erection due to slow civil works of TG deck access floors and EOT crane extension.
West Bengal	Raghunathpur TPP	DVC	307640 (11/10)	U-1	600	Land acquisition for rail corridor and raw water pipe line Ph-I corridor (very critical, major cause for delays). No targets are stipulated. All turbine modules, generator, CC pumps etc. are available at site. Law & order problem.
				U-2	600	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West Bengal	Durgapur Steel TPS	DVC	396856 (11/10)	U-2	500	Slow progress of work
				Sub Total:	4950	
STATE SECTOR						
Assam	Lakwa Waste Heat Unit	APGCL	24679 (6/11)	ST	37.2	Slow progress of civil and Electro-mechanical works. Law & order problem, Shortage of man power
Delhi	Pragati CCGT-III	PPCL	310000 (7/11)	ST-2	250	Slow civil works TG deck not ready.
				GT-4	250	Delay in civil works
Gujarat	Pipavav CCPP	GSECL	123990 (03/10)	Block-1	351	Slow progress of RCC works. Delay in Supply of GTG & STG.
Gujarat	Pipavav CCPP	GSECL	123990 (03/10)	Block-2	351	Slow progress of RCC works. Delay in Supply of GTG & STG.
Gujarat	Ukai TPP Extn.	GSECL	147784 (6/11)	U-6	490	Initial delay in removal of existing structures, drains etc. Slow progress of civil works and in-adequate manpower.
Tamil Nadu	North Chennai Extn, U-1	TNEB	153531 (6/11)	U-1	600	Delay in readiness of boiler.
Tamil Nadu	North Chennai Extn, U-2	TNEB	128566 (6/11)	U-2	600	Delay in TG erection due to slow civil works of TG deck access floors and EOT crane
Tamil Nadu	Mettur TPP Ext	TNEB	196265 (6/11)	U-1	600	Slow progress
Uttar Pradesh	ParichhaExtn	UPRVUNL	175892 (3/11)	U-5	250	Chimney collapsed and now it is being reconstructed at new location.
				U-6	250	
				Sub Total:	4029.2	
PRIVATE SECTOR						
Rajasthan	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP	Raj West Power	531075 (06/11)	U-4	135	Slow progress of work due to shortage of manpower and Ltd. (JSW) difficult site conditions. Readiness of permanent power supply to 4 nos. pumping stations for raw water by Jodhpur Discom. Development of Jallipa mines
				U-5	135	
				U-6	135	
				U-7	135	
				U-8	135	
Gujarat system.	Mundra TPP Ph-III	Adani Power Ltd.	62891 (11/08)	U-1	660	Delay in readiness of Flue gas de-sulphurisation Delay in power evacuation system at user end.
Delhi	Riithala CCPP	NDPL	25000 (03/10)	ST	36.5	Delay due to repair of turbine parts.
				Sub Total:	1371.5	
				Total:	10350.7	

*Refers to expenditure on the project and not on individual units.

11th Plan Hydro Electric Projects (As per MTA) Spilling beyond the Plan

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Sector	State	I.C. (No. x MW)	Cap. Under Execution (MW)	Comm. Latest	Expenditure upto 03/2011 (Rs. Lakhs)
Central Sector							
1.	Parabati-III (NHPC)	Central	Himchal Pradesh	4x130	520.00	2012-13	140631
2.	Nimoo Bazgo (NHPC)	Central	Jammu and Kashmir	3x15	45.00	2012-13	62209
3.	Teesta Low Dam-III (NHPC)	Central	West Bengal	4x33	132.00	2012-13	125807
4.	Teesta Low Dam-IV (NHPC)	Central	West Bengal	4x40	160.00	2013-14	92744
Sub-total (Central Sector):					857.00		
State Sector							
1.	NagarujanaSagar TR	State	Andhra Pradesh	2x25	50.00	2012-13	38808
2.	Bhawani Barrage III	State	Tamil Nadu	2x15	30.00	2012-13	30801
Sub-total (State Sector):					80.00		
Private Sector							
1.	Maheshwar	Private	Madhya Pradesh	10x40	400.00	2012-13	291185
2.	Chujachen	Private	Sikkim	2x49.5	99.00	2013-13	80080
3.	Teesta St. III	Private	Sikkim	6x200	600.00	2012-13	442504
Sub-total (Private Sector):					1099.00		
Total:					2036.00		

Implementation of BRGF

*187. SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the details and objectives of the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF) alongwith the list of districts covered under the programme, State-wise;

(b) the criteria adopted for allocation of funds under the programme and the funds allocated and released to the State Governments alongwith expenditure reported by the States under the said programme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of the complaints/irregularities/mismanagement of funds by some States including Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal under the programme;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the action taken thereon alongwith the mechanism adopted by the Government for proper utilisation of funds under the programme;

(e) whether the Government proposes to review/revamp the programme and remove the shortcomings; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND
MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE
CHANDRA DEO): (a) The BRGF Programme is designed

to redress regional imbalances in development by providing funds for supplementing and converging existing developmental inflows in the identified districts. The Government has identified 250 districts in 27 States as backward and is implementing the district component of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme in these districts since 2006-07. List of the districts covered under BRGF is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) The annual budget allocation for BRGF is divided into two components, namely Capacity Building (CB) Grant and Development Grant (DG). The CB grant is provided to the States @Rs. 1 crore per district. The DG component is provided to the States for onward transfer to the districts as per the following formula:-

- ❖ A base amount of Rs. 10 crore is earmarked for each of the 250 districts.
- ❖ The balance budget allocation, after providing for Rs. 250 crore towards the Capacity Building component and Rs. 10 crore for each district towards the base amount of DG component, is distributed among the 250 districts in the ratio of area and population (2001 Census), giving equal weight to the two parameters.

The Statement containing State-wise BRGF Grant allocated and released and utilization reported during the last three years and the current year is enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) This Ministry has received references regarding irregularities/mismanagement in respect of some States. Such complaints have been referred to the State Governments concerned for necessary action. Details of such references received and action taken thereon is placed at enclosed Statement-III.

The Central Government monitors utilization of grants through progress reports, utilization certificates, audit reports, periodic communications and visits of senior officials to States. The Ministry has also prepared Plan Plus software for facilitating online plan preparation and reporting the execution status.

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) Government have constituted a Working Group on Area Development Programmes, including BRGF, in the context of the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017). The Working Group is expected to review these programmes and suggest a blue print for restructuring of BRGF aimed at improving its performance.

Statement I

List BRGF Districts

Sl.No.	District
1	2
1.	Andhra Pradesh
1.	Adilabad
2.	Anantapur
3.	Chittoor
4.	Cuddapah
5.	Karimnagar
6.	Khammam
7.	Mahbubnagar
8.	Medak
9.	Nalgonda
10.	Nizamabad
11.	Rangareddi
12.	Vizianagaram
13.	Warangal
2.	Arunachal Pradesh
1.	Upper Subansiri
3.	Assam
1.	Barpeta
2.	Bongaigaon
3.	Cachar
4.	Dhemaji
5.	Goalpara
6.	Hailakandi
7.	Karbi Anglong
8.	Kokrajhar
9.	Lakhimpur
10.	Marigaon
11.	North Cachar Hills
4.	Bihar
1.	Araria

1	2
2.	Aurangabad
3.	Banka
4.	Begusarai
5.	Bhagalpur
6.	Bhojpur
7.	Buxar
8.	Darbhanga
9.	Gaya
10.	Gopalganj
11.	Jamui
12.	Jehanabad
13.	Kaimur (Bhabua)
14.	Katihar
15.	Khagaria
16.	Kishanganj
17.	Lakhisarai
18.	Madhepura
19.	Madhubani
20.	Munger
21.	Muzaffarpur
22.	Nalanda
23.	Nawada
24.	Pashchim Champaran
25.	Patna
26.	Purbi Champaran
27.	Purnia
28.	Rohtas
29.	Saharsa
30.	Samastipur
31.	Saran
32.	Sheikhpura
33.	Sheohar
34.	Sitamarhi

1	2
35.	Supaul
36.	Vaishali
5.	Chhattisgarh
1.	Bastar
2.	Bilaspur
3.	Dantewada
4.	Dhamtari
5.	Jashpur
6.	Kabirdham
7.	Kanker
8.	Korba
9.	Korea
10.	Kanker
11.	Raigarh
12.	Rajnandgaon
13.	Surguja
6.	Gujarat
1.	Banas Kantha
2.	Dahod
3.	Dang
4.	Narmada
5.	Panch Mahals
6.	Sabar Kantha
7.	Haryana
1.	Mahendragarh
2.	Sirsa
8.	Himachal Pradesh
1.	Chamba
2.	Sirmaur
9.	Jammu and Kashmir
1.	Doda
2.	Kupwara
3.	Poonch

1	2
10.	Jharkhand
1.	Bokaro
2.	Chatra
3.	Deoghar
4.	Dhanbad
5.	Dumka
6.	Garhwa
7.	Giridih
8.	Godda
9.	Gumla
10.	Hazaribagh
11.	Jamtara
12.	Koderma
13.	Latehar
14.	Lohardaga
15.	Pakur
16.	Palamu
17.	Ranchi
18.	Sahebganj
19.	Saraikela Kharsawan
20.	Simdega
21.	West Singhbhum
11.	Karnataka
1.	Bidar
2.	Chitradurga
3.	Davangere
4.	Gulbarga
5.	Raichur
12.	Kerala
1.	Palakkad
2.	Wayanad
13.	Madhya Pradesh
1.	Balaghat

1	2
2.	Barwani
3.	Betul
4.	Chhatarpur
5.	Damoh
6.	Dhar
7.	Dindori
8.	Guna
9.	Jhabua
10.	Katni
11.	Khandwa
12.	Khargone
13.	Mandla
14.	Panna
15.	Rajgarh
16.	Rewa
17.	Satna
18.	Seoni
19.	Shahdol
20.	Sheopur
21.	Shivpuri
22.	Sidhi
23.	Tikamgarh
24.	Umaria
14.	Maharashtra
1.	Ahmednagar
2.	Amravati
3.	Aurangabad
4.	Bhandara
5.	Chandrapur
6.	Dhule
7.	Gadchiroli
8.	Gondia
9.	Hingoli

1	2
10.	Nanded
11.	Nandurbar
12.	Yavatmal
15.	Manipur
1.	Chandel
2.	Churachandpur
3.	Tamenglong
16.	Meghalaya
1.	Ri Bhoi
2.	South Garo Hills
3.	West Garo Hills
17.	Mizoram
1.	Lawngtlai
2.	Saiha
18.	Nagaland
1.	Mon
2.	Tuensang
3.	Wokha
19.	Odisha
1.	Balangir
2.	Boudh
3.	Deogarh
4.	Dhenkanal
5.	Gajapati
6.	Ganjam
7.	Jharsuguda
8.	Kalahandi
9.	Kandhamal
10.	Keonjhar
11.	Koraput
12.	Malkangiri
13.	Mayurbhanj
14.	Nabarangpur

1	2
15.	Nuapada
16.	Rayagada
17.	Sambalpur
18.	Sonepur
19.	Sundargarh
20.	Punjab
1.	Hoshiarpur
21.	Rajasthan
1.	Banswara
2.	Barmer
3.	Chittorgarh
4.	Dungarpur
5.	Jaisalmer
6.	Jalore
7.	Jhalawar
8.	Karauli
9.	Sawai Madhopur
10.	Sirohi
11.	Tonk
12.	Udaipur
22.	Sikkim
1.	North District
23.	Tamil Nadu
1.	Cuddalore
2.	Dindigul
3.	Nagapattinam
4.	Sivaganga
5.	Tiruvannamalai
6.	Villupuram
24.	Tripura
1.	Dhalai
25.	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Ambedkar Nagar

1	2	1	2
2.	Azamgarh	27.	Pratapgarh
3.	Bahraich	28.	Rae Bareli
4.	Balrampur	29.	Sant Kabeer Nagar
5.	Banda	30.	Shravasti
6.	Barabanki	31.	Siddharth Nagar
7.	Basti	32.	Sitapur
8.	Budaun	33.	Sonbhadra
9.	Chandauli	34.	Unnao
10.	Chitrakoot	26.	Uttarakhand
11.	Etah	1.	Chamoli
12.	Farrukhabad	2.	Champawat
13.	Fatehpur	3.	Tehri Garhwal
14.	Gonda	27.	West Bengal
15.	Gorakhpur	1.	24 Paraganas South
16.	Hamirpur	2.	Bankura
17.	Hardoi	3.	Birbhum
18.	Jalaun	4.	Dinajpur Dakshin
19.	Jaunpur	5.	Dinajpur Uttar
20.	Kaushambi	6.	Jalpaiguri
21.	Kheri	7.	Maldah
22.	Kushi Nagar	8.	Medinipur East
23.	Lalitpur	9.	Medinipur West
24.	Maharajganj	10.	Murshidabad
25.	Mahoba	11.	Purulia
26.	Mirzapur		

Statement II*State-wise BRGF Grants Released and Utilisation Reported in the Eleventh Plan (as on 31.7.2011)*

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl.No.	State	No. of BRGF Districts	Annual Allocation		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11*		2011-12*
			2008-09 to 2010-11	During 2011-12	Funds Released	Utilisation Reported	Funds Released	Utilisation Reported	Funds Released	Utilisation Reported	Funds Reported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	348.28	389.77	250.38	250.38	357.39	357.39	348.34	175.80	177.18
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	15.47	16.38	11.07	11.07	14.67	8.67	12.70	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3.	Assam	11	168.19	177.75	53.23	47.19	56.03	24.81	139.12	19.65	0.00
4.	Bihar	36	638.99	688.05	421.54	421.54	518.99	468.49	740.25	52.83	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	13	248.48	269.80	205.44	205.44	216.06	216.06	280.90	94.23	59.08
6.	Gujarat	6	107.31	115.64	6.04	6.04	96.64	88.85	103.16	37.68	30.12
7.	Haryana	2	30.44	32.15	25.68	25.68	19.35	19.35	39.53	17.86	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2	30.50	32.22	23.48	23.48	24.41	27.41	30.50	15.71	12.27
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	48.85	52.06	40.77	36.10	9.00	0.00	41.26	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	21	343.56	366.31	290.27	290.27	209.18	201.19	331.02	33.60	0.00
11.	Karnataka	5	108.17	118.91	0.00	0.00	103.27	103.27	118.48	53.68	0.00
12.	Kerala	2	34.33	36.83	0.00	0.00	24.21	23.47	31.59	8.79	10.65
13.	Madhya Pradesh	24	452.40	490.50	324.44	324.44	315.65	315.65	535.80	213.60	58.78
14.	Maharashtra	12	265.57	292.56	29.80	26.79	228.19	223.14	290.95	139.82	75.48
15.	Manipur	3	42.09	43.93	14.62	14.61	27.71	27.71	54.32	23.44	10.08
16.	Meghalaya	3	40.01	41.44	37.54	37.54	23.50	23.50	50.42	22.57	0.00
17.	Mizoram	2	24.98	25.58	2.00	2.00	21.28	21.28	28.68	14.65	7.97
18.	Nagaland	3	40.05	41.48	33.31	33.31	43.04	43.04	40.04	22.72	17.83
19.	Odisha	19	324.67	339.986	227.84	227.84	223.67	204.96	385.20	133.78	40.81
20.	Punjab	1	16.65	17.80	0.00	0.00	15.08	15.08	18.22	8.18	0.44
21.	Rajasthan	12	262.99	289.46	183.50	183.50	141.42	139.79	304.68	169.97	127.34
22.	Sikkim	1	13.97	14.58	12.67	12.67	11.59	11.59	15.92	7.15	4.36
23.	Tamil Nadu	6	114.04	123.74	113.53	113.37	62.09	62.09	113.28	81.42	0.00
24.	Tripura	1	13.21	13.66	11.81	11.81	8.58	8.58	13.21	9.16	8.46
25.	Uttar Pradesh	34	636.09	689.05	541.74	541.74	579.87	571.50	668.09	445.10	320.05
26.	Uttarakhand	3	44.85	47.24	9.00	6.55	0.00	0.00	37.66	0.00	0.00
27.	West Bengal	11	255.90	283.14	159.52	159.52	181.10	179.35	276.68	44.63	4.82
Total		250	4670.04	5049.99	3029.21	3012.88	3534.96	3386.22	5050.00	1846.02	965.72

*Utilisation Certificates for the releases made during 2010-11 and 2011-12 will become due by 31.3.2012 and 31.3.2013, respectively.

Statement III*(List of Complaint received as on 1.8.2011)*

Sl. No.	Name & Date of the Reference	Complaint Subject/ State/District	Action Taken by MoPR
1	2	3	4
1.	Shri Kamal Kishore MP (Lok Sabha) Dated 23.6.2009	Misappropriation of BRGF funds in U.P.	The complaint was forwarded to the Government of Uttar Pradesh (GoUP) for comments vide letter No. N-11012/43/09 dated 1.8.2009. After receiving the details from the State Government, reply was sent to the Hon. MP on 27.11.2009.
2.	Shri Shailendra Kumar MP (Lok Sabha) Dated 14.7.2009	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in Pratapgarh, Uttar Pradesh	The complaint was forwarded to the GoUP vide letter No. N-11012/49/09-VIP-BRGF dated 14.10.2009 and subsequent reminders.
3.	Shri Brijbhushan Sharan Singh, (MP) Lok Sabha and some other Members or Parliament Dated 26.7.2009	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in Uttar Pradesh	The complaint was forwarded to the GoUP vide letter No. N-11012/55/09-VIP-BRGF dt. 18.12.2009 and subsequent reminders.
4.	Shri Rana Dinesh Pratap Singh, Block Pramukh, Basti, Uttar Pradesh Dated 30.11.2009	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in Uttar Pradesh	The complaint was forwarded to the GoUP vide letter No. N-11012/61/09-VIP-BRGF dated 18.12.2009 and subsequent reminders.
5.	Shri Krishna Nand Singh Patel, Member, Zilla Yojana Samiti, Obra, Sonbhadra, Uttar Pradesh Dated 19.2.1010	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in Obra, Uttar Pradesh	The complaint was forwarded to the Government of Uttar Pradesh vide letter No. N-11019/748/08-BRGF dated 15.3.2010 and subsequent reminders.
6.	Shri Anup Kumar Gupta, MLA, Uttar Pradesh	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh	The complaint was forwarded to GoUP vide letter No. N-11019/748/08-BRGF dated 8.10.2010 and subsequent reminders. Based on the response received from GoUP, a interim reply was sent to Shri Anup Kumar Gupta on 13.6.2011.
7.	Shri Siyaram S/o Ramhait, Vill. Adhaval, Block Parsendi, Distt. Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh Dated 6.10.2010	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh	The complaint was forwarded to the GoUP vide letter No. N-11019/748/08-BRGF dated 2.11.2010 and subsequent reminders.
8.	Shri Deep Chandra Jain, President, Nagarpalika Parishad, Ghantaghar, Distt. Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh Dated 27.11.2010	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh	The complaint was forwarded to the GoUP vide letter No. N-11019/362/10-BRGF dated 27.12.2010. Reply sent on 14.3.2011 to Shri Deep Chandra Jain.

1	2	3	4
9.	Shri Mohd. Israr Khan, Nagar Palika Parishad, Jayas, Distt. Raibareli, Uttar Pradesh Dated 3.12.2010	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in Chhatrapati Sahooji Maharaj Nagar, Uttar Pradesh	The complaint was forwarded to the GoUP vide letter No. N-11019/849/10-BRGF dated 6.1.2011 and subsequent reminders.
10.	Shri Raish Ahmed Khan, Secy. UP Congress Committee Dated 29.6.2011	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in Banda, Uttar Pradesh	The complaint was forwarded to the Government of Uttar Pradesh vide letter No. N-11019/748/10-BRGF dated 21.2.2011 and subsequent reminders.
11.	Shri Vinod Chaturvedi, Member, UP Legislative Assembly Dated 29.6.2011	Alleged misappropriation of allocated Budget for 2009-10 under BRGF	The complaint was forwarded to GoUP vide N-11012/ 112/VIP/2011-BRGF dated 29.7.2011.
12.	Shri Moti Singh, Former Minister, Vidhayak Patti, Lucknow Dated 31.1.2011	Misuse of BRGF Funds in U.P.	Complaint forwarded to GoUP on 17.3.2010 vide No. N-11019/748/2010-BRGF and subsequent reminders.
13.	Shri Parvez Hashmi, M.P., Lucknow Dated 26.6.2010	Irregularities/corruption in development works in Gram Panchayats'	Complaint forwarded to GoUP vide No. N-11012/86/ 2010-BRGF dated 26.8.2010 and subsequent reminders.
14.	Shri Prasanna Kumar Sahu of IRC Village, Nayapalli, BBSR, Odisha Dated 15.2.2010	Irregularities in utilization of BRGF fund in Capacity Building Programme in Odisha State	The complaint was forwarded to the Government of Odisha vide letter No. N-11019/468/2009-BRGF dated 15.3.2010 and subsequent reminders.
15.	Shri Harkhu Jha, MLA and Upaadhyaksh, Bihar Pradesh Congress Committee Dated 10.3.2010	Irregularities in the activities in Panchayats in Madhubani, Bihar	The complaint was forwarded to the Government of Bihar vide letter No. N-11019/748/2008-BRGF dated 24.5.2010 and subsequent reminders.
16.	All India Panchayat Parishad, Mayur Bihar, Delhi Dated 22.4.2010	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in Champaran, Bihar	The complaint was forwarded to the Government of Bihar vide letter No. N-11019/748/2008-BRGF dated 24.5.2010 and subsequent reminders.
17.	Shri Sudhansu Das, Advocate, Subaranpur Dated 21.6.2011	Allegation regarding misuse of BRGF and other scheme funds in the KBK districts Odisha	Complaint forwarded to Government of Odisha vide letter No. N-11019/367/2010-BRGF dated 21.6.2011

[English]

Solar Power Projects

*188. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

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

(a) whether the Government has identified certain
locations for setting up mega solar power projects in the
country including Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and
Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise alongwith
their power generation capacity and funds allocated for
the purpose, project-wise; and

(c) the time by which the proposed projects are likely to be made operational?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Decline in Sex Ratio

*189. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:

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

(a) whether as per the 2011 Census, sex ratio is on the decline in the country, especially in the tribal regions;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year and the reasons therefor alongwith the present sex ratio in the rural and the urban areas in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of cases reported for violation of Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 from various State/Union Territory during the last three years and the current year State/UT-wise; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to make the law more effective and improve the sex ratio in the country?

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

as per the 2011 Census (provisional), the sex ratio has increased from 933 in 2001 to 940 in 2011. However, the child sex ratio (0-6 years) has shown a decline from 927 in 2001 to 914 in 2011.

(b) Census Operations in the country are undertaken every ten years and not annually. Sex ratio as per 2001 and 2011 census respectively in both rural and urban areas is at Statement-I. Child sex ratio (0-6 years) as per Census 2001 & 2011 is at Statement-II.

(c) The number of cases reported for violations of Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 during last three years and in the current year are at Statement-III.

(d) The Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994, is a comprehensive legislation enacted by Government of India on September 20, 1994 and was further amended in 2003. The Act provides for the prohibition of sex selection, before and after conception, and for regulation of prenatal diagnostic techniques.

Steps have been taken by the Government to strengthen effective implementation of the Act. These include amendment to Rule 11 (2) of the PC & PNDT Rules 1996, to confiscate unregistered machines and punishment against unregistered clinics, reconstitution of National Inspection & Monitoring Committee (NIMC) to undertake random field inspections of facilities offering ultrasound services and awareness generation through non-governmental organizations.

Statement I

Rural and Urban Sex ratio by Residence

Sl. No.	India/State/UT	Sex Ratio 2001			Sex Ratio 2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	India	933	946	900	940	947	926
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	892	917	819	883	899	840
2.	Himachal Pradesh	968	989	795	974	988	853
3.	Punjab	876	890	849	893	906	872
4.	Chandigarh	777	621	796	818	691	821

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Uttarakhand	962	1007	845	963	1000	883
6.	Haryana	861	866	847	877	880	871
7.	NCT of Delhi	821	810	822	866	847	867
8.	Rajasthan	921	930	890	926	932	911
9.	Uttar Pradesh	898	904	876	908	914	888
10.	Bihar	919	926	868	916	919	891
11.	Sikkim	875	880	830	889	883	908
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	893	914	819	920	929	889
13.	Nagaland	900	916	829	931	942	905
14.	Manipur	974	963	1009	987	966	1038
15.	Mizoram	935	923	948	975	950	1000
16.	Tripura	948	946	959	961	956	976
17.	Meghalaya	972	969	982	986	983	997
18.	Assam	935	944	872	954	956	937
19.	West Bengal	934	950	893	947	950	939
20.	Jharkhand	941	962	870	947	960	908
21.	Odisha	972	987	895	978	988	934
22.	Chhattisgarh	989	1004	932	991	1002	956
23.	Madhya Pradesh	919	927	898	930	936	916
24.	Gujarat	920	945	880	918	947	880
25.	Daman and Diu	710	586	984	618	867	550
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	812	852	691	775	863	684
27.	Maharashtra	922	960	873	925	948	899
28.	Andhra Pradesh	978	983	965	992	995	984
29.	Karnataka	965	977	942	968	975	957
30.	Goa	961	988	934	968	997	951
31.	Lakshadweep	948	959	935	946	954	944
32.	Kerala	1058	1059	1058	1084	1077	1091
33.	Tamil Nadu	987	992	982	995	993	998
34.	Puducherry	1001	990	1007	1038	1029	1043
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	846	861	815	878	871	891

Statement II*Child Sex Ratio*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2001	2011
1	2	3	4
	India	927	914
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	941	859
2.	Himachal Pradesh	896	906
3.	Punjab	798	846
4.	Chandigarh	845	867
5.	Uttarakhand	908	886
6.	Haryana	819	830
7.	Delhi	868	866
8.	Rajasthan	909	883
9.	Uttar Pradesh	916	899
10.	Bihar	942	933
11.	Sikkim	963	944
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	964	960
13.	Nagaland	964	944
14.	Manipur	957	934
15.	Mizoram	964	971
16.	Tripura	966	953

1	2	3	4
17.	Meghalaya	973	970
18.	Assam	965	957
19.	West Bengal	960	950
20.	Jharkhand	965	943
21.	Odisha	953	934
22.	Chhattisgarh	975	964
23.	Madhya Pradesh	932	912
24.	Gujarat	883	886
25.	Daman and Diu	926	909
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	979	924
27.	Maharashtra	913	883
28.	Andhra Pradesh	961	943
29.	Karnataka	946	943
30.	Goa	938	920
31.	Lakshadweep	959	908
32.	Kerala	960	959
33.	Tamil Nadu	942	946
34.	Puducherry	967	965
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	957	966

Statement III*Cases Registered under PC & PNDDT Act in States/UTs in last three years and Current year*

Sl.No.	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
2.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3.	Punjab	5	1	7	1
4.	Chandigarh	0	0	1	0
5.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0
6.	Haryana	6	5	6	7

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Delhi	1	2	2	1
8.	Rajasthan	3	12	106	71
9.	Uttar Pradesh	12	0	2	0
10.	Bihar	0	0	0	0
11.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
13.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
14.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
15.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
16.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
18.	Assam	0	0	0	0
19.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0
20.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
21.	Odisha	10	0	0	3
22.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	1
23.	Madhya Pradesh	2	7	1	2
24.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0
25.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
27.	Maharashtra	0	9	20	41
28.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0
29.	Karnataka	0	0	2	0
30.	Goa	0	0	0	0
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
32.	Kerala	0	0	0	0
33.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0
34.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
Total		39	36	147	127

Private Sector Power Projects

*190. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of power projects allotted to the private companies in the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State-wise including Maharashtra;

(b) whether the power projects allotted to the private companies during the Eleventh Five Year Plan are being constructed as per the schedule;

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

(d) the time by which the construction of these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) As per Section 7 of the Electricity Act,

2003, any generating company may establish, operate and maintain a generating station without obtaining a license if it complies with the technical standards relating to connectivity with the grid. Moreover, as per Section 8, any generating company intending to set up a hydro generating station is required to seek concurrence of Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for a scheme estimated to involve a capital expenditure exceeding such sum, as may be fixed by the Central Government, from time to time, by notification.

55 Thermal power units and 25 Hydro power units in the private sector have been targeted for commissioning during the XI Five Year Plan after the mid term appraisal. State-wise details are at Statement-I

(b) to (d) Out of the above, 41 thermal power units and 5 hydro power units have been commissioned so far. Details of remaining thermal and hydro projects along with the likely schedule of commissioning and reason for delay, if any, are at Statement-II and III respectively.

Statement I*State-wise details off private power projects targeted for XI Plan*

Sl.No.	State	Thermal		Hydro	
		No. of units	Capacity (MW)	No. of units	Capacity (MW)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	1275	—	—
2.	Delhi	3	108	—	—
3.	Chhattisgarh	6	1600	—	—
4.	Gujarat	11	5247.5	—	—
5.	Jharkhand	2	1050	—	—
6.	Karnataka	4	1800	—	—
7.	Maharashtra	6	2110	—	—
8.	Odisha	2	1200	—	—
9.	Rajasthan	8	1080	—	—
10.	Uttar Pradesh	4	1800	—	—
11.	West Bengal	1	250	—	—
12.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	10	1362
13.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	10	400
14.	Sikkim	—	—	5	699
	Total	55	17335.50	25	2461

Statement II*11th Plan Thermal Power Projects in Private Sector under Construction*

Sl. No.	State	Project Name & Unit No.	Implementing Agency	Capacity (MW)	Org. Comm. Date	Anticipated date of Comm.	Reasons for delay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Anpara-C TPS U-1	Lanco Anpara Power Pvt. Ltd.	600	Mar-11	Nov-11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delay in supply of Boiler drum at site. - Delay in erection of Turbo-Generator. - Damage in Air Pre Heater due to fire during commissioning. U-1 already synchronised. U-2 likely to be synchronised in August, 11
2.		Anpara-C TPS U-2	Lanco Anpara Power Pvt. Ltd.	600	May-11	Oct-11	
3.	Rajasthan	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP U-3	Raj west power Ltd.	135	Mar-10	Sep-11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non-Availability of power supply for water pumping station (180 Kms away) - to be provided by Jodhpur distribution company. U-3 synchronised. - Non-finalisation of tariff by Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission. - Slow progress of work due to difficult site conditions.
4.		Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP U-4	Raj west power Ltd.	135	Mar-10	Dec-11	
5.		Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP U-5	Raj west power Ltd.	135	Jul-10	2012-13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slow progress of work due to shortage of manpower and difficult site conditions. - Delay in development of Jallipa lignite mines (captive).
6.		Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP U-6	Raj west power Ltd.	135	Aug-10	2012-13	
7.		Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP U-7	Raj west power Ltd.	135	Sep-10	2012-13	
8.		Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP U-8	Raj west power Ltd.	135	Dec-10	2012-13	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-I U-1	Adani Power Ltd.	660	Apr-11	Oct-11	- Delay in power evacuation system being constructed by Adani Power and Maharashtra State Electricity Transmission Corporation Limited, (issue of forest clearance)
10.	Maharashtra	JSW Ratnagiri TPP U-4	JSW Energy (Ratnagiri) Ltd.	300	Dec-10	Sep-11	- Delay in readiness of power evacuation system being built by joint venture of JSW and Maharashtra State Electricity Transmission Corporation Limited.
11.	Jharkhand	Maithon RB TPP U-2	MPL JV of DVC and Tata Power	525	Apr-11	Jan-12	- Delay In readiness of track hopper of coal handling plant by Tech Pro (vendor of developer) - Delay due to non-readiness of Chimney being constructed by Simplex (Vendor of developer). - Delay in Turbine Erection by main plant equipment supplier (BHEL).
12.	Gujarat	Mundra TPP Ph-III U-1	Adani Power Ltd.	660	Jun-11	Nov-11	- Delay in readiness of Flue gas de-sulphurisation system by developer - Delay in power evacuation system at user end.
13.	Delhi	Rithala	NDPL CCPP	36.5		Aug-11	- Long time taken In repair/refurbishment of gas turbine modules at the supplier's works.
14.	Gujarat	Mundra Ultra Mega TPP U-1	Tata Power Co.	800	Sep-11	Dec-11	- Delay in readiness of Power evacuation system due to forest clearance in the transmission system being constructed by Power Grid and GETCO
Sub-Total Private Sector				4991.5			

Statement III*11th Plan Hydro Power Projects in Private Sector under construction*

Sl. No.	State	Project Name and Unit No.	State/Implementing Agency	Capacity (MW)	Org. comm. date	Anticipated date of commissioning	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Karcham Wangtoo U-3	Jaypee Karcham Hydro Corporation Ltd.	250	2008-09	2011-12	Delay in financial closure. Delay in start of works due to agitation by local villagers. Power evacuation issue.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.		Karcham Wangtoo U-4		250			
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Budhil U-1	Lanco Green Power Pvt. Ltd.	35	2008-09	2011-12	Slow progress of HRT due to poor geology. Slow progress of dam works
4.		Budhil U-2		35			
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Malana-II U-2	Everest Power Pvt. Ltd.	50	2008-09	2011-12	Poor geology in HRT and dam. Power evacuation management.
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Maheshwar U-1	Shree Maheshwar Hydro Power Corp Ltd.	40	2001-02	Slipping to 12th pian	Change in developer. Equity gap created by foreign partner. R&R problems. Cash flow problem.
7.		Maheshwar U-2		40			
8.		Maheshwar U-3		40			
9.		Maheshwar U-4		40			
10.		Maheshwar U-5		40			
11.		Maheshwar U-6		40			
12.		Maheshwar U-7		40			
13.		Maheshwar U-8		40			
14.		Maheshwar U-9		40			
15.		Maheshwar U-10		40			
16.	Sikkim	Chujachen U-1	Gati Infrastructure Ltd.	49.5	2009-10	Slipping to 12th Plan	Slow progress In Head race tunnel (HRT) works due to bad geology. Flash flood in 2009 at Rangpo dam. Coffor dam washed away.
17.		Chujachen U-2		49.5			
18.	Sikkim	Teesta III U-1	Teesta Urja Ltd.	200	2011-12	Slipping to 12th Plan	Delay In forest clearance. Bad geology in vertical shafts.
19.		Teesta III U-2		200			
20.		Teesta III U-3		200			
Total				1719			

[Translation]

Mineral Production

*191. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of minerals which are mined in the country;

(b) whether the mining industry has become extremely profitable, at present;

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

(d) whether the Government has formulated schemes for increasing production of minerals in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the budgetary allocation and the expenditure incurred for the implementation of the schemes during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) India produces 87 minerals which includes 4 fuel minerals, 10 metallic minerals, 47 non-metallic minerals, 3 atomic minerals and 23 minor minerals.

(b) The total value of mineral production (excluding atomic minerals) during 2010-11 is estimated at Rs. 198380.33 crore, which shows an increase of 10.59% over the previous year. This growth is driven by an increase in demand for minerals both domestic as well as global, which has made mining industry more profitable.

(c) For a sustainable commercial activity, profits are essential and reflect the growth potential of the sector. At the same time in order to ensure that a profitable mining sector allows adequate compensation to the State Government in return for the mineral concession it grants as the owners of minerals, the Government has fixed

royalty on ad-valorem basis for all major non-coal minerals (excepting 9 minerals).

(d) to (f) Mineral are the property of the State Governments, and royalties also accrue solely to State Governments. The mining sector has been liberalized since the year 1993 and private participation has been facilitated and the growth in mineral production is driven by market demand. In order to incentivise and encourage exploration and mining activities, the Government has announced National Mineral Policy, 2008 for the non-coal and non-fuel mineral sector which enunciates policy measures like assured right to next stage mineral concession, transferability of mineral concessions and transparency in allotment of concessions, in order to reduce delays which are seen as impediments to investment and technology flow in the mining sector in India. As such there are no separate schemes in the Central Government for increasing non-coal and non-fuel mineral production. However, the Geological Survey of India conducts survey and mapping as well as regional exploration which assist in the discovery and exploration of the country's mineral resources. The budget and expenditure of Geological Survey of India scheme-wise for the last three years is as follows:-

(Rs. in crores)

	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
	BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE	Actual
1. Survey & Mapping	50.40	49.96	47.05	57.96	48.10	43.63	66.61	66.61	58.89
2. Mineral Exploration	23.50	23.44	20.36	24.56	21.60	17.05	21.99	21.99	23.59
3. Special Investigation	4.70	5.22	4.21	4.30	3.33	3.00	6.38	6.38	7.13
4. R&D & Other Exploration	8.00	7.74	6.11	10.12	7.87	5.76	6.80	6.80	7.62
5. Information Dissemination	16.00	14.90	12.14	15.87	13.83	11.87	14.71	14.71	13.68
6. HRD	2.60	2.79	2.41	3.35	2.92	2.82	3.31	3.31	4.24
7. Modernization & Replacement	54.80	43.60	40.02	43.84	40.35	36.81	42.20	82.20	78.80
Total	160.00	147.65	132.30	160.00	138.00	120.92	162.00	202.00	193.94

[English]

IT Refunds

*192. SHRI P. KUMAR:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the income tax refund claims involving sizeable amount are pending with the Department;

(b) if so, the details of such claims pending as on 31 March, 2011;

(c) whether the E-refund scheme has been launched to expedite Income tax refund claims;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other measures being taken to expedite the refund claims in a time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Madam, processing of returns, including those claiming refunds, is a continuous process. Returns claiming refund filed during FY 2010-11 are being processed, and refund, if found due, are being issued. However, in some cases refund may not have been issued due to difficulties in processing or in issuance of refunds which may be as below:

- (i) Wrong quoting of PAN by the assessee in the return of income,
- (ii) Illegible recording of address in the return of income by the assessee,
- (iii) Non-reporting of the new/altered address by the assessee to the AO,
- (iv) Incorrect particulars of the bank account,
- (v) Challenges in verification of taxes paid or deducted due to data mismatch,
- (vi) Delay in Receiving ITR-V (verification of returns) in non-digitally signed e-returns, which is necessary for its authentication,
- (vi) Challenges of PAN migration due to change of jurisdiction.

(b) Data of cases of Returns claiming refund is not maintained on the basis of the quantum of refund claimed. However as on 31.03.2011, approximately 38.26 lakhs returns claiming refund were pending processing. A special drive was launched by the Income Tax Department to dispose all pending refund cases during the first half of the calendar year 2011. As a result, the pendency of Returns claiming refund was only 6.74 lakhs as on 31.05.2011 which includes such returns filed during current Financial Year also.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. E-Refund Scheme was initially launched on 24.01.2007 on Pilot basis for taxpayers assessed in specific charges of certain stations. The scope of the scheme has been gradually widened. Several other stations and CPC Bengaluru were included by October, 2009 and thereafter, from August, 2010 the scheme was rolled out for all the Non-corporate charges throughout the country.

In the Scheme, refunds generated on processing of Income tax Returns by the Assessing officers/ CPC Bengaluru are transmitted in digitized form to the Refund Banker, currently State Bank of India, CMP branch, Mumbai on the next day of processing for further distribution to taxpayers.

Refunds are being sent in two modes:

- (i) Electronic Clearing System and
- (ii) Paper Refund cheques.

In the Electronic mode, refund is issued through Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) or National Electronic Clearing System (NECS) which allows credit of refund directly to the taxpayer's bank account with the help of Bank account number (at least 10 digits), MICR code of bank branch and correct communication address. In Paper mode, Refund cheques are issued with the assessee's Bank Account particulars and sent to the taxpayer.

(e) As a long term measure to improve the delivery system pertaining to processing of return of income and issuance of refund, if any found due, the Income tax Department has taken several measures. Some of these are enumerated below:

- (i) Promoting e-filing of the returns for speedy processing. As of now it is mandatory for Corporate taxpayers and all non-corporate taxpayers, who have to get their accounts compulsorily audited u/s 44AB of the Income Tax Act, 1961, to e-file their return of Income.
- (ii) Centralized Processing Centre (CPC) at Bengaluru has been set up for processing of e-filed returns of the entire country and manually filed returns of Karnataka & Goa Region.
- (iii) Two more CPCs at Manesar and Pune are being set-up to process all the manually-filed returns. One more CPC at Kolkata is also on the anvil.
- (iv) Through Citizens' Charter and other press releases issued by the Department, tax payers are requested to carefully mention the relevant particulars in return of income, and especially to avoid the common deficiencies that may cause delays as mentioned above.

- (v) Verification of tax credit is a sine-qua-non for speedy processing. TDS deductors are required to compulsorily e-file their TDS returns on quarterly basis. Data from Banks of taxes paid is also collected.
- (vi) To improve the fidelity of the mechanism and to reduce mismatches between deductee claims and corresponding tax deduction statement from deductors, quoting of PAN by deductors in their return has been made mandatory. For improved compliance, failure to provide PAN number to deductor now results in higher rate of TDS.
- (vii) Facility of viewing individual Tax Credit Statement in Form 26AS is made available to tax payers so that they can verify the tax payment details before filing their return of income and take proper steps with the deductor(s), etc to rectify mistakes, if any.
- (viii) For AY 2011-12, Income Tax return form has been designed for certain categories of taxpayers, viz. 'SAHAJ' & 'SUGAM', that are simple and technology enabled. This will facilitate error-free and faster scanning of these forms, enabling faster processing of Returns of Income.
- (ix) Online viewing of status of taxpayers refund is available for better information dissemination.
- (x) The Income-tax Department is constantly monitoring the mechanism/procedure for issuance of refunds so as to upgrade the existing system to avoid delays and improve tax payer services in this respect.
- (xi) Grievance Redressal Mechanism has been strengthened and prompt disposal of tax payer grievances and its continuous monitoring has been made necessary. Income Tax Ombudsman with offices at 12 stations and jurisdiction across the country has been created to ensure that delivery of this objective becomes effective.

[*Translation*]

Quacks and Unregistered Medical Practitioners

*193. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:

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

(a) the estimated number of quacks and unregistered medical practitioners operating, particularly in the rural and remote areas across the country;

(b) whether the Government has set up any mechanism to identify and check the activities of such unqualified medical practitioners in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of such unqualified medical practitioners detected and punished during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes a new legislation to make it mandatory for all the doctors to re-register with the medical boards every five years;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to provide proper medical facilities in rural areas so that the rural masses do not remain dependent on the unqualified and unregistered medical practitioners for treatments?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) So far as modern system of Allopathic Medicine is concerned, the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, prohibits a person other than a medical practitioner enrolled on a State Medical Register to practice medicine in the State. Punishment of imprisonment or a term which may extend to one year or with a fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000/- or both is also prescribed. For Indian systems of medicine, Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970, provides that no person other than a practitioner of Indian medicine who possesses a recognized medical qualification and is enrolled on a State Register or the Central Register of Indian Medicine shall practice in Indian medicine in any State. Further, the Act provides that any person who acts in contravention of this provision shall be punished with imprisonment or a term which may extend to one year or with a fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000/- or with both. Action against the quacks and fake doctors is taken under the relevant act by the States from time to time and no data on the subject is maintained at the Central level.

(d) Yes.

(e) The proposal envisages re-registration of medical professionals to ensure their continuous professional development for promotion of quality in health care delivery system.

(f) The Central Government is strengthening the health care system in rural areas and has launched National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in April, 2005, specifically for this purpose. Since its inception, NRHM has made the following achievements:

- Financial assistance is provided to States under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to engage doctors and specialists. As on 31.3.2011, 9432 doctors and 7063 specialists were engaged by States on contract basis.
- Financial assistance is also provided under NRHM for engaging AYUSH doctors on contract basis and collocate them in PHCs/CHCs. As on 31.3.2011, 11,575 AYUSH doctors were engaged by the States.
- Payment of incentives to doctors and specialists to reach in hard and difficult areas.
- Multiskilling of doctors by training them in Life Saving Anesthesia Skills (LSAS) and Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric Care (CEOC).

Separately to compliment the initiatives being taken under NRHM by facilitating availability of medical professionals in the rural areas, the Central Government, in consultation with Medical Council of India, made the following amendments to its Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations:

- (i) 50% reservation in Post Graduate Diploma Courses for Medical Officers in the Government service who have served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas; and
- (ii) Incentive at the rate of 10% of the marks obtained for each year in service in remote or difficult areas upto the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.

[English]

Monitoring Committees on Anganwadi Centres

*194. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the inadequate infrastructure and lack of basic amenities in

the running of Anganwadi Centres and also rise in malnutrition indices in children below six years;

(b) if so, whether the Government has introduced State level committees and also involved public representatives for monitoring the status of Anganwadi Centres;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the precise role assigned to these committees and public representatives; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure proper functioning of the Anganwadi Centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) ICDS is a centrally sponsored Scheme being implemented by the States/UTs. The Scheme does not have provision for construction of Anganwadi buildings under the Scheme as this was envisaged to be provided by the community. For the States in North East financial support is being provided for construction of Anganwadi buildings since 2001-02.

Available information in respect of 11.13 lakh AWCs/mini-AWCs in 33 States/UTs indicates that about 50% of the AWCs are running from own buildings or school premises or community/panchayat buildings. In all about, 74% AWCs are running from pucca buildings either of its own or rented. 57.48% of these have drinking water facilities within the premises, 46.61% AWCs have toilet facilities and 25.18% AWCs have separate kitchen facility.

As for malnutrition, prevalence of underweight children below three years of age has declined from 42.7 per cent in 1998-99 (NFHS-2) to 40.4 per cent in 2005-06 (NFHS-3). However, anemia in children (6-35 months) has risen from 74.3% to 78.9% during the same period.

The Government has introduced 5-tier monitoring & review mechanism at National, State, District, Block and Anganwadi Levels and has issued the guidelines on 31.03.2011. For the Committees at the State level and the District level, Members of Parliament (MPs) and Members of Legislative Assemblies (MLAs) have been given representations. Five MPs and five MLAs have been included in the State Level Committee on a rotational basis, whereas all the MPs & MLAs of the District are made the members of the District Level Committee.

The role of the State level Committee is to monitor and review the overall performance of the ICDS Scheme in the State and, inter-alia, look into the progress on expansion of ICDS including coverage of SC/ST minority habitations; implementation of State Annual Programme Implementation Plan; convergence with line departments like Health, Water & Sanitations, Rural Development and other programmes of the Government; improving the infrastructure including construction of AWC buildings by leveraging funds from different schemes; filling up of vacancies & training of ICDS functionaries; use of Information Education & Communication (IEC) in creating awareness about ICDS Services/ health and nutrition issues. The Committee can also suggest steps for overcoming the deficiencies noticed in the implementation of the programme.

The District level Committee is required to provide the inputs for State level Committee as well as monitor and review the regularity in supply of supplementary nutrition (SN), quality of SN, nutritional status of children, attendance of beneficiaries, fund flow, complaints/ grievances redressal and implementation issues including supply of SN, food fortification, procurement and

monitoring & supervision arrangements at district, block & anganwadi levels. The detailed composition and roles of State & District levels Monitoring and Review Committee on ICDS Scheme are given at Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

The association of MPs and MLAs in monitoring would enable better feedback and understanding of ICDS implementation and specially, the problems in regard to quality of services and regularity of delivery. The Committee would, thus, facilitate and provide a platform for deliberating on the problems locally at the State and district levels and for addressing them in an effective and time bound manner.

Implementation of ICDS Scheme is monitored through prescribed monthly & annual progress reports, reviews, as well as, supervision visits etc. Food samples are also collected by the field unit of Food & Nutrition Board (FNB) for quality assessment. Based on the inputs and feedback received, State Governments/UT Administrations are addressed through letters and review meetings to improve the deficiencies and to improve the implementation of the Scheme including infrastructure and facilities at the AWCs.

Statement I

State Level Monitoring and Review Committee (SLMRC) on ICDS

A. Composition

i.	Chief Secretary	Chairperson
ii.	Secretary, Planning	Member
iii.	Secretary, Finance	Member
iv.	Secretary, Health & Family Welfare	Member
v.	Secretary, Rural Development	Member
vi.	Secretary, Panchayati Raj Institution	Member
vii.	Secretary, Drinking Water Supply & Sanitation	Member
viii.	Secretary, Education	Member
ix.	Secretary, Agriculture/Horticulture	Member
x.	Secretary, Food	Member
xi.	Secretary, WCD (in charge of ICDS)	Member
xii.	5 Members of Parliament (MP)*	Members
xiii.	5 Members of Legislative Assembly (MLAs)*	Members

xiv.	State Mission Director, National Rural Health Mission	Member
xv.	Regional Director, NIPCCD (from the region)	Member
xvi.	Food and Nutrition Board, State/Regional Office	Member
xvii.	Principal, Middle level Training Centre (MLTC)**	Member
xviii.	Principal, Anganwadi Worker Training Centre (AWTC**)	Member
xix.	Director, WCD (in charge of ICDS)	Member Secretary

* Members of Parliament and MLAs in the State/UT would be Members of the Committee on rotational basis for one year and their selection shall be such as to give representation to as many political parties as possible.

** On rotation basis in each year.

NOTE:

- Experts/Representatives from the prominent Institutions and Development Partners, who are working in the State with ICDS programme, may also be invited as Special Invitees.
- The Committee will meet every six months or earlier as and when required on the notice of the Chairperson. The Chief Secretary will, however chair the meeting once in six months.

B. Roles

The State level Committee will monitor and review the following issues and recommend appropriate actions:

i. Overall progress with regard to:

- Universalization of ICDS — status of operationalisation of sanctioned projects/AWCs, coverage of all habitations/hamlets in the State and factors coming in their way;
- Preparation and implementation of State Annual Programme Implementation Plan (APIP) in ICDS;
- Status of nutritional status of children below 6 years - weighment, roll out of WHO growth standards and joint mother and child protection cards; district-wise comparison of proportion of moderate and severely undernourished children; Measures being taken for addressing them and progress thereon on half yearly basis;
- Performance of non-formal preschool education provided at AWCs; Methodology and participation of children in non-formal preschool education at AWCs; use of locally developed learning and play materials, toy bank and other initiatives;
- Identification of low performing districts in ICDS and factors responsible for it.

ii. Convergence with line departments/programmes:

- a. Health/NRHM: Status of full immunization at AWCs, provision of ante-natal and health check-ups, referral services and supply of micronutrients (Vit-A, IF A, de-xoorming tablet) to AWCs; Functioning of VHND, VHSC and promotion of IYCF.
- b. Water & Sanitation: Provision of potable water and sanitation facility at AWCs through convergence with Total Sanitation Campaign and Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission or any other schemes of State Govt.;
- c. Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA): Co-location of AWCs with primary schools, integration of PSE in AWCs, support from SSA, etc.
- d. PRIs: Involvement of PRIs and community in overseeing and coordinating the delivery of services at AWCs;

iii. Coverage in general and, specifically, of SC/ST/Minority habitations/beneficiaries against the surveyed population;

iv. Other issues relating to programme implementation and actions thereon with respect to:

- a. Regularity of functioning of AWCs - overall and specifically, those in SC/ST/minority concentrated habitations;

- b. Manpower vacancies at AWW/Supervisor/CDPO level and their training status;
- c. Fund flow and timely payment of honoraria to AWWs/AWHs;
- d. Availability of funds for POL, contingency etc at district/block level and flexi-fund at AWC level as per revised norms;
- e. Disruptions in supply of supplementary nutrition at AWCs as per revised norms and reasons for it, such as method of delivery, engagement of SHGs etc.;
- f. Arrangement for fortification of supplementary food and use of iodized salt at AWCs;
- g. Methodology and participation of children in non-formal preschool education at AWCs;
- h. Procurement and supply/availability of essential items to AWCs -medicine and PSE kits, weighing scales, joint MCP card, WHO Growth Charts, etc.;
- i. Monitoring and supervision visits by officials at different levels as per norms;
- j. Engagement of ICDS functionaries in non-ICDS activities and arrangements to desist them from it;
- k. Any other matter as may be relevant for improved implementation;
- v. Improving the AWC Infrastructure: Construction of AWC buildings by leveraging funds from under different schemes/programmes, such as BRGF, MSDP, MPLADs etc.;
- vi. Use of IEC in creating awareness about ICDS services/health and nutrition issues and possibility of convergence with IEC activities under other schemes/programmes.

Statement II

District Level Monitoring and Review Committee (DLMRC) on ICDS

A. Composition

i.	District Magistrate/Collector/Dy. Commissioner	Chairperson
ii.	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Vice-Chairperson
iii.	District Development Officer, Zilla Parishad	Member
iv.	Chief Medical Officer, Health and Family Welfare	Member
v.	District Planning Officer	Member
vi.	District Social Welfare Officer	Member
vii.	District Agriculture/Horticulture Officers	Members
viii.	District Officer, Rural Development/MNREGA	Member
ix.	Executive Engineer, PHED	Member
x.	District Education Officer	Member
xi.	Member of Parliament (MP) in the District	Member
xii.	Members of Legislative Assembly (MLAs)	Members
xiii.	Principal, Middle level Training Centre (MLTC)*	Member
xiv.	Principals, AWTCs (any 2)*	Members

xv.	Field Unit of Food & Nutrition Board	Member
xvi.	CDPOs (any 3)*	Members
xvii.	District Programme Officer (ICDS)	Member Secretary

*On rotation basis in each year

Note: The Committee will meet at least once in a quarter or as and when required on the notice of the Chairperson and will submit its review report to the Chief Secretary/Secretary (WCD) clearly outlining actions taken at the district level and support required from the State Government.

B. Roles

The District level Committee will monitor and review block/project-wise progress of implementation of the Scheme and suggest/take appropriate corrective actions with regards to following issues:

- i. Overall progress in implementation with regard to:
 - a. Status of operationalization of all sanctioned projects/AWCs, coverage of all habitations/hamlets in the district, especially SC/ST and minority concentrated and remote areas;
 - b. Coverage of beneficiaries: Block-wise analysis of registered vs. actual beneficiaries for supplementary nutrition and preschool education at AWCs as against surveyed population;
 - c. Regularity in supply and quantity of supplementary nutrition at AWCs: provision of take home ration, morning snacks and hot cooked meals for stipulated number of days in a month and block-wise comparison of feeding efficiency;
 - d. Nutritional status of children 0-3 years and 3-6 years - weightment, roll out of WHO growth standards and joint mother and child protection cards; block-wise comparison of proportion of moderate and severely undernourished children; Measures being taken for addressing them and progress thereon on half yearly basis;
 - e. Performance of non-formal preschool provided at AWCs;
- ii. Coordination and convergence with line departments/programmes:
 - a. Health/NRHM: Immunization of children at AWCs, ante-natal and health check-ups, referral services

and supply of micronutrients (Vit-A, IFA, de worming tablet) to AWCs; Functioning of VHSC, VHND and promotion of IYCF; joint visits of health and ICDS functionaries to AWCs;

- b. Water & Sanitation: Provision of potable water and sanitation facility at AWCs;
 - c. Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA): Co-location of AWCs with primary schools, integration of PSE in AWCs, support from SSA, etc.
 - d. PRIs: Involvement of PRIs and community in overseeing and coordinating the delivery of services at AWCs;
- iii. Other issues relating to programme implementation and actions thereon with respect to:
 - a. Regularity of functioning of AWCs - overall and specifically, those in SC/ST/minority concentrated habitations;
 - b. Manpower vacancies at AWW/Supervisor/CDPO level and training status of functionaries;
 - c. Payment of honoraria to AWWs/AWHs and travelling allowances to Supervisors;
 - d. AWC infrastructure: Construction of AWC buildings through convergence with other schemes/programmes;
 - e. Supply of essential items to AWCs - medicine and PSE kits, weighing scales, joint MCP card, WHO Growth Chart, etc.;
 - f. Availability of funds for POL, contingency etc at district/block level and flexi-fund at AWC level as per the revised norms;
 - g. Mobility of CDPOs/Supervisors - availability of vehicles and non requisitioning of programme related vehicles;

- h. Monitoring and supervision visits by CDPOs/ Supervisors to AWCs as per norms and submission of reports;
 - i. Method (s) of delivery of supplementary food at AWCs - engagement of SHGs and use of iodized salt at AWCs and addition of leafy vegetables;
 - j. Methodology used and participation of children in non-formal preschool education at AWCs; use of locally developed learning and play materials, toy bank and other initiatives;
 - k. Engagement of ICDS functionaries in non-ICDS activities and arrangements to desist them from it;
 - l. Identification of low performing blocks in ICDS implementation and factors responsible for it;
 - m. Any other matter as may be relevant for improved implementation.
- iv. Financial issues: Fund flow and status of component-wise allocation and expenditures during the reported period and adherence to revised financial norms prescribed by GoI;
 - v. Complaints/grievance redressal mechanism: Actions on the complaints received from individuals, community, PRIs, etc regarding ICDS services such as regularity in AWC functioning, quality of supplementary nutrition, etc and ICDS functionaries;
 - vi. IEC: Preparation and undertaking of IEC action plan on issues like location of AWCs, services available under ICDS, entitlement of beneficiaries, grievances redressal mechanism, etc;

Note: The following sources of information may be used for the review meeting:

- a. Minutes and reports of the Block Level Monitoring Committees;
- b. Analysis of Block Monthly Progress Reports (MPRs) and Block Annual Status Reports (ASRs);
- c. Reports of field visits by Members of the Committee, and other officials in the district and any evaluation/assessment report; and
- d. Reports from the public/media (if any).

[Translation]

Cruise Tourism

*195. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote Cruise Tourism in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the schemes launched for this purpose and the central financial assistance provided during the last two years and the current year;

(d) the locations which have been identified for cruise tourism; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (b) Cruise tourism has the potential to attract both domestic as well as foreign tourists in the country. The Ministry of Tourism in association with the Ministry of Shipping promotes cruise tourism.

(c) Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the State Governments/UT Administration/Central Government Agencies under the following schemes for development of tourism including cruise tourism:

- (i) Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits.
- (ii) Assistance for Large Revenue Generating Projects.
- (iii) Assistance to Central Agencies for Infrastructure Development.

No project relating to development of cruise tourism has been sanctioned during the last two years and the current year.

(d) Initially, five ports namely Mumbai, Goa, Chennai, Mangalore and Kochi have been identified for cruise tourism including development of cruise terminal.

(e) The Government of India has approved the Cruise Shipping Policy in June 2008. Some salient features of this policy include conducive fiscal regime, development

of facilities at Ports and connectivity through rail, road transport, air and metro, quick completion of immigration formalities, hassle free custom clearance and proper waste disposal system ensuring cleaner ocean. An Inter Ministerial Steering Committee with Secretary (Shipping) as Chairman was constituted in June, 2010 to address issues relating to development of cruise shipping. Other steps taken for development of cruise tourism include production of a CD and participation in cruise shipping conventions.

[English]

Autonomy to Panchayats

*196. SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the extent of autonomy and powers assigned to the panchayats and gram sabhas are satisfactory;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to empower the panchayats and the gram sabhas by providing more autonomous powers in order to widen their role in the implementation of various centrally sponsored schemes;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the details of the grants released to the panchayats directly during the last three years and the current year, Scheme-wise and State-wise;

(e) whether the Government periodically reviews the working of the Panchayati Raj Institutions; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the shortcomings noticed in their working and the measures taken to remove them?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) Within the Constitutional framework, 'Panchayats' is a State subject. Under Article 243G, State legislatures may endow Panchayats with powers and authority to enable them to function as institutions of self-government and plan and implement schemes for economic development and social justice

including on matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule. As per Article 243A a Gram Sabha may exercise such power and perform such functions as the legislature of a State may, by law, provide. States vary in the extent to which they have devolved powers to the Panchayats. Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has constantly urged the Union Ministries and States/UTs to devolve functions, funds and functionaries (3Fs) to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and strengthen Gram Sabhas. MoPR has issued advisories to the States on Panchayat finances, manpower for the Panchayats, effective devolution of the 3 Fs through Activity Mapping and effective functioning of the Gram Sabhas. These advisories are available at www.panchayat.gov.in.

Under the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA), the Gram Sabhas in the Scheduled Areas are empowered to safeguard community resources and the customary way of life. Gram Sabhas have been given the right to be consulted with respect to land alienation, resettlement and rehabilitation and grant of mining licences for minor minerals. In addition, the Gram Sabhas have been given ownership of Minor Forest Produce (MFP), control over sale and manufacture of intoxicants, control over money-lending, power to restore alienated land and control over functionaries in the social sector. While the nine PESA States have amended their Panchayati Raj Acts in accordance with PESA, several subject laws relating to mining, forests, money-lending, excise, etc. remain inconsistent with PESA. MoPR has given detailed guidelines on 21.05.2010 to the PESA States on effective implementation of PESA.

(c) and (d) MoPR has issued a detailed advisory dated 19.1.2009 (available at www.Panchayat.gov.in) to Central ministries and States on the role and responsibilities of the Panchayats and Gram Sabhas in CSSs. The Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) administered by MoPR as an Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to States is planned and implemented by the Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies. The BRGF provides untied funds for meeting development needs that are identified through decentralized, participatory planning in which the Gram Sabhas have a key role. No funds are provided directly to the Panchayats by MoPR.

(e) and (f) Apart from periodically reviewing the working of the PRIs with the State Governments, MoPR prepares State of the Panchayat Reports (SoPRs). Under the Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS), MoPR assesses the extent of devolution of 3 Fs by the States as per a Devolution Index, prepared

through an independent agency. From 2011-12, the scheme has been expanded to include the assessment of Panchayat performance.

It has been noticed that despite the Constitutional stipulations, the functioning of the Panchayats is hampered due to inadequate devolution of 3Fs. Capacities of the Panchayats as well as Gram Sabhas need to be strengthened considerably in terms of infrastructure, manpower, ICT etc. Under schemes like BRGF and Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY), MoPR provides support for various capacity building activities. States are also incentivized under the PEAIS to devolve 3 Fs to Panchayats.

Urban Health Care

*197. SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to provide accessible, affordable and reliable primary health care facilities to the poor people living in the urban areas across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to launch National Urban Health Mission;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the population criteria proposed to be adopted for its coverage; and

(e) the institutional mechanism envisaged for covering all urban poor in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As part of urban component of Reproductive & Child Health-II under National Rural Health Mission, funds are provided for the improvement of health status of the urban poor through quality integrated primary health care services. Besides, NRHM provides for strengthening and up-gradation of district hospitals, which are accessed by the urban poor also.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme - Urban Family Welfare Centres (UFWCs) and Urban Health Posts (UHPs), urban health services are provided as a package of reproductive & child health programme through a network of 1083 UFWCs & 871 UHPs.

Besides the above, all other National Disease Control Programme cater to the needs of poor persons including the urban poor.

(c) to (e) To address the health concerns of urban population and to bring renewed focus on public health service delivery, there is a proposal for launching National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) in the country. The contours of the Mission will be finalized through wider stakeholders' consultations including State/UT Governments and concerned Central Ministries/Departments and Planning Commission.

Promotion of AYUSH

*198. SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the adequate funds have been made available for promotion of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) system of medicine in the country;

(b) if so, the details of funds allocated and utilized for various schemes/programmes undertaken for the promotion of AYUSH, for the last two years and the current year, year-wise and scheme-wise;

(c) whether the Government is aware that a number of posts in the Department including those of Advisor, Unani and other subordinate/attached offices are lying vacant; and

(d) if so, the details and the reasons therefor and the time by which these posts are likely to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The details of funds allocated and utilized for various schemes/programmes undertaken for promotion of AYUSH, for the last two years and the current year, year-wise and scheme-wise are given at enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) The details regarding vacant posts in the Department and its subordinate/attached offices are given at Statement-II. Continuous efforts are made to fill up these vacancies as early as possible. However, definite time by which these vacancies are likely to be filled cannot be prescribed keeping in view factors such as that the process requires consultation with various Departments/Ministries, Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), for many of these posts selection is made by UPSC only, etc.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(d)	Strengthening of Pharmacopial Laboratories	5.54	3.39	2.66	6.54	12.97	12.22	27.16	0.26
1.	Pharmacopoeia Laboratory of Indian Medicine, Ghaziabad	4.47	2.45	1.76	4.47	2.04	1.32	2.22	0.09
2.	Homoeopathic-Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Ghaziabad	1.07	0.94	0.90	1.07	0.93	0.90	0.94	0.17
3.	Indian Medicine Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd.	0.00	0.00		1.00	10.00	10.00	24.00	
(e)	Information, Education and Communication	30.00	30.00	29.91	30.00	40.00	34.91	15.00	0.41
1.	Expenditure on Information, Education & Communication	30.00	30.00	29.91	30.00	40.00	34.91	15.00	0.41
(f)	Ayush & Public Health Educational Institutions	3.05	3.50	3.49	7.05	6.65	6.65	8.00	
		109.15	92.75	92.47	121.15	173.57	159.13	145.00	24.02
1.	Grants to Instt. of Post Graduate Teaching and Research in Ayurveda, Jamnagar	10.00	10.00	9.91	10.00	14.00	14.00	12.00	1.60
2.	Grants to National Instt. of Ayurveda, Jaipur	12.00	12.00	13.50	12.00	18.52	18.52	15.00	3.65
3.	Grants to Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth, New Delhi	1.05	1.05	2.22	1.05	11.05	10.05	4.50	0.67
4.	Grants to National Instt. of Siddha, Chennai	13.00	13.00	11.00	13.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	3.75
5.	Grants to National Instt. of Homoeopathy, Kolkata	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	32.00	32.00	22.00	7.50
6.	Grants to National Instt. of Unani Medicine, Bangalore	11.00	11.00	8.76	11.00	10.50	10.10	13.00	3.20
7.	Morarji Desai National Instt. of Yoga	3.80	3.80	3.29	3.80	6.20	4.19	5.50	2.18
8.	Vishwayatan Yogashram, New Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
9.	Grants to National Instt. of Naturopathy, Pune	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	6.30	6.30	6.00	1.46
10.	North-Eastern Institute of Ayurveda & Homoeopathy, Shillong	10.00	6.00	6.00	17.00	24.00	17.00	19.00	
11.	North Eastern Institute of Folk Medicine, Passighat	3.00	0.60	0.60	3.00	6.00	3.00	8.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12	Assistance to accredited AYUSH Centres of Excellence in non-governmental/ Private Sector engaged in AYUSH Education/Drug Development and Research/Clinical Research/Folk Medicine etc.	20.00	10.00	11.89	25.00	30.00	28.97	25.00	0.01
3.	Research and Development including Medicinal Plants	193.76	180.87	179.37	193.76	211.56	224.85	210.50	28.16
	RESEARCH COUNCILS	143.76	140.87	139.51	143.76	157.06	170.91	152.50	17.73
1.	Grants to Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	56.00	
2	Grants to Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine	31.00	31.00	30.95	33.39	39.39	39.64	33.00	8.25
3.	Grants to Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	17.50	32.75	20.00	2.16
4.	Grants to Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy	30.87	30.87	29.85	30.87	33.17	33.92	32.00	5.32
5.	Grant to Central Council for Research in Siddha, Chennai							6.00	2.00
6.	Grants for Central Councils' Combined Building Complex	2.39	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
7.	Grants for Extra Mural Research Projects through Research Instt. (Pvt./Semi Govt./Govt./ Universities/NGO) etc.	5.50	4.00	3.96	5.50	5.50	3.60	3.00	
8.	TKDL & AYUSH intellectual property rights	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	
9.	Survey on usage and acceptability of AYUSH	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.50	
	MEDICINAL PLANTS	50.00	40.00	39.86	50.00	54.50	53.94	58.00	10.43
1.	National Board for Medicinal plants.	50.00	40.00	39.86	50.00	54.50	53.94	58.00	10.43
4.	HRD (Training Programme/ Fellowship/Exposure visit/ Upgradation of skill etc.)	12.20	11.20	10.98	9.80	9.80	9.80	2.00	0.00
1.	Re-orientation Training Programme of AYUSH Personnel/Continuing Medical Education (ROTP/CME)	9.80	9.80	9.73	9.80	9.80	9.80	2.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Programme for Training/visit/ Fellowship/exposure/ upgradation	2.40	1.40	1.25	0.00	0.00			
5.	Cataloging, Digitisation of Manuscripts & AYUSH IT Network	2.55	2.55	2.52	2.55	2.55	1.22	2.00	0.00
1.	Scheme for Acquisition, Cataloging, Digitisation and Publication of Text Book & Manuscripts	2.55	2.55	2.52	2.55	2.55	1.22	2.00	-
6.	International Co-operation	20.80	8.95	6.14	21.40	11.40	4.92	5.00	0.07
1.	Expenditure on International Exchange Prog/Seminar Work-shop on AYUSH	19.00	6.50	4.13	21.40	11.40	4.92	5.00	0.07
2.	Assistance for International Co-operation activities for promotion of AYUSH including Workshops/ Seminars/Conference/ Exhibitions/Trade fairs/ Roadshows, etc.	1.80	2.45	2.01	0.00	0.00			
7.	Development of AYUSH Industry	25.35	10.35	17.09	25.35	25.75	20.50	25.35	0.00
1.	Development of common facilities for AYUSH industry clusters	25.00	10.00	16.54	25.00	25.00	19.75	25.00	
2.	Incentives to AYUSH Industry for participation in fairs/ conducting market study for creating & developing market opportunity	0.35	0.35	0.55	0.35	0.75	0.75	0.35	
8.	Funding of NGOs for revitalization of local health traditions/midwifery practices/ veterinary care etc.	1.55	1.55	1.52	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.00	0.01
	TOTAL: A (Central Sector)	430.00	363.45	363.50	461.00	544.65	517.74	510.36	55.51
B. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES									
1.	Promotion of AVUSH	247.00	244.55	243.41	282.00	293.15	282.26	333.00	0.02
	(a) Development and upgra- dation of AYUSH Institutions/Colleges	45.00	20.00	20.00	45.00	45.00	44.17	50.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	(b) Hospitals and Dispensaries (under NRHM)	197.00	224.05	223.06	232.00	244.00	234.14	275.00	0.02
	1. Scheme for AYUSH Hospitals	142.00	199.05	199.05					
	2. Scheme for AYUSH Dispensaries	55.00	25.00	24.01					
	3. Development of AYUSH Hospitals & Dispensaries and Mainstreaming of AYUSH				232.00	244.00	234.14	275.00	0.02
	(c) Quality Control of ASU&H Drugs	5.00	0.50	0.35	5.00	415	3.95	8.00	
	New Initiatives	57.00	72.00	72.06	57.00	50.20	48.44	56.64	4.18
2.	Additional component in AYUSH Hospital & Dispensaries Scheme (for public-private partnership for setting up of speciality clinics/IPDs in technical hospital	7.00	2.00	2.12	7.00	0.20	0.20	0.50	
3.	National Mission on Medicinal Plants	50.00	70.00	69.94	50.00	50.00	48.24	56.14	4.18
	TOTAL: B (Centrally Sponsored Schemes)	304.00	316.55	315.47	339.00	343.35	330.70	389.64	4.20
	TOTAL CENTRAL PLAN OUTLAY (A+B)	734.00	680.00	678.97	800.00	888.00	848.44	900.00	59.71

Statement II

Vacant Posts in Department of Ayush and its subordinate/attached offices

Sl. No.	Name of the post	No. of vacant posts
1	2	3
I.	DEPARTMENT OF AYUSH	
1.	Adviser (Unani)	01
2.	Medical Superintendent (Ayur)/ Adviser (Ayur)	02

1	2	3
3.	Adviser (Homeo)	01
4.	Medical Officer/Research Officer (Ayur)	32
5.	Medical Officer/Research Officer (Homeo)	29
6.	Medical Officer/Research Officer (Unani)	04
7.	Medical Officer/Research Officer (Siddha)	02
8.	Section Officer	03

1	2	3
9.	Assistant	09
10.	UDC	06
11.	Steno Grade 'C'	06
12.	Steno Grade 'D'	12
II. NATIONAL MEDICINAL PLANTS BOARD		
1.	Director (Technical) cum Dy. CEO	01
2.	Deputy Director (Medicinal Plants)	01
3.	Manager (Marketing & Trade)	01
4.	Research Officer (Medicinal Plants/ Agronomy)	02
5.	Senior Research Assistant	01
6.	Marketing Assistant	01
7.	Documentation & IT Assistant	01
8.	Senior Accountant	01
9.	Section Officer	01
III. HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACOPOEIAL, LABORATORY, GHAZIABAD		
1.	Scientific Officer (Chemistry)	01
2.	Scientific Assistant (Chemistry)	02
3.	Scientific Assistant (Pharmacology)	01
IV. PHARMACOPOEIAL LABORATORY FOR INDIAN MEDICINE, GHAZIABAD		
1.	Director	01
2.	Deputy Director (Pharmacognosy)	01
3.	Deputy Director (Chemistry)	01
4.	Survey Officer	01
5.	Scientific Officer (Chemistry)	01
6.	Sr. Research Assistant (Pharmacognosy)	01
7.	Administrative Officer	01
8.	Research Assistant (Botany)	01
9.	Research Officer (Ph)	01
10.	Artist-cum-Photographer	01

[*Translation*]**Implementation of NRHM**

*199. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

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

(a) the mechanism set up by the Government to monitor the implementation of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in various States;

(b) whether the Government has recently assessed/ reviewed various projects undertaken by the State Governments under the NRHM;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the outcome therefrom alongwith the irregularities and shortcomings noticed and follow up action taken thereon;

(d) whether certain States are lagging behind in the implementation of the said Mission;

(e) if so, the names of such States alongwith the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Government of India has set up a robust monitoring mechanism for implementation of the National Rural Health Mission which includes:

- Monitoring through online Health Management Information System (HMIS)
- Quarterly Monitoring Reports on performance of NRHM in the State
- Monitoring by Regional Evaluation Teams
- Quarterly Monitoring Reports on utilization of funds
- Periodic visits by Financial Monitoring Group (FMG)
- Visits by Joint Monitoring Teams
- Annual Common Review Mission
- Joint Review Mission

(b) and (c) Government has recently assessed the implementation of NRHM through the concurrent evaluation of NRHM done by International Institute of Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai and also by Fourth Common Review Mission held from 15th-22nd December 2010.

The concurrent evaluation of NRHM was conducted during 2009-10 by IIPS Mumbai with financial support provided by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. It covered 187 districts spread over 33 States/UTs. The outcome of the concurrent evaluation *inter-alia* indicates considerable progress in the patient's satisfaction level with the services received, increase in IPD and OPD cases. The report reveals that most of the women receive cash incentives within one week of their delivery under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) scheme. However, the evaluation report also *inter-alia* mentions certain deficiencies in the infrastructure and basic amenities such as water and power supplies, low utilization of untied funds, acute shortage of Specialists in health facilities, Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC) not constituted by 1/3rd Gram Panchayats etc.

The Fourth Common Review Mission of NRHM was conducted in 14 States and one Union Territory. They include Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. The report of 4th CRM *inter-alia* outlined the sustained increase in institutional delivery, improvement in availability of drugs,

assured referral transport arrangements in many states, availability of laboratory & diagnostic services, increase in case load, rise in health human resources, effective involvement of ASHA in health care programmes and progress in setting up of Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRC). The report also *inter-alia* indicates good use of Health Management Information System (HMIS) and improvement in the financial management process.

The Fourth CRM highlights certain gaps in Infrastructure, human resources especially the shortage of specialists, 2nd ANM and MPW workers. The CRM also highlighted need for a proper procurement system and establishment of Laboratory services at peripheral levels in many States. The CRM also mentioned the need to expand civil society involvement in ASHA training, VHSC capacity building, community based monitoring and planning.

(d) to (f) Most of the States have shown improvement in the vital health indicators *i.e.*, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) and Total Fertility Rate (TFR). The State wise progress is as Statement.

For effective implementation of NRHM, Government of India reviews the progress of implementation with the State Health Secretaries/Mission Directors from time to time. The deficiencies observed in the periodic reports, field visits and evaluations are brought to the notice of State Governments. Findings of Common Review Mission and Joint Review Mission are also disseminated to the States.

Statement

Sl.No.	State	IMR		MMR		TFR	
		SRS 2005	SRS 2009	SRS 2004-06	SRS 2007-09	SRS 2005	SRS 2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bihar	61	52	312	261	4.3	3.9
2.	Chhattisgarh	63	54	335	269	3.4	3
3.	Himachal Pradesh	49	45	NA	NA	2.2	1.9
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	50	45	NA	NA	2.4	2.2
5.	Jharkhand	50	44	312	261	3.5	3.2
6.	Madhya Pradesh	76	67	335	269	3.6	3.3
7.	Odisha	75	65	303	258	2.6	2.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Rajasthan	68	59	388	318	3.7	3.3
9.	Uttar Pradesh	73	63	440	359	4.2	3.7
10.	Uttarakhand	42	41	440	359	NA	NA
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	37	32	NA	NA	NA	NA
12.	Assam	68	61	480	390	2.9	2.6
13.	Manipur	13	16	NA	NA	NA	NA
14.	Meghalaya	49	59	NA	NA	NA	NA
15.	Mizoram	20	36	NA	NA	NA	NA
16.	Nagaland	18	26	NA	NA	NA	NA
17.	Sikkim	30	34	NA	NA	NA	NA
18.	Tripura	31	31	NA	NA	NA	NA
19.	Andhra Pradesh	57	49	154	134	2	1.9
20.	Goa	16	11	NA	NA	NA	NA
21.	Gujarat	54	48	160	148	2.8	2.5
22.	Haryana	60	51	186	153	2.8	2.5
23.	Karnataka	50	41	213	178	2.2	2
24.	Kerala	14	12	95	81	1.7	1.7
25.	Maharashtra	36	31	130	104	2.2	1.9
26.	Punjab	44	38	192	172	2.1	1.9
27.	Tamil Nadu	37	28	111	97	1.7	1.7
28.	West Bengal	38	33	141	145	2.1	1.9
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27	27	NA	NA	NA	NA
30.	Chandigarh	19	25	NA	NA	NA	NA
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	42	37	NA	NA	NA	NA
32.	Daman and Diu	28	24	NA	NA	NA	NA
33.	Delhi	35	33	NA	NA	2.1	1.9
34.	Lakshadweep	22	25	NA	NA	NA	NA
35.	Puducherry	28	22	NA	NA	NA	NA
INDIA		58	50	254	212	2.9	2.6

[English]

Monitoring of Tribal Welfare Schemes

*200. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beneficiaries availing benefits under the various welfare schemes initiated for the development of tribals during the last three years and the current year, State-wise, year-wise and scheme-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any monitoring mechanism to monitor the implementation of these schemes;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) Statement-I showing State-wise, Scheme-wise & year-wise number of beneficiaries availing benefits under various schemes of the Ministry, is enclosed.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) Monitoring of implementation of schemes/ programmes of the Ministry is an on-going process and the details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Question does not arise.

Statement I

State-wise, Scheme-wise and year-wise number of beneficiaries availing benefits under various schemes of the Ministry

Sl. No.	State	2008-09 Schemes				2009-10 Schemes				2010-11 Schemes			
		Grant-in-aid to voluntary organization	Vocational Training Centre	Coaching for ST	Strengthening Education of ST Girls in low Literacy district	Grant-in-aid to voluntary organization	Vocational Training Centre	Coaching for ST	Strengthening Education of ST Girls in low Literacy district	Grant-in-aid to voluntary organization	Vocational Training Centre	Coaching for ST	Strengthening Education of ST Girls in low Literacy district
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23046	-	-	12705	11473	-	-	7771	53115	-	-	6265
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	72292	-	-	100	72237	-	-	-	88042	-	-	330
3.	Assam	34732	300	-	-	54286	180	-	-	19056	100	-	-
4.	Chhattisgarh	1272	-	-	180	1264	-	160	180	1264	-	-	180
5.	Delhi	0	-	160	-	160	-	160	-	-	-	40	-
6.	Gujarat	33312	30	272	4517	30012	-	-	200	400	-	-	505
7.	Himachal Pradesh	535	-	-	-	1204	-	-	-	235	-	-	-
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	533	-	-	-	3927	-	-	-	140	-	-	-
9.	Jharkhand	79287	-	40	100	72983	-	120	50	251741	-	80	100
10.	Karnataka	79903	100	-	-	39852	100	-	-	42252	100	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11.	Kerala	337	-	-	-	85401	-	-	-	2208	-	-	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	12129	100	575	1811	5218	-	310	722	2339	100	160	1587
13.	Maharashtra	800	-	-	-	18105	-	-	142	500	-	40	100
14.	Manipur	2319	-	40	-	1208	-	40	-	7332	-	80	-
15.	Meghalaya	56380	100	-	-	43738	100	-	-	65220	-	-	-
16.	Mizoram	100	-	-	-	5650	-	-	-	4656	-	-	-
17.	Nagaland	29	160	-	-	139	200	-	-	137	-	-	-
18.	Odisha	77986	-	80	6550	67728	-	40	11449	9049	-	40	5900
19.	Rajasthan	200	-	80	-	200	-	226	632	195	-	40	400
20.	Sikkim	215	-	-	-	695	-	-	-	695	-	-	-
21.	Tamil Nadu	192	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	100	100	-	-
22.	Tripura	7258	-	40	-	9051	-	40	-	200	-	-	-
23.	Uttar Pradesh	5528	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	420	-	-	-
24.	Uttarakhand	1040	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	412	-	-	-
25.	West Bengal	115845	-	40	-	92579	-	40	-	68517	-	40	-
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	30	-	-	-
Total		605270	790	1327	26272	615420	680	1336	21146	618255	400	520	15367

Sl. No	State	2008-09 Schemes					2009-10 Schemes					2010-11 Schemes				
		Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys	Establishment in Tribal Schools Sub Plan Areas	Vocation Training in Tribal Areas (State Govt.)	Post Matric Scholarship for ST	Upgradation of Merit	Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys	Establishment in Tribal Schools Sub Plan Areas	Vocation Training in Tribal Areas (State Govt.)	Post Matric Scholarship for ST	Upgradation of Merit	Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys	Establishment in Tribal Schools Sub Plan Areas	Vocation Training in Tribal Areas (State Govt.)	Post Matric Scholarship for ST	Upgradation of Merit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	183974	-	-	-	-	213620	-	-	-	-	287862	168
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
3.	Assam	750	-	970	64952	-	-	-	-	70149	-	121	-	500	79744	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	4550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3355	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	2050	1250	1100	72160	-	-	-	-	82995	280	-	-	-	93766	Arrear
6.	Goa	-	-	-	595	-	-	-	-	654	-	-	-	-	1500	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
7.	Gujarat	-		1080	122843	-	4400	-	-	134911	-	-	2400	1300	142521	92
8.	Himachal Pradesh	131	-	-	2271	-	-	-	-	2368	-	88	-	-	2615	1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	10077	-	-	-	-	10182	-	-	-	-	10190	-
10.	Jharkhand	600	-	-	25163	30	-	-	-	27712	-	-	-	-	35756	-
11.	Karnataka	-	-	-	69152	-	700	-	-	76069	-	-	-	-	78978	-
12.	Kerala	-	-	-	9173	4	-	-	-	10636	-	160	770	-	12210	-
13.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	1000	89223	172	3000	2600	-	105369	-	-	-	1000	106728	-
14.	Maharashtra	2375	-	-	129384	-	-	-	-	134875	-	-	-	-	160552	-
15.	Manipur	-	-	-	39123	-	-	-	-	42381	-	899	-	-	46619	-
16.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	52985	-	-	-	-	58283	-	-	-	-	64110	-
17.	Mizoram	-	-	500	33758	-	-	-	-	37873	-	-	-	500	39770	-
18.	Nagaland	100	-	-	35606	-	-	-	-	39878	-	-	-	-	41888	-
19.	Odisha	1200	15600	-	48802	136	-	-	-	52706	-	6500	-	-	60476	-
20.	Rajasthan	1850	-	-	176194	32	975	-	-	193813	36	3100	-	-	189495	36
21.	Sikkim	-	-	240	1819	16	-	-	-	2001	16	-	-	-	2206	16
22.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	4241	-	400	-	-	4241	-	-	-	-	4580	-
23.	Tripura	650	-	400	14892	16	1200	-	-	17828	16	-	1150	-	16744	16
24.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	8144	-	-	120	-	4990	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Uttarakhand	200	-	-	15127	-	-	-	-	16639	-	-	405	-	18002	-
26.	West Bengal	-	-	-	42524	72	20	-	-	33425	-	200	-	-	45998	-
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	441	-	-	-	-	559	-	-	-	-	658	-
28.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	164	-	-	-	-	197	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	The English and Foreign Uni. (Shillong Campus), Hyderabad, UP	420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Veer Narmad South Gujarat Uni., Sural, Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
32.	Banaras Hindu Uni (BHU) Varanasi, U.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-
Total		11248	16850	5290	1257337	478	10695	2720	0	1374354	348	11248	6025	3300	1546324	329

State-wise, Scheme-wise & year wise number of beneficiaries availing benefits under various schemes of the Ministry

Sl. No.	State	2010-11 Scheme Exchange of Visit by Tribals*
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	
3.	Assam	11
4.	Bihar	
5.	Chhattisgarh	33
6.	Goa	
7.	Delhi	
8.	Gujarat	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	
11.	Jharkhand	
12.	Karnataka	
13.	Kerala	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	
15.	Maharashtra	
16.	Manipur	
17.	Meghalaya	
18.	Mizoram	
19.	Nagaland	
20.	Odisha	
21.	Rajasthan	
22.	Sikkim	
23.	Tamil Nadu	
24.	Tripura	33
25.	Uttar Pradesh	
26.	Uttarakhand	
27.	West Bengal	
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	

1	2	3
29.	Daman and Diu	
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	
Total		77

*No releases were made during 2008-09 and 2009-10 due to incomplete proposal.

Note:

- (1) Funds under SCA TSP is an additive to the State TSP, quantification of deliverable outputs as beneficiaries is not feasible. Under Article 275(1) of the Constitution, project wise quantification of deliverable outputs as beneficiaries is not feasible.
- (2) Under Market Development of Tribal Products/Produce and Grant-in-aid to STDCCs for MFP Operations schemes individual persons are not direct beneficiaries.
- (3) Beneficiaries under the schemes of hostels for ST Girls and Boys, and number of Ashram Schools sanctioned under the scheme of Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Area are number of seat to be created.
- (4) Number of beneficiaries for the year 2011-12 under the schemes/programmes of the Ministry will be available at the end of the financial year.

State-wise allocation are not made in respect of following Schemes of the Ministry

- (1) Grants-in-aid released to university grant commission (UGC) during the last three years alongwith number of beneficiaries under the scheme of **Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships (RGNF)**.

(As on 10.8.2011) (Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Year	Amount Released	No. of beneficiaries
1.	2007-08	2600.00	667 + 776 = 1443
2.	2008-09	3103.00	667 + 1443 = 2110
3.	2009-10	3000.00	667 + 2110 = 2777
4.	2010-11	6068.00	667+ 2398 = 3065

- (2) Grant-in-aid released during the last three years and number of beneficiaries covered under the **scheme of top class education**.

(As on 10.8.2011) (Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Year	Amount Released	No. of Institute	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	2007-08	104.90	22	78
2.	2008-09	121.61	19	58
3.	2009-10	175.00	14	88
4.	2010-11	500.00	42	261
5.	2011-12	103.61	04	36

- (3) Grants-in-aid released during the last three years under the **scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for ST students.**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Year	Amount Reimbursed
1.	2007-08	13.50
2.	2008-09	1.18
3.	2009-10	30.81
4.	2010-11	30.00
5.	2011-12	34.00

Statement II

The following steps are taken by the Ministry to monitor the performance of the schemes/programmes for further release funds/grants:-

1. Utilization Certificates are insisted upon as a pre-requisite for further release of funds;
2. Progress reports regarding the status of implementation of schemes are obtained.
3. Officers while visiting States/UTs also ascertain the progress of implementation of various schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs;
4. Meetings/Conferences are convened at the Central level with State officials for ensuring timely submission of proposals, speeding up of implementation of the schemes/programmes, and reviewing the physical and financial progress;
5. 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".

Exemption of Excise Duty on Diesel Vehicles

2071. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any state Government including Kerala has requested for exemption of excise duty on diesel, vehicle purchases and body building for the use of the State Transport Undertaking; and

- (b) if so, the response of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) In the current financial year, no State Government including Kerala has requested for exemption of excise duty on diesel, vehicle purchases and body building for the use of the State Transport Undertaking. However, in 2010, a request was received in the Central Board of Excise & Customs (CBEC), Department of Revenue, from Kerala State Road Transport Corporation (KSRTC) to exempt them from the Excise duty on the bodies built on chassis meant for Public Transportation for the period from 1.3.2001 onwards.

- (b) The request was examined in the CBEC and it was not found feasible to accede to the request of KSRTC.

[Translation]

Probe on Spying

2072. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI P.C. MOHAN:
SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Finance Minister has been spied upon;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any probe in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) Security audits are periodically conducted in the Ministry of Finance and the Finance Minister's Office. One such routine security check was conducted on 4th September, 2010 by the Investigation Directorate of the CBDT, which engaged the services of an expert with domain knowledge of the subject. During this check, adhesive like substance was noticed at various locations. This was brought to the notice of the Prime Minister by the Union Finance Minister in September, 2010. The Prime Minister directed the Intelligence Bureau to conduct a secret enquiry into the

matter. The Intelligence Bureau carried out an inspection of the relevant premises. Adhesive patches were found stuck at a few places. The adhesive patches were subjected to chemical/forensic analysis, which revealed that the substance contained contents comparable with the contents of Chewing gum. Physical examination of the recovered substance did not reveal any sign or mark suggestive of any device having been attached thereto. Thereafter, all these premises have been subjected to regular screening. During these exercises, no devices have been detected.

[English]

Inflation

2073. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the economic fundamentals to attain 9 per cent GDP growth by 2011 are still intact despite the prevailing spectre of high inflation and a possible slowdown in the economy;

(b) if so, whether the persistently high inflation and subsequent interest rate hikes by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) risks a possible slowdown;

(c) if so, whether the burgeoning fiscal deficit could threaten the economy, curtailing the growth rate well below 8.5 per cent;

(d) if so, whether the recently constituted Financial Stability and Development Council has assessed the prospects of attaining the projected 9 per cent growth rate; and

(e) if so, the findings thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) The Reserve Bank increased the policy repo rate under the liquidity adjustment facility (LAF) by 50 basis points from 7.5 per cent to 8.0 per cent in its First Quarter Review of Monetary policy released on July 26, 2011. This decision was based on the assessment of the prevailing macroeconomic conditions. According to the projections made by the Reserve Bank, inflation measured by the whole sale price index is expected to moderate to 7.0 per cent by March 2012 from the present 9.4 per

cent. While some slowing of growth in the short run is unavoidable to contain inflationary pressures, in the medium term it will be beneficial for growth.

(c) As a proportion of the GDP, fiscal deficit of the centre is budgeted to come down to 4.6 per cent in 2011-12 from levels of 6.0 per cent, 6.4 per cent and 4.7 per cent in 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. This fiscal consolidation process envisaged by the Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement 2011-12 would be supportive of growth.

(d) Financial Stability and Development Council had, in its 3rd meeting held on 27.07.2011, discussed the State of the Indian Economy.

(e) During the meeting, the general consensus was that while inflation may not be conducive to short-term economic growth, India's medium to long-term economic growth prospects remains bright. It was noted by the Council that investment as a percentage of GDP is encouraging and this should help growth prospects of the nation. The Council also noted that the provisional tax collections figures for the first quarter of current fiscal are encouraging and they give reason for optimism on growth and meeting the fiscal targets. The Government is broadly in agreement with these views.

Star-Rating for Electrical Gadgets

2074. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of electrical gadgets for which star rating has been made;

(b) whether the Government proposes to include more electrical gadgets, namely, personal computers, laptops, photocopiers, printers, fax machines, etc. under Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) labels;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the power likely to be saved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) There are 14 Electrical/Electronic items presently under the regulation of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) for star labeling scheme which are as follows:

(i) Frost free refrigerator, tubular fluorescent lamp, air-conditioner, distribution transformer (total 4 equipment under mandatory phase);

- (ii) Direct cool refrigerator, room air-conditioner (Cassette, Floor Standing Tower, Ceiling, Corner), induction motor, ceiling fan, electric geyser, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) stoves, agriculture pump sets, colour television, washing machine and laptop: (total 10 equipment in Voluntary Phase).

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The energy labeling scheme for laptops has already been introduced. The programme methodology for other office automation equipment is presently under discussion with the stakeholder's technical committee.

(d) The avoided power capacity from the labeling programme of appliances in the 12th Plan is likely to be around 8000 MW by 2017.

[Translation]

Harmful Effects of GP Sheets

2075. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the zinc plated sheet (GP) used in packaging of edible oils is considered harmful to health;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which it can cause harm;

(c) whether the Government has taken any remedial measures in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (d) The Zinc plated sheet (GP) (Zinc oxide) is used in packaging meat, fish, corn, peas, etc. There are no reports in literature of any harmful effect due to use of zinc plated sheet used in packaging edible oil.

The Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 2011 also prescribe general requirements as well as specific requirements for edible oils and fats packaging which, *inter-alia*, require that tin container for packaging edible oils and fats shall conform to IS No. 10325 or 10339.

[English]

Financial Institution for Micro Finance Activities

2076. SHRI MITHLESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up new financial institution for Micro Finance activities to benefit the rural artisans and farmers in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) There is no proposal to set up new financial institution for Micro Finance activities to benefit the rural artisans and farmers in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

Non-Operation of Anganwadi Centres

2077. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised to the various State Governments for Anganwadi Centres during the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Assam, year-wise;

(b) whether the funds have been utilised properly by the State Governments;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has received complaints of non-operation of Anganwadi Centres but drawing the wages of workers;

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise particularly Assam; and

(f) the action taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (f) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented by States/UTs across the country. The sharing of expenditure between the Central Government and States/UTs is in the ratio of 90:10 for all components, including Supplementary Nutrition

Programme (SNP) for North-East and for all States other than Northeast it is 50:50 for SNP and 90:10 for all other components (ICDS-General). Details of Grants-in-aid provided to State Governments including Assam for running of Anganwadi Centres under ICDS Scheme during the last three years and the current year and utilization thereof as reported by States/UTs is given in the enclosed Statements-I and II.

The ICDS Scheme is implemented by the States/UTs from the platform of Anganwadi Centres(AWCs). During 2011, total of 8 complaints alleging non-functioning/ill-functioning and non-opening of AWCs have been received from the States of Jharkhand (1), Madhya Pradesh (1), Uttarakhand (1), Uttar Pradesh (4) and Odisha (1). These have been forwarded to the concerned State Governments for appropriate action.

Statement I

State-wise position of funds released and expenditure reported under ICDS Scheme (General) during the years 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 up to 31.07.2011

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12
		Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27163.56	33101.35	34974.13	38787.19	34784.04	35544.83	6405.34
2.	Bihar	17508.23	20764.15	28965.41	31936.06	24380.95	13155.65	5788.42
3.	Chhattisgarh	8992.46	12051.94	14068.71	14051.59	11717.92	9252.353	3102.90
4.	Goa	406.56	633.18	816.47	827.87	802.74	802.05	341.45
5.	Gujarat	16491.86	15596.07	15631.96	20852.35	18542.23	11863.21	3793.06
6.	Haryana	8455.60	8798.38	7940.70	10813.28	10534.06	11760.06	2123.29
7.	Himachal Pradesh	8232.21	7159.69	7002.53	8175.08	8669.69	4405.61	1269.28
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	4557.80	8529.92	8282.34	8383.48	14470.74	4368.01	2037.731
9.	Jharkhand	9776.60	9851.86	12697.56	14210.21	17629.62	14923.35	3271.37
10.	Karnataka	19473.26	22474.61	20579.49	22455.76	19039.59	25934.32	5087.40
11.	Kerala	15020.66	13726.91	14037.04	13939.26	12595.35	9952.02	2926.57
12.	Madhya Pradesh	29168.81	24141.32	19973.34	33876.48	30430.04	26445.14	7285.77
13.	Maharashtra	31996.55	27893.15	31780.80	46795.76	41719.66	16180.03	7360.38
14.	Odisha	16934.58	18081.79	22026.29	20363.01	21230.41	24121.61	5867.08
15.	Punjab	9125.15	8709.66	8779.45	10508.30	11704.90	12443.24	2538.68
16.	Rajasthan	19486.76	20226.22	22254.95	20252.76	16803.64	15532.35	4964.65
17.	Tamil Nadu	18163.08	17203.97	17653.51	23576.79	25965.27	14596.75	4902.54
18.	Uttarakhand	4627.72	3259.16	3596.44	5171.40	3762.59	5081.57	1093.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19.	Uttar Pradesh	54349.16	48226.21	50853.63	55257.16	48102.00	62027.87	12984.09
20.	West Bengal	33616.96	33083.08	36739.78	36741.91	30419.35	32101.28	9981.60
21.	Delhi	3885.71	3246.06	3137.32	2952.40	3584.50	3461.85	607.25
22.	Puducherry	332.37	254.44	222.47	303.84	355.54	350.62	213.70
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	299.10	296.05	288.66	292.06	322.89	326.59	148.82
24.	Chandigarh	250.94	232.44	252.29	252.29	240.87	240.87	320.50
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	85.87	88.89	129.84	126.57	137.53	69.94	50.25
26.	Daman and Diu	58.81	58.48	56.55	56.65	58.16	58.16	25.03
27.	Lakshadweep	62.87	75.87	121.03	75.87	27.49	22.82	27.10
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	3395.68	2741.45	3122.59	3507.97	6321.28	3567.93	881.61
29.	Assam	26033.82	19677.98	23551.88	18713.10	35901.57	22078.69	4551.36
30.	Manipur	2888.69	2966.4	3307.42	2464.68	3581.11	3720.66	907.32
31.	Meghalaya	1817.13	1586.44	2047.16	2505.69	2443.06	2400.38	542.64
32.	Mizoram	1603.55	1612.93	2081.27	1681.91	2293.96	2117.39	330.10
33.	Nagaland	2527.14	2504.40	4994.32	2499.13	2225.38	4539.71	518.37
34.	Sikkim	884.29	479.29	660.21	627.69	480.80	710.38	275.53
35.	Tripura	2975.26	2808.10	7362.81	3290.20	8099.64	4266.00	843.69
	LIC*	670.36		691.80		742.00		0
	Total	401319.16	392141.84	430682.15	476325.75	470120.58	398423.29	103368.58

*Government of India's contribution towards Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana.

Statement II

State-wise position of funds releases and expenditure on Supplementary Nutrition during the years 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 up to 31.07.2011

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Releases	Expenditure including State Share	Releases	Expenditure including State Share	Releases	Expenditure including State Share	Expenditure reported upto	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18994.92	35091.02	31285.70	52316.99	16003.74	69979.08	31.03.2011	17824.40
2.	Bihar	15346.08	53026.76	40695.19	92263.92	48335.94	49763.58	31.12.2010	10239.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Chhattisgarh	5429.43	18362.40	7461.68	21324.67	14211.95	16591.02	31.3.2011	2887.85
4.	Goa	123.83	314.62	375.94	918.75	418.23	570.44	31.3.2011	157.33
5.	Gujarat	7464.33	13083.58	8696.39	24690.5	11985.65	12639.80	31.12.2010	4851.13
6.	Haryana	5143.00	11513.23	6884.01	14571.00	5211.60	872.70	31.3.2011	1532.63
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2282.58	4542.58	2939.36	5939.35	2466.48	3398.70	31.3.2011	526.13
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	697.98	4326.66	1671.09	0	1949.78			782.72
9.	Jharkhand	6545.80	18897.10	16893.64	53308	23438.78	16576.41	31.3.2011	4362.8
10.	Karnataka	10936.42	24644.90	26325.26	56641.93	23585.19	32619.62	31.3.2011	5425.26
11.	Kerala	5597.50	11847.50	7545.81	15826.29	8071.33	7303.60	31.3.2011	1470.98
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8290.06	27156.38	22339.36	51990.71	38917.63	58625.81	31.3.2011	12445.01
13.	Maharashtra	20646.17	38836.76	20350.12	48660.00	20350.12	73509.16	31.3.2011	8403.89
14.	Odisha	8729.46	20449.24	13968.2	32185.78	19490.01	37773.10	31.3.2011	5674.70
15.	Punjab	2282.68	4560.02	1748.03	8825.7	4402.84	1754.42	31.3.2011	1851.49
16.	Rajasthan	10957.94	23694.28	11014.23	30464.83	20449.06	26231.86	31.3.2011	5429.65
17.	Tamil Nadu	5428.14	13752.00	13268.00	26558.00	12395.76	10769.43	31.12.2010	3105.52
18.	Uttar Pradesh	57090.72	108780.47	86778.09	178809.82	138267.06	198737.39	31.3.2011	31461.19
19.	Uttarakhand	1202.36	1062.94	740.47	1488.21	1303.60	622.74	31.3.2011	527.18
20.	West Bengal	16810.60	30208.15	13577.01	55101.17	35274.00	23014.42	31.12.2010	8076.76
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	108.78	444.01	144.8	511.84	106.95	327.18	31.3.2011	48.86
22.	Chandigarh	96.87	206.87	193.78	216.31	129.88	68.20	31.3.2011	117.09
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	47.33	121.93	91.58	55.30	62.90	0.00	30.9.2010	42.63
24.	Daman and Diu	27.48	2.96	50.37	179.63	33.58	21.83	31.3.2011	24.95
25.	Lakshadweep	50.92	113.96	42.87	0	29.69			23.84
26.	Delhi	1417.03	4865.10	4171.53	6878.70	4004.05	8960.11	31.3.2011	809.84
27.	Puducherry	82.97	446.19	139.91	462.19	395.95	257.23	31.3.2011	816.05
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	326.68	880.27	856.32	956.32	3047.89	2834.01	31.12.2010	588.13
29.	Assam	10541.20	9539.82	17660.74	17590.73	21579.99	17876.97	31.12.2010	10470.81
30.	Manipur	1129.16	2371.87	1477.61	242245	4449.60	2572.54	31.3.2011	902.57
31.	Meghalaya	1362.96	3151.73	5301.00	6972.28	5650.42	4505.16	31.3.2011	1084.59
32.	Mizoram	766.71	1494.85	2020.79	2496.63	2241.65	2359.56	31.3.2011	899.9
33.	Nagaland	1303.31	2503.31	2658.79	3304.66	4782.37	2113.14	31.3.2011	849.15
34.	Sikkim	95.53	634.95	794.39	622.59	362.44	367.41	31.3.2011	209.09
35.	Tripura	774.40	1906.42	2851.68	3617.54	3464.40	1297.50	31.3.2011	2708.18
Total		228131.33	492834.83	373013.74	818172.79	496870.51	684914.12		146632.01

Accreditation to Medical Colleges

2078. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of some reports which suggest that certain medical colleges got accreditation from the National Board of Accreditation by making false declarations and claims;

(b) if so, the details of such cases noticed during the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise;

(c) the action taken/proposed by the Government against these colleges; and

(d) the steps taken to save the future of those students who got admission in these medical colleges?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) National Board of Accreditation (NBA), an autonomous body under All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD) has informed that they do not accredit medical colleges or the programmes in medical education.

(b) to (d) In view of (a) above, the questions do not arise.

Educational Schemes for ST Students

2079. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of beneficiaries and monetary benefit to each beneficiary under Post-Matric Scholarship, Book Bank and Upgradation of merit of Scheduled Tribes (ST) students during the last three years and the current year, State-wise, year-wise and scheme-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to revise the scholarship amount in view of rise in cost of living; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) State-wise, year-wise and scheme-wise funds released and number of beneficiaries under Post-Matric Scholarship, Book Bank and Upgradation of Merit of Scheduled Tribes (ST) students during the last three years and the current year is at Statements-I and II respectively.

(b) Recently, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has revised the scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students, which is applicable from 01.07.2010.

(c) The details of revision of the Scheme are at Statement-III.

Statement I

Details of funds released under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship including Book Bank for ST Students alongwith number of beneficiaries** during the last three years and current year i.e. 2008-09 to 2011-12*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12
		Amount Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Released	Anticipated No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1662.13	183974	2919.27	208896	20036.25	287862	11018.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	23 53	1	0.00
3.	Assam	1696.18	64952	2510.12	74777	2881.26	79744	1441.00
4.	Bihar	170.00	1053	0.00	1863	0.00	3355	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	Chhattisgarh	160.28	72160	375.95	85242	1253.97	93766	627.00
6.	Goa	18.96	595	54.26	2152	29.11	1500	15.00
7.	Gujarat	387 36	122843	3046.63	127189	5116.09	142521	2558.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10.00	2271	0.00	2368	113.99	2616	57.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	10077	0.00	9442	0.00	10190	408 00
10.	Jharkhand	1058.48	25163	1267.00	30535	1855.54	48438	928.00
11.	Karnataka	1053.97	69152	1863.63	74476	3163.59	78978	1582.00
12.	Kerala	298.03	9173	284.40	10636	457.08	12210	229.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1228.18	89223	3236.50	99742	2026.23	106728	1013.00
14.	Maharashtra	2500.00	129384	1250.00	137490	6629.51	160552	3315.00
15.	Manipur	1912.68	39123	2163.28	42381	2460.01	46619	1230.00
16.	Meghalaya	1342.12	52985	1006.57	58283	2717.23	64110	1359.00
17.	Mizoram	1421.18	33758	1571.26	37873	1633.93	39770	817.00
18.	Nagaland	1467.27	35606	1866.77	38432	1908.44	41888	954.00
19.	Odisha	461.75	48802	566.79	52706	1104.03	60476	550.00
20.	Rajasthan	4654.00	176194	1661.31	172267	800.00	189495	0.00
21.	Sikkim	25.13	1819	37.88	1754	5641	2206	28.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	2.50	4241	7234	4241	112.71	4580	56.00
23.	Tripura	433 19	14892	538.26	15649	380 40	16744	190.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	8144	0.00	4990	0.00	0	0.00
25.	Uttarakhand	230.52	15127	188.98	16366	531.69	18002	266.00
26.	West Bengal	389.28	42524	603.80	29720	302.00	45998	150.00
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.00	441	0.00	214	9.15	658	10.00
28.	Daman and Diu	0.14	164	1.73	197	0.85	0	0.00
Total		22586.31	1253840	27086.73	1339881	55603.00	1559007	28801.00

Note: In Bold - Anticipated beneficiaries

*Funds for Book Bank are given to the Institutes

**No. of Beneficiaries got Scholarships

Statement II

Details of funds released under the Scheme of Upgradation of Merit of ST students alongwith number of beneficiaries during the last three years and current year i.e. from 2008-09 to 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Amount Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Released	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	32.76	168	0	0
2.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	37.54	280	17.06	arrears	0	0
3.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	8.10	92	0	0
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0.05	1	0	0
5.	Jharkhand	3.05	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Kerala	0.78	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Madhya Pradesh	33.54	172	0	0	0	0	59.34	344
8.	Odisha	17.94	136	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Rajasthan	2.87	32	6.22	36	8.17	36	0	0
10.	Sikkim	3.12	16	3.12	16	3.12	16	0	0
11.	Tripura	3.12	16	3.12	16	3.12	16	3.12	16
12.	West Bengal	8.88	72	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		73.30	478	50	348	72.38	329	62.46	360

Statement III

*Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST Students revised
(Applicable from 01.07.2010)*

Parental Income Ceiling Raised: From Rs. 1.45 lakh to Rs. 2.00 lakh per annum

RE-GROUPING OF COURSES

Pre-Revised Courses	Revised Courses
1	2
Group I	Group 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, Agriculture, Veterinary and Allied Sciences, Management, Business Finance, Business	(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,

1

2

Administration and Computer Applications/Science. Commercial Pilot License (including helicopter pilot and Multi Engine rating) Course.

Veterinary and Allied Sciences, Management, Business Finance/Administration, Computer Science/Applications.

(ii) Commercial Pilot License (including helicopter pilot and multiengiae 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

Other professional and technical graduate and Post Graduate (including M.Phil, Ph.D. and Post Doctoral research) level courses not covered in Group I. C.A./ICWA/C.S. etc. courses. All Post Graduate, Graduate level Diploma courses, all Certificate Level Courses.

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).

(ii) Post Graduate courses not covered under Group I e.g. MA/M Sc/M.Com/M Ed./M. Pharma etc.

Group III

All other courses leading to a graduate or above degree (not covered in groups I & II).

Group III

All other courses leading to a graduate degree not covered under Groups I & II eg. BA/B Sc/B Com etc.

Group IV

All post matriculation level courses before taking up graduation like classes XI and XII in 10+2 system and intermediate examination etc., not covered in Group 'II' or 'III'. ITI courses, other vocational courses (if minimum required qualification to pursue the course is at least matriculation).

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 year diploma courses in Polytechnics, etc.

*Revised Rates of Maintenance and other allowances***Maintenance Allowances**

Group of Courses	Monthly rates of Maintenance Allowance (In Rupees)			
	Pre-revised		Revised w.e.f. 1.7.2010	
	Day Scholars	Hostellers	Day Scholars	Hostellers
I	330	740	550	1200
II	330	510	530	820
III	185	355	300	570
IV	140	235	230	380

Other Allowances

(In Rupees)

Items	Pre-revised Rates	Revised Rates
1. Study Tour Charges (Per Annum)	1000	1600
2. Thesis Typing/Printing Charges (Per Annum)	1000	1600
3. Book Grant for Correspondence Courses (Per Annum)	750	1200
4. Allowance for Students with Disability		
(i) Reader Allowance for Blind Scholars (PM)	150 (Group I&II) 125 (Group III) 100 (Group IV)	240 (Group I&II) 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 Educational Institution. (PM)	100	160
(iii) Escort Allowance for Severely Handicapped: Day Scholars/Students with low extremity disability (PM)	100	160
(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)	100	160
(v) Coaching Allowance to Mentally Retarded and Mentally ill Students (PM)	150	240

[*Translation*]

Shortage of Medical Teachers

2080. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of teachers and employees in the medical colleges across the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment about the present availability of medical teachers and employees with respect to their requirement in various medical colleges;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of post of medical teachers and employees lying vacant; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government to meet the shortage of teachers and also fill up the posts of employees in the medical colleges?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) There is imbalance in availability of medical teachers in various disciplines like Anatomy, Microbiology, Physiology, Pharmacology, Bio-chemistry, Forensic Medicine, Community Medicine and certain clinical disciplines like Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Paediatrics, Anaesthesiology, General Medicine and General Surgery etc.

(c) and (d) The Working Group of Undergraduate Medical Education constituted by Board of Governors has projected that the current need of teaching faculty is approximately 29,400 and the shortfall is estimated around 6340. Data relating to number of posts of medical teachers and employees lying vacant in medical colleges is not centrally maintained.

(e) The Central Government has initiated the following measures to meet the shortage of teachers in medical college:-

- (i) DNB qualifications have been recognized for appointment to various faculty positions;
- (ii) Maximum age for appointment of faculty has been enhanced from 65 to 70 years;
- (iii) Teacher-student ratio has been increased from 1:1 to 1:2 at postgraduate level;

- (iv) The Central Government under the scheme "strengthening and up-gradation of state government medical colleges" is providing financial support to state government medical colleges to increase postgraduate seats in various disciplines.

Autonomy to Panchayats

2081. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the name of States in which Panchayat elections have not been held during the last five years;

(b) the action taken by the Union Government to hold Panchayat elections regularly in such States?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) where Part IX of the Constitution applies, Panchayat elections have been held in all States. There has been delay in holding of Panchayat elections in Andhra Pradesh due to be held between June and August, 2011, as these have been stayed by the Order of the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh. In Puducherry, notification for Panchayat elections to have been held between June and July, 2011 has not yet been finalized.

(b) Ministry of Panchayati Raj regularly interacts with States and UTs for regular and timely elections to Panchayats.

[*English*]

Development of PTGs

2082. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any specific scheme for the development of particularly Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) and aboriginals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds sanctioned, released and utilised by the State Governments during the last three years and the current year, year-wise; and

(d) the number of beneficiaries under the said Scheme during these periods, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA):

(a) There is a scheme for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups namely "Development of PTG".

(b) This scheme is a Central Sector Scheme meant for the protection and overall development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) and any activity relevant for achieving these aims can be taken up under this scheme. The main activities taken up under this scheme

are housing, agricultural development, employment generation, construction of link roads, providing drinking water, health and education facilities etc.

(c) The funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the State Governments is at annexure as Statement.

(d) The type of activities which are undertaken for the overall socioeconomic development of PTGs, it is not possible to quantify the number of beneficiaries in all the cases.

Statement

Release of financial assistance and expenditure reported under Central Sector Scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) during 2008-09 to 2011-12 (upto 08.08.2011)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (as on 8.8.2011)	
		Sanctioned/ Released	Utilized	Sanctioned/ Released	Utilized	Sanctioned/ Released	Utilized	Sanctioned/ Released	Utilized
1.	Andhra Pradesh	985.00	985.00	0.00	0.00	2292.40	0.00	1146.20	0.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	615.33	615.33	0.00	0.00	2244.79	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Gujarat	1943.22	1807.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Jharkhand	1068.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Karnataka	3227.00	3227.00	0.00	0.00	6000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Kerala	960.00	960.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	3754.90	3754.90	5067.80	5067.80	5428.20	5428.20	0.00	0.00
8.	Maharashtra	2007.98	2007.98	556.13	0.00	3459.83	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Odisha	1243.00	1243.00	1228.70	1228.70	1226.68	1226.68	0.00	0.00
10.	Rajasthan	1120.49	1120.49	0.00	0.00	1280.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Tamil Nadu	673.00	673.00	0.00	0.00	476.00	0.00	1075.94	0.00
12.	Tripura	403.00	403.00	461.80	461.80	315.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	West Bengal	901.74	901.74	537.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	100.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

[Translation]

Non-Governmental Organisation

2083. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Non-Governmental Organisation (NGOs) which have been provided financial assistance under the various schemes being implemented by the Ministry, State-wise;

(b) the NGO-wise details of assistance provided during the last three years and the current year including the amount of assistance provided to each NGO;

(c) the names of NGOs which have been found involved in irregularities; and

(d) the nature of action taken against the persons found involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA):

(a) The details of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) which have been provided financial assistance under the various schemes being implemented by the Ministry, State-wise is at Statement-I.

(b) The NGO-wise details of assistance provided during the last three years and the current year including the amount of assistance provided to each NGO is at Statement-I

(c) The names of NGOs which have been found involved in irregularities is at Statement-II

(d) Actions have been taken against NGOs and State Government officials involved in irregularities. The details are given at Statement-II.

Statement I

State-wise list of voluntary Organisations/Non-Governmental Organisations funded during 2008-09 to 2010-11 under the scheme of grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisation working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl.No.	Name of the Vos/NGOs with addresses	Project	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (as on 09.08.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ANDHRA PRADESH						
1.	Gurukulm Andhra Pradesh Tribal Welfare Ashram & Residential Educational Institutions Society (APTWAREIS), Telgu Sansksheme Bhawan, 2nd Floor, Masab Tank, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	Residential School (18 Units)	26840363	13879000	36184851	—
2.	Bapuji Integrated Rural Development Society, At: Gaddamanugu, District: Krishna, Andhra Pradesh	Residential School	1320000	3424765	2175295	—
3.	Gram Abhyudaya Society for Integrated Rural Devt., 6th Ward, Kota Street, At-Urvakonda, Dist. Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	Residential School	0	880000	2219780	1609470
4.	Intercultural Cooperation Foundation (ICF) India at Amboth Thanda, R.R.-District, Andhra Pradesh	Non-Residential School	628485	397493	0	—
5.	Integrated Devt.Agency, Raithupet, AT-Raithupeta, Nandigama, Krishna Dist., Andhra Pradesh	10-Bedded Hospital and Mobile Dispensary	390870	685491	0	—
6.	Jeeyar Educational Trust Gangnmahal Colony, Domalguda, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh-500027	Residential School	1311200	0	1717660	1525230
7.	R.K. Mission, Korukonda Road, Rajamundry, Andhra Pradesh	Mobile Dispensary	0	3246026	563021	563021
8.	Seva Bharati at Burgamphad, District-Khammam, Andhra Pradesh	Hostel	710294	0	0	—
9.	Simhapuri Vidya Seva Samiti at Somsekharapuram, Nellore-District, Andhra Pradesh	10-Bedded Hospital	602910	0	0	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Sri Laxmi Mahila Mandali, D.No. 15-155, Mylavaram (V&M), Gaddamanugu, Krishna Distt., Andhra Pradesh	Non-Residential School	0	2037872	1253250	—
11.	Society for Integared Rural Improvement (SIRI), 7/163-A Prakash road, Dist-Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	Residential School	788006	1114299	2145769	—
12.	Narayana Educational & Rural Development Society (Sri Mandalappu Narayana Educational Society), at Pargi, Rangareddy Distt., Andhra Pradesh	Residential School	2277302	0	0	—
	Total		34869430	25664946	46259626	3697721
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS						
13.	Ramakrishna Mission, Port Blair, Andaman, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Computer Training Centre	0	437670	145890	—
	Total		0	437670	145890	0
ARUNACHAL PRADESH						
14.	Arunachal Pali Vidyapeeth, Changkham, Distt. Lohit, Arunachal Pradesh	Residential School and Mobile Dispensary	3643050	3804210	3878010	—
15.	Buddhist Cultural Preservation Society, Upper Gampa, PO/PS: Bamdila, Distt. West Kamang, Arunachal Pradesh	Residential School and Computer Training Centre	0	4525342	2248228	—
16.	Centre for Buddhist Cultural Studies, Vill./PO: Tawang, Distt. Tawang, Arunachal Pradesh	Residential School	0	3375630	1687815	—
17.	R.K.Mission, Narottam Nagar, Via Deomali, Distt. Tirap, Arunachal Pradesh	Computer Training, Centre (2 Units), Residential School, Mobile Dispensary and 20-Bedded Hospital	9325597	9337478	9380813	—
18.	R.K. Mission, PO: Vivekanandnagar, Along, West Siang Dist., Arunachal Pradesh	Non-Residential School, 10-Bedded Hospital, Mobile Dispensary, Hostel and A.V. Unit	15189380	13808590	13808590	—
19.	R.K. Mission Hospital, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh	60-Bedded Hospital, Mobile Dispensary	7403707	7242948	7099995	—
20.	Ramakrishna Sarda Mission, AT/PO: Khonsa, Distt. Tirap, Pin-786630, Arunachal Pradesh	Residential School	0	9396510	4584510	—
21.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha, Thakkar Bapur Samarak Sadan, New Delhi-110055 (H.Qrs.) Project at Rupa	Hostel	0	1660899	0	—
22.	Vivekananda Kendra Arunjiyoti, Itanagar, At-Itanagar, Distt. Papumpare, Arunachal Pradesh	Workers Training Centre and Mobile Library, AV Unit	0	220285	0	—
23.	Oju Welfare Association, Near Naharlagun Police Station, Naharlagun, Arunachal Pradesh	Residenital School (P+S)	3438990	3452940	3491865	—
	Total		39000724	56824832	46179826	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ASSAM						
24.	Assam Centre for Rural Development, Indrakanta Bhawan, Kanaklata Path, PO: Ulubari, Guwahati-781007, Assam	Mobile Dispensary	0	685350	0	1370700
25.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Guwahati), Lakhra Road, Kahilipura, Guwahati, Assam	Mobile Dispensary	679865	613663	0	625594
26.	Dr. Ambedkar Mission, Vill. Dhopatari, Distt. Kamrup, Assam	10-Bedded Hospital and Mobile Dispensary	2313450	2274140	0	—
27.	Gram Vikas Parishad, At:Rangalo, Distt. Nagaon, Assam	Mobile Dispensary	0	1514700	0	685350
28.	Pathari Vocational Institute, At-Top Floor, Bar Libraug, Distt.-Nagaon, Assam	Computer Training Centre	208260	0	613800	306900
29.	R.K. Mission Ashram, Ulubari, Guwahati, Assam	Hostel, Mobile Dispensary and Library	1328274	1287234	652727	652727
30.	R.K. Mission Sevashram, R.K. Mission Road, Silchar, Assam	Hostel	1078253	299473	0	-
31.	Sadau Asom Gramya Puthibharal Santha, Tellipatty, Chanmsai Road, Distt. Nagaon, Assam	Library and Non-Residential School	1095300	0	1076100	1095750
32.	Sreemanta Sankar Mission, PO/Dist.Nagaon, Assam	Mobile Dispensary	706950	0	689259	706950
33.	Dayanand Sevashram Sangha, NEI, Bokajan, Karbi, Anglong, Assam (A Unit of Akhil Bharatiya Dayanand Sevashram Sangha, 315, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi) (H.Qrs.) Project at Bokajan-2 Units, Japarjan & Diphu	Hostel (4 Units)	0	2998731	3097170	3129479
	Total		7410352	9673291	6129056	8573450
CHHATTISGARH						
34.	Kachana Dhurwa Sewa and Kalyan Samiti Vill+PO-Panduka, District-Raigarch Chhattisgarh	Non-Residenital School	0	0	1779877	—
35.	Nav Abhilasha Siksha Sansthan, At/PO: Budhwani, Distt. Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh	Residential School	1647270	1627493	1607120	—
36.	R.K.Mission Ashram, Narainpur, Dist. Baster, Chhattisgarh	6-Hostels, 1-Tribal Youth Trining Centre and Automobile Engineering + New projects of Divyan Agri. Trg & Allied Subjects & Mobile Dispeansary	4018188	7958029	6485432	—
37.	Sewa Bharati (Madhya Bharat), 'Matruchhaya', Swami Ramtirth Nagar, Opp. Maida Mill, Hoshangabad Road, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, PIN-462011 (H.Qrs.) Project at Jashpur Nagar & Kunkri	Computer Training Center (3 Units), Hostel (2 Units) and a Residenital School	0	0	1454182	—
	Total		5665458	9585522	11326611	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GUJARAT						
38.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, At/PO-Dediapada, Distt.-Narmada, Gujarat	Mobile Dispensary	0	1406753	0	—
39.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Gangpur(Navasari), Navasari, Gujarat	Non Residential School, Mobile Dispensary (4), Mobile AV Unit	4634749	0	9209878	—
40.	Bharat Yatra Kendra, AT/PO-Dediapada, Distt.-Naramada, Pin-393040, Gujarat	Hostel	773460	1192545	2688200	—
41.	INRECA, Raypipla Road, Timbapada, Dediapada, Distt. Narmada, Gujarat	Hostel	0	1143090	1258090	1172790
42.	Panchmahal Adivasi Vikas Yuvak Mandal, At: Dhalsimal, PO: Moli, Ta: Jhalod, Distt. Jhalod, Gujarat	Residential School	1769310	1769310	0	1769310
43.	Shree Dhadhela Kelvani Mandal, At/PO: Dhadhela, Distt. Dahod, Gujarat	Hostel	0	1547910	0	652150
44.	Sri Sadgurudeo Swami Akhandananda Memorial Charitable Trust, At/PO: Barumal, Distt. Valsad, Gujarat	Mobile Dispensary and Hostel	1135300	2808037	0	-
45.	Shree Swaminarayan Education Trust, At-Molhapandha, Distt-Valsad, Gujarat	Residential School	1028142	0	2955534	—
	Total		9340961	9867645	16111702	3594250
HIMACHAL PRADESH						
46.	Buddhist Cultural Society of Key Gampa, PO: Key Gampa, Distt. Lahaul & Spiti, Himachal Pradesh	Hostel	0	2173088	1198125	—
47.	Himalayan Buddhist Cultural Association, PO Box No. 98, Club House Road, Manali, Distt. Kullu, Himachal Pradesh	Residential School	2035080	4539875	3605332	—
48.	Institute of Studies in Buddhist Philosophy and Tribal Cultural Society, At-Tabo, Distt. Lahaul & Spiti, Himachal Pradesh	Residential School	0	6349050	3645450	—
49.	Ramdha Buddhist Society, Village/PO: Sidhpur, Via-Dari, Norbuilinga, Dharamshala, Kangra, Himachal Pradesh	Hostel	0	2406780	1219590	—
50.	Rinchen Zangpo Society for Spiti Development, Spiti Bhawan, Yol Cantt, Tehsil-Dharamsala, District Kangra, Himachal Pradesh	Residential School	3795900	4458900	5359000	500000
	Total	5830980	19927693	15027497	500000	
JAMMU AND KASHMIR						
51.	Gurjar Desh Charitable Trust, Gurjur Colony, Jammu and Kashmir	Mobile Dispensary	0	2341180	3261420	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
52.	Himalayan Buddhist Cultural Society, Vill: Gulabgarh, PO: Athouli, Distt. Doda, Jammu and Kashmir	Residential School	3352051	0	1989020	—
53.	Lamdon Social Welfare Society, Leh, Ladhak, Jammu and Kashmir	Residential School	1112934	1720068	1673012	—
54.	Mahabodhi International Meditation, Jammu and Kashmir	Residential School	0	441366	0	—
55.	AICURD, Gole Market, New Delhi (H.Qrs.) Project at Pulwama, Jammu and Kashmir	Computer Training Centre (3), Typing and Shorthand Centre (3)	2010315	0	0	—
	Total		6475300	4502614	6923452	0
JHARKHAND						
56.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Pakur), At/PO/Distt: Pakur, Jharkhand	Residential School and Computer Training Centre	1995900	1306245	3388945	—
57.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Sonari), Sonari(w), Rivers Meet Road, East Singhbhum, Jamshedpur, Pin-831011, Jharkhand	Mobile Dispensary (3), Computer Training Centre, Cane and Bamboo, AV Unit, K& Weaving Center (2), 20-Bedded Hospital (2) and Residential School (2)	13033039	12352421	3252866	—
58.	Bharat Sevashram Sangh, At-Pathra, PO-Raniswar, Distt-Dumka, Jharkhand	Residential School (2), 20 - Bedded Hospital, Mobile Dispensary, Knitting & Weaving	0	14375004	10994167	—
59.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, (Ranchi Unit) AT-Bariatu, Indraprastha Colony, Ranchi, Jharkhand	Residential School and Mobile Dispensary	1470110	2132158	1751511	—
60.	R.K. Mission Math, AT/PO/Distt: Jamtara-815351, Jharkhand	Mobile Dispensary	0	727939	918683	—
61.	R.K. Mission Vivekananda Society, Bistupur, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand	Hostel, Mobile Dispensary, Computer Training Centre, Typing and Shorthand Centre, Mobile-Library-cum-AV Unit	2317354	1566624	1739484	—
62.	R.K. Mission Ashram, Morabadi, Ranchi, Jharkhand	Divyan Unit, Mobile Dispensary, Library, AV Unit	5134192	5736679	4940067	—
63.	R.K. Mission TB Sanatorium, Ranchi, Jharkhand	70-Bedded Hospital and Mobile Dispensary	10625825	11411682	11265962	5913137
64.	Vyakti Vikas Kendra, India Anurag Kutir, KGD Road, Kunti, Ranchi, Jharkhand	Mobile Dispensary	193726	0	0	—
	Total		34770146	49608752	38251685	5913137
KARNATAKA						
65.	Ashirwad Rural Development Trust (R), K.H.B. Colony, Distt.-Gudibande, Karnataka	10-Bedded Hospital	1616400	1616400	1616400	—
66.	Bharati Educational Trust, AT-Pathapally Taluk, Bagepalli, Distt. Kolar, Karnataka	Residential School	1605187	0	3320001	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
67.	Dr. Ambedkar Education Society (R), At-Nalkudure Gomala, Nalkudure, Pin-577544, Channagiri Taluk, Devengere Distt., Karnataka	Residential School	1609404	1600170	1608570	—
68.	Dr.Jachani Rastriya Sevapeetha, No. 49, H.B. Samaj Road, Basavanagudi, Bangalore, Karnataka	Non-Residential School	537439	0	500000	1758064
69.	Harihara Graminbirudhi Sangh, At: Chikkaballapur Taluk, Dist.Kolar, Karnataka	Mobile Dispensary	685350	685350	883516	—
70.	Kumudhwati Rural Development Society, H.No. 32, R .R. Extension, Madhugiri-572132, Tumkur Distt., Karnataka	Mobile Dispensary and Non-Residential School	2275020	0	4929340	—
71.	Nayak Student Federation, Gokak, Belgaum, Karnataka	Residential Primary School	1016604	0	0	—
72.	Pragati Rural Development Society, AT-Gerahalli, Chickalbalapur Taluk, Kolar Dist., Karnataka	Hostel	1219590	0	2961360	—
73.	Sant Kabirdas Education Society, Sedam Road, Jagat, Distt.-Gulbarga, Karnataka	Residential School	1604470	1739470	1609470	—
74.	Sri Manjunatha Swamy Vidya Samstha, 4206/9, Distt. Davangere, Karnataka	Residential School	0	3165740	1483970	—
75.	Sri Swamy Sarvadhama Sharnayala Trust, Rangapura, Distt. Tumkur, Karnataka	Non-Residential School and Mobile Dispensary	2575364	0	5162580	—
76.	Sri Vinayaka Seva Trust, At-Kaiwara, Chintasawami-Taluk, Distt.-Kolar, Karnataka	Residential School	1609470	0	3218940	—
77.	Swami Vivekanand Youth Movement, Kanchanahalli, Shanti Nagar PO, Heggadavdenakote Taluk, Distt. Mysore, Karnataka	Residential School (2), 10-Bedded Hospital (2) and Mobile Dispensary	8568623	3897648	3619454	—
78.	Vivekananda Girijana Kalyan Kendra, B.R. Hills, Yalandur Taluk, Distt. Chamrajnagar, Pin-571441, Karnataka	Mobile Dispensary, 10-Bedded Hospital and Residential School	4535021	0	9410515	—
	Total		29457942	12704778	40324116	1758064
KERALA						
79.	Maa Amritamayi Math, Amrita Bhavanam, Paripally, PO: Kolam-691574 (Kerala)	Hostel & 10-Bedded Hospital	0	0	1093835	2133896
80.	Sri Ramakrishna Advaita Ashram, PO: Kalady, Distt. Ernakulam, Kerala	Hostel	0	0	2195424	—
81.	Swami Nirmalananda Memorial Bala Bhawan, Sri Ramakrishna Asharam, Kayamkulam-690502, Distt-Alpappuzha, Kerala	Hostel	0	927689	0	741114
82.	Swami Vivekananda Medical Mission, Vivekananda Nagar, Muttil, District-Wayanad, Kerala	Mobile Dispensary and 20-Bedded Hospital	0	4324516	0	2672027

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
83.	Vanvasi Ashram Trust, At-Peria-34, PO: Periya, Distt. Wayanad, Kerala	Residential School	0	3005078	5361525	—
84.	Vinobhaniketan, PO:Vinobhaniketan, Distt. Trivendrum, Kerala	Hostel and Mobile Dispensary	2305217	2048138	2226451	—
85.	Harijan Sevak Sangh Sabri Ashram, Akathethera, Palakked, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	Typing & Shorthand Training Centre, Hostels & Creches (6)	326276	0	0	—
	Total		2631493	10305421	10877235	5547037
MADHYA PRADESH						
86.	Annapurana Shiksha Samiti, Vill-Semarkhapa (Achli), Distt-Mandla, Madhya Pradesh	Non Residential School	0	1691565	0	—
87.	Amarpur Bal Vikas Vidyamandir, AT/PO-Amarpur, District Dindori, Madhya Pradesh	Non-Residential School	968490	0	2020590	—
88.	Bandhewal Shiksha Samiti, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Non-Residential School and Computer Training Centre	1773959	962490	962490	—
89.	Baihar Nari Utthan Seva Mahila Mandal, Baihar, Distt. Balurghat, Madhya Pradesh	Non-Residential School	0	0	563947	—
90.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha, Thakkar Bapur Samarak Sadan, New Delhi-110055 (H.Qrs.) Project at Dhar, Madhya Pradesh	Mobile Dispensary, Residential School & Computer Training Centre	0	2303876	0	—
91.	Hiteshree Samajik Santha, MIG-30/4B, Saketnagar, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Mobile Dispensary	608400	0	703872	—
92.	Jan Kalyan Ashram Samiti, Vill-Siddhpur (Dobh), PO-Semiri Harichand, Tehsil-Babai, District-Hosangabad, Madhya Pradesh	Residential School	865123	1413168	0	—
93.	Jeevan Jyoti Shiksha Prasar Samiti, AT-Singapur (Sailya), Mandla, Madhya Pradesh	Non-Residential School	557465	867749	0	—
94.	M.P.Anusuchit Jati Janjati Evam Pichda Varg Kalyan Samiti, 166-E, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh	Residential School	1642778	0	3340676	—
95.	M.P. Vanvasi Seva Mandal, AT-Tikariya, Distt.-Dindori, Madhya Pradesh	Non-Residential School	1159851	0	2368215	—
96.	Pushpa Convent Shiksha Samiti, C-537-538, Pushpa Nagar Colony, Bhopal-462010 (Madhya Pradesh)	Non-Residential School	1557868	0	1936980	—
97.	Rama Education and Welfare Society, Wariyalkheda, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Non-Residential School and Computer Training Centre	957690	962490	962490	—
98.	Seva Bharati, Swami Ramtirth Nagar, Near Maida Milla, Hosangabad Road, Bhopal-462011, Madhya Pradesh	Residential School (2), Computer Training Centre (3) & Hostels (2)	1549376	2597839	0	—
99.	Swami Vivekanand Vidhya Niketan Shikchak Samiti, Yuvraj Club, Cantt Road, Guna, Madhya Pradesh	Non-Residential School	0	620352	1906913	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
100.	Yuvak Kalyan Sewa Prakshihan Sansthan, Vill-Rangri (Thoka), At Angangaon, District Chindwara, Madhya Pradesh	Residential School (Secondary)	977418	0	3400661	—
	Total		12618418	11419529	18166834	0
MAHARASHTRA						
101.	Deonil Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Chandrapur, Maharashtra	Residential School	0	0	1561145	—
102.	Dharma Swamy Maharshee Shri Sant Gulabrao Maharaj Workari & Vikas Shikshan Sanstha, At/PO: Karla, Dist.Amravati, Maharashtra	10-Bedded Hospital and Mobile Dispensary	0	2470541	1602900	—
103.	Jai Hind Mitra Mandal, Kolha, Distt. Phulbani, Maharashtra	Non-Residential School	0	2354580	0	—
104.	Khanderao Education Society, At:Basar, Distt. Dhule, Maharashtra	Non-Residential Primary School and Residential School	3169050	0	6946290	—
105.	Renuka Devi Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Kukane, Malegaon, Maharashtra	Non-Residential Primary School	0	2561468	961290	—
106.	Sarthak Shikshan Prasarak Samaj, Malegaon Camp, Tal: Malegaon, Nasik (Maharashtra)	Non-Residential Primary School	556574	0	0	—
107.	Shiv Kripa Gramin Tribal Bahuuddeshiya Sansthan, Ward No. 11, Chamorshi Road, Gadchiroli, Maharashtra	Mobile Dispensary	0	706950	0	—
108.	Shivaji Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Takli, Distt.-Jalgaon, Maharashtra	Residential School	2439754	0	3157269	—
109.	Shri Kanaiyalal Maharaj Trust AT-Samode, Tul-Sakri, Distt. Dhule, Maharashtra	Residential Primary School	2564685	0	0	—
110.	Shri Sainath Education Society, Pratappur, Tal. Taloda, Nandurba (Maharashtra)	Hostel	2088661	1219590	1216290	—
111.	Shri Swami Swayam Seva Bhavi Sanstha, Ganeshpur, Distt. Dhule, Maharashtra	Residential School	2606526	1771921	1614870	—
112.	Sidhakala Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Nandgaon, Tal. Nandgaon, Dist. Nasik, Maharashtra	Residential Primary School	1777770	1554270	1620270	—
113.	Ujwal Rural Development Society, At/PO. Newade, Tal.-Shindkheda, Distt. Dhule, Maharashtra	Hostel	0	1202040	2439180	—
114.	Youth Welfare Association of India, Near Radhika Hotel, Vishnuwadi, Buldana, Distt.-Buldana, Maharashtra	10-Bedded Hospital	0	3150815	1616400	—
115.	Kai Thangubai Shankar Deore Devabhavi Sanstha, At-Saudane, Navnath Nagar, Tal-Malegaon, Distt-Nashik, Maharashtra	Non Residential School	0	1939118	0	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
116.	Chandrai Mahila Mandal, At/PO-Pimpalner, Distt. Dhule, Maharashtra	Residential School	1609470	1609470	1609470	—
117.	Tapi Parisar Educational & Cultural Trust, At-Newade, Distt-Dhule, Maharashtra	Residential School			1559070	—
	Total		16812490	20540763	25904444	0
MANIPUR						
118.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha, Thakkar Bapur Samarak Sadan, New Delhi-110055 (Imphal, Manipur Branch)	Hostel and Computer Training Centre	0	0	972198	—
119.	Chil Chil Asian Mission Society Kanglatanbi, Manipur	Hostel	1948950	1178550	1762830	—
120.	Christian Grammer School (Child Development Centre), Green Hills, Tamenglong, HQ, Pin-795141, Manipur	Residential School	0	1145340	3017250	—
121.	Integrated Educational Social Development Organization, (IESDO) Imphal East, Manipur	Non-Residential School	1146690	0	2417580	—
122.	Integrated Rural Development & Educational Organisation, Wangbal, PO Thoubal, Manipur	Residential School (2 Units)	3551262	0	7438544	—
123.	Rural Educational and Socio-Economic Development Organisation, (RESEDO) At:Thanga Tongbram Leikai, BPO Thanga, Distt. Bishnupur, Manipur	Non-Residential School	469125	0	2380905	—
124.	Siamsinpawipi, (Paite Students Welfare Association) SSSP Complex, Bungnual, PO Box No. 99, Distt-Lamka, Pin-795128, Manipur	Residential School	0	12283530	6218685	—
125.	Type Writing Institution & Rural Development Service, Thoubal, Manipur	Residential School	2610450	0	3389040	—
126.	Society for Women's Education Action and Reflection (SWEAR), Athokpam Khunou, Po-thoubal, Manipur	Mobile Dispensary	383670	0	1737180	—
127.	United Rural Development Service (URDS), HO:Heirolk Heituppokpi, Distt. Thoubal, Manipur	Residential School	1545120	0	3304890	—
128.	Volunteers for Rural Health and Action (VORHA), Laming, Wangging, Manipur	Mobile Dispensary and Typing & Shorthand Training Centre	0	222480	2463390	—
129.	Tear Fund India Committee On relief & rehabilitation service (TFICORRS), Chintung Veng, Dorcass Road, New Lamka, District- Chrachandpur, Manipur	Residential School	0	0	5018307	—
	Total		11655267	14829900	40120799	0
MEGHALAYA						
130.	R.K. Mission, Laithumkrut, P.O. Box - 9, Shillong, Meghalaya	Hostel, Mobile Dispensary and Library (2 Units)	1658730	773851	1657730	—
131.	R.K. Mission Ashram, Cherapunjee, Distt. East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya	LP&ME/Secondary (62 Units) School, Hostel and Higher Secondary School	53004425	47571343	60267890	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
132.	Seva Bharati, Shillong, Meghalaya	Mobile Dispensary (2) and Residential School	0	773851	0	—
	Total		54663155	49119045	61925620	0
MIZORAM						
133.	Mizoram Hmeithai Association, Upper Republic Road, Aizwal, Mizoram	Residential School and Mobile Dispensary	4085899	1684590	1733670	—
134.	Social Guidance Agency, Tuikual, Aizwal, Mizoram	Mobile Dispensary	0	1139936	686166	—
	Total		4085899	2824526	2419836	0
NAGALAND						
135.	Dayanand Sevashram Sangha, Dimapur, Nagaland, (A Unit of Akhil Bharatiya Dayanand Sevashram Sangha, 315, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi) (H.Qrs.) Project at Naharabai, Distt-Dimapur, Nagaland	Hostel	0	730192	1531530	—
136.	Grace Society, Mokokchung, Nagaland	Hostel	383039	0	0	—
137.	Nagaland Children Home, Dimapur, Nagaland	Hostel	0	827542	1828486	—
	Total		383039	1557734	3360016	0
DELHI						
138.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Delhi), Srinivasपुरi, New Delhi	Computer Training Centre & Hostel	885182	893745	0	—
139.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha, Thakkar Bapur Samarak Sadan, New Delhi-110055	Hostel and Computer Training Centre	2313978	0	0	—
	Total		3199160	893745	0	0
ODISHA						
140.	Adivasi Social and cultural society At/Po Kuchinda, District Sambalpur, Odisha	Residential School	0	3135319	1613346	—
141.	Ambedkar Educational Complex, Niladri Vihar, Chandrashekharpur, Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Hostel	0	2370060	1185030	—
142.	Arun Institute of Rural Affairs, At: Aswakhola, PO:Karamul, Distt. Dhenkanal, Odisha	Residential School	1620270	1620270	1620270	—
143.	Association for Voluntary Action At-Dimapur, Distt.-Puri, Odisha	Residential School	1825470	1804255	1785997	—
144.	Banbasi Seva Samiti, AT/PO-Baliguda, Distt. Khandamal, Pin-762103, Odisha	Hostel	0	1177984	0	—
145.	Banki Anchalik Adivasi Harijan Kalyan Parishad, At-Banki, Distt.-Cuttack, Odisha	Hostel and Creche Centre (5 Units)	1219590	2644740	0	1219590
146.	Bhairabi Club, At-Kumurpada, Dist.Khurda, Odisha	Residential School	0	3240540	1610270	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
147.	Cuttack Zila Harijan Adivasi Seva Sanskar Yojana, AT-Haladibasata, Bansta, Distt. Kendrapara, Odisha	Residential School	1607700	1609470	0	—
148.	Global Village for Rehabilitation & Development, At/PO: Udulibeda, Distt. Malkangiri, Odisha	Mobile Dispensary	337583	1353707	0	—
149.	Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences (KISS), Koel Campus, KIIT, Bhubneswar, Odisha	Residential School (Primary & Secondary)	11509740	11548620	0	35521590
150.	Nehru Seva Sangha, AT/PO:Banpur, Dist.Khurda, Odisha	Hostel	1594103	1617525	1617525	—
151.	Nikhila Utkal Harijan Seva Sangha, Niladri Vihar, Sallashree Vihar, Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Residential School (Secondary)	2352822	1943866	2310345	—
152.	Odisha Sarvodaya Parishad, Sarvodaya Ashram, At/PO: Nuapada, District-Nuapada, Odisha-766105	Hostel	0	2370060	0	—
153.	Odisha Social Rural Tech. Institute, Distt. Cuttack, Odisha	Residential School (Secondary)	0	3586140	1793070	—
154.	R.K. Mission, Vivekananda Marg, Bhubneswar, Odisha	Hostel and Library	1081980	988740	999765	—
155.	R.K. Mission Puri, Odisha	Hostel, Mobile Dispensary and Typing & Shorthand Training Centre	2089807	1740285	1740285	—
156.	Ramakrishna Vivekananda Vedanta Ashram, At-Saragalanji, Bhawanipatna, Distt.-Kalahandi, Odisha	Mobile Dispensary	706950	706950	701535	—
157.	Rashtriya Seva Samiti 9, Old Huzur Office Buildings, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh (H.Qrs.) Project at Padwa, Distt-Koraput, Odisha	Mobile Dispensary in Odisha	706950	0	571910	—
158.	Seva Samaj, At/PO:Gunupur, Distt. Rayagada, Odisha	Hostel	0	1968706	1212315	—
159.	Shree R.K. Mission Ashram, AT/PO: Rampur, Distt. Kalahandi, Odisha	Hostel, Training in Agriculture and Allied Subject and Mobile Dispensary	5395185	5699930	5649322	—
160.	Social Weakens Awareness Development and Economic Service (SWADESI), At: Gopalbandhu Nagar, Phulbani, Distt. Kandhamal, Odisha	Residential School	1579230	1579230	1578830	—
161.	Vishwa Jeevan Seva Sangha, At-Saradhapur, Distt. Khurda, Odisha	Residential School	2020820	2143170	2065545	—
162.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Jamshedpur Branch), Sonari(w), Rivers Meet Road, East Singhbhum, Jamshedpur, Pi-831011, Jharkhand (H.Qrs.)	Residential School, Mobile Dispensary (2 Units), 10-Bedded Hospital and Knitting, weaving and Handloom Training Centre	6287019	0	16281487	1200192
163.	Laxmi Narain Seva Prathistahan, AT-Mansapole, Distt-Jajpur, Odisha	Residential School	2587311	1609470	0	—
164.	Vyakti Vikas Kendra, India, C-31, Sector-I, Romkela, Distt.-Sundergarh, Odisha	Mobile Dispensary	196680	837789	0	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
165.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha, Thakkar Bapur Samarak Sadan, New Delhi-110055 (H.Qrs.) Project at Sarat, Subudibandh, Chanderpur in Distt-Mayurbhanj, Odisha	Hostel	0	0	2407804	—
166.	Social Welfare & Rural Development (SWARD), At-Balijoranda, PO-Bainria, Via-Mahinagadi, Distt-Dhenkanal, Odisha	Residential School	0	4105298	2008228	—
	Total		44719210	61402124	48752879	37941372
RAJASTHAN						
167.	Banasthali Vidyapeeth Banasthali, Distt. Tonk, Rajasthan	Stipend Scheme for NE ST Girls including A & N	0	0	2876020	—
168.	Janjati Mahila Vikas Sansthan, Swai Madhopur Distt., Rajasthan	Hostel	686070	0	0	—
169.	Mewar Saririk Shiksha Samiti, Hinta, PO-Bhinder, Distt. Udaipur, Rajasthan	Residential School	0	3090237	1577405	—
170.	Sharadhalaya Ashram Samiti, Surajpol, Kota, Rajasthan	Residential School	2564280	1594470	1609470	—
	Total		3250350	4684707	6062895	0
SIKKIM						
171.	Human Development Foundation, AT-Chogney Tar, Gangtok, Sikkim	Residential School and Hostel	0	6901380	2602665	—
172.	Muyal Liang Trust, Yongda Hill, DPCA, Gangtok, Sikkim	Residential School	2074320	4381966	3261488	—
	Total		2074320	11283346	5864153	0
TAMIL NADU						
173.	New life Agency for Tribal People Upliftment (NATPU), Distt-Vellore, Tamil Nadu-632009	Hostel	1395605	1120467	0	1112443
174.	Grameeya Makkal Abnirudhi Iyakkam, (GMAI), Poonthottam, Post-Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	10-Bedded Hospital, Mobile Dispensary	0	5638850	0	2330550
175.	South India Scheduled Tribes Welfare Association, Saidapet, Tamil Nadu	Residential School	0	0	3173440	—
	Total		1395605	6759317	3173440	3442993
TRIPURA						
176.	R.K.Mission, Viveknagar, Tripura	Computer Training Centre, Hostel and Water Dam	1445765	0	0	—
177.	Bahujan Hitya Education trust, PO-Bishnupur, Mani Bankut, Sabroom, Tripura	Residential School	0	2589750	3164940	—
178.	Tripura Adibashi Mahila Samiti, Salkama, 9/4, Krishnanagar, Tripura	Residential School	0	3198095	1709430	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
179.	Vyakti Vikas Kendra, India, Sriram Kutir, 8th Thana Road, Banamalipur, Agartala, Tripura	Mobile Dispensary	0	796884	0	—
	Total		1445765	6584729	4874370	0
UTTAR PRADESH						
180.	Servants of Indian Society, 846, Shivaji Nagar, Pune, Pin-411001, Maharashtra (H.Qrs.) Project at Lakhimpur	Hostel (4 Units) & Residential School	1873172	1808293	3918321	—
181.	Deendayal Research Institute, 7-E, Jhandewalan Extn., Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi (H.Qrs.) Project at Lakhimpur Kheri & Balrampur	Mobile Dispensary and Hostel	925191	0	1564899	1786481
	Total		2798363	1808293	5483220	1786481
UTTARAKHAND						
182.	Ashok Ashram, PO:Ashok Ashram, Via Dak Pathar, Dehradun, Uttarakhand	Residential School	1734097	0	5135048	—
183.	Mahila Grameen Utthan Samiti, Diwan Niwas, Zila Parishad Bhawan, Tildukri, Distt. Pithoragarh, Uttarakhand	Residential School	1039320	1609470	1609470	—
184.	Seemant Anusuchit Evam Janjati Seva Sansthan, Uttarakhand	Residential School	2192328	0	1038990	1046790
185.	Samagra Grameen Vikas Samiti, At/PO: Gwaldan, Distt. Chamoli, Uttarakhand	Mobile Dispensary	401598	595278	1413900	—
186.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha, At-Kalsi, Distt-Dehradun, Uttarakhand	Hostel	0	2287845	0	—
187.	Servants of Indian Society, Pune, Maharashtra (H.Qrs.) Project at Baazpur, Uttarakhand	Hostel and Residential School	1139832	0	2136985	—
188.	Balika Ashram Type School, Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand		0	0	0	—
	Total		6507175	4492593	11334393	1046790
WEST BENGAL						
189.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Aurangabad), At/PO: Auraangabad, Distt. Murshidabad, West Bengal	Hostel and Mobile Dispensary	2058300	2788830	2749454	—
190.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Balurghat), At-Balurghat, Distt. Dakshin Dinajpur, West Bengal	Hostel (6 Units), Library and Mobile Library-cum-AV Unit	6943100	6943100	6919055	3467800
191.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Beldanga) Beldanga, Distt. Murshidabadd, West Bengal	Residential School (2 Units), Mobile Dispensary, 10-Bedded Hospital and Typing Shorthand Training Centre	10762310	12013689	11703366	—
192.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Muluk) Via Bolpur, Distt. Birbhum, West Bengal	Residential School, Mobile Dispensary (2 Units) and Knitting/weaving & Handloom	3787615	3695859	3695858	1847929
193.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Suri), Distt. Birbhum, West Bengal	Hostel and Mobile Dispensary	1397025	1891890	1833300	914650

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
194.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Dokra) Vill+PO:Dokra, Distt. Midnapore, West Bengal	Mobile Dispensary and Residential School	4976896	1207963	3312890	—
195.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Farakka) Berahampur, Murshidabad, West Bengal	Hostel	721755	721755	0	721755
196.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, At/PO-Berhampore, District Murshidabad, West Bengal	Hostel	721755	721755	540566	180189
197.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha(Ghaksole), Ghaksole Unit, Distt. Malda, West Bengal	Mobile Dispensary and Hostel	1727550	1627843	1682350	849375
198.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Hooghly) Vill.Panjipurkur, Distt. Hoogly, West Bengal	Hostel and Library	0	2558700	1282050	—
199.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Ranghat-Payradanga Branch), Vill.Kusuria, PO:Pritinagar, Distt. Nadia, West Bengal	Residential School Computer Training Centre, Typing and Mobile Dispensary	2954033	0	3304982	—
200.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha(Purulia), AT/PO/ Distt. Purulia, West Bengal	Hostel and Computer Training Centre	0	6517748	1460272	—
201.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Raiganj), Raiganj, Uttar Dinajpur, West Bengal	Mobile Dispensary	706950	706950	706950	353475
202.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Tajpur) Tajpur Unit, Distt. Malda, West Bengal	Mobile Dispensary and Hostel	1422225	1353010	740050	1965273
203.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Teor), Vill+PO:Teor, Distt. D. Dinajpur, West Bengal	Mobile Dispensary and Hostel	2102200	2102200	2102200	1049100
204.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Kunor), Vill/PO: Kunor, Distt. Uttar Dinajpur, West Bengal	Hostel	1185030	1185030	1185030	592515
205.	Bikash Bharati Welfare Society, 20/1B, Lal Bazar Street, Kolkata-700001, West Bengal (H.Qrs.) Project at Gopiballavpur-II, Distt-Midnapur	Mobile Dispensary	390870	1370700	0	685350
206.	Birsa Munda Education Centre, Vill. Kranti, PO: Krantihat, Distt. Jalpaiguri, West Bengal	Residential School	3282930	2988630	2988630	—
207.	Gohaldiha Jati Upjati Blue Bird Women's Welfare Centre, Gohaldiha, Distt. Midnapore, West Bengal	Residential School	2459520	2459520	2459520	—
208.	Himalayan Buddhist Cultural Association, Buddha Kendra, AT-Salugara, Distt.-Jalpaiguri, West Bengal.-734318	Non-Residential School	1541970	957690	0	941490
209.	Khalisageria Society for Human Resource Development, At. Khalisageria, Distt. Midnapore, West Bengal	Residential School	4196494	2328309	0	—
210.	Pranab Kanya Sangha, Pranab Pally, PO: Kora Chandigarh, Madhyamgram, N. 24-Pargana, West Bengal-743298	Hostel	0	695978	721755	721755
211.	R.K. Mission Boys Home, Rahara, Distt. North 24 Parganas, West Bengal	Hostel-cum-Residential School	1600470	1358910	1704330	—
	Total		54938998	58196059	51092608	14290656
	GRAND TOTAL		396000000	465499574	526092203	88091951

Grants released under the scheme of coaching for Scheduled Tribes during 2008-09 to 2011-12

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT/University/Private Institutions	2008-09 Amount released (In lakhs)	2009-10 Amount released (In lakhs)	2010-11 Amount released (In lakhs)	2011-12 (as on 9.8.2011) Amount released (In lakhs)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Chhattisgarh	Career Plus Educational Society, 302-A-37-38-39, Ansal Building, 3rd Floor, Near Batra Cinema, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-09 (for Chhattisgarh)	55.01	41.41	0.00	—
		Delhi Education Centre, 28A/11, Jia Sarai, Near IIT, Hauz Khas, Delhi-10016 (for Chhattisgarh)	17.75	0.00	0.00	—
2.	Delhi	Chanakya Academy, Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
		Career Plus Educational Society, 302-A-37-38-39, Ansal Building, 3rd Floor, Near Batra Cinema, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-09 (for Delhi)	24.06	38.41	0.00	—
		Delhi Education Centre, 28A/11, Jia Sarai, Near IIT, Hauz Khas, Delhi-10016 (for Delhi)	18.00	14.62	2.81	—
3.	Jharkhand	Jharkhand Vikas Sansthan, L-104, Agrora Housing Colony, Ranchi, Jharkhand	0.00	10.50	12.8	—
		Nikhilleshwar Institute of Banking & Management (NIBM), 210, Hariom Tower, Circular Road, Ranchi, Jharkhand	0.00	4.20	0.00	5.13
		Hans Study Centre, 76, Circular Road, Ranchi, Jharkhand	0.00	10.95	13.4	—
4.	Kerala	Seshan's Academy Pattom, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	0.00	0.00	0	10.32
5.	Maharashtra	MT Educare Pvt. Ltd. 2201, 2nd Floor, Flying Colors, Pt. Dindayal Upadhaya Marg, Opp. L.B.S. Cross Road, Mulund (west), Mumbai, Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	9.8	9.80
6.	Manipur	Volunteers for Rural Health and Action (VOHRA), H.O. Lamdong, Distt-Thoubal, Manipur	0.00	6.20	14.9	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Community Development Programme Centre, MI Road, Thoubal Achouba, District-Thoubal, Manipur	0.00	0.00	6.1	3.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh				
	Krestar Educational & Welfare Society, 2nd Floor, Yamonotri Apartment 96, Nehru Colony, Thatipur, Gwalior, Pin-474011, Madhya Pradesh	33.90	30.44	42.27	—
	Kothari Institute, 7, Shivvilas Palace, Rajwada Chock, Indore, Madhya Pradesh	29.94	36.82	0.00	—
	Kundan Kalyan Samiti (Kautilya Academy), Birla Nagar, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	0.00	11.00	13.00	—
	Socially Advanced Help Age Resolver Association, Napier Town, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	0.00	8.60	0.00	—
	Jawahar Lal Nehru Charitable Educational Trust, V. Borawan, The Kasarawad, Distt: Khargon, Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	9.5	—
8.	Odisha				
	Abhinav Odisha, F/573, Sec-6, CDA, Cuttack-14, Odisha	22.83	0.00	0.00	—
	Social Welfare Organisation for Strengthening Today's India (SWOSTI), AT/Po-Jharpokharia, Distt-Mayurebhanj, Odisha	0.00	9.32	12.7	—
9.	Rajasthan				
	NSA Krishi Samiti, D-23, Jagan Path, Chomu House, Sardar Patel Marg, C-scheme, Jaipur-30200, Rajasthan	15.50	13.10	0.00	—
	Utkarsh Vikas Samiti, 265 Vishwa Karman Nagar, Maharani form, Durga Pura, Jaipur-302018, Rajasthan	15.50	12.98	13.16	—
	B.L. Saini Coaching Center, Tonk Phatak, Jaipur, 302018, Rajasthan	28.39	24.37	0.00	25.17
	Sun System of Information Technology, 53, Tej Mand, Sadar Thana Road, Alwar, Rajasthan	0.00	9.08	0.00	—
10.	Tripura				
	School of Science, At-Kungaban, Distt-West Tripura, Tripura	0.00	9.00	0.00	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
11. West Bengal	North Bengal Sukhanta Pally Foundation of Global Environment, At-Paul Bhawan, Shivmandir, PO-Kadamtala, Distt-Darjeeling, West Bengal	0.00	9.00	2.3	—
Grand Total		260.88	300.00	152.74	53.42

State-wise list of Organisations Funded during 2008-09 to 2011-12 under the scheme of 'Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl.No.	Name of the NGOs/ Vos with Addresses	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (as on 9.8.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
ANDHRA PRADESH					
1.	A.P. Tribal Welfare Ashram and Residential education Institution Sody, Hyderabad, A.P. (31 Units)	189418110	173912250	159306090	-
2.	Chaitanaya Educational and Rural Development, Dist. Cuddapah A.P.	699000	1362000	0	-
3.	Navodya Integration Cultural Social Education and Voluntary Action, Kurnool, A.P.	0	0	0	-
4.	Sarojini Devi Harijan Mahila Mandali, H.No.11-10-635, Burahanpuram, Khammam, A.P.	867000	0	0	-
	Total	190984110	175274250	159306090	0
ARUNACHAL PRADESH					
5.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Lakhra Road, Kahlipara, Guwahati, Assam (H. Qrs.) project at Pakke Kassang, East Kameng Distt., Arunachal Pradesh	375000	2204200	0	1772257
6.	Vivekananda Kendra Vidyalayas Arunchal Pradesh Trust, Bank Tinali, Itanagar-791111, Arunachal Pradesh (project at Seijosa, East Kameng Distt., Arunachal Pradesh) Hostel project	0	0	750000	-
7.	Vivekananda Kendra Vli dyalayas Arunchal Pradesh Trust, Bank Tinall, Itanagar-791111, Arunachal Pradesh (Project at Tadu Dobl, PO-Zlro, Distt-Lower Suban Siri), Arunachal Pradesh, Hostel project	0	0	472500	-
	Total	375000	2204200	1222500	1772257

1	2	3	4	5	6
CHHATTISGARH					
8.	Vivekanand Institute of Social Health and Welfare Service, Narainpur, Distt. Baster, Chhattisgarh	3913218	2893762	3491440	-
	Total	3913218	2893762	3491440	0
GUJARAT					
9.	Gujarat State Tribal Development Residential Education Institute Society (GSITOREIS), Birsa Munda Bhawan, Gandhinagar (36 Units)	38708400	0	1500000	-
10.	Lok Niketan, At/PO-Ratanpur, Taluk-Palanpur, Distt.-Banaskantha, Pin-385 001 Gujarat	1352200	2821147	2650773	2810776
11.	Shree Sarvodaya Ashram Trust, At/Po-Sanali, Ta-Danta, Distt.-Banaskantha, Gujarat	508000	971758	1204410	739188
	Total	40568600	3792905	5355183	3549964
JHARKHAND					
12.	Bharatlya Adimjatl Sevak Sangha, Thakkar Bapa Samarak Sadan, New Deihl (H.Qrs.) Project at Lumbai	0	1134600	0	-
13.	Jharkhand Vikas Sanstha, L-104, Argara Housing Colony, Ranchi, Jharkhand	375000	0	2335999	-
	Total	375000	1134600	2335999	0
KARNATAKA					
14.	Karnataka Residential Educational Society, Karnataka (5-Educational Complexes in Gurugunta, Huskurimala, Kakkera Hathikuni and Sagara District)	0	0	0	-
	Total	0	0	0	0
MADHYA PRADESH					
15.	Adarsh Lok Kalyan Sanstha, J.R. Birla Road, Near Gyan Mandhl Hr. Sec. School, Satna, M.P. (2-Educational Complexes)	8184086	0	11742275	-
16.	Amay Gramin Utthan Sanilti, C.S.A. Marg, Ranapur, Distt.-Jhabua, M.P. (Hostel Projects)	212500	0	2285378	-
17.	Bandhewal Shiksha Samiti, 92, Old Nariyal Kheda, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	4536700	3086700	2954200	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Keshav Gramotthan Shikshan Samiti, Vill.-Tikriya, Distt.-Dindori, Madhya Pradesh (2 Educational Complexes)	750000	0	9223300	-
19.	Madhya Pradesh Tribal Welfare Residential and Ashram Educational Institute Society, Satpura Bhavan, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	14889200	0	0	-
20.	M.P. Anusuchit Jati Janjati Pichda Varg Kalyan Samiti, 166-E, Munlnagar, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh	2892100	0	4542741	-
21.	Pushpa Convent Education Society, Pushpa Nagar, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	3472830	0	4992860	-
22.	Pandey Shiksha Samiti, Village Bamraha, Satha Madhya Pradesh	0		7131000	-
23.	Rajendra Ashram Trust, AVPO-Kathiwada, Distt.-Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh	2548400	0	2561772	2561772
24.	Rural Development Service Society, Silwani, Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	-
25.	Savya Sanchi centre for Urban & Rural Development, AT-Amar Nikunj, Arjun Nagar, Sidhi, District-Sidhi-486661, Madhya Pradesh	0	5410639	10689078	-
26.	Seva Bharati, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	
27.	Sri Ramakrishna Vivekananda Sevashram, Mal Ki Bagla, Amarkantak, District Anupur PIN 484886, Madhya Pradesh	2039693	0	838053	-
28.	Deendayal Research Institute, 7-E, Ramtirth Nagar, New Delhi (H.Qrs.) Project at Satna, Madhya Pradesh	0	1080000	0	-
29.	Gramin Seva Kendra, AT/PO-Mandlinathu, Tehsil-Ranapur, District Jhabua, Pin-457993, Madhya Pradesh	0	1845950	4015758	-
30.	Madhya Pradesh Adivasi Sevak Sangh, Distt-Shahdol Madhya Pradesh	0		15927000	-
	Total	39525509	11423289	76903415	2561772
MAHARASHTRA					
31.	Sandhi Niketan Shikshan Sanstha, Wadgaon, Distt. Nanded, Maharashtra	0	2770400	5144400	
	Total	0	2770400	5144400	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
ODISHA					
32.	Arun Institute of Rural Affairs, At: Aswakhola, PO:Karamul, Distt. Dhenkanal, Odisha	3428718	3071700	3681150	-
33.	Bright Career Academy, At-Dolomandap, Chandan bad Area, PO-Jeypore, Distt.-Koraput, Pin-764001, Odisha	2853444	3201256	3002000	-
34.	General Institute of Tribal Association (GITA), AT-Brahmanpad, Distt-Koraput, Pin-764001, Odisha	3063000	0	0	-
35.	Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, At-Utkal Branch, PO-Satyabhamapur, Distt. Cuttack, Pin-754200, Odisha	459963	1206695	0	1689728
36.	Koraput Development Foundation, AT-Lingraj Nagar, PO-Jeypore, Distt. Koraput, Odisha	3136700	3345795	3712500	-
37.	Liberation Education and Action for Development (LEAD), At/PO-Jeypore, VIII. Sundergarh, Distt. Koraput, Odisha	3076700	2975027	3008828	-
38.	Marr-Munning Ashram, Aurobindo Nagar, PO-Jeypore, Distt.-Koraput, Odisha	2446200	2246200	2246200	-
39.	NYSADRI, At-Santhasara, PO-Santhapur, Distt. Dhenkanal, Odisha	2706110	2732455	3170150	-
40.	Odisha Model Tribal Education Society, (OMTES) Bhubneswar Odisha	82527800	78408342	76424178	-
41.	PRAKALPA, At/PO-Jyotlpur, Distt.-Keonjhar, Odisha	4876400	3417760	3968420	-
42.	Servants of Indian Society, At/PO-Rayagada, Distt. Rayagada, Odisha	1336320	1196845	1398154	-
43.	Seva Samaj, Distt. Rayagada, Odisha	0	3536400		2061027
44.	Social Education for Environment and Development (SEED), N-2/152, IRC Village, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar, Odisha	2279990	2229990	2751100	-
45.	Social Welfare & Rural Development (SWARD), PO-Balnsia, Distt. Dhenkanal, Odisha	0	0	0	-
46.	Society for Nature Edu. & Health (SNEH), Plot No. ND 19-20, IRC Village, Nayapalli, VIP Area, Bhubaneswar, Odisha	0	6385250	6198720	-
47.	Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, At-Badarohila, Angul, Odisha	3094700	3128700	0	5113100

1	2	3	4	5	6
48.	Tagore Society for Rural Development, Bhubaneswar, Odisha	3064904	784736	0	-
49.	Sarvodaya Samiti, AT/PO-Koraput, Pin-764020, District-Koraput, Odisha	1015037	6015800	2999100	-
50.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha, Thakkar Bapur Samarak Sadan, New Deihl (H.Qrs.)	0	0	0	-
51.	Holy Home AT: Dianmunda Chhak (Maharashtra), PO: Tanwat, Distt-Naupada, Odisha	0	0	782164	-
	Total	119365986	123882951	113342664	8863855
RAJASTHAN					
52.	Janajati Mahila Vikas Sansthan, Anurag Niwas, Sawai Madhopur	1247257	0	0	-
53.	Lok Bharatiya Pratisthan Badkal, PO-Dungla, Pin-312402, Distt. Chittor,	0	0	0	-
54.	Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Sansthan, Udaipur, Rajasthan	0	0	0	-
55.	Mewar Saririk Shiksha Samiti, Hinta, PO-Bhander, Udaipur, Rajasthan	0	8535523	4288047	-
56.	Rajasthan Bal Kalyan Samiti, Vill/PO-Jhadol (Phalasila), Distt. Udaipur, Rajasthan	3645320	3088120	4212800	-
	Total	4892577	11623643	8500847	0
WEST BENGAL					
57.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Beldanga, Distt. Murshidabad, West Bengal	0	0	0	
	Total	0	0	0	0
	Grand Total	400000000	335000000	375602538	16747848

Statement showing the amount released to NGOs under the Central Sector scheme of development of particularly vulnerable tribal groups (earlier known as scheme of development of primitive tribal groups PTGs) (PTGs) during 2008-09 to 2011-12

(Amount in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of Implementing Agency States/NGOs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (as on 9.8.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Andaman Adim Janjati Vikas Samiti, A & N Islands	0.000	0.000	184.000	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Chhattisgarh	(1) VISHWAS, Narayanpur, Distt. Bastar	0.000	10.696	7.486	—
		(2) Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Naryanpur, Distt. Bastar	0.000	6.893	5.330	—
3.	Jharkhand	(1) Bharat Sewa Ashram Sangha, Sonari, Jamshedpur	165.885	168.595	155.856	90.145
		(2) Bharat Sevahsram Sangha, Pakur, West Bengal	28.265	53.436	31.893	—
		(3) Bharat Sevashram Sangh, Barajuri, Via-Ghatsila, Jharkhand	37.829	50.000	30.932	—
4.	Karnataka	(1) Swami Vivekanada Youth Movement, Hanchipura Road, Saragur, Tal.-H.D. Kote, Distt.-Mysore-571121, Karnataka	19.275	20.474	0.000	—
5.	Madhya Pradesh	(1) Bonded Liberation Fund, New Delhi (H.Qrs.)	0.000	0.000	0.000	—
		(2) Sewa Bharathi, Bhopal	0.000	0.000	0.000	—
6.	Maharashtra	Maharogi Sewa Samiti, Warora (Lok Biradari Prakalp), Hemalkasa, PO-Bhamragad, Distt-Gadchiroli-442710, M.S.	0.000	28.194	27.772	—
7.	Tamil Nadu	Nilgiris Adiwasi Welfare Association, Kotagiri, Nilgiris	52.870	61.663	77.581	—
GRAND TOTAL			304.124	399.951	520.850	90.145

State-wise of Non-Governmental Organisations Funded during 2008-09 to 2011-12 under the scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas

Sl.No.	Name of the Organisation	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (as on 9.8.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
ASSAM					
1.	Dr. Ambedkar Mission, Kamrup, Assam.	1410000	3000000	0	—
2.	Grama Vikas Parishad, PO-Jumarmur, Distt-Nagaon, Assam.	1398000	0	3120000	—
3.	Pathari Vocational Institute, Bar Library, Nagaon, Assam	1398000	2400000	0	—
	Total	4206000	5400000	3120000	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
CHHATTISGARH					
4.	Gemological Development Institute, Old RTO Building Devpuri, Raipur, Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	—
	Total	0	0	0	0
GUJARAT					
5.	SEWA-Rural Society for Education Welfare & Action Gumandev, AT-Gumandev, PO: Kapalsadi, Tal: Jhagadia, Distt. Bharuch, Gujarat-393110	405000	0	0	—
	Total	405000	0	0	0
KARNATAKA					
6.	Sri Manjunatha Swamy Vidya Sanstha, Davangere	1398000	1940000	1108000	—
7.	Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment, No. 659, 5th 'A' Main Road, Hebbal, Bangalore, PIN-560024.	0	0	0	—
	Total	1398000	1940000	1108000	0
MADHYA PRADESH					
8.	Ankit Shiksha Prasar Evam Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Vinay Nagar, Gwalior, M.P	0	0	0	—
9.	Bandhewal Shiksha Samiti, Bhopal.	2820000	0	3120000	—
	Total	2820000	0	3120000	0
MAHARASHTRA					
10.	Priyadarshni Gramin and Adivasi Sevabhavi Sanstha, 1-Deepraj Complex, New Nagar Road, Sangamner, District Ahemdnagar, Maharashtra	0	0	0	—
	Total	0	0	0	0
MEGHALAYA					
11.	Nongkrem Youth Development Association, PO-Nongkrem, Via-Madamriting, Shillong-793021	1398000	3288000	0	—
	Total	1398000	3288000	0	0
NAGALAND					
12.	Vitole Women Society Kohima, Nagaland	1716000	4686000	0	—
13.	Women Welfare Society Zunheboto, Nagaland	2796000	4686000	0	—
	Total	4512000	9372000	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
TAMIL NADU					
14.	Bharathiar Makkal Nalvalu Sangham, 82, Sanyasi Kundu Extn., Kitchipalayam, Salem-636015	0	0	1446000	—
	Total	0	0	1446000	0
	Grand Total	14739000	20000000	8794000	0

Statement II

Sl.No.	Name of the organization	Action Taken
1.	General Institute of Tribal Association (GITA), At-Brahmanapad, District-Kandhmal, Odisha	Process has been initiated to recover the grants through State Government and black listing the Non Governmental Organization for future grants. State Government has been asked to take action against the concerned District Welfare Officer.
2.	Career Plus Educational Society, 302-A-37-38-39, Ansal Building, 3rd Floor, Near Batra Cinema, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-09 (for Delhi)	Further grants have been stopped.

Distribution of Expired Medicines under NRHM

2084. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether expired medicines/drugs are being distributed to the people under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) run by the Government;

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

(c) the action 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 (c) Under the National Rural Health Mission, procurement and distribution of drugs are done by the States/UTs. This is in addition to the drugs procured and supplied out of their own Plan budget. States/UTs reflect their requirements for drugs in their Annual Programme Implementation Plans.

To streamline the procurement and distribution of drugs in the States/UTs, Government of India has advised the State Governments to set up independent procurement

agency on the pattern of Tamilnadu Medical Services Corporation Limited (TNMSC). States have also been supported to install Procurement Management Information System (ProMIS) for better of supplies of drugs and logistic management.

Government of India also procures and supplies medicines, vaccines and contraceptives for some selected programmes under NRHM. In all such cases, the tender conditions stipulate that there should be at least 5/6th Shelf-life after shipment.

Quality of Coal Supplied to Powerplants

2085. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government supervise the quality of coal supplied to various thermal power plants in the country;

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

(c) whether complaints from various States regarding the poor quality of coal being supplied to various thermal power plants in the country including Madhya Pradesh have come to the notice of the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) With the implementation of New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP) issued by Ministry of Coal, coal supply by the subsidiaries of Coal India Limited and Singareni Collieries Company Limited is to be made to Thermal Power Stations of Power Utilities including those of Madhya Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Limited through Fuel Supply Agreement, which inter- alia contains provisions relating to quality of coal.

Quality of imported coal is being checked by the Power Utilities in accordance with the provisions of contract between the Power Utilities and coal supplier.

(c) to (e) The complaints in regard to quality of coal received by the thermal power stations are filed by the power plant authorities, including those of Madhya Pradesh, to the coal companies. The complaints mainly relate to coal mixed with big sized stones, boulders, soil, mud and other foreign material, grade slippage, etc. The complaints reported by the power utilities to CEA, are taken up by them with the coal companies and Ministry of Coal. An 'Inter Ministerial Sub-group' under the aegis of Ministry of Coal, also reviews every week the problems of coal supply & its quality and impresses upon Coal India Limited to address the problems reported in regard to quality of coal supplied to thermal power stations in the country.

[English]

Reservation in Anganwadi Centres

2086. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR 'COMMANDO': Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Anganwadi Supervisors/Workers/Helpers belong to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Classes, State-wise;

(b) whether the provisions of reservation in employment is also applicable in the recruitment of these employees in Anganwadi Centres;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented by States/UT Administrations. Community-wise information in respect of Supervisor, Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) is not maintained by the Government.

(b) to (d) The ICDS guidelines for selection of AWWs/AWHs provide that she should be a lady from the local village and acceptable to the local community. Special care should be taken in her selection so that the children of scheduled caste and other weaker sections of the society are ensured free access to Anganwadi. Since AWWs and AWHs are honorary workers and do not hold civil posts, provision of reservation for SC/ST has not been specifically stipulated.

[Translation]

R-APDRP in Odisha

2087. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) in Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the works undertaken during the last three years under the programme; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise in view of above.

(c) As per approved scheme, areas under private utilities are not covered under Re-structured Accelerated Power Development & Reforms Programme (R-APDRP). Distribution of Electricity in Odisha is privatized and therefore, not covered under R-APDRP.

Pilot Programme for Diagnostic Tests

2088. SHRI KADIR RANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to launch a pilot programme to carry out all kinds of diagnostic tests of patients;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the programme is also likely to cover the rural areas; and

(d) if so, the details of rural areas proposed to be covered in this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) No. However, Under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) the diagnostic tests namely test for diabetes by glucostrip method would be available in rural health care delivery system up to the sub-centre level. The Programme is being implemented in 100 Districts in 21 States during 2010-12.

Number of Tribal Communities

2089. SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has finalised the list of tribal communities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, indicating the number of tribal communities in the country, State-wise; and

(c) the criteria being adopted by the Government to include the communities in the tribal category?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA):

(a) Yes Madam.

(b) A statement indicating State/UT wise list of Scheduled Tribes in the Country is enclosed..

(c) As per the provision of Article 342 of the Constitution, the Government on 15.6.1999 and further revised on 25.6.2002, had laid down the modalities for determining the claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in Orders specifying Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lists. As per the modalities only those proposals, which have been justified and recommended by the concerned State Government and the Registrar General of India as well as the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes are to be considered and legislation amended.

Statement

State-wise list of number of Scheduled Tribes/synonyms

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Sch. Tribes	No. of Sub-Groups/ Synonyms	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35	59	94
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	2	18
3.	Assam	29	45	74
4.	Bihar	31	9	40
5.	Chhattisgarh	42	50	92
6.	Goa	8		8
7.	Gujarat	29	48	77
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10	7	17
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	12	4	16
10.	Jharkhand	32	9	41

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Karnataka	50	53	103
12.	Kerala	43	28	71
13.	Madhya Pradesh	43	99	142
14.	Maharashtra	45	136	181
15.	Manipur	33		33
16.	Meghalaya	17	44	61
17.	Mizoram	15	39	54
18.	Nagaland	5		5
19.	Odisha	62	135	197
20.	Rajasthan	12	33	45
21.	Sikkim	4		4
22.	Tamil Nadu	36	4	40
23.	Tripura	19	40	59
24.	Uttaranchal (Uttarakhand)	5		5
25.	Uttar Pradesh	15	8	23
26.	West Bengal	40	10	50
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	12	18
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7		7
29.	Daman and Diu	5		5
30.	Lakshadweep	No Community has been specified in lakshadweep.		
Total		706	874	1580

Financial Assistance for Construction of Health Centres

2090. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh seeking financial assistance for construction of health care centres in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which action is likely to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), all State/UT Governments including State Government of Madhya Pradesh incorporate their requirements of infrastructure development in their annual Programme Implementation Plan (PIP). The Government of Madhya Pradesh had proposed an amount of Rs. 5215.50 lakhs for construction/upgradation of Health Centres in their PIP for the year 2011-12 against which an amount of Rs. 2394.50 lakhs has been approved. The projects are taken up for implementation by State/UT Governments.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh has informed that it had proposed an amount of Rs. 4168.80 lakhs for construction/upgradation of health centres under Accelerated Central Assistance and the same has been sanctioned by the Government of India. Government of India has also sanctioned an amount of Rs. 25000 lakhs for construction/upgradation of health centres under 13th finance commission grant.

[English]

Dirty Money into Stock Market

2091. SHRI. A. SAMPATH:
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:
DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of suspected cases of share price manipulation registered and investigated during the last three years and current year;

(b) whether a large amount of 'dirty money'/black money is flowing into stock markets;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has any mechanism to find out such instances of suspected transactions in stock markets;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government has received proposals to arm regulators like Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) with the power to tap phones;

(g) if so, the details thereof and response thereto; and

(h) the measures taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The number of cases of market manipulation and price rigging registered and investigated by the securities market regulator, Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) in the last three years and current year are as under:

Market Manipulation and Price Rigging Cases registered and investigated by SEBI (Year-wise)

	Registered	Investigation Completed
2008-09	53	63
2009-10	45	47
2010-11	56	51
2011-12 (Till July)	35	3

(b) and (c) Several steps have been taken to prevent 'dirty money'/black money from flowing into the stock markets. For instance, the payments for transactions in the stock markets are made through banking channels. Banks and other financial intermediaries are also required to ensure compliance with the customer due diligence norms as required under Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002, and Rules notified thereunder. SEBI registered intermediaries such as Mutual Funds, Depository Participants, Stock Brokers etc. follow the Know Your Client (KYC) guidelines laid down by SEBI when customers are registered. These intermediaries as also other reporting entities in the financial sector such as banks, insurance companies, financial institutions, payment system operators, casinos, etc. are required to make Suspicious Transaction Reports (STRs) to Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU-IND), Department of Revenue. The details of STRs in the last three years submitted by Mutual Funds, Depository Participants and Stock Brokers, including sub-brokers, are given in the table below.

Year	No. of STRs
2008-09	739
2009-10	976
2010-11	1355

(d) and (e) The PMLA has established a regime since July, 2005 for the reporting of suspicious transactions. Under this regime, FIU is the central national agency for receiving, processing, analysing and disseminating information relating to suspicious financial transactions involving money laundering and terrorist financing. The Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) also takes action in accordance with the provisions of the Direct Tax laws on complaints regarding unaccounted money being invested in the stock markets.

(f) to (h) No, Sir. However, SEBI had requested for including SEBI in the list of law enforcement / investigating agencies maintained by the Department of Telecommunications for facilitating receipt of e-mails and Call Data Records from the service providers.

Legislation for Medical Devices

2092. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to enact a comprehensive legislation to ensure standards, safety, quality and effectiveness of medical devices in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposed legislation;

(c) whether any consultation have been held with the States in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details of outcome of such consultations?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) On the basis of the recommendations of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare as contained in its 30th Report on the Drugs & Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill, 2007 pending in Rajya Sabha (introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 21st August, 2007), Government has circulated the draft amendments to the said Bill, containing *inter-alia*, comprehensive legal provisions for regulating the quality of medical devices marketed in the country to the State/Union Territory Governments for their comments. No final view has so far emerged on account of the general opposition to certain other provisions of the said Bill by the State/Union Territory Governments.

Alcohol Related Diseases

2093. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: 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 which suggest that about 2.5 million people die from alcohol related diseases every year across the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any survey/study to ascertain the number of people suffering from alcohol related diseases and deaths occurred therefrom in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of people suffering from alcohol related diseases and died therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

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

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

The Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health of the World Health Organisation (WHO) states that the harmful use of alcohol results in approximately 2.5 million deaths each year.

(c) and (d) No complete and reliable national statistics are available on alcohol related diseases and death caused there from in India. However, consumption data is available in the findings of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) (2007).

(e) The Government has adopted a three pronged strategy for demand reduction, viz.

- (i) building awareness on ill effects of alcohol
- (ii) motivational counselling, treatment and social reintegration of recovered patients.
- (iii) building an educated cadre of voluntary service provides.

[Translation]

Working Women's Hostels

2094. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of working women hostels in the country, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the norms for sanctioning financial assistance for construction of working women hostel;

(c) whether the Government has received proposals from some of the State Governments for the setting up of more working women's hostels in the country;

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

(e) the action taken thereon; and

(f) the details of the financial assistance sanctioned, allocated and utilized by the State Governments during the last three years and the current year, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Since the inception of the scheme, 891 working women hostels have been sanctioned in the country including 62 working women hostels in Madhya Pradesh. State-wise number of working women's hostels sanctioned throughout the country is at Statement enclosed.

(b) The Scheme of Working Women Hostel has been revised and notified on 26.11.2010. As per the revised norms of the Scheme, financial assistance is provided to the eligible implementing organizations such as State Government agencies and Civil Society Organisations etc. upto 75% of the cost of construction of the hostel building for working women on public land as per the prescribed area norms. There is also provision of extending financial assistance for hostels to be run in rented premises. Corporate houses or associations like CII, ASSOCHAM, FICCI etc., can also seek financial assistance for a matching grant (50:50) for hostel building construction on public land only. There is also a provision of one-time non-recurring grant @ Rs. 7500/- per inmate for purchase of furniture and furnishings.

(c) to (f) During the last three years and the current financial year, no proposal has been received from the State Government for financial assistance under Working Women Hostel Scheme.

Statement

State-wise number of working women's hostels sanctioned in the country

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of Hostels
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10
3.	Assam	14
4.	Bihar	06
5.	Chhattisgarh	10
6.	Chandigarh	07

1	2	3
7.	Goa	02
8.	Gujarat	26
9.	Haryana	20
10.	Himachal Pradesh	13
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	05
12.	Jharkhand	02
13.	Karnataka	51
14.	Kerala	148
15.	Madhya Pradesh	62
16.	Maharashtra	136
17.	Manipur	17
18.	Meghalaya	03
19.	Mizoram	04
20.	Nagaland	16
21.	Odisha	29
22.	Puducherry	04
23.	Punjab	14
24.	Rajasthan	39
25.	Sikkim	02
26.	Tamil Nadu	96
27.	Tripura	01
28.	Uttar Pradesh	41
29.	Uttarakhand	07
30.	West Bengal	38
31.	Delhi	20
Total		891

[English]

Health Care Facilities to Gallantry Award Winner

2095. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to provide free health care facilities to Padma Award/ Gallantry Award Winners in the armed forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the above proposal is likely to be implemented and the number of awardees likely to be benefited under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) There is no such proposal before the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS).

[*Translation*]

Production and Supply of Iron Ore

2096. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of iron ore produced in the country, both in Government/Public and Private Sector, separately alongwith its estimated requirement during each of the last three years and the current year, Statewise;

(b) the quantum of iron ore supplied to the iron based production units of National Mines Development Corporation and to private leaseholders, out of total production in various States including in Chhattisgarh; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government for regular supply of iron ore to these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) As per information available with Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) state-wise production of Iron ore during 2007-08 to 2010-11(p) is given below:-

(Qty. in Th. Tonnes)

Sector	States	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10(P)	2010-11(P)
PRIVATE	Andhra Pradesh	9168	10112	6205	1380
	Chhattisgarh	154	250	518	375
	GOA	30526	31195	39320	36477
	Jharkhand	10207	11829	13056	13379
	Karnataka	39044	37152	4215	29965
	Madhya Pradesh	2256	412	1078	1290
	Maharahstra	644	273	246	1515
	Odisha	54718	56968	64737	62926
	Rajasthan	16	23	12	27
PRIVATE SECTOR Total		146733	148215	159388	147335
PUBLIC	Chhattisgarh	30844	29747	25959	31222
	Jharkhand	10546	9500	9952	9820
	Karnataka	9946	9819	8801	7695
	Maharahstra	18	21	4	5
	Odisha	15165	15659	14537	12034
PUBLIC SECTOR Total		66518	64746	59252	60776
Total Iron Ore Production in the country		213251	212961	218640	208111

The reported consumption of iron ore during last three years by various industries is given below:

Industry	(In tonnes)		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10(P)
Alloy steel	291000	291000	2910005
Cement	1021600	1069300	1166000
Coal Washery	43500	33900	33900
Ferro alloys	5400	8200	8100
Iron & Steel	51305500	52262100	53066800
Sponge Iron	32608000	33744000	36048000
Others (Chemical, foundry, glass, refractory)	3200	3100	3200

(Data collected on non-statutory basis and includes actual consumption/estimates)

(b) As per available information, the details of Iron Ore supplied by NMDC (State-wise) and iron ore supplied to domestic steel plants are given below:-

Year	(Qty. in million tonnes)			
	Iron ore supplied by NMDC			
	From Chhattisgarh		From Karnataka	
	Total Sales	Supplied to domestic Steel Plants	Total Sales	Supplied to domestic Steel Plants
2008-09	20.90	17.92	5.57	4.67
2009-10	17.92	14.73	6.17	5.93
2010-11	21.05	18.53	5.29	5.24
2011-12 (Q 1)	5.55	5.49	1.31	1.31

(c) The mining sector including trade in iron ore, has been liberalized since the year 1993 and supply of iron ore is driven by market demand.

[English]

Funds to Local Self-Government Institutions

2097. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Thirteenth Finance Commission has earmarked a certain share of Central Government revenues for untied Non-Plan financial expenditure by institutions of local self-Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the mechanisms, which Government proposes to put in place, to ensure that these funds reach the local self-Government institutions without diversion or delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII) has recommended that during its award period (2010-15), a percentage of the net proceeds of Union taxes and duties of the previous year (over and above the share of the States), be transferred to local bodies as grant-in-aid. This grant has been recommended for local bodies in the States as well as in areas covered by the V and VI

Schedules of the Constitution and the areas exempted from the purview of Parts IX and IXA of the Constitution (termed special areas). The grant to General Areas and Special Areas has two components—a basic grant component and a performance based component.

The General Basic Grant, equivalent to 1.5 per cent of the previous year's net proceeds of Union taxes and duties is available to all States during FC-XIII's award period. The Special Area Basic Grant, amounts to Rs. 798 crore, for the duration of FC-XIII's award period. The General Performance Grant, beginning from 2011-12, is available for a period of four years to States that meet certain performance conditions. It is computed at 0.50 per cent for 2011-12, and 1 per cent thereafter up to 2014-15, of the corresponding previous year's net proceeds of Union taxes and duties. The Special Area Performance Grant, amounting to Rs. 559 crore, is available from 2011-12, to States that meet the prescribed performance conditions. The Special Area Basic and Performance Grants have been carved out of the General Basic Grant.

The performance conditions relate to financial and accounting disclosure; audit; the system of independent Ombudsman; timely transfer of funds, prescription of qualifications of persons eligible for appointment as Members of State Finance Commissions; enabling for levy of property tax; setting up of a Property Tax Board; standards for service delivery; fire hazard response and mitigation plans. The guidelines issued in this regard are available on the website of Ministry of Finance: <http://www.finmin.nic.in/TFC/guidelines.asp>.

(c) Under the guidelines issued by Ministry of Finance, State Governments must transfer funds to local bodies within the stipulated number of days (five days of receipt from the Central Government in case of States with easily accessible banking infrastructure, otherwise ten days). Any delay requires the State Governments to release the instalment with interest, at the Bank rate of RBI, for the number of days of delay. State Governments need to provide a certificate regarding compliance with the above requirement, in respect of the previous instalment released, to be eligible for the next instalment.

Health Schemes/Programmes for BPL People

2098. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of hundred per cent Central Government funded health schemes/programmes for Below Poverty Line (BPL) individual/BPL families indicating the estimated beneficiaries with total fund sanctioned, allocated and spent in each year since their inception, State-wise and item-wise; and

(b) the details of schemes/programmes for BPL families funded proportionately by Central and State Governments indicating the estimated beneficiaries, Statewise thereof with total fund sanctioned, allocated by Union Government and spent by respective implementing States since inception of the schemes/programmes?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a 100% centrally sponsored conditional cash transfer scheme which provides cash assistance to poor pregnant women including those who belong to BPL category for undergoing institutional delivery in a government or accredited private health facility. The number of beneficiaries and funds under Janani Suraksha Yojana which also include BPL women state wise and year-wise is at enclosed as Statement-I.

The other major hundred percent Centrally Sponsored National Health Programmes/Schemes namely National AIDS Control Programme, Revised National TB Control Programme, National Iodine Deficiency Control Programme, National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, National Leprosy Eradication Programme, Integrated Disease Surveillance Project, Yaws Eradication Programme are available to all including BPL individuals/families.

(b) The Government of India has created Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) in 1997 to provide financial assistance to the patients, living below poverty line (BPL), who are suffering from major life threatening diseases, to receive medical treatment in Government hospitals.

Under the scheme of Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi, the Central Government also provides Grant in Aid to the States/Union Territories with legislature for State Illness Assistance Funds set up by them to the extent of 50% of their contribution to the State Funds.

The contribution of the Central Government to the State Fund is subject to a maximum of Rs. 5.00 crore to States with larger number and percentage of population below the poverty line and maximum of Rs. 2 crore to other States & UTs with legislatures, whichever is less in a year subject to overall availability of resources.

As per guidelines of Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi, the States/UTs having their own State Illness Assistance Fund are required to publish the list of beneficiaries in the leading newspaper at the State level for public knowledge.

The grant-in-aid to the extent of 50% of the contributions made by the State/UT in the State Illness Assistance Fund is released by the Central Government. The fund released to States under this scheme is at Statement-II.

Statement I

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number of JSY Beneficiaries								
A. HIGH FOCUS STATE								
1.	Bihar	0	89839	838481	1144000	1246566	1383000	171039
2.	Chhattisgarh	3190	76677	175978	225612	249488	376000	12261
3.	Jharkhand	0	123910	251867	268661	215617	345000	14360
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	2134	13127	10568	7771	91887	112210	11618
5.	Madhya Pradesh	68252	401184	1115841	1152115	1123729	1140000	199684
6.	Odisha	26407	227204	490657	506879	587158	533000	98504
7.	Rajasthan	10085	317484	774877	941145	978615	911000	178596
8.	Uttar Pradesh	12127	168613	797505	1548598	2082285	2339000	380673
9.	Uttarakhand	1360	23873	69679	71285	79460	75000	
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1585	6303	10371	8215	16851	21000	1274
	Sub Total	125140	1448214	4535824	5874281	6671656	7235210	1068009
B. OTHER STATES								
11.	Andhra Pradesh	167000	429000	563401	551206	318927	1439000	
12.	Goa	57	483	898	688	650	1000	302
13.	Gujarat	0	121153	185956	213391	356263	340000	8888
14.	Haryana	1825	23123	35441	0	63326	63000	5017
15.	Karnataka	50542	233147	283000	400349	475193	340000	39887
16.	Kerala	0	56072	162050	136393	134974	180000	
17.	Maharashtra	5650	97390	375000	224375	347799	249000	107375
18.	Punjab	11595	16079	9917	67911	97089	108000	12159
19.	Tamil Nadu	321567	288224	229609	386688	389320	350000	43812
20.	West Bengal	31363	224863	572651	748343	724804	535000	26704
	Sub Total	589599	1489534	2428294	2737559	2908342	3605000	244144

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
C. UNION TERRITORIES								
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	314	600	354	197	498	132	
22.	Chandigarh	0	14	1215	467	199	213	41
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	146	76	270	157	594	1273	64
24.	Daman and Diu	0	0		NA	0	0	
25.	Delhi	0	242	7238	23829	21564	19000	2347
26.	Lakshadweep	114	42	200	288	899	548	
27.	Puducherry	379	2284	4389	4807	4932	5000	867
	Sub Total	953	3258	13666	29745	28686	26166	3319
D. NE STATES								
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	794	1433	7689	10180	10257	9000	838
29.	Assam	17523	190334	304741	327894	366433	390000	52312
30.	Manipur	0	7602	8664	11096	17375	20000	1693
31.	Meghalaya	471	4257	1003	5329	14738	12000	2665
32.	Mizoram	1056	7462	13371	15482	14265	14000	141
33.	Nagaland	0	1301	8457	9790	22728	9000	2552
34.	Sikkim	1128	1719	1616	3606	3292	4000	
35.	Tripura	2247	3203	15547	20166	20500	14000	3970
	Sub Total	23219	217311	56347	75649	469588	472000	64171
Grant Total		738911	3158317	7328501	9036913	10078275	11338376	1379643

Details of allocation and expenditure under JSY

(Rupees in crores)

Sl. No.	States	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12
		Alloc.	Expend.	Alloc.	Expend.	Alloc.	Expend.	Alloc.	Expend.	Alloc.	Expend.	Alloc.	Expend.*	Alloc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
High Focus States														
1.	Bihar	4.45	0.77	6.1	4.42	6	130.91	173.6	161.81	230	236.9	250	241.85	250.85
2.	Chhattisgarh	2.28	2.23	4	4.9	8.5	16.42	34.87	21.46	57.4	32.08	74.67	65.54	68.85
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0.54	0.02	1	0.35	1	0.58	1.03	0.79	1.01	1.03	2.18	1.31	1.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.94	0.14	1.38	1.22	2	2.64	28.07	2.64	27.81	12.61	26.25	15.46	21.93
5.	Jharkhand	2.67	0	3.93	2.21	4	5.65	50	49.85	57.69	26.05	70.22	56.55	69.7
6.	Madhya Pradesh	7.07	4.15	10.39	48.64	35	203.06	160	203.62	248.3	208.75	200.8	202.49	188.08
7.	Odisha	5.99	2.54	6.5	24.44	18	69.94	105.5	82.73	104.4	96.31	121.2	100.73	108.31
8.	Rajasthan	3.56	0.22	3	30.57	30	119.68	150	150.8	140	162.73	143	180.04	184.06
9.	Uttar Pradesh	10.11	2.58	13.75	19.65	13	109.4	260.9	277.5	310.3	380.63	399.4	450.18	475.33
10.	Uttarakhand	0.54	0.16	0.32	1.91	1	7.85	13.02	12.78	13.5	13.64	20.31	14.04	15.12
North East States														
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.24	0.26	0.12	0.25	0.45	1.7	1.08	1.6	1.27	1.64	0.99	1.41
12.	Assam	4.06	1.14	5.5	29.94	15	53.98	88.95	63.79	92.83	74.56	101.5	77.96	93.39
13.	Manipur	0.53	0	0.58	0.57	0.75	0.59	1.15	0.88	1.18	1.04	1.32	1.22	2.2
14.	Meghalaya	0.27	0.01	0.39	0.47	0.5	0.65	1.81	0.92	1.96	1.07	2.28	1.34	1.28
15.	Mizoram	0.53	0.28	0.96	0.59	0.8	0.89	1.33	1.36	1.47	1.42	1.66	1.29	1.78
16.	Nagaland	0.46	0	0.65	0.42	0.5	0.35	4.02	2.29	2.36	1.21	3.66	1	2.73
17.	Sikkim	0.09	0.06	0.09	0.1	0.15	0.21	0.2	0.38	0.22	0.23	0.53	0.41	0.59
18.	Tripura	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.33	0.6	1.14	1.8	1.42	2.29	1.98	3.17	2.39	3.36
Non-High Focus States														
19.	Andhra Pradesh	10.82	15.38	16	26.19	35	38.5	47.88	50.35	45.5	40.86	50.36	17.45	32.88
20.	Goa	0.05	0	0.08	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.15	0.04	0.08	0.04	0.1	0.09	0.1
21.	Gujarat	5.8	2.12	8.52	8.92	10	9.55	18.08	13.64	16.1	21.28	22.38	16.65	21
22.	Haryana	1.61	0.19	0.9	2.15	3.5	3.7	5	3.14	6	4.28	6.99	4.29	6.6
23.	Karnataka	6.24	1.35	9.16	9.67	11	22.17	30	29.31	27.4	35.06	46.03	33.48	38.54
24.	Kerala	3.48	1.69	5.12	3.28	5	14.83	9.36	12.82	14.79	11.61	9.66	9.2	13.55
25.	Maharashtra	5.35	2.03	10.68	3.78	8.5	18.8	20	23.77	28.9	26.26	22.59	31.82	35.28
26.	Punjab	0.99	0.35	1.45	1.05	1.45	1.74	1.86	3.85	4.9	5.65	6.12	5.61	6.46
27.	Tamil Nadu	8.91	0	14.5	20.03	16	14.85	29.18	27.01	31.68	29.32	35.3	26.71	34.52
28.	West Bengal	8.91	0.11	8.99	12.1	17	30.67	40	30.67	43.39	43.84	43.3	56.64	58.37
Small States/UTs														
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.03	0	0.1	0.06	0.1	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.11	0.06	0.12	0.02	0.06
30.	Chandigarh	0.03	0	0.05	0	0.05	0.15	0.51	0.08	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.01	0.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.06	0	0.09	0	0.09	0	0.4	0	0.14	0	0.14	0.08	0.15
32.	Daman and Diu	0.04	0	0.05	0	0.05	0	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0.45	0	0.03	0.01	0.2	0.45	0.72	1.43	1.69	1.5	3.18	1.18	2.18
34.	Lakshadweep	0.03	0.01	0.04	0	0.06	0.02	0	0.06	0.09	0.12	0.05	0.06	0.07
35.	Puducherry	0.13	0.03	0.15	0.15	0.25	0.29	0.3	0.32	0.23	0.33	0.33	0.31	0.34
36.	Head Quarter Expenses					4.65								
	Total	98	38.3	135.51	258.22	250	880.17	1281	1241.33	1515	1473.77	1670	1618.39	1741.05

Statement II

(Rs. in lakhs)

Years	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Amount released									
Andhra Pradesh	-	500.00	-	-	-	250.00	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	125.00	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	50.00	-	-	205.00
Goa	-	-	-	15.00	15.00	-	-	-	90.00
Gujarat	-	-	-	100.00	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	25.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	-	20.00	-	-	12.50	-	-	24.00	-
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	150.00	50.00	-
Karnataka	500.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
Kerala	-	-	100.00	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Madhya Pradesh	500.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	-	-	200.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	50.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
NCT of Delhi	50.00	25.00	50.00	-	-	-	40.00	50.00	25.00
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.00
Rajasthan	-	-	100.00	100.00	50.00	-	100.00	101.00	-
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	25.00	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tamil Nadu	-	500.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	200.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.00	-
West Bengal	-	-	50.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	50.00	50.00	-	50.00	-	-	-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	50.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman and Diu	-	-	50.00	100.00	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	50.00	50.00	-	-	-	50.00	-
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	50.00	-	-	50.00	50.00	-	50.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

Years	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-12 Upto July	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Amount released									
Andhra Pradesh	-	65.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	187.50	-	-	-	-
Goa	-	-	30.00	30.00	-	25.00	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	27.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	-	12.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala	-	27.50	-	200.00	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	87.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	75.00	-	-	-
Mizoram	15.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NCT of Delhi	30.00	25.00	70.00	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Puducherry		25.00	25.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	100.00	100.0	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim		-	-	47.50	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	105.00	95.00	-	-	-	250.00	-	-	-
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	50.00	-	-	-	25.00	25.00	25.00	-	-
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	63.75	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	110.25	-	215.56	125.00	-	-	-
Chandigarh	5.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	-	-	45.25	4.75	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	250.00	-	-	-	-	-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	25.00	-	50.00	-	-
Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshdweep	20.00	-	50.00	-	50.00	50.00	-	-	-
Andaman and Nikobar Islands	50.00	70.00	50.00	50.00	-	-	-	-	-

Thermal Power Plants

2099. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of thermal power plants in Punjab which have not yet been commissioned;

(b) the details of funds released and utilised for these plants during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the time by which power generation is likely to start therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The present status of Thermal Power Projects in Punjab which have not yet been commissioned is as under:

(i) 2x270 MW Goindwal Sahib Thermal Power Project:

Boiler-Turbine generator work has been allotted to BHEL. Boiler drums of both the units have

been lifted. Construction progress reported by the developer up to June, 2011 is 15% for Boiler Turbine Generator package and 19% for Balance of Plant.

(ii) 3x660 MW Talwandi Sabo Thermal Power Project:

The developer has given Engineering, procurement and construction (EPC) contract to M/s. SEPCO Electric Power Construction Corporation, China. Civil works are in progress.

(iii) 2x700 MW Rajpura Thermal Power Project.

Major equipment for main plant, coal handling plant, ash handling plant, other auxiliaries, etc. have been ordered. Various civil works are in progress.

(b) The Thermal Power Projects are being developed by the Private Developers by their own funds on Build Own Operate (BOO) basis. Hence, no funds have been

provided by the Government of Punjab/Punjab State Power Corporation Limited (PSPCL).

(c) As informed by Central Electricity Authority the commissioning dates of the Thermal Power Projects are as under:

Goindwal Sahib TPP	1st Unit - 31.01.2013 2nd Unit - 30.04.2013
Talwandi Sabo TPP	1st Unit - 08.11.2012 2nd Unit - 08.02.2013 3rd Unit - 10.06.2013
Rajpura TPP	1st Unit - 17.01.2014 2nd Unit - 17.05.2014

Violations of Rules by Mobile Phone Operators

2100. SHRI N. KRISTAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints about violation of the provisions of Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) and Income Tax Act regulations by the promoters of mobile phone operators;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and current year and the status of the investigations thereof; and

(c) the timeframe by which the investigations will be completed and action taken on such promoters for violation of various regulations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Complaints have been received about violation of the provisions of SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 1997, Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999 and Income Tax Act, 1961.

(b) and (c) Relevant information is being collected.

[Translation]

Treatment of Brain Tumour Patients

2101. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) has bought a new radiation machine for the surgery of brain tumour;

(b) if so, the number of BPL patients admitted to AIIMS, the number of patients treated free of cost and the number thereof who succumbed to brain tumour in the absence of proper treatment during the last three years and current year, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide free surgery to BPL patients suffering from brain tumour using radiation machine;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) A total of 686 patients were treated during the last three years. The number of patients treated free of cost during last three years is as under:

Sl.No.	Year	Patients treated free of cost
1.	2008	26
2.	2009	27
3.	2010	16

The details of patients succumbed to brain tumour in the absence of proper treatment is not maintained as all patients admitted to AIIMS are given proper treatment.

(c) to (e) In so far as AIIMS is concerned, BPL patients are provided free surgery for brain tumour using new radiation machine.

[English]

Exploitation of Tribals

2102. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are instances of repression by the forest department officials, indiscriminate police eviction and false criminal cases being filed against the tribals ignoring the prohibitory provision in the Forest Rights Act, 2006;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA):

(a) No specific cases of the type mentioned in part (a) of the Question have been reported to this Ministry. However, some complaints were received alleging eviction of tribal communities from forest land.

(b) The complaints received alleging eviction of tribal communities from forest land have been sent to Ministry of Environment & Forests for necessary action.

(c) As stated in reply to part (b) above, the complaints received alleging eviction of tribal communities from forest land have been sent to Ministry of Environment & Forests for necessary action.

Insurance Coverage

2103. SHRI P. VISHWANATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of persons under insurance cover in the country is very low;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to educate the public on the merits of insurance cover and to advocate public private partnership in insurance sector to bring in more people under its cover; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Insurance Regulatory & Development Authority (IRDA) has reported that the number of persons covered under insurance is low when one considers the size and population of the country, in terms of insurance penetration (percentage of insurance premium to Gross Domestic Product) and insurance density (per capita premium determined in USD). In terms of insurance penetration, the overall penetration (life and non-life insurance put together) has increased from 2.71% in the year 2001 to 5.20% in 2009. Insurance penetration in India is higher than many countries like Malaysia, Thailand, China, Brazil, Russia, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Pakistan. In terms of insurance density, it has increased from USD 11.5 in 2001 to USD 54.3 in 2009. However, the volumes are increasing and more people are covered under insurance over the years. During the year 2009-10, the total number of individual policies sold by life insurers was 5,31,95,191 and the total number of policies sold by non-life insurers was 8,19,52,708.

(c) and (d) The IRDA has been undertaking a sustained insurance education campaign under the brand name Bima Bemisaal. The campaign seeks to educate the uninsured and the insured about the need for insurance, rights, obligations of policyholders etc through various media channels viz. print, radio and television. IRDA also supports consumer bodies in conducting seminars and workshops on insurance in various parts of the country in order to create awareness about insurance. The Bima Bemisaal campaign is carried out in various Indian languages including Hindi, apart from English. IRDA has also brought out educational materials for the public and policyholders. Further, to create awareness, IRDA over the last two years has started conducting yearly seminars exclusively on policyholder protection and welfare that brings together all stakeholders including consumer representatives.

[*Translation*]

Credit Cards

2104. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria followed in declaring a credit card holder/customer as defaulter, bank-wise;

(b) whether the customers to whom various credit cards are provided by the banks with attractive offers are shown as defaulters if they don't use them;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to take any steps to protect the interest of such customers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) As per the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines on credit card operations of banks/NBFCs, before reporting default status of a credit card holder to the Credit Information Bureau of India Ltd. (CIBIL) or any other credit information Company authorized by RBI, banks/NBFCs are required to ensure that they adhere to a procedure, duly approved by their Board. The detail guidelines are available on RBI website www.rbi.org.in.

(d) and (e) To regulate the credit card operations in the country, RBI has issued a Master Circular on Credit Card operations of banks on 1.7.2011 which, *inter-alia*,

provides guiding principles on interest rates and other charges, wrongful billing, use of Direct Sales Agents (DSAs)/Direct Marketing Agents (DMAs) and other agents, protection of customer rights, redressal of grievances, internal control and monitoring systems and fraud control. During the course of Annual Financial Inspection of the banks/NBFCs, RBI also looks into implementation of its various guidelines by these entities. Further, under the Banking Ombudsman Scheme 2006, the Banking Ombudsmen are empowered to award compensation upto Rs. 1 lakh in case of complaints arising out of credit card operations, in addition to the actual pecuniary loss suffered by the customers.

Plan and Non-Plan Expenditure

2105. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has divided expenditure under plan and non-plan heads;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the objectives behind such categorization have been achieved and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Madam. While the accounting heads are common to both Plan as well as Non-Plan expenditure, the expenditure is distinguished as Plan and Non Plan expenditure separately.

(b) Non-Plan expenditure covers all expenditure of Government not included in the Plan and is towards meeting obligatory expenditure like interest payments, pensionary charges, subsidies and statutory transfers to State Governments and towards meeting expenditure on essential functions of the State, e.g. defence, internal security, external affairs, revenue collection, etc. On the other hand, Plan expenditure is towards planned economic development and is an affirmation of the role of the government in bringing about the outcome through a variety of social, economic and institutional means. Annual allocations (Gross Budgetary Support) for Plan expenditure is based on the Five Year Plan approved by the National Development Council.

(c) and (d) Distinct identity of the expenditure as Plan and Non Plan helps the Government in deploying the resources to the targeted objects.

Swayamsidha Yojana

2106. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has implemented Swayamsidha Yojana in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the number of persons benefited by the said Yojana in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. Swayamsidha was implemented in the State of Andhra Pradesh from 2000-01 to 31.3.2008. During this period, an amount of Rs. 620.60 lakhs were released by the Government of India to Government of Andhra Pradesh. 100% grant was utilized by them. 3874 SHGs were formed against the target of 3800. 53598 women beneficiaries were covered/benefited under the scheme.

World Bank Loan for Health Projects

2107. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of loan borrowed from the World Bank for health projects in each State/UT, State/UT-wise, particularly in Rajasthan;
- (b) the expenditure incurred on each project, project-wise and State-wise;
- (c) the terms and conditions stipulated by the World Bank for each project in each State; and
- (d) the projects identified for the benefit of the people belonging to the SCs/STs in the country, State/UT-wise including Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) According to information received from the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, the amount of loan borrowed from the World Bank for the ongoing health

projects in the States and expenditure incurred therein is as below:-

(amount in US\$ million)

State	Expenditure borrowed	Expenditure incurred
Tamil Nadu Cr. No. 4756-IN/ Date of signing 06.07.2010	117.00	20.51
Karnataka Cr. No. 4229-IN/ Date of signing 16.10.2006	141.83	109.38
Rajasthan Cr. No. 3867-IN/ Date of signing 03.06.2004	89.00	73.37

(c) The terms and conditions *inter-alia*, include 0.75% as Service Charges, Commitment Charges payable on undrawn credit.

(d) The benefit accruing from the projects is for the general population at large including the SC/ST.

[English]

**Special Package for Promotion
of Tourism**

2108. DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides any special package to some State Governments for promotion of tourist spots of religious and historical importance in the country;

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

(c) the details of the funds allocated/released and utilized by the State Governments for the purpose during the last three years and the current year, yearwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) Promotion of tourist places including the spots of religious and historical importance are primarily undertaken by the

State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance for promotion of tourism projects based on proposals received from them subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority in accordance with the Scheme Guidelines. The details of projects and amount sanctioned to various State/UTs, including Punjab during the first four years of the 11th Five Year Plan given in the Statement. This annexure also includes the projects sanctioned under the Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan for Jammu and Kashmir.

To promote and publicize the North East Region of India and the State of Jammu and Kashmir as tourist destination in the domestic market, the Ministry of Tourism has been releasing Television Campaigns on them in the leading channels in the country.

Statement

*Tourism Projects sanctioned during 11th Five Year
Plan upto 31.03.2011*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40	193.85
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	51	143.57
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00
4.	Assam	21	84.86
5.	Bihar	18	57.59
6.	Chandigarh	17	30.74
7.	Chhattisgarh	10	45.23
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	0.24
9.	Daman and Diu	1	0.12
10.	Delhi	23	75.57
11.	Goa	7	72.92
12.	Gujarat	14	34.61
13.	Haryana	29	98.98

1	2	3	4
14.	Himachal Pradesh	40	128.32
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	112	219.94
16.	Jharkhand	15	19.12
17.	Kerala	33	139.77
18.	Karnataka	25	118.53
19.	Lakshadweep	1	7.82
20.	Maharashtra	15	80.20
21.	Manipur	31	107.09
22.	Meghalaya	25	61.14
23.	Mizoram	26	65.68
24.	Madhya Pradesh	51	162.76
25.	Nagaland	56	111.51
26.	Odisha	34	116.00
27.	Puducherry	16	74.45
28.	Punjab	14	62.30
29.	Rajasthan	25	110.91
30.	Sikkim	78	188.53
31.	Tamil Nadu	43	140.03
32.	Tripura	42	76.12
33.	Uttar Pradesh	33	117.39
34.	Uttarakhand	17	96.02
35.	West Bengal	37	120.74
Grand Total		1003	3162.65

[Translation]

Fertility Clinics

2109. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has laid down any norms and policies to regulate fertility clinics in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the manner in which these fertility clinics are being regulated in the country; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check exploitation of issueless couples by such clinics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) Yes. To regulate fertility clinics in the country, the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has developed norms and guidelines viz. National Guidelines for Accreditation, Supervision and Regulation of ART Clinics in India, which has been accepted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. These guidelines are available on the ICMR website: www.icmr.nic.in.

(d) To effectively implement these guidelines, a draft legislation titled 'Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Bill' is under formulation.

Anemia and Malnutrition among Women

2110. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of anaemia and malnutrition have been found to be high among young mothers in rural areas as compared to urban mothers across the country;

(b) if so, whether women welfare schemes not reaching the country-side;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) 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 (d) As per National Family Health Survey-3, 2005-06, prevalence of anaemia and chronic energy deficiency (measured as low Body Mass Index) in women aged 15-19 years is 55.8% and 46.8% respectively while it is 56.2% and 35.6% in women aged 15-49 years.

In urban and rural areas, anaemia in women (age 15-49 years) is 50.9% and 57.4% respectively while prevalence of chronic energy deficiency is 25.0% and 40.6% respectively.

The problem of malnutrition including anemia is multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature, the

determinants of which include household food insecurity, illiteracy and lack of awareness especially in women, access to health services, availability of safe drinking water, sanitation and proper environmental conditions and adequate purchasing power etc. The nutritional status of the population is the outcome of complex and inter-related set of factors and cannot be improved by the efforts of single sector or action alone.

Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), the Reproductive & Child Health Programme (RCH) - II provides effective maternal and child health care interventions which include: Antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care including Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant & lactating women for prevention and treatment of anemia; Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), a cash benefit scheme with a special focus on Below Poverty Line (BPL) and SC/ST pregnant women; Mother and Child Protection Card in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor service delivery for mothers and children; Village Health and Nutrition Days for provision of maternal and child health services and providing health and nutrition education; a new initiative namely Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including Caesarean section.

The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme provides a package of six services namely supplementary nutrition, pre-school non-formal education, nutrition & health education, immunization, health check-up and referral services for women and children. The scheme has been universalized with greater focus on minority segments of the population. There has also been revision in the financial, nutritional and population norms of the scheme. The supplementary nutrition component for pregnant and lactating mothers provides for Take Home Ration to give 600 kcal and 20-25 g protein.

There are several other schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments which, directly or indirectly, have an impact on the nutritional status. These schemes, interalia, include Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, Total Sanitation Campaign, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS), Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) etc. The recently introduced Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG), namely SABLA provides a package of services including health and nutrition provision to adolescent girls in the age group

of 11-18 years in 200 districts as a pilot. Another new scheme, the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) - The CMB Scheme would provide a better enabling environment for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and lactating mothers and conditional cash transfer support for providing early & exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life on pilot basis in 52 districts initially.

Several of the schemes namely, ICDS, NRHM, Mid Day meal (MDM), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna have been expanded to provide for increased coverage and improved services to the people which would further improve the nutrition situation. Efforts to improve the various schemes in terms of outreach and quality are ongoing.

Amendments in Drugs in Cosmetics Act

2111. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make certain amendments in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 in order to make it relevant to present time;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has sought suggestions from the State Governments for making amendment in the said Act; and

(d) if so, the details of suggestions received from the State Governments in this regard alongwith the other steps taken/proposed to be taken to make this more relevant and effective?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) In order to implement the recommendations of the Expert Committee headed by Dr. R. A. Mashelkar, the then Director General, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) a Bill, namely, the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill, 2007 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 21st August, 2007 containing the following main provisions:

(i) Creation of an autonomous Central Drugs Authority in place of the existing Central drugs regulatory body, namely, the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO);

- (ii) Centralised Licensing of import and manufacture of Drugs, including Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani (AYUSH) drugs;
- (iii) Regulatory provisions for Clinical Trials; and
- (iv) Regulatory provisions for export of drugs and cosmetics.

The Bill was referred to the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on the 23rd August, 2007 for examination and report. On the basis of the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee as contained in its 30th Report on the said Bill, Government circulated the draft amendments to the said Bill to the State/Union Territory Governments for their comments. No final view has so far emerged on account of the general opposition to certain provisions of the said Bill by the State/Union Territory Governments.

[English]

Literacy Rate in North-Eastern States

2112. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the level of literacy of tribal communities is relatively low in North-Eastern States, particularly in Assam as compared to the other communities;

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

(c) the funds sanctioned, released for education of tribal population during the last three years and the current year for the North-Eastern Region, State-wise and year-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the literacy level of tribals in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA):
(a) The literacy rates of STs in North-Eastern States is comparatively low, except in the case of Mizoram.

(b) The details in respect of literacy rates in North-Eastern States, as per available information, are given below.

Sl. No.	Name of State	Literacy Rate as per 2001 census		Gap in Literacy
		Total population	ST population	
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	54.3	49.6	4.7
2.	Assam	63.3	62.5	0.8
3.	Manipur	70.5	65.9	4.6
4.	Meghalaya	62.6	61.3	1.3
5.	Mizoram	88.8	89.3	0.5
6.	Nagaland	66.6	65.9	0.7
7.	Tripura	73.2	56.5	16.5

Reasons for lower literacy rate among tribals are attributable to the social and economic backwardness of STs.

(c) The details of funds released by this Ministry to the North-East States are given at enclosed Statement-I.

(d) Apart from the various schemes implemented by the Ministry of Human Resources Development for spreading of education in rural areas, including the tribal areas, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements specific schemes to provide education and related facilities for STs in the country. Details of funds released by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs under various schemes for education of STs are given at enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

Release under the scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Funds Released			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	75.09	0.00
2.	Assam	601.39	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	1372.54	0.00
4.	Nagaland	87.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Tripura	1380.90	664.00	0.00	0.00

Release under the scheme of establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan areas

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Funds Released			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	622.76	0.00

Release of grant-in-aid under the scheme of Post Matric Scholarship

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Funds Released			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	23.53	0.00
2.	Assam	1696.18	2510.12	2881.26	1441.00
3.	Manipur	1912.68	2163.28	2460.01	1230.00
4.	Meghalaya	1342.12	1006.57	2717.23	1359.00
5.	Mizoram	1421.18	1571.26	1633.93	817.00
6.	Nagaland	1467.27	1866.77	1908.44	954.00
7.	Tripura	433.19	538.26	380.40	190.00

*During the year 2011-12 adhoc grant has been released without receipt of the proposals from State Governments.

Statement II*Releases under the scheme of upgradation of Merit*

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of State	Funds Released			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Tripura	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12

Release under the scheme of vocational training in Tribal Areas

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Assam	130.74	0.00	150.00	0.00
2.	Mizoram	57.08	0.00	152.88	0.00
3.	Tripura	108.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Funds released for construction of Ekalavya Model Residential School as a Grant under Article 275(1) of the constitution

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Funds Released			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Assam	0.00	0.00	664.16	0.00
2.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	600.00	0.00

Publication of Top Secret Documents

2113. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Top Secret' documents of Directorate General of Income-tax have been publicized during the recent time; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon during the last three years and current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The Income Tax Department consists of various Directorates General of Income Tax apart from other field formations. The Directorates General of Income Tax *inter alia* include Administration, Exemptions, Human Resource Development, Investigation, Vigilance, Legal & Research, International Taxation, National Academy of Direct Taxes (NADT).

Publication of 'Top Secret' documents is not mandated as per provisions of law.

Sale of Prescription Drugs

2114. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of prescription drugs are being sold without prescription over the counter (OTC) in pharmacies across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of pharmacies/persons held for such offences;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take any stringent measures to control the same; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The regulatory control over the sale of drugs is exercised by the drugs control authorities appointed by the State and Union Territory Governments under the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945 made thereunder. The State and Union Territory Governments are responsible for taking action as per the provisions of the said Act.

(c) and (d) The Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 has been amended in the year 2008 to make more stringent provisions of penalties for offences under the said Act. The State and Union Territory Governments have been asked to strengthen their manpower as well as the infrastructure of their drug control departments for having better vigilance over the sale of drugs in the country.

[Translation]

Rebate on Loans to Farmers

2115. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a rebate on loans is given to farmers depending on the repayment history of their previous loan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether cases of have come up before the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and current year, thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d): The Interest Subvention Scheme is being implemented by the Government of India since 2006-07 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. This is being increased to 3% in 2011-12.

[English]

Mining Lease for Bauxite

2116. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has requested the Union Government for prior approval on the application of Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Limited (GMDCL) for grant of mining lease for Bauxite in the State;

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

(c) the time by which the prior approval is likely to be given by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Government of Gujarat has recommended a proposal vide letter dated 23.9.2009 seeking prior approval of the Central Government for grant of Mining Lease for Bauxite over an area of 539.98 acres in villages Mota Ratadia, Nana Ratadia and Nagrecha, Distt. Kutch in favour of M/s. Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. (GMDCL) for a period of 30 years. The Ministry had sought clarifications from the Government of Gujarat vide letters dated 30.4.2010 and 2.7.2010 on certain important aspects of the proposal. A reply was received from the Government of Gujarat vide their letter dated 27.10.2010. However, further clarifications have been sought from the State Government vide Ministry's letter dated 21.1.2011.

(c) Mineral concession proposals recommended by the State Governments for prior approval of the Central Government are examined in the light of the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957 and the Rules and guidelines framed thereunder, and where necessary, in consultation with the State Governments and other agencies concerned. As such, no time-frame for disposal of the proposals can be indicated.

Laws Related to Women

2117. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) whether there is an increase in the number of cases of harassment of women and dowry related harassment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken or proposed by the Government for early disposal of such cases;

(d) whether the Hon'ble Supreme Court has instructed the Government to review the concerned laws and The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per NCRB data a total of 185312, 195856 & 203804 cases of crimes against women were registered during 2007, 2008 & 2009 respectively. Of these 75930, 81344 & 89546 cases were registered under Section 498A IPC (cruelty by husband & relatives) and 5623, 5555 & 5650 cases were registered under Dowry Prohibition Act during these years.

(c) Police and Public Order being State subjects under the Constitution, primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women lies with the State Governments/UT administrations. Government of India has been advising them from time to time to give more focused attention to crimes against women. A detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 has been sent to all State Governments/UT Administrations wherein States have been directed to have a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the machinery in tackling the problem of violence against women and to take appropriate measures aimed at increasing the responsiveness of the law and order machinery. States have also been advised that there should not be any delay whatsoever in registration of FIR in all cases of crimes against women and cases should be thoroughly investigated and charge sheets against the accused persons should be filed within three months from the date of occurrence, without compromising on the quality of investigation. Setting up of Fast Track Courts and Family Courts has also been emphasised.

The National Commission for Women (NCW) has vide letter dated 7th January, 2009 while expressing concern about alarming rise in crimes against women, requested the Chief Ministers of all States to issue urgent instructions to the concerned officials to take preventive measures to contain such crimes and ensure safety and security of women. States have also been requested to ensure that police at all levels is sensitized about women issues and professionally trained to handle serious crimes against women. Besides, NCW has also emphasized on the need to set up Fast Track Courts to give speedy justice to the victims.

(d) and (e) The Supreme Court in the Preeti Gupta & another Vs. State of Jharkhand (Criminal appeal No. 1512 of 2010) observed that a serious relook of the provision of Section 498A IPC (cruelty by husband & relatives) is warranted. The Law Commission of India has been asked to give recommendation on amendments to Section 498A of IPC or other measures necessary to check the alleged misuse of the said provision and, especially, by way of over-implication. Hon'ble Supreme Court has not given any direction for review of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.

Alcoholic De-Addiction Centres in Gram Panchayats

2118. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to implement Centrally sponsored scheme for opening of alcoholic de-addiction centres at the Gram Panchayat level;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) to (c) There is no proposal to implement Centrally Sponsored Scheme for opening of Alcoholic De-addiction Centres at the Gram Panchayat Level under consideration of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj. However, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment implement a "Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse" under which financial assistance is provided, *inter-alia*, to non-governmental organizations, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangthan etc. for running Integrated, Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts (IRCA) to provide composite/integrated services for the rehabilitation of the addicts on the basis of recommendation of the State Government. The Scheme of Assistance for the prevention of Alcoholism & Substance (Drugs) Abuse and for Social Defense Services was revised w.e.f. 1st October, 2008. As per the revised Scheme, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), organizations/institutions fully funded or managed by State/Central Governments are eligible for assistance.

[Translation]

Biomass Production

2119. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the present installed capacity of power projects based on biomass, bagasse and paddy husk by product;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of biomass based power generation projects installed in each State during the last three years and current year and the power generation capacity of each project, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government had formulated any scheme under the Eleventh Five Year Plan to achieve the target fixed for power generation from biomass, bagasse and paddy husk;

(d) if so, the percentage of targets achieved under the said scheme;

(e) whether the target is likely to spill over to the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the State-wise report in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Madam. The present installed capacity for generation of power from biomass including paddy husk and bagasse based cogeneration in sugar mills is 1045 MW and 1742 MW respectively. As per the National Biomass Resource Atlas prepared by the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore under a project sponsored by the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy, the estimated power generation capacity from biomass including paddy husk is about 17,536 MW. Besides, a surplus power generation capacity of about 5000 MW through bagasse based cogeneration in sugar mills has been estimated in the country.

(b) State-wise information on the number of such projects and total installed capacity for the last three years and current year is given at Statement. The installed capacity of a biomass power project varies between 6

MW to 10 MW depending upon the availability of biomass, whereas the installed surplus capacity of a bagasse cogeneration project in a sugar mill varies from 6 MW to 25 MW depending upon their daily cane crushing capacity.

(c) and (d) Ministry of New & Renewable Energy has been implementing various schemes during the 11th Five Year Plan, to encourage setting up of projects for generation of power from various biomass residues including bagasse and paddy husk for power generation based on combustion/cogeneration and gasification technologies. Against a target of 1700 MW, a capacity addition of 1645 MW has been achieved which is 96% of the planned target.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise No. of Biomass Power Projects and installed capacity during the last three years (2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and current year (2011-12 as on 30.06.2011)

Sl.No.	State	No. of Projects	Total Installed Capacity (in MW)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	29.00
2.	Bihar	1	9.50
2.	Chhattisgarh	10	93.60
3.	Gujarat	1	10.00
4.	Haryana	3	29.80
5.	Karnataka	8	102.90
6.	Maharashtra	30	353.00
7.	Punjab	5	62.50
8.	Rajasthan	5	60.00
9.	Tamil Nadu	17	197.70
10.	Uttar Pradesh	30	407.00
11.	Uttarakhand	1	10.00
12.	West Bengal	2	16.00
	Total	116	1381.00

[English]

Boat Races in Kerala

2120. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is providing any financial assistance to organise boat races events in the country including Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the expenditure incurred thereon during the last three years and the current year, yearwise and State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received any request to provide financial assistance for boat races in Kerala;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to encourage boat races to attract large number of tourists from abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) The development and promotion of various tourism destinations/fairs/festival/events including Boat Races are primarily undertaken by the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry of Tourism, however, provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism infrastructure development projects/fairs/festivals/events identified in consultation with them, subject to availability of funds, inter-se-priority and adherence to scheme guidelines.

(b) The Ministry of Tourism had sanctioned an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakh as CFA for organizing the Nehru Trophy Boat Race in Alappuzha during the year 2009-10.

(c) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism has received a proposal for providing CFA of Rs. 15.00 lakh for organizing the Nehru Trophy Boat Race in Alappuzha during current financial year. The State Government of Kerala has been requested to provide the Detailed Cost Estimate for this event.

The Ministry of Tourism has also recently received a proposal for grant of CFA of Rs. 50.00 lakh for the President's Trophy Boat Race in Kollam during the current financial year i.e. 2011-2012.

(e) The Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination in the domestic and international markets, including various tourist destinations/fairs/festivals/events and products of the country including Boat Races. These tourism destinations/fairs/festivals/events and products are promoted, inter-alia, through media campaigns, tourist literature and publicity material.

Regional Units for New and Renewable Energy

2121. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has established regional units for promotion of new and renewable energy sources in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the name of places where the said units have been set up, State-wise including Gujarat; and

(c) the facilities and assistance to be provided to these units for setting up of plants of alternative energy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam, the Government had set up regional units/offices at Ahmedabad, Bhopal, Chandigarh, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Guwahati, Patna, Chennai and Bhubaneswar to assist in implementation and monitoring of the Ministry's schemes for alternative sources of energy in the States. With the establishment of State Nodal Agencies (SNAs), the need for Regional Offices (ROs) was diminished substantially. Hence, the Government decided to wind up the Regional Offices in a phased manner. As on date, only two Regional Offices, one in Guwahati and another in Bhubaneswar are functional.

Biogas Development

2122. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and percentage of rural households that are enrolled under the National Project on Biogas Development;

(b) whether a number of biogas plants have become unfunctional;

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

(d) whether the Government has assessed the potential of biogas production in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) for installation of family type biogas plant for meeting cooking, lighting and biogas fertilizer needs of rural households. About 44.05 lakh family type biogas plants have been installed so far in the country under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme of the Ministry. The state-wise estimated potential and achievements of family type biogas plants and the percentage of households enrolled/covered are given in Statement-I.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. In 2009-10, the Ministry got an evaluation study conducted by an independent agency on the functionality of the biogas plants installed during the 10th five year plan. According to the report received by the Ministry an average of 95.80% of the surveyed biogas plants were found functional in six representative states of the country. Details of the same are given in Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Yes Madam, under the National biogas and Manure Management Programme a potential of about 123 lakhs family type biogas plants has been estimated based on the cattle census of the year of 1981-82. Based on the above estimates and taking 2 cubic meter per day as an average size of a biogas plant, about 246 lakh cubic meter per day of biogas can be produced by harnessing total potential of such plants. The details of State-wise estimated potential are given at Statement-I.

Statement I

State-wise estimated potential and achievements of family type biogas plants under National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP)

State/Union Territories	Estimated potential	Total of 2010-11	Cumulative Achievements as on 31.03.2011	Percentage of Achievement over potential
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	1065000	16275	474213	44.52
Arunachal Pradesh	7500	175	3132	41.76
Assam	307000	6732	88324	28.77
Bihar	733000	350	126238	17.22
Goa	8000	18	3911	48.88
Gujarat	554000	6105	418055	75.46
Haryana	300000	1379	55462	18.48
Himachal Pradesh	125000	445	46161	36.92
Jammu and Kashmir	128000	114	2603	02.03
Karnataka	680000	14464	433223	63.70
Kerala	150000	3941	130404	86.93
Madhya Pradesh	1491000	16742	312322	20.94
Maharashtra	897000	21456	801983	89.40

1	2	3	4	5
Manipur	38000	-	2128	05.60
Meghalaya	24000	1275	7936	33.06
Mizoram	5000	100	3920	78.40
Nagaland	6700	1171	5324	79.46
Odisha	605000	6050	245868	40.63
Punjab	411000	23700	128989	31.38
Rajasthan	915000	275	67623	07.39
Sikkim	7300	358	7691	105.35
Tamil Nadu	615000	1493	218009	35.44
Tripura	28000	89	2882	10.29
Uttar Pradesh	1938000	4603	426872	22.02
West Bengal	695000	17000	335510	48.27
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2200	-	137	06.22
Chandigarh	1400	-	97	06.92
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2000	-	169	08.45
Delhi/New Delhi	12900	1	680	05.27
Puducherry	4300	-	578	13.44
Chhattisgarh	400000	3832	35882	08.97
Jharkhand	100000	913	5846	05.85
Uttarakhand	83000	2082	12590	15.16
Total	12339000	151138	4404762	35.69

Statement II

Functionality of the Biogas Plants in accordance with the Evaluation Study for the Biogas Plants installed during the 10th Plan under National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP).

Sl. No.	Name of State/Region	Installed Plants	Sample Size (2.5%)	Functionality (%)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam: Representing NER Region (5% sample size is taken in this region)	298	27	92.60%
2.	West Bengal: Representing Eastern Region	62708	1582	92.29%
3.	Gujarat: Representing Western Region	33796	879	97.61%

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Punjab: Representing Northern Region	9907	251	100%
5.	Kerala: Representing Southern Region	12724	298	99.32%
6.	Chhattisgarh: Representing Central Region	22138	540	99.44 %
Total		141571	3577	95.80%

Rogi Kalyan Samitis

2123. SHRI RUDRA MADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the Rogi Kalyan Samitis (RKS) in the country have not been made functional due to absence of the doctors in the rural hospitals;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to make RKS functional; and

(d) other measures likely to be adopted to improve medical facilities in rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) No. As per the Data available in report of National Rural Health Mission, State wise progress as on 31st March, 2011, a total of 33169 Rogi Kalyan Samitis (RKS) are functional across the country at various health facilities.

(d) All States/UTs project their requirements regarding infrastructure, human resources, equipments, training etc. in order to improve medical facilities in rural areas in their annual Programme Implementation Plan (PIPs) under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). Based on the recommendations of the National Programme Coordination Committee, Government of India approves the annual PIP, which is then taken up for implementation.

Power Plants

2124. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new power plants to be set up under vision 2020 in the country;

(b) the number of power plants where work has already started, State-wise;

(c) the number and details of power plants where work is yet to start alongwith the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) The report on 'Vision 2020' brought out by Planning Commission in December, 2002 had projected a tripling of the installed capacity from then prevailing capacity of 101,000 MW to 292,000 MW by 2020. However, specific projects had not been identified. The installed generation capacity in the country as on 30.06.2011 is 1,76,990 MW.

[Translation]

Master Plan of Power Project

2125. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a comprehensive master plan involving around 900 million dollar for the energy being generated in the State of Himachal Pradesh is pending with the Finance Ministry for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof and time since when the power project is pending;

(c) the time by which principal approval is likely to be accorded to the said power project; and

(d) the reasons for not approving the said power project till date?

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

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Not applicable.

(d) Not applicable.

[English]

**Cases of Retired Maharashtra
Government Employees**

2126. DR. NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether various complaints have been received by the Union Government regarding the cases pending with Accountant General of Maharashtra(I) Mumbai since April, 2010 to 31st March, 2011 relating to grant of revised pay scale recommended by 6th Pay Commission to retired Maharashtra State Government Employees; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per information provided by C&AG office, seven complaints of Maharashtra Government pensioners in connection with revision under 6th Pay Commission were received in C&AG office.

(b) All these seven cases have already been finalized. In six cases necessary authorization has been made and in the remaining one case, necessary authorization could not be made as the Capitalised Value of Pension was not admissible as per Corrigendum dated 15.12.2009 issued by Government of Maharashtra.

Violation of Medical Ethics

2127. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding violation of medical ethics by the medical practitioners;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year alongwith the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring foreign pharmaceutical companies also under the legal purview of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and amend it accordingly to make violation of medical ethics a criminal offence; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Indian Medical Council (Professional conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002 empower the Medical Council of India (MCI) and respective State Medical Councils to award punishment against any act in violation of Code of Ethics. The number of complaints received against doctors for violation of the Code of Ethics and negligence in treatment of patients and action taken thereon by MCI is as under:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Complaints received	No. of Complaints disposed of	No. of Complaints pending
1.	2008	499	485	14
2.	2009	684	676	08
3.	2010	610	596	14
4.	2011 (till March, 2011)	217	196	21

(c) No such proposal is presently under consideration of the Central Government.

(d) Does not arise.

**Construction of Rural Road in
A & N Islands**

2128. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any proposal for construction of rural road from Tugapur No. 6 to Tugapur No. 2, 2.5 km. settlement 1955 under Pahalgaoon Panchayat of Mayabunder Tehsil of Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, whether any proposal has been submitted by the user agency for forest clearance; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the A & N Administration alongwith the target for its completion?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has no scheme for construction of rural roads in the country. The UT Administration of Andaman & Nicobar Islands have informed that there is no such proposal at present.

[Translation]

Assistance to Non-Governmental Organisations

2129. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: 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 various NGOs for promoting tourism in the country;

(d) if so, the names of schemes under which such financial assistance have been provided to these NGOs;

(e) the total amount provided to them and the details of funds allocated to these NGOs during the last three years and the current year; and

(f) the names of NGOs involved in irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (f) Keeping in view the importance of involvement of States/Union Territories (UTs) in promoting Tourism in the country, Ministry of Tourism (MOT) grants Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to them under its various schemes. For development of some tourism infrastructure, CFA is also released to Central Government Agencies. However, MOT does not release funds directly to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO).

The development of the software component in the Rural Tourism Scheme, in certain cases is implemented by the NGOs, identified by the State Governments/UT Administrations for which also fund is released to the State Governments/UT Administrations only.

[English]

MDGs to Reduce Child Mortality

2130. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether India has impressively brought down maternal and infant mortality rates in the country and is

close to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) set by the United Nations;

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

(c) the names of the States which have achieved the target set by the United Nations and the names of those States which are closer proximity to achieve the target;

(d) whether the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) has remained static after showing a decline during the last few years;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Under Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), India is to achieve Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of less than 106 per 100 thousand live births and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) of less than 30 per thousand live births by 2015. As per the latest Sample Registration System report of the Registrar General of India, MMR in the country has come down from 254 (in 2004-06) to 212 (in 2007-09) and IMR has declined to 50 (SRS 2009). The State wise details are given in Statements-I & II.

(c) The MDG target for MMR has been achieved by the State of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra. Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Gujarat and Haryana are close to the MDG target.

The states which have achieved MDG target of IMR are Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Goa, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Nagaland, Puducherry and Tamil Nadu. The States which are close proximity to the IMR target are Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, Maharashtra, Sikkim, Tripura and West Bengal.

(d) and (e) The total fertility rate for the country as a whole has not changed between the year 2008 and 2009. However three States namely Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Maharashtra have shown decline in TFR during the same period. The reason for static TFR is low literacy, early age of marriage & child bearing and low contraceptive use.

(f) Various measures taken by Government of India in this regard are:

1. Training of health care providers in various family planning methods.
2. Promotion of fixed day family planning services in all the health facilities.
3. Promotion of Long term IUD-380-A (10 years) as a spacing method.
4. Focus on Post Partum Family Planning services in view of the high increase in institutional deliveries.
5. Enlistment of private providers to enhance provision of sterilisation services.
6. In order to improve access to contraceptives by the eligible couples, services of ASHA would be utilized to deliver contraceptives at the doorstep of households and she would be incentivised for the effort. To begin with, the initiative has been taken on a pilot basis in 233 districts in 17 States.

Statement I

Maternal Mortality Ratio (India and State wise)

(Source: RGI, (SRS), 2004-06, 2007-09)

Major State	MMR (2004-06)	MMR (2007-09)
1	2	3
India Total*	254	212
Assam	480	390
Bihar/Jharkhand	312	261
Madhya Pradesh/Chhattisgarh	335	269
Odisha	303	258
Rajasthan	388	318
Uttar Pradesh/Uttarakhand	440	359
Andhra Pradesh	154	134
Karnataka	213	178
Kerala	95	81

1	2	3
Tamil Nadu	111	97
Gujarat	160	148
Haryana	186	153
Maharashtra	130	104
Punjab	192	172
West Bengal	141	145
Others	206	160

*Includes Others.

Statement II

States/UTs	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births	
	2005	2009
1	2	3
India	58	50
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27	27
Andhra Pradesh	57	49
Arunachal Pradesh	37	32
Assam	68	61
Bihar	61	52
Chandigarh	19	25
Chhattisgarh	63	54
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	42	37
Daman and Diu	28	24
Delhi	35	33
Goa	16	11
Gujarat	54	48
Haryana	60	51
Himachal Pradesh	49	45
Jammu and Kashmir	50	45
Jharkhand	50	44
Karnataka	50	41

1	2	3
Kerala	14	12
Lakshadweep	22	25
Madhya Pradesh	76	67
Maharashtra	36	31
Manipur	13	16
Meghalaya	49	59
Mizoram	20	36
Nagaland	18	26
Odisha	75	65
Puducherry	28	22
Punjab	44	38
Rajasthan	68	59
Sikkim	30	34
Tamil Nadu	37	28
Tripura	31	31
Uttar Pradesh	73	63
Uttarakhand	42	41
West Bengal	38	33

[Translation]

Jarwa Tribal

2131. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated population of Jarwa tribals living in Andaman and Nicobar (A&N) Islands at present;

(b) the details of funds allocated and utilised for the welfare of Jarwa tribals during the last three years and the current year by the Union Government; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to bring this community in the national mainstream?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) As per the information received from the Andaman & Nicobar Islands Administration, at the present, the estimated population of Jarawa tribes living in Andaman and Nicobar Islands is 381.

(b) As per the information received from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration, funds utilised for the welfare of Jarawa tribes during last three years and the current year are as under:-

Sl.No.	Year	Amount (Rupees in lakhs)
1.	2008-09	32.64
2.	2009-10	49.03
3.	2010-11	72.16
4.	2011-12 (upto 31.7.2011)	38.30

(c) Welfare activities for this tribe are being carried out as per 'Policy on Jarawa Tribe of Andaman Islands, 2004' which is under review.

[English]

Fly Ash Management by NTPC

2132. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) has been served with closure notice on some of its units in Odisha by the Odisha State Pollution Control Board (OSPCB) due to faulty fly ash management plan;

(b) if so, the names and other details of these plants and the extent to which the closure will affect the power generation and consumers; and

(c) the steps being taken by the NTPC to solve the problem?

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

Odisha State Pollution Control Board (OSPCB) served closure notice on all the 4 units of the Talcher Super Thermal Power Station (TSTPS) Stage-II at Kaniha in Odisha due to issues relating to environment and ash management.

(b) Stage-I of the plant is of the capacity of 2x500 MW and stage-II of the plant is of the capacity of 4x500 MW. Closure of units at TSTPS has resulted in loss of generation of 340 million units during 2nd July-13th July, 2011.

(c) Following the receipt of closure notice, NTPC took up with OSPCB and the Government of Odisha for revocation of notice. The closure notice was put on hold. Generation and supply of power resumed from 13.07.2011. An action plan comprising corrective measures is being implemented by NTPC and monitored by OSPCB.

Saving Bank Interest Rates

2133. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has mooted deregulation of savings bank interest rates;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the RBI has sought any feedback from the general public; and

(d) if so, the details of such feedback?

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

(b) Keeping in view the progressive deregulation of interest rates, it was proposed in the Second Quarter Review of Monetary Policy 2010-11 announced on November 2, 2010 to prepare a Discussion Paper to delineate the pros and cons of deregulating the savings bank deposits interest rate and also place it on the Reserve Bank's website for feedback from general public.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Accordingly, RBI delineated both the pros and cons of the deregulation of savings, bank deposit interest rate in the Discussion Paper to generate a more informed public debate on the issues involved and it was also posted on RBI's website on April 28, 2011 for public comments/suggestions. The Discussion Paper evoked wide-ranging responses from a cross-section of stakeholders.

[*Translation*]

SC/ST Officers in Banks and Insurance Companies

2134. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST) and Other Backward Class (OBC) officers

serving in the post of General Manager and above in Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and Government Insurance Companies;

(b) whether the Government proposes to allow the eligible persons belonging to the SC,ST and OBC categories in a specified proportion to participate in taking policy decisions formulation in Banks and Insurance institutions;

(c) if so details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) to (d) No, Madam. The guidelines for whole-time directors of Public Sector Banks and Insurance Companies as approved by ACC do not provide for any reservation for Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Backward Class.

Funds for Development of Power Sector

2135. SHRI NARAYANSINH AMLABE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether incentives are being given by the Union Government for increasing the Union Government for increasing power generation capacity and to meet the shortage of power in the States;

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

(c) the funds allocated by the Union Government to various State Governments in the country including Madhya Pradesh for the development of power sector during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether States have utilized the allocated funds;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The major initiatives undertaken by the Union Government at policy

level to incentivise increase in power generation capacity include delicensing of thermal generation, introduction of Ultra-Mega Power Projects (UMPP) initiative, investor friendly New Hydro Policy 2008 and liberalization of Mega Power policy. In addition, regular monitoring of under construction projects is being carried out by the Ministry of Power and CEA to identify and address constraints in the project implementation.

(c) to (f) Planning Commission approves the Annual Plan outlay of States each year. The fund allocated by the Planning Commission to the States/UTs during the Annual Plans includes funds allocated for the power sector. The details on allocation of funds to States/UTs including Madhya Pradesh for power sector and its utilization during the last three years are as under:

(Rs. in Crore)		
Annual Plans	Funds Approved	Funds Utilization
2008-09	33493.96	31576.80
2009-10	38050.18	34077.58
2010-11	44381.64	44152.39(RE)

For the current financial year, the process of allocation of funds in respect of some States is still at the discussion stage in Planning Commission.

Subsidy for Electrification Work

2136. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from various State Governments including Madhya Pradesh for providing subsidy under various non-conventional energy schemes for rural electrification in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of subsidies being provided to the States during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Madam. Proposals are received on a routine basis from various State Governments including Madhya Pradesh/their designated State Nodal Agencies, for grant of subsidies under various renewable energy programmes/schemes of the Ministry, including those for electrification/lighting in rural areas.

(b) State-wise details of subsidies/central financial assistance provided under various renewable energy programmes/schemes for electrification/lighting in rural areas during the last 3 years and the current year (as on 30.06.2011) are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of subsidies provided under various renewable energy programmes/schemes for electrification/lighting in rural areas during the last 3 years and current year (as on 30.06.2011)

(Rs. in lakhs)								
Sl.No.	States/UTs	Remote Village Electrification	Biogas to Power	Solar photovoltaic Systems	Biomass gasifier (Rural)	Small hydro power*	Small Wind/hybrid systems*	Village Energy Security Projects
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24.07	81.63	913.94		455.90		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	278.57		1156.12		17185.04	24.97	
3.	Assam	3873.15		783.81		360.00		0.91
4.	Bihar		0.66	57.80	231.00	1035.46		
5.	Chhattisgarh	1330.84	8.77	4373.29		150.00		2.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Goa	9.74		38.75			391.61	
7.	Gujarat			265.74	19.00		24.73	0.10
8.	Haryana	68.55	37.95	1896.90		128.00		
9.	Himachal Pradesh			1286.62		9482.17	15.10	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4398.46		3358.38		1165.68	56.89	
11.	Jharkhand	1956.70		855.01				0.58
12.	Karnataka	10.55	27.17	557.38		2984.24	2.14	
13.	Kerala	330.96	32.98	46.35		1528.93		
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2305.72		1725.11			29.42	0.33
15.	Maharashtra	1094.60	28.92	1521.24		25.00	325.11	1.49
16.	Manipur	409.02		700.52		73.76	186.10	
17.	Meghalaya	125.94		707.63		215.34	4.62	
18.	Mizoram			246.40		373.06		
19.	Nagaland	52.89		150.87		381.00		
20.	Odisha	4602.42		30.22				1.56
21.	Punjab		1.65	1250.30		216.77	120.70	
22.	Rajasthan	1267.00	6.28	3901.07	1.00		31.03	
23.	Sikkim	8.04	85.95	326.56		928.62	11.30	
24.	Tamil Nadu	66.76	0.66	383.88	27.00	88.18	12.83	
25.	Tripura	1748.26		662.34			0.90	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	269.74	6.93	3736.39	4.00	2.00		
27.	Uttarakhand	1342.83	5.28	3775.07		4202.41	35.00	0.37
28.	West Bengal	2785.24		2811.63		50.00	48.41	
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands							
30.	Chandigarh							
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli							
32.	Daman and Diu							
33.	Delhi	14.96		52.03				
34.	Lakshwadeep			1398.33				
35.	Puducherry			11.54				
	Others	15.04		4600.26				
	Total	28375.01	324.83	43581.48	282.00	41031.56	1320.86	7.73

*Includes subsidies for systems deployed in urban areas also. In case of Small Hydro Power, subsidies given for grid connected projects are also included.

[English]

**Maternal and Neo-natal
Tetanus Deaths**

2137. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maternal and Neo-natal tetanus deaths can be prevented by immunising mothers with the "Maternal and Neo-natal Tetanus (MTN)" vaccine and emphasizing hygienic delivery and cord care practices in rural India where mortality rates are extremely high due to use of unclean instruments by quacks;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard; and

(c) the details of the programme likely to be undertaken to prevent such deaths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) Yes, the Maternal and Neo-natal tetanus (MNT) deaths can be prevented by immunizing women before or during pregnancy with tetanus toxoid (TT) vaccine, and ensuring clean delivery practices including Umbilical Cord Care.

As per available reports, a total of 889 cases and 31 deaths due to neonatal tetanus were reported in 2009. Under Reproductive and Child Health Programme, the regular training of Health care providers is carried out to ensure safe and clean delivery including training in essential new born care. Beside this Tetanus toxoid is provided to pregnant women under Universal Immunization Programme.

[Translation]

Renovation of Power Plants

2138. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether targets of renovation and modernization of power plants are not likely to be achieved by the end of the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there has been delay in supplying equipment by several companies including Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) for the purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) As per information available with CEA, target for Renovation and Modernization (R&M) of power plants are not likely to be achieved by the end of the 11th Five Year Plan due to following reasons:

- Poor financial condition of Generation Utilities.
- Non availability of dedicated R&M team with most of the Generation Utilities.
- Power deficits scenario does not permit utilities to take longer shut down for undertaking R&M works.
- Delay in supplies of equipment by the suppliers.
- Shortage of Balance of Plants (BOP) suppliers/contractors in the country.
- Surprises, when the unit is opened up for carrying out the R&M works, new defects or damaged components are observed resulting in delay in procurement & rectification.
- Delay in finalization of R&M contract.

(c) to (e) Delay in supplying equipment by several companies including Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) have been reported for implementation of R&M of power projects. The following measures are taken by the Government in this regard:

- Regular review & follow up by the Ministry of Power and Central Electricity Authority (CEA).
- Frequent site visit by CEA Engineers.
- Providing technical input by CEA/NTPC Limited.
- Making available funds as loan through Power Finance Corporation (PFC)/Rural Electrification Corporation (REC).
- Guidelines have been issued by CEA for speedy implementation of the R&M works.
- Ministry of Power and CEA are working towards exploration/development for more number of

vendors for taking up greater numbers of R&M works. Recently, several power equipments manufacturing companies like Doosan Heavy Industries & Construction, Korea, Alstom Power Limited, U.K. (with NASL, Joint Venture of NTPC Limited and Alstom), Toshiba, Japan, Dong Fang Electric Corporation, China, NASL, L&T etc. have shown interest for undertaking R&M works.

[English]

Scheme for Women's Empowerment

2139. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government is implementing Centrally Sponsored Schemes for women's empowerment in coordination with State Governments including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the State Governments during the Eleventh Five Year Plan in this regard, year-wise; and

(d) the time by which such schemes will be carved out, especially in Andhra Pradesh, for rural women empowerment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Financial Sector Reform

2140. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether US Commerce Secretary has pointed out the need for India to reform its financial sector to attract Foreign Direct Investment in infrastructure;

(b) if so, the major flaws pointed out by the US Commerce Secretary; and

(c) the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) No Madam. Government of India has not received any official comments from US Commerce Secretary regarding the need for India to reform its financial sector to attract Foreign Direct Investment in Infrastructure.

Hospitality Industry

2141. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to promote hospitality industry as part of tourism sector in the country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Though the construction of hotels is primarily a private sector activity the Ministry of Tourism has taken the following steps to promote hospitality industry in the country including Andhra Pradesh:

(i) In order to facilitate the clearances required by hotel projects in a time bound manner and also provide policy advice for development of hospitality sector, the Union Government has approved the constitution of a 'Hospitality Development and Promotion Board' (HDPB). The States/Union Territory Administrations have been advised to set up similar Boards if the same does not exist in their respective States/Union Territories.

(ii) To encourage the growth of hotels, on the request of Ministry of Tourism, a Five Year Tax Holiday was announced in the Budget of 2008-09 for two, three & four star hotels that are established in specified districts which have UNESCO declared 'World Heritage Sites' except the revenue districts of Mumbai and Delhi. The hotel should be constructed and start functioning during the period April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2013.

(iii) The Govt. has recently announced the extension of Investment Linked Tax incentive under Section 35 AD of the Income Tax Act to new hotels of

2-Star category and above anywhere in India, which will facilitate the growth of Accommodation in the country.

- (iv) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has also issued revised Guidelines on Classification of exposures as Commercial Real Estate (CRE) Exposures. Thus, RBI has classified exposures to hotels outside the CRE Exposure.

[Translation]

ST Certificate to Migrants

2142. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI P. KUMAR:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are complaints about problems faced by migrants to get the Scheduled Tribes (ST) certificates in the State of domicile;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to make a uniform ST list throughout the country to facilitate issue of ST certificate by all State Governments;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to simplify the procedure of getting ST certificates in view of the problems faced by the STs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA):

(a) No Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The list of STs of a State/UT specific and a community notified in a State need not be so in other State/UT.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Government of India has issued various circulars from time to time for proper issuance and verification of Scheduled Tribe's Certificates. Following the decision of the apex court in the case of Kumari Madhuri

Patil & others Vs. State of Maharashtra & others, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has again circulated in June, 2004, the instructions of the Supreme Court to streamline the procedure for the issuance of social status of ST certificates, their scrutiny and their approval to all State Governments/UT Administrations.

[English]

IFC's Doing Business Report

2143. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India ranks poorly among countries in International Finance Corporation's (IFCs) Doing Business Report, 2011;

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

(c) whether Government is planning to launch single window electronic mechanism for clearing thirty five approvals needed for starting a business in India;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per the International Finance Corporation's Doing Business Report 2011, India ranks 134 among the list of 183 economies. The report also lists India as one of the economies that have made it easier to do business in the last five years. As per the report 14 out of the 17 cities, covered in the study in India, implemented changes to ease business startup, construction permitting and property registration between 2006 and 2009.

(b) India's ranking has been shown poorly mainly because of low ranking in the areas of dealing with construction permits (rank 177), enforcing contracts (rank 182), starting business (rank 165), paying taxes (164) and closing business (rank 134). 'Doing Business Report' is limited in scope. Since the report is based on quantitative data and benchmarking, it does not measure all aspects of the business environment that matter for firms and investors or affect the competitiveness of the economy.

(c) The Government is implementing the eBiz Mission Mode project, under the National e-Governance Plan, to

set up a Government-to-Business (G2B) Portal to provide various services needed for businesses & investors. The vision of eBiz is "to transform the business environment in the country by providing efficient, convenient, transparent and integrated electronic services to investors, industries, and businesses throughout the business life-cycle".

(d) The project will be implemented over 10 years in the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode, with the first three years as the pilot phase, and the remaining 7 years as the expansion phase. The concession for the eBiz project was finalized in 2009. It is envisaged that during the first year, 18 Central services and 11 State services will be made available in 5 pilot States, namely Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

(e) Does not arise.

Import Duty on Textile Machine

2144. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of duties imposed on import of high tech textile machine;

(b) whether any proposal to reduce such duty has been received by the Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Textile machinery in general attracts Basic Customs Duty @ 7.5%, Additional Duty of Customs @ 10% 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, approximately 380 specified textile machines are charged to a concessional Basic Customs Duty @ 5%.

(b) No Such proposal has been received in the current financial year.

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

Community Health Insurance Scheme

2145. SHRI MOHD. ASRARUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Central funding for implementation of Community Health Insurance Scheme (CHIS) in Bihar under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) during the last three years and till date, year-wise;

(b) the total number of people covered under CHIS in the State during the above said period; and

(c) the details of the benefits and facilities being provided under CHIS?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per information received from the State Government, no Community Health Insurance Scheme (CHIS) is under implementation in Bihar by Health Department or State Health Society, Government of Bihar.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Adulteration in Food Items

2146. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether a large number of incidents of adulteration in various food items and deaths due to consumption of 'Kutu' and waternut flour in March-April, 2011 have been reported in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of persons apprehended for adulteration of food items during the last three years and the action taken against them state/UT-wise; and

(c) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) According to the information received from Delhi and Rajasthan, 251

persons fell sick and one person died due to consumption of kuttu flour.

As per the information received from States/U.Ts on the working of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, the requisite information is annexed as a Statement.

(c) A new comprehensive legislation, which consolidates the laws relating to food, was enacted by

the Parliament. The new Act namely "Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006". Under this Act, Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has been established for laying down science based standards for food articles and to regulate their manufacture, storage, sale and import to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption. The Rules and Regulations under the new Act have been notified w.e.f. 05.08.2011.

Statement

Comparative Statement regarding number of prosecutions launched, cases convicted under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 during the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	2008		2009		2010	
		No. of Prosecution launched	No. of Cases Convicted	No. of Prosecution launched	No. of Cases Convicted	No. of Prosecution launched	No. of Cases Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	333	54	415	32	382	37
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	N.A.	N.A.
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	0	10	1	16	7
4.	Assam	72	17	105	11	103	10
5.	Bihar	230	0	237	0	293	N.A.
6.	Chandigarh	10	78	153	7	121	118
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	N.A.	N.A.
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	0	3	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	204	18	225	99	0	127
11.	Goa	3	0	9	0	2	0
12.	Gujarat	266	82	619	44	683	99
13.	Haryana	328	116	496	71	N.A.	N.A.
14.	Himachal Pradesh	47	12	143	18	N.A.	N.A.
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	509	316	2661	1230	N.A.	N.A.
16.	Jharkhand	110	0	0	0	26	0
17.	Karnataka	170	0	56	0	91	2
18.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Lakshadweep	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Nil	Nil
20.	Madhya Pradesh	166	13	533	23	N.A.	N.A.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Maharashtra	632	82	445	68	N.A.	N.A.
22.	Manipur	0	0	N.A.	N.A.	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	3	3	2	3	3
26.	Odisha	18	3	82	3	29	6
27.	Puducherry	1	1	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	287	22	310	34	516	30
29.	Rajasthan	N.A.	N.A.	1022	3	806	18
30.	Sikkim	8	0	3	1	3	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	313	47	0		127	110
32.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2747	169	3492	287	3789	540
34.	Uttarakhand	23	1	17	8	52	25
35.	West Bengal	19	0	22	0	22	0
Total		6506	1034	11061	1942	7064	1133

Indication: N.A. = Not Available.

[English]

Loan Liability of Farmers

2147. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
SHRI JAYWANTRAO AWALE:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:
DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA:
SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- whether the loan liability of each farmer is more than annual average per capital income in the country;
- if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- whether many farmers have taken loans from private players on high interest rate for farming;
- if so, the details of the quantum of such credit during the last three years, State-wise;

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce the indebtedness of farmers in the country;

(f) whether the Government has set some target for farm loan during the current year; and

(g) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) State-wise details of loan liability per farmers accounts in the year 2010 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) Details of quantum of credit taken from private players for farming are not available with the Government. The Government of India and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have taken several measures to ensure availability of credit to farmers (including small and marginal farmers) through banks. These include:

- 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. This is being increased to 3% in 2011-12.

- 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.
- 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.
- RBI has advised banks to waive margin/security requirements for agricultural loans upto Rs. 1,00,000.

(f) and (g) The Government has set a target of Rs. 4,75,000 crore in 2011-12. Agency wise details are as under:

Agency	Target for the year 2011-12
Commercial Banks	355,000
Cooperative Banks	69,500
Regional Rural Banks	50,500
Total	475,000

Statement

State-wise details of loan liability per farmer accounts

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Loan liability per farmer account*
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	70094
2.	Andhra Pradesh	27683
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	90245

1	2	3
4.	Assam	78266
5.	Bihar	46690
6.	Chandigarh	1131834
7.	Chhattisgarh	104120
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	104190
9.	Daman and Diu	266629
10.	Delhi	122647
11.	Goa	53905
12.	Gujarat	108646
13.	Haryana	231278
14.	Himachal Pradesh	122668
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	93201
16.	Jharkhand	22407
17.	Karnataka	174137
18.	Kerala	94320
19.	Lakshadweep	28714
20.	Madhya Pradesh	76131
21.	Maharashtra	90085
22.	Manipur	88183
23.	Meghalaya	40418
24.	Mizoram	111085
25.	Nagaland	48652
26.	Odisha	46362
27.	Puducherry	183078
28.	Punjab	200192
29.	Rajasthan	143121
30.	Sikkim	120624
31.	Tamil Nadu	131980
32.	Tripura	87627
33.	Uttar Pradesh	76863
34.	Uttarakhand	133898
35.	West Bengal	112870
36.	All India	75178

*As on last reporting Friday of June, 2010.

[*Translation*]

Shortage of Houses for Tribals

2148. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of houses for the weaker sections among Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to provide interest free loans to such tribes for constructing the houses; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the quantum of loan to be sanctioned to each beneficiary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA):

(a) Yes Madam, there is shortage of houses for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs).

(b) The Ministry is providing grants to State/UT administrations for constructing houses for the families belonging to these communities free of cost under the scheme 'Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)'.

(c) Does not arise.

Tax Concession to Sports

2149. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any encouragement is given by the Union Government to sports in terms of tax concessions;

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

(c) the reasons for not giving similar concessions to other disciplines of sports, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) As far as Direct taxes are concerned, under the Income-tax Act, 1961 (Act), there are various incentives available for the encouragement of sports activity. The incentives are not provided to specific disciplines of sport and instead are available to all the eligible sports events and sports persons. The incentives available under the Act are as under:-

(i) Section 10(39) of the Act provides exemption to the specified income arising from any international sporting event held in India to the persons notified in this regard; subject to condition that the event is approved by the International Body regulating such sport and the event has participation by more than two countries.

(ii) Section 80G of the Act provides 100% deduction on the amount of sum paid by a company as donation to the Indian Olympic Association or other Association/Institution established in India, complying notified guidelines, for the development of infrastructure for sports and games or sponsorship of sports and games in India. Further, donation to National Sports Fund is also eligible for 100% deduction.

(iii) Section 80G also provides that an association or institution having as its object the control, supervision, regulation or encouragement in India of such games or sports notified by Central Government in this behalf (A list of notified games and sports under section 80G, Explanation 4 is enclosed as Statement) shall be treated as institution established in India for charitable purpose and accordingly the provision available to charitable institution shall be available to it.

(iv) Section 80IE provides 100% deduction of the profit and gains derived from an eligible business set up in North-Eastern States. The eligible business includes adventure and leisure sports including ropeways.

(v) Section 115BBA provides that income received or receivable to a sportsman (including athlete), who is not a citizen of India and is non-resident by way of participation in any game/sport in India, advertisement, contribution to articles relating to any game or sports in India in newspaper, magazine or journals shall be taxed at a lower rate of 10%. The same is applicable for a non-resident sports association or institution on the amount guaranteed to be paid or payable in relation to any game or sports paid in India. In such cases, no deduction in respect of any expenditure or allowance shall be allowed. Under Section 194E of the Act, tax shall be deducted @10% in such cases. So far as indirect taxes

are concerned, currently some specified sports goods/equipments have been provided full exemption/concessional rate from customs duty while they are subject to a concessional excise duty. Exemption from service tax has also been provided to specified services provided in relation to sports. The details are as under:

Central Excise

A nominal excise duty of 1% against the standard excise duty rate of 10% is applicable to sports goods other than articles and equipment of general physical exercise.

Customs

- (i) Full exemption from Custom duty has been extended to specified sports goods/equipment subject to specified conditions for a large number of sporting disciplines such as archery, athletics, badminton, Lawn tennis, shooting volleyball, squash, football, basket ball, cricket, cycling, fencing, football, gymnastics, golf, hockey, hand ball, judo, swimming/water Polo, table tennis, weightlifting, wrestling, yachting, equestrian, kabaddi, karate Iron Mountaineering, Rock Climbing etc.
- (ii) Some sports goods/equipment have also been extended unconditional full exemption from customs duty such as Snow skis, water sport equipment, Air rifles/pistols of 0.177 calibre, pellets etc.
- (iii) A concessional customs duty of 5% has also been provided to specified sports goods for cricket, hockey, basket ball, volley ball etc.
- (iv) A concessional rate of 50% customs duty has been provided to firearms and ammunition imported as personal baggage or as gifts when imported by renowned shooter subject to specified conditions.

Service Tax

- (i) Under commercial training or coaching service, imparting skill or knowledge of any lessons on any sports is excluded from the ambit of service tax;
- (ii) Under renting of immovable property service, renting of vacant land for the purpose of sports is excluded from the ambit of service tax;

(iii) Exemption from levy of Service tax on sponsorship services has been extended to the following tournaments or championships organized by specified sports bodies:

- (a) tournaments or championships organized by any of the National Sports Federations or Federations affiliated to such National Sports Federations, where the participating teams or individuals represent any District, State or Zone;
- (b) tournaments or championships organized by Association of Indian Universities - Inter-University Sports Board, School Games Federation of India, All India Sports Council for the Deaf, Paralympic Committee of India (for the physically challenged), Special Olympics Bharat (for the mentally challenged);
- (c) tournaments or championships organized by the Central Civil Services Cultural and Sports Board;
- (d) tournaments or championships organized as part of National Games, by the Indian Olympic Association;
- (e) tournaments or championships organized under Panchayat Yuva Kreedha Aur Khel Abhiyaan (PYKKA) Scheme from the whole of the service tax leviable thereon under section 66 of the Finance Act.

All exemptions from customs and excise duty are provided based on representations received in this regard and recommendation of the Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs. As regards service tax, the exemption for service tax has been extended to sports in general and not to any specific discipline.

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

Statement

Notified Games and Sports under Section 80G, Explanation 4 for Assessment year 2003-2004 and Subsequent Assessment Years

- (I) Cricket
- (II) Hockey
- (III) Football

- (IV) Tennis
- (V) Golf
- (VI) Rifle shooting
- (VII) Table Tennis
- (VIII) Polo
- (IX) Badminton
- (X) Swimming
- (XI) Athletics
- (XII) Volley Ball
- (XIII) Badminton
- (XIV) Wrestling
- (XV) Basket ball
- (XVI) Kabaddi
- (XVII) Weight lifting
- (XVIII) Gymnastics
- (XIX) Boxing
- (XX) Squash
- (XXI) Chess
- (XXII) Bridge
- (XXIII) Billiards
- (XXIV) Cycling
- (XXV) Yatching

Notification No. SO 1246(E), dated 29.11.2002.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Explanation 4 to section 80G of the Income-tax Act, 1961(43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Central Board of Direct Taxes, vide No. S.O. 1246(E), dated the 29th November, 2002, namely:-

- (XXXVIII) Baseball*
- (XXXIX) Fencing
- (XL) Handball
- (XLI) Ice Hockey
- (XLII) Karate
- (XLIII) Kayaking and Canoeing
- (XLIV) Netball
- (XLV) Sepak Takraw
- (XLVI) Snooker
- (XLVII) Soft Tennis

- (XLVIII) Taekwondo
- (XLIX) Triathlon
- (L) Winter Games (Skiing and Ice Skating), and
- (LI) Wushu

-SO 67(E), dated 12.1.2010

*There are no entries for Nos. '(XXVI) to (XXXVII)'

[English]

**Communities Excluded from
ST Category**

2150. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIYA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Koli, Vaghri and Patadhi communities of Gujarat were included in the Scheduled Tribe category in 1956;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to develop these tribes;

(c) whether these tribes have been excluded from the ST category; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) The Koli, Paradhi and Vaghri communities were listed at Sl. No. 3, 4 and 5 in Kutch District of item No. 12 in the list of Scheduled Tribes in the then State of Bombay, vide the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956 dated 29.10.56. These communities were enlisted at Sl. No. 15, 20 and 27 in Kutch District respectively in the list of Scheduled Tribes of Gujarat, vide the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976 published in the Gazette of India on 20.9.76.

(b) The benefits meant for the Scheduled Tribes were extended to these communities.

(c) The Koli, Paradhi and Vaghri communities listed at Sl. No. 15, 20 and 27 in Kutch District respectively in the list of Scheduled Tribes of Gujarat had been omitted, vide the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 2002 published in the Gazette of India on 8.1.03.

(d) As per provision of Article 342 of the Constitution, these communities had been omitted from the list of

Scheduled Tribes in consultation with the State Government of Gujarat.

[Translation]

Promotion of Yoga

2151. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes being implemented by the Government for promoting research and development of Yoga in the country;

(b) whether the Government has recently reviewed these schemes;

(c) if so, the details alongwith the outcome thereof, Scheme-wise and State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of the Non-Governmental Organisations provided financial assistance for the purpose indicating the amount granted alongwith the works carried out by them during the last one year and the current year;

(e) whether cases of misappropriation of the allocated fund to these NGOs have been reported in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof during the said period alongwith the action taken/proposed thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) The following schemes are being implemented by the Department of AYUSH and its

autonomous bodies for promoting research and development of Yoga in the country:-

- (i) Central Sector Scheme of the Extra Mural Research (EMR) being implemented by the Department of AYUSH;
- (ii) Clinical Research Scheme being implemented by the Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy (CCRYN), an autonomous body under the Department of AYUSH.

In addition, research and development projects in Yoga are also sanctioned to advanced centres for Yoga in premier medical/AYUSH institutes of the country by the Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY), another autonomous body under the Department of AYUSH.

(b) and (c) Yes. In order to bring out clarity related with various issues, the EMR scheme is updated to ensure better implementation of the scheme to achieve important objectives so that aims of the scheme are actually monitored and met for furtherance of AYUSH by incorporating specific, meaningful and monitorable deliverables in the Scheme. The details of the updated EMR scheme are available on the website: indianmedicine.nic.in.

(d) Details of Financial Assistance given to various Non-Government Organisations under the EMR Scheme of Department of AYUSH and Clinical Research Scheme of the CCRYN are given at Statements-I & II, respectively. All these are on-going projects.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement I

Details of Financial Assistance given to various Non-Government Organizations under the EMR Scheme of Department of Ayush

Sl.No.	Name of the Institute	Title of the Project	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)	
			2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
KARNATAKA				
1.	St. John's Research Institute, St. John's National Academy of Health Sciences, Koramangala, Bangalore-560034	Effects of Yoga Practices on stress and cognitive functions in 7-9 year old school going children	0.25	—

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Nisarga Naturopathy Yoga Hospital, Nadigalli, Sirsi-581401, NK, Karnataka	Effect of Naturopathy & Yoga on Diabetes outcomes-A Randomized controlled trial	4.69	—
MAHARASHTRA				
3.	The Lonavla Yoga Institute, B-17, Rachana Gardens, Bhangarwadi, Lonavla-410401, Distt. Pune	Critical Edition of Two Yogopanishads	3.02	—
4.	International Board of Yoga, Yoga Bhavan, Shri Yogendra Marg, Prabhat Colony, Santacruz (E), Mumbai-400055	Stress management in mothers of students appearing for competitive examinations through yoga	2.00	—
PUNJAB				
5.	Baba Farid Centre for Special Children, New Harindra Nagar, Street No. 1, Near Canada House, Faridkot-152116, Punjab	Effect of yoga therapy on stress and quality of life of caregivers of subjects suffering from autism	7.09	—
WEST BENGAL				
6.	Vidyasagar Technological Institute of Physical Education & Sports (VTIPES), Nazir Bazar-721655, Purba Medinipur, W.B.	Effects of Yoga on C-Reactive protein and other Biomarkers in Coronary Atherosclerosis	1.46	—
Total			18.51	

Statement II

Details of Financial Assistance given to various Non-Government Organizations under Clinical Research Scheme of the Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy (CCRYN)

Sl.No.	Name of the Institute	Title of the Project	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)	
			2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA PRADESH				
1.	Add Life-PRAKRUTI, Indo American Cancer Institute & Research Centre, Hyderabad	Efficacy of Naturopathy & Yoga therapy as an adjuvant in the management of Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma [NHL]	10.20	—
DELHI				
2.	Adhyatma Sadhana Kendra, Chhattarpur, New Delhi-110074	Comprehensive Effect of Preksha Meditation and Lifestyle Change on Coronary Heart Disease-A Randomized Controlled Trial	4.74	—

1	2	3	4	5
KARNATAKA				
3.	Nature Cure, Yoga, Acupuncture & Physiotherapy Hospital, Nisarga Trust (R), Nadig Galli, Sirsi-581 401 (N.K.), Karnataka	Randomized Control Trial to evaluate the effectiveness of cold and hot immersion baths on impaired glucose tolerance in pre-diabetes"	5.19	—
4.	Bangalore Institute of Oncology, No. 8, P. Kalinga Rao Road, Sampangiramnagar, Bangalore-27	Comparison of effects of yoga vs. relaxation on CINV outcomes following adjuvant chemotherapy	—	—
5.	ALN Rao Memorial Ayurvedic Medical College, Koppa-577 126, Chikmagalur Distt., Karnataka	A study of efficacy of Yogic and Naturopathy measures in Varicose Veins	3.72	—
6.	INYS Medical Research Society, Jindal Nagar, Tumkur Road, Bangalore-560 073	Efficacy of Mustard pack on Knees in Osteo-arthritis	7.58	—
7.	Swami Vivekananda Yoga Anusandhana Samsthan, 19, Eknath Bhavan, Gavipuram Circle, Kempegowda Nagar, Bengaluru	The effect of Yoga in prevention of pregnancy Complications in High Risk Pregnancies	9.45	—
8.	Snehakunja Trust @, Vivekananda Arogyadhama, Kasarkod, Honnavar, North Kenra, Karnataka	Comparison of effects of two Yoga interventions versus Exercise therapy in the management of mechanical Low Back Pain	6.65	—
MANIPUR				
9.	Yoga and Nature Cure Home, Khundrakpam Awang Leikai, Imphal East, Imphal Saikul Road, P.O. Pangei-795114, Manipur	Naturopathy and Yoga Intervention for post-stroke Rehabilitation & Quality of Life Improvement-a controlled study	12.35	—
UTTARAKHAND				
10.	Yog Research Department, Patanjali Yogpeeth, Haridwar-249 402	Effect of Yoga on Physical, Cognitive and Emotional Development in Children	4.96	—
11.	Yog Research Department, Patanjali Yogpeeth, Haridwar-249 402	Effect of a Yoga Program on Anthropometric and Biochemical Measures in Obese Persons	11.17	—
Total			76.01	

Unfair Practices in Medical Colleges

2152. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether the Medical Council of India (MCI) has found several irregularities and unfair practices including admission of students under the management quota above the prescribed limit, demand of capitation fee by certain medical colleges across the country;

(b) if so, the details of such cases brought to the notice of MCI during the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise;

(c) the action taken/proposed against the medical colleges for their involvement in such irregularities and unfair practices;

(d) whether the Supreme Court has directed to abolish management quota in all the medical colleges in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the follow up action taken thereon; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to ban unfair practices in medical colleges and institutes?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Medical Council of India (MCI) informed that it has found various irregularities in medical colleges in respect of teaching faculty, infrastructure and admissions of students in management quota above the sanctioned intake capacity as well as demand of capitation fees.

(c) In recent past, Medical Council of India has debarred two colleges on the issue of fake faculty.

(d) No such decision has been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Ministry of Human Resource Development is proposing to enact the legislation, Prohibition of Unfair Practices in Technical and Medical Educational Institutions and Universities Bill, 2010, to check the menace of unfair practices in educational institutions including medical institutions. The Bill is presently being examined by the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee for Education.

Children Score Card in Schools and Anganwadi

2153. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has gone through the study report on "Children Score Card in Schools and Anganwadis" conducted by the children with the help of voluntary organisations World Vision, NCE and Vaada na Todo campaign in regard to poorly run Anganwadi Centres;

(b) if so, the major findings of the said report;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) 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 (d) The Government of India is not aware of the details of the Report and is unable to comment on the context and credibility of the conclusions. According to available records, there are 12.66 lakh operational Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)/mini-AWCs out of 13.67 lakh sanctioned AWCs/mini-AWCs as on 30.06.2011. ICDS is a centrally sponsored Scheme being implemented by the States/UTs and does not have provision of construction of building under the Scheme except for the North Eastern Region. State Governments/UT Administrations have been requested to tap funds for construction of Anganwadi Centres from available Schemes such as MPLADs, MLALADs Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF), Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), Panchayati Raj, NREGA and Tribal Affairs, Multi-Sectoral Development Programme (MSDP) of Ministry of Minority Affairs, under SSA, Finance Commission, Additional Central Assistance under State Plan, Integrated Action Plan for identified 60 Left Wing Extremism (LWE) Districts etc.

States/UTs have been requested to have effective convergence with various Departments/Schemes like Total Sanitation Campaign & Drinking Water Supply of Department of Drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Rural Development etc. to have water and sanitation facilities as per provisions.

As per the schematic norms of ICDS Scheme, funds for medicine kit, pre-school education kit, joint mother & child protection card, growth monitoring chart, other petty items such as tumbler, bucket, mug etc. are provided to each AWC besides uniform for AWW and Helper.

[English]

Residential Schools in Tribal Areas

2154. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of residential schools funded by the Ministry alongwith the number of residential schools proposed to be set up in tribal areas of the country, State-wise;

(b) the time by which the proposed schools are likely to be set up; and

(c) whether all the residential schools granted sanction are functioning;

(d) the funds sanctioned, released and utilised by the State Governments during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(e) whether the Ministry has plans to directly manage these schools in future; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA):

(a) A statement indicating number of Eklavya Model

Residential Schools (EMRS) sanctioned and funded by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs under the programme of Grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India and number of EMRS approved to be set up by State Governments during the current year *i.e.* 2011-12 is placed at Statement-I. Setting up of EMRS in States is demand driven and subject to fulfillment of terms and conditions of the prescribed guidelines by the State Governments.

(b) State Governments are expected to set up EMRS within 2-3 years of receipt of grant by them.

(c) 92 out of 100 EMRS sanctioned till the end of X Plan are functional.

(d) Grant released and utilized by States during the last 3 years and the current year is given as Statement-II

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement I

Details of EMRS sanctioned/functional in the country

Sl. No.	State	No. of EMRS sanctioned during IX and X Plan	No. of EMRS functional	No. of EMRS sanctioned during 2010-11	No. of New EMRS Approved during 2011-12.*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	8	2	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	-	
3.	Assam	-	-	1	
4.	Chhattisgarh	8	8	3	
5.	Gujarat	10	10	5	7
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	-	
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0	-	
8.	Jharkhand	4	4	1	2
9.	Karnataka	4	4	6	
10.	Kerala	2	2	-	
11.	Madhya Pradesh	12	12	8	

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Maharashtra	4	4	-	
13.	Manipur	3	0	-	
14.	Mizoram	1	1	-	
15.	Nagaland	3	3	-	
16.	Odisha	11	11	2	3
17.	Rajasthan	9	9	6	1
18.	Sikkim	2	2	-	
19.	Tamil Nadu	2	2	-	
20.	Tripura	3	3	1	
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	2	
22.	Uttarakhand	1	1	-	
23.	West Bengal	7	5	-	
Total		100	92	37	13

*Release of grant is subject to fulfillment of stipulated requirements by concerned States.

Statement II

Statement showing amount of funds released and expenditure reported under the Article 275(1) of the Constitution for 2008-09 to 2011-12

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12
		Release	Expenditure Reported	Release	Expenditure Reported	Release	Expenditure Reported	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1863.44	1863.44	1946.20	1946.20	5187.70	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	308.68	308.68	35.20	35.20	772.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	1444.88	1389.13	1240.77	0.00	3517.96	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	95.00	95.00	838.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	3211.43	3211.43	2834.80	2644.74	7786.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	2372.77	2372.77	4783.00	4783.00	8302.00	0.00	3015.18
8.	Himachal Pradesh	148.32	148.32	360.00	360.00	377.00	377.00	215.50
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	193.66	193.66	282.74	190.46	607.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	Jharkhand	1852.43	1852.43	3730.00	253.22	8004.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	1496.37	1496.37	1823.00	1823.00	3813.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Kerala	159.42	159.42	387.00	387.00	405.00	175.18	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	6466.80	6466.80	6435.00	6435.00	17311.31	0.00	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	2441.46	2441.46	2000.00	293.00	9442.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Manipur	324.44	324.44	352.50	352.50	819.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	155.33	125.30	0.00	0.00	2100.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	403.57	403.57	441.00	441.00	922.96	922.96	0.00
18.	Nagaland	200.00	200.00	576.59	576.59	2047.42	1607.45	0.00
19.	Odisha	4129.73	4129.73	7026.00	7026.00	11144.33	1834.48	5845.00
20.	Rajasthan	3107.04	3107.04	1500.00	848.91	8351.00	907.55	3500.00
21.	Sikkim	65.00	65.00	149.20	149.20	226.00	194.23	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	291.39	217.94	342.00	333.85	358.00	38.30	0.00
23.	Tripura	434.88	434.88	780.00	780.00	1358.73	1092.00	0.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	391.28	391.28	350.00	350.00	1200.00	0.00	127.60
25.	Uttarakhand	20.00	20.00	120.00	109.64	250.00	0.00	0.00
26.	West Bengal	2489.09	2489.09	2320.00	2320.00	4848.00	0.00	2774.00
Grand Total		33978.41	33812.18	39910.00	32533.51	99988.41	7149.15	15477.28

[Translation]

“Financial Loss”

2155. SHRI ARJUN ROY:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN
SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any statutory auditor has made comments on policy issues in view of the financial loss caused to Public exchequer during the last few months;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government to the said comments;

(d) whether such comments on policy matters are within the jurisdiction of the body that made the comments; and

(e) the reaction of the Government on the matter?

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

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

[English]

GFR-2005

2156. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the broad provision of the General Financial Rules (GFR) 2005; and

(b) whether the Government has envisaged in making changes in the Government purchases in view of the recent spate of scams and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) General Financial Rules (GFRs) 2005 are a compendium of general provisions to be followed by all offices of Government of India while dealing with matters of a financial nature. The GFRs 2005 contain the provisions relating to general system of financial management, budget formulation and implementation, Government accounts, works, procurement of goods and services, inventory management, contract management, grants-in-aid and loans, budgeting and accounting for externally aided projects, government guarantees and related miscellaneous matters.

(b) On the recommendation of the Group of Ministers (GoM) constituted to consider all measures, including legislative and administrative to tackle corruption and improve transparency in public procurement, a Committee on Public Procurement (CoPP) was constituted to look into various issues having an impact on public procurement policy, standards and procedures. The Committee has submitted its report which is under examination.

[*Translation*]

Loan Assistance from National and International Agencies

2157. DR. RAJAN SUSHANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the national and international agencies from which State Governments are allowed to obtain loan/assistance along with the ceiling fixed. If any, State-wise including Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the loan provided to the Government of Himachal Pradesh and the various agencies under the State Government along with the terms on which it has been provided during each of the last three and current year;

(c) whether any special grant is being provided to Himachal Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details and amount of loan thereof along with the terms on which it has been provided during the same period.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) An illustrative list of the national agencies from which various State Governments obtained Negotiated Loans in the last

three years are tabulated in enclosed Statement-I. Ministry of Finance fixes net borrowing ceilings for States in accordance with the formula prescribed by the Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII). The borrowing ceilings of all States for 2011-12 are provided in Statement-II. The State Governments do not borrow directly from international agencies. Loans to be used by State Governments are borrowed by the Central Government, and passed on to the States.

(b) to (d) (i) As a special category state, Himachal Pradesh receives assistance for Externally Aided Projects on a 90:10 (90% as grant and 10% as loan) basis. The grant and loan amounts released during the last three years and current year are as follows:

(Rs. in crore)				
Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Upto 08.08.2011)
Loan	10.36	66.54	38.52	32.72
Grant	69.23	598.87	346.65	294.53

(ii) A list of projects for which external assistance has flowed to Himachal Pradesh in the last three years and the current year are listed in Statement-III.

(iii) Consent of Government of India has been communicated to Himachal Pradesh to raise the following Negotiated Loans in the past three years, on terms settled between the State and the lending agencies:

(Rs. in crore)				
Central Financial Institution	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto 10.08.2011)
NABARD	220	300	300	220
LIC	100	Nil	Nil	Nil

(iv) During the last three years and current year, the following loans have been extended to Himachal Pradesh from the National Small Savings Fund, repayable at 9.5% interest in 25 years, with a 5 year moratorium:

(Rs. in crore)				
Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Upto 02.08.2011)
NSSF Loan	102.75	467.75	760.61	92.73

(v) The outstanding amount on account of the loan advanced by Ministries other than Finance Ministry, under central sector schemes stood at Rs. 41.19 crore as on 31.3.2010.

(vi) Untied special central assistance, and special plan assistance tied to projects, provided to Himachal Pradesh under Demand 35 are:

(Rs. in crore)				
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (as on 10.8.2011)
Untied SCA	Nil	Nil	200.00	144.44
SPA	450.00	450.00	632.00	Nil

Statement I

Illustrative list of National Agencies from which various State Governments obtained Negotiated Loans from 1.4.2008 to 10.8.2011

- National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD),
- Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. (REC),
- Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC),
- General Insurance Corporation (GIC),
- National Insurance Company Limited (NIC),
- National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC),
- Power Finance Corporation Ltd. (PFC),
- National Capital Regional Planning Board (NCRPB),
- Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO),
- Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI).

Statement II

Net Borrowing Ceilings of States for 2011-12

(Rs. in crore)		
Sl.No.	State	Borrowing Ceilings 2011-12
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17924.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	271.00

1	2	3
3.	Assam	3447.00
4.	Bihar	6342.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	3842.00
6.	Goa	981.00
7.	Gujarat	16323.00
8.	Haryana	8162.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1647.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2979.00
11.	Jharkhand	4141.00
12.	Karnataka	13028.00
13.	Kerala	10418.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7983.00
15.	Maharashtra	35160.00
16.	Manipur	373.00
17.	Meghalaya	466.00
18.	Mizoram	435.00
19.	Nagaland	425.00
20.	Odisha	6107.00
21.	Punjab	8923.00
22.	Rajasthan	9489.00
23.	Sikkim	148.00
24.	Tamil nadu	17437.00
25.	Tripura	508.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	19134.00
27.	Uttarakhand	2738.00
28.	West Bengal	17828.00

Statement III

Projects for which external assistance has flowed to Himachal Pradesh from 1.4.2008 to 8.8.2011

ADB Asian Development Bank

2461-IND Himachal Pradesh Clean Energy Development Investment Program (HPCEDIP)

2596-IND Himachal Pradesh Clean Energy Development Investment Program-Project-2

2687-IND Himachal Pradesh Clean Energy Development Investment Program - Project-3

GOJP Japan

IDP-172 Swan River Integrated Watershed Management Project

IBRD World Bank

4860-IN Himachal Pradesh State Roads Project

4871-IN Himachal Pradesh Development Policy Programme

IDA World Bank

4133-IN H.P. Mid Himalayan Watershed Dev. Pr.

4360-IN Himachal Pradesh Development Policy Program

4749-IN India : Hydrology Project-Phase II

(i) Figures are based upon disbursements from External donors.

*Including Advance of Rs. 153 crore disbursed by World Bank but not recommended for release of ACA as per normal practice for normal loans/Special category States.

[English]

Small Investors in Corporate Economy

2158. SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is trying to explore the potentiality of getting small investors into the corporate economy of India; and

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

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

(b) Securities and Exchanges Board of India (SEBI), the stock exchanges and various other organizations

involved in the development of the capital markets take several steps to increase the participation of the small investors in the securities market. Some of the important initiatives taken include the following:

- (i) Publication and distribution of pamphlets on Do's and Don'ts for investors in different languages on topics including issue of securities, investing in derivatives, mutual funds etc.
- (ii) Posting of educative material on various topics on the various investor websites.
- (iii) Conducting financial education targeted at school children, college student, middle income group, executives, housewives, retirees and Self Help Group.
- (iv) Enabling trading in securities market through devices such as mobile phone, laptop with data card that uses Internet Protocol.
- (v) Inducing exchanges to introduce the facility of Smart Order Routing which provides the facility of best execution of orders across multiple trading venues and simplification of arbitration proceedings.
- (vi) Enhancing monetary limit for retail individual investors from Rs. One lakh to Rs. Two lakh for participating in public issues.
- (vii) Allowing investors to make payment for subscribing to public issue at a price net of discount if eligible, at the time of bidding itself thereby enabling investors to apply for more shares with the same cash outlay.
- (viii) Introducing Application Supported by blocked amount thereby eliminating problems associated with physical refund of application money.
- (ix) Reducing timelines for public issue process.
- (x) Reserving, not less than 35% of the net offers to public category for retail individual investors.
- (xi) Allowing mutual fund transactions through registered stock brokers of recognized stock exchanges.
- (xii) Advising mutual funds to disclose details of investor complaints received in their website and Association of Mutual Funds of India (AMFI) website.
- (xiii) Enabling mutual fund units to be held in demat form.

Norms for Fuel Efficiency

2159. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued new norms for fuel efficiency; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Production of Bio-Diesel

2160. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote production of bio-diesel as an alternative to fossil fuels in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of production of bio-diesel in the country at present;

(d) the target fixed and achievements made regarding production of bio-diesel in the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(e) whether the Government has formulated any policy for promotion and production of bio-diesel during the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The National Policy on Bio-fuels has been notified by the Govt. of India in December, 2009, which has "inter-alia", laid down detailed guidelines for promotion of production of bio-diesel for blending with high speed diesel. The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG) had also announced a bio-diesel purchase policy effective from 1.1.2006. As per this policy, the Oil Marketing Companies would buy bio-diesel at a uniform landed price which is reviewed from time to time. The price of bio-diesel effective from June 26, 2010 is Rs. 29.50 per litre.

(c) and (d) The Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) were authorised by the Government to procure Biodiesel at a price declared by them from time to time. Under this scheme, OMCs are to purchase bio-diesel for blending with high speed diesel at 20 identified Purchase Centres across the country. MoPNG has reported that so far procurement has not taken place at the declared price. The present target for biodiesel blending is 5%, however, there was no specific target for the 11th Plan period.

(e) and (f) According to the National Policy on Bio-fuels the indicative target for biodiesel blending by the year 2017, i.e. end of the Twelfth Plan period, is 20%.

[English]

Concessions to Industries

2161. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the category-wise details of tax concession extended and rates of interest charged on lending to the industries functioning in the country;

(b) whether any such concession has been removed during the recent time;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor, category-wise; and

(d) the fiscal and financial steps taken or proposed to help the Micro, Small and Medium Industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The Direct Tax concessions available to industries in the country are in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Some of the important tax concessions are as under:-

- (i) **Deduction of Income from the Taxable Income:** As listed out in certain Sections of Chapter VI A of the Income Tax Act, 1961, such income of the industries as are specified therein, is not included in their taxable income provided prescribed conditions are satisfied. Some of the sections providing tax concessions in this regard include Sections 80IA, 80IAB, 80IB, 80IC, 80ID, 80JJA, 80JJAA and 80LA.

- (ii) **Exemptions of Income from payment of Tax:** Direct Tax concessions are also available in the form of exempt income of specified industries in accordance with Sections 10A, 10B, 10AA and 10C of the Income Tax Act, 1961 subject to the fulfillment of prescribed conditions.
- (iii) **Other incentives:** Incentives leading to tax concessions are also available under certain sections of Chapter IV of the Income Tax Act, 1961. These include incentive in the form of accelerated depreciation to certain industries, deduction of capital expenditure for certain specified industries, weighted deduction for expenditure on research, and know how etc. An exemption from capital gains is also provided to the Industries shifting from urban areas to special economic zones in accordance with section 54GA of the Income Tax Act.

So far as indirect taxes are concerned, exemptions from Customs and Central Excise duty are extended from time to time to industries functioning in the country so as to fulfill a variety of socio-economic objectives such as development of thrust sectors or backward regions/ States; encouragement of domestic value addition, protection to micro and small scale sector or to promote production or consumption of environment friendly goods. Some of these exemptions are meant to strengthen the physical and social infrastructure in the country. In the context of global financial crisis in 2008 the standard rate of central excise duty applicable to non-petroleum products was reduced from 14% to 8% in two installments. The rate of service tax was also dropped from 12% to 10% in February, 2009. These measures were part of fiscal stimulus packages announced by the Central Government.

(b) and (c) Since the overall policy direction is to contain the number of exemptions and moderate the overall rates of tax, these exemptions are reviewed from time to time.

The following deductions available under the Income Tax Act have lapsed on 31.03.2011:

- (i) Section 10A of the Act, which provided for a deduction from the total income of 100 percent of profits and gains derived by an undertaking from the export of articles or things or computer software for a period of 10 consecutive assessment years till 31.03.2011;

- (ii) Section 10B of the Act, which provided for a deduction from the total income of 100 percent of profits and gains derived by a 100 percent export-oriented undertaking from the export of articles or things or computer software for a period of 10 consecutive assessment years till 31.03.2011; and
- (iii) Section 80-IA, which provided for 100 percent profit-linked deduction for 10 consecutive assessment years to any undertaking which develops, develops and operates or maintains and operates an industrial park notified by the Central Government up to 31.03.2011.

Also, prior to Finance Act, 2011, no sunset date was provided under section 115JB of the Act for exemption from minimum alternate tax (MAT) in the case of an entrepreneur or a Developer, in a Unit or SEZ or under section 115-0 for exemption from dividend distribution tax (DDT) in case of an undertaking or enterprise engaged in developing or developing and operating or developing, operating and maintaining an SEZ. Thus, the availability of exemption from MAT in the case of SEZ Developers and units in SEZs has now been sunset in the Income Tax Act for assessment year 2012-13 and subsequent assessment years. The availability of exemption from DDT in the case of SEZ Developers has also been discontinued under the Income-tax Act as well as the SEZ Act for dividends declared, distributed or paid on or after 01.06.2011.

Profit-linked deductions are being phased out of the Income Tax Act since they are inherently inefficient and liable to misuse. Such policy stand is also reflected in the Direct Taxes Code (introduced as a Bill in Parliament in August, 2010) wherein profit-linked deductions have been phased out.

So far as indirect taxes are concerned, as part of the proposals contained in the Budget for 2011-12, excise duty concessions were withdrawn on 130 items hitherto exempt from excise duty or chargeable to NIL rate of duty and a nominal excise duty of 1% without CENVAT and 5% with CENVAT has been imposed. This has been done in line with the policy of the Government to widen tax base for both goods and services with a view to signal movement towards GST. While doing so, it has been ensured that exemption from excise duty was withdrawn only on those goods that are currently chargeable to VAT and are in the nature of finished goods. Moreover SSI exemption would continue to be applicable on them. During the Budget 2010-11 the need to continue fiscal stimulus package was reviewed and taking into account the improvement in our economic

performance and the need for fiscal consolidation, the reduction in central excise duty was partially rolled back from 8% to 10%.

(d) Concessions in customs and excise duty apply uniformly to manufacturers or importers regardless of their size. However, keeping in mind the special need of micro, small and medium industries turn-over based exemptions (commonly referred to as small scale exemptions) are available both under central excise and service tax.

Exercise-Cum-Diet Plan

2162. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Nutrition has drawn an exercise-cum-diet plan for the average Indian, as defined by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to popularise the said plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Yes. The National Institute of Nutrition (NIN) under ICMR has recently released a book titled "Dietary guidelines for Indians — A Manual (revised)" which provides for information on small meal plan for sedentary adult man and adult woman. The book also provides a guideline on physical activity titled 'Exercise regularly and be physically active to maintain ideal body weight'.

(c) At the time of the release of the book on in July 2011, both the print and television media were briefed about the dietary guidelines. The said book is available at subsidized price for general public. NIN is involved in popularizing information about diet and physical activity in the community through extension lectures, print and television media.

Banking Frauds

2163. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:
SHRI MITHLESH KUMAR:
SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:
SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of banking frauds and other irregularities have been reported;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents/cases reported alongwith the amount involved therein during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken against such erring bank employees involved in these frauds; and

(e) the further steps taken/being taken by the Government to check such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Data related to incidents pertaining to Banking frauds during the last three years and the current year, as reported by Reserve Bank of India are tabulated as under:

(Rs. in crores)			
Sl. No.	Year	Total cases reported	Amount involved
1.	2008	22156	1454.86
2.	2009	26913	2392.19
3.	2010	20638	2634.87
4.	Till June 2011	7863	2766.04

(c) to (e) On receipt of fraud reports from banks, various aspects related to the frauds are examined by the Department of Banking Supervision in the RBI and concerned banks are advised to report the case to CBI/Police/Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO), examine staff accountability, complete proceedings against the erring staff expeditiously, take steps to recover the amount involved in the fraud, claim insurance wherever applicable and streamline the system as also procedures so that frauds do not recur.

Reserve Bank of India as a part of its supervisory process takes following measures to prevent/reduce the incidence of frauds:

(i) Sensitizes banks from time to time about common fraud prone areas through issuance of modus operandi circulars on various types of frauds and the measures to be taken by them.

- (ii) Issues Caution Advices in respect of borrowers who have defrauded the banks. In the Caution Advice the banks are advised to exercise due diligence while considering proposal for fresh loan facilities from such borrowers.
- (iii) In the past, considering various concerns arising out of banks' operations, including incidents of frauds, RBI had advised the banks to:
- Introduce a system of concurrent audit.
 - Review working of internal inspection and audit machinery in banks by the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.
 - Constitute a Special Committee of the Board exclusively for monitoring frauds of Rs. 1 crore and above.
- (iv) Further, on receipt of fraud reports from nationalized banks, they are advised to examine staff accountability and complete proceedings against the erring staff within the time limit prescribed by Central Vigilance Commission. RBI has also issued circulars on "Frauds in banks - Action against delinquent staff" and "Vigilance cases - adherence of CVC guidelines".
- (v) On the basis of recommendations made by the Mitra Committee on legal aspects of bank frauds, banks were advised to take various preventive steps *viz.* Development of Best Practice Code (BPC), System of internalisation of BPC, strengthening internal checks and internal controls and introducing Legal Compliance Audit.
- (vi) As the frauds in the area of housing loans were on the increase, RBI had issued several circulars including steps to be taken by banks to prevent such frauds, such as conduct of due diligence of borrowers/builders, scrutiny of documents by legal experts, verification of identity of the borrowers, multi layered decision making process, pre-sanction visit to a project site and strict post disbursement supervision etc.
- (vii) All the banks which have financed a borrower under 'multiple banking' arrangement have been advised to take co-ordinated action, based on commonly agreed strategy, for legal/criminal actions, follow up for recovery, exchange of details on modus operandi, achieving consistency in data/information on frauds reported to Reserve

Bank of India. The bank which detects a fraud is required to immediately share the details with all other banks in the multiple banking arrangements.

- (viii) In order to make the third parties such as builders, warehouse/cold storage owners, motor vehicle/tractor dealers, travel agents, etc. and professionals such as architects, valuers, chartered accountants, advocates, etc. accountable who have played a vital role in credit sanction/disbursement or facilitated the perpetration frauds, banks have been advised to report to Indian Banks Association (IBA) the details of such third parties, including professionals involved in frauds. IBA in turn will prepare caution lists of such parties for circulation among the banks.

[*Translation*]

AIIMS Like Institutions

2164. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI P.C. MOHAN:
SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA'
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:

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

(a) the present status of construction works of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) like institutions/projects taken up by the Government at various places;

(b) the reasons for the delay in completion of these projects; and

(c) the time by which these institutions/projects are likely to be operationalised?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Construction of Medical Colleges and Hospital Complexes at all the six AIIMS-like institutions in first phase has started and is in full swing. Residential complex at Jodhpur and Raipur

has been completed and the work is in progress at remaining sites. Progress of work is as under:-

Name of site	Percentage of Progress		
	Medical College	Hospital	Residential Complex
Bhopal	39.23	11.80	72.41
Bhubaneshwar	37.95	17.50	18
Jodhpur	40.0	20	Completed
Patna	44.83	21	78.63
Raipur	26.3	18.0	Completed
Rishikesh	35	24	88

(b) Consequent on failure of bid process initiated in 2006 for selection of single Project Consultant for all the six institutions and rejection of bids for architectural design due to exorbitant price offered by the bidder, the whole process had to be initiated de novo. It was accordingly decided in January, 2007 that each AIIMS site should be treated as a separate and independent project instead of clubbing all six together and that the construction of housing complex should be separated from that of Hospital and Medical College, so that it is constructed earlier.

There has also been delay in finalization of Detailed Project Reports for medical college and hospital complexes consequent on incorporation of certain changes and also adoption of some additional features such as green building concept etc. in the design of the buildings.

(c) The medical colleges at the six sites are likely to be operationalised from Academic Year 2012-13 and hospitals in the year 2013-14.

[English]

Wind Energy Project in Kerala

2165. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government and the State Government of Kerala have entered in to an agreement for production of wind energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the installation place, estimated cost of the project and cost of electricity production per unit; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) As per information provided by the Agency for Non-conventional Energy and Rural Technology (ANERT), Kerala, the State Government of Kerala have entered into an MOU on 18.07.2011 with National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) for generation of 200 MW from wind energy in Kerala. The Detailed Project Report (DPR) is under preparation and all the potential areas in the State are being considered for the project.

(c) ANERT has reported that the DPR for the above project is likely to be prepared with 3 months. Besides, they have reported that 10 MW wind power projects are expected in the current financial year at Ramakkalmedu, Idukki district.

Appeals under MMDR Act, 1957

2166. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has a mechanism to review appeals made against approvals given under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the structure of such revisionary bodies in the Government; and

(c) the measures taken or proposed to revoke wrong allotments and approvals given for prospective mining licences for iron ore during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) Yes, Madam, Section 30 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 empowers the Central Government to revise any order of the State Government under the Act, in respect of major minerals.

(b) The revisionary powers of the Central Government are delegated to Joint Secretary/Director/Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Mines and the designated officers act as the Revisionary Authority to dispose off the revision applications after following the due process *i.e.* after issuing notices and hearing the parties concerned, in accordance with the provisions of Rule 54 and 55 of the Mineral Concession Rules.

(c) State Governments are required to grant mining lease in terms of MMDR Act, 1957 and rule framed thereunder. Applications made by aggrieved parties are being disposed off by Revisionary Authority and where it is held the orders are not in accordance with the MMDR Act and Rule framed thereunder, directions are issued to State Government where necessary to review grant of a concession. During 2009, 2010 and 2011 (up to July) 198, 740 and 532 revision applications respectively were decided by Revisionary Authorities including concessions relating to iron ore.

[*Translation*]

Tobacco Related Diseases and Deaths

2167. SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI:
 SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
 SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
 SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
 SHRI K.P. DHANAPLAN:
 DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA:
 SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
 SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
 DR. KIRIT PREMAJIBHAI SOLANKI:
 SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
 SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:

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

(a) whether as per the Global Audit Tobacco Survey, India (GATS) report, there is rise in the consumption of tobacco products in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of people addicted to various kinds of tobacco products including Gutkha and Pan Masala in the country, State/UTwise;

(c) the number of people suffering from cancer and other tobacco related diseases and also die every year therefrom in the country, State/UT-wise;

(d) the steps taken so far to deter the people from consuming tobacco products alongwith the funds allocated for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(e) whether the Government proposes to impose a complete ban on the tobacco related products including Gutkha and Pan Masala in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per the Global Adult Tobacco Survey, India (GATS), 2010 more than one third (34.6%) of adults (15 years and older) in India use tobacco in some form or the other. The use of smokeless tobacco (25.9%) is more prevalent than smoking (14.1%). The number of tobacco users in India is 274.9 million, of which 111.2 million are tobacco smokers and 206 million are users of smokeless tobacco products. The detailed consumption of various kinds of tobacco products by the people are enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) As per the data from Population Based Cancer Registries under the National Cancer Registry Programme of Indian Council of Medical Research, the estimated number of cancer of tongue, mouth and hypopharynx was 66,129, 68,160 and 70, 261 during the year 2008, 2009, 2010 respectively. As per report of Tobacco Control in India, 2004, approx. 8-9 Lakh persons die annually due to tobacco attributable diseases.

(d) Government of India 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, and to discourage consumption of cigarettes and other tobacco products. The salient features of the Act are as under:-

- (i) Ban on smoking in public places. (Section-4)
- (ii) Ban on direct/indirect advertisement, promotion and sponsorship of tobacco products. (Section-5)
- (iii) Ban on sale of tobacco products to children below 18 years & ban on sale of tobacco products within 100 yards of the educational institution. (Section-6)
- (iv) Mandatory display of Specified health warnings on all tobacco products. (Section-7)

The National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) was launched in 2007-08 with the objective of enforcing the provisions under COTPA, 2003, creating awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco use and as an obligation to FCTC. Presently, the NTCP is under

implementation in 21 States (42 districts). The funds were also released to these states for setting up State/Districts Tobacco Control Cells for carrying out the various activities under NTCP. Details funds allocations to States are annexed as Statement-II. The programme broadly envisages-

National level

- (i) National level public awareness/mass media campaigns for awareness building & for behavioral change through various medium.
- (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 IEC activities.
- (iii) School programme
- (iv) Setting up tobacco cessation centres
- (v) Monitoring of tobacco control Act.

(e) and (f) Presently, no such proposal to impose a complete ban on tobacco products is the country in under consideration.

Statement I

GATS India Report 2009-2010 in Puducherry (1%). Similarly in states, like Gujarat (22%) and Arunachal Pradesh (21%), a high proportion of males use gutkha

Table 4.43: Percentage of adults age 15 and above who are current users of various smokeless tobacco products, according to regions and States/UTs, GATS India, 2009-2010

Region and State/UT	Any smokeless tobacco product	Betel quid with tobacco	Khaini or tobacco lime mixture	Gutkha, tobacco lime, areca nut mixture	Oral Tobacco (as snuff, mishri, gul, gudakha)	Other smokeless tobacco ¹
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
India	25.9	6.2	11.6	8.2	4.7	4.4
North	7.2	0.7	3.8	2.8	0.3	0.8
Jammu and Kashmir	7.6	1.5	2.8	2.6	0.8	2.7
Himachal Pradesh	4.5	0.5	3.4	0.8	0.1	0.6
Punjab	6.5	0.5	3.7	2.7	0.2	0.0
Chandigarh	5.4	0.5	2.9	2.1	0.1	0.2
Uttarakhand	11.6	0.5	7.1	4.1	0.0	1.3
Haryana	6.4	0.6	3.1	3.1	0.1	0.4
Delhi	10.5	1.4	3.1	8.2	0.3	0.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Central	29.2	5.5	14.1	12.1	6.9	2.8
Rajasthan	18.9	1.3	7.3	11.5	1.6	1.3
Uttar Pradesh	25.3	6.7	13.7	10.5	1.6	1.3
Chhattisgarh	47.2	4.8	21.2	11.9	28.3	4.6
Madhya Pradesh	31.4	6.8	14.0	17.0	4.5	6.1
East	37.6	9.7	18.4	6.9	5.2	10.9
West Bengal	21.9	9.2	8.9	4.5	4.3	2.1
Jharkhand	47.9	5.2	32.6	9.7	7.9	10.4
Odisha	43.1	17.7	11.0	9.4	7.3	12.4
Bihar	48.7	7.7	27.6	7.5	4.3	20.0
North-East	34.6	17.2	14.3	6.6	1.5	10.3
Sikkim	25.6	7.4	14.7	6.3	0.9	6.2
Arunachal Pradesh	36.2	14.3	18.0	15.9	2.3	20.5
Nagaland	45.3	25.0	26.2	9.8	0.9	13.3
Manipur	44.5	29.5	19.2	3.9	0.8	14.9
Mizoram	40.7	6.9	24.5	4.1	3.1	18.4
Tripura	41.4	32.8	5.8	2.2	0.4	2.8
Meghalaya	28.2	14.3	5.9	1.2	1.3	6.7
Assam	32.7	14.7	14.3	7.3	1.7	10.4
West	25.3	3.7	11.2	9.8	6.6	2.6
Gujarat	21.6	3.1	5.3	12.8	4.2	4.0
Maharashtra	27.6	4.1	14.5	8.3	8.0	1.9
Goa	4.6	1.9	2.0	0.7	0.6	0.5
Goa	13.4	5.3	3.3	4.2	1.4	1.8
Andhra Pradesh	15.1	1.7	6.9	7.0	0.7	2.0
Karnataka	19.4	9.9	2.4	5.8	1.9	1.8
Kerala	10.7	7.6	2.2	1.9	1.6	2.1
Tamil Nadu	8.1	4.7	0.5	0.7	1.9	1.6
Puducherry	6.1	4.2	1.1	0.6	1.3	0.9

Note: ¹Includes paan masala, betel quid without tobacco and nasal use of snuff.

GATS India Report 2009-2010 in most states, Jammu and Kashmir (15%) and Haryana (9%) are the only states where the figures exceeds 5 percent among males

Table 4.21: Percentage of adults age 15 and above who are current smokers of various smoked tobacco products, according to regions and States/UTs GATS India, 2009-2010

Region and State/UT	Any smokeless tobacco product	Any cigarette ¹	Bidi	Cigars, cheroots or cigarillos	Hookah	Other smoked tobacco
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
India	14.0	5.7	9.2	0.6	0.9	0.4
North	13.8	6.1	7.7	0.3	2.8	0.2
Jammu and Kashmir	21.9	12.0	3.8	0.6	10.7	1.2
Himachal Pradesh	18.3	7.7	14.5	0.3	1.8	0.1
Punjab	6.9	3.7	4.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
Chandigarh	11.0	5.3	6.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
Uttarakhand	22.1	4.1	19.2	0.1	2.2	0.0
Haryana	19.6	3.8	15.4	0.0	5.7	0.0
Delhi	17.4	9.9	8.7	0.0	0.3	0.0
Central	15.5	3.5	12.6	0.5	1.5	0.6
Rajasthan	18.8	2.8	16.0	0.4	2.4	0.6
Uttar Pradesh	14.9	2.3	12.4	0.0	1.4	0.1
Chhattisgarh	12.6	5.7	9.5	1.7	1.7	1.8
Madhya Pradesh	16.9	5.1	13.4	0.8	0.8	0.7
East	15.7	7.4	10.3	0.2	0.4	0.4
West Bengal	21.3	10.3	15.7	0.3	0.3	0.3
Jharkhand	9.6	6.8	4.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Odisha	10.3	4.7	6.5	0.2	0.4	0.4
Bihar	14.2	5.9	8.4	0.1	0.6	0.6
North-East	19.3	12.1	8.6	0.8	0.9	0.5
Sikkim	26.4	19.4	10.8	2.3	1.5	1.6
Arunachal Pradesh	29.4	20.6	21.9	1.7	2.4	4.0
Nagaland	31.5	26.3	11.8	0.3	0.5	0.5
Manipur	25.7	19.2	10.7	0.7	0.8	0.9
Mizoram	39.7	37.2	61	1.2	2.0	0.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tripura	27.3	7.3	21.5	1.2	2.4	0.5
Meghalaya	35.7	27.2	18.7	0.2	0.5	0.7
Assam	14.4	8.8	5.3	0.7	0.7	0.3
West	8.1	3.1	4.8	0.3	0.4	0.3
Gujarat	11.0	2.6	8.9	0.8	1.1	0.7
Maharashtra	6.6	3.4	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.0
Goa	4.8	3.7	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
South	13.3	8.0	6.5	1.2	0.2	0.2
Andhra Pradesh	17.4	11.1	6.8	2.9	0.1	0.0
Karnataka	11.9	4.4	8.3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Kerala	13.4	10.5	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.2
Tamil Nadu	9.6	6.0	5.3	0.8	0.5	0.5
Puducherry	10.3	8.2	2.8	1.2	0.4	1.2

Note: ¹Includes manufactured cigarettes and rolled tobacco in paper or leaf.

Statement II

Funds released to State/UTs for carrying out National Tobacco Control Programme

Sl.No.	State	District	Fund allocation to States under NTCP				
			2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan and Jhunjhun	17,24,000	—	—	—	7,97,626/-
2.	Assam	Kamrup Jorhat	17,24,000	4,31,000/-	12,93,000/-	16,00,000/-	—
3.	Karnataka	Bangalore Gulbarga	17,24,000	—	—	13,29,472/-	—
4.	West Bengal	Murshidabad Coochbehar	17,24,000	—	—	—	—
5.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram Villupuram	17,24,000	4,31,000/-	—	5,78,000/-	—
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow Kanpur	17,24,000	—	—	—	12,53,000/-
7.	Gujarat	Vadodara Sabarkantak	17,24,000	4,31,000/-	—	12,93,000/-	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Delhi	Easth Delhi New Delhi	17,24,000	4,31,000/-	—	—	—
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior Khandwa	17,24,000	—	—	—	—
10.	Nagaland	Kohima Dimapur	—	12,12,000/-	—	14,84,000/-	—
11.	Tripura	West Tripura Dhalai district	—	12,12,000/-	—	14,84,000/-	18,91,324/-
12.	Mizoram	Aizawl Lunglei	—	12,12,000/-	—	10,01,382/-	—
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang West Kameng	—	12,12,000/-	—	—	—
14.	Sikkim	East Sikkim South Sikkim	—	12,12,000/-	—	14,84,000/-	—
15.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad Jamshedpur	—	12,12,000/-	—	—	—
16.	Bihar	Patna Munger	—	12,12,000/-	—	—	—
17.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Usnagar	—	12,12,000/-	—	—	—
18.	Maharashtra	Thane Aurangabad	—	12,12,000/-	—	—	—
19.	Goa	North Goa South Goa	—	12,12,000/-	—	—	13,88,944
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur Hyderabad	—	12,12,000/-	—	7,42,000/-	—
21.	Odisha	Koraput Jagatsingpur	—	12,12,000/-	—	—	—

Cases against Gutkha Pan Masala and Cigarette Manufacturers

2168. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases registered by the Central Excise and Customs Department in regard to tax evasion by gutkha, pan masala, cigarette manufacturers during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of cases out of the above in which show cause notices were not issued alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) the amount of excise duty involved in the cases in which show cause notices were riot issued;

(d) the number of cases in which show cause notices were issued and tax evasion was confirmed and the amount of excise duty involved therein; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for recovery of the outstanding duties at the earliest;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be submitted shortly.

Power Distribution Policy

2169. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the power distribution policy so as to allocate State's share of electricity from the power plant situated in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The Government of India has already approved allocation of 50% of power to the 'Home' States from the 14 upcoming power projects of NTPC Ltd., and from all new projects of Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd., Orders of this Ministry dated 17th January, 2011 are as enclosed Statement.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply as at (a) & (b) above.

Statement

**No. 5/12/2009-Th-II
Government of India
Ministry of Power**

Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg,
New Delhi-110001
17.01.2011

To,

The Chairman & Managing Director,
NTPC Limited,
7, Institutional Area,
Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003

**Subject: Allocation of power from the fourteen
upcoming power projects of NTPC**

Sir,

I am directed to state that the Government of India has approved allocation of 50% of power to the 'Home'

States from the following upcoming power projects of NTPC:

Sl. No.	Station	Capacity	'Home' State
1.	Gadarwara	2640 MW	Madhya Pradesh
2.	Lara	4000 MW	Chhattisgarh
3.	Talcher Expansion	1320 MW	Odisha
4.	Kudgi	4000 MW	Karnataka
5.	Darlipalli	3200 MW	Odisha
6.	Gajmara	3200 MW	Odisha
7.	Gidderbaha	2640 MW	Punjab
8.	Katwa	1600 MW	West Bengal
9.	Dhuvran	1980 MW	Gujarat
10.	Khargone	1320 MW	Madhya Pradesh
11.	Pudimadka	4000 MW	Andhra Pradesh
12.	Bilhaur	1320 MW	Uttar Pradesh
13.	Kathua	500 MW	Jammu and Kashmir

2. It is further stated that 15% of power from the installed capacity of the above projects of NTPC will remain as unallocated quota at the disposal of the Government of India.

Remaining 35% of the power from the above projects will be allocated to the other constituents (except the 'Home' State) of the particular region on the basis of extant guidelines on allocation of power (as modified vide this Ministries letter no. 8/1/96-OM dated 27.04.2000) giving equal weightage to the percentage of central plan assistance and percentage of energy consumption by each State with reference to the region as a whole for the preceding 5 years.

3. The Government of India has also approved the proposal for 50% and 35% allocation of power from the Barethi power project (3960 MW) to Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh respectively; the project being set up in the district of Chhattarpur in the Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh to facilitate development of infrastructure in the region. 15% of power from the installed capacity of this project will remain as unallocated quota at the disposal of the Government of India.

4. While allocation of power from the individual projects will be made separately, it is envisaged that this decision of the Central Government will facilitate NTPC and the 'Home' State Governments to work together in tying up necessary inputs *i.e.* land, water, fuel, environmental clearances etc. for expeditious implementation of the projects. 'Home' States are expected to make available land, water etc. quickly. All other conditions of the guidelines of 2000 will be applicable.

5. NTPC must complete the awards and start works on the above listed projects within 12-18 months.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(K.C. Sharma)

Under Secretary to the Government of India
Telefax: 23719710

Copy to: Secretary (Energy) - Governments of Madhya Pradesh/Chhattisgarh/Odisha/Karnataka/Punjab/West Bengal/Gujarat/Andhra Pradesh/Uttar Pradesh/Jammu and Kashmir

Copy for information to: (1) Director (OM)
(2) Director (State Thermal)

No. 5/12/2009-Th-II
Government of India
Ministry of Power

Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg,
New Delhi-110001
17.01.2011

Office Memorandum

Subject: Allocation of power from the projects of Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited

The undersigned is directed to state that the Government of India has approved allocation of 50% of power henceforth to the 'Home' States from the new projects of Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited.

2. It is further stated that 15% of power from the installed capacity of the projects of Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited will remain as unallocated quota at the disposal of the Government of India. Remaining 35% of the power from the above projects will be allocated to the other constituents (except the

'Home' State) of the particular region on the basis of extant guidelines on allocation of power *i.e.* giving equal weightage to the percentage of central plan assistance and percentage of energy consumption by each State with reference to the Region as a whole for the preceding 5 years.

3. Allocation of power from the individual projects will be made separately at appropriate time and keeping in view the status of implementation of the projects after getting proposals from NPCIL. 'Home' States are expected to make available land, water, clearances etc. quickly.

Sd/-

(K.C. Sharma)

Under Secretary to the Government of India
Telefax: 23719710

Secretary (Department of Atomic Energy)
Anushakti Bhawan, CSM Marg,
Mumbai-400001

[English]

Supply of Substandard Medicines

2170. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of supply of substandard medicines/injections to various dispensaries of the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) that have come to notice during the last three years in the country, State/UT-wise including Delhi;

(b) the names of the companies which have supplied the substandard medicines/injections, State/UT-wise including Delhi, Dispensary-wise;

(c) the quantity of the substandard medicines/injections supplied to the patients and the quantity of the stocks returned back to the companies, State/UT-wise including Delhi and Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) the persons found responsible for the same and the action taken by the Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Tax Evasion by Diamond Traders

2171. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether data relating to collection of tax from, and raids conducted on the premises of, diamond traders is maintained by the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the details of tax collected from, and evaded by diamond traders, and also raids conducted on their premises during each of the last three years and the current year, commissionerate-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALAMMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The Income Tax Department conducts Search, Seizure and Survey operations based on the credible information on persons which includes individuals, hindu undivided families (HUFs), firms, companies, association of persons (AoPs), body of individuals (Bols), local authorities and any artificial juridical person who are in possession of any money, bullion, jewellery or any other valuable article or thing which represents wholly or partly income or property which has not been or would not be disclosed for the purpose of Direct Tax laws. Search, seizure and survey operations by the Income tax Department are a continuous and ongoing process. The Income tax Department does not maintain sector-wise, person-wise or Commissionerate-wise details of such operations because such operations are generally conducted on groups of persons spread over multiple sectors, business spread across the country.

[*English*]

Sex Selective Abortions

2172. SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

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

(a) whether a number of educated and affluent families in the country are resorting to sex selective abortions;

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

(c) whether skewed sex-ratio is likely to lead to an increase in crime against women in the years to come; and

(d) if so, the steps taken proposed by the Government to legislate a stronger law to deal with the problem in order to achieve healthy sex-ratio?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Sex selection leading to female foeticide has become widespread across the country, covering both rural and urban areas. As per the 2011 Census (provisional), the child sex ratio has declined from 927 in 2001 to 914 in 2011.

(b) State-wise details of urban and rural child sex ratio are annexed as Statement.

(c) A skewed sex-ratio may have negative consequences affecting the overall status of women in society including increased insecurity and violence against women.

(d) The Pre Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 as amended further in 2003, is a comprehensive legislation which provides for the prohibition of sex selection, before and after conception, and for regulation of prenatal diagnostic techniques.

The recent initiatives undertaken by Government of India to strengthen effective implementation of the Act include the following:

- Rule 11 (2) of the PC & PNDT Rules, 1996 has been amended to provide for confiscation of unregistered machines and further punishment of organizations which fail to register themselves under the Act.
- The National Inspection and monitoring Committee has been reconstituted and apart from inspections, further empowered to oversee follow-up action by Appropriate Authorities against organizations found guilty of violations under the Act during inspections.
- Operational guidelines for PNDT-NGO Grant in Aid Scheme have been revised to ensure targeted use of resources for effective implementation of the Act.

Statement*Child Sex ratio by residence*

Sl. No.	India/State/UT	Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Years) 2001			Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Years) 2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	India	927	934	906	914	919	902
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	941	957	873	859	860	854
2.	Himachal Pradesh	896	900	844	906	909	878
3.	Punjab	798	799	796	846	843	851
4.	Chandigarh	845	847	845	867	862	867
5.	Uttarakhand	908	918	872	886	894	864
6.	Haryana	819	823	808	830	831	829
7.	NCT of Delhi	868	850	870	866	809	868
8.	Rajasthan	909	914	887	883	886	869
9.	Uttar Pradesh	916	921	890	899	904	879
10.	Bihar	942	944	924	933	935	906
11.	Sikkim	963	966	922	944	952	917
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	964	960	980	960	964	944
13.	Nagaland	964	969	939	944	932	979
14.	Manipur	957	956	961	934	929	945
15.	Mizoram	964	965	963	971	966	978
16.	Tripura	966	968	948	953	955	945
17.	Meghalaya	973	973	969	970	972	957
18.	Assam	965	967	943	957	957	955
19.	West Bengal	960	963	948	950	952	943
20.	Jharkhand	965	973	930	943	952	904
21.	Odisha	953	955	933	934	939	909
22.	Chhattisgarh	975	982	938	964	972	932
23.	Madhya Pradesh	932	939	907	912	917	895
24.	Gujarat	883	906	837	886	906	852
25.	Daman and Diu	926	916	943	909	925	903

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	979	1003	888	924	961	878
27.	Maharashtra	913	916	908	883	880	888
28.	Andhra Pradesh	961	963	955	943	942	946
29.	Karnataka	946	949	940	943	945	941
30.	Goa	938	952	924	920	924	917
31.	Lakshadweep	959	999	900	908	888	915
32.	Kerala	960	961	958	959	960	958
33.	Tamil Nadu	942	933	955	946	937	957
34.	Puducherry	967	967	967	965	957	969
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	957	966	936	966	975	947

Census of India 2011.
Provisional Population Totals.

Banking Equity Investment in Non-Financial Entities

2173. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether banks are allowed investment in non-financial entities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has proposed a limit on the equity investment of a bank in entities not involved in financial services; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Banks' investments in companies which are not subsidiaries are governed by the limits prescribed under Section 19(2) of Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and there is no requirement, at present, for obtaining prior approval of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for such investments except in cases where the investee companies are financial services companies.

(c) and (d) On 06.07.2011, RBI has issued draft guidelines proposing a limit on equity investments in

subsidiaries and other companies because it may be possible that banks could through their holdings in other entities, exercise control on such companies or have significant influence over such companies and thus, engage indirectly in activities not permitted to banks in terms of Section 6(1) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. This would be against the spirit of the provisions of the Act and is not considered appropriate from prudential perspective as well.

Service Tax on Outsourcing

2174. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether service tax is applicable on outsourcing or sub-contracting of infrastructure projects all across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any safeguards are in place to shield consumers from being affected by taxing outsourcing/sub-contracting of infrastructure projects; 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) Infrastructure projects that involve construction of roads, airports, railways, transport terminals, bridges, tunnels and dams are not leviable to service tax. Such activity is

excluded from the taxable service of Works Contract service [Section 65 (105) (zzzza) of the Finance Act, 1994] and of Commercial or Industrial Construction service [Section 65 (105) (zzq) read with Section 65 (25b) of the Finance Act, 1994]. Therefore service tax is not payable on such infrastructure projects.

(b) and (c) the question does not arise.

Committee on Small Savings

2175. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Finance Ministry appointed a Committee to study and report on the Small Saving Schemes in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the terms of reference of the Committee;

(c) whether this Committee has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government on the recommendation, point-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for the implementation of this recommendation and strengthening the small saving schemes?

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

(b) The terms of reference of the Committee were as under:-

- (i) To review the existing parameters for the small saving schemes in operation and recommend mechanisms to make them more flexible and market linked.
- (ii) To review the existing terms of the loans extended from the NSSF to the Centre and States and recommend on the changes required in the arrangement of lending the net collection of small savings to Centre and States.
- (iii) To review and recommend on other possible investment opportunities for the net collections from small savings and the repayment proceeds of NSSF loans extended to States and Centre.

(iv) To review and recommend on the administrative arrangement including the cost of operation.

(v) To review and recommend on the incentives offered on the small savings investments by the States.

While making its recommendations, the Committee was also to consider the following:-

(i) The importance of small savings within the overall savings in the economy especially its contribution in promoting savings amongst small investors.

(ii) The need of NSSF to be a viable fund, ensuring that the expenditure in the form of interest payment to investors and administrative costs are met from the return on investment made from the net collections of small savings.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) and (e) The Committee has, inter-alia, made the following recommendations:-

1. Rationalisation of schemes, including discontinuation of Kisan Vikas Patra (KVP).
2. Annual review and resetting of interest rates of Small Saving Schemes and NSSF investments to be benchmarked to Government securities of equivalent maturity.
3. Mandatory investment in Special State Government securities from net Small Saving collections to be lowered to 50% from existing 80% with an option to take upto 100%.
4. Investment of NSSF in Central and State Government securities to have shorter tenure of 10 years against 25 years at present. Investment could also be made in infrastructure companies, such as IIFCL, NHAI and IRFC that are wholly owned by the Government.
5. Commission payable to Small Savings Agents to be reduced gradually.

Recommendations of the committee have been referred to State Governments and concerned Ministries/Departments of Central Government for their comments.

[*Translation*]

Funds to Corporation Bank of India

2176. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided funds to the Corporation Bank of India for setting up food processing centers and disbursement of loans to the farmers for the development of animal husbandry during each of the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether the said funds could not be disbursed to the farmers successfully;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor, State-wise including Rajasthan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Government has not provided any funds to Corporation Bank for setting up food processing centers and disbursement of loans to the farmers for the development of animal husbandry, during the last three years and the current year.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[*English*]

**Decentralised Renewable Energy
Projects**

2177. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether decentralised renewable energy solutions offer effective solution for meeting the increasing power demand in the un-electrified and under-serviced areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of power requirement in such areas that may be met through decentralised renewable energy solutions;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to augment power supply through decentralised renewable energy projects in such areas, especially in eastern and northeastern States?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Decentralized renewable energy systems can help in supplementing the energy/electricity needs in areas that are un-electrified or are facing shortage of electricity. Their viability is region/location specific and depends on several factors, particularly the available renewable resources potential, the scale and pattern of the power demand and the socio-economic conditions.

A large number of different types of renewable energy systems/ devices have already been deployed in various parts of the country for supplementing cooking, lighting and electricity needs. Cumulative deployment as on 30.6.2011 is as under:

- Around 6446 remote villages and 1587 hamlets covered with mainly solar home lighting systems.
- 8,35,204 no. SPV lanterns, 7,48,676 nos. SPV homelights, 2,04,523 nos. SPV Street lights, 7373 nos. SPV pumps and 9.10 MWp aggregate capacity of Stand-alone SPV power plants.
- 1,397 nos. micro hydel plants/water mills with an aggregate power generation capacity of 6.98 MW.
- Biomass Gasifiers with an aggregate power generation capacity of 14.80 MWeq.
- 112 nos. Biogas-to-power plants with an aggregate power generation capacity of 1.56 MW.

(c) and (d) The extent to which decentralized energy systems can supplement the power needs in a given area is limited by the availability of renewable energy resources in that area, resource-wise general assessment of which is available for different geographical regions. Area/site-specific assessment is a usually undertaken by project developers at stage of preparation of feasibility reports for the projects.

(e) The Government is encouraging community as well as private sector involvement in setting up projects for decentralized power generation from different

renewable energy resources, mainly - biomass, wind, small hydro and solar. Central Financial Assistance is being provided for such projects, level of which is resource and region specific. The same varies from about 10% to 90% of the project cost, the higher level being given for projects

in North Eastern Region/Special Category States. Details of existing level of Central Financial Assistance being provided under different off-grid/decentralized renewable energy programmes/schemes are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Central Financial Assistance (CFA)/incentives provided under various off-grid decentralized Renewable Energy Systems

Sl.No.	Off-grid/Decentralised	Central Financial Assistance
1	2	3
1.	Remote Village Electrification: Renewable energy systems for Electricity generation/ lighting for households in remote unelectrified census villages/ hamlets	90% of the cost of electricity generation systems subject to a pre-specified maximum amount for each technology and an overall ceiling of Rs. 18,000 per household. 100% cost of a single light Solar PV home lighting system for BPL households.
2.	Family Type Biogas Plants NE Region States including Sikkim (except plain areas of Assam) Plain areas of Assam J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand (excluding Terai region), Nilgiris of Tamil Nadu, Sadar, Kurseong and Kalimpong sub-divisions of Darjeeling, Sunderbans, A&N Islands All Others	Rs. 11,700 to Rs. 14,700 per plant depending on capacity of plant and CDM benefits availed. Rs. 9,000 to Rs. 10,000 per plant depending on capacity of plant and CDM benefits availed. Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 10,000 per plant depending on capacity of plant and CDM benefits availed. Rs. 2,100 to Rs. 8,000 per plant depending on capacity of plant and CDM benefits availed.
3.	Biomass Gasifiers	For Rural applications: Rs. 15.00 lakh/100 kW for village level electricity generation with 100% producer gas engine. 20% higher subsidy for Special Category States & Islands For Industrial applications: Rs. 2.00 lakh/300 kWe for thermal applications Rs. 2.50 lakh/100 kWe with dual fuel engine Rs. 10.00 lakh/100 kWe with 100% producer gas engine For Institutional applications: Rs. 15.00 lakh/100 kWe with 100% producer gas engine
4.	Biomass Co-generation (non-bagasse) for captive use in industry	Rs. 20.00 lakhs per MW subject to a maximum of Rs. 1 crore/project. (20% higher subsidy for Special Category States)
5.	Urban Waste to Energy	Rs. 1.0 to 3.0 crore/MWe, depending on technology. (20% higher subsidy for Special Category States)

1	2	3
6.	Industrial Waste-to-Energy Plants	Rs. 20.00 lakh to Rs. 1.00 crore/MWe, depending on technology. (20% higher subsidy for Special Category States)
7.	Solar Energy Systems (Photovoltaic/Thermal)	Subsidy of 30% of project cost and/or 5% interest bearing loans.
8.	Small Aero-Generators and Hybrid Systems	Rs. 1.00 lakh and Rs. 1.50 lakh per kW for commercial and non-commercial beneficiaries respectively. Higher support of Rs. 2.25 lakh per kW for projects in NE Region States Sikkim and Jammu & Kashmir.
9.	Micro-hydel plants/Water mills	Rs. 0.35 lakh per watermill for mechanical application Rs. 1.10 lakh per watermill for electrical application

Compensation to Accident Victims

2178. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether compensation is denied to victim if the vehicle disappears without trace after a hit or if the vehicle is without insurance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any suggestion to formulate an appropriate legislation to levy one time third party insurance premium by Central agency from every new vehicle sold to compensate all victims;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) In 'Hit & Run' cases, accident victims are eligible for compensation through a Special Fund constituted in terms of Section 163 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 called 'Solatium Fund'. The amount of compensation is Rs. 25,000/- in the event of death and Rs. 12,500/- for grievous injuries. A portion of the Gross Written Premium is contributed towards this Fund every year by both Public and Private Insurers. However, in case the vehicle is without insurance, the victim/dependents has the right to claim compensation from the owner/driver under Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

(c) and (d) The Sundar Committee appointed by Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRTH) has recommended that the Certificate of Insurance should be co-terminus with the validity of Certificate of Registration of the motor vehicle.

(e) The MoRTH has informed that there is no proposal to levy one-time insurance premium from new vehicles to compensate road accident victims.

Post Graduate Seats in Medical Colleges

2179. SHRI K. SHIVKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of under graduate and post graduate seats in the medical colleges across the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of post graduate seats in proportion to under graduate seats in the medical colleges; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) At present there are approximately 41569 MBBS seats and 20868 Post Graduate seats in the country. The State-wise details of undergraduate and postgraduate seats are at enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) In order to increase the number of Postgraduate seats in proportion to undergraduate seats in medical colleges, Central Government has taken various initiatives including change in teacher-student ratio from 1:1 to 1:2. These initiatives has resulted in increase of approximately 6000 additional PG seats in various disciplines in medical colleges during the last two academic years 2010-11 and 2011-12.

Besides, under the scheme for strengthening and up-gradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new PG disciplines and increasing PG seats by central funding, approximately 4000 more PG seats are envisaged to be increased.

Statement

Number of Medical Colleges in the country

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of seats	
		MBBS	PG
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4825	2392
2.	Assam	526	363
3.	Bihar	760	425
4.	Chandigarh	50	38
5.	Chhattisgarh	300	79
6.	Delhi	800	938
7.	Goa	100	71
8.	Gujarat	2730	1537
9.	Haryana	600	273
10.	Himachal Pradesh	200	121
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	350	331
12.	Jharkhand	250	174
13.	Karnataka	5625	2833
14.	Kerala	2800	920
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1570	554
16.	Maharashtra	4910	2832
17.	Manipur	200	72

1	2	3	4
18.	Odisha	764	368
19.	Puducherry	1150	301
20.	Punjab	1145	960
21.	Rajasthan	1350	806
22.	Sikkim	100	14
23.	Tamil Nadu	5115	2119
24.	Tripura	200	17
25.	Uttar Pradesh	2899	1119
26.	Uttarakhand	400	119
27.	West Bengal	1850	1092
Grand Total		41569	20868

[Translation]

Polio Cases

2180. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

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

(a) whether India is one of the four countries in the world which are affected by polio virus;

(b) if so, the total number of polio cases reported in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for the rise in polio cases;

(d) the funds allocated, released, utilized for Polio Control Programme during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(e) whether the target fixed has been achieved during the said period; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to eradicate the polio cases in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Yes. India is one of the four endemic countries in the world which has not eliminated wild polio virus one time or the other.

(b) The details of Polio cases reported in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise are at Statement-I.

(c) There is no rise in polio cases in the country. In fact, there is a decline in the number of polio cases.

(d) The funds allocated, released, utilised for Polio Control Programme during the last three years and the current year, State-wise is at Statement-II.

(e) and (f) There is a 96% decline in the number of wild virus polio cases from 2009 to 2010. There is only 1 polio case in 2011 compared to 27 cases for the corresponding wild virus period in 2010.

The steps taken by the Government to eradicate wild polio virus from India are: (i) introduction of bivalent polio vaccine in 2010, (ii) two nationwide polio campaigns (National Immunization Days) followed by six large scale polio campaigns in the high risk states (Sub National Immunization Days), (iii) multipronged strategy to improve sanitation, hygiene, availability of clean water and control of diarrhoea in 107 high risk blocks in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, (iv) special micro plans to cover mobile and migrant populations and intensification of routine immunization, (v) Emergency preparedness and response plan to manage any wild polio virus case, (vi) Sustaining surveillance.

Statement I

Details of Polio cases in the last three years and the current year, State-wise

(As on 30th July, 2011)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Wild Poliovirus Cases			
		2008	2009	2010	2011
1.	West Bengal	2		8	1
2.	Uttar Pradesh	305	602	10	
3.	Bihar	233	117	9	
4.	Jharkhand		2	8	
5.	Maharashtra	2		5	
6.	Haryana	2	4	1	
7.	Jammu and Kashmir			1	
8.	Delhi	5	4		
9.	Punjab	2	4		
10.	Uttarakhand	1	4		
11.	Rajasthan	2	3		
12.	Himachal Pradesh		1		
13.	Odisha	2			
14.	Andhra Pradesh	1			
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1			
16.	Assam	1			
	Total	559	741	42	1

Statement II*Allocation, Release and Expenditure under Pulse Polio Immunization Programme for the F.Y. 2008-09 to 2011-12*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
		Allo.	Release	Exp.	Allo.	Release	Exp.	Allo.	Release	Exp.	Allo.	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27.00	27.15	33.18	27.16	71.68	33.18	70.68	73.70	148.00	73.70	0	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2050.00	2996.13	2169.26	2069.70	1897.78	2169.26	1825.68	1917.01	1830.00	1917.01	0	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	82.00	87.50	77.54	87.50	80.95	77.54	80.95	84.10	78.00	84.10	0	
4.	Assam	750.00	1928.71	1575.48	2621.42	1066.99	1575.48	1066.95	893.23	893.00	893.23	0	
5.	Bihar	7136.00	7560.68	3771.37	7697.74	9667.84	3771.37	7087.06	8027.26	6595.00	6087.06	0	
6.	Chandigarh	16.00	34.92	41.87	17.36	60.01	41.87	43.92	37.41	36.00	17.55	0	
7.	Chhattisgarh	438.00	71.79	630.71	671.80	458.71	630.71	458.71	558.89	483.00	463.88	0	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.00	5.31	5.23	5.31	5.51	5.23	5.51	5.51	5.00	5.51	0	
9.	Daman and Diu	4.00	3.57	3.07	3.57	3.89	3.07	3.89	3.89	3.00	3.89	0	
10.	Delhi	1360.00	2151.06	1175.15	1491.70	2152.21	1175.15	1860.70	1835.37	1141.00	1496.06	0	
11.	Goa	17.00	17.98	15.70	17.98	18.00	15.70	18.00	18.05	17.00	18.05	0	
12.	Guajrat	1032.00	1127.01	838.93	1218.91	1277.84	838.93	1250.00	1299.29	856.00	1102.64	0	
13.	Haryana	1499.00	1802.12	1804.51	1333.54	1407.22	1804.51	1086.54	1438.85	927.00	1086.54	0	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	192.00	192.51	140.28	328.94	233.97	140.28	219.19	188.72	194.00	188.72	0	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	338.00	338.03	286.26	500.10	409.30	286.26	360.42	523.81	440.00	360.42	0	
16.	Jharkhand	1847.00	676.87	840.10	676.87	919.20	840.10	753.57	1356.55	313.00	753.57	0	
17.	Karnataka	999.00	999.13	1014.05	1478.04	991.01	1014.05	991.01	991.01	970.00	991.01	0	
18.	Kerala	383.00	383.46	383.46	383.46	372.42	383.46	372.42	372.82	131.00	372.82	0	
19.	Lakshadweep	5.00	5.04	4.53	5.04	4.28	4.53	4.28	4.28	2.00	4.28	0	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4280.00	1957.32	1878.41	5519.75	1471.73	1878.41	1471.73	1500.08	494.00	1499.68	0	
21.	Maharashtra	3576.00	4233.23	3130.99	3673.96	4238.36	3130.99	3798.01	6415.10	3981.00	2798.01	0	
22.	Manipur	117.00	117.73	120.71	117.73	117.81	120.71	117.85	120.37	107.00	120.37	0	
23.	Meghalaya	109.00	282.71	136.62	144.53	147.55	136.62	147.55	155.78	102.00	155.78	0	
24.	Mizoram	40.00	43.21	43.21	43.21	44.84	43.21	44.84	45.52	23.00	45.52	0	
25.	Nagaland	92.00	141.61	141.61	96.58	87.81	141.61	87.81	90.61	94.00	90.61	0	
26.	Odisha	611.00	1190.93	1083.25	1545.53	602.54	1083.25	628.54	607.99	625.00	607.99	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
27.	Puducherry	15.00	16.48	14.77	14.94	14.31	14.77	14.31	14.42	13.00	14.42	0	
28.	Punjab	1008.00	724.39	746.75	729.30	1184.05	746.75	1016.58	759.68	464.00	750.17	0	
29.	Rajasthan	1806.00	2596.48	1676.64	1904.70	2118.86	1676.64	1963.12	1678.35	1179.00	1458.46	0	
30.	Sikkim	25.00	24.88	33.59	24.88	23.13	33.59	23.13	23.13	10.00	23.13	0	
31.	Tamil Nadu	960.00	696.70	331.09	969.70	936.19	331.09	936.19	936.99	936.00	936.19	0	
32.	Tripura	125.00	139.96	148.36	139.97	140.13	148.36	140.13	140.13	128.00	140.13	0	
33.	Uttar Pradesh	19301.00	24927.62	18907.52	21922.30	23420.48	18907.52	17858.38	0.00	12866.00	3028.52	0	
34.	Uttarakhand	1215.00	1188.55	897.69	1068.86	1501.33	897.69	844.52	965.39	639.00	844.52	0	
35.	West Bengal	5020.00	2239.45	3012.93	1541.92	2197.58	3012.93	1904.83	3899.09	2821.00	1500.46	0	
	Others	0.00	487.91	487.91	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	516.53	0.00	0	0.87	
	Total	56481.00	62291.13	47602.73	60094.00	59345.51	47114.82	48557.00	37498.91	39544.00	29934.00	0.87	

Note: (i) Expenditure for the financial year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are provisional.

(ii) Zero Expenditure implies that States/UTs have not furnished the UCs/SOEs.

[English]

Retention of Surplus Funds by Regulators

2181. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a statutory auditing body has found instances of retention of surplus funds by various regulators;

(b) if so, the details of surplus funds retained by each such regulator during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the reasons for retention of surplus funds by these regulators;

(d) the detailed guidelines existing in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Madam. Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) in its separate audit reports 2008-09, on the account of Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) and

Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) has directed to ensure that regulatory bodies maintained their surplus fund in Public Account.

(b) The details of surplus funds retained by SEBI and IRDA during the last three years as under:

(Rs. in crore)			
Name of Regulator	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
SEBI	1,235.83	1467.81	*
IRDA	121.12	137.84	114.27

*Accounts of SEBI by C&AG are yet to be audited.

PFRDA receives grants-in-aid from the Government and also receives some minor receipts from its licensees, which are negligible and adjusted against the grants. Grants-in-aid released to PFRDA by the Government during the last three years are as under:

(Rs. in crore)			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
B.E.	6.30	16.00	16.00
Released	4.50	11.70	8.00

The unspent balance, if any, at the end of financial year are set-off against the grants-in-aid of the subsequent year.

(c) and (d) As reported by SEBI, Section 14 of Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 provides that a fund should be constituted viz. SEBI General Fund in which all fees and other charges received by SEBI are credited.

As reported by IRDA, Section 16 of Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999, provides that a fund should be constituted viz. IRDA Fund in which all fees and charges received by IRDA are credited, for meeting salary, allowances and other remuneration of the members, officers and employees of the Authority and also for other expenses of the Authority in connection with the discharges of functions.

(e) Government has decided that the funds of regulatory bodies to be maintained in the Public Account but operated in such a manner as it protects their independent status.

International Widow's Day

2182. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of widows in the country;

(b) whether the Government had organised any special programme to commemorate the International Widow's Day proclaimed by the United Nations for 23 June;

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

(d) whether the Government has taken any initiatives to draw the attention of the country to the problems of widows and to raise consciousness about their needs;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) As per 2001 Census for which information is available, there were 3.43 crore widows in the country. United Nations has decided to commemorate June 23 as International Widows Day following the adoption of the General Assembly Resolution 65/189, dated 21st December, 2010. Government in the Ministry of Women & Child Development has not taken

any decision about Commemoration of International Widows' Day, so far. Presently, Government celebrates 8th March as the International Women's Day. This day accords an opportunity of taking stock of the issues pertaining to all women including widows, celebrate her achievements and her strides towards liberation from gender-specific barriers. It also serves as a reminder of the challenges ahead.

(d) to (f) The Government has been implementing several schemes/programmes for the welfare of women including widows, such as:

- (i) Swadhar and Short Stay Homes for relief and rehabilitation of women in difficult circumstances.
- (ii) Support for Training & Employment Programme (STEP) under which skill up gradation training is provided to asset less and below poverty line women.
- (iii) Scheme of Working Women Hostel under which assistance is provided for the construction/ expansion/renting of hostel building with the objective of providing safe accommodation to single working women who are unmarried, widowed, divorced or separated as well as to the married women whose husband or immediate family does not reside in the same area.
- (iv) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) under which pension is provided to the widow in the age group of 40-59 years who is living below poverty line.
- (v) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) to which is applicable for BPL persons of 60 years and above.
- (vi) Integrated Programme for Older Persons under which financial assistance is given to voluntary organizations for running and maintenance of old age homes, mobile medical units etc. for the destitute senior citizens and for setting up of Multi Facility Care Centre for Older Widow Women to provide full time shelter, care, training in income generating activities, conduct of religious programmes, yoga etc. to older widows.

Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme

2183. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has released funds/ assistance for taking up new projects under the Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the funds released and utilized under the programme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the details of the terms and conditions under which such assistance was released;

(d) the details of projects identified for development and reform under the said programme in various States, State-wise; and

(e) the extent to which Aggregate Technicals & Commercial (AT&C) losses have been reduced after the launch of R-APDRP in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Madam. The Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) was launched by the Ministry of Power in July 2008 as a Central Sector Scheme for improving the urban power distribution sector in the country. The focus of R-APDRP Scheme is on actual demonstrable performance by utilities in terms of sustained Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) loss reduction. The projects under the scheme are taken up in two parts: Part-A & Part-B. Part-A of the scheme is dedicated to the establishment of an IT enabled system for achieving reliable & verifiable baseline data that shall enable evaluation of exact & verifiable AT&C losses in towns where the scheme is being implemented. Part-B of the scheme is for actual up-gradation and strengthening of the sub-transmission and distribution system.

The present status of the R-APDRP scheme is given below:

- Under Part-A of R-APDRP, projects worth Rs. Cr covering all the eligible towns (1401) in the country have already been sanctioned.
- Under Part-A of R-APDRP, 42 Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) projects worth Rs.982.45 Cr have also been sanctioned for eight States (Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Kerala).
- Under Part-B, 907 projects worth Rs. 19367.43 Cr. have been approved to fifteen states (Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal).

(b) The total amount of central financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed to various state power utilities under the R-APDRP Programme during each of last three financial years and the current year is enclosed at Statement-I.

(c) The terms and conditions of release of funds to the utilities is enclosed at Statement-II.

(d) The details of projects sanctioned under the Part-A & B of R-APDRP programme are enclosed at Statements-III & IV respectively.

(e) The standard project completion cycle for Part-A and Part-B schemes is 24 months and 36 months respectively. The schemes sanctioned are under various stages of implementation.

Statement I

Year wise sanctions and disbursements under R-APDRP

All Amounts in Rs. Crores
As on 08.08.2011

State	Utility	Sanc- tions 2008- 09	Sanc- tions 2009- 10	Sanc- tions 2010- 11	Sanc- tions 2011- 12	Sanc- tions cumu- lative	Disburse- ments 2008- 09	Disburse- ments 2009- 10	Disburse- ments 2010- 11	Disburse- ments 2011- 12	Disburse- ments cumu- lative
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Haryana	UHBVNL	75.16	0.00	230.69	0.00	305.85	21.47	1.07	0.00	0.00	22.54
	OHBVNL	70.88	19.59	0.00	185.10	275.57	20.24	6.90	0.00	0.00	27.14
	TOTAL	146.04	19.59	230.69	185.10	581.42	41.71	7.97	0.00	0.00	49.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB	0.00	81.06	337.52	0.00	418.58	0.00	24.32	101.25	0.00	125.57
Jammu and Kashmir	J&KPDD	0.00	134.49	17.50	0.00	151.99	0.00	40.35	5.25	0.00	45.60
Punjab	PSEB	0.00	784.68	0.00	984.31	1768.99	0.00	150.40	0.00	0.00	150.40
Chandigarh	ED	0.00	0.00	33.34	0.00	33.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rajasthan	AVVNL	52.03	155.01	255.63	0.00	462.67	14.87	18.89	46.39	0.00	80.15
	JaVVNL	163.53	63.78	476.06	0.00	703.37	46.50	7.87	86.18	0.00	140.56
	JoVVNL	100.38	23.96	716.93	0.00	841.27	28.68	1.43	119.64	0.00	149.76
	TOTAL	315.94	242.75	1448.62	0.00	2007.31	90.05	28.19	252.22	0.00	370.46
Uttar Pradesh	MVVNL	2.50	228.36	470.93	0.00	701.79	0.00	69.26	70.64	0.00	139.90
	PoorvaVVNL	0.00	108.97	350.85	0.00	459.82	0.00	32.69	52.63	0.00	85.32
	PaschimVVNL	0.00	203.01	474.11	0.00	677.12	0.00	60.90	71.12	0.00	132.02
	DWNL	0.00	93.69	535.81	562.53	1192.03	0.00	27.37	80.37	0.00	107.74
	TOTAL	2.50	663.00	1831.70	562.53	3059.73	0.00	190.22	274.76	0.00	464.98
Uttarakhand	UPCL	8.55	117.27	0.00	0.00	125.82	2.44	35.31	0.00	0.00	37.75
Total Utilities (North)		473.03	2013.87	3899.37	1731.94	8118.21	134.20	476.76	633.49	0.00	1244.45
Madhya Pradesh	MPPKVCL (E)	86.50	0.00	679.81	0.00	766.31	0.00	22.14	97.97	0.00	120.11
	MPMKVCL (C)	92.04	23.02	862.64	0.00	977.70	0.00	34.85	134.69	2.55	172.09
	MPPKVCL (W)	49.55	338.03	166.64	11.24	565.46	0.00	65.58	21.58	0.00	87.15
	TOTAL	228.09	361.05	1709.09	11.24	2309.47	0.00	122.56	254.24	2.55	379.35
Gujarat	PGVCL	0.00	637.57	166.93	0.00	804.50	0.00	22.58	118.95	0.00	141.52
	DGVCL	0.00	206.60	32.18	0.00	238.78	0.00	7.01	34.53	0.00	41.55
	MGVCL	47.37	149.41	26.18	0.00	222.96	13.54	14.59	23.30	0.00	51.43
	UGVCL	0.00	57.59	33.82	0.00	91.41	0.00	9.89	13.84	0.00	23.73
	TOTAL	47.37	1051.17	259.11	0.00	1357.65	13.54	54.07	190.62	0.00	258.23
Chhattisgarh	CSEB	0.00	122.45	0.00	216.56	339.01	0.00	36.74	0.00	0.00	36.74
Maharashtra	MSEDCL	162.18	162.24	1793.51	1652.31	3770.24	46.34	50.99	197.09	28.95	323.37
	BEST	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Goa	GOA ED	104.89	5.84	0.00	0.00	110.73	0.00	31.47	0.00	0.00	31.47
Daman and Diu	ED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (West)		542.53	1702.75	3761.71	1880.11	7887.10	59.88	295.83	641.95	31.50	1029.15
Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	175.03	0.00	823.91	65.15	1064.09	50.03	2.49	123.59	0.00	176.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	APEPDCL	60.66	3.31	0.79	0.00	64.76	17.38	0.82	0.74	0.00	18.94
	APNPDCL	44.50	160.94	12.47	0.00	217.91	12.75	24.72	0.00	0.00	37.47
	APSPDCL	107.83	68.43	39.19	0.00	215.45	30.84	11.78	0.00	0.00	42.62
	TOTAL	388.02	232.68	876.36	65.15	1562.21	111.00	39.81	124.32	0.00	275.13
Karnataka	BESCOM	260.57	291.07	0.00	0.00	551.64	0.00	78.17	43.78	0.00	121.95
	CESCOM	27.73	103.14	76.42	0.00	207.29	0.00	8.32	26.93	0.00	35.25
	GESCOM	30.32	207.84	0.00	0.00	238.16	0.00	11.21	30.12	0.00	41.33
	HESCOM	52.62	205.48	72.88	0.00	330.98	0.00	15.78	0.00	41.75	57.54
	MESCOM	12.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.07	0.00	3.62	0.00	0.00	3.62
	TOTAL	383.31	807.53	149.30	0.00	1340.14	0.00	117.11	100.83	41.75	259.68
Kerala	KSEB	0.00	214.40	926.33	28.99	1169.72	0.00	64.31	75.51	71.56	211.39
Tamil Nadu	TNEB	70.04	450.87	3357.82	0.00	3878.73	19.93	120.76	526.23	4.77	671.69
Puducherry	PD	0.00	27.53	0.00	0.00	27.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (South)		841.37	1733.01	5309.81	94.14	7978.33	130.93	341.99	826.89	118.08	1417.89
Bihar	BSEB	81.18	113.40	0.00	0.00	194.58	0.00	58.37	0.00	0.00	58.37
Jharkhand	JSEB	8.82	151.78	0.00	0.00	160.60	0.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	30.00
West Bengal	WBSEDCL	0.00	159.98	551.41	0.00	711.39	0.00	47.99	82.05	0.00	130.04
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	PD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (East)		90.00	425.16	551.41	0.00	1066.57	0.00	136.37	82.05	0.00	218.42
Assam		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	APDCL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	0.00	173.18	0.60	0.00	173.78	0.00	51.95	0.00	0.00	51.95
Arunachal	PD	0.00	0.00	37.68	0.00	37.68	0.00	0.00	11.30	0.00	11.30
Nagaland	PD	0.00	0.00	34.58	0.00	34.58	0.00	0.00	10.37	0.00	10.37
Manipur	PD	0.00	31.55	0.00	0.00	31.55	0.00	0.00	9.47	0.00	9.47
Meghalaya	MeSEB	0.00	33.97	0.00	0.00	33.97	0.00	0.00	10.19	0.00	10.19
Mizoram	PD	0.00	34.26	0.86	0.00	35.12	0.00	0.00	10.54	0.00	10.54
Sikkim	PD	0.00	26.30	68.46	0.00	94.76	0.00	7.89	20.54	0.00	28.43
Tripura	PD	0.00	34.37	0.82	0.00	35.19	0.00	10.31	0.00	0.00	10.31
Total (NE)		0.00	333.63	143.00	0.00	476.63	0.00	70.14	72.41	0.00	142.56
Total		1946.93	6208.42	13665.30	3706.19	25526.84	325.01	1321.09	2256.79	149.58	4052.46

Note: Amount Sanctioned is Sanctioned Project Cost by R-APDRP Steering Committee.
(Source: PFC).

Statement II*Terms & Conditions of Release of Funds under R-APDRP***1. Terms of Loan:****(a) Rate of Interest (For both Part-A & B)**

As notified by Ministry of Finance for "Others" at Sl. No. 4(iv) in the Table for Category of borrower & type of loan, which is currently 11.50% per annum w.e.f. 31.12.2010.

(b) Moratorium Period

Part-A: There will be moratorium on repayment of principal and interest on the loan for the sanctioned periods of execution which shall in no case exceed three years.

Part-B: There will be moratorium on repayment of principal and interest on the loan for the sanctioned periods of execution which shall in no case exceed five years.

(c) Tenure of Loan:

Part-A: The tenure of loan will be 10 years including moratorium period and repayments being made in annual equal instalments together with Interest on the outstanding balance commencing after the expiry of moratorium period. The amounts payable annually (by way of principal and interest) would be recovered in ten equal instalments on 15th of every month from June to March each year.

Part-B: The tenure of loan will be 20 years Including moratorium period and repayments being made in annual equal instalments together with interest on the outstanding balance commencing after the expiry of moratorium period. The amounts payable annually (by way of principal and interest) would be recovered in ten equal instalments on 15th of every month from June to March each year.

(d) Penal rate of Interest (For both Part-A & B)

In the event of default in the repayment of instalment(s) of principal and/or interest, the penal interest @2.5% above the normal rate of interest (at which loan is sanctioned) would be chargeable on all such overdue instalments.

Other terms and conditions of both Part-A&B would be as notified in the O.M. F.No.5 (3)-B (PD)/2010 Dt

31.12.10 of MoF and modified subsequently by MoF from time to time.

2. Release/Disbursement of Loans:

Part-A: 100% of the approved project cost shall be provided as loan from the Govt. of India through Gross Budgetary Support (GBS). The Gol loan shall be disbursed to the State Power Utilities through Nodal Agency as follows:

- (a) Upto 30% of the project cost can be released as Gol loan up front on approval of the Project.
- (b) 60% of project cost would be disbursed in two equal tranches (of 30% each) as Gol loan upon utilization of the cumulative amount released and submission of duly certified supporting documents/claims by utilities to PFC based on progress/utilization against achievement of identified milestones.
- (c) Balance 10% of the project cost would be disbursed as Gol loan only after full utilization of the loan disbursed through earlier tranches.

Part-B: Up-to 25% of the approved project cost shall be provided through loan from the Government of India. The balance funds shall be raised from Financial Institutions (FIs) viz. PFC/REC/multilateral institutions and/or own resources. For special category States (namely all North-Eastern States, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir), GOI loan up-to 90% of the project cost should be provided. The loan shall be disbursed to the State Power Utilities through Nodal Agency as follows:

Non-Special Category States:

- (a) 15% of the project would be released as Gol loan up front on approval of Project.
- (b) Progressive release of 75% of the project cost as loan from Financial Institutions (FIs)/own resources based on progress/utilization against achievement of identified milestones.
- (c) Balance 10% of the project cost would be disbursed as Gol loan only after full utilization of Gol and FIs' loans disbursed through earlier tranches.

Special Category States:

- a. 30% of the project cost would be released as Gol loan up front on approval of Project.

- b. Progressive release of 10% of the project cost as loan from Financial Institutions (FIs)/own resources based on progress/utilization against achievement of identified milestones.
- c. 50% of project cost would be disbursed as Gol loan progressively against certified claims from Utility based on progress/utilization against achievement of identified milestones.
- d. Balance 10% of the project cost would be disbursed as Gol loan only against full utilization of Gol and FIs' loans disbursed through earlier tranches.

3. Conversion of loan into grant:

Part-A: The loan along with interest thereon shall be converted into grant once the establishment of the required system is achieved and verified by an independent agency appointed by Ministry of Power (MoP). No conversion to grant will be made in case projects are not completed within 3 years from the date of sanctioning of the project. In such cases the concerned utility will have to bear full loan and interest repayment. The project will be deemed to be completed on the establishment of the required system duly verified by an independent agency appointed by MoP.

Part-B: If the Distribution Utilities achieve the target of 15% AT&C loss on a sustained basis for a period of 5 years in the project area and the project is completed within the time schedule fixed by the Steering Committee, which shall in no case exceed five years from the date of project approval, up-to 50% (90% for special category states) loan against Part-B projects will be convertible into grant in equal tranches, every year for 5 years starting one year after the year in which the base-line data system (Part A) of project area concerned is established and verified by the independent agency appointed by Ministry of Power. If the utility fails to achieve or sustain the 15% AT&C loss target in a particular year, that year's tranche of conversion of loan to grant will be reduced in proportion to the shortfall in achieving 15% Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) loss target from the starting baseline assessed figure. Loan from GOI shall be converted into grant first. Loan from FIs shall be converted into grant only after the conversion of full GOI loan into grant.

Whenever the loan from Gol and FIs will be converted into grant, interest and other charges paid on the converted amount will also be treated as grant &

reimbursed to Utility. For the loan and interest which could not be converted into grant on account of not meeting the conditions of conversion, the utility/state will have to bear the balance burden of loan and interest repayment.

4. Security of Gol loan:

Utility is required to ensure timely debt service for payment of principal, interest and other charges as applicable.

Escrow Account: The Utility receiving loans under R-APDRP will have to open an escrow account in the bank for Part-A and Part-B to ensure debt servicing of Principal, interest and other charges.

Charge on Assets: First charge (on pari-passu basis, If in syndication) shall be taken on the newly financed assets under the project. Wherever this is not possible or value of such assets is not adequate, charge can be taken on/extended to other assets of the utility. Existing assets shall be valued on depreciated replacement cost basis.

Security shall be determined by applying coverage factor of 1.1 times of value of asset(s). Thus, where the assets financed under the loan do not cover the said factor, the utility has to provide other assets to meet the said factor.

State Government Guarantee: State Governments shall also undertake that in case of default by the utility, all outstanding dues of the utilities shall be recovered from the Central Plan Assistance due to the States.

The state Government Guarantee in the form of recovery from Central Plan Assistance due to state may be invoked after the invoking the escrow account and the pari-passu charge on assets.

- (i) The advance payment so released is subject to the following conditions:-
 - (a) RTGS/ET system of fund transfers should be extended to Project level entities, so as to minimize delays in transfer of funds - an exception may be made for NE States & J&K; In due course of time, the transfers from Ministry of Power may also be brought on this platform. This will ensure observance of Ministry of Finance's advice to move e-banking mode directly to project level accounts so that delays in routing funds through PFC are minimized.

- (b) Each layer of funding should keep a strict monitoring on the funds parked In the accounts of the next lower level - Project wise - and take corrective action to ensure requisite spend in case the utilization drops below a certain threshold; the thresholds at each level may be worked out by Ministry of Power/Power Finance Corporation.
- (c) The funds spent on the ground should be co-related/linked to achievement of physical targets so that effectiveness of the Scheme is ensured; No unspent balance is available with PFC.
- (d) In due course of time, it may be considered how adequate safeguards can be put in place to ensure that UCs can also be received electronically for funds' released to take place - however, the pre-requisite would be a strong system of monitoring progress on ground so that production of UCs can be reliably linked to actual "outcomes".
- (e) The release is subject to the condition that Part-A-IT projects must be awarded within 3 months of the date of sanction of the projects by the Steering Committee. As the amount released is not sufficient, PFC may sanction and release advance to the States on pro-rata basis in no case exceeding the total amount of the sanction given and also not releasing more than 30% for an individual project.
- (f) PFC shall release upto 30% of the project cost to only those States who have signed the Quadripartite Agreement and after ensuring implementation of the precedent conditions agreed to in the Quadripartite Agreement. A copy of release order shall be endorsed by PFC to Ministry of Power and Controller of Accounts.
- (g) The due interest on Government of India loan from the date of release of the loan by Ministry of Power to Power Finance Corporation shall be borne by the concerned State Utilities to whom funds are released by PFC. This condition shall be included in the loan agreement to be signed in accordance with the clause 15 of the quadripartite agreement.
- (h) A separate account will be opened and maintained in respect of the R-APDRP funds released by Government of India.
- (i) It must be ensured that funds meant for Non-NER projects should not be diverted to NER projects or vice-versa.
- (ii) A Monthly Monitoring Report will be furnished by PFC by 10th of every month project-wise. Further release of funds will be made on the basis of the progress of work and expenditure incurred in field. The reconciled status of actual disbursement will be submitted by PFC along with its next request of funds to MoP.
- (iii) A certificate on the utilization (In Form 19-B) of the Loan amount for the purpose for which it is sanctioned should be furnished in accordance with Rule 226 of GFR *i.e.* within a reasonable time not later than 18 months from the expiry of financial year in which loan is disbursed.
- (iv) The accounts of the Loan shall be open to inspection and audit both by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India and internal audit by the Principal Accounts Officer of the Ministry.
- (v) Details to be furnished at the end of the year in respect of funds released, actual utilization, physical targets achieved *vis-a-vis* funds released etc. Compliance of the instructions of Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure's OM dated 5.06.2008 may also be ensured.

Statement III

Details of projects sanctioned under Part-A of R-APDRP

(Figures in Rs. Cr.)

Sl. No.	State	No of Projects Sanctioned	Sanctioned Project Cost
1	2	3	4
Non-special Category States			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	113	388.81
2.	Bihar	71	194.60
3.	Chandigarh	01	33.34

1	2	3	4
4.	Chhattisgarh	20	122.45
	Delhi	Being private utilities, not covered under R-APDRP	
5.	Goa	4	110.74
6.	Gujarat	84	225.36
7.	Haryana	36	165.63
8.	Jharkhand	30	160.61
9.	Karnataka	98	391.14
10.	Kerala	43	214.40
11.	Madhya Pradesh	83	228.89
12.	Maharashtra	130	324.42
	Odisha	Being private utilities, not covered under R-APDRP	
13.	Puducherry	4	27.53
14.	Punjab	47	272.85
15.	Rajasthan	87	315.93
16.	Tamil Nadu	110	417.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	168	636.53
18.	West Bengal	62	164.37
	Sub-Total	1191	4394.60
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	37.68
20.	Assam	67	173.78
21.	Himachal Pradesh	14	96.41
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	30	151.99
23.	Manipur	13	31.55
24.	Meghalaya	9	33.99
25.	Mizoram	9	35.12
26.	Nagaland	9	34.58
27.	Sikkim	2	26.30
28.	Tripura	16	35.18
29.	Uttarakhand	31	125.82
	Sub-Total	210	782.40
	Total	1401	5177.00

Details of SCADA projects sanctioned under Part-A of R-APDRP

(Figures in Rs. Cr.)

Sl. No.	State	No of Projects Sanctioned	Sanctioned Project Cost
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	116.81
2.	Gujarat	6	138.51
3.	Kerala	3	83.15
4.	Madhya Pradesh	5	102.94
5.	Rajasthan	5	150.90
6.	Tamil Nadu	7	182.17
7.	Maharashtra	8	161.62
8.	Uttar Pradesh	3	46.35
	Total	42	982.45

Statement IV

Details of projects sanctioned under Part-B of R-APDRP

Sl. No.	Utility/State	No. of Projects (Towns/Project area) Nos.	Sanctioned Project Cost Rs. Cr
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	1056.59
2.	Gujarat	63	993.78
3.	Haryana	22	415.79
4.	Karnataka	88	948.99
5.	Himachal Pradesh	14	322.18
6.	Kerala	42	872.17
7.	Madhya Pradesh	82	1977.64
8.	Maharashtra	122	3284.20
9.	Punjab	42	1496.14
10.	Rajasthan	82	1540.47

1	2	3	4
11.	Sikkim	2	68.46
12.	Tamil Nadu	87	3279.56
13.	Uttar Pradesh	158	2347.88
14.	West Bengal	45	547.02
15.	Chhattisgarh	16	216.56
Total		907	19367.43

[Translation]

Quality of Medicines

2184. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) whether almost 80 per cent of the drugs for Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) dispensaries are purchased from local market;

(b) if so, the details and the genuineness of quality thereof;

(c) whether the Government procures medicines from the lowest (L-1) bidder through the open tender process and thus compromise on the quality of medicines;

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal to bring a change in procurement process so that the best quality of medicines are provided to the people;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the quantum of medicines procured by CGHS dispensaries and the other hospitals of the Union Government alongwith the sources from which these were procured during the last three years and the details of the companies blacklisted due to supply of spurious medicines during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) to (e) In order to ensure and maintain quality of medicines, in recent years there has been increased

emphasis on procurement of medicines directly from manufacturers/distributors which follows a well laid down quality control procedure. The authorized local chemists are appointed through a 2-bid tender process consisting of a Technical Bid and a Commercial Bid so that they also supply quality medicines.

(f) Information is being collected and would be laid on Table of the House.

[English]

Smart Grid Task Force

2185. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has constituted India Smart Grid Task Force to improve efficiencies in the power sector through smart grid technologies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the basic aim of constituting the aforesaid group;

(d) the expenditure likely to be incurred on the aforesaid project; and

(e) the benefits likely to be accrued therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam, Ministry of Power in September, 2010 has constituted the India Smart Grid Task Force to evolve a roadmap for implementation of Smart Grids in the country, under the Chairmanship of Shri Sam Pitroda, Adviser to Prime Minister on Public Information Infrastructure & Innovation. It consist of members from concerned Ministries (Home, Defence, Communications & IT, New and Renewable Energy, Environment and Forests, Commerce & Industries, Finance etc.) and organizations (Planning Commission, Department of Science and Technology, Central Electrical Regulatory Commission, Central Electricity Authority, Central Power Research Institute, Bureau of Energy Efficiency, National Thermal Power Corporation, Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd., Bureau of Indian Standards, Power Finance Corporation, Rural Electricity Corporation).

(c) India Smart Grid Task Force will serve as Government's focal point for activities related to "Smart Grid" and to evolve a road map for implementation of Smart Grid in the country. The main functions of the Smart Grid Task Force will be to ensure awareness, coordination and Integration of the diverse activities related to Smart Grid technologies, practices and services for Smart Grid Research and Development; Co-ordinate and integrate other relevant inter-governmental activities; Collaborate on interoperability frame work; Review and validate the recommendations from India Smart Grid Forum.

(d) and (e) No estimate is available on the likely expenditure and benefits at present.

[*Translation*]

Power from Municipal Waste

2186. SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

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

(a) the details of schemes/programmes undertaken for production of power from municipal waste in the country using imported technology;

(b) the details of the plants set up alongwith their capacity, State-wise;

(c) whether the process of conversion of municipal waste into power causes air-pollution;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to encourage Non-Conventional Sources of Energy for meeting power requirement and also for addressing the problem of air-pollution caused during the process?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing a programme for setting up of five new projects on energy recovery from

municipal solid wastes (MSW). The projects to be set up under this scheme can be based on indigenous or imported technologies. The programme provides for capital subsidy of ₹ 2.00 crore per MW with an upper limit of ₹ 10.00 crore per project. Benefits for Customs and Excise Duty concessions are also provided for projects based on MSW.

(b) No plants have so far been set up under above mentioned scheme. However, four projects for power generation from MSW set up in the past are as follows:

- (i) 5 MW biomethanation technology project in Uttar Pradesh
- (ii) Two projects of 12.6 MW capacity based on Refuse Derived Fuel Combustion technology in Andhra Pradesh
- (iii) One project of 3.5 MW based on incineration technology in Delhi.

(c) and (d) The conversion of municipal solid waste into power through the technology of combustion/incineration can cause air pollution in case the emissions from such projects are not treated appropriately for meeting the norms for emission control laid down by the Central Pollution Control Board.

(e) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is promoting various programmes on power generation from renewable energy sources namely Solar, Wind, Small-Hydro, Biomass and Urban & Industrial Wastes. Projects supported under the programme on energy from urban and industrial wastes have to necessarily deploy all the required emission control equipment and get approval from the pollution control authorities.

[*English*]

Demand and Availability of Human Organ

2187. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to generate awareness about the donation of human organ and tissue in the society in view of the huge gap between the requirement and availability of these human organs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Yes. In order to create awareness for organ donation among the general public, 6th World and 1st Indian Organ Donation Day functions were organized on 27th and 28th November, 2010 in New Delhi under the aegis of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Two workshops have been organised at Bangalore and Hyderabad on 08.04.2011 and 27.06.2011 respectively with the purpose of creating awareness about the donation of human organs and tissues.

[Translation]

Krowan and Pahadi Khoba Tribes

2188. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Central schemes for the upliftment of Krowan and Pahadi Khoba tribes dwelling in the hills of the newly created Chhattisgarh State;

(b) the total amount sanctioned, released and spent by the Ministry under such schemes during the last three years, tribe-wise; and

(c) the efforts made so far for documentation of 'Prakshas' and other cultural heritages of these tribes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing schemes for the integrated socio-economic development of all the Scheduled Tribes and PTGs in the country. There is no tribe-specific scheme. The names of the schemes are at enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The funds are released to the State-Governments/ UT Administrations and other implementing agencies for the identified activities under these schemes and not tribe-wise. Hence, no tribe-wise information is maintained. The details of funds sanctioned/released and utilised in respect of the major schemes during the last three years are at enclosed Statement-II.

(c) No documentation of Prakshas and other cultural heritages of Krowan and Pahadi Khoba tribes dwelling in the hills of the newly created Chattisgarh State has been done.

Statement I

Sl.No.	Name of the Schemes
A	Special Area Programs (SAP)
1.	Special Centre Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP)
2.	Artical 275(1) of the Constitution
B	Central Sector Schemes (CS)
3.	Grant-in-Aid to NGOs for STs including coaching & Allied Scheme and Award for Exemplary Service
4.	Vocationa Training Centres in Tribal Areas
5.	Strengthening of Education among ST girls in low literacy Districts
6.	Market Development of Tribal Products/Produce
7.	Grant-in-Aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations for Minor Forest Produce
8.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal (PTG)
9.	Support to National/State Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Corporations
10.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST Students
11.	Scheme of Institute of Excellence/Top class institute
12.	National Overseas Scholarship Scheme
C	Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)
13.	Scheme of PMS, Book Bank and Upgradation of Merit of ST Students
14.	Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys
15.	Establishment of Ashram Schools
16.	Research Information & Mass Education, Tribal Festival and Others

Statement II

Statement indicating funds sanctioned/released/expenditure and utilised under the Schemes during the last three years (2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of Schemes	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Sanctioned/ Released	Utilised	Sanctioned/ Released	Utilised	Sanctioned/ Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A Special Area Programs (SAP)							
1.	SCA to Tribal Sub-Plan	631.35	621.81	481.24	453.78	901.70	321.84
2.	Article 275(1) of the Constitution	339.78	338.12	399.10	325.34	999.88	71.49
B Central Sector Schemes (CS)							
1.	Grant-in-Aid to NGOs for STs including Coaching & Allied Scheme and Award for Exemplary Service	42.40	42.40	49.55	49.55	54.12	54.12
2.	Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas	8.44	5.89	2.00	2.00	6.88	1.52
3.	Strengthening of Education among ST girls in low literacy Districts	40.00	40.00	33.50	33.50	37.56	37.56
4.	Market Development of Tribal Products/Produce	21.20	21.20	19.36	19.36	14.53	0.00
5.	Grant-in-aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations for Minor Forest Produce	16.00	14.25	10.00	5.90	15.00	2.55
6.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTG)	192.07	180.04	83.62	71.75	232.44	66.55
7.	Support to National/State Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Corporations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	69.99	53.52
8.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST Students	31.03	29.83	30.00	29.14	60.68	60.65
9.	Scheme of Institute of Excellence/ Top class institute	1.22	1.22	1.75	1.75	5.00	5.00
10.	National Overseas Scholarship Scheme	0.01	0.01	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.30
C Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)							
1.	Scheme of PMS, Book Bank and Upgradation of Merit of ST students	226.59	212.20	271.37	256.15	556.75	312.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys	65.00	48.06	64.00	16.35	78.00	5.95
3.	Establishment of Ashram Schools	30.00	30.00	41.00	30.28	65.00	21.16
4.	Research Information & Mass Education, Tribal Festival and Others	7.04	6.36	6.35	4.29	4.46	2.21

Promotion of Tourism

2189. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has drawn any road map for promotion and development of tourism in the country including Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the status as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides central financial assistance for tourism projects based on proposals received from the States/Union Territories, subject to availability of funds and *inter-se* priority.

The Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination in the domestic and international markets, including the various tourism destinations and products in the different States/Union Territories of the country, including Uttar Pradesh. These tourism destinations and products are promoted through media campaigns, tourist literature and publicity material.

[English]

Clinical Trials

2190. SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:
SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether an increase in the number of deaths of people who were part of the clinical trials of drugs/vaccines has been reported from various parts of the country including Andhra Pradesh;

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

(c) the number of these death cases in which compensation was paid by the pharmaceutical companies indicating the amount paid alongwith the steps taken/proposed to direct the erring companies to pay up compensation in other death cases;

(d) whether the Government has taken note of the instances of approval of clinical trials by so called Independent Ethics Committees (IECs);

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the norms and guidelines under which functioning of these IECS is being regulated; and

(f) the measures taken/proposed by the Government for the proper regulation, registration and monitoring of clinical trials and having a compensatory mechanism for the victims of such trials?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The death of a subject enrolled in the clinical trials may occur during the trial due to various reasons. These could be disease related deaths like cancer or other serious

diseases, administration to critical, and terminally ill patients, side-effects or other unrelated causes. Such deaths are investigated for causal relationship to the study trial. A Statement containing the detailed information in respect of deaths reported during trials during the last three years and in the current year up to June, 2011 along with the names of pharmaceutical companies involved is at annexed as Statement.

(c) 22 cases of trial related deaths were reported in the year 2010. A Statement containing the details of the amounts paid as compensation in each case by the sponsor is at Annexure. The Sponsors/Clinical Research Organisations (CROs) involved in the clinical trials in 2010 were directed by the Drugs Controller General (India) [DCG(I)] in April, 2011 to provide compensation to the dependents of the deceased. The concerned Ethics Committees were also requested to review the above death cases and recommend payment of compensation. The concerned sponsor CRO has been asked to provide of the requisite information in respect of compensation paid and other details relating to deaths occurred due to clinical trials in 2011 (upto June 2011).

(d) and (e) Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, clinical trial on a new drug shall be initiated only after the permission has been granted by the Licensing Authority under Rule 21(b) *i.e.* the Drugs Controller General (India) and the approval obtained from the respective ethics committee. The trial site may accept the approval granted to the protocol by the Ethics Committee of another trial site or the approval granted by an Independent Ethics Committee (constituted as per provisions under Schedule Y to the said Rules), provided that the approving Ethics Committee is willing to accept their responsibilities for the study at such trial site and the trial site is willing to accept such an arrangement and that the protocol version is the same at all trial sites.

Further, it is the responsibility of the Ethics Committee that reviews and accords its approval to a trial protocol, to safeguard the rights, safety and well-being of all trial subjects. The Ethics committee should get documented 'standard operating procedures' and should maintain a record of its proceedings. The Ethics Committee should make, at appropriate intervals, an on-going review of the trials for which they review the protocols.

(f) In order to further strengthen the monitoring of clinical trials, various measures have been taken as follows:-

- it has been made mandatory to register all clinical trials, permissions for which have been granted by the office of DCG(I) on or after 15th June 2009, in the ICMR clinical trial registry at www.ctri.in
- Guidelines for conducting inspection of clinical trial sites and clinical research organizations/sponsors have been prepared.

It is proposed to further strengthen the regulations relating to clinical trials by making specific provisions under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules for providing financial compensation to trial subjects in case of trial related injury or death. The responsibilities of Ethics Committee, Sponsor & Investigator are also proposed to be enhanced to ensure that financial compensation as well as medical care are provided to trial subjects who suffer trial related injuries or deaths and such information is provided to DCG (I). The format for obtaining informed consent of trial subjects is also proposed to be amended to include the details of address, occupation, annual income of the subject so as to have information regarding socio-economic status of trial subjects.

A schedule Y, draft notification has also been published in 19.1.2011 for regulation of clinical research organisations (CROs).

Statement

**2011 (Jan-June)
Total Cases 161**

Sl.No	Sponsor/CRO's
1	2
1.	Amgen
2.	Bayer
3.	Bharat Serums
4.	Boehringer Ingelheim
5.	Catalyst
6.	CD Pharma
7.	Dr. Reddys
8.	Excel Life Science
9.	Fresenius Kabi

1	2
10.	GSK
11.	Icon
12.	Inc Gvk Bio
13.	Invida
14.	J&J
15.	Jubilant Clinsys
16.	Lambda Therapeutic
17.	LG Life Sciences
18.	Manipal Acunova
19.	Max Neeman
20.	Merck Specialities
21.	Msd
22.	NIMR, New Delhi
23.	Novartis
24.	Parexel
25.	Pfizer
26.	Piramal Life Sciences
27.	PPD
28.	Quintiles
29.	Sanofi Aventis
30.	Siro Clinphrm Pvt. Ltd.
31.	Spectrum
32.	Sristek, Hyderabad
33.	St. John National Academy of Health Sciences
34.	Sun Pharma
35.	The George Institute

2010

Total Cases 668

Sl.No	Sponsor/CRO's
1	2
1.	Acetlion
2.	Acunova

1	2
3.	Allegan
4.	Amgen
5.	Astra Zeneca
6.	Bayer
7.	Boehringer
8.	Bristol Myers
9.	Chiltern
10.	Clinigene
11.	CliniRx
12.	Diagno Search
13.	Dr Reddy
14.	gsk
15.	GVK Bio
16.	ICON
17.	Intas
18.	Invida
19.	J&J
20.	Jubilant Clinsys
21.	Kemin
22.	Lilly
23.	Max neeman
24.	Maya Clinicals
25.	Merck
26.	MSD
27.	Novartis
28.	Parexel
29.	Pfizer
30.	Pharm-Olam
31.	Piramal
32.	PPD
33.	PRA

1	2
34.	Quintiles
35.	Reliance
36.	Sanofi
37.	Serdia
38.	SIRO
39.	Spectrum
40.	Takeda
41.	Torrent
42.	Veeda
43.	Virchow
44.	Wyeth

2009

Total Cases 637

Sl.No	Sponsor/CRO's
1	2
1.	Abott
2.	Actelion
3.	Allergan
4.	Amgen
5.	Bayer Health
6.	BMS
7.	Cadila
8.	Catalyst
9.	Chiltern
10.	Cipla
11.	Clinigene
12.	Clini Rx
13.	Diagnoasearch
14.	DNDi India
15.	Eisai
16.	Fulford
17.	GSK

1	2
18.	ICON
19.	IPCA
20.	J & J
21.	Johnson & Johnson
22.	Lambda
23.	Lilly
24.	Medpace
25.	Merck
26.	MSD
27.	National Aids Research
28.	Nicholas
29.	Novartis
30.	Omnicare
31.	Parexel
32.	Pfizer
33.	Pharmaleaf
34.	Pharmalink
35.	PiramalLifesciences
36.	PPD
37.	PRA
38.	Quintiles
39.	Reliance
40.	Roche
41.	sandoz
42.	Sanofi
43.	Schering Plough
44.	Serdia
45.	Siro
46.	Spectrum
47.	Sristek
48.	Takeda
49.	Veeda
50.	Wyeth

2008

Total Cases 288

Sl.No	Sponsor/CRO's
1	2
1.	Amgen
2.	Astra Zeneca
3.	Bayer Health
4.	Bristol Myers
5.	Clinigene
6.	clinirx
7.	Clinivent
8.	ICON
9.	Ikon
10.	IOWH
11.	J&J
12.	Lambda
13.	Lilly
14.	Medpace
15.	Neeman
16.	Nicolas Plramal
17.	Nova Nordisk
18.	Novartis
19.	NovoNordisk
20.	Pfizer
21.	Pharmaleaf
22.	PPD
23.	PRA
24.	Quintiles
25.	Ranbaxy
26.	Reliance
27.	Roche
28.	Sanofiaventis
29.	Serdia
30.	Serum
31.	Siro

1	2
32.	Spectrum
33.	Trident
34.	Wyeth

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

Micro Finance by Banks

2191. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some banks especially private banks targets three-fold rise in microfinance portfolio;

(b) if so, the details thereof bank-wise for the remaining period of the Eleventh Five Year Plan in the country including Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the funds allocated and released so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c): Loans in the microfinance sector are being provided mainly through the Self Help Group (SHG) - Bank Linkage Model and the Micro Finance Institutions (MFI) - Bank Linkage Model. In the SHG-Bank Linkage Model, SHGs are directly financed by banks. In the MFI-Bank Linkage Model banking agencies finance to Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) for on-lending to SHGs and other small borrowers. The disbursements by Public sector and Private sector Banks to SHGs and MFIs during last three years (2007-08 to 2009-10) are given as under:

(Amount Rs. Crore)

	Loans disbursed by Private Sector Banks			Loans disbursed by Public Sector Banks		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
SHG	364.45	209.83	215.40	8484.81	12043.69	14237.90
MFIs	1489.33	3156.99	3762.00	470.82	575.34	4300.74

Source: NABARD (2008, 2009 & 2010) Status of Micro-finance in India.

[*Translation*]

Use of Solar Energy

2192. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to make the use of solar energy mandatory for all house owners in the metropolitan cities of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase investment in this sector in order to achieve the target of solar power generation by the year 2012?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Model regulation/bye-laws for installation of solar assisted water heating systems in functional buildings were circulated by the Ministry of Urban Development to all States/Union Territories with a view to make installation of these systems mandatory in certain categories of buildings. Based on this, so far 21 States have issued necessary orders to their Urban Local Bodies, and 90 Municipal

Corporations/Municipal Committees/Development Authorities in 8 States have amended their building bye-laws or are implementing the orders in this regard.

(c) In order to promote solar energy in the country, the Government announced Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission with a target of 20000 MW of solar power and 2000 MW equivalent off grid solar applications, besides 20 million of solar lights and solar thermal collector area by 2022. The Mission provides a policy framework which includes bundling of solar power with conventional thermal power on megawatt capacity basis to reduce cost of generation, generation based incentive for small solar power plants connected at distribution network at voltage levels below 33 kV, provision of solar specific renewable purchase obligations (Solar RPO) and mechanism of renewable energy certificates. A target of 1100 MW capacity solar power projects is envisaged during Phase-1 of the Mission by 2013.

[*English*]

Ultra Mega Power Projects

2193. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up Ultra Mega Power Projects to accelerate the capacity addition in power;

(b) if so, the details thereof, projectwise;

(c) the details of power projects which have already been awarded alongwith the projects which are still pending for implementation;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up more such projects in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Power had launched an initiative for the development of coal based Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) each of about 4000 MW capacity for quick capacity addition through tariff based competitive bidding process. Four UMPPs namely Sasan in Madhya Pradesh, Mundra in Gujarat, Krishnapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and Talaiya in Jharkhand have already been awarded and transferred to the identified developers and are at different stages of implementation. The benefits of these projects are envisaged to come in 12th Plan, however, as per the present status of development of the projects, two units of Mundra UMPP are expected to come in 11th Plan. The details of these UMPPs are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of UMPP	Type	Date of Transfer	Levellised Tariff (in Rs. Per kWh)	Successful developer
1.	Mundra, Gujarat	Coastal	23.04.2007	2.264	Tata Power Ltd.
2.	Sasan, Madhya Pradesh	Pithead	07.08.2007	1.196	Reliance Power Ltd.
3.	Krishnapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	Coastal	29.01.2008	2.333	Reliance Power Ltd.
4.	Tilaiya, Jharkhand	Pithead	7.8.2009	1.77	Reliance Power Ltd.

(d) and (e) Presently two UMPPs namely Sarguja in Chhattishgarh and Bedabahal in Odisha are in bidding process. The last date for submission of RfQ bids for Bedabahal UMPP in Odisha has been received on 1.08.2011. The last date for submission of RfQ bids for Sarguja UMPP in Chhattishgarh is 5th September, 2011.

The site for setting up of one UMPP in Tamil Nadu is finalized at Cheyyur in Kanchipuram district and for the second UMPP of Andhra Pradesh at Nayunipalli village in Prakasham district. The other UMPPs proposed are in Karnataka, Maharashtra, two additional UMPPs in Odisha, one additional UMPP each in Gujarat, Jharkhand and Tamil Nadu. The initiation of bidding process in these UMPPs is contingent upon site finalization, the availability of necessary inputs/clearances from the State Government, Ministry of Environment and Forests and Ministry of Coal (for pit-head projects).

[Translation]

Cases of Meningitis

2194. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of Meningitis and deaths therefrom have been reported from various parts of the country;

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

(c) the reasons for the high prevalence of the disease in certain areas; and

(d) the action plan drawn/proposed by the Government to tackle the rising cases of meningitis in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. The number of cases of Meningitis and deaths reported during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Meningococcal meningitis has an established seasonal and cyclical trend and occurs more frequently in dry and cold seasons of the year. Overcrowding and

low socioeconomic status are important predisposing factors. The disease spreads from person to person through air and also by direct contact.

(d) Central Rapid Response Teams are sent to affected areas immediately for an on the spot assessment to carry out investigations and help State Health Authorities in instituting control measures. A regular

surveillance system has been put in place in the States/Districts.

Information regarding Meningococcal Meningitis and other communicable diseases is regularly published in the monthly news letter "CD Alert" of National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) for awareness of the health care workers.

Statement

State-wise Cases and Deaths due to Meningococcal Meningitis reported during 2008-2010

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	2008		2009		2010		2011 (upto May 2011 provisional)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	609	9	1313	10	840	10	503	14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	0	5	0	4	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
5.	Chhattisgarh	14	0	12	1	2	0	0	0
6.	Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	15	4	0	0	1	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	23	1	36	5	14	5	1	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	13	0	8	1
11.	Jharkhand	90	0	5	2	425	0	2	0
12.	Karnataka	1218	13	1145	6	785	7	20	1
13.	Kerala	230	0	197	1	60	1	NR	NR
14.	Madhya Pradesh	310	12	403	18	516	13	NR	NR
15.	Maharashtra	201	3	126	0	53	0	5	0
16.	Manipur	2	0	14	0	10	3	30	0
17.	Meghalaya	389	46	415	28	99	4	2	0
18.	Mizoram	67	19	60	22	49	14	8	2
19.	Nagaland	0	0	3	0	21	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	148	1	22	0	161	21	1	0
21.	Punjab	104	7	64	6	33	8	14	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
22.	Rajasthan	5	1	3	0	0	0	9	0
23.	Sikkim	6	1	17	1	1	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	69	0	167	2	438	0	149	0
25.	Tripura	9	1	155	20	54	6	25	5
26.	Uttarakhand	76	10	48	3	91	8	17	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	45	5	64	10	42	4	1	0
28.	West Bengal	1910	369	1977	307	2057	213	393	65
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	3	48	7	55	5	20	4
30.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	74	0	NR	NR	26	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	12	2	1	0	2	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	324	24	239	13	663	16	95	2
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	78	9	131	5	58	3	7	0
Total		5982	542	6745	467	6547	341	1336	97

Source: National Health Profile brought out by CBHI, Dte. GHS
 Note: NR implies "Not Reported"

Investment of Unaccounted Money in Gold and Silver

2195. SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:
 SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of gold and silver are rapidly going up in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the unaccounted money is being invested in both the commodities;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check it; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. India is a net importer of gold and silver and therefore, prices of these precious metals depend on international prices. The volatility in the prices of gold and silver in India is mainly due to the volatility in the prices of these commodities in the international markets.

(c) During the course of investigation by the Income Tax Department, instances of unaccounted investment in gold and silver do come to the notice of the Department.

(d) The CBDT has issued a notification No. 27/2011 dated 26th May, 2011 wherein quoting of Permanent Account Number (PAN) has been made compulsory for purchase of jewellery or bullion for an amount of Rs. 5 lakh or more. This has been done to check investment of unaccounted money in purchase of jewellery and bullion.

(e) Necessary steps are taken by the Department to bring to tax undisclosed investment in gold and silver

and realize the taxes thereon. However, no separate figures in this regard are maintained centrally in the Ministry.

[*English*]

Sale of CGHS Medicines in Market

2196. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU:
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:
SHRIMATI TABASSUM HASAN:
SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:

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

(a) whether equipment/medicines meant to be supplied to the Central Government employees under the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) are being sold in the open market across the country;

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

(c) the details of persons arrested for selling the CGHS medicines in the open market during the above period;

(d) the total losses suffered by the exchequer and the action taken by the Government against persons/employees found guilty; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to check such mal-practices in future?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Delhi Police has arrested CGHS officials for investigation on the charges of selling of stolen CGHS medicines in the open market in the last three years as indicated below:-

2009 — Shri Revati Prasad Sharma, Pharmacist/Storekeeper, Vivek Vihar dispensary and Shri Mithun Tyagi, Computer Operator, Yamuna Vihar Wellness Centre.

2010 — Nil.

2011 — The following five officials of CGHS dispensaries at Nanakpura/Tilak Nagar: S/Shri Attar Singh Mastwal, Pharmacist/Storekeeper, Ravinder Kumar, Pharmacist, Krishan Kumar Pharmacist, Sunil Kumar, Pharmacist and Bachcha Singh, Dresser.

(d) Proper evaluation of losses has not been done as yet. While the service of Shri Mithun Tyagi have been terminated, services of all other officials have been suspended. Their cases are subjudice at present.

(e) Measures like frequent surprise inspection of medicine stocks by Senior Officers, 100% physical verification of stocks in a year by an external team, sensitization of CMOs In-charge of wellness centers about continuous vigilance and thorough checking of CGHS plastic cards lying undistributed have been initiated.

[*Translation*]

Vaccination of New Born Babies

2197. KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATARAJAN:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

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

(a) whether Government has formulated a new scheme to ensure the vaccination of all new born through Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) health workers under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), in remote areas, apart from vaccination in hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the districts in the country, especially in Madhya Pradesh covered in the first year of the said scheme;

(d) the details of the duties of ASHA workers and the remuneration fixed for them to discharge their duty; and

(e) the time by which the said scheme is to be launched including the State-wise provision made for the said scheme specially for Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) are involved in mobilizing children for immunization services during the immunization session in their respective areas.

(c) This is implemented all over the country. All the districts in Madhya Pradesh are covered.

(d) ASHA is paid Rs. 150 per immunization session. Her key responsibility is to mobilize children due for vaccination.

(e) The details of the State wise provision under Mobilization of children through ASHA including Madhya Pradesh in 2011-12 is annexed as a Statement.

Statement

Details of the State wise provision under Mobilization of children through ASHA in 2011-12

States/UTs	Mobilization of children through ASHA (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.40
Andhra Pradesh	1272.60
Arunachal Pradesh	15.52
Assam	505.89
Bihar	211.20
Chandigarh	7.50
Chhattisgarh	200.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.70
Daman and Diu	0.00
Delhi	8.00
Goa	0.00
Gujarat	551.22
Haryana	177.48
Himachal Pradesh	105.00
Jammu and Kashmir	60.00
Jharkhand	738.00
Karnataka	250.00
Kerala	37.20
Lakshadweep	0.50
Madhya Pradesh	900.00
Maharashtra	854.72

1	2
Manipur	21.83
Meghalaya	88.09
Mizoram	15.48
Nagaland	23.80
Odisha	546.26
Puducherry	0.00
Punjab	255.42
Rajasthan	620.00
Sikkim	10.49
Tamil Nadu	6.00
Tripura	41.13
Uttar Pradesh	2858.58
Uttarakhand	116.42
West Bengal	901.44

[English]

Security Features in Currency Notes

2198. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:
SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of security features embedded in the existing Indian Bank/currency notes;

(b) whether the Ministry is introducing security features in all denominations of Indian Bank/currency notes to check the menace of counterfeiting of currency; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and time by when the same is likely to be put into circulation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The details of security features in the existing Indian bank/currency notes are detailed below:

- (1) Watermark
- (2) Latent Image

- (3) Intaglio Printing
- (4) Fluorescence Number Panel
- (5) See through Register
- (6) Security Thread
- (7) Micro lettering (see through magnifying glass)
- (8) Fibres (visible through UV)
- (9) Optically Variable Ink
- (10) M-feature (only through special sensor available with RBI)

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The review of security features in currency notes is a continuous exercise, which is undertaken from time to time in consultation with all the stakeholders.

[*Translation*]

Shortage of Medicines in CGHS

2199. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an acute shortage of medicines in the dispensaries of the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) in various States including Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received several reports of irregularities in the purchase and supply of drugs for the beneficiaries of the CGHS till date;

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

(e) the action taken against the guilty officers/officials;

(f) whether CGHS beneficiaries receive medicines indented by specialists doctors several days after the date of indent;

(g) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(h) the remedial action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No. No such complaint has been received in the last two years.

(c) to (e) No such complaint has been received.

(f) to (h) No. After introduction of online indent of medicines, the medicines are made available the next day in almost all cases.

[*English*]

Annual Health Survey

2200. SHRI P. LINGAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched Annual Health Survey to study the impact of various Central Schemes under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) with a view to ascertain the reduction in Total Mortality Rate, Infant Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Rate at district as well as block levels;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to include rural medical practitioners, local bodies etc. apart from Government officials in implementing these programmes;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government also proposes to set up monitoring mechanism at district levels, particularly in remote tribal areas; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Yes. The Government has taken up Annual Health Survey with funding support from National Rural Health Mission. Registrar General of India (RGI), is the nodal agency to conduct the survey which covers nine States, namely, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Assam. The survey will provide district wise data on various health indicators particularly Total Fertility Rate (TFR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) at the district level and the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) at the regional level by estimating these rates on an annual basis for around 284 districts in these States.

(c) and (d) No, currently there is no such proposal.

(e) and (f) The Government has set up various mechanism for monitoring, implementation of the National Rural Health Mission which includes:

- Monitoring through online Health Management Information System (HMIS).
- Quarterly Monitoring reports on performance of NRHM in the State.
- Monitoring by Regional Evaluation Teams.
- Quarterly Monitoring Reports on utilization of funds.
- Periodic visits by Financial Monitoring Group (FMG).
- Annual Common Review Mission
- Joint Review Mission

Market Share of LIC

2201. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the market share of the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) in insurance industry for 2009-10 and 2010-11, year-wise;

(b) whether the market share of LIC has increased during the said period;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The market share of the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) in insurance industry for 2009-10 and 2010-11 is as under:-

Year	Market Share (%)	
	First Year Premium	Policies
2009-10	64.86	73.02
2010-11	68.70	76.92

(b) to (d) Yes, Madam. The market share of LIC has been increasing consistently during last two years.

[Translation]

Adverse Effects of Mobile Radiation on Health

2202. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of various studies conducted by international agencies including a recent study of the World Health Organisation (WHO) which warn of possibility of cancer and other diseases caused by radiation emanating from mobile phones and towers;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted/proposed any study to ascertain the adverse effects of radiation from mobile phones and towers on human health in the country;

(d) if so, the details of such studies conducted/being conducted/proposed alongwith the findings 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) and (b) Yes. The international Agency for Research on cancer (IARC), a part of the World Health Organization (WHO), in its press release dated 31.05.2011 has classified radiofrequency electromagnetic fields as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B), based on an increased risk for glioma, a malignant type of brain cancer associated with wireless phone use.

However, WHO has further stated that a large number of studies have been performed over the last two decades to assess whether mobile phones pose a potential health risk. To date, no adverse health effects have been established as being caused by mobile phone use. WHO will conduct a formal risk assessment of all studied health outcomes from radiofrequency fields exposure by 2012.

(c) and (d) To study adverse effects of cell phone, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has initiated a study in Delhi to examine whether use of cell phone creates risk of neurological, cardiological, cancer, ENT and reproductive disorders. Efforts will also be made to measure specific absorption rate, power density wave length and frequency of RFR emitted from various types of cell phones and cell phone towers under this study.

Apart from the above, some of the studies conducted in this regard are as follows:

- (i) An animal study (2005-08) supported by ICMR to find out the effect of RFR (Radio Frequency Radiation) on male reproduction at Jawaharlal Nehru University suggested that decrease in sperm count and increase in apoptosis may be a causative factor due to mobile radiation exposure leading to infertility.
 - (ii) A study conducted by PGIMER (Post Graduate Institute for Medical Education & Research), Chandigarh (2010) reported long term and intensive mobile phone use may cause inner ear damage.
 - (iii) In one of the studies conducted by the Department of Human Genetics, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar (2007) a correlation between mobile phone use and DNA and chromosomal damage in lymphocytes of individuals using mobile phones was observed which may have long term consequences in terms of neoplasia and/or age-related changes. Another study (2005) reported cytogenetic damage in tissues of some individuals using cell phones over a period of time.
 - (iv) In another study (2010) a significant increase in peak heart rate, serum total cholesterol, VLDL, Cholesterol and triglycerides concentration were noticed in acute RFR exposed male studies in comparison to control students.
 - (v) Evidence have been provided by an animal study (2011) indicating continuous exposure to low intensity microwave radiation may have an adverse effect on the brain function by altering circadian system and rate of DNA damage.
- (e) Various measures have been taken/proposed to be taken in this regard:-
- (i) Indigenous manufactures of mobile handsets have been instructed to comply with ICNIRP (International Commission on Non-ionization

Radiation Protection) guide-lines and furnish self-certificate;

- (ii) Mobile handsets manufacturers have been instructed to indicate the level of radiation on the product itself and to clearly communicate the potential danger of mobile phone radiation and exposure;
- (iii) To regulate indigenous as well as imported mobile phone, Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) has been requested to frame standards for all mobile phones under BIS Act 1986;
- (iv) Based on media reports and public concerns, Department of Telecommunications (DoT) constituted a committee on 24.08.2010 consisting of representatives from DoT, ICMR, Ministry of Environment & Forest and Department of Biotechnology to examine the various studies on the effect of radiation from mobile tower and mobile phones. The report of the Committee so received was placed on DoT website for stakeholders' comments. The report of the Committee is being examined by the Government for appropriate action in the matter.

[English]

Loans by Public Sector Banks

2203. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of total loan sanctioned by public sector banks during the last year and the current year, bank-wise;
- (b) the percentage of loans sanctioned to minority community, farmers and small scale industries out of total loan during the said period separately;
- (c) the details of percentage of loan to be disbursed out of total loan to different categories by public sector banks as per the instructions of Government, categorywise particularly minority, farmers and Small Scale Industries (SSIs);
- (d) whether public sector banks are flouting the norms fixed by Government in this regard;

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

(f) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against such erring banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The bank-wise details of gross advances, credit to

agriculture and credit to Micro-Small Enterprises by public sector banks as at end March, 2011 and June, 2011 is at Statement.

The percentage of loan sanctioned to minority communities during the years ended March 2010 and March 2011 out of total priority sector advances is given as under:-

Year Ended	Priority Sector Advances (PS) (B)	Share of Minority Communities in Priority Sector (in all districts)		Amount of Credit to Minority Communities in 121 identified districts
		Amt.(A)	%share to PS (A/B)	
March 2010	863777	111327	12.88	35645
March 2011	1022925	143514	14.03	44465

(Amount in Rs. crore)

(c) As per extant guidelines of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on lending to priority sector, a target of 40% 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 by, both in the public and private sector. Within this, sub-targets of 18 per cent and 10 per cent of ANBC or Credit Equivalent (CE) amount of OBE, whichever is higher, as on March 31 of the previous year, have been mandated for lending to agriculture and the weaker sections, respectively. Loans granted under specified conditions to persons from minority communities as may be notified by Government of India from time to time are treated under lending to Weaker Sections, which has a target of 10% of ANBC or CE of OBE, whichever is higher.

Advances by PSBs to micro and small enterprises sector are reckoned for computing performance under the overall priority sector target of 40% of ANBC or credit equivalent amount of OBE, whichever is higher. Further, domestic scheduled commercial banks have to ensure that:

- (i) 40 per cent of total MSE advances should go to micro (manufacturing) enterprises having investment in plant and machinery up to Rs. 5

lakh and micro (service) enterprises having investment in equipment up to Rs. 2 lakh;

- (ii) 20 per cent of total MSE advances should go to micro (manufacturing) enterprises with investment in plant and machinery above Rs 5 lakh and up to Rs. 25 lakh, and micro (service) enterprises with investment in equipment above Rs. 2 lakh and up to Rs. 10 lakh. (Thus, 60 per cent of micro and small enterprises advances should go to the micro enterprises).

(d) and (e) Some banks fail to achieve the target/sub-targets specified under RBI's guidelines on lending to priority sector. As per the provisional data reported by the PSBs, 7 out of 26 PSBs, failed to achieve the overall priority sector target of 40% and 17 PSBs failed to achieve the sub-target of lending to agriculture sector, as on the last reporting Friday of March 2011.

(f) The domestic scheduled commercial banks, both in the public and private sector, which fail to achieve the priority sector targets/sub-targets, are required to deposit into Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) set up with the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and other funds as decided by RBI, such amounts as may be allocated to them by RBI.

Statement**Credit by Public Sector Banks**

(Rs. in crore)

Bank Name	March-11			June-11		
	Total Gross Advances	Credit to Agriculture	Credit to MSE	Total Gross Advances	Credit to Agriculture	Credit to MSE
Allahabad Bank	91585	13387	11980	94535	13679	12620
Andhra Bank	72154	10369	7112	75712	10469	7560
Bank of Baroda	171801	22510	22275	171047	20337	22407
Bank of India	165147	22069	31297	161124	22191	30208
Bank of Maharashtra	47487	4691	7037	47082	4969	7030
Canara Bank	202724	29656	29558	204283	30463	28656
Central Bank of India	131390	20111	12417	126035	19699	11822
Corporation Bank	87213	5513	10707	79309	5961	11027
Dena Bank	45163	6389	6194	42871	6094	5795
IDBI Bank Limited	155996	15523	11362	153076	11968	11224
Indian Bank	72587	11048	7724	79143	11640	9634
Indian Overseas Bank	103087	16056	0	106696	16872	9633
Oriental Bank of Commerce	96839	12367	9569	98216	13240	15709
Punjab & Sind Bank	42833	5993	5094	43175	5750	5423
Punjab National Bank	243999	35315	28932	245245	33987	30045
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	41744	7315	4878	41922	7066	5143
State Bank of Hyderabad	65423	10675	7186	66235	11504	6248
State Bank of India	662444	94826	76494	662734	94826	76494
State Bank of Mysore	34426	5378	3658	34105	4807	3360
State Bank of Patiala	52331	6827	5720	50951	6225	4917
State Bank of Travancore	46471	5580	1809	47515	5566	1886
Syndicate Bank	97535	14746	3950	98764	15242	3639
UCO Bank	93246	11643	11973	88764	10405	10924
Union Bank of India	15322	20681	16233	138858	19553	15638
United Bank of India	53934	5708	7001	53106	5635	6933
Vijaya Bank	49222	4969	5812	51133	5541	6162
Total	3079803	419345	345972	3061636	413689	360137

Source: Off-site returns: data for June 2011 is provisional

[Translation]

Strike by CGHS Drugs Suppliers

2204. SHRI JAYWANTRAO AWALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the drug suppliers to Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) dispensaries frequently go on strike due to non-payment of their dues on time;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the corrective measures taken/proposed in this regard; and

(c) the details of funds allocated under this head by the Government during the last three years State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No such incident has been reported in recent times.

(c) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

Statement showing allocation of budget for Medicines/Medical Reimbursement Claims (MRCS)

IN RESPECT OF CGHS

(Rs. in thousands)

Sl. No.	CGHS Unit	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		M&S*	PORB**	M&S*	PORB**	M&S*	PORB**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Ahmedabad	18700	30000	22700	45600	28000	55000
2.	Allahabad	37000	50200	33760	110600	36700	83200
3.	Bangalore	50000	93000	89700	108000	98000	140900
4.	Chennai	33600	143200	73600	165000	70300	162900
5.	Delhi	1564800	2626900	1554320	3430460	1852590	3650000
6.	Hyderabad	100000	345000	99300	387400	98000	368200
7.	Jaipur	20000	70000	35400	102200	25000	94000
8.	Kanpur	57000	120000	66200	270000	68600	293800
9.	Kolkata	68000	150000	100000	250000	146500	297800
10.	Lucknow	29750	41500	49500	80000	65300	90600
11.	Meerut	35000	67600	46700	87500	53000	87800
12.	Mumbai	82000	165900	87800	202300	129400	217000
13.	Nagpur	40000	77600	52030	178970	61200	143200
14.	Patna	25000	47500	35500	45000	36400	71600
15.	Pune	24700	135100	21200	250000	29400	270500
16.	Bhubaneswar	9200	8900	9500	14200	12800	16800
17.	Ranchi	7000	9100	7000	15200	10500	15700
18.	Bhopal	6000	13900	7900	54540	4600	36800

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Chandigarh	20500	35800	21000	75000	18000	72500
20.	Dehradun	3150	14600	4500	32100	5000	46100
21.	Jabalpur	23500	91300	35000	180000	27100	170000
22.	Trivendrum	18300	48500	15870	82730	26140	78300
23.	Guwahati	13000	13100	20040	11700	36000	19300
24.	Shillong	1500	1300	1000	2500	4900	4000
Total (Rs. in Thousands)		2287700	4400000	2489520	6181000	2943430	6486000

*M&S: Materials & Supplies- meant for procurement of medicines.

**PORB: Medical Reimbursement Claims (MRC) of Pensioners including medicines.

Cross Border Money Transfer

2205. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cross border money transfer systems available in the country alongwith role of the Government, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in each such system;

(b) whether the Government/RBI has proposed to regulate such activities;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Cross-border outward and inward remittances from India can be sent through banking channel and postal channel, for which general permission is available under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 to Authorised Dealer Category-I (AD Category-I) banks and the Department of Posts, Government of India. Besides the two channels, cross-border inward remittances can be received by AD Category-I banks in India through Rupee Drawing Arrangements (RDAs) with Exchange Houses in Gulf countries, Hong Kong and Singapore and by Indian Agents, which are AD Category-1 banks, ADs Category-II and Full Fledged Money Changers through arrangements with money transfer operators abroad under Money Transfer Service Scheme (MTSS), with prior approval from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) under FEMA, 1999.

(b) to (d) RBI has, vide their circular dated 13.04.2007, advised banks to ensure that all cross-border wire transfers must be accompanied by accurate and meaningful originator information. Information accompanying cross-border wire transfers must contain the name and address of the originator and where an account exists, the number of that account. In the absence of an account, a unique reference number, as prevalent in the country concerned, must be included. Where several individual transfers from a single originator are bundled in a batch file for transmission to beneficiaries in another country, they may be exempted from including full originator information, provided they include the originator's account number or unique reference number.

Inspection of Mines by IBM

2206. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) performs regulatory functions;

(b) if so, the details of such regulatory works undertaken by the bureau during the last three years alongwith the names of mines wherein regulatory work have been undertaken;

(c) the names of firms/companies which have not complied with the terms and conditions laid down under the regulatory framework alongwith the details of the terms and conditions which have been violated; and

(d) the action taken by the Government against such firms/companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (d) Yes Madam. The Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) performs regulatory functions in terms of the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988, which includes approval of mining plan/scheme of mining, approval of stoping permission, inspection of mines, approval of Progressive Mine Closure Plan (PMCP) and Final Mine Closure Plan (FMCP), registration of Recognized Qualified Person (RQP), examination of schemes of Reconnaissance Permit (RP) & Prospecting Licence (PL). Details of regulatory work undertaken, details of inspection of mines, total number of mines which had not complied with the MCDR 1988 alongwith action taken by IBM in the last three years are given in Statement-I and Statement-II. The

violation noticed during inspection mainly relates to deviation from the approved mining plan and mining the mineral without approved scheme of mining. In such cases, violation letters are issued to the mine owners pointing out the nature of violations with an advice to rectify them. In the event of non-rectification of violation, show cause notices are issued. For persistent non-compliance of rule, prosecution cases are launched against the defaulting mine owners and in case of chronic violation, IBM suspends the mining operations. Details of names of mines where regulatory work has been undertaken and names of mines which have not complied with MCDR 1988 are available on the website of IBM (<http://ibm.nic.in>) and are not being reproduced here since it is bulky.

Statement I

Details of regulatory work undertaken by IBM in the last three years

Name of regulatory work	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
*Approval of mining plan	387	282	172
*Approval of mining scheme	364	367	234
Approval of stoping permission	13	15	12
Approval of Progressive Mine Closure Plan (PMCP)	14	2	0
Approval of Final Mine Closure Plan (FMCP), (independently)	40	33	25
Registration of Recognized Qualified Person (RQP)	52	64	77
Examination of Reconnaissance Permit (RP)	19	55	20
Examination of Prospecting Licence (PL)	178	107	114

*figures inclusive of PMCP

Statement II

Details on inspection of mines, compliance of mineral conservation and development rules 1988 and action taken by IBM during last three years

Year	Target	No. of mines inspected	No. of Mines where violations pointed out	No. of violations pointed out	No. of violations rectified	No. of show cause notices issued	No. of violations rectified after issue of show cause notices	No. of prosecution cases launched	No. of prosecution cases compounded	Compounding fees received	No. of prosecution cases decided in favour of IBM	Fine Received	No. of cases where mining operations Suspended
2008-09	2500	2645	1031	1963	818	276	270	56	21	108000	29	151800	0
2009-10	2500	2371	797	1896	790	404	276	42	17	99000	17	71000	74
2010-11	2000	2177	685	1245	356	168	219	18	20	172000	15	52800	89

[English]

**Short Term Co-operative
Credit Structure**

2207. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any requests from the Government of Maharashtra to release funds under Vaidyanathan Package for Restructuring of Short Term Co-operative Credit Structure (STCCS) financial assistance under package to be released by Union Government to the Primary Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present status of the said request; and

(d) the steps 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) Based on the Prof. Vaidyanathan Committee recommendations, Government of India has formulated the revival package for the Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS). National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is the principal implementing agency of the revival package. NABARD has received claims from its Maharashtra Regional Office for release of funds to the Primary Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies in the State of Maharashtra. The details of claims received by NABARD and amount released along with remarks are as under:

(Rs. crore)

No. of Claims	Date of receipt of claim	No. of PACS	Total Claim	Amount released		Remarks
				Date	Amount	
1 to 10	On Various dates from 04 January, 2008 to 27 August, 2009	15302	1418.46	On various dates from 2 April, 2008 to 12 January, 2011	1414.64	Excess claims reduced and eligible amount released
11	26.08.2009	4202	789.29	—	—	Benchmark activity (release of committed liabilities to SCB/CCBs by the State Government) as specified in the Revival Package not fulfilled by the State Government.
12	26.08.2009	928	137.13	—	—	-do-
13	24.03.2011	23	3.82	—	—	-do-
Grand Total		20455	2348.70	1414.64		

Strikes in Hospitals

2208. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether strikes by health employees in the Government hospitals in the country including Delhi have been on the rise thereby adversely affecting the helpless

poor patients who are wholly dependent on these hospitals;

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

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken to maintain uninterrupted health services in the Central Government hospitals in the country?

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.

In so far as Central Government Hospitals in Delhi, namely, Dr. RML Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College & its associated hospitals are concerned, no major strike in these hospitals have occurred in the recent past by the health employees affecting poor patients.

The above three Central Government hospitals have taken various steps to ensure uninterrupted health services which include deployment of security guards, installation of CCTV cameras, engagement of professional security manager, etc.

Money Laundering

2209. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:
SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH:
SHRI A. SAMPATH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether money laundering activities are on the rise in the country and the Government has noted the link between money laundering and funding of terrorism;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures taken by the Government against money laundering and financing terrorism;

(d) whether the Government is seeking international co-operation in compacting money laundering; and

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government proposes to amend the Prevention of Money Laundering Act and bring real estate transaction under the proposed amendment; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The number of money laundering cases registered by the Directorate of Enforcement under Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 has increased from 1014 cases as on 31.03.2010 to 1269 cases as on 31.03.2011 based on the Scheduled Offences registered and reported by

the concerned agencies. Out of 1269 cases registered as on 31.03.2011, there are 11 cases for the Scheduled Offences of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, which have been registered by the Directorate of Enforcement to enquire into the possible offence of money laundering.

(c) Government has taken comprehensive steps to combat money laundering and terrorist financing in accordance with international standards and best practices. These steps include amendments in the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, strengthening the regulatory and law enforcement/intelligence system and improving compliance by the regulated entities. In the National Investigation Agency, a separate specialized cell known as Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell has been created to investigate cases of terror funding. The sanctioned strength of Enforcement Directorate, which investigates cases of money laundering, has been enhanced substantially.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. India is a member of Financial Action Task Force (FATF), Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG), The Eurasian group on combating money laundering and financing of terrorism (EAG) and Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units. Membership in these organizations facilitates international cooperation in combating money laundering and financing terrorism.

(f) and (g) Yes, Madam. Government is proposing amendments to the Prevention of Money Laundering Act. The proposed amendments are at the draft stage and are yet to be finalized.

Acquisition of Overseas Mines

2210. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to acquire overseas mines in a big way to bridge the gap between demand and supply of minerals in the country;

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

(c) the names of countries in which India has stake in mineral wealth; and

(d) the action plan proposed to give a boost to this sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) As per available information, considering the need for metallurgical grade coal and thermal coal in the country, International Coal Venture Limited (ICVL), a special purpose vehicle, with equity participation to an extent of Rs. 3500 crore by SAIL, Coal India Ltd, RINL, NMDC and NTPC Ltd. has been set up for acquisition of metallurgical and coal assets abroad. The ICVL will function like a Navratna Company (with powers to clear proposals involving investment of upto Rs. 1500 crore). ICVL is assisted by a panel of investment bankers on acquisition of coal assets abroad through equity purchase, JVs in existing mines or Greenfield projects in Australia, Canada, Indonesia, Mozambique, Russia and USA. A MoU was signed between ICVL and the Provincial Governor of Kalimantan, Indonesia on 25th January, 2011 envisaging direct allocation of mineral resources in the Province for ICVL.

(c) and (d) While details on the names of countries in which India has stake in mineral wealth is not separately mentioned since acquisition of raw material assets is largely driven by needs of the domestic industry, as arising from time to time, interest has been shown by Indian Companies in acquisition of assets in countries in Africa, Latin America, Australia, North America, Russia and South-East Asia.

Insurance Scheme for BPL People

2211. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any new insurance scheme for the people living Below Poverty Line (BPL); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Government has not formulated any new scheme for Below Poverty Line (BPL) people in the recent times. However following major Social Security Schemes are being implemented by the Government of India to extend insurance coverage to the people belonging to the Rural Landless Household/Economically Weaker Sections/Below Poverty Line:-

- (i) Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY)
- (ii) Janashree Bima Yojana (JBY)

- (iii) Universal Health Insurance Scheme (UHS)
- (iv) Rashtriya Swastha Bima Yojana (RSBY) by Ministry of Labour and Employment
- (v) Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana by Ministry of Textiles.

[*Translation*]

Study on Wind Energy Generation

2212. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
SHRI P.P. CHAUHAN:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study regarding feasibility of wind energy generation in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to give incentives and subsidy to entrepreneurs of the above States for investment in wind energy generation sector?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), an autonomous institution of this Ministry has conducted wind resource assessment studies at 627 locations in the country including Gujarat (69 locations), Madhya Pradesh (37 locations), Maharashtra (112 locations) and Rajasthan (36 locations). The state wise list of these locations is given at Statement.

(c) The Government is promoting wind power projects by providing fiscal incentives such as 80% accelerated depreciation, concessional import duty on certain components of wind electric generators, excise duty exemption, 10 years tax holiday on income generated from wind power projects. Technical support including wind resource assessment to identify potential sites is provided by the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai. This apart, preferential tariff is being provided in many States. Government has also introduced a Generation Based Incentive (GBI) scheme under which an incentive of Rs. 0.50/unit is provided to the projects which do not avail of accelerated depreciation benefit.

Statement*List of Wind Monitoring Stations (As on 30.06.11)*

Sl. No.	Station	Mast Height (M)	Latitude N			Longitude E			Elevation (Masl)	Maws	Mawpd	Wpd
			Deg	Min	Sec	Deg	Min	Sec		At 20/25/30/50 M (M/S)	At 20/25/30/50m (W/Sq.m.)	At 50 M (W/Sq.m.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Gujarat												
1.	Adesar	20	23	33	27	70	58	45	30	4.33	93	201
2.	Amrapar (Gir)	20	21	10	46.9	70	25	5.2	146	5.47	147	241
3.	Amrapar (Seth)	20	21	43	48.7	70	01	37.8	102	5.33	151	221
4.	Bamanbore 1	20	22	24	25.3	71	01	34.4	186	4.31	108	175
5.	Bamanbore 2	20	22	25	49.6	71	03	24.5	227	5.64	171	243
6.	Bayath	20	22	56	26	69	10	17	20	5.00	118	204
7.	Bhandariya	20	22	05	21	69	40	57	97	5.42	162	208
8.	Butavadar	20	21	56	58.6	70	12	08.3	119	4.56	98	200
9.	Dahod	20	22	50	31	74	10	35	360	4.72	108	199
10.	Dandi	20	20	53	29	72	48	31	3	4.03	72	106
11.	Dhandhalpur	25	22	23		71	22		185	5.51	144	193
12.	Dhank 1 1)	20	21	47	14.2	70	07	18.9	154	6.78	312	414
	Dhank 2)	25	-	-		-	-		-	5.02	122	177
13.	Dhank 2	20	21	47	24.47	70	07	2.9	187	6.97	327	367
14.	Dhrobana	25	23	56	27	69	44	51	40	4.81	124	178
15.	Dumdha	25	21	12		73	32		145	4.14	094	100
16.	Gala	20	22	14	51.6	70	06	51.2	111	5.49	175	254
17.	Godladhar	20	22	03	15.4	71	18	48.5	240	5.52	144	212
18.	Haripar	20	22	15	56.5	69	38	21.5	51	5.46	160	210
19.	Harshad	20	21	50	14.6	69	21	50.2	15	5.56	164	239
20.	Jafrabad	20	20	53	49.87	71	23	33.09	25	4.86	137	242
21.	Jamanvada	20	23	34	42	68	35	53	60	5.17	149	299

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
22.	Jasapar	20	21	21	25.4	71	05	30.0	224	4.78	104	201
23.	Kagavad	20	21	47	31	70	41	50	132	5.13	141	212
24.	Kalyanpur	20	22	03	24.2	69	24	05.8	92	6.14	208	327
25.	Kera	20	23	03	21	69	36	51	120	5.39	135	172
26.	Khambada	20	21	58	20.7	71	21	39.1	169	4.94	126	204
27.	Kukma	20	23	10	20.78	69	46	42.32	224	5.33	150	239
28.	Lamba	20	21	53	25.4	69	17	28.4	8	5.56	164	232
29.	Limbara	20	22	33	15.6	70	59	09.4	165	5.31	166	227
30.	Mahidad	25	22	16	49.6	71	11	31.7	326	5.97	178	231
31.	Mesaria	20	22	28	03.8	71	05	44.2	193	5.11	124	180
32.	Mota Dadawa	20	22	00	14.7	71	00	47.4	179	4.92	113	166
33.	Moti Sindholi	20	23	09	24	68	47	00	10	4.87	118	204
34.	Mundra	20	22	47	29	69	43	18	02	5.42	168	303
35.	Nani Kundal	20	21	54	38.6	71	27	03.5	166	5.74	163	278
36.	Navadra	20	21	56	49.5	69	14	26.5	24	5.78	183	297
37.	Navi Bander	20	21	26	53.5	69	47	19.3	12	5.42	153	213
38.	Okha	20	22	27	26.2	69	02	29.4	3	5.39	150	260
39.	Okhamadhi	20	22	05	05.0	69	06	19.7	20	5.28	129	209
40.	Parewada	25	22	20	13.2	71	0	52.23	176	4.91	122	159
41.	Poladiya	20	23	03	30	69	13	14	138	5.72	177	278
42.	Ratabhe	20	22	50	58.8	70	59	22.3	88	4.86	123	212
43.	Rojmal 1	20	22	01		71	28		140	4.44	081	117
	Rojmal 2	20	22	00	46.8	71	28	38.6	137	5.12	129	200
44.	Sadodar	20	22	02	06.3	70	14	40.6	241	5.19	126	179
45.	Sanodar	20	21	33	25.6	72	06	30.9	195	6.24	197	373
46.	Saputara	20	20	34	52	73	45	20	880	3.22	40	59
47.	Sinai	20	23	02	45	70	03	44	57	5.77	183	244
48.	Sinugra	20	23	05	16	69	57	44	100	4.79	103	161
49.	Sivalakha	25	23	23		70	38		100	4.52	091	122
50.	Surajbari	20	23	13	0.63	70	42	19.49	11	5.42	184	270
51.	Suarda	20	22	24	06.9	70	09	50.8	80	5.61	166	243

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
52.	Taga	20	23	49	47	69	50	58	47	4.53	99	177
53.	Vandhya	45	23	13	06	70	36	04	14	5.76	196	203
54.	Velan	20	20	42	53.8	70	49	46.7	6	4.42	100	197
55.	Veraval	20	20	54	40.8	70	21	09.6	6	4.89	129	168
56.	Warshamedi	20	22	58	16.1	70	33	59.5	9	5.67	192	282
57.	Vadgam	50	22	20	25	72	34	33	10	5.09	188	188
58.	Sangasar	50	22	41	40.8	74	10	6.9	481	6.00	207	207
59.	Nava	50	22	29	33	71	12	57	185	5.57	139	139
60.	Chapriyali	50	21	19	40.8	71	40	1.9	204	5.70	151	151
61.	Vekariya	50	21	19	40.6	70	52	59.1	284	5.40	130	130
62.	Nana Asota	50	22	15	14.3	69	32	18.3	39	5.76	151	151
63.	Lodhrani	50	23	52	59.1	70	38	30	30	5.74	166	166
64.	Lamba	120	21	54	14.8	69	16	52.7	10	6.85	261	183
65.	Sarva	50	22	13	28	71	29	29.8	151			
66.	Jegawada	50	22	57	33.1	71	30	30	87			
67.	Virewadi	50	22	02	14.9	71	28	2.4	162			
68.	Balava	50	21	52	8.6	69	57	39.5	156			
69.	Jikiali	50	21	16	44.3	71	15	48	224			
Maharashtra												
1.	Alamprabhu Pathar	25	16	45	56	74	22	26	790	5.58	164	224
2.	Alkud	25	16	59	32.99	74	46	16.59	704	4.75	117	130
3.	Ambed (ii) @	50	17	5	51.6	73	29	28.2	231	3.70	78	78
4.	Amberi	25	17	35	6.78	74	17	56.56	980	6.39	237	275
5.	Ambral @	25	17	54	26.3	73	49	59.1	1302	5.11	134	175
6.	Aundhewadi @	25	19	45	53.3	73	52	55.8	858	6.58	294	324
7.	Bedag	25	16	48	17.7	74	45	39.6	620	4.18	83	126
8.	Bedarwadi	20	18	56	52.92	75	32	1.10	750	4.38	86	152
9.	Bhud @	25	17	20	33.5	74	42	6.8	809	5.48	160	224
10.	Brahmanvel	25	21	09	24.83	74	12	19.19	596	6.42	278	324
11.	Chakla	25	21	19	0.14	74	18	59.9	352	6.02	242	323
12.	Chalkewadi	20	17	37	25	73	48	41	1185	5.61	206	218

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
13.	Deogad	20	16	22	10.8	73	22	22	40	4.58	124	172
14.	Dhakale	25	19	01	10.5	73	47	12.4	880	3.91	69	115
15.	Dhalgaon	20	17	08	11	74	58	51	805	5.89	216	260
16.	Dhangarwadi (ii) @	25	16	09		73	36		191	03.69	049	096
17.	Dhanger Malegaon	50	20	20	23.3	75	19	19.6	838	5.53	126	126
18.	Dongerwadi	25	16	53	58.53	74	50	18.30	830	5.94	179	284
19.	Dudha	50	20	25	29.6	76	3	21.3	718	5.57	130	130
20.	Elephanta Island @	25	18	57	16.3	72	56	3.1	20	4.48	120	158
21.	Gawalwadi	20	20	06	5.4	73	45	3.9	750	5.28	140	278
22.	Gude Panchagani	20	17	06	50	73	58	48	903	5.50	178	296
23.	Jambulmure @	25	17	42	33.91	73	54	15.67	1107	4.19	109	160
24.	Kamravad	25	21	35	10.2	74	43	30.2	300	5.04	142	189
25.	Kamthi	20	17	23	0.29	74	15	30.25	876	4.74	116	130
26.	Kankora @	25	19	58	20	75	26	16	920	5.56	127	204
27.	Kas @	25	17	44	22.2	73	48	32.4	1232	5.69	194	277
28.	Kasasirsi @	25	17	54	22.9	76	45	7.8	665	5.09	109	156
29.	Kavaldhara	20	18	05		76	05		670	4.73	092	135
30.	Kavdya Donger	25	19	00	24.9	74	32	2.0	900	6.44	224	277
31.	Khandke	20	19	08	00	74	52	31	920	5.44	146	250
32.	Kharumbhapada @	25	19	55		73	14		517	4.81	098	135
33.	Khokade	25	17	48	25.8	74	22	18.4	1047	5.03	114	192
34.	Kogda @	20	19	58		73	12		474	4.03	055	156
35.	Kogil	25	16	36	39.5	74	14	50.1	718	4.50	106	129
36.	Kolgaon	25	18	50	2	74	42	32	800	5.69	177	238
37.	Kotholi	20	16	57	54.2	73	58	28.4	782	4.96	164	180
38.	Lonavla	20	18	46	40	73	22	39	580	4.31	122	200
39.	Mahalunge @	50	16	25	25.4	73	34	6.3	196	4.60	100	100
40.	Mahijalgaon	20	18	38	5.0	75	1	54.3	590	4.67	127	175
41.	Mahismal	25	20	05		75	11		870	4.56	073	088
42.	Malegaon Kariyat	25	20	12		74	30		690	4.97	111	164
43.	Malwan	20	16	03	59	73	28	52	50	3.72	64	140

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
44.	Mandhardeo @	25	18	01	34.3	73	53	9.4	1286	5.64	153	206
45.	Masaipathar	25	16	49	6.07	74	04	50.06	970	5.28	138	169
46.	Matrewadi	25	17	11	25	73	55	58	898	5.67	211	253
47.	Mograle	25	17	52	19.5	74	30	40.2	835	4.67	88	113
48.	Motha	25	21	23	40	77	21	44	1075	5.19	146	179
49.	Murud @	50	18	21		76	12		716	05.15	115	143
50.	Nandivade	20	17	16	31.43	73	12	17.96	40	4.87	131	158
51.	Nerkewadi @	25	16	40	16.6	73	33	49.6	252	4.11	77	118
52.	Palsi	25	17	17	8.99	73	51	34.02	970	5.24	137	203
53.	Panchgani	20	17	55	39	73	48	45	1318	5.11	133	205
54.	Panchpatta	25	19	43	40	73	53	4	1049	5.70	201	236
55.	Panhal Sathe	25	20	09	15.4	74	35	25.1	643	4.69	94	130
56.	Pathar	50	21	17	37.3	78	37	39	495	4.61	79	79
57.	Pimpalgaon	20	19	07	30.2	74	19	45.5	875	4.52	76	157
58.	Pirthanda	25	18	25	3.29	77	6	10.98	640	5.10	98	154
59.	Raipur	25	21	02	59	74	22	21	500	5.25	162	214
60.	Rajachikurli	25	17	25	19.7	74	16	58.2	896	5.01	133	171
61.	Rajewadi @	25	19	05	10.8	73	42	25.2	1007	5.08	119	182
62.	Ranigaon	20	21	17	36.78	77	5	21.65	1065	3.31	34	43
63.	Renavi	25	17	16	5.5	74	36	40.7	877	5.01	113	170
64.	Rohina @	25	18	28	59.95	76	56	16.88	662	5.57	149	226
65.	Roti	25	18	23	32.5	74	27	52.5	653	4.69	103	130
66.	Sapthasinggad	20	20	24	18.81	73	53	53.75	1144	4.94	123	161
67.	Sautada	25	18	47	52	75	20	14	800	5.68	167	223
68.	Shirasgaon	25	19	28		74	02		940	4.48	083	128
69.	Shivane @	50	17	16	31.2	73	20	29.4	232	5.07	129	129
70.	Takarmauli	25	21	04	40	74	02	48	624	5.78	186	224
71.	Thokalwadi	25	20	06	16.4	74	11	36.4	601	5.00	117	162
72.	Thoseghar	20	17	35	33.8	73	53	15	1140	6.03	229	336
73.	Vagera	25	19	02		73	08		260	3.67	093	104
74.	Vaspeta @	50	17	06	10.3	75	21	24.4	680	5.62	220	220

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
75.	Vankusawade	50	17	27		73	50		1100	5.68	188	249
76.	Vankusawade	25	17	27	14	73	49	58	1100	5.89	231	293
77.	Varekarwadi	20	17	12	27.9	73	59	3.8	920	5.46	204	216
78.	Vedi	25	19	34	32.5	72	46	15.5	10	3.57	63	97
79.	Vengurla	20	15	53	03.3	73	37	24.7	80	3.78	67	98
80.	Vijayadurg	20	16	30	02	73	19	59	100	5.44	207	253
81.	Waghapur Sada @	25	17	26	04	73	55	58.5	1086	5.12	129	158
82.	Policewadi	50	18	45	58.5	77	08	19.4	535	4.97	108	108
83.	Ganganmal	50	19	42	35.1	77	38	14.9	511	4.51	78	78
84.	Songirpada	50	21	18	53	74	10	0.2	294			
85.	Jaidevwadi	50	20	31	26	75	58	19	725	5.25	109	109
86.	Kesapur	50	19	44	15	77	02	42	500	4.76	090	90
87.	Umri	50	21	04	26	78	47	49	441			
88.	Bahaduri	50	20	16	52	74	00	2	721	5.21	124	124
89.	Lawada	50	21	23	42	77	20	16	1103	5.54	167	167
90.	Bhingara	50	21	08	53.9	76	31	39.9	754	5.69	153	153
91.	Khairkheda	50	19	54	36.7	76	52	33.9	599	4.74	90	90
92.	Bahirwadi	50	19	02	5.4	75	19	13.2	714	5.19	127	127
93.	Gubadi	50	21	05	41.8	78	42	1.9	477	4.45	81	81
94.	Jagmin	120	17	37	26	73	48	54.5	1185	7.42	410	288
95.	Kesarkarwadi	50	16	50	27.5	73	44	38.6	675	4.67	109	109
96.	Dolasane	50	19	23	58	74	13	6.5	812	4.89	106	106
97.	Girda	50	20	33	43.9	77	06	56.9	340			
98.	Kolura	50	20	27	11.6	77	54	26.2	345			
99.	Dhundi	50	20	00	17.8	77	34	56.7	401			
100.	Portgavan	50	20	22	6.9	78	25	1.3	389			
101.	Methepatar	50	21	10	59.1	78	37	28.01	500			
102.	Jawla	50	20	14	12.1	77	42	28.38	423			
103.	Rasulpura	50	19	58	38.1	75	16	1.4	759			
104.	Chincholi	50	20	14	17.2	75	25	21.3	737			
105.	Shewga	50	19	55	58.5	75	37	3.4	670			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
106.	Sarati	50	20	30	27.0	75	41	45.1	720			
107.	Hamhi	50	20	29	22.7	76	26	5.0	574			
108.	Garpit	50	21	04	19.8	78	22	50.5	494			
109.	Kolasa	50	20	42	24.7	76	41	12.2	276			
110.	Virgavahan	50	20	55	34.6	77	58	15.6	392			
111.	Gondhalwadi	50	20	22	24.1	76	57	15.5	462			
112.	Janori	50	20	33	53.3	77	20	40.9	364			
Rajasthan												
1.	1.6 Rd	20	29	11	31	73	55	11	191	3.31	38	56
2.	Balesar	25	26	23	07	72	29	58	250	4.50	116	192
3.	Bari Sadri	25	24	24	32.6	74	28	36	572	5.19	121	142
4.	Barli	20	26	18	42	72	54	28	290	4.49	99	145
5.	Basi	20	25	00	32.14	74	46	41.5	560	4.41	83	114
6.	Bhadkha	20	26	00	12	71	21	44	189	4.20	99	185
7.	Bhagavanpur	20	25	46	47.89	74	01	29.31	537	3.89	88	169
8.	Bishengarh	20	25	27	23	72	34	25	145	3.07	60	88
9.	Bissau	20	28	14	26	75	05	34	298	2.68	30	44
10.	Dadrewa	25	28	40	30	75	13	48	230	3.66	60	80
11.	Damotar	20	24	07	07	74	44	12	526	5.31	149	189
12.	Derasar	20	25	47	53	71	11	7	240	3.52	77	113
13.	Devgarh	25	24	02	35	74	39	10	520	5.62	151	202
14.	Gadoli	20	25	40	45	75	22	18	410	3.46	50	96
15.	Gajner	50	27	57	40	73	03	11	222	4.95	130	130
16.	Harshnath	25	27	29	59	75	10	24	891	5.73	206	276
17.	Jaisalmer 1)	20	26	56	33	70	53	38	241	4.83	159	274
	Jaisalmer 2)	25	26	56	24	70	53	16	255	5.50	182	244
18.	Jaswanthgad	20	24	46	33	73	28	17	995	5.25	142	166
19.	Kanod	20	27	07	03	71	05	33	157	5.23	153	220
20.	Kathoti	25	27	14	48	74	16	26	310	3.69	52	70
21.	Kherwada	20	23	59	43	73	31	54	546	4.08	67	73
22.	Khodal	20	26	21	53	71	12	59	269	4.68	135	229

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
23.	Khodal-2 #	50	26	22	21	71	11	17	290	5.86	188	188
24.	Mahajan	25	28	40		73	50		219	3.99	069	112
25.	Mandal	25	25	30	21	74	38	09	510	4.48	88	136
26.	Mohangarh	20	27	17	36	71	13	19	155	4.02	117	243
27.	Nahargad	20	26	56	34	75	49	06	592	3.78	63	90
28.	Nandli Ahada	20	23	56	3.66	74	02	21.25	262	4.28	87	119
29.	Napasar	25	27	56	57	73	33	40	245	4.16	80	107
30.	Pachpadra	20	25	57	28	72	11	04	100	3.35	71	104
31.	Phalodi	20	27	06	17	72	19	17	250	4.83	142	261
32.	Sawa	20	24	44	55	74	33	42	500	4.42	119	146
33.	Sheopura Ghat	20	26	01	52	74	22	41	565	4.46	104	149
34.	Sisoda	20	23	57		73	33		400	3.95	059	072
35.	Undari	25	24	28	43	73	37	34	880	4.49	99	109
36.	Akal	120	26	47	59.7	71	3	58.4	278	6.58	273	138
Madhya Pradesh												
1.	Alot	25	23	44	39.8	75	31	52.0	477	4.63	96	148
2.	Barkheri Bazar	25	23	23	30.50	75	49	29.6	520	5.11	110	150
3.	Baroli	20	22	49	42	75	50	45	570	4.47	103	151
4.	Betma	20	22	40	48.8	75	39	10.30	572	4.18	79	138
5.	Bodhina	25	23	28	24.20	74	57	33.80	540	5.14	131	189
6.	Chorasias Badaila	20	23	34	4.5	75	05	5.50	521	4.95	121	174
7.	Garhidadar	50	22	51	09	81	37	10	1123	5.16	111	111
8.	Jaithal Hill	25	23	17	08.5	75	49	24.1	507	4.53	82	110
9.	Jamgodrani	20	22	59	9	76	09	56.5	580	5.00	130	222
10.	Jhabua	20	22	46	2.60	74	34	16.1	432	4.22	74	144
11.	Kalapahad	20	23	07	41.9	77	02	31.5	538	3.94	60	88
12.	Kawasa	25	23	03	43.40	74	40	36.1	411	4.22	80	127
13.	Kheda	20	22	36	13	75	37	48	606	5.05	126	192
14.	Kukru	20	21	29	35.40	77	28	38.7	1133	5.28	157	255
15.	Lahori	25	23	20	21.9	76	21	19.8	529	4.81	100	145
16.	Machaliya Ghat	25	22	45	17.40	74	47	47.50	520	4.94	106	156

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
17.	Machla	25	22	37	39.7	75	51	2.40	626	4.70	96	153
18.	Mahuriya	25	23	50	0.3	76	05	26.8	508	5.28	171	217
19.	Mamatkheda	20	23	40	44.7	75	03	29.5	543	5.57	169	255
20.	Mirzapur	20	23	01	09.2	76	38	23.40	544	4.27	76	146
21.	Nagda 2)	25	22	53	51	76	02	31	656	6.25	219	371
22.	Purtala	50	22	20	54	79	02	53	908	5.02	101	101
23.	Sanawad	20	22	11	25.60	76	03	18.0	216	3.86	85	117
24.	Sendhva	20	21	37	51	75	02	35	540	5.03	163	215
25.	Sodang Hill	25	23	14	11.5	75	43	45.4	516	4.95	121	162
26.	Tanoriya	20	23	36	45.7	75	56	12.80	497	4.38	93	148
27.	Valiyarpani	20	21	39	37.4	74	57	13.7	510	5.25	191	287
28.	Barodiya	50	24	36	53	75	41	09	490	4.74	92	92
29.	Banbir Kheri	50	24	25	24	77	22	35	533	5.62	145	145
30.	Mandwa	50	21	28	42	75	56	38	671	5.10	123	123
31.	Kanchroota	50	22	33	57	74	54	36	541	5.26	119	119
32.	Nachanbor	50	22	26	06	75	26	43	570	5.07	120	120
33.	Bori	50	21	27	17	76	50	33	347	5.24	151	151
34.	Pahari	50	24	24	05	80	30	00	500			
35.	Ubhariya	50	21	49	58.8	78	08	27.7	776	5.16	117	117
36.	Ghat Pipariya	50	21	53	11.6	78	31	55	751	4.89	113	113
37.	Searmau	50	23	24	09	78	34	35.7	625			

[English]

Migration of Doctors and Nurses

2213. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the World Migration Report which places India at the top in terms of origin of migrant doctors and nurses in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD);

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

(c) the number of doctors and nurses migrated to other countries during each of the last three years and the current year alongwith the reasons for such large number of migration;

(d) whether the Government proposes certain measures and incentives to arrest this trend and bring back these doctors and nurses back to the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As

per the World Migration Report 2010, India figures as a leading country in terms of expatriation of nurses/doctors to Organisation for European Co-operation Development (OECD) countries. However, this report does not include the large number of Indian nurses working in the Gulf countries.

(c) No centralised data is maintained for doctors and nurses migrating to other countries. However, the Medical Council of India has informed that, on the basis of Good Standing Certificates (GSC) issued by them during the year 2008 to 2011, a rough estimate of the doctors migrating to other countries can be made. Details of GSC (2008-2011) issued by the Medical Council of India is as under:-

Year	Total number of Good Standing Certificate issued
2008	1002
2009	1386
2010	1264
2011 (till 27th July, 2011)	767

(d) and (e) The Central Government has taken various measures including hike in pay scales and schemes like Modified Assured Career Progression (MACP) to make the medical profession remunerative. The growth in the economy in general and the medical care sector in particular is also incentivising doctors and nurses to come back to the country.

Banks Premises on Rent/Lease

2214. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fire safety guidelines are in place with regard to buildings occupied on rent/lease by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) particularly State Bank of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and extent of conformity with the guidelines PSB-wise, State-wise;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Transfer of Money from RBI Accounts

2215. SHRI RAMESH BAIS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 23 thousand crore is secretly transferred to foreign banks from the accounts at Reserve Bank of India (RBI) every year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any statutory auditor has put a question mark on the management of foreign exchange by RBI; and

(d) if not, the reaction of the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Reserve Bank of India has informed that they have no information in this matter.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Special Package to Bharu Tribe

2216. SHRI ZAFAR ALI NAQVI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide any special packages or to launch any programmes for rehabilitation and employment of people belonging to 'Bharu' tribe; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA):

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Licence/Lease under MMDR Act, 1957

2217. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether proper procedure is being followed for granting prospecting licence or mining lease in respect of mining of minerals specified in the First Schedule of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957;

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

(c) the details of the conditions which are to be followed by a licensee or leasee after grant of the said licence or lease;

(d) the details of cases where prospecting licences or mining leases have been reviewed by the Government for violation of conditions set out at the time of grant of licence or lease or otherwise during the last three years State-wise and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of cases where licences or leases have been terminated after the review during the same period and the reasons in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) All mineral concessions, including Prospecting Licence and Mining Leases for minerals are required to be granted in terms of the provisions of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act) and the Rules framed thereunder. In case of minerals in the First Scheduled to the MMDR Act, 1957, prior approval of the Central Government is mandatory. In grant of prior approval, every effort is made to ensure that the proposals for grant of mineral concessions are in accordance with the proceedings given in Act and Rules, and proposals that do not confirm are rejected/returned.

(c) All licence holders and lessees are required to comply with the conditions of the licence or lease deed, which are listed out in Rule 7 (for reconnaissance permit), Rule 14 (for prospecting licence) and Rule 27 (for mining lease) of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960.

(d) and (e) Since the licence or lease is granted by the State Government, violations of conditions of licence or lease is monitored by State Government and data is not centrally maintained.

[Translation]

Farmers Participation in Economic Development

2218. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to ensure enhanced participation of the farmers in the economic development of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and other credit and fiscal related measures taken to emancipate the farmers from debt burden?

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

(b) Economic development of any country depends on growth of all its important sectors including the growth of agriculture and allied sectors. In the case of Indian economy, agriculture and allied sectors contribute about 14 per cent of GDP, hence growth of this sector continues to be critical for the overall performance of the economy. Enhanced participation of the farmers is therefore inevitable. Government has taken many initiatives for revitalization of the agriculture sector which includes, improvement in farm production and productivity and enhancement of income of farmers. The notable initiatives include launching of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana and National Food Security Mission, with outlays of Rs. 25000 crores and Rs. 4882.48 crores, respectively, during 11th Plan period. In addition, schemes like National Horticulture Mission, Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms, Micro Irrigation, Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil palm and Maize, National Agricultural Insurance Scheme, etc. have been continued from 10th Plan. In recent years, Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of various crops have been increased substantially to make farming more remunerative. These measures have resulted in a trend of increased production and productivity of various crops. As per the 4th advance estimates, a record foodgrains production of 241.56 million tonnes was achieved in 2010-11. Further, Government has taken measures, such as, Rehabilitation Package of Rs. 16978.69 crores in 31 suicide-prone districts in four states of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala and Agricultural Debt Waiver & Debt Relief (ADWDR) Scheme benefiting 3.69 crore farmers involving debt waiver and debt relief of Rs. 65,318.33 crore, to address the issue of farmers' suicide due to agrarian reasons and debt burden. In addition, Union Budget 2011-12 has announced fresh initiatives like bringing Green Revolution to Eastern Region, Rainfed Area Development Programme, Integrated Development of 60,000 pulses villages in rainfed areas, Initiative on Vegetable Clusters, Nutri-cereals, National Mission for Protein Supplements, and Accelerated Fodder

Development Programme and short term crop loans to farmers at 7 per cent interest with 3 per cent interest subvention, to enable the agriculture sector play its desired role in economic growth and development.

[English]

Incentives for Rural Medical Services

2219. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH LIBRA:
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government is giving certain incentives to the medical and paramedical professionals who are willing to serve in the rural and remote areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the achievements made as a result thereof, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether certain relaxations have also been provided for opening medical colleges and hospitals in these unserved areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other measures taken/proposed by the Government to scale up medical education and services in the rural and remote areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Central Government, in consultation with Medical Council of India, made the following amendments to its Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations to encourage doctors to serve in the rural areas:

50% reservation in Post Graduate Diploma Courses for Medical Officers in the Government service who have served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas; and

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.

No targets have been set to monitor achievements against these amended regulations.

(c) and (d) The Central Government, in consultation with Medical Council of India (MCI), relaxed the requirement of bed occupancy and land requirement for setting up of medical colleges in rural and unserved areas.

(e) The Central Government is strengthening the health care system in rural areas and has launched National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in April 2005 specifically for this purpose. Since its inception NRHM has made the following achievements:

Financial assistance is provided to States under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to engage doctors and specialists. As on 31.3.2011, 9432 doctors and 7063 specialists were engaged by States on contract basis.

Financial assistance is also provided under NRHM for engaging AYUSH doctors on contract basis and collocate them in PHCs/CHCs. As on 31.3.2011, 11,575 AYUSH doctors were engaged by the States.

Payment of incentives to doctors and specialists in hard to reach and difficult areas.

Multiskilling of doctors by raining them in Life Saving Anesthesia Skills: (LSAS), and comprehensive Emergency Obstetric Care (CEmOC).

In addition, under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), AIIMs like institutions are being established. Separately, under the scheme of Strengthening and Upgradation of State Government medical colleges, Rs. 1350 crore have been earmarked to strengthen and upgrade the State Government medical colleges.

[Translation]

Purchase of Medicines and Equipments

2220. SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the agency through which medicines and other medical equipment are being procured by Government hospitals at present;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up a separate body for procurement of medicines and other equipment for Government Hospitals, Health Centres;

(c) if so, the time by which the body is likely to be set up; and

(d) the lacunae noticed in the present procurement system?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Domestic Funded Procurements of drugs & medicines is done by the Ministry. However, Externally Funded procurement is handled through the Procurement Agent *i.e.* M/s RITES Ltd., appointed by the Ministry.

(b) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has proposed to set-up an autonomous Central Procurement Agency (CPA) for procurement of medicines and equipments in a professional, efficient and transparent manner.

(c) No timeline has been fixed.

(d) The main lacunae in the present procurement system are as under:

- (i) Absence of supply chain management.
- (ii) Inadequate supply chain infrastructure.
- (iii) Manual collection of data and absence of any credible Management Information System (MIS) for proper stocking and inventory management.
- (iv) Inadequate professional procurement expertise in the Ministry.

Free Treatment of Heart Diseases of Children

2221. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide free treatment to the children with heart diseases belonging to lower income group in pursuance of the directions issued by the Delhi High Court in the matter;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the norms laid down for determination of lower income group and advisory issued to the States in the matter; and

(c) the names of the hospitals in which the said facility is likely to be provided or being provided in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) to (c) The treatment of children with heart diseases is either free or subsidised in the health care delivery system up to the district hospitals and Medical Colleges as well as Central Government Hospitals. The financial assistance is available under the Rashtriya Aryog Nidhi (RAN) and Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana etc. The benefit is available to Below Poverty Line (BPL) Card holders in general. Advisories are issued from time to time for the implementation of RAN.

Moreover, the National Programme for Prevention & Control of Cancer, Diabetes, CVD& Stroke (NPCDCS) is operational in 100 districts across 21 states in the country since 2010-11 to augment the health care facility in the management of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) including heart diseases.

[English]

Bank Lending to SHGs

2222. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring down the interest rate on bank lending to Self-Help Groups (SHGs) at par with that of crop loan to farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government also proposes to set up a dedicated bank for women SHGs on the lines of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD); and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Interest Subvention Scheme of the Government of India is being implemented by Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks since 2006-07 to provide 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 and 2% in 2010-11. This is being increased to 3% in 2011-12.

In the Union Budget 2011-12, the Finance Minister has announced creation of a "Women SHG Development Fund" with a corpus of Rs 500 crore for providing refinance to banks for loans given to women SHGs on soft terms.

National Action Plan for Street Children

2223. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to formulate National Action Plan to provide better services to the marginalized, disabled, neglected and vulnerable children, particularly those who live off the streets are working or still out of school;

(b) if so, the manner in which the proposed national action plan is to be implemented;

(c) the response of the State Governments thereon; and

(d) the steps taken by the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) The Government in the Ministry of Women and Child Development had prepared a National Plan of Action for Children, 2005 (NPAC) in consultation with concerned Ministries and Departments, State Governments/UT Administrations, Non-governmental Organisations and experts. The NPAC includes goals, objectives, strategies and activities for improving the condition and upholding the rights of children in the country including children on the streets, working children, vulnerable children etc.

The responsibility for implementation of NPAC, 2005 and for ensuring an enabling environment for securing the rights and well-being of children rests with the Central, State and local Governments.

For its part, to address the needs of children in difficult circumstances, including children on the streets, orphan, abandoned, surrendered or working children and other vulnerable children, the Government in the Ministry of Women and Child Development has introduced the

comprehensive centrally sponsored Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) in 2009-10.

ICPS requires the State Governments/UT Administrations to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for implementation of the Scheme. All State Governments/UT Administrations, except Jammu and Kashmir, have signed the MoU and commenced implementation of ICPS.

Maternal Deaths

2224. PROF. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey to find out the number of women who died during child birth during the last three years and current year, State-wise and UT-wise;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to prevent death of mothers during child birth and ensure healthy mother and child?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) The data on maternity related deaths is made available by Registrar General of India (RGI) through its Sample Registration System (SRS) in the form of Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR). This data is not brought out on yearly basis but for every three year period by the RGI. The latest available data on MMR is for the period 2007-09.

As per this report, Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) has shown a decline from 254 per 100,000 live births in the period 2004-06 to 212 per 100,000 live births in the period 2007-09. The State-wise MMR is given in the enclosed Statement.

To accelerate the pace of reduction of MMR and IMR in the country the following steps are being undertaken by the Government of India under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

- Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana.

- Engagement of more than 8.05 Lakh Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
- Augmenting the availability of skilled manpower by means of different skill- based trainings such as Skilled Birth Attendance for Auxiliary Nurse Midwives/Staff Nurses/Lady Health Visitors; training of MBBS Doctors in Life Saving Anaesthetic Skills and Emergency Obstetric Care including Caesarean Section, Facility Based Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood illnesses (F-IMNCI) for health care providers and Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (NSSK), a training on Basic Newborn Care and Resuscitation.
- Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation for prevention and treatment of anaemia, in the form of tablets and liquid formulation to pregnant & lactating women and children from 6 months to 10 years.
- Early detection and appropriate management of Diarrheal and Acute Respiratory diseases.
- Infant and Young Child Feeding with emphases on exclusive breast feeding for the first six months.
- Immunization against six vaccine preventable diseases.
- Establishment of Nutritional Rehabilitation Centers (NRCs) to address severe and acute mal-nutrition.
- Name Based Tracking of Pregnant Women to ensure antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care.
- Introduction of Mother and Child Protection Card in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor service delivery for mothers and children.
- Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of maternal and child health services.
- A new initiative namely Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) has been launched recently, 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 sick neonates till 30 days after birth.

Statement

Maternal Mortality Ratio

India and State-wise

(Source: RGI, (SRS), 2001-03, 2004-06, 2007-09)

Major State	MMR (2001-03)	MMR (2004-06)	MMR (2007-09)
India Total*	301	254	212
Assam	490	480	390
Bihar/Jharkhand	371	312	261
Madhya Pradesh/ Chhattisgarh	379	335	269
Odisha	358	303	258
Rajasthan	445	388	318
Uttar Pradesh/ Uttarakhand	517	440	359
Andhra Pradesh	195	154	134
Karnataka	228	213	178
Kerala	110	95	81
Tamil Nadu	134	111	97
Gujarat	172	160	148
Haryana	162	186	153
Maharashtra	149	130	104
Punjab	178	192	172
West Bengal	194	141	145
*Others	235	206	160

*: Includes Others

National Commission for Women

2225. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:

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

(a) whether the crime graph is going up unabatedly on the chart of National Commission for Women (NCW);

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

(c) whether the National Commission for Women is facing staff crunch to protect the rights of women across the country;

(d) whether certain crucial posts in the NCW are lying vacant;

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

(f) the action plan of the Government to address this issue and in right earnest to provide justice to the victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The National Commission for Women (NCW) registered a total number of 13190, 15566 & 15700 complaints of harassment and offences against women during 2008, 2009 & 2010 respectively which shows a rising trend. A Statement showing the number of complaints, State-wise, registered with NCW is at enclosed Statement.

(c) to (f) At present 3 positions of Member, NCW are vacant and the Government is in the process of filling the same as per the provisions of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990. As regards other staff, the Government has asked the NCW to send a comprehensive proposal giving justification for additional requirement of staff.

Statement*State-wise Number of Complaints registered in NCW*

Sl.No.	State	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	121	110	132
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	4	3
3.	Assam	38	39	29
4.	Bihar	377	409	502
5.	Chhattisgarh	88	72	96
6.	Goa	4	4	8
7.	Gujarat	94	109	126
8.	Haryana	718	642	940
9.	Himachal Pradesh	27	52	53
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	23	26	31
11.	Jharkhand	180	173	272
12.	Karnataka	75	81	72
13.	Kerala	20	19	36
14.	Madhya Pradesh	459	585	777
15.	Maharashtra	252	349	432

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Manipur	4	2	3
17.	Meghalaya	7	10	2
18.	Mizoram		2	2
19.	Nagaland	3	2	3
20.	Odisha	59	54	61
21.	Punjab	216	203	242
22.	Rajasthan	988	1206	1541
23.	Sikkim	1	3	
24.	Tamil Nadu	166	193	111
25.	Tripura	5	4	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6988	8741	7220
27.	Uttarakhand	210	277	366
28.	West Bengal	135	143	164
Union Territories				
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13	3	4
30.	Chandigarh	17	8	18
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1896	2028	2434
32.	Daman and Diu	2	2	8
33.	Delhi UT		0	4
34.	Lakshadweep	1	0	
35.	Puducherry	2	11	7
Total		13190	15566	15700

[Translation]

Yoga Training Centres

2226. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of training centres run by the Government for spreading Yoga education in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to open more such centres across the country;

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

(d) the funds earmarked and allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) The Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY), a fully funded autonomous body under the Department of AYUSH, has set up 132 Training centres (including MDNIY) for spreading Yoga Education in the States/UTs in the country, as per list at Statement.

(b) to (d) Yes. The MDNIY may be setting up 200 more such centres in the country in the next two years, subject to availability of funds.

Statement

MORARJI DESAI NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF YOGA

List of Training Centers spreading Yoga Education in the Country

1. Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, New Delhi	01
2. Swami Vivekananda District Yoga Wellness Centres (SVDYWC)	
(a) Andhra Pradesh	05
(b) Bihar	01
(c) Chhattisgarh	03
(d) Delhi (UT)	02
(e) Gujarat	05
(f) Haryana	04
(g) Himachal Pradesh	01
(h) Jharkhand	01
(i) Karnataka	06
(j) Kerala	02
(k) Madhya Pradesh	10
(l) Maharashtra	08
(m) Assam	05
(n) Manipur	03
(o) Meghalaya	01
(p) Tripura	02
(q) Nagaland	01
(r) Mizoram	01
(s) Odisha	06
(t) Puducherry (UT)	01
(u) Punjab	03
(v) Rajasthan	06
(w) Tamil Nadu	03

(x) Uttar Pradesh	12
(y) Uttarakhand	03
(z) West Bengal	05
3. Preventive Health Care Units of Yoga in CGHS Dispensaries.	
(a) Delhi and National Capital Region	20
4. Yoga Therapy Centres in Government/Tertiary Hospitals	
(a) Delhi (UT)	04
(b) Andhra Pradesh	01
(c) Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	01
5. Advanced Centres for Yoga in reputed/Government Institutes	
(a) Karnataka	01
(b) Puducherry (UT)	01
(c) Gujarat	01
(d) Delhi (UT)	01
(e) Jammu and Kashmir	01
Total	132

[English]

Audit in 2G and Petroleum Contracts

2227. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has ever questioned the powers of statutory auditors for conducting audit on 2G Spectrum allocation and profit sharing contracts in petroleum sector involving private companies;

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

(c) whether any public goods have been made available to private parties cheaply in both the cases; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Evasion of IT

2228. SHRI SHIV KUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people who have filed individual Income Tax return for the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 under Income Tax Act, 1961 in the country;

(b) the taxable income received by the Government during the above assessment years;

(c) the estimated revenue loss due to evasion of income tax by individual tax payers for the said period; and

(d) the number of individual tax defaulters in the country during the said period and name of top 10 defaulters during the assessment years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 under Income Tax Act, 1961, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Madam, the detail is as under:-

Assessment Year	Total number of individual return filers
2007-08	14782316
2008-09	22677296
2009-10	27599417

(b) Under the scheme of Income Tax Act, different categories of taxpayer are chargeable to tax at different rates and minimum income chargeable to tax also varies for different categories. Moreover, any taxpayer can file a return of Income even if his income is not chargeable to tax. Thus, no centralized data about taxable income reported to the Government by different categories of taxpayers is not maintained by the Ministry.

(c) Under the Income Tax Law, there are different categories of assesses including individuals. No data is centrally maintained in the Ministry regarding tax evasion

assessees wise. Appropriate action as per the provisions of the Direct Tax Laws is taken whenever credible information with regard to tax evasion, including by individual tax payers, is received by the Income Tax Department.

(d) There are different categories of assesses within the scheme of the Income Tax Act, 1961 based upon their status. In the Ministry no data pertaining to a particular category of defaulters is maintained. Though corresponding action is taken at the field level in all such cases to collect Government dues. The list of top 10 individual defaulters for these years is as per Statement.

Statement

Financial year-wise Top 10 Tax Defaulters (individual)

(F.Y. 2006-07 A.Y. 2007-08)

Sl. No.	Name of the defaulters	Net Demand Q.E. 31.3.2007 (In lacs)
1.	Harshad S. Mehta (Late)	1342828
2.	A.D. Narrotam	560828
3.	Hiten P. Dalai (IT)	240449
4.	Jyoti H. Mehta	160368
5.	B.C. Dalai (IT)	160049
6.	Ashwin S. Mehta	159065
7.	S. Ramaswamy	111254
8.	Deepika A. Mehta	34712
9.	J.P. Gandhi	34033
10.	Sudhir S. Mehta	32833

(F.Y. 2007-08 A.Y. 2008-09)

Sl. No.	Name of the defaulters	Net Demand Q.E. 31.3.2007 (In lacs)
1	2	3
1.	Harshad S. Mehta (Late)	1341439
2.	A.D. Narrotam	584614
3.	Hiten P. Dalai (IT)	279378

1	2	3
4.	Jyoti H. Mehta	171369
5.	Ashwin S. Mehta	160181
6.	B.C. Dalal (IT)	153554
7.	S. Ramaswamy	111420
8.	Uday M. Acharya	68322
9.	J.P. Gandhi	35717
10.	Deepika A. Mehta	31412

(F.Y. 2008-09 A.Y. 2009-10)

Sl. No.	Name of the defaulters	Net Demand Q.E. 31.3.2007 (In lacs)
1.	Hassan Ali Khan	5034573
2.	Harshad S. Mehta (Late)	1271914
3.	A.D. Narrotam	578186
4.	Hffen P. Dalai (IT)	420004
5.	Jyoti H. Mehta	173957
6.	Ashwin S. Mehta	159551
7.	B.C. Dalal (IT)	153589
8.	S. Ramaswamy	112248
9.	Uday M. Acharya	68322
10.	Kashinath Tapuriah	60280

Universal Immunisation Programme

2229. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government spends thousands of crores of rupees under the Universal Immunisation Programme against six diseases;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to provide screening and treatment of noncommunicable disease like diabetes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by the Government to implement the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) The Government spent Rs. 571.31 crores in 2010-11 under the Universal Immunization Programme for vaccination against six diseases.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has launched a National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS). For the years 2010-11 & 2011-12, the programme is implemented in 100 Districts of 21 States/UTs. The programme focuses on health promotion and prevention, capacity building including human resources, early diagnosis and management and integration with the primary health care system through Non Communicable Disease (NCD) cells at different levels. The strategy for early diagnosis of non-communicable diseases consists of opportunistic screening of persons of age of 30 years and above at the point of primary contact with any health care facility, be it the Sub-centre, CHC, District hospital or tertiary care hospital. Such screening involves simple clinical examination comprising of relevant questions, easily conducted physical measurements and measurements of blood pressure and blood sugar to identify those individuals who are at a high risk of developing cancer, diabetes and Cardiovascular Diseases (CVDs). District NCD clinic would also screen women of the age group 30-69 years approaching hospital for early detection of cervix cancer and breast cancer.

The unit of NCD clinic at CHC and district hospital would do the diagnosis and management of common NCDs like CVD, diabetes and stroke (out patient as well as in patient). Cardiac care unit at district hospital would manage acute and emergency cases of cardiovascular diseases.

Moreover, a Pilot Project on NCD Risk Factors Surveillance among School children in the age group of 13-15 years is initiated to assess the prevalence of risk factors (tobacco intake, alcohol abuse, physical inactivity, BMI, high blood pressure & blood sugar) among school children in 6 districts of the country.

[*Translation*]

Fake Currency

2230. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of fake currencies notes dispensed through ATMs been reported during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, bank-wise including State Bank of India alongwith the action taken by the Government on such complaints;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that during July, 2009 to April, 2011, they have received a total of 17 complaints regarding fake currency notes dispensed through ATMs of banks including 5 complaints relating to State Bank of India, Punjab National Bank-2, Allahabad Bank-1, Canara Bank-1, ICICI bank Ltd.-2, HDFC Bank-1 and 2 complaints relating to State Bank of Hyderabad. The concerned banks were suitably advised to redress the complaints to the satisfaction of the customers.

(c) and (d) Upon receiving such complaints, RBI took-up the matter with all the banks and advised them to ensure that only properly sorted and examined notes are dispensed through ATMs and across counters. RBI has, accordingly, instructed banks that banknotes in denominations of Rs. 100/- and above should be re-issued by banks over their counters or through ATMs only if these banknotes are duly checked for authenticity/genuineness and fitness by Note Sorting Machines. The banks have also been advised to establish Forged Note Verification Cells at the Head Offices of the Banks to take effective steps to deal with counterfeiting and to impound the counterfeit notes and lodge FIR with police authorities.

Further, as part of the public awareness campaign to educate the public, RBI has also been popularizing the security features of the bank-notes through its website, posters displayed at branches of the bank etc. A film depicting the security features of a genuine note has also been released in theaters besides being exhibited by Regional Offices of RBI at various exhibitions, bus-stops/railway stations, etc. To check the menace of counterfeiting of banknotes, the RBI has initiated several measures, which also includes augmenting security features on the bank-notes so as to render counterfeiting more difficult and expensive.

[English]

Power Generation in Private Sector

2231. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the additional power generation capacity added by the private players during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State/UT-wise;

(b) the targets set for power generation in the private sector during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(c) whether there has been a significant shortfall in adding the power generation capacity in the private sector during the above said period;

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

(e) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to enable the private players to achieve the power generation target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) During the 11th Five Year Plan a capacity of 13761 MW (Thermal: 13069 MW & Hydro: 692 MW) has been added by the private sector till 10.8.2011. State-wise details of thermal and hydro projects commissioned during 11th Plan in private sector are at Statement.

(b) As per the Mid-Term Appraisal, a capacity of 19796.5 MW in private sector was targeted for commissioning during 11th Five Year Plan.

(c) No, Madam. During the 11th Plan private sector has already achieved 69.5% of its target till 10.8.2011.

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

(e) The Government has set up the following intensive multi-tier monitoring mechanism to review the progress of power projects including those in private sector:

(i) Monitoring by Central Electricity Authority:

Central Electricity Authority (CEA) continuously monitors the progress through frequent site visits and interaction with the developers and equipment suppliers for EPC contract. CEA holds review meetings with the developers and other stakeholders and highlights the critical issues.

(ii) Monitoring by Power Project Monitoring Panel (PPMP)

A Power Project Monitoring Panel (PPMP) has been set up by the Ministry of Power for monitoring of Thermal and Hydro Generation projects targeted for commissioning during the 11th Plan along with the associated transmission schemes as a follow-up of the decision taken during conference of Chief Ministers held in 2007.

(iii) Regular reviews are undertaken by the

Government at various levels including Ministry of Power, Ministry of Heavy Industries, Planning Commission and Cabinet Secretariat to identify the constraint areas and facilitate faster resolution of inter-ministerial and other outstanding issues.

(iv) All stakeholders have been sensitized towards enlarging the vendor base so as to meet the Balance of Plants (BoP) requirements.

(v) To overcome the shortage of skilled man-power, 'Adopt an ITI' initiative has been taken up.

Statement*Year-wise and State-wise Thermal Units Commissioned during 11th Plan in Private Sector*

(As on 10 Aug., 2011)

Sector	State	Project Name	Impl. Agency	Unit No.	Cap. (MW)	Actual (A). Comm. Date
1	2	3		4	5	6
YEAR 2007-08						
Chhattisgarh		O.P. Jindal STPP	Jindal Power Ltd.	U-1	250	02-09-07(A)
				U-2	250	06-03-08(A)
				U-3	250	10-02-08(A)
				Total (2007-08)		750
YEAR 2008-09						
Chhattisgarh		O.P. Jindal STPP	Jindal Power Ltd.	U-4	250	17-06-08(A)
Gujarat		Sugen CCPP (Akhakhhol)	Torrent Power Gen. Ltd.	Blk-I	382.5	04-02-09(A)
Maharashtra		Trombay TPS Extn	Tata Power Company	U-8	250	26-03-09(A)
				Total (2008-09):		882.5
YEAR 2009-10						
Andhra Pradesh		Gautami CCPP	Gautami Power Ltd.	GT-1	145	03-05-09(A)
				GT-2	145	03-05-09(A)
				ST	174	03-05-09(A)
		Konaseema CCPP	Konaseema gas Power Ltd.	GT-1	140	01-05-09(A)
				GT-2	140	01-05-09(A)
		Lanco Kondapalli Ph-II	Lanco Kondapalli	GT	233	05-12-09(A)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Chhattisgarh	Lanco Amarkantak TPS Ph-1, U-1	Lanco Amarkantak Power Pvt. Ltd.	U-1	300	04-06-09(A)
	Lanco AmarkantakTPS Ph-1, U-2	Lanco Amarkantak Power Pvt. Ltd.	U-2	300	26-03-10(A)
Gujarat	Mundra TPP Ph-1 (U-1&2)	Adani Power Ltd.	U-1	330	04-08-09(A)
			U-2	330	17-03-10(A)
	Sugen CCPP(Akhakhol)	Torrent Power Gen. Ltd.	Blk-II	382.5	07-05-09(A)
			Blk-III	382.5	08-06-09(A)
Karnataka	Toranagallu TPP	JSW Energy (Vijayanagar) Ltd.	U-1	300	27-04-09(A)
			U-2	300	24-08-09(A)
Rajasthan	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP	Raj West Power Ltd. (JSW)	U-1	135	16-10-09(A)
Uttar Pradesh	Rosa TPP Ph-I	Rosa Power Supply Co. Ltd.- Reliance Energy	U-1	300	10-02-10(A)
West Bengal	Budge-Budge-III	CESC	U-3	250	29-09-09(A)
			Total (2009-10)		4287
YEAR 2010-11					
Andhra Pradesh	Konaseema CCPP	Konaseema gas Power Ltd.	ST	165	30-06-10(A)
	Lanco Kondapalli Ph-II (ST)	Lanco Kondapalli	ST	133	19-07-10(A)
Delhi	Rithala CCPP	NDPL	GT-1	35.75	09-12-10(A)
			GT-2	35.75	04-10-10(A)
Gujarat	Mundra TPP Ph-I (U-3&4)	Adani Power Ltd.	U-3	330	02-08-10(A)
			U-4	330	20-12-10(A)
	Mundra TPP Ph-II		U-1	660	26-12-10(A)
Karnataka	Udupi TPP	UPCL	U-1#	600	23-07-10(A)
Maharashtra	JSW Ratnagiri TPP	JSW Energy (Ratnagiri) Ltd.	U-1	300	24-08-10(A)
			U-2	300	09-12-10(A)
			U-1*	135	05-06-10(A)
	U-2*	135	10-10-10(A)		
	U-3*		135	13-01-11(A)	
Odisha	Sterlite TPP	Sterlite Energy Ltd.	U-1	600	14-10-10(A)
			U-2	600	29-12-10(A)
Rajasthan	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP	Raj West Power Ltd. (JSW)	U-2	135	08-07-10(A)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Uttar Pradesh	Rosa TPP Ph-I	Rosa Power Supply Co. Ltd.- Reliance Energy	U-2	300	28-06-10(A)
		Total (2010-11):		4929.5	
YEAR 2011-12					
Gujarat	Mundra TPP Ph-II	Adani Power Ltd.	U-2	660	20-07-11(A)
Jharkhand	Maithon RB TPP	DVC	U-1	525	30-06-11(A)
Karnataka	Udupi TPP	UPCL	U-2#	600	17-04-11(A)
Maharashtra	JSW Ratnagiri TPP	JSW Energy (Ratnagiri) Ltd.	U-3	300	06-05-11(A)
	Wardha Warora TPP	WPCL	U-4*	135	30-04-11(A)
		Total (2011-12):		2220	
Total (11th Plan):				13069	

Note: #Capacity of Udupi TPP U-1 and U-2 revised from 507.5 MW to 600 MW

*Units not included in 11th Plan Mid-Rerm Appraisal Target.

*Year-wise and State-wise Hydel Units Commissioned during
11th Plan in Private Sector*

(As on 10 Aug., 2011)

Sector State	Project Name	Impl. Agency	Unit No.	Cap. (MW)	Actual (A). Comm. Date
YEAR 2010-11					
Himachal Pradesh	Allian Duhangan	AD Hydro Power Ltd.	U-1	96	16-09-10(A)
			U-2	96	18-09-10(A)
		Total (2010-11):		192	
YEAR 2010-11					
Himachal Pradesh	Karcham Wangtoo	Jaypee Karcham Hydro Corporation Ltd.	U-1	250	24-05-11(A)
			U-2	250	21-06-11(A)
		Total (2010-11):		500	
Total (11th Plan):				692	

Wind Energy by NTPC

2232. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) proposes to set up wind power projects in the country including Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NTPC has entered into agreement with some State Governments to produce wind energy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) NTPC proposes to set up Wind Energy projects in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat and Kerala.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) NTPC has signed Power Purchase Agreements with the State Government of Karnataka and Maharashtra for developing the Wind Energy Projects. They have signed MoU with Kerala and Gujarat.

[Translation]

Scheme for Rural Women and Children

2233. SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any specific schemes for the upliftment of women and children living in rural areas of the country including Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds sanctioned, allocated and utilized by the State Governments during the last three years and the current year under the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[English]

Leaking of Question Papers of LIC

2234. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question papers of Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) recruitment examination were leaked recently in Hyderabad and Delhi and also at other examination centres;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of aspirants affected;

(d) whether the Government has investigated the matter;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether any action has been taken against the persons responsible for leakage of the paper;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has informed that there was leakage of question paper for the written test which was scheduled on 27.2.2011 for recruitment of Assistant Administrative Officer (Generalist) at Delhi and Hyderabad centres.

(c) Around 1,65,000 candidates had registered to appear for the examination.

(d) to (h) Government has issued directions to LIC to black list the company who was assigned the task of conducting the examination and to bring the matter in its Board. The LIC Board in its meeting on 23.07.2011, decided to black list and barred the company from carrying out future recruitment work for the Corporation.

Implementation of Austerity Measures

2235. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has issued a long list of austerity measures including a complete ban on creation of new posts in all Ministries and Departments;

(b) if so, complete details of the austerity measures introduced alongwith status of implementation, Ministry-wise during each of the last three years;

(c) whether any nodal officer has been appointed to monitor the implementation of the austerity measures; 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) Instructions on expenditure management-economy measures and rationalization of Expenditure in Government of India have been issued on 11th July, 2011. The instructions contain a ban on creation of Plan and Non-Plan posts, except for new organisations which are set up during the course of the current year based on already approved schemes. The instructions also contain economy measures related to seminars/conferences, Purchase of vehicles, Foreign Travel, Consultancy Assignments and guidelines for observance of discipline in fiscal transfers to States/PSU/Autonomous Bodies and Balanced Pace of Expenditure.

In 2008 and 2009, economy measure were introduced covering cuts in Non-Plan expenditure, instructions on seminars & conferences, foreign travel, purchase of vehicle etc. No instructions were issued in 2010.

The Ministry-wise status of implementation is not maintained centrally.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. The responsibility for implementing these instructions rests with the respective Ministry/Departments.

Package Charge System in AIIMS

2236. DR. GIRIJA VYAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) package charges system has been opposed by the general public and doctors;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Package charges are in vogue for Cardio Thoracic Vascular Surgery and Cardiac procedures since the year 1995. There has been no opposition to these charges.

[*Translation*]

Free Health Check up of Pregnant Women

2237. SHRI RAMASHANKER RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any scheme for free health check up of pregnant women and their infants;

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

(c) whether medicines alongwith nutritious food would also be provided to the new born babies under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM); and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (d) Government of India has launched Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) on 1st June, 2011 under the overall umbrella of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery, including caesarean section. Sick new borns till 30 days after birth are also entitled for completely free treatment at public health institutions.

The entitlements include free drugs and consumables, free diet up to 3 days during normal delivery and up to 7 days for C-section, free diagnostics and free blood wherever required. This initiative also provides for free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick newborns accessing public health institutions for treatment till 30 days after birth.

As per the Guidelines, all the newborn should be exclusively breastfed till 6 months and as such no supplementary feeding is needed for neonates.

The guidelines for the scheme have been shared with all the States/UTs for implementation in all the public health facilities.

*[English]***Testing of BCG Vaccines**

2238. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether BCG vaccine laboratory in Chennai is the sole manufacturer of BCG vaccine;

(b) if so, whether this laboratory is proposed to be used as the centre for testing all available vaccines of BCG;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government proposes to opt for private manufacturing of this vaccine; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

(c) and (e) Does not arise.

*[Translation]***Circulation of Currency**

2239. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the denomination-wise value of currency in circulation as on date;

(b) whether there is demand to stop circulation of Rupees 500 and Rupees 1000 notes from any quarter;

(c) if so, the reason behind the demand and reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the details of policy decisions taken to reduce circulation of currency alongwith achievements there from during each of the last three years and current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that the denomination wise value of currency in circulation as on 30th June, 2011 are as follows:

Denomination ₹	Value (in ₹ crore)
2&5	4,349
10	21,663
20	6,279
50	16,431
100	144,753
500	469,080
1000	307,290

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. According to RBI, reasons given relate to—

- (1) checking the menace of unaccounted money,
- (2) stop counterfeiting of currency,
- (3) curbing anti national and treacherous elements in the country, and
- (4) prevention of money laundering.

(d) RBI has informed that they have not taken any policy decision to reduce circulation of currency.

Fees Charged by Private Doctors

2240. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has laid down any policy to regulate the fees charged by the private doctors and hospitals so that poor patients can also avail their services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government proposes to fix fees for various medical treatments to be charged by private doctors and hospitals; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) The Government of India has enacted Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 which has been published in the Gazette of India on 19.08.2010 for registration and regulation of Clinical Establishments in the States wherever it would be applicable. Once adopted by the States, it would be the responsibility of the State Governments to ensure quality services, affordable fees and to keep a check on malpractices in private hospitals, nursing homes and special care facilities.

[*English*]

Monitoring of Private Sector Banks

2241. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the services provided by various private sector banks in the country are being monitored by the Government so as to avoid any discrepancies;

(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) In terms of Section 22 of Banking Regulation Act, 1949, no company shall carry on banking business in India unless it holds a licence issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

Further, RBI regulates and supervises all Scheduled Commercial Banks including private sector banks under the statutory provisions as prescribed in the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and through guidelines, directions etc. issued from time to time.

[*Translation*]

Thermal Coal Power Plants

2242. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the power generation capacity of various thermal power plants in the country in comparison with the total power generation, plant-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether a number of power plants are not generating power as per their installed power generation capacity;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The power generation capacity of various thermal power plants in the country, state-wise and plant-wise power generation during 2011-12 (upto July, 2011) is given at enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The performance of power plants is dependent on a number of factors like type/category of plant (hydro, thermal, nuclear), installed capacity, design and age of the units, outages for repairs (forced) and planned maintenance, availability of water, quantity and quality of fuel, etc. The Plant Load Factor (PLF) is an index of utilization of the installed capacity of thermal generating units. A statement indicating coal-based thermal power stations having PLF below the national average PLF during the period April- July, 2011 is enclosed at Statement-II. The main reasons for low PLF include vintage of the units, technological obsolescence, long duration forced outages, inadequate availability of coal, etc.

(d) The steps taken/being taken to improve PLF of thermal power stations in the country include (i) renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generating units, (ii) introduction of units of bigger size/super-critical generating units, (iii) thrust to import of coal by the power utilities to bridge the gap between requirement of coal and its availability from domestic sources, etc.

Statement I

State-wise and plant-wise thermal power generation capacity and actual generation in the country during 2011-12 (upto July, 2011)

Region	State	SECTOR	POWER STATION	Capacity as on 31.07.11 (MW)	Actual Generation* (Million Unit)
1	2	3	4	5	6
NR	DELHI	CENTRAL	BADARPUR TPS	705.0	1671
		STATE	I.P.CCPP	270.0	423
			PRAGATI CCGT-III	500.0	5
			PRAGATI CCPP	330.4	778
			RAJGHAT TPS	135.0	288
		PRIVATE	RITHALA CCPP	71.5	105
	HARYANA	CENTRAL	FARIDABAD CCPP	431.6	826
			INDIRA GANDHI STPP	500.0	548
		STATE	PANIPAT TPS	1360.0	3221
			RAJIV GANDHI TPS	1200.0	1648
			YAMUNA NAGAR TPS	600.0	1338
		STATE	PAMPORE GPS (Liq.)	175.0	0
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	STATE	GH TPS (LEH.MOH.)	920.0	2349
	PUNJAB		GND TPS (BHATINDA)	440.0	593
			ROPAR TPS	1260.0	3236
			ANTA CCPP	419.3	849
	RAJASTHAN	CENTRAL	BARSINGSAR LIGNITE	250.0	37
		STATE	CHHABRA TPP	500.0	722
			DHOLPUR CCPP	330.0	830
			GIRAL TPS	250.0	141
			KOTA TPS	1240.0	3271
		RAMGARH CCPP	113.8	178	
		SURATGARH TPS	1500.0	3499	
PRIVATE		JALIPA KAPURDI TPP	270.0	62	
UTTAR PRADESH		CENTRAL	AURAIYA CCPP	663.4	1224

1	2	3	4	5	6
			DADRI (NCTPP)	1820.0	4908
			DADRI CCPP	829.8	1646
			RIHAND STPS	2000.0	5810
			SINGRAULI STPS	2000.0	5057
			TANDA TPS	440.0	1072
			UNCHAHAR TPS	1050.0	2714
		STATE	ANPARA TPS	1630.0	4003
			HARDUAGANJ TPS	220.0	0
			OBRA TPS	1372.0	1268
			PANKI TPS	210.0	302
			PARICHHA TPS	640.0	1110
		PRIVATE	ROSA TPP Ph-I	600.0	1615
NR Total				27246.8	57349
WR	CHHATTISGARH	CENTRAL	BHILAI IMP		
			BHILAI TPS	500.0	1232
			KORBA STPS	2600.0	6547
			SIPAT STPS	1660.0	2795
		STATE	DSPM TPS	500.0	886
			KORBA-II	200.0	470
			KORBA-III	240.0	533
			KORBA-WEST TPS	840.0	2227
		PRIVATE	OP JINDAL TPS	1000.0	2916
			PATHADI TPP	600.0	1196
	GOA	PRIVATE	GOA CCPP (Liq.)	48.0	75
	GUJARAT	CENTRAL	GANDHAR CCPP	657.4	1315
			KAWAS CCPP	656.2	1030
		STATE	AKRIMOTA LIG TPS	250.0	446
			DHUVARAN CCPP	218.6	435
			GANDHI NAGAR TPS	870.0	1789
			HAZIRA CCPP	156.1	290
			KUTCH LIG. TPS	290.0	430

1	2	3	4	5	6
			SIKKA REP. TPS	240.0	382
			UKAI TPS	850.0	1779
			UTRAN CCPP	518.0	1091
			WANAKBORI TPS	1470.0	3453
		PRIVATE	BARODA CCPP	160.0	302
			ESSAR CCPP	515.0	193
			GIPCL. GT IMP		65
			MUNDRA TPS	1980.0	4111
			PEGUTHAN CCPP	655.0	1067
			SUGEN CCPP	1147.5	2896
			SURAT LIG. TPS	500.0	1035
		PRIVATE UTILITY	SABARMATI (C STATION)	60.0	117
			SABARMATI (D-F STATIONS)	340.0	867
			VATWA CCPP	100.0	171
	MADHYA PRADESH	CENTRAL	VINDHYACHAL STPS	3260.0	8707
		STATE	AMARKANTAK EXT TPS	450.0	686
			SANJAY GANDHI TPS	1340.0	2726
			SATPURA TPS	1142.5	1679
	MAHARASHTRA	CENTRAL	RATNAGIRI CCPP I	740.0	909
			RATNAGIRI CCPP II	740.0	1699
			RATNAGIRI CCPP III	740.0	1723
		STATE	BHUSAWAL TPS	420.0	850
			CHANDRAPUR (MAHARASHTRA)	2340.0	4494
			KHAPARKHEDA TPS-II	840.0	2026
			KORADI TPS	1040.0	1380
			NASIK TPS	880.0	1596
			NEW PARLI TPS	500.0	762
			PARAS EXP.	500.0	1002
			PARLI TPS	630.0	1010
			URAN CCPP	672.0	1440

1	2	3	4	5	6
		PRIVATE	JSW RATNAGIRI TPP	900.0	1764
			WARDHA WARORA TPP	540.0	962
		PRIVATE UTILITY	DAHANU TPS	500.0	1504
			TROMBAY CCPP	180.0	537
			TROMBAY TPS	1400.0	2593
WR Total				39576.3	82191
SR	ANDHRA PRADESH	CENTRAL	RAMAGUNDEM STPS	2600.0	7111
			SIMHADRI	1500.0	2994
		STATE	Dr. N. TATA RAO TPS	1760.0	4837
			KAKATIYA TPS	500.0	968
			KOTHAGUDEM TPS	720.0	1708
			KOTHAGUDEM TPS (NEW)	1000.0	1267
			RAMAGUNDEM-B TPS	62.5	163
			RAYALASEEMA TPS	1050.0	2733
		PRIVATE	GAUTAMI CCPP	464.0	1148
			GMR Energy Ltd.-Kakinada	220.0	580
			GODAVARI CCPP	208.0	440
			JEGURUPADU CCPP	455.4	1019
			KONASEEMA CCPP	445.0	919
			KONDAPALLI EXTN CCPP	366.0	845
			KONDAPALLI CCPP	350.0	710
			LVS POWER DG	36.8	13
			PEDDAPURAM CCPP	220.0	446
			VEMAGIRI CCPP	370.0	988
	KARNATAKA	STATE	BELLARY TPS	500.0	1036
			RAICHUR TPS	1720.0	3536
			YELHANKA (DG)	127.9	178
		PRIVATE	BELGAUM DG	81.3	45
			BELLARY DG	25.2	11
			TORANGALLU TPS (SBU-I)	260.0	684
			TORANGALLU TPS (SBU-II)	600.0	1144
			UDUPI TPP	1200.0	1069

1	2	3	4	5	6
	KERALA	CENTRAL	R. GANDHI CCPP (Liq.)	359.6	423
		STATE	BRAMHAPURAM DG	106.6	25
			KOZHIKODE DG	128.0	80
		PRIVATE	COCHIN CCPP (Liq.)	174.0	49
	PUDUCHERRY	STATE	KARAIKAL CCPP	32.5	78
	TAMIL NADU	CENTRAL	NEYVELI (EXT) TPS	420.0	1053
			NEYVELI TPS-I	600.0	1221
			NEYVELI TPS-II	1470.0	3886
		STATE	BASIN BRIDGE GT (Liq.)	120.0	30
			ENNORE TPS	450.0	418
			KOVIKALPAL CCPP	107.0	234
			KUTTALAM CCPP	100.0	113
			METTUR TPS	840.0	2341
			NORTH CHENNAI TPS	630.0	1698
			TUTICORIN TPS	1050.0	2751
			VALUTHUR CCPP	186.2	282
		PRIVATE	B. BRIDGE D.G	200.0	313
			KARUPPUR CCPP	119.8	254
			NEYVELI TPS(Z)	250.0	636
			P.NALLUR CCPP	330.5	564
			SAMALPATTI DG	105.7	96
			SAMAYANALLUR DG	106.0	90
			VALANTARVY CCPP	52.8	123
SR Total				24780.8	53351
ER	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	STATE	AND. NICOBAR DG	40.1	30
	BIHAR	CENTRAL	KAHALGAON TPS	2340.0	4352
			MUZAFFARPUR TPS	220.0	119
		STATE	BARAUNI TPS	310.0	48
	DVC	CENTRAL	BOKARO 'B' TPS	630.0	1120
			CHANDRAPURA (DVC) TPS	890.0	997

1	2	3	4	5	6
			DURGAPUR TPS	340.0	486
			KODARMA TPP	500.0	0
			MAITHON GT (Liq.)	90.0	0
			MAITHON RB TPP	525.0	0
			MEJIA TPS	2340.0	3071
	JHARKHAND	STATE	PATRATU TPS	770.0	114
			TENUGHAT TPS	420.0	629
		PRIVATE	JOJOBERA TPS	360.0	759
	ODISHA	CENTRAL	TALCHER (OLD) TPS	470.0	1292
			TALCHER STPS	3000.0	7245
		STATE	IB VALLEY TPS	420.0	968
		PRIVATE	STERLITE TPP	1200.0	1904
	WEST BENGAL	CENTRAL	FARAKKA STPS	2100.0	3311
		STATE	BAKRESWAR TPS	1050.0	2557
			BANDEL TPS	450.0	649
			D.P.L. TPS	690.0	498
			HALDIA GT (Liq.)	40.0	0
			KASBA GT (Liq.)	40.0	0
			KOLAGHAT TPS	1260.0	2493
			SAGARDIGHI TPS	600.0	1388
			SANTALDIH TPS	980.0	694
		PRIVATE	CHINAKURI TPS	30.0	34
		PRIVATE UTILITY	BUDGE BUDGE TPS	750.0	2096
			NEW COSSIPORE TPS	160.0	110
			SOUTHERN REPLACEMENT TPS	135.0	379
			TITAGARH TPS	240.0	633
ER Total				23390.1	38118
NER	ASSAM	CENTRAL	KATHALGURI CCPP	291.0	621
		STATE	CHANDRAPUR (ASSAM) TPS	60.0	0
			LAKWA GT	120.0	238

1	2	3	4	5	6
			NAMRUP CCPP	95.0	192
			NAMRUP ST	24.0	0
	MANIPUR	STATE	LEIMAKHONG DG	36.0	0
	TRIPURA	CENTRAL	AGARTALA GT	84.0	213
		STATE	BARAMURA GT	58.5	118
			ROKHIA GT	90.0	136
NER Total				858.5	1518
All India Thermal (Total)				115852.4	232527

*Provisional

Statement II*Coal-based power stations having PLF less than National Average PLF of 75.0% during 2011-12 (Upto July, 2011)*

Region	State	SECTOR	NAME OF THE STATION	Capacity as on 31.07.2011 (MW)	PLF (%)*
1	2	3	4	5	6
NR	DELHI	STATE	RAJGHAT TPS	135	72.8
	HARYANA	CENTRAL	INDIRA GANDHI STPP	500	37.5
	PUNJAB	STATE	GND TPS(BHATINDA)	440	46.0
	RAJASTHAN	PRIVATE	JALIPA KAPURDI TPP	270	7.8
		STATE	CHHABRA TPP	500	63.4
			GIRAL TPS	250	12.9
	UTTAR PRADESH	STATE	OBRA TPS	1372	31.6
			PANKI TPS	210	49.2
			PARICHHA TPS	640	59.3
WR	CHHATTISGARH	PRIVATE	PATHADI TPP	600	68.1
		STATE	DSPM TPS	500	60.5
	GUJARAT	PRIVATE	MUNDRA TPS	1980	70.3
			SURAT LIG. TPS	500	69.0
		PRIVATE UTILITY	SABARMATI (C STATION)	60	66.4
		STATE	AKRIMOTA LIG TPS	250	60.9

1	2	3	4	5	6
			GANDHI NAGAR TPS	870	70.2
			KUTCH LIG. TPS	290	50.7
			SIKKA REP. TPS	240	54.3
			UKAI TPS	850	71.5
	MADHYA PRADESH	STATE	AMARKANTAK EXT TPS	450	52.1
			SANJAY GANDHI TPS	1340	69.5
			SATPURA TPS	1142.5	50.2
	MAHARASHTRA	PRIVATE	WARDHA WARORA TPP	540	68.2
		PRIVATE UTILITY	TROMBAY TPS	1400	63.3
		STATE	BHUSAWAL TPS	420	65.2
			KORADI TPS	1040	45.3
			NASIK TPS	880	62.0
			NEW PARLI TPS	500	52.1
			PARAS EXP.	500	68.5
			PARLI TPS	630	53.1
			CHANDRAPUR (MAHARASHTRA)	2340	65.6
SR	KARNATAKA	PRIVATE	TORANGALLU TPS (SBU-II)	600	65.1
		STATE	BELLARY TPS	500	70.7
			RAICHUR TPS	1720	70.2
	TAMIL NADU	CENTRAL	NEYVELI TPS-I	600	69.5
		STATE	ENNORE TPS	450	31.7
	ANDHRA PRADESH	STATE	KAKATIYA TPS	500	66.1
ER	BIHAR	CENTRAL	KAHALGAON TPS	2340	63.5
			MUZAFFARPUR TPS	220	18.5
		STATE	BARAUNI TPS	310	5.3
	DVC	CENTRAL	BOKARO 'B' TPS	630	60.7
			CHANDRAPURA (DVC) TPS	890	64.1
			DURGAPUR TPS	340	48.8
	JHARKHAND	PRIVATE	JOJOBERA TPS	360	72.0
		STATE	PATRATU TPS	770	5.1
			TENUGHAT TPS	420	51.2

1	2	3	4	5	6
	WEST BENGAL	CENTRAL	FARAKKA STPS	2100	70.7
		PRIVATE	CHINAKURI TPS	30	38.2
		PRIVATE UTILITY	NEW COSSIPORE TPS	160	23.6
		STATE	BANDEL TPS	450	49.3
			D.P.L. TPS	690	24.6
			KOLAGHAT TPS	1260	67.6
			SANTALDIH TPS	980	32.5

*Provisional

[English]

Bilateral Agreement with International Organisation

2243. SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:
SHRI PREM DAS RAI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made bilateral agreement with any country/International organisation to promote tourism in the country including mountainous regions and also for Indian tourism marketing in overseas market;

(b) if so, the foreign financial assistance received by the Government during each of the last three years and the current year to promote tourism sector, country-wise; and

(c) the expected revenue likely to be earned through the said agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) Government of India has signed Bilateral Agreements/Memorandums of Understanding with 46 countries, a tripartite agreement between India, Brazil and South Africa (IBSA) and an agreement with International Finance Corporation for tourism cooperation, interalia, aiming at destination development, management, promotion, marketing and capacity building.

A loan agreement for an amount equivalent to Japanese Yen 7331 million was also signed with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in the year 2003 for Phase II of Ajanta Ellora Conservation and Tourism Development Project.

The Ministry of Tourism expects an increase in inbound tourism and foreign exchange earnings.

Restructuring of IFCI

2244. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of investments in Industrial Financial Corporation of India (IFCI) by public sector banks like State Bank of India (SBI), insurance companies and Union Trust of India (UTI) etc. as on 31st December, 2010;

(b) the amount sacrificed separately by above institution for restructuring their liabilities in IFCI; and

(c) the financial assistance given by the Ministry of Finance to IFCI after its registration as a company alongwith reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As intimated by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India Ltd. (IFCI), the details of investments in IFCI Limited by Public Sector Banks, including State Bank of India, Financial Institutions which includes Insurance Companies and UTI, etc. as on December 31st, 2010 are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Facility	Public Sector Banks	Insurance Companies	Total
Bonds & debentures	3112.36	1574.80	4687.16
Preference Shares	256.18	5.65	261.83
Grand Total	3368.54	1580.45	4948.99

Further, the Public Sector Banks and Insurance Companies, including UTI hold equity shares (No's) 200114274 which have a face value of Rs. 10/- per share, and their percentage share holding in IFCI on 31.12.2010 was 27.122%.

(b) There has been no sacrifice by way of principal amount. On the non-SLR investment, a restructuring was done by way of reduction in the interest rate on 50% of investment from an average rate of about 13% to 6%, and the remaining 50% investment was converted into Zero Coupon Optionally Convertible Debentures.

(c) The year-wise details of financial assistance provided to IFCI by the Government of India since its registration as a company are as under:

Year	Amount (Rs. in crore)
2001-2002	400.00
2002-2003	523.00
2003-2004	1573.00
2004-2005	31600
2005-2006	300.00
2006-2007	220.31
Total	3332.31

The Financial assistance was meant to prevent default, mitigate systemic risks, safeguard the interest of small investors and salvage the credibility of the financial system.

Interest Subsidy to Cooperative Credit Institutions

2245. SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cooperative credit institutions are mandated by the Government to provide crop loan to farmers at subsidised rate of interest;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which the Government support the system;

(c) the details of losses incurred by the cooperative credit institutions, if any, during each of the last three years and current year in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase crop loan limit for interest subvention; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The Interest Subvention Scheme is being implemented by the Government of India since 2006-07 to make short-term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh for a period of one year available to farmers at the interest rate of 7 percent per annum. The Government of India has since 2009-10 been providing additional interest subvention to prompt payees farmers, *i.e.*, those who repay their loan in time. The additional subvention was 1% in 2009-10 and 2% in 2010-11. This is being increased to 3% in 2011-12.

Cooperative Banks are being refinanced at concessional rates for implementation of Interest Subvention Scheme. The rate of Interest Subvention to the Banks including the Cooperative Banks is decided keeping in view the cost of funds. The Government is also giving subvention to National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for providing concessional refinance to Cooperative Banks. The rate of refinance to Cooperative banks for short term crop loans was 2.5%, 3%, 3.5%, 4% and 4% during 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively.

[*Translation*]

Empowerment of Women in Panchayat

2246. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASHMUNSI:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed interference of relatives/male members related to women sarpanches in the working of panchayats in the country;

(b) if so, the number of companies received in this regard alongwith the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Union Government has formulated any guidelines to curb such practice;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government imparts training and knowledge for the empowerment of Elected Women Representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions so as to ensure effective discharge of duties by them; and

(f) if so, the details thereof including the scheme being implemented in this regard alongwith the funds allocated and released thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) to (d) There have been representations at various forums that sometimes, when a lady member becomes an office bearer in a Panchayati Raj Institution, her husband, father or brother tries to run the Institution and often comes and sits in the office next to the Chairperson/Office bearer transacting official business. Empowerment of women implies that women discharge the responsibility of their office and do not abdicate them in favour of their close relatives. Since the Panchayati Raj Institutions are governed by the provisions of Panchayat Acts/Rules of the respective States/UTs and primarily they have to deal with such complaints, a communication was sent by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj on 19.01.2010 to all States/UTs that a conduct violating this principle would be treated as misconduct under the relevant PRI Act and the disciplinary authority accordingly would take action against the lady office bearers who allow their relatives to interfere in office administration. Besides, on 16.02.2010, it was conveyed to the all States/UTs that it is also the responsibility of the Panchayat officers/Secretaries not to allow the relatives to attend Panchayat meetings by proxy. Officers/Secretaries who allow relatives to attend instead of office bearers are also equally guilty of allowing such interference and such defaulting Officers/Secretaries should be proceeded against departmentally.

(e) The Government takes steps for training and capacity building of Elected Representatives and functionaries of Panchayati Raj Institutions so that they can perform the function devolved upon them. Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana is an important scheme implemented by this Ministry for this purpose.

(f) The amount released under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY) scheme during the years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are as follows:-

Year	Rs. crores
2008-09	48.35
2009-10	44.23
2010-11	72.70

The number of Women Elected Representatives trained during 2010-11 is 380995 for all States/UTs under RGSY.

The study on Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) in Panchayati Raj Institutions commissioned by MoPR and released in 2008 shows that training received after election by EWRs has a significantly positive correlation with their performance. The report also shows that 54.1% of EWRs and 81.8% of women Pradhans had received training after being elected.

Farm Income Guarantee Scheme

2247. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Farm Income insurance Scheme has been launched by the Government;

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

(c) the measures taken by the Government to protect the income of the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Farm Income Insurance Scheme was implemented by Agriculture Insurance Company of India Limited (AICI) on a pilot basis in 13 states for Wheat & Rice during Rabi 2003-04 and Kharif 2004, but thereafter the scheme was withdrawn. The farmers' income is protected by several measures including minimum support price, crops insurance, input subsidy besides others.

[English]

Under-Construction Power Projects

2248. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of power projects under construction in the country with the assistance of World Bank and other agencies, State-wise;

(b) the amount allocated to each project by these agencies; and

(c) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) The details of power projects under construction in the country with the assistance of World Bank and other agencies, State-wise; the amount allocated to each project by these agencies; and the time by which these projects are likely to be completed are annexed as Statement.

Statement

*Details of Power Project under construction in country with Bilateral/
Multilateral Assistance*

SI. NO.	NAME OF THE PROJECT	FUNDING AGENCY (CURRENCY)	LOAN AMOUNT (MILLION)	EXECUTING AGENCY	STATE	LIKELY COMPLETION DATE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	IDP 178 TRANSMISSION SYSTEM MODERNIZATION IN HYDERABAD	JICA(JY)	23697.00	APTRANSCO	ANDHRA PRADESH	11/07/2014
2.	IDP-216 ANDHRA PRADESH RURAL HIGH VOLTAGE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM PROJECT#	JICA(JY)	18590.00	APTRANSCO	ANDHRA PRADESH	16/06/2019
3.	200166298-2*800 MW KRISHNAPATNAM TPP	KfW (EURO)	281.00	APPDCL	ANDHRA PRADESH	30/12/2012
4.	2592 - IND ASSAM POWER SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROG TRANCHE-1	ADB (USD)	60.30	ASEB	ASSAM	28/02/2014
5.	2677 - IND ASSAM POWER SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROG TRANCHE-II	ADB(USD)	89.70	ASEB	ASSAM	30/11/2013
6.	2681 - IND BIHAR POWER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT PROJECT#	ADB(USD)	132.20	BSEB	BIHAR	30/06/2016
7.	7748- IN HARYANA POWER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT PROJECT	IBRD (USD)	330.00	HVPNL/DHBV NL	HARYANA	31/12/2014
8.	2461-IND H.P. CLEAN ENERGY DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT PROG TRANCHE-I	ADB(USD)	150.00	HPPCL	HIMACHAL PRADESH	31/03/2014
9.	2596-IND H.P. CLEAN ENERGY DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT PROG TRANCHE-II	ADB(USD)	59.10	HPPCL	HIMACHAL PRADESH	30/06/2014

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	2687-IND H.P. CLEAN ENERGY DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT PROG TRANCHE-III	ADB(USD)	208.00	HPPCL	HIMACHAL PRADESH	30/06/2016
11.	IDP-177 BANGALORE DISTRIBUTION UPGRADATION PROJECT	JICA(JY)	10643.00	BESCOM	KARNATAKA	11/07/2015
12.	2323-IND M.P. POWER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME- TRANCHE-I	ADB(USD)	106.00	MPPTCL	MADHYA PRADESH	31/03/2012
13.	2324- IND M.P. POWER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME - TRANCHE-II	ADB(USD)	45.00	DISCOM-E	MADHYA PRADESH	30/06/2012
14..	2346-IND M.P. POWER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME-TRANCHE-III	ADB(USD)	144.00	MPPTCL	MADHYA PRADESH	31/03/2012
15.	2347-IND M.P. POWER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME-TRANCHE-IV	ADB(USD)	90.00	DISCOM-E,W,C	MADHYA PRADESH	30/06/2012
16.	2520-IND M.P. POWER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME-TRANCHE-V	ADB(USD)	166.00	DISCOM-E,W,C	MADHYA PRADESH	30/06/2013
17.	2732-IND M.P. POWER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME-TRANCHE-VI	ADB(USD)	69.00	DISCOM-E,W,C	MADHYA PRADESH	30/06/2014
18.	IDP-217 M.P. TRANSMISSION SYSTEM MODERNIZATION PROJECT #	JICA (JY)	18475.00	MPPTCL	MADHYA PRADESH	16/06/2018
19.	IDP-188 MAHARASHTRA TRANSMISSION SYSTEM	JICA (JY)	16749.00	MSETCL	MAHARASHTRA	28/11/2014
20.	7687-IN R&M OF COAL FIRED GENERATION REHABILITATION PROJECT	IBRD/GEF (USD)	225.40	WBPDC, MSPGCL, HPGCL	WEST BENGAL, MAHARASHTRA, HARYANA	31/12/2014
21.	IDP-156 UMIAM ST-II RENOVATION AND MODERNIZATION	JICA (JY)	1964.00	MeSEB	MEGHALAYA	18/06/2012
22.	2309-IND UTTARAKHAND POWER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT TRANCHE-I	ADB(USD)	41.92	UJVNL	UTTARAKHAND	30/06/2012
23.	2498-IND UTTARAKHAND POWER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT TRANCHE-II	ADB(USD)	62.40	PTCUL	UTTARAKHAND	30/06/2012

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	2502-IND UTTARAKHAND POWER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT TRANCHE-III	ADB(USD)	30.60	PTCUL	UTTARAKHAND	30/06/2012
25.	IDP-169 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION PROGRAMME	JICA(JY)	20629.00	REC	ANDHRA PRADESH, MAHARASHTRA & MADHYA PRADESH	31/03/2012
26.	IDP-190 EHV TRANSMISSION SYSTEM IN HARYANA	JICA(JY)	20902.00	REC/HVPNL	HARYANA	24/07/2014
27.	2005-66-638 HIGH VOLTAGE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IN HARYANA	KfW (EURO)	70.00	REC/UHBVNL	HARYANA	30/12/2013
28.	RENEWABLE ENERGY PROGRAMME FOR R&M OF HEPS	KfW (EURO)	103.59	PFC/UJVNL	UTTARAKHAND	30/06/2014
29.	4890-IN POWER SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-IV	IBRD (USD)	600.00	POWER GRID	MULTISTATES	31/07/2013
30.	7593-IN-ADDITIONAL FINANCING POWER SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-IV	IBRD (USD)	400.00	POWER GRID	MULTISTATES	31/07/2014
31.	7787-IN POWER SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-V	IBRD (USD)	1000.00	POWER GRID	MULTISTATES	31/06/2015
32.	2152-IND POWER GRID TRANSMISSION (SECTOR) PROJ-III	ADB (USD)	400.00	POWER GRID	MULTISTATES	31/03/2012
33.	2415-IND NATIONAL POWERGRID DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT PROG. TRANCHE I	ADB (USD)	400.00	POWER GRID	MULTISTATES	31/06/2013
34.	2510-IND NATIONAL POWER-GRID DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT PROG. TRANCHE-II	ADB (USD)	200.00	POWER GRID	MULTISTATES	31/06/2014
35.	200765883 PARE HEP	KfW (EURO)	80.00	NEEPCO	MULTISTATES	31/03/2014
36.	4870-IN RAMPUR HEP	IBRD (USD)	400.00	SJVNL	MULTISTATES	30/09/2013
37.	8078-IN VISHNUGAD PIPALKOTI HEP#	IBRD (USD)	648.00	SJVNL	MULTISTATES	31/05/2016

#Agreement signed, Loan yet to be effectuated.

Poor Financial Condition of States

2249. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:
SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the financial condition of States is very poor;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and analysis made, if any, State-wise and particularly in West Bengal;

(c) whether the Government has plans for helping the State Governments to revive their poor financial conditions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) It has been noted by the Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII) that improvement in state finances started around 2004-05, aided by a higher rate of growth of the economy and the resultant increase in buoyancy of the State's own revenues as well as central transfers. This improvement received a boost with the Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC) recommending an increase in the State's share in the central taxes from 29.5 per cent to 30.5 per cent. TFC also recommended a debt consolidation and relief facility (DCRF) linked to enactment of fiscal responsibility legislation by States, which resulted in considerable improvement in the finances of the States.

2. The positive growth outlook of the Indian economy in 2010-11 augurs well for states to achieve their budgeted tax collections. FC-XIII has recommended that the share of States in the net proceeds of sharable central taxes be raised from 30.5 per cent to 32 per cent.

3. In its report on "State Finances - A study of Budgets of 2010-11", RBI has, *inter-alia*, noted that from 2004-05 to 2007-08 the consolidated position of State finances showed significant improvement and most States are likely to improve their revenue accounts in 2010-11.

4. West Bengal is one of the three general category States identified by FC-XIII as being revenue deficit in 2007-08, the others being Punjab and Kerala. An easier fiscal consolidation path has been recommended for these States.

(c) and (d) Following TFC recommendations, States' debt from the Ministry of Finance, amounting to Rs. 122348 crore has been consolidated. Debt relief of Rs. 20566 crore and interest relief of Rs. 18688 crore have been extended to States till date.

2. FC-XIII has recommended two debt relief measures, subject to prescribed enactment/amendments to the States' fiscal responsibility legislation, for States: (a) resetting of interest rates on loans from National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) to States contracted till the end of 2006-07 and outstanding as at the end of 2009-10 to 9%; (b) write-off of Central loans to States that are administered by central ministries other than Ministry of Finance outstanding as at the end of 2009-10. FC-XIII has also recommended extension of the debt

consolidation facility to two States *i.e.* West Bengal and Sikkim.

3. The higher devolutions to States recommended by FC-XIII, estimated at Rs. 1766676 crore during its award period 2010-15, which indicates an increase of 134% over the estimated TFC devolutions for the period 2005-10, will also benefit state finances.

Shishu Greh

2250. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Grant-in-aid released and utilised by the State Governments and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) under the Scheme of Assistance to Homes for Children (Shishu Greh) to promote adoption in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received any complaint regarding the illegal functioning of adoption centres; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Scheme of Assistance to Homes for Children (Shishu Greh) to promote In-country adoption was implemented by the Government of India in the Ministry of Women & Child Development prior to the year 2009-10. This Scheme has been merged with the new Scheme *i.e.* Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) introduced by the Ministry in the year 2009-10. The grants are now being provided under its component 'Specialized Adoption Agency' (SAA). The State-wise and year-wise details of Grant-in-aid released to the State Governments and Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for Shishu Grehs/SAA's during the last three year and the current year is at enclosed Statement-I.

The Grant-in-aid released to the agencies is generally utilized during the same financial year. However unspent balance, if any, is deducted at the time of release of subsequent instalment of fund.

(b) to (c) Some complaints have been received regarding wrong practices being followed by the adoption agencies associated with the Central Adoption Resources Agency (CARA). The State-wise details alongwith action taken thereon are at enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

State-wise and Year-wise details of grants-in-aid released to the State Governments and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) under the schemes, namely, Scheme of Assistance to Homes for children (Shishu Greh) to promote In-country adoptions and Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) during the last three years and current financial year (up to 31.07.2011)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Scheme of Assistance to Homes for Children (Shishu Greh) to Promote In-country Adoption		Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) Under the Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) component		
		2008-09	2009-10*	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (up to 31.07.2011)
		Amount released (in Lakhs)	Amount released (in Lakhs)	Amount released (in Lakhs)	Amount released (in Lakhs)	Amount released (in Lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	49.20	65.35	119.48	-
2.	Assam	7.56	-	4.54	15.15	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.96	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	2.24	4.65	-	10.80	-
5.	Delhi	-	4.55	-	-	-
6.	Gujarat	35.67	-	37.06	17.13	-
7.	Haryana	3.81	-	5.13	6.43	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	4.17	-	-	-
9.	Karnataka	18.64	-	21.79	26.29	-
10.	Kerala	14.24	11.54	16.42	24.30	-
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2.63	2.63	-	-	-
12.	Maharashtra	37.15	32.72	-	172.17	-
13.	Manipur	2.48	29.73	32.21	39.70	-
14.	Mizoram	7.98	-	-	15.87	-
15.	Odisha	16.82	15.32	44.14	61.22	-
16.	Rajasthan	2.52	6.47	10.94	22.17	3.06
17.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	41.85	-
18.	Tripura	16.90	17.02	-	6.80	-
19.	Uttar Pradesh	13.99	-	-	-	49.68
20.	West Bengal	-	4.07	5.47	59.98	-
	Total	1187.59	182.07	243.05	639.34	52.74

*Only reimbursements for periods prior to the financial year 2009-10.

Statement II

Sl.No.	State	Nature of Complaint	Action Taken
1.	Maharashtra	Illegal sourcing of children and demand for donation by one Recognized Indian Placement Agency	Recognition of agency has been revoked by CARA
2.	West Bengal	Unethical practices, demands for donation, lack of quality child care, wrong sourcing of children by two Recognized Indian Placement Agencies	Recognition of one agency has not been renewed.
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Unethical practices by one Recognized Indian Placement Agency	Inspection and enquiry of the second agency were conducted by CARA and State Government and its recognition was kept in abeyance by CARA. However, now, in July 2011, State Government has cleared the case for renewal of recognition.
4.	Tamil Nadu	Wrong sourcing of children and wrong placement of child in domestic adoption by one Recognized Indian Placement Agency	State Government has been requested to conduct enquiry. Meanwhile, recognition of the agency is kept in abeyance. In consultation with State Government, recognition of the agency has been kept in abeyance till final enquiry report is received from the State Government.

*[Translation]***Making DA More Reflective of Inflation Situation**

2251. SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH:
DR. PADAMSINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:
SHRI RADHEY MOHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the policy and directives of the Government regarding Dearness Allowance (DA) of the Central Government employees;

(b) the suggestions/proposals to make the DA more realistic and reflective of the actual food price inflation; and

(c) the rate of DA proposed to be announced for the second half of the year and the time by which it is likely to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Dearness Allowance to Central Government employees is granted in accordance with the recommendations of

6th Central Pay Commission. The increase in Dearness Allowance corresponds to an increase in 12 monthly average of AH India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers AICPI (IW) (base 2001 = 100) over the base index of 115.76 w.e.f. 1.1.2006. The AICPI *inter-alia* includes a component related to increase in food prices.

(c) Dearness Allowance (DA) and Dearness Relief (DR) to Central Government Employees/Pensioners is revised twice a year w.e.f. 1st January and 1st July and is normally released in the months of March and September respectively. An additional instalment of DA has become due with effect from 1.7.2011 for release in September 2011.

Action on 2G Spectrum Scam

2252. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigation made by Enforcement Directorate in the 2G Spectrum Scam is fully completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and time by which investigations are likely to be completed;

(d) whether there has been any delay in taking action on the guilty; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, reasons therefrom and reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (e) The investigations in the matter by the Directorate of Enforcement under the provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) and the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) are in progress. The investigation under Prevention of Money Laundering Act for the offence of money laundering is connected with the investigation into the predicate offence being investigated by other agencies, where investigations are still going on. There is no delay in the investigation being conducted by the Directorate of Enforcement.

[English]

Loan to SMEs

2253. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring down lending rates for the Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) to affordable rates;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the SME Sector has been facing problems in securing loans in the country including Rajasthan; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps 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) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that interest rates have been deregulated by RBI and are governed by the banks' own lending policies. All categories of loans are henceforth priced only with reference to the Base Rate and Banks are not permitted to lend below the Base Rate with effect from 1.7.2010.

(c) and (d) Small Industrial Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has reported that total outstanding credit to MSME in Rajasthan as on March 31, 2011 stood at Rs. 1676 crore registering a growth of 81% from previous year. Further, in order to ensure availability of sufficient credit to MSE Sector, Banks have been advised by RBI to achieve the following targets:

(i) 60% of MSE advances for Micro Enterprises by 2012-13, to be achieved in three stages, *i.e.* 50% by 2011, 55% in 2012 & 60% in 2013.

(ii) Banks are advised to achieve a 20% year-on-year growth in credit to micro and small enterprises.

(iii) Banks are advised to achieve 10% annual growth in the number of micro enterprises accounts.

Taxes on Tobacco Products

2254. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether taxes on tobacco products in India are much lower than the World Health Organisation's (WHO's) recommendation as per the retail price of a tobacco product;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to raise taxation on tobacco products to discourage their consumption in the country;

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

(e) the steps being taken to discourage the consumption of tobacco products particularly among youth?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Central Excise duty on major brands of cigarettes calculated on the MRP of the product ranges from 28% to 69%. The incidence would be even higher when calculated on factory gate prices. In addition, cigarettes bear State taxes such as VAT, Octroi etc.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

(e) Government of India 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 by imposing various regulatory measures. The salient features of the Act are as under:-

- (i) Ban on smoking in public places. (Section-4)
- (ii) Ban on direct/indirect advertisement of tobacco products. (Section-5)
- (iii) Ban on sale of tobacco products to children below 18 year & ban on sale of tobacco products within 100 yards of the educational institution. (Section-6)
- (iv) Specified health warnings on tobacco products. (Section-7)

In pursuance of the powers conferred under the aforesaid Act, the Central Government has issued a notification dated 25th February, 2004 which came into force w.e.f. 1-5-2004, provides prohibition of sale of cigarette and other tobacco products to a person below the age of eighteen years.

Moreover, Government of India notified "The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Display of Board by Educational Institutions) Rules, 2009" vide GSR No. 40 (E) dated 19.01.2010 and came into effect from 19.01.2010, provides that no person shall sell, offer for sale, or permit sale of, cigarette or any other tobacco product in an area within a radius of one hundred yards of any educational institution.

[*Translation*]

Deaths of Children due to Malnutrition

2255. PROF. RAM SHANKAR:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the malnutrition deaths are increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of deaths occurred due to malnutrition during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any plan to deal with malnutrition among the children;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Malnutrition is a multi-faceted, multidimensional and multisectoral problem. It is not a direct cause of death but it can increase morbidity and mortality by reducing the resistance to infections. Data on the number of deaths due to malnutrition in the country is not maintained centrally.

(c) to (e) (1) Prime Minister's National Council on India's Nutrition Challenges was set up in October 2008 for policy direction, review and effective coordination between Ministries which will have a sectoral responsibility for the challenge of Nutrition.

(2) A National Nutrition Policy has been adopted in 1993 and a National Plan of Action for Nutrition (1995) is implemented through various Departments of Government.

(3) Reproductive Child Health Programme under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) includes:

- Emphasis on appropriate infant and young Child feeding
- 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 & Folic Acid Vitamin A supplementation for children till the age of 5 years.
- Supply of Iron & Folic Acid syrup to children from the age of 6 months to 5 years besides Iron & Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant and lactating women.

(4) Nutrition Education to increase awareness and bring about desired changes in the dietary practices including the promotion of breast feeding and dietary diversification is encouraged under both Integrated Child Development Services Schemes (ICDS) and National Rural Health Mission(NRHM).

(5) Other schemes implemented/initiatives taken for improvement of nutritional status are:

- Integrated Child Development Services Schemes (ICDS).
- Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls [RGSEAG] - (SABLA)
- Indira Gandhi Matrutva 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.

[English]

**Peripheral Development Activities
by NALCO**

2256. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) has undertaken the work of peripheral development of its plants;

(i) **M&R Complex, Damanjodi.**

(b) if so, the details of peripheral development activities undertaken by NALCO during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on such activities during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) has informed that the Company has been undertaking various peripheral development activities as part of Corporate Social Responsibility to enrich the quality of rural life in and around the areas of plant sites. The Company allocates 1% of its net profit for such activities. Out of the allocated amount, 40% each is earmarked for mines and refinery (M&R) complex, Damanjodi and smelter & power (S&P) complex, Angul and the balance 20% is retained for corporate level activities. The Government of Odisha has constituted Rehabilitation and Periphery Development Advisory Committee (RPDAC) for Damanjodi and Angul sectors separately, which decides the projects to be executed and its estimates.

(b) and (c) The details of peripheral development activities undertaken by NALCO and expenditure at M&R complex, Damanjodi, S&P complex, Angul and Corporate level activities during the last three years and current year is as under:-

					(Rs. in lakhs)
Sl.No.	Particulars of activities	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11#	2011-12#
1.	Road/Infrastructure works	205.00	195.00		
2.	Education	195.00	156.50		
3.	Health Care	39.20	10.00		
4.	Provision of Drinking Water	-	50.75		
5.	Community Development/Public park/others public places	120.00	182.00		
6.	Environment Care/ Plantation	-	-		
7.	Social Welfare/Sports/Cultural/ Arts/Religious activities	93.41	38.00		
Total		652.61	632.25		

#Peripheral development projects for the financial year 2010-11 & 2011-12 are yet to be finalized by the RPDAC for Damanjodi sector.

(ii) S&P Complex, Angul.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Particulars of activities	2008-09	2009-10*	2010-11*	2011-12*
1.	Road/Infrastructure works	289.61			
2.	Education	123.00			
3.	Health Care	62.00			
4.	Provision of Drinking Water	92.50			
5.	Community Development/Public park/others public places	47.00			
6.	Environment Care/Plantation	-			
7.	Social Welfare/Sports/Cultural/Arts/Religious activities	33.00			
Total		647.11			

*Peripheral development projects for the financial year 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12 are yet to be finalized by the RPDAC for Angul sector.

(iii) Corporate level.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Particulars of activities	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Road/Infrastructure works	-	-	-	-
2.	Education	21.69	31.50	12.93	7.50
3.	Health Care	16.50	6.00	8.00	0.50
4.	Provision of Drinking Water	0.79	5.80	2.60	3.00
5.	Community Development/Public park/others public places	120.40	11.69	45.70	2.50
6.	Environment Care/Plantation	-	0.50	22.31	-
7.	Social Welfare/Sports/Cultural/Arts/Religious activities	133.96	106.10	70.40	4.00
Total		293.34	161.59	161.94	17.50 (upto 10.8.2011)

*[Translation]***Development of Forest Villages**

2257. SHRI MADHU KODA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of beneficiaries under the Programme for Development of Forest Villages during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): The programme of Development of Forest Villages was

launched in 2005-06 for welfare of the inhabitants of the forest villages, which were originally estimated to be about 2.5 lakh tribal families. State-wise details of inhabitants/beneficiaries is not maintained. However, all the residents of such forest villages are intended to be covered under the programme. Under the programme, infrastructure work relating to basic services and facilities viz. approach roads, healthcare, primary education, minor irrigation, rainwater harvesting, drinking water, sanitation, community halls, etc. are taken up for implementation.

A statement showing details of funds released to the State Governments during last three years is enclosed.

Statement*Fund released during 2008-09 to 2010-11 for Development of forest villages*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	No. of Villages for which projects approved	Fund Released		
			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Assam	498	4696.05	0.00	0.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	422	0.00	0.00	1500.00
3.	Gujarat	199	0.00	0.00	1351.96
4.	Jharkhand	24	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Madhya Pradesh	867	6502.50	0.00	0.00
6.	Meghalaya	23	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Mizoram	85	435.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Odisha	20	180.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Tripura	62	558.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Uttarakhand	41	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Uttar Pradesh	12	30.00	0.00	151.14
12.	West Bengal	170	2550.00	0.00	0.00
Total		2423	14951.55	0.00	3003.10

Note: No fund has so far been released during the year 2011-12.

[English]

Public Sector Banks in UP

2258. SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the location-wise details of new branches of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) opened during each of the last three years and current year;

(b) whether the Government has any policy to accord priority to minority dominated areas in opening of new bank branches;

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

(d) the number of application received from the minority communities particularly of Uttar Pradesh under priority sector lending credit facilities to the minority communities during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Details of new branches opened by Public Sector Banks during the last three years, State-wise is enclosed as Statement.

(b) to (d) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) advised all scheduled commercial banks to take care to see that minority communities secure, in a fair and adequate measure, the benefits flowing from various Government sponsored special programmes. The instructions issued by RBI, *inter-alia*, envisage creating a separate cell in each bank to ensure smooth flow of credit to minority communities and also cover the role of the lead bank in identified districts.

During the year ending March 2010, 4,93,264 persons belonging to the minority communities were provided loans by Public Sector Banks in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

Statement*Number of branches opened of Public Sector Banks from 1st April to 31st March of subsequent year*

Sl.No.	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		3	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	205	333	284
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	5
4.	Assam	42	52	30
5.	Bihar	92	165	124
6.	Chandigarh	10	11	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	52	58	52
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		3	5
9.	Daman and Diu		2	3
10.	Delhi	103	110	90
11.	Goa	12	12	9
12.	Gujarat	135	193	161
13.	Haryana	99	153	133
14.	Himachal Pradesh	40	55	48
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	23	13
16.	Jharkhand	64	82	87
17.	Karnataka	175	242	131
18.	Kerala	85	140	119
19.	Lakshadweep	1	1	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	160	148	112
21.	Maharashtra	313	302	235
22.	Manipur	3		1
23.	Meghalaya	7	3	2
24.	Mizoram	2	2	2
25.	Nagaland	3	2	4
26.	Odisha	83	126	110
27.	Puducherry	9	5	4
28.	Punjab	110	187	206

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Rajasthan	89	147	179
30.	Sikkim	1	4	2
31.	Tamil Nadu	248	252	171
32.	Tripura	3	6	3
33.	Uttar Pradesh	300	447	354
34.	Uttarakhand	40	73	54
35.	West Bengal	117	197	120
	Total	2609	3541	2856

Source: Master Office File on banks, DSIM, RBI as on 26.07.2011.

[*Translation*]

Orphans

2259. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

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

(a) the number of orphans including girls in orphanages alongwith the number of orphanages in the country, State-wise, including Rajasthan;

(b) the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the State Governments during the last three years and the current year to run these orphanages, year-wise;

(c) whether a large number of children are languishing in orphanages across the country due to legal hurdles in child adoption process;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Ministry of Law and Justice has been consulted to speed up the legal process of adoption; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT(SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Orphanages can be set up under one of the three Acts, namely Women's and Children Institution (Licensing) Act, 1956, Orphanages and

Other Charitable Homes (Supervision and Control) Act, 1960 and Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (JJ Act). JJ Act, as amended in 2006 mandates that all child care institutions should be registered under this law. The Government in the Ministry of Women & Child Development is following up with the State Governments/UT Administrations for ensuring the implementation of this requirement under the JJ Act. Such registration would enable collection of exact data on orphans and orphanages.

Prior to 2009-10, the Government of India in the Ministry of Women and Child Development was providing financial assistance under two schemes, namely (i) Scheme of Assistance to Homes for Children (Shishu Greh) to promote In-country adoption; and (ii) A Programme for Juvenile Justice, for children in difficult circumstances, including orphans. These two schemes have been merged into the new scheme *i.e.* Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) introduced by the Ministry in 2009-10 and are covered under the components Specialised Adoption Agency (SAA) and Institutional Care respectively. The State-wise details, including for Rajasthan, of fund sanctioned/released, number of Homes assisted and number of beneficiaries, including orphans and girls, covered under the above mentioned schemes during the last three years and the current year are at Statements-I and II respectively.

The Grant-in-aid released to the State Governments/agencies is generally utilized during the same financial year. However unspent balance, if any, is deducted at the time of release of subsequent instalment of funds.

(c) to (f) Delay has been reported in some cases in the legal process of finalization of adoption. Ministry of

Law & Justice has been requested to help in speeding up the process.

Statement I

State-wise and Year-wise details of grants-in-aid released to the State Governments and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) under the scheme, namely, Scheme of Assistance to Homes for children (Shishu Greh) to promote In-country adoptions and A Programme for Juvenile Justice during the last the years 2008-09 and 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Scheme of Assistance to Homes for Children (Shishu Greh) to Promote In-country Adoption						A Programme for Juvenile Justice					
		2008-09			2009-10*			2008-09			2009-10*		
		No. of Shishu Greh	No. of Bene-ficiaries	Amount released (in Lakhs)	No. of Shishu Greh	No. of Bene-ficiaries	Amount released (in Lakhs)	No. of Shishu Greh	No. of Bene-ficiaries	Amount released (in Lakhs)	No. of Shishu Greh	No. of Bene-ficiaries	Amount released (in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	10	100	49.20	22	1564	78.24	-	-	-
2.	Assam	1	10	7.56	-	-	-	12	500	94.85	-	-	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	10	4.96	-	-	-	1	20	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	1	10	2.24	1	10	4.65	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	415	43.75	-	-	-
6.	Delhi	-	-	-	1	10	4.55	20	1854	92.31	-	-	-
7.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	97	5.67	-	-	-
8.	Gujarat	9	90	35.67	-	-	-	57	2504	134.60	-	-	-
9.	Haryana	1	10	3.81	-	-	-	8	354	20.20	-	-	-
10.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	1	10	4.17	22	911	26.62	-	-	-
11.	Karnataka	4	40	18.64	-	-	-	76	2902	120.77	-	-	-
12.	Kerala	3	30	14.24	3	30	11.54	30	834	58.20	-	-	-
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1	10	2.63	1	10	2.63	-	-	-	26	3091	127.43
14.	Maharashtra	8	80	37.15	8	80	32.72	755	48015	808.13	755	48015	665.41
15.	Manipur	6	60	2.48	6	60	29.73	12	470	25.44	-	-	-
16.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	86	10.72	-	-	-
17.	Mizoram	2	20	7.98	-	-	-	4	225	10.97	-	-	-
18.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	100	6.21	-	-	-
19.	Odisha	5	50	16.82	4	40	15.32	5	260	8.00	-	-	-
20.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	520	51.37	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
17.	Mizoram	-	-	-	4	225	15.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	40	15.87	-	-	-
18.	Nagaland	2	100	6.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Odisha	5	260	11.06	29	^598	255.36	-	-	12	120	44.14	19	190	61.22	-	-	-	-
20.	Puducherry	-	-	-	6	217	69.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	63	3800	194.19	-	-	-	1971	125.72	2	20	10.94	5	50	22.17	4	30	3.06	-
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	42	2772	183.37	41	2187	60.04	-	-	-	-	-	16	160	41.85	-	-	-	-
25.	Tripura	-	-	-	9	328	175.65	-	-	-	-	-	3	30	6.80	-	-	-	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	2162	262.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	50	49.68
27.	West Bengal	39	2560	92.76	43	2807	258.91	-	-	-	10	5.47	20	200	59.98	-	-	-	-
Total		377	19035	1056.38	1199	76035	6035.30	169	6623	528.69	60	600	243.05	143.00	1430.00	639.34	9	130	52.74

[English]

Service Tax on Urban Co-operative and Credit Societies

2260. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to levy any service tax on Co-operative and Credit Societies;

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

(c) whether any proposal in this regard have been received by the Government from any quarters; 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) No such proposal is under consideration at this stage.

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

(c) No proposal in this regard has been received by the Government.

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

Benefits of Exemption of Educational Institutes

2261. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Income Tax Department has conducted any study to find out whether the system of exemption of tax given to private educational institutes have benefitted the poor students or not;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No formal study has been carried out by the Central Board of Direct Taxes in this regard.

(b) and (c) The income of public trusts engaged in charitable activities is exempt under section 11 and 12 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 ("Act") subject to the fulfilment of conditions prescribed therein. Education is one of the 'charitable purpose' under section 2(15) of the Act and educational institutions are required to seek registration under section 12AA to claim the benefit of exemption provided in section 11 and 12 of the Act. Further, sections 10(23C) (iiiad) and 10(23C)(vi) of the Act also provide for exemption of income of the educational institutions subject to certain conditions, including inter alia, that they should not exist for profit.

Under the Income Tax Act, the criteria for granting exemption to an entity is that its object must fall under the definition of 'charitable purpose' u/s 2(15) and providing education is one of such purposes. The exemption to educational institutions is not granted on

the basis of considerations like 'rich' or 'poor' students admitted therein. Hence, any treatment based on the criteria of the family income of students is not relevant for granting exemption.

In view of the above, there has been no occasion to conduct a study to find out whether the system of exemption of tax given to private educational institutes has benefitted the poor students or not.

[*Translation*]

Pre-Natal Health Checkup

2262. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether pre-natal health check up is not being conducted satisfactorily in certain States under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) in the country;

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

(c) whether the JSY is not being implemented properly even after six years; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to carry out necessary improvement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) As per Coverage Evaluation Survey-2009, mothers who received at least 1 ante-natal check-up is 90.4%. State wise details are given as Statement.

Government of India under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) seeks to improve the availability of and access to quality health care including ante natal services particularly to rural population throughout the country, with a special focus on 18 States with weak public health indicators and weak infrastructure. The key steps taken include:

- Provision of 4 ante-natal and post natal care services including prevention and treatment of anemia by supplementation with Iron and Folic Acid tablets during pregnancy and lactation. This includes the registration and 1st ante-natal check-up in the first trimester.
- Organizing Village Health and Nutrition days in rural areas every month at Anganwadi centers

to enhance awareness on maternal and child health services including ante-natal check-ups.

- Engagement of over eight lakh Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to facilitate registration of pregnancies and ante-natal care services.
- Name Based Tracking of Pregnant Women and Mother and Child Health Protection Card are among the new initiatives to ensure provision of ante-natal care services.

(c) JSY has seen a significant increase both in terms of beneficiaries and expenditure since its launch as per the following details:

Year	Beneficiaries (in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rupees in crores)
2005-06	7.39	38.29
2006-07	31.58	258.22
2007-08	73.29	880.17
2008-09	90.37	1241.33
2009-10	100.78	1473.76
2010-11*	113.38	1618.39

*Figures are provisional

(d) Question does not arise in view of above.

Statement

Coverage Evaluation Survey-2009

States/UTs	At least 1 ANC (%)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	99.5
Arunachal Pradesh	69.8
Assam	89.6
Bihar	84.3
Chhattisgarh	98.7
Delhi	95.9
Goa	99.2
Gujarat	94.8

1	2
Haryana	89.4
Himachal Pradesh	91.3
Jammu and Kashmir	93.8
Jharkhand	87.6
Karnataka	97.5
Kerala	97.4
Madhya Pradesh	92.3
Maharashtra	97.3
Manipur	93.7
Meghalaya	95.1
Mizoram	91.9
Nagaland	53.7
Odisha	98
Punjab	95.3
Rajasthan	86.8
Sikkim	91.9
Tamil Nadu	98.5
Tripura	90.9
Uttar Pradesh	71.6
Uttarakhand	74.6
West Bengal	99
UTs combined	90.2
INDIA	90.4

Source: Coverage Evaluation Survey-2009, UNICEF

[English]

Expert Committee on AIIMS

2263. DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Expert Committee was set up by the Government to look into the functioning of AIIMS;

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

(c) the composition of Expert Committee alongwith various recommendations made by the said Committee; and

(d) the follow up action taken by the Government on each of the recommendations of the Committee?

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

(b) An Expert Committee was setup by the Government under the chairmanship of Dr. M.S. Valiathan to study the functioning of AIIMS and to make recommendations for further development of the institute. The terms of reference are at Statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) The composition of the committee is given below:

- (i) Dr. M.S. Valiathan, Ex-Director, Sri Chitra Tirunal Institute of Medical Sciences and Research, Thiruvananthapuram - Chairman
- (ii) Secretary (Health & Family Welfare)-Member
- (iii) Dr. M.K. Bhan, Secretary, Department of Biotechnology- Member
- (iv) Director General of Health Services-Member

The recommendations of the Valiathan Committee have been divided into following two parts:

Part "A"-recommendations not requiring structural changes (31 recommendations) and Part "B"-recommendations requiring structural changes through amendment in AIIMS Act, Rules and Regulations (7 recommendations).

The present status of recommendations under Part "A" is as under:

Accepted and implemented	—	16
Accepted-in-principle	—	10
Long term-Futuristic	—	03
Not accepted	—	02

Since amendments in AIIMS Act, Rules and Regulations have wider implications, a High Powered Committee comprising of eminent persons having experience in the field of administration and education was constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary (H&FW) to examine recommendations under Part "B". The

High Powered Committee has submitted its report on 29.11.2010 which is under examination.

Statement

Terms of reference of the Valiathan Committee

1. To examine the extents to which the purpose and objectives for which AIIMS has been established, have been achieved.
2. To make recommendations for developing AIIMS from an institution of national importance into a Centre of Excellence and a leader in the area of public health for the entire country.
3. To make recommendations to empower and position AIIMS to make full use of emerging global opportunities.
4. To make recommendations for enhancing and strengthening the autonomy of AIIMS in order to enable it to fulfill its stated objectives.
5. To make recommendation on the efficient utilization of manpower resources with respect to attracting the best talent, retention of faculty, provision of better opportunities for utilizing the talent available and optimization of scientific/technical/non-technical manpower.
6. To examine the issues of critical infrastructural gaps and to suggest ways and means of bridging such gaps.
7. To recommend measures to deepen and expand the existing research base in the institute.
8. To suggest any structural changes and amendments to the Act. Rules and Regulations that may be necessary to achieve the above objectives.
9. The Committee will devise its own methodology to conduct proceedings. It will also be at liberty to invite suggestions/opinions from eminent personalities and experts in the relevant fields and also consult all sections of AIIMS employees.
10. Secretary, Health and Family Welfare will be the Convener of the Committee.
11. The Committee shall submit its report within three months.

12. The Committee shall be serviced by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. T.A./D.A. for the Chairman of the Committee will be as admissible to the Secretary to Government of India and will be met by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

[*Translation*]

Changes in Power Policy

2264. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had made important changes in the power policy in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether permission has been given to the States to purchase electricity from major power plants;

(d) if so, whether the States have been directed by the Union Government to implement the reforms in distribution system;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the extent to which the shortage of electricity in the States is likely to be met through the above said changes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The Tariff Policy was notified by the Central Government on 6.1.2006 under the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 and was amended on 20.1.2011 in consultation with the States for fixing a minimum percentage of the total consumption of electricity in the area of a distribution licensee from solar energy in accordance with the National Solar Mission strategy. The minimum percentage for purchase of solar energy will go up to 0.25% by the end of 2012-2013 and further up to 3% by 2022. The Tariff Policy has been amended recently on 8.7.2011 granting further exemption to hydro projects and certain transmission projects from tariff based competitive bidding.

(c) There is no provision of grant of permission by the Central Government to the States for purchase of electricity from the major power plants under the Electricity Act, 2003. However, procurement of power by the DISCOMs is to be made as per the provisions of Electricity Act, 2003 and Tariff Policy notified thereunder.

(d) and (e) In pursuance of the Cabinet decision on the modification to the Mega Power Policy, Ministry of Power had conveyed to States in December, 2009 that the following distribution reform measures were required to be undertaken by the States purchasing power from the mega power projects:

- Timely release of subsidy as per Section 65 of Electricity Act, 2003.
- Ensure that DISCOMs approach SERC for approval of annual revenue requirement/tariff determination in time according to the SERC regulations.
- Setting up special courts as provided in the Electricity Act, 2003 to tackle theft related cases.
- Ring fencing of SLDCs.

(f) From time to time the Central Government has laid emphasis on implementing the power sector reforms by the States. The reforms and other measures taken by the Government aim at providing a conducive environment for development of electricity industry and promoting competition, achieving efficiency of operation and optimum utilization of resources. These efforts shall facilitate in bridging the gap between demand and supply.

Fraudulent use of Credit and Debit Card

2265. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has taken any steps to check the fraudulent use of bank credit cards and debit cards;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government on fraudulent online transactions?

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

(b) RBI has reported that detailed guidelines have been issued in the form of Master Circular on Credit Card Operations. Further RBI has also issued detailed guidelines on the issue of Debit Cards in its Master Circular on para Banking Activities.

Master Circular of RBI have stipulated several measures for Fraud Control in respect of Credit Card Operations of banks/NBFCs. Further, Master Circular on Parabanking Activities prescribes several measures

covering security and other issues, regarding issue of Debit Cards.

(c) Department of Payment & Settlement Systems(DPSS), RBI has issued following guidelines/instructions to the banks/system participants to check the fraudulent use of Credit Cards and Debit Cards for card not present transactions:

- (i) Requirement of additional factor of authentication for online transactions except Interactive Voice Response (IVR) transactions was mandated, vide, Circular RBI/DPSS No. 1501/02.14.003/2008-2009 dated February 18, 2009.
- (ii) Requirement of additional factor of authentication extended to IVR transaction with effect from February 01, 2011, vide, Circular DPSS. CO No. 1503/02.14.003/2010-2011 dated December 31, 2010.
- (iii) Requirement of online alerts to the customers for all types of card transaction at all channels irrespective of the amount was made applicable by June 30, 2011, vide, Circular DPSS.CO.PD.2224/02.14.003/2010-2011 dated March 29, 2011.
- (iv) Effective from January 01, 2011, PIN validation has been made mandatory after every successive transaction at ATMs vide, Circular DPSS. CO. No. 882/02.23.02/2009-10 dated october 18, 2010.
- (v) Banks have been advised to put in place additional factor of authentication for all residual card not present transactions (moto/standing instructions/airline booking through global distribution system) with effect from May 01, 2012, vide, Circular DPSS. PD. CO. No. 223/02.14.003/2011-2012 dated August 4, 2011.

Further, RBI constituted a Working Group in March 2011 for looking into all related issues for implementing the security of card present transactions at ATMs & point of sale terminals in india. The working group has submitted its recommendations to RBI. The report of the group was placed on RBI Website for public comments.

Instructions of RBI further provide that Banks/NBFCs should set up internal control systems to combat frauds and actively participate in Fraud Prevention Committee/ Task Forces which formulate Laws to prevent frauds and take proactive fraud control and enforcement measures.

With a view to reducing the instances misuse of loss/stolen cards, RBI has recommended to Banks/NBFCs that they may consider using (i) cards with photographs of the card holder (ii) cards with PIN (iii) signature laminated cards or any other adverse method that may evolve from time to time. Banks have also been advised to block a lost card immediately on being informed by the customer and formalities, if any, including lodging of FIR can follow within a reasonable period. Banks have also been advised by RBI to consider introducing, at the option of the customers an insurance cover to take care of the liabilities arising out of lost card. In other words only those card holders who are ready to bear the cost of the premium should be provided an appropriate insurance cover in respect of lost cards.

RBI's guidelines for issue of Smart Cards/Debit Cards by banks provide issue of a written set of contractual terms and conditions governing the issue and use of such a card, these terms shall maintain a fair balance between the interests of the parties concerned.

Hospital Equipment for Commonwealth Games

2266. SHRIMATI TABASSUM HASAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had released funds for procurement of equipments and upgradation of hospitals in Delhi for Commonwealth Games, 2010;

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

(c) whether the equipments so procured were of the prescribed standards and procured by following due process of tendering;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the action taken/being taken by the Government to investigate the matter thoroughly?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Since 'Health' is State Subject, no such information hospital-wise is centrally maintained.

However, with a view to provide tertiary and specialized care to the participants of Commonwealth Games, 2010, Sports Injury Centre has been set up in the Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi with total cost of 70.72 crore including 26.50 Crore for procurement of equipments and furniture.

In addition, some equipments for strengthening of various departments of the Central Government Hospitals in New Delhi were procured after following the proper process of tendering.

[English]

Reducing Financial Burden of the Government

2267. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees working in the Central Government offices, State-wise;

(b) the total expenditure being incurred towards their salaries and allowances before and after implementation of 6th Pay Commission;

(c) whether retrenchment is being considered by the Government;

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

(e) whether Government is considering of raising age limit of 60 years for retirement of Government servants to 62; and

(f) 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) The total number of civilian employees working in the Central Government offices as on 01.03.2010 was 32.24 lakhs. State-wise data is not centrally maintained by this Ministry.

(b) The total expenditure incurred on salaries and allowances of Central Government Civilian Employees before and after implementation of 6th Pay Commission is as follows:

	During the financial year	Expenditure (in crore)
Expenditure before 6th CPC	2007-08	Rs. 44361.01
Expenditure after 6th CPC	2008-09	Rs. 61362.00
	2009-10	Rs. 78111.20
	2010-11 (R.E.)	Rs. 94270.50

(c) and (d) There is no retrenchment policy under consideration of the Government.

(e) and (f) No, Madam. At present, there is no proposal to increase the age of retirement of Government servants. The Sixth Pay Commission had also recommended that the current age of superannuation should be maintained.

HIV-TB Co-infection

2268. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India accounts for the largest number of cases of HIV-TB co-infection in the world;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken note on the achievements made under the Trichur model which focuses on integrating HIV/AIDS treatment with the mainstream health care system;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to follow this model in other parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) No. India is not having the largest number of cases of HIV-TB co-infection in the world. As per Global TB Control Report 2010, South Africa accounts for the largest number of cases of HIV-TB co-infection in the world. A statement indicating number of cases of HIV-TB co-infection during the last three years and the current year State/UT-wise is enclosed.

(c) to (e) Yes. Government is aware of Trichur model, which focuses on integrating HIV/AIDS treatment with the mainstream of health care system. The existing system of provisioning of treatment for HIV-TB co-infection follows the same approach as being shown in the Trichur model, whereby the hospitals having the Anti-retroviral Treatment Centre constitutes a multi-disciplinary team to ensure that the services of Voluntary Counselling and Testing, Postexposure Prophylaxis, integrated medical care and involvement of entire health system is ensured.

Statement

State/UT-wise HIV/TB co-infection during the last three years

Name of the State	2008	2009	2010	January to March 2011
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands			0	0
Andhra Pradesh	3445	9162	11283	2644
Arunachal Pradesh			0	1
Assam			68	13
Bihar			114	55
Chandigarh			17	4
Chhattisgarh			7	7
Dadra and Nagar Haveli			2	0
Daman and Diu			13	5
Delhi		95	560	101

1	2	3	4	5
Goa	19	93	153	24
Gujarat		823	2624	731
Haryana			247	52
Himachal Pradesh			24	17
Jammu and Kashmir			16	4
Jharkhand			193	49
Karnataka	2605	7857	8485	2238
Kerala			210	91
Lakshadweep			0	0
Madhya Pradesh			102	27
Maharashtra	1578	7705	10574	2753
Manipur	73	180	187	32
Meghalaya			1	0
Mizoram	44	139	176	42
Nagaland	184	92	117	18
Odisha			38	11
Puducherry	31	29	21	6
Punjab			229	75
Rajasthan			68	44
Sikkim			1	0
Tamil Nadu	2799	4883	5784	1492
Tripura			6	2
Uttar Pradesh			379	57
Uttarakhand			26	13
West Bengal			691	280
Grand Total	10778	31058	42416	10888

Source: Revised National TB Control Programme Website - www.tbcindia.org

Note: Programme implemented in 9 States and UT in 2008, 2 states added in 2009. By May 2011. Implementation done in all states except Jammu and Kashmir, Bihar and 4 UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Lakshwadeep. Although few cases of diagnosed HIV/TB are reported from them.

Derecognition of Dental Colleges

2269. SHRI S. ALAGIRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dental Council of India (DCI) has recommended the Government for withdrawal of recognition in respect of certain dental colleges in the country;

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

(c) the number of above colleges withdrawn recognition by the Government on the recommendation of DCI during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has not withdrawn

recognition in respect of certain dental colleges in contrast to the recommendation of DCI; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) During the last three years and the current year, the Dental Council of India (DCI) has recommended to Government to initiate the process of derecognition of BDS degree in three colleges. The list is annexed as Statement.

(c) to (e) As per section 16A(2) and (3) of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 948), the respective state governments have been requested to furnish the comments on the recommendation of the Dental Council of India which are still awaited in the Ministry.

Statement

List of recognised dental colleges recommended for withdrawing recognition, during the last three years 2008-2009, 2009-2010 and 2010-11 u/s 16 A of the Dentists Act 1948

2008-2009

Sl. No.	Name of Dental Institution/college	Government/Private	Annual intake sanctioned seats	DCI recommendations for withdrawal of recognition of BDS degree
1.	Jamanlal Goenka Dental College & Hospital, Gorakshan Road, Akola-444004 (Maharashtra)	Private	40	DCI vide its letter No.DE-3(65)-2008/A-805C dated 22.4.2008 has recommended to Govt. of India to initiate the process of de-recognition of BDS degree.
2.	College of Dental Sciences & Hospital, F-12, Jhoomer Ghat Rau, Indore-453 331 (Madhya Pradesh)	Private	60	DCI vide its letter No.DE-3(129)-2008/C 830 dated 13.6.2008 has recommended to Govt. of India to initiate the process of de-recognition of BDS degree.
3.	KGF College of Dental Sciences & Hospital, # 36, D.K. Plantation, BEML Nagar, Kolar Gold, KGF-536 115 (Karnataka)	Private	40	DCI vide its letter No.DE-3(71)-2008/A7183 dated 19.12.2008 has recommended to Govt. of India to initiate the process of de-recognition of BDS degree.

2009-2010

NIL

2010-2011

NIL

Promotion of Gender Balance

2270. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

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

(a) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to promote gender balance in the country including rural and urban areas of Haryana; and

(b) the funds sanctioned, released and utilised by the State Governments during the last three years and the current year, year-wise alongwith the response of the State Governments in this regards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per the provisional data of Census 2011, for the country as a whole, the sex ratio has improved from 933 in 2001, to 940 in 2011. However, there is a sharp decline in child sex ratio, in the age-group of 0-6 years, from 927 in 2001 to 914 in 2011. For the state of Haryana, the overall sex ratio has improved to 877 in 2011 as against 861 in 2001 and Child Sex Ratio has also increased to 830 as against 819, over the same period.

In order to curb female foeticide and improve the sex ratio, Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy which includes legislative measures, advocacy, awareness generation and programmes for socio-economic empowerment of women.

The legislative measures comprise of implementation of the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Technique (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 (PCPNDT), under

which sex selective abortions are punishable. The Government in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is responsible for implementation of this Act and details of budget approved under PNDDT are given in the enclosed Statement, enforcement of the Act lies with the State Governments.

For advocacy and awareness generation and to create national awareness on issues relating to girl child, in 2009, Ministry of Women and Child Development has declared January 24 as the National Girl Child Day. Further, to encourage change of mind sets, Government of India has introduced on pilot basis, 'Dhanalakshmi', a scheme for incentivising birth of the Girl Child. A number of States are also implementing their own schemes to incentivise the birth of a girl child.

Besides, the Government of India has undertaken a number of initiatives for socio-economic empowerment of women, such as Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP), The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) and loans through the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh.

The Government of Haryana has taken various steps to improve the gender balance. These include (a) implementation of the Ladli Scheme w.e.f. 20.8.2005. Under the scheme a sum of Rs. 5000/- is given on the birth of second girl child for a period of 5 years. This money is invested with L.I.C. and a sum of Rs. 96,000/- is given on the attainment of 18 years of age of the child. 1,29,261 families have been covered so far. (b) introduction of a scheme for improving sex ratio, under which, the best performing districts are given cash prize of Rs. 5.00 lacs, 3.00 lacs and 2.00 lacs respectively, (c) constitution of State Empowerment Mission on Women under the chairperson of Chief Minister.

Statement

PNDDT Budget approved: 2009-11

Sl. No.	State	2008-09 (Rs. Lakhs)	2009-10 (Rs. Lakhs)	2010-11 (Rs. Lakhs)	Total 2008-11 (Rs. Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Non-NE High Focus States					
1.	Bihar	0.00	150.00	145.25	295.25
2.	Chhattisgarh	25.00	27.40	5.00	57.40

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	25.00	52.60	77.60
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	120.76	53.55	25.50	199.81
5.	Jharkhand	0.00	17.00	18.00	35.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	70.54	87.00	128.24	285.78
7.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	21.00	21.00
8.	Rajasthan	101.50	113.68	143.26	358.44
9.	Uttar Pradesh	204.72	210.20	50.53	465.45
10.	Uttarakhand	16.10	16.00	16.00	48.10
	Sub Total	538.62	699.83	605.38	1843.83
B.	NE-States				
11.	Arunachal Pradesh		14.00	0.00	14.00
12.	Assam	8.20	8.22	0.00	16.42
13.	Manipur		15.00	8.79	23.79
14.	Meghalaya		4.24	4.70	8.94
15.	Mizoram		1.00	1.40	2.40
16.	Nagaland		0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Sikkim		5.43	1.85	7.28
18.	Tripura		7.00	2.47	9.47
	Sub Total	8.20	54.89	19.21	82.30
C.	Non-High Focus States				
19.	Andhra Pradesh	50.00	10.00	25.00	85.00
20.	Goa		25.00	15.00	40.00
21.	Gujarat	150.00	76.45	72.70	299.15
22.	Haryana	139.90	30.76	53.10	223.76
23.	Karnataka	34.00	104.78	187.50	326.28
24.	Kerala	108.47	0.00	14.70	123.17
25.	Maharashtra	292.71	59.70	179.35	531.76
26.	Punjab	64.84	62.80	95.04	222.68
27.	Tamil Nadu	105.88	38.50	0.00	144.38
28.	West Bengal	50.00	50.00	182.00	282.00
	Sub Total	995.80	457.99	824.39,	2278.18

1	2	3	4	5	6
D. Union Territories					
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Chandigarh		3.74	3.12	6.86
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.40	0.40	0.80
32.	Daman and Diu		3.00	3.00	6.00
33.	Delhi	15.34	15.80	25.75	56.89
34.	Lakshadweep		1.00	2.00	3.00
35.	Puducherry		1.85	2.00	3.85
	Sub Total	15.34	25.79	36.27	77.40
Grand Total		1557.96	1238.50	1485.25	4281.71

Free Treatment of HIV Infected Patients

2271. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KCHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

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

(a) whether the Government is providing free treatment to the HIV infected patients in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of HIV infected patients in the country and the per head cost of treatment incurred on them;

(c) whether the Government has excluded certain categories of HIV patients from availing free treatment;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor; 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 S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) Yes. Government is providing free Anti-retroviral Treatment to HIV infected

persons who develop AIDS. 4,26,195 AIDS patients are currently on treatment with first line Anti-retroviral Drugs in 313 Anti-retroviral Treatment Centres across the country. In addition, 1224 AIDS patients are on second line treatment. As on date, a cumulative number of 13,20,797 HIV positive persons are registered in these Anti-retroviral Treatment centres against an estimated number of around 23.10 lakh HIV infected persons in the country. The per head cost of treatment incurred on each patient for first line treatment is Rs. 5,000/- per year and Rs. 30,000/- for second line treatment per year.

(c) to (e) No. Anti-retroviral Treatment is provided as per norms and free of cost to all HIV infected persons. No category has been excluded from availing this free treatment.

[Translation]

Per Capita Consumption of Electricity

2272. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:
DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:
SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the annual per capita consumption of electricity in the country at present, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the per capita consumption of electricity in the country is much below than that of many developed countries;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the target set for increasing per capita availability of power under the National Electricity Policy;

(d) the quantum of power generation in MW proposed to be increased during the remaining years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan to achieve the above said target; and

(e) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to achieve the target set?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The latest available State/UT-wise annual per capita consumption of electricity in the country for 2009-10 is given at enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. A statement showing the annual per capita consumption of some of the countries for the year 2008 as per latest information on the website of International Energy Agency (IEA) *vis-à-vis* India (2008-09) is given at Statement-II. The National Electricity Policy inter-alia aims to increase per capita availability of electricity to over 1000 units by 2012.

(d) Planning Commission had fixed a capacity addition target of 62,374 MW during the Mid Term Appraisal. Projects aggregating to 40,131 MW have been commissioned till 05.08.2011 during 11th Plan and the remaining projects are under construction.

(e) The other steps taken by the Government to increase availability of power in the country which will in turn lead to enhancement in per-capita availability of power include (i) rigorous monitoring of the on-going capacity addition programme, (ii) initiative for augmentation of domestic manufacturing capacity of power plant equipment, (iii) development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW each, (iv) harnessing surplus captive power into the grid, (v) Renovation, Modernization & Life Extension of old and inefficient generating units, (vi) development of an extensive network of high voltage transmission for transfer of power from surplus to deficit regions, etc.

Statement I

Statement showing State-wise Per Capita Electricity Consumption in the country for the year 2009-10

States/UTs	Per Capita Consumption of Electricity (kWh)
1	2
Haryana	1222.21
Himachal Pradesh	1379.99
Jammu and Kashmir	952.02
Punjab	1526.86
Rajasthan	736.20
Uttar Pradesh	348.37
Uttarakhand	1112.29
Chandigarh	1340.00
Delhi	1651.26
Sub-Total (NR)	695.11
Gujarat	1615.24
Madhya Pradesh	602.07
Chhattisgarh	1546.94
Maharashtra	1028.22
Goa	2263.63
Daman and Diu	7118.23
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11863.64
Sub-Total (WR)	1116.92
Andhra Pradesh	966.99
Karnataka	903.24
Kerala	525.25
Tamil Nadu	1131.58
Puducherry	1743.37
Lakshadweep	418.14
Sub-Total (SR)	938.88
Bihar	122.11
Jharkhand	880.43

1	2
Odisha	874.26
West Bengal	550.16
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	493.98
Sikkim	850.00
Sub-Total (ER)	481.36
Assam	204.80
Manipur	240.22
Meghalaya	675.19
Nagaland	218.03
Tripura	335.47
Arunachal Pradesh	470.00
Mizoram	376.99
Sub-Total (NER)	257.98
Total (All India)	778.71

Statement II

Per Capita Electricity Consumption : Comparative Position

(kWh)

Sl.No.	Country	Year 2008
1	2	3
1.	Canada	17053
2.	USA	13647
3.	Australia	11174
4.	Japan	8072
5.	France	7703
6.	Germany	7148
7.	Korea	8853
8.	UK	6067
9.	Russia	6443
10.	Italy	5656

1	2	3
11.	South Africa	4770
12.	Brazil	2232
13.	China	2471
14.	India	734*
15.	World	2782

Note:-

Basic data obtained from IEA Website.

Per Capita Consumption = (Gross Electrical Energy Availability/ Population)

*Per Capita energy consumption for 2008-09 : 734 kWh and the same for 2009-10 is 779 kWh.

*[English]***National Population Policy**

2273. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:
SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has carried out any mid-term review of the National Population Policy (NPP) in the wake of results of Census 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the mid term objective of the NPP *i.e.* to bring down the total fertility rate has been achieved;

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

(e) whether the National Commission on Population (NCP) has suggested to constitute Advisory Groups for Control of population in certain communities, groups, castes and uneducated persons in rural and urban areas; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the fresh steps taken by the NCP for stabilization of population of the country by the end of Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) No mid-term review of the National Population Policy has been carried out, following the results of Census 2011.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The mid-term objective of the National Population Policy 2000 is to bring down the Total Fertility Rate to replacement level of 2.1 by 2010.

As per Sample Registration System-2009, the Total Fertility Rate has declined to 2.6 with 20 States/UTs achieving the replacement level TFR of 2.1. 7 States/UTs have TFR between 2.1 and 3.0. 8 States/UTs (Bihar, U.P. Rajasthan, M.P. Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Meghalaya, Dadra & Nagar Haveli) have TFR more than 3.0.

Reasons for not achieving replacement level fertility include early age at marriage and childbearing, low literacy and low contraceptive use, inadequate fixed day family planning services etc.

(e) and (f) National Commission on Population (NCP) headed by the Prime Minister, has been constituted as a body to review, monitor and give directions to concerned Ministries/Departments for the implementation of the National Population Policy 2000(NPP).

On recommendation of the NCP, Annual Health Survey has been undertaken in 284 selected districts through Registrar General of India (RGI) and Expert Groups have been engaged to study the population profile of the State of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha. The recommendations of these groups have been incorporated in the overall design of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).The key steps for population stabilization includes the following:-

- Increasing basket of choice by systematically introducing effective with contraceptives in the programme.
- Fixed day fixed place Family Planning Services round the year through growing number of 24x7 in PHCs and better functioning CHCs and other health facilities under NRHM.
- Promotion of IUD 380A intensively as a spacing method because of its longevity of 10 years and advantage over other IUDs.
- Promotion of No Scalpel Vasectomy to ensure male participation.
- Improving availability of contraceptives at the village level.
- Attractive compensation package for Sterilization.

- Compensate sterilization acceptors for failures, complications and deaths and provide indemnity insurance cover to doctors under the Family Planning Insurance Scheme.

Implementation of NPS

2274. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:
DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government servants, and employees of the Public Sector Undertakings and those of the unorganised sector, separately, who have subscribed to the New Pension Scheme (NPS);

(b) the details of the benefits accrued to each category of subscribers since inception, year-wise alongwith the steps taken to improve the performance of the NPS;

(c) whether a Committee has been constituted/formed by the Government to study the New Pension Scheme (NPS);

(d) if so, the details thereof and the recommendations/suggestions made by the Committee, if any; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The details of the subscribers to the New Pension System (NPS), category-wise, are as under:

Number of Subscribers as on 03.08.2011	
Central Government	790036
Central Autonomous Bodies	40699
State Governments	773630
Unorganised Sector	43859
Corporate	9039
NPS Lite	734668
Total	2391931

(b) The funds of the Central Government subscribers under NPS were invested in specific financial instruments by the pension fund managers with effect from (w.e.f.) 2nd April, 2008 and State Government subscribers w.e.f. 1st May, 2009. The performance of the three pension fund managers for the Central Government employees indicate that the returns on subscribers' contributions under NPS ranged between 16.38% and 8.05% during the period 2008-09 to 2010-11. For State Government employees the returns ranged between 11.34 and 5.94 during the period 2009-10 and 2010-11. For the period 2009-10 and 2010-11, the returns in Tier-I of NPS for unorganised sector workers ranged between 12.52% and 1.82% for the Government securities, 12.66% and 4.02% for the corporate bonds and 25.94% and 7.95% for equity. Details of year wise return since inception in percentage terms is as under:

Year	Central Government employees		State Government employees	
	Highest Return	Lowest Return	Highest Return	Lowest Return
2008-09	16.38	12.38	-	-
2009-10	12.27	8.88	6.34	5.94
2010-11	8.45	8.05	11.34	9.88

The NPS Trust has been constituted for taking care of the assets and funds under the NPS in the best interest of the beneficiaries, *i.e.*, subscribers of NPS including Government employees. In fulfillment of its objectives, the NPS Trust supervises the pension fund managers, who are managing the assets and funds under NPS.

(c) No such Committee has been constituted/formed by the Government to study the NPS. However, a Committee to 'Review Implementation of Informal Sector Pension' (CRIISP) was constituted by interim Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA).

(d) The CRIISP was constituted in August, 2010 under the Chairmanship of Shri G.N. Bajpai, former Chairman of Securities and Exchange Board of India and LIC. The report, *inter-alia*, recommends that:

- (i) Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) should be financially autonomous.
- (ii) NPS should be made a part of the national financial inclusion agenda.

- (iii) The Government should extend the Swavalamban incentive of Rs. 1,000 every year for a longer period.

The report of CRIISP including its recommendations/suggestions in detail is accessible at [-http://pfrda.org.in/indexmain.asp?linkid=180](http://pfrda.org.in/indexmain.asp?linkid=180).

(e) Action already taken by the Government is as under.

- (i) A provision has been made in the PFRDA Bill, 2011 for ensuring financial autonomy of PFRDA.
- (ii) NPS has already been included in the Financial Inclusion strategy. A grant of Rs. 50 crore has been sanctioned from the Financial Inclusion Fund managed by NABARD to PFRDA for spreading awareness of Swavalamban Scheme among the economically disadvantaged sections of the society, capacity building and implementation of Swavalamban Scheme through identified intermediaries to ensure adequate pension coverage for the workers in the unorganised sector.
- (iii) The benefit of Government co-contribution under Swavalamban Scheme has been extended from three to five years for all subscribers of Swavalamban who enroll during 2010-11 and 2011-12.

Diabetic Patients

2275. SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) the number of diabetic patients alongwith the deaths occurred therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise;

(b) the funds allocated and utilised to tackle the rising cases of diabetes during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to start a national awareness campaign to educate the common masses about the preventive measures to check the disease;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes free mandatory diabetes test for the pregnant women in the Government hospitals in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the other steps taken/proposed by the Government to prevent this disease?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The exact data regarding diabetic patients in the country is not known.

The international Diabetes Federation (IDF) estimates the total number of people in India with Diabetes to be around 50.8 million in 2010, rising to 87.0 million by 2030. The exact number of deaths due to diabetes is not known. The diabetes results into various complications and diseases and as such the mortality is generally from associated diseases and not from diabetes in particular.

(b) A statement showing State/UT-wise allocation/release of funds under the Diabetes, Cardiovascular

Diseases & Stroke component of the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) during 2010-11 is enclosed.

The funds were released in the month of March, 2011. The Programme being newly launched, the States are in the process of utilisation of funds as per the approved activities.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has initiated the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in the 100 selected districts in 21 States. The community bases strategies include prevention and control of diabetes at various levels viz. CHC, District etc. in the Health care delivery system.

(e) and (f) The facility of diabetes test is generally available free of cost in Government Hospitals and there is no proposal to make it mandatory. However, the Central Government has initiated health check up for hypertension and diabetes in urban slums in 7 selected metro cities namely Delhi, Kolkata, Bangaluru, Mumbai Chennai, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad. The population above 30 years pregnant women would be checked up. Glucometer, Glucostrips and Lancets have been provided from the centre while the manpower and other logistics would be taken care by the respective municipalities and State Governments.

Statement

National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)

Grants-in-Aids sanctioned/released to 21 states during 2010-11

Sl. No.	States	Fund Sanctioned		Fund Released		
		NR	R	NR	R	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	134.08	84.37	134.08	84.37	218.45
2.	Assam	132.88	66	132.88	66	198.88
3.	Bihar	130.08	34.88	130.08	34.88	164.96
4.	Chhattisgarh	68.44	57.54	68.44	57.54	125.98
5.	Gujarat	135.68	98.16	135.68	98.16	233.84
6.	Haryana	65.24	18.33	65.24	18.33	83.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Himachal Pradesh	67.24	42.05	67.24	42.05	109.29
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	130.88	40.89	130.88	40.89	171.77
9.	Jharkhand	67.64	46.22	Bank A/c details not received		
10.	Karnataka	135.68	99.25	135.68	99.25	234.93
11.	Kerala	69.64	70.16	69.64	70.16	139.80
12.	Madhya Pradesh	66.44	32.74	66.44	32.74	99.18
13.	Maharashtra	134.08	79.44	134.08	79.44	213.52
14.	Sikkim	64.44	8.83	64.44	8.83	73.27
15.	Odisha	66.04	27.63	66.04	27.63	93.67
16.	Punjab	68.04	50.99	68.04	50.99	119.03
17.	Rajasthan	136.68	122.63	136.68	122.63	259.31
18.	Uttarakhand	66.04	27.96	66.04	27.96	94.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	66.84	37.38	66.84	37.38	104.22
20.	Uttar Pradesh	138.88	138.28	Bank A/c details not received		
21.	West Bengal	68.84	60.95	68.84	60.95	129.79
Total		2013.8	1244.7	1807.28	1060.18	2867.46

Sickle Cell Anaemia Control Programme

2276. SHRI MURARI LAL SINGH:
SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:
SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch a National Sickle Cell Anaemia Control Programme in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which the programme is likely to be launched; and

(c) the extent of help and assistance being provided by the Government to the States for prevention and control of Sickle Cell Anaemia?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) A Core Working Group of experts, constituted by the Director

General of Health Services (DGHS) has formulated guidelines for preparing an Action Plan for the states to implement a program for Prevention and Control of Sickle Cell Anaemia, Thalassemia and Haemophilia.

(c) The Plan of Action on Genetic Blood Disorders including Sickle Cell disease would be considered for formulating 12th Five Year Plan for non-communicable diseases and shall be submitted to the Planning Commission.

[*Translation*]

E-Panchayats

2277. SHRI K.P. DHANAPLAN:
SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI ADHIKARI SUVENDU:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for e-governance in panchayats;

(b) if so, the details and objectives thereof alongwith the target set vis-à-vis the number of panchayats which have been provided internet facility so far;

(c) the funds earmarked alongwith the progress made under the said scheme; and

(d) the manner in which the scheme is likely to provide computer literacy in panchayats alongwith the targets set in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has formulated "e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP)" for implementation of e-governance in Panchayats as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under the umbrella of National e-Governance Programme (NeGP). The scheme aims at supporting all the State Governments for making effective use of IT in Panchayats in the process of planning at grassroots level, bring out transparency in the working of the PRIs and also help in increased accountability of these institutions. Internet connectivity is to be provided to the Panchayats by the respective States/UTs by utilizing funds from various schemes, such as Central Finance Commission Grants, State Finance Commission Grants, Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes, etc.

As on 31.05.2011, 1,19,245 Village Panchayats have been provided internet connectivity. It is targeted to provide internet connectivity to all Panchayats by 2012.

(c) The total approved cost for the project is Rs. 130.39 crore, spread over a period of 5 years (2008-09 to 2012-13), against which the expenditure so far has been Rs. 48.66 crore.

(d) Ministry of Panchayati Raj has proposed to provide basic computer literacy to 25,000 Panchayat functionaries under the e-Panchayat MMP during year 2011-12, in collaboration with the Department of Electronics and Accreditation of Computer Courses (DOECC), an autonomous body under the Department of Information Technology (DIT).

New Technologies for Power Projects

2278. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is promoting use of supercritical boilers and setting up of Mega Power Projects so as to improve generation of power in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether new and innovative technologies are being used in such power projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of countries from which latest technologies are being imported; and

(e) the likely impact of these technologies on the cost of power production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) Large size units with supercritical technology and Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) are being set-up to improve generation of power in the country. So far, four UMPPs namely, Mundra, Sasan, Krishnapatnam and Tilaiya have been awarded and these are at various stages of construction. Supercritical units entailing capacity of about 3500 MW are likely to be added in the Eleventh Plan. In the 12th Plan, supercritical units are expected to constitute about 50%- 60% of coal based capacity addition.

(d) The developer of Mundra Ultra Mega Power Project has sourced the main plant equipment from Doosan, Korea and Toshiba, Japan, whereas the developer of Sasan, Krishnapatnam UMPPs are sourcing their main plant equipment from Shanghai Electric Company (SEC), China. For Tilaiya UMPP main plant equipment has been tied up with SEC, China.

Moreover, BHEL has entered into technology collaboration agreements with M/s. Alstom (France) and Siemens (Germany) for manufacturing supercritical boilers and turbine generators, respectively. A few Joint Ventures have been set-up in the country to manufacture supercritical boilers & turbine generators with technology tie-ups from Japan & Europe. The details are given below:

Joint Ventures	Manufacturing Capacity (MW per annum)		Technology Tie-ups/ transfer
	Boilers	Turbine Generators	
L&T-MHI	4000 MW	4000 MW	MHI (Japan)
Bharat Forge-Alstom	-	5000 MW	Alstom (France)
JSW-Toshiba	-	3000 MW	Toshiba (Japan)
Gammon-Ansaldo	4000 MW	-	Ansaldo Caldie (Italy)
Thermax- Babcock & Wilcox	3000 MW	-	Babcock & Wilcox (USA)
BGR-Hitachi Ltd.	-	5 Turbine Generators per annum	Hitachi Ltd. (Japan)
BGR- Hitachi Power Europe GmbH	5 Boilers per annum	-	Hitachi Power Europe GmbH (Germany)

(e) The cost of power produced depends on a number of factors such as cost of equipment, cost of financing, project implementation period, operating efficiency and cost of fuel etc. While supercritical technology may involve higher capital costs initially, it is expected that progressive indigenization of technology and the competition would result in reduction of cost in the long run.

[English]

HIV Infected Adolescents

2279. SHRI P.C. MOHAN:
SHRI P. KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of a recent UN report titled "Opportunity in Crisis: Preventing HIV from early adolescence to young adulthood" which has ranked India at tenth position with 95,000 HIV infected adolescents alongwith the sub-Saharan countries where the highest number of youngsters are infected by the deadly virus;

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

(c) the action taken so far by the Government to control the prevalence of HIV, particularly among the adolescents and the amount spent for the purpose during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government proposes to launch any campaign at various levels across the country, particularly the areas where the HIV prevalence is high; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) No. The said report has not been formally received at NACO. However, the report as available on the website has been seen at NACO. NACO conducts annual HIV Sentinel Surveillance among pregnant women and high risk groups. Data from surveillance is used to generate HIV epidemic projections and estimates of number of persons infected with HIV and HIV Prevalence. According to the recent HIV estimates based on HIV Sentinel Surveillance 2008-09, it is estimated that 2.92 lakh young people aged 15-24 years are infected with HIV in India in 2009. HIV prevalence of 0.14% is estimated among young people aged 15-24 years. A clear decline is evident in HIV prevalence among the young population (15-24 yrs) at national level, both among men and women. Stable to declining trends in HIV prevalence among the young population (15-24 yrs) are also noted in most of the states.

(c) to (e) Adolescence Education Program (AEP) is being implemented through State Education Department with technical and financial support of NACO. It is placed as a key intervention to build life skills and help

adolescents cope with negative peer pressure, develop positive behavior, understand issues concerning growing up, and prevent HIV infections.

The amount spent during the last three years on the implementation of Adolescence Education program and the current year is as below:

Last three years	(Amount in lakhs):
2008-09	— Rs. 571.39
2009-10	— Rs. 923.56
2010-11	— Rs. 1,144.23
Current year: 2011-12	— Rs. 172.50

NACO conducts campaign targeting youth using strategic communication tools at various levels across the country. The campaigns were conducted to reaching out to youth using mass media, mid media, out- door and IPC material on special events.

Allocation of Funds under NRHM

2280. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI:
SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
DR. RAJAN SUSHANT:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether cases of irregularities and misappropriation of funds allocated under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) have been reported from various States including Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) the action taken/proposed by the Government in each of the reported cases during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the State Governments of various States including Uttar Pradesh have periodically submitted utilisation certificates during the said period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise and if not, the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken so that funds are properly utilised and irregularities curbed *ab-initio*?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) Funds are made available to States for implementing the NRHM, and the primary responsibility for proper financial management and taking action against any anomalies lies with the State. The Central Government facilitates the State's effective implementation of the Mission and provide overall monitoring and supervision.

Complaints received from time to time, are immediately drawn to the attention of the State Government for necessary action. In addition, the following mechanisms have been put in place for adherence to financial procedures:

- Submission of quarterly Financial Monitoring Reports by the State;
- Annual Statutory Audits;
- Concurrent Audits; and
- Visits by the teams of the Financial Management Group of the Ministry to States for periodical reviews.

In order to build financial management capacities in States, the following initiatives have been taken by the Ministry:-

- Model Accounting Handbooks for sub-district level finance/accounts personnel for Community Health Centres/Primary Health Centres, Village Health & Sanitation Committees (VHSC), Sub Centres, Rogi Kalyan Samitis (RKS) and Block Accountants have been prepared and circulated;

- (ii) E-training modules on finance and accounts to help train finance personnel in all States have been disseminated;
- (iii) E-transfers are being effected for fund releases to all States and Districts countrywide. An E-banking web enabled MIS to generate information on funds available and expenditure thereagainst has been successfully piloted in Karnataka and shared with States for similar initiation at their end;
- (iv) Guidelines and advisories on non-diversion of funds, State share contribution and utilization of funds (RKS and VHSC) have been sent to the States; and
- (v) Customised Tally ERP 9 accounting software has been implemented for maintaining NRHM Accounts in the majority of the States/UTs.

Deficiencies/shortcomings noticed during the reviews are immediately brought to the notice of the States for remedial action. In the case of the review of financial management of Uttar Pradesh, the following irregularities were noticed:

- (i) Irregularity in award of contract for procurement of Emergency Medical Transport Services and Mobile Medical Units, Management of Hospital cleaning and gardening, procurement of safe drinking water and R.O. systems etc.
- (ii) Supply of poor quality of IEC/BCC material and poor quality of drugs and consumables etc.
- (iii) In respect of civil construction works, there was mere transfer of funds to various State Government agencies without any formal agreement and without any system.
- (iv) Poor monitoring of progress of the civil construction as well as quality of construction, and no action on the defects in constructions pointed out by JEs/CMOs.
- (v) Non operationalisation of emergency transport services even after procurement of 779 ambulances.

These deficiencies were immediately brought to the notice of the State Government of Uttar Pradesh who has reported that they have instituted separate independent enquiries into the following:-

- (a) Irregularities in award of contract for procurement of EMTS, MMS vehicles.

- (b) Quality of vehicles and accessories on MMS and EMTS.
- (c) Irregularities in award and execution of supply orders placed on M/s UPSIC.
- (d) Supply of poor quality RO systems by M/s UPSIC.
- (e) Supply of poor drugs and consumables by M/s UPSIC.
- (f) Supply of poor quality of IEC/BCC materials.

(d) and (e) All the State Governments including Uttar Pradesh periodically submits Utilization Certificates (UCs) after completion of the annual statutory Audit of the State and District Health Societies. The UCs for the funds released to the States in a particular Financial year become due one year after the close of the Financial Year. The UCs are submitted by the States along with their statutory Audit Reports every year, and these are examined in the Ministry for their settlement. The deficiencies observed in the Audit Reports are also communicated to the States for taking appropriate remedial measures. The Ministry also regularly takes up the matter with the State Governments from time to time for timely submission of the UCs. In addition, the implementation of NRHM in the States is also monitored and reviewed by teams from Programme Divisions and Regional Directorates.

Direct Transfer of Subsidy

2281. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:
SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:
SHRI KAMAL KISHOR 'COMMANDO':
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to start pilot project for direct transfer of cash subsidy to the target groups;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which the burden of subsidy is likely to be reduced as a result thereof;

(d) the names of the States selected for starting the pilot project; and

(e) the time by which the said pilot project is likely to be initiated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Government is considering a proposal for direct transfer of cash subsidy on PDS Kerosene and domestic LPG on a pilot basis to the intended beneficiaries. Government has constituted a Task Force in February, 2011 under the chairmanship of Sh. Nandan Nilekani, Chairman, Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) to recommend and implement a solution for direct transfer of subsidies on PDS Kerosene and domestic LPG to the intended beneficiaries. The Task Force has submitted its Interim Report to the Government on 05.07.2011. The final report is yet to be received.

(c) No estimates are available in this regard at present.

(d) and (e) In respect of domestic LPG, Pilot Projects are to be launched at Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) and Mysore (Karnataka) by September, 2011. Pilots for Kerosene are to be launched based on Aadhar coverage by December, 2011 in consultation with concerned State Governments.

[Translation]

Power Generation

2282. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRI ZAFAR ALI NAQVI:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:
SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electricity Authority has made any assessment of the likely availability of power in comparison to the target set during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the extent to which the target set for power generation during the Eleventh Five Year Plan has been achieved so far, year-wise, sector-wise and source-wise;

(c) the number of power projects running behind schedule along with the reasons there for, Project and State-wise;

(d) the target set, if any, for power generation for the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(e) the action plan formulated by the Government to improve the power scenario during the remaining years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The targets for electricity generation from the conventional sources are fixed on a year to year basis prior to commencement of the next financial year and not for the entire Five Year Plan.

(b) Details of year-wise, sector-wise and source-wise electricity generation target and actual generation during the 11th Plan are given at Statement-I.

(c) As against the mid-term appraisal capacity addition target of 62374 MW for the 11th Plan, a capacity of 40131 MW has been commissioned during the 11th Plan till 5th August, 2011. This is roughly about double the capacity addition achieved during the 10th Five Year Plan. 2036 MW of hydro power projects and 10350.7 MW of thermal power projects are running behind schedule and are likely to slip from their respective 11th Plan Mid-Term Appraisal capacity addition target. Details of these projects along with reasons for slippage are given at Statement-II and Statement-III, respectively.

(d) The capacity addition target for the 12th Five Year Plan has not yet been finalized. Planning Commission has recently set up a Working Group on Power under the chairmanship of Secretary (Power) for formulation of the 12th Five Year Plan. The Working Group after holding consultations with various stakeholders will work out the capacity addition programme for the 12th Five Year Plan, and based on the report of the Working Group, Planning Commission will finalize the capacity addition target for the Twelfth Plan.

(e) A number of steps have been taken to improve the power scenario during the remaining period of the Eleventh Five Year Plan and beyond. These include augmentation of manufacturing capacity of BHEL from

10,000 MW in December, 2007 to 20,000 MW by 2012; periodic review of issues related to supply of power equipment from BHEL by a Group under the chairmanship of Secretary (Heavy Industry); formation of several new joint ventures to manufacture supercritical boilers and turbine-generators for thermal power plants; bulk ordering of 11 units of 660 MW each with supercritical technology with mandatory phased indigenous manufacturing

programme to promote indigenous manufacturing; sensitization of stakeholders to enlarge the vendors base to meet Balance of Plants requirements; rigorous monitoring of projects at different levels including by Ministry of Power, Central Electricity Authority, Power Project Monitoring Panel and Advisory Group under the chairmanship of Minister of Power; and introduction of web-based monitoring system.

Statement I

Sector-wise Category-wise Power Generation vis-a-vis Programme and PLF% during the 11th Plan Period

SECTOR	CATEGORY	Capacity as on 31.07.11 (MW)	2011-12 (upto July 11*)			2010-11			2009-10			2008-09			2007-08		
			Programme (MU)	Actual Generation (MU)	Achievement (%)	Programme (MU)	Actual Generation (MU)	Achievement (%)	Programme (MU)	Actual Generation (MU)	Achievement (%)	Programme (MU)	Actual Generation (MU)	Achievement (%)	Programme (MU)	Actual Generation (MU)	Achievement (%)
CENTRAL	THERMAL	43432.2	92772	91833	99.0	269999.1	273775	101.4	261148.2	264761	101.4	260824	245961	94.3	237449	240339.3	101.2
	HYDRO	11751.7	16675.2	20575	123.4	41642	46049	110.6	43239	40887	94.6	42912	43359	101.0	39790	41806.59	105.1
	NUCLEAR	4780.0	8627	10611	123.0	22000	26266	119.4	19000	18636	98.1	19000	14713	77.4	22713	16776.91	73.9
CENTRAL Total		59963.9	118074	123019	104.2	333641.1	346091	103.7	323387.2	324284	100.3	322736	304033	94.2	299952	298922.8	99.7
STATE	THERMAL	51337.7	97317	98296	101.0	317092.6	280435	88.4	303192.5	287960	95.0	304764	280478	92.0	277604	261833.1	94.3
	HYDRO	24395.7	18754.8	22257	118.7	63990	62867	98.2	67123	60313	89.9	70221	64497	91.8	64299	76130.49	118.4
STATE Total		75733.4	116072	120553	103.9	381082.6	343302	90.1	370315.5	348274	94.0	374985	344975	92.0	341903	337963.6	98.8
PVT	THERMAL	17217.5	33656	33390	99.2	76520.57	84473	110.4	57200.83	61579	107.7	39299	37485	95.4	31705	30409.88	95.9
	HYDRO	1478.0	1810.41	2646	146.2	4092	3974	97.1	3558	3944	110.8	3731	4010	107.5	3715	3878.39	104.4
PVT Total		18695.5	35466.4	36036	101.6	80612.57	88448	109.7	60758.83	65523	107.8	43030	41495	96.4	35420	34288.27	96.8
PVT UTILITY	THERMAL	3865.0	9006	9008	100.0	27244.18	26325	96.6	26938.04	26576	98.7	26383	26176	99.2	25436	26407.75	103.8
	HYDRO	481.0	503	575	114.3	1628	1367	84.0	1548	1535	99.2	1586	1215	76.6	1646	1608.65	97.7
PVT UTILITY Total		4346.0	9509	9583	100.8	28872.18	27692	95.9	28486.04	28112	98.7	27969	27391	97.9	27082	28016.4	103.5
Bhutan (Import)	HYDRO		2090	1949	93.2	6548	5611	85.7	6564	5359	81.6	5624	5899	104.9	5643	5277.94	93.5
All India	THERMAL	115852.4	232751.0	232527	99.9	690856.5	665008	96.3	648480	640876	98.8	631270	590101	93.5	572194	558990	97.7
	HYDRO	38106.4	37743.3	46053	122.0	111352.0	114257	102.6	115468	106680	92.4	118450	113081	95.5	109450	123424	112.8
	NUCLEAR	4780.0	8627.0	10611	123.0	22000.0	26266	119.4	19000	18636	98.1	19000	14713	77.4	22713	16777	73.9
	Bhutan(imp)		2090.0	1949	93.2	6548.0	5611	85.7	6564	5359	81.6	5624	5899	104.9	5643	5278	93.5
All India (Total)		158738.8	281211	291140	103.5	830756.5	811143	97.6	789511.6	771551	97.7	774344	723794	93.5	710000	704469	99.2

*Tentative

NOTE 1 :- Generation from station up to 25 MW are not being monitored in since 01.04.10.

NOTE 2:- PLF of Private Sector IPP included in report since April 09.

Statement II*Hydro Capacity Slipping from Mid Term Review Target (8237 MW) of 11th Plan*

Particulars	Benefits (MW)	Remarks/Critical Areas
Central Sector		
Jammu and Kashmir		
Nimoo Bazgo NHPC, J&K 3x15=45 MW	45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very short working season available due to extreme cold climate at site.
Himachal Pradesh		
Parbati-III NHPC, H.P. 4x130=520 MW	520	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow progress in Head Race Tunnel due to poor Geology.
West Bengal		
Teesta Low Dam-IV NHPC, W.B. 4x40= 160 MW	160	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flash floods in the year 2007, May, 2009 and July/August. 2010. Frequent interruption of works due to GJM agitation.
Teesta Low Dam-III NHPC, W.B. 4x33 = 132 MW	132	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flash floods in the year 2007, May, 2009 and July/August. 2010. Frequent interruption of works due to GJM agitation.
Sub-total (Central):	857	
State Sector		
Andhra Pradesh		
Nagarujana Sagar TR APGENCO, A.P. 2x25= 50 MW	50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unprecedented floods on 01.10.2009 Slow progress in Dam & associated HM works.
Tamil Nadu		
Bhawani Barrage-III TNEB, T.N. 2x15= 30 MW	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow progress of Barrage & associated HM works.
Sub-total (State):	80	
Private Sector		
Madhya Pradesh		
Maheshwar M.P. 10x40= 400 MW R&R issues.	400	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash flow problem.
Sikkim		
Chujachen Gati, Sikkim 2x49.5= 99 MW	99	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow progress in HRT works.
Teesta-III Sikkim 6x200= 1200 MW	600	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress of civil works not commensurate with commissioning schedule.
Sub-total (Private):	1099	
Total (Slipping):	2036 MW	

Statement III*Thermal Units slipping from 11th Plan Mid-Term Appraisal Target*

Sl. No.	Project Name & Unit No.	Implementing Agency	Capacity (MW)	Reasons & Critical Area
1	2	3	4	5
Central Sector				
1.	Neyveli TPS-II Exp U-2	NLC	250	Slow progress of Refractory work which has affected unit-1 also.
2.	Simhadri STPP Extn. U-4	NTPC	500	Delay in TG erection due to slow civil works of TG deck access floors.
3.	Indira Gandhi TPP U-3	APCPL	500	Delay in TG erection due to slow civil works of TG deck access floors and other floors of TG Hall.
4.	Vallur TPP U-1 & U-2	NTECL	1000	Delay in TG erection due to slow civil works of TG deck access floors and EOT crane extension.
5.	Koderma TPP U-2	DVC	500	TG erection delayed due to civil works/non-availability of ETO crane. Land for ash pond.
6.	Bongaigaon TPP U-1	NTPC	250	Slow progress of civil works. Law and order problem, Frequent bandhs, CHP/AHP works are in initial stages.
7.	Bongaigaon TPP U-2	NTPC	250	
8.	Raghuanthpur TPP, Ph.-I, U-1	DVC	600	Land acquisition for rail corridor and raw water pipe line corridor (very critical, major cause for delays). No targets are stipulated.
9.	Raghuanthpur TPP, Ph.-I, U-2	DVC	600	All turbine modules, generator, CC pumps etc. are available at site. Law& order problem.
10.	Durgapur Steel TPS U-2	DVC	500	Slow progress of work
	Sub-Total Central Sector		4950	
State Sector				
10.	Pragati CCGT-III ST-2	PPCL	250	Slow civil works TG deck not ready.
11.	Pragati CCGT-III GT-4	PPCL	250	Delay in civil works.
12.	Pipavav CCGT-III Block-1&2	GSPC Pipavav Power Co. Ltd.	702	Slow progress of RCC works. Delay in Supply of GTG & STG.
13.	ParichhaExtn. U-5	UPRVUNL	250	Chimney collapsed and now it is being reconstructed at new location.
14.	ParichhaExtn. U-6	UPRVUNL	250	
15.	Ukai TPP Extn. U-6	GSECL	490	Initial delay in removal of existing structures, drains etc. Slow progress of civil works and in-adequate manpower.

1	2	3	4	5
16.	North Chennai St-II, U-2	TNEB	600	Delay in TG erection due to slow civil works of TG deck access floors and EOT crane.
17.	North Chennai St-II, U-1	TNEB	600	Delay in readiness of boiler.
18.	Mettur TPP Ext. U-1	TNEB	600	Slow progress.
19.	Lakwa Waste Heat Unit		37.2	Slow progress of civil and Electro-mechanical works. Law & order problem, Shortage of man power.
	Sub-Total State Sector		4029.2	
	Private Sector			
20.	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP U-4 to U-8	Raj West Power Ltd.	675	Slow progress of work due to shortage of manpower and difficult site conditions. Readiness of permanent power supply to 4 nos. pumping stations for raw water by Jodhpur Discom. Development of Jallipa mines.
21.	Rithala CCPP ST	NDPL	36.5	Delay due to repair of turbine parts.
22.	Mundra TPP Ph-III U-1	Adanai Power Ltd.	660	Delay in readiness of Flue gas de-sulphurisation system. Delay in power evacuation system at user end.
	Sub-Total Private Sector		1371.5	
	Total Slipping from 11th Plan Target		10350.7	

Spurious and Substandard Drugs

2283. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
 SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
 SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT:
 SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
 SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
 SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
 SHRI GHANSYAM ANURAGI:
 DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
 SHRI KADIR RANA:
 SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHTO:
 SHRIMATI DEEPA DASHMUNSI:
 SHRI PREMDAS:
 SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
 SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":
 SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:
 SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
 SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:
 SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:
 SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the various reports in the foreign media which declare India as the largest producer of spurious and substandard drugs and vaccines;

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

(c) the steps so far taken by the Government to tackle the rising menace of spurious drugs and vaccines indicating the number of raids conducted alongwith the number of such cases detected during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has recently constituted a Committee to tackle the problem of spurious drugs and vaccines in the country; and

(e) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the said Committee alongwith the follow up action taken/proposed by the Government thereon?

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

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

The reports in the foreign media are not based on actual survey. The organisation for economic corporation and development in its report published in 2010 had mentioned about the import of fake drugs from India in the European Union. The statistics mentions in the report were related to case of violation of Intellectual Properties Rights recorded in 2005 with TAXUD (European Community's Taxation and Custom Union). Such cases are considered as counterfeit medicines by European Union. The India Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 made thereunder do not, however, recognize linking of the licensing of any drug with its patent status. Nevertheless, the Government has taken up the matter with World Health Organisation as well as other international forums that patent issues should not be confused with the quality of medicines or spurious drugs.

(c) The Government has taken following steps to check the problem of spurious drugs in the country:

- (i) The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 has been amended in 2008 to provide for more stringent penalties for manufacture of spurious and adulterated drugs. Certain offences have been made cognizable and non-bailable.
- (ii) Whistle Blower Scheme has been announced to encourage vigilant public participation in the detection of movement of spurious drugs in the

country. Under this policy the informers are suitably rewarded for providing concrete information in respect of movement of spurious drugs to the regulatory authorities.

- (iii) Guidelines for taking action on samples of drugs declared spurious or not of standard quality in the light of enhanced penalties under the Drugs & Cosmetics Act have been forwarded to the State Drugs Controllers for implementation.
- (iv) The inspectorate staff have been instructed to keep vigil and draw samples of drugs for testing/analysis to monitor the quality of drugs moving in the country.
- (v) Steps have been taken to strengthen infrastructure, including the manpower of CDSCO for better enforcement. Similarly, State Governments have been requested to augment manpower and infrastructure.

A Statement containing three years data of the number of cases of spurious drugs, prosecutions launched and number of raids is annexed. Data for the current year has not yet been compiled.

- (d) No.
- (e) Does not arise.

Statement

No. of Samples tested, No. of Samples declared not of Standard Quality, No. of Samples declared Spurious, No. of Prosecutions Launched, No. of persons arrested and Number Raids conducted during the last three years as per the feedback available from the States

Sl.No.	Year	No. of drugs samples tested	No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declared spurious/ adulterated	No. of prosecutions launched for manufacturing, sale and distribution of spurious/ adulterated drugs	No. of persons arrested	No. of Raids conducted
1.	2008-09	45145	2597	157	220	133	2836
2.	2009-10	39248	1942	117	138	147	2513
3.	2010-11	49682	2372	95	167	72	1145*

*except the state of Uttar Pradesh.

Defunct Cooperative Banks

2284. SHRI VITTHALBHAI HARNRAJBHAI RADADIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to reopen the defunct Cooperative Banks in the country including Gujarat in the interest of labourers and the middle class;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Improving IT Procedure

2285. DR. BALI RAM:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has made attempts to find out whether the Income Tax assesseees, especially the senior citizens, have difficulties with the existing dispensations like returns filing procedure, limits of exemption and reliefs, obtaining Permanent Account Number, network of IT service centres, etc;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the IT procedure for convenience of the assesseees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b): Although no formal study has been conducted by the Central Board of Direct Taxes to evaluate these areas, suggestions, complaints, feedback and recommendations received from tax payers, professional bodies, various trade organizations and other stake holders provide inputs from time to time, for evaluation and consequent improvement in various procedures and tax payer services. This has culminated in formulation of a Citizens Charter, which contains details of services provided by the

Department, performance standards of service and grievance redressal mechanisms.

(c) The steps taken to simplify procedure and redress difficulties faced by the assesseees include making provision for E-filing of returns and E-payment of taxes from any destination across the country, Refund Banker Scheme for quick credit of refunds, Tax Return Preparer Scheme to facilitate filling up of return forms, streamlining the allotment of Permanent Account Number, launching of the Departmental website, publishing of Tax Payer Information booklets and brochures and setting up of Facilitation Centres and Aayakar Sampark Kendras for providing integrated taxpayer services. 'Sevottam' scheme adopted by the Department is an integrated model for excellence in delivery of various services. The Income Tax Department has launched projects at select stations wherein three modules of Sevottam *i.e.* (i) Implementation, monitoring and review of Citizens' Charter (ii) Receipt, redressal and prevention of public grievances and (iii) Service delivery capability have been put in place. Return forms have also been simplified and new forms 'Sahaj' and 'Sugam' have been notified for A.Y 2011-2012 for the benefit of salaried assesseees and small businessmen. The salaried tax payers having income not exceeding five lakhs have been exempted from filing of income tax returns for A.Y 2011-2012 if their tax liability has been discharged by deduction of tax at source. Special Camps for receipt of returns and awareness campaigns for facilitation and education of the tax payers are also regularly organized. The institution of the Ombudsman has also been set up to look into Income tax grievances. It is thus seen that the Department is constantly trying to improve various procedures and taxpayer services for the convenience of assesseees including senior citizens.

[English]

Malnutrition

2286. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:
SHRI HARI MANJHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey regarding the number of women including pregnant and lactating mothers and children suffering from malnutrition in the country including rural/urban/tribal/backward/remote areas;

(b) if so, details thereof, State-wise and Union Territory-wise including Delhi;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted to find out if malnourishment is still prevalent in the country despite various schemes and plans having been implemented by the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof;

(f) whether the Government has constituted any task force of nutrition experts;

(g) if so, whether the said task force has convened any meeting since its constitution; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) The National Family Health Survey provides information on prevalence of malnutrition. As per the National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3), 2005-06, in India, 42.5% children under 5 years are underweight. Prevalence of underweight in urban, rural and among Scheduled Tribe children is 32.7%, 45.6% and 54.5% respectively. 35.6% of women in the age group of 15-49 years suffer from chronic energy deficiency (CED) (measured as low body mass index). CED in urban, rural and among Scheduled Tribe women is 25.0%, 40.6% and 46.6% respectively. The State wise details of the underweight children and women in urban and rural areas and their SC/ST status are annexed as Statement.

The problem of malnutrition is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature and cannot be tackled by a single sector alone. The determinants of malnutrition include household food insecurity; illiteracy specially in women; poor access to health services; lack

of availability of safe drinking water; poor sanitation and environmental conditions and low purchasing power etc. Early marriages of girls; teenage pregnancies resulting in low birth weight of the newborns; poor breastfeeding practices; poor complementary feeding practices; ignorance about nutritional needs of infants and young children and repeated infections further aggravate the situation. Number of other factors such as environmental, geographical, agricultural, and cultural including various other factors have contributive effects resulting in malnutrition. It is widely recognized that a multi sectoral approach is necessary to tackle the problem of malnutrition.

(f) to (h) A Task Force was constituted by the Planning Commission in December 2007 under Member, Planning Commission to Study the Problems of Childhood Malnutrition. The Task Force met twice in February 2008 and August 2008. The recommendations of the Task Force include regular annual survey under ICDS on malnutrition rates; Village Health and Sanitation Committee to monitor nutrition programmes through the Village Health and Nutrition Days; introduction of BMI as another index for assessing nutritional status at the Anganwadi level; effective antenatal care and conditional maternity entitlements to reduce incidence of low birth weight babies; focus on health and nutrition of adolescent girls; promoting appropriate infant and young child feeding practices and timely immunisation; child specific growth monitoring cards; special focus on severely malnourished children; hot cooked meals and community participation under ICDS; capacity building of the Anganwadi workers; convergence with other programmes etc.

Several of these recommendations have already been addressed and included the universalisation of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme; introduction of new schemes such as Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG), namely SABLA, the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY), the Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK); introduction of New WHO Growth Standards for Growth Monitoring along with the new Joint Mother and Child Protection Card under both ICDS and NRHM; the Annual Health survey (covers nutrition indicators) in 284 districts; strengthening of monitoring mechanisms in ICDS etc.

Another Task Force 'To Suggest Strategies and Action to Accelerate Programmes to overcome Micronutrient Deficiencies' was set up under the Chairmanship of Secretary, WCD in October, 2008. The

Task Force met twice on November, 2008 and January, 2009. There are two Sub Committees under the Task Force viz, 'Sub Committee on Micronutrient Fortification of Supplementary Nutrition under ICDS' and 'Sub Committee on Fortification of Staple Food'. Based on the

recommendations of the Sub Committee on Micronutrient Fortification of Supplementary Nutrition under ICDS, the revised Guidelines for the nutritional and feeding norms under ICDS were issued on 24th February, 2009 to all the States.

Statement

Table-1

*% Under Weight women (age 15-49 yrs.)
(BMI/below normal) - NFHS-3 (2005-06)*
STATE-WISE DATA

Sl.No	State	% Under weight Women (age 15 - 49 yrs) (BMI below normal)				
		Urban	Rural	ST	SC	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.1	39.4	43.5	37.6	33.5
2.	Assam	26.4	38.9	20	45.1	36.5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	19.8	15.0	12.7	34.2	16.4
4.	Bihar	32.0	47.6	-	58.3	45.1
5.	Chhattisgarh	28.4	48.0	50.3	38.4	43.4
6.	Delhi	14.4	19.8	34.6	23.2	14.8
7.	Goa	23.8	33.1	41.2	38.1	27.9
8.	Gujarat	24.6	45.5	61.6	42.0	36.3
9.	Haryana	20.6	36.2	-	36.4	31.3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	17.8	31.3	29.3	31.4	29.9
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	16.0	28.1	28.7	33.6	24.6
12.	Jharkhand	29.8	48.0	47.2	39.2	43.0
13.	Karnataka	26.3	41.5	48.7	40.6	35.5
14.	Kerala	15.2	19.4	42.6	22.4	18.0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	32.5	45.4	49.8	46.8	41.7
16.	Maharashtra	26.6	45.6	51.6	39.9	36.2
17.	Manipur	13.0	15.6	11.9	14.9	14.8
18.	Meghalaya	16.8	13.8	12.1	22.0	14.6
19.	Mizoram	11.6	18.2	-	-	14.4
20.	Nagaland	16.0	18.0	16	28.9	17.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Odisha	28.6	44.1	51.3	50.8	41.4
22.	Punjab	17.2	19.9	-	26.8	18.9
23.	Rajasthan	30.9	39.1	49.3	41.0	36.7
24.	Sikkim	9.7	11.6	9.6	9.8	11.2
25.	Tamil Nadu	22.8	33.7	60.2	34.7	28.4
26.	Tripura	28.1	38.8	23.7	43.8	36.9
27.	Uttar Pradesh	27.2	38.9	46.4	43.0	36.0
28.	Uttarakhand	19.5	34.0	49.5	38.3	30.0
29.	West Bengal	23.3	46.2	55.6	42.5	39.1
	India	25.0	40.6	46.6	41.1	35.6

Table-2

% Under Weight Children (below 5 yrs.)
NFHS-3 (2005-06)
STATE-WISE DATA

Sl.No.	State	% Under weight children (below 5 yrs of age)				
		Urban	Rural	ST	SC	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28.0	34.8	41.5	38.5	32.5
2.	Assam	26.1	37.1	18.2	43.0	36.4
3.	Arunachal	21.0	36.3	29.6	21.1	32.5
4.	Bihar	47.8	57.0	-	69.6	55.9
5.	Chhattisgarh	31.3	50.2	52.8	46.4	47.1
6.	Delhi	26.5	22.5	-	30.0	26.1
7.	Goa	19.8	31.6	43.9	39.2	25.0
8.	Gujarat	39.2	47.9	64.5	45.9	44.6
9.	Haryana	34.6	41.3	-	49.4	39.6
10.	Himachal Pradesh	23.6	37.8	25.0	42.9	36.5
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.8	27.9	35.7	47.7	25.6
12.	Jharkhand	38.8	60.7	64.3	56.0	56.5
13.	Karnataka	30.7	41.1	41.9	41.7	37.6
14.	Kerala	15.4	26.4	-	32.6	22.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Madhya Pradesh	51.3	62.7	71.4	62.6	60.0
16.	Maharashtra	30.7	41.6	53.2	41.7	37.0
17.	Manipur	19.1	23.3	24.2	23.1	22.1
18.	Meghalaya	39.6	50.3	48.5	-	48.8
19.	Mizoram	15.1	24.1	-	-	19.9
20.	Nagaland	19.3	26.6	23.0	44.3	25.2
21.	Odisha	29.7	42.3	54.4	44.4	40.7
22.	Punjab	21.4	26.8	-	33.9	24.9
23.	Rajasthan	30.1	42.5	46.8	44.5	39.9
24.	Sikkim	21.2	19.4	18.0	36.9	19.7
25.	Tamil Nadu	27.1	32.1	-	40.2	29.8
26.	Tripura	32.2	40.8	36.5	36.9	39.6
27.	Uttar Pradesh	34.8	44.1	61.2	48.0	42.4
28.	Uttarakhand	24.3	42.1	50.4	44.5	38.0
29.	West Bengal	24.7	42.2	59.7	40.0	38.7
	India	32.7	45.6	54.5	47.9	42.5

[Translation]

Anganwadi and Mini-Anganwadi Centres

2287. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

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

(a) the number of Anganwadi and Mini- Anganwadi centres functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of the facilities provided in these centres;

(c) the details of funds sanctioned and spent on these centres during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise;

(d) whether the Union Government has received any request from the State Governments for setting up of additional Anganwadi centres;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken by the Union Government thereon;

(f) whether the Government has received complaints regarding exploitation of Anganwadi workers and helpers in the country;

(g) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Jharkhand; and

(h) the action taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT(SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (h) With a view to universalize the ICDS, Government of India has approved 14 lakh Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) including Mini-AWCs and 20,000 Anganwadi - on- Demand. Based on the requirements indicated from time to time by the State Governments/UT Administrations, Government of India has so far sanctioned 13.67 lakh AWCs/Mini- AWCs. There are 12.66 lakh AWCs/Mini-AWCs functioning in the country as on 30.6.2011. State-wise details are at enclosed Statement-I.

Government has information available in respect of 11.13 lakh AWCs/mini-AWCs in 33 States/UTs according to which 57.48% AWCs have drinking water facilities within the premises and 6.61% AWCs have toilet facilities. As per the schematic norms of ICDS Scheme, Medicine Kit, Pre-school Education Kit, Joint Mother & Child Protection Card, Growth Monitoring Chart, Other Petty items such as tumbler, bucket, mug etc. are to be provided to each AWC besides uniform for AWW and Helper. In addition, Flexi fund for indicative activities like transportation of ICDS beneficiaries requiring urgent medical care, local innovations and Community contact programmes, purchase of utensils, unforeseen referral services, emergency services, etc. is also provided to each Anganwadi Centre.

Statements indicating State-wise details of funds released to States/UTs and expenditure reported by States/UTs under ICDS (General) and Supplementary Nutrition during the last three years and the current year(as on 31.7.2011) are given in Statements-IIA and IIB respectively.

During the year 2011, 5 complaints regarding exploitation of Anganwadi workers and Anganwadi helpers one each from Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh have been received and all these complaints have been forwarded to the concerned State Government for taking appropriate action in the matter.

Statement I

Number of Anganwadi centres (AWCs)/mini-AWCs functioning as on 30.06.2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Anganwadi Centres	
		Sanctioned	Operational
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	91307	85202
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6225	6028
3.	Assam	62153	56681
4.	Bihar	91968	80211
5.	Chhattisgarh	64390	39137
6.	Goa	1262	1258
7.	Gujarat	50226	49926

1	2	3	4
8.	Haryana	25699	21240
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18925	18413
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	28577	25793
11.	Jharkhand	38296	38186
12.	Karnataka	63377	63366
13.	Kerala	33115	33026
14.	Madhya Pradesh	90999	90999
15.	Maharashtra	110486	106231
16.	Manipur	11510	9883
17.	Meghalaya	5115	5113
18.	Mizoram	1980	1980
19.	Nagaland	3455	3455
20.	Odisha	72873	69572
21.	Punjab	26656	26656
22.	Rajasthan	61119	57511
23.	Sikkim	1233	1188
24.	Tamil Nadu	54439	54439
25.	Tripura	9906	9906
26.	Uttar Pradesh	187517	173533
27.	Uttarakhand	23159	16181
28.	West Bengal	117170	111652
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	720	697
30.	Chandigarh	500	420
31.	Delhi	11150	6606
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	267	267
33.	Daman and Diu	107	102
34.	Lakshadweep	107	107
35.	Puducherry	788	788
All India		1366776	1265753

Statement II (A)

State-wise position of Funds Released and expenditure reported under ICDS scheme (General) during the years 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 upto 31.07.2011

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12
		Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released
1	2	5	6	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27163.56	33101.35	34974.13	38787.19	34784.04	35544.83	6405.34
2.	Bihar	17508.23	20764.15	28965.41	31936.06	24380.95	13155.65	578842
3.	Chhattisgarh	8992.46	12051.94	14068.71	14051.59	11717.92	9252.353	310290
4.	Goa	406.56	633.18	816.47	827.87	802.74	802.05	341.45
5.	Gujarat	16491.86	15596.07	15631.96	20852.35	18542.23	11863.21	3793.06
6.	Haryana	8455.60	8798.38	7940.70	10813.28	10534.06	11760.06	2123.29
7.	Himachal Pradesh	8232.21	7159.69	7002.53	8175.08	8669.69	4405.61	1269.28
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	4557.80	8529.92	8282.34	8383.48	14470.74	4368.01	2037.73
9.	Jharkhand	9776.50	9851.86	12697.56	14210.21	17629.62	14923.35	3271.37
10.	Karnataka	19473.26	22474.61	20579.49	22455.76	19039.59	25934.32	5087.40
11.	Kerala	15020.66	13726.91	14037.04	13939.26	12595.35	9952.02	2926.57
12.	Madhya Pradesh	29168.81	24141.32	19973.34	33876.48	30430.04	26445.14	7285.77
13.	Maharashtra	31996.55	27893.15	31780.80	46795.76	41719.66	16180.029	7360.38
14.	Odisha	16934.58	18081.79	22026.29	20363.01	21230.41	24121.61	5867.08
15.	Punjab	9125.15	8709.66	8779.45	10508.30	11704.90	12443.24	2538.68
16.	Rajasthan	19486.76	20226.22	22254.95	20252.76	16803.64	15532.35	4964.65
17.	Tamil Nadu	18163.08	17203.97	17653.51	23576.79	25965.27	14596.75	4902.54
18.	Uttarakhand	4627.72	3259.16	3596.44	5171.40	3762.59	5081.57	1093.71
19.	Uttar Pradesh	54349.16	48226.21	50853.63	55257.16	48102.00	62027.87	12984.09
20.	West Bengal	33616.96	33083.08	36739.78	36741.91	30419.35	32101.28	9981.60
21.	Delhi	3885.71	3246.06	3137.32	2952.40	3584.50	3461.85	607.25
22.	Puducherry	332.37	254.44	222.47	303.84	355.54	350.62	213.70
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	299.10	296.05	288.66	292.06	322.89	326.59	148.82
24.	Chandigarh	250.94	232.44	252.29	252.29	240.87	240.87	320.50

1	2	5	6	3	4	5	6	7
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	85.87	88.89	129.84	126.57	137.53	69.94	50.25
26.	Daman and Diu	58.81	58.48	56.55	56.65	58.18	58.16	25.03
27.	Lakshadweep	62.87	75.87	121.03	75.87	27.49	22.82	27.10
28.	Arunachal Pradesh*	3395.68	2741.45	3122.59	3507.97	6321.28	3567.93	881.61
29.	Assam	26033.82	19677.98	23551.88	18713.10	35901.57	22078.69	4551.36
30.	Manipur	2888.69	2966.4	3307.42	2464.68	3581.11	3720.66	907.32
31.	Meghalaya	1817.13	1586.44	2047.16	2505.69	2443.06	2400.38	542.64
32.	Mizoram	1603.55	1612.93	2081.27	1681.91	2293.96	2117.39	330.10
33.	Nagaland	2527.14	2504.40	4994.32	2499.13	2225.38	4539.71	518.37
34.	Sikkim	884.29	479.29	660.21	627.69	480.80	710.38	275.53
35.	Tripura	2975.26	2808.10	7362.81	3290.20	8099.64	4266.00	843.69
	Lic*	670.36		691.80		742.00		0
Total		401319.16	392141.84	430582.15	476325.75	470120.58	398423.29	103368.58

*Government of India's contribution towards Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana.

Statement II (B)

State-wise position of funds releases and expenditure on supplementary nutrition during the years 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 upto 31.07.2011

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11			2011-12
		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	Expenditure reported upto	Releases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18994.92	35091.02	31285.70	52316.99	16003.74	69979.08	31.03.2011	17824.40
2.	Bihar	15346.08	53026.76	40695.19	92263.92	48335.94	49763.58	31.12.2010	10239.71
3.	Chhattisgarh	5429.43	18362.40	7461.68	21324.67	14211.95	16591.02	31.3.2011	2887.85
4.	Goa	123.83	314.62	375.94	918.75	418.23	570.44	31.3.2011	157.33
5.	Gujarat	7464.33	13083.58	8696.39	24690.5	11985.65	12639.80	31.12.2010	4851.13
6.	Haryana	5143.00	11513.23	6884.01	14571.00	5211.60	872.70	31.3.2011	1532.63
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2282.58	4542.58	2939.36	5939 35	2466.48	3398.70	31.3.2011	526.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	697.98	4326.66	1671.09	0	1949.78			782.72
9.	Jharkhand	6545.80	18897.10	16893.64	53308	23438.78	16576.41	31.3.2011	4362.8
10.	Karnataka	10936.42	24644.90	26325.26	56641.93	23585.19	32619.62	31.3.2011	5425.26
11.	Kerala	5597.50	11847.50	7545.81	15826.29	8071.33	7303.60	31.3.2011	1470.98
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8290.06	27156.38	22339.36	51990.71	38917.63	58625.81	31.3.2011	12445.01
13.	Maharashtra	20646.17	38836.76	20350.12	48660.00	20350.12	73509.16	31.3.2011	8403.89
14.	Odisha	8729.46	20449.24	13968.2	32185.78	19490.01	37773.10	31.3.2011	5674.70
15.	Punjab	2282.68	4560.02	1748.03	8825.7	4402.84	1754.42	31.3.2011	1851.49
16.	Rajasthan	10957.94	23694.28	11014.23	3046483	20449.06	26231.86	31.3.2011	5429.65
17.	Tamil Nadu	5428.14	13752 00	13268.00	26558.00	12395.76	10769.43	31.12.2010	3105.52
18.	Uttar Pradesh	57090.72	108780.47	86778.09	178809.82	138267.06	198737.39	31.3.2011	31461.19
19.	Uttarakhand	1202.36	1062.94	740.47	1488.21	1303,60	622.74	31.3.2011	527.18
20.	West Bengal	16810 60	30208.15	13577 01	5510117	35274.00	23014.42	31.12.2010	8076.76
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	108.78	444.01	144.8	511.84	106.95	327.18	31.3.2011	48.86
22.	Chandigarh	96.87	206.87	193.78	216.31	129.88	68.20	31.3.2011	117.09
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	47.33	121.93	91.58	55.30	62.90	0.00	30.9.2010	42.63
24.	Daman and Diu	27.48	2.96	50 37	179.63	33.58	21.83	31.3.2011	24.95
25.	Lakshadweep	50.92	113.96	42.87	0	29.69			23.84
26.	Delhi	1417.03	4865.10	4171.53	6878.70	4004.05	8960.11	31 3.2011	809.84
27.	Puducherry	82.97	446.19	139.91	462.19	395,95	257.23	31.3.2011	816.05
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	326.68	880.27	856.32	956.32	3047.89	2834.01	31.12.2010	588.13
29.	Assam	10541.20	9539.82	17660.74	17590.73	21579.99	17876.97	31.12.2010	10470.81
30.	Manipur	1129.16	2371.87	1477.61	2422.45	4449.60	2572.54	31.3.2011	902.57
31.	Meghalaya	1362.96	3151.73	5301.00	6972.28	5650.42	4505.16	31.3.2011	1084.59
32.	Mizoram	766.71	1494.85	2020.79	2496 63	2241.65	2359.56	31.3.2011	899.9
33.	Nagaland	1303.31	2503.31	2658.79	3304.66	4782.37	2113.14	31.3.-2011	849.15
34.	Sikkim	95.53	634.95	794.39	622.59	362.44	367.41	31.3.2011	209.09
35.	Tripura	774.40	1906 42	2851.68	361^54	3464.40	1297.50	31.3.2011	2708.18
Total		228131.33	492834.83	373013.74	818172.79	496870.51	684914.12		146632.01

Fake Blood Banks

2288. SHRI PREMDAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of fake blood banks running in the country have come to the notice of the Government;

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

(c) the action taken proposed by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) Yes. As per the reports received from DCG (I) and states, 8 cases of fake blood banks were reported in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar during the last three year. Details of the same are annexed as Statement.

(c) The state government had lodged first information report (FIR) in these cases and arrested the persons running these blood banks.

Statement

Name of the State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Bihar	-	-	1. Kumar Nursing Home- Makhaniya Kuan, Patna, Bihar 2. Amar Nursing Home- Makhaniya Kuan, Patna, Bihar 3. Khan Nursing Home, Makhaniya Kuan, Patna, Bihar 4. National Nursing Home- Kankarbagh, Patna, Bihar 5. Aashirwad Nursing Home- Kankarbagrh, Patna, Bihar	
Uttar Pradesh	-	1. Blood Bank, Luknow	1. Blood Bank, Sonbhadra	1. Blood Bank, Jaunpur

[English]

Malaria Cases

2289. DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of some recent studies which suggest that malaria cases in India are highly under estimated and there are more number

of malaria deaths than the World Health Organisation (WHO) estimates;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government for proper identification/detection of malaria cases and their treatment;

(d) whether the Government proposes to restructure the system of public health services and form specific/special cadre of medical and paramedical health professionals at district, State and national level in order to effectively control the rising cases of victor-borne diseases including malaria and other diseases in the country; 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) As per the study published in British medical journal 'the Lancet' in October, 2010, the estimated number of deaths due to malaria in India was 2,05,000 which is much higher than WHO estimate.

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.

(c) Government of India is implementing an integrated National Vector-Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) under the overarching umbrella of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), for prevention and control of vector-borne diseases including malaria. The main strategy for prevention and control of malaria focuses on early case detection and complete treatment of cases, integrated vector control, and behavior change communication. The programme is implemented through the State/UT Governments. For ensuring early diagnosis and prompt treatment of Plasmodium falciparum (Pt) malaria, Rapid Diagnostic Tests (RDTs) and Artemisinin Based Combination Therapy (ACTs) are used by ASHAs and other community workers.

(d) and (e) The NVBDCP has been integrated into the framework of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for better coordination and effective implementation of prevention and control measures against vector-borne diseases including malaria. This has resulted in higher visibility, better implementation and more efficient use of resources for prevention and control measures.

Setting up of Power Projects

2290. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received and sanctioned by the Union Government for setting up of power projects in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Chhattisgarh and Kerala;

(b) whether the number of proposals for setting up of hydro power projects in various States including Kerala are still pending for approval of the Union Government;

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

(d) the time by which these proposals are likely to be approved by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) With the enactment of the Electricity Act, 2003, concurrence of Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is not required for setting up of new Thermal Power Projects. However, concurrence of CEA is required for setting up of Hydro Projects estimated to involve capital expenditure exceeding such sum as may be fixed from time to time, by notification by the Central Government. According to the guidelines, in case the Hydro Electric Scheme is found to be technically acceptable with necessary inputs to be furnished by the developers, the Authority shall accord concurrence for implementation of the hydro electric scheme, as far as practicable within a period of 90 (ninety) working days from the date of submission of DPR complete in all aspects.

Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of 45 Hydro Electric projects to be developed in the State/Central/Private Sector have been received by CEA during the last three years and in the current year (from 2008-09 onwards). Out of 45 DPRs, DPRs of 14 Hydro Electric Projects have been concurred/ accepted for accord of concurrence by CEA; 11 DPRs are at various stages of processing; and DPRs of 20 projects have been returned. State-wise details of DPRs are enclosed as Statement. No proposal has been received by CEA from the States of Chhattisgarh and Kerala during this period. Further, no DPR from the States of Chhattisgarh and Kerala is pending for accord of concurrence with CEA.

Statement

*DPRs received from various States
(State/Central/Private Sector)
from 2008-09 onwards*

Sl. No.	State	No. of DPRs Received	Schemes concurred	No of DPRs Under Exam.	No. of DPRs Returned
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	18	8	6	4
2.	Assam	2	-	-	2
3.	Bihar	1	-	-	1
4.	Sikkim	3	2	-	1
5.	Andhra Pradesh	1	-	-	1
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	1	1	1
7.	Himachal Pradesh	9	2	3	4
8.	Uttarakhand	7	-	1	6
9.	Mizoram	1	1	-	-
Total		45	14*	11	20

*Concurrence meeting held for three projects of Arunachal Pradesh and one project of Mizoram, letter to be issued shortly.

In addition to 14 Hydro Electric Schemes (received and concurred during above period), 4 HE Schemes (3 in Uttarakhand and one in Karnataka) received prior to 2008-09 were also concurred during the period under question.

Capital Account Convertibility

2291. SHRI SOMEN MITRA:
SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the likely problems individual Indians and the Indian economy would face in the case of full capital account convertibility; and

(b) the details of the approach adopted by the Government towards full capital account convertibility to ensure that the macro-economic stability is not affected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) India is following a calibrated approach to capital account convertibility. The capital account is being liberalized in stages, in line with developmental requirements, keeping

in view domestic and global economic situation. Premature introduction of full capital account convertibility could expose the economy to increased surge and reversal of capital flows that would have implications for exchange rates, stock and real estate markets and price stability. Beside, liberalization of external commercial borrowing policy could increase external debt burden that would strain balance of payments and could expose Indian corporate to balance sheet pressures during financial crisis. Hastening the process of capital account convertibility therefore would have macroeconomic and financial stability implications.

Women Reservation in Panchayats

2292. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the details of reservation available to women in panchayats in different States at present alongwith the number of women sarpanches, State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government has approved the proposal for enhancing reservation of women in panchayats from the present 33 per cent to 50 per cent;

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

(d) whether the Union Government proposes to make provision for quota for OBCs and Minority women within the proposed reservation;

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

(f) the time by which the amendment bill in this regard is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) As per provisions contained in Article 243 D of the Constitution, 1/3rd of the Seats of Panchayati Raj Institutions and 1/3rd offices of the Chairperson at all level of Panchayati Raj Institutions covered by Part IX of the Constitution are reserved for women. The following states have made legal provision for 50% reservation for women among members and Sarpanches: Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh,

Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tripura and Uttarakhand. A statement giving the position about the Elected Women Representatives in all States and UTs as per the State of Panchayat Report 2007-08 commissioned by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj is enclosed.

(b) and (c) The Government has approved the proposal for enhancing reservation of women in Panchayats from the present one-third to 50%. Accordingly, a bill for amendment of the Constitution of India had been introduced in the Parliament. As per the recommendation of the Parliamentary Standing Committee, the Government has approved that reservation for Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes shall be on the basis of the percentage of rural population and not total population. An amendment to the pending Bill is proposed to be introduced.

(d) There is at present no proposal for providing quota for OBCs and Minority women within the proposed reservation in the Bill.

(e) The reservation in favour of backward class of citizens rests with the State Legislatures under Article 243 (D) (6). Part IX of the Constitution does not have any provision for reservation on the basis of religion. Hence there is no scope to provide for reservation under these categories for women by amendment.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

Basic Statistics of Panchayats and Elected Representatives

Latest Status in respect of no. of Panchayats and Elected Representatives at appropriate levels in States/UTs
No. of Panchayats and Elected Representatives

Sl.No	States	Gram Panchayat		Intermediate Panchayat		District Panchayat	
		Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	225276	80518	16148	5341	1097	368
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7415	2561	1646	577	136	45
3.	Assam	22898	8977	2148	791	390	135
4.	Bihar	124339	58044	11566	5371	1162	568
5.	Chhattisgarh	157250	53145	2831	954	305	103

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Goa*	1509	513	0		50	20
7.	Gujarat	109209	36400	4161	1394	819	274
8.	Haryana	66588	24406	2833	962	384	135
9.	Himachal Pradesh	22654	8864	1676	596	251	92
10.	Jharkhand	0		0		0	
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0		0		0	
12.	Karnataka	90748	39318	3665	1519	1003	373
13.	Kerala	16139	5701	2005	695	343	119
14.	Madhya Pradesh	388829	134368	7008	2393	855	304
15.	Maharashtra	223857	74620	3922	1307	1961	654
16.	Manipur*	1675	859	0		61	22
17.	Odisha**	93781	33602	6227	2188	854	296
18.	Punjab	88136	30875	2483	814	196	64
19.	Rajasthan	113437	40044	5257	2014	1008	377
20.	Sikkim*	905	352	0		100	32
21.	Tamil Nadu	109308	36824	6524	2313	656	227
22.	Tripura	5352	1852	299	106	82	28
23.	Uttar Pradesh	703294	273229	65669	24674	2698	1122
24.	Uttarakhand	53988	20319	3152	1079	360	126
25.	West Bengal	4.9545	18150	8563	2953	720	248
UTs							
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	758	261	67	25	30	10
27.	Chandigarh	104	34	15	6	6	1
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli*	114	45	0		11	4
29.	Daman and Diu*	77	30	0		20	7
30.	Lakshadweep*	85	32	0		25	9
31.	Puducherry*	913	330	108	40		
Total		2678183	984273	157973	581412	15583	5763

Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland have traditional Councils Election to J & K and Jharkhand had not been held at the time of the Study.

*Two Tier Panchayati Raj System.

**2002 election data (2007 election data is not available).

[Translation]

Monitoring by RBI

2293. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India (RBI) monitors the compliance of directives relating to annual financial inspection of banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof and finding thereof during the last three years;

(c) the names of banks which failed to comply with the directives during the same period and licenses cancelled in this connection; and

(d) the reasons for not taking appropriate action in rest of the cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) regulates and supervises all Scheduled Commercial Banks under the statutory provisions as prescribed in the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and Banking Regulations Act, 1949 and through guidelines, directions etc. issued from time to time. The banks are also required to comply with the directives and other guidelines issued by RBI. Banks' compliance to the RBI guidelines/directives are being verified among other aspects on a sample basis as a part of the on-site inspection and also from the off-site returns submitted by them.

[English]

Banned Drugs

2294. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to ban certain anti-depression/anxiety drugs including Deanxit which is banned in certain countries for its harmful side effects;

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

(c) the details of the drugs banned by the Government during the last three years and the current year so far;

(d) whether the Government has taken note of the instances of prescription of these banned drugs by physicians in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) There is no proposal at present with the Government to ban anti-depression/anxiety drugs including Deanxit (FDC of Flupenthixol + Melitracen) in the Country. The drug 'Deanxit' is stated to be marketed in several European countries like Austria, Belgium, Italy, Bulgaria, Netherlands, Switzerland etc. The safety issue related to FDC of Flupenthixol + Melitracen was examined by an expert committee set up by the Drug Technical Advisory Board (DTAB) alongwith the subject experts and based on their recommendation the manufacturer has been asked to conduct clinical trial to establish the safety of the drugs.

(c) A Statement containing the list of drugs banned by the Government of India during the last three years and the current year is enclosed. However, the Gazette Notification GSR 82(E) dt. 10.02.11 prohibiting the manufacture and marketing of the formulations of drugs viz. Nimesulide for pediatric use, Phenylpropanolamine, Cisapride, Human Placental Extract, Sibutramine and R-Sibutramine has been challenged by the manufacturers in the Hon'ble High Court of Madras and the Hon'ble Court has granted interim stay of the said notification. Further, the said notification in respect of the drug "Human Placement Extract" manufactured by the firm M/s. Albert David Ltd. was challenged by the manufacturer in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in Writ Petition (Civil) no. 1054/2011. In pursuance of the order of the Hon'ble Court dated 6.4.2011, the Government amended the said notification in respect of the said drug by notification GSR 418 (E) dated 30.05.2011.

(d) and (e) The Government is not aware of instances of prescription of banned drugs by Physicians in the country. These drugs would otherwise not be available with the Chemist as their manufacture and sale is an offence under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act.

Statement

List of Drugs prohibited for the manufacture, sale in the country during last three years and current year.

1. Diclofenac and its formulations (for animal use)
2. Rimonabant
3. Rosiglitazone
4. Nimesulide formulations for human use in children below 12 years of age
5. Cisapride and its formulations for human use.
6. Phenylpropanolamine and its formulations for human use.
7. Human Placental Extract and its formulations for human use except for topical application for wound healing and injection for pelvic inflammatory disease.
8. Sibutramine and its formulations for human use.
9. R-Sibutramine and its formulations for human use.
10. Gatifloxacin formulation for systemic use in human by any route including oral and injectable.
11. Tegaserod and its formulations.

Vaidyanathan Committee Report

2295. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had approved the recommendations of the Vaidyanathan Committee Report;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to amend the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 based on the recommendation of above report;

(d) if so, whether steps will be taken to consult the competent authority of various States including Kerala before implementing the recommendations of the report;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (f) The Government of India (GoI) constituted a Task Force in 2004 under the Chairmanship of Prof. A. Vaidyanathan for suggesting an implementable plan for the revival of the cooperative credit institutions. Based on the recommendations of the Vaidyanathan Task Force-1 Report, the Government in January, 2006 formulated a revival package for the Short Term Co-operative Credit Structure (STCCS). The package envisaged financial assistance for wiping out the accumulated losses as on 31 March, 2004, subject to legal and institutional reforms. The total size of the Package is Rs. 13,597 crores to be shared by the GoI, State Governments and the Cooperative Credit Structure (CCS). The package envisaged amendment to Banking Regulation Act, 1949. The package also envisaged training and capacity building, introduction of Common and Standard accounting and monitoring systems and computerization.

[*Translation*]

Irregularities in Anganwadi Centres

2296. SHRI KADIR RANA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding irregularities and negligence in providing food to the children in Anganwadi Centres;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard; and;

(c) the steps taken to ensure the quality of food being served to the children in the Anganwadi Centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented by States/UTs across the country. During 2011, total of 21 complaints have been received from Odisha (1), MP (1), Rajasthan (2), Uttarakhand (1), Haryana (1), Delhi (1), UP (13) and Bihar (1). These contained allegations regarding irregularities in management of Supplementary Nutrition Programme. All the complaints have been forwarded to the State Governments for suitable action at their end.

The States/UTs are responsible for providing the supplementary nutrition and ensuring the quality as per the Revised Nutritional and Feeding Norms under ICDS

Scheme, issued on 24th February, 2009. The field units of Food and Nutrition Board collect samples of SNP for analysis of their energy and protein content. The deficiencies and shortfalls observed are communicated to the concerned State Government for improvement and remedial measures.

[English]

Solar Power Network

2297. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cellular tower consume a lot of power in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to support telecom operators and tower companies to shift to renewable sources to power network towers in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. There are around 6.5 lakh Cellular Base Terminal Stations (BTS) in the country as on 30.6.2011. Each BTS consumes around 1 to 1.5 kilowatt power.

(c) and (d) During FY 2010-11, the Ministry has supported pilot projects for use of Solar Photovoltaic power systems in 400 nos. Cellular towers of different operators, primarily with a view to demonstrate the efficacy of such systems in substitution/abatement of diesel based power generation in case of towers located in off-grid/power deficit areas. There is presently no proposal to further extend this support to more towers on the same lines.

Supply of Mosquito Nets for Malaria Control

2298. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to supply Long Lasting Mosquito Insecticide treated Nets (LLINs) under the proposed World Bank assisted Malaria Control Project to the State Governments including Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the quantity proposed to be supplied, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) The Government of India has supplied Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs) to the States under externally aided projects including the World Bank aided project on malaria control. The details of supplies are given in enclosed Statement.

Statement

Status of supply of Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	Supplied (2009-10)
1.	Assam	14.10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.20
3.	Chhattisgarh	1.00
4.	Manipur	0.55
5.	Meghalaya	3.05
6.	Mizoram	1.50
7.	Nagaland	0.50
8.	Tripura	4.66
9.	Odisha	18.99
10.	West Bengal	3.50
Total		48.05

Composition of MCI

2299. DR. TARUN MANDAL:
SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI:

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

(a) the composition and terms of reference of Board of Governors (BoG) constituted by the Government to look after the affairs of the Medical Council of India (MCI);

(b) the norms and criteria adopted for the selection/appointment of the Chairman and members in the Board;

(c) whether there has been opposition to the constitution of the BoG and also selection/appointment of the Chairman and certain members in the said Board;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to reconstitute the Indian Nursing Council (INC) on the lines of MCI; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Central Government reconstituted the Board of Governors (BOG) of Medical Council of India (MCI), by way of promulgating the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2011, as follows:

- (i) Prof. K.K. Talwar — Chairman
- (ii) Prof. K.S. Sharma — Member
- (iii) Dr. (Prof.) H.S. Rissam — Member
- (iv) Dr. R.C. Yeravdekar — Member
- (v) Dr. Purushotham Lal — Member

As per Section 3B (b) of Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Act, 2010, the BOG shall:-

- (i) exercise the powers and discharge the functions of the Council for this purpose, the provisions of the Indian Medical Council (IMC) Act;
- (ii) grant independently permission for establishment of new medical colleges or opening of new or higher course of study or training or increase in admission capacity in any course of study or training referred to in section 10A of IMC Act or giving the person or college concerned a reasonable opportunity of being heard as provided under section 10A of IMC Act without prior permission of the Central Government under that section, including exercise of the power to finally approve or disapprove the same; and
- (iii) dispose of the matters pending with the Central Government under section 10A of IMC Act upon receipt of the same from it.

(b) The Members and the Chairman of the BOG of MCI were nominated keeping in mind their vast experience and qualifications.

(c) and (d) The Government has received a few representations protesting that all the regions have not found representation in the present BOG.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

Welfare of Tribals

2300. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of centrally sponsored scheme for providing all infrastructure facilities including health sanitation, child and mother care centres and banking services in tribal dominated areas of the country including Kerala;

(b) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various State Government seeking financial assistance under the said schemes;

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

(d) the funds sanctioned, released and utilised by the State Governments during the last three years and the current year, Scheme-wise, year-wise; and

(e) the details of other projects likely to be launched for the welfare of tribals in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements two Centrally Sponsored schemes namely (i) Hostels for ST girls and boys (ii) Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas for creation of educational infrastructure for ST students in the country including Kerala. Apart from these schemes under the Special Area Programme of grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution, funds are also released by the Ministry to State Government to bridge the gap in infrastructure in critical area such as education, health, forests, forest villages, drinking water, electrification communication, rural marketing agriculture, animal husbandry, sports promotion, food processing etc. as per the felt need of the people of the area in the State.

(b) The Ministry receives proposals every year from State Governments/UT Administrations.

(c) The submission of proposals by the State Governments is an ongoing process. The release of grant-in-aid is considered on receipt of complete proposals from State Governments/UT Administrations which inter-alia includes utilization certificate and physical progress report of the pervious releases and availability of funds under the schemes of Hostels for ST girls/boys and Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas. However, the grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution, State Governments submit proposals on the

basis of their annual allocation and funds are released subject to receipt of complete proposals, utilization certificates and physical progress report of previous releases.

(d) Statements-I to III indicating funds released and utilized by the State Governments during last three years and the current year are enclosed.

(e) The Ministry has no proposal to launch any new project/scheme in the near future for providing all infrastructure facilities including health sanitation, child and mother care centres and banking services in tribal dominated areas.

Statement I

Details of grants-in-aid released to State Governments/UT Administrations/Universities and their utilised amount under Scheme of Hostels for ST Boys and ST Girls during the years from 2008-09 to 2011-12

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT/University	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Sanctioned/ Released	Utilised	Sanctioned/ Released	Utilised	Sanctioned/ Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.09	0
2.	Assam	601.39	540.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	803.83	803.83	830.83	830.83	0.00	0.00
4.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	646.10	0.00	1296.43	295.49
5.	Himachal Pradesh	200.00	200.00	236.04	0.00	180.47	0.00
6.	Jharkhand	128.685	128.685	259.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Karnataka	125.01	125.01	250.00	0.00	105.38	0.00
8.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	146.79	0.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	255	255	1300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Maharashtra	889.56	572.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1372.54	0.00
12.	Nagaland	87.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Odisha	87.60	87.60	0.00	0.00	1000.00	299.73
14.	Rajasthan	1240.53	141.09	1503.83	0.00	3123.87	0
15.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Tripura	1380.90	1325.00	664.00	479.25	0.00	0.00
17.	Uttarakhand	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	10.03	0	179.90	0.00
19.	Delhi University	0.00	0.00	500.00	325.10	173.20	0.00
20.	University of Hyderabad	73.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	The English and Foreign University, (Shillong Campus), Hyderabad, (AP)	526.27	526.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Gujarat University, Surat Veer Narmad South	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
23.	Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.33	0.00
Total		6500.00	4805.59	6400.00	1635.18	7800.00	595.22

No Central Assistance released to the State Governments except State Government of Uttarakhand Rs. 37.475 lakh during 2011-12.

Statement II

Details of grants-in-aid released to State Governments and their utilised amount under Scheme of Establishment of Ashram Schools in the Tribal Sub-Plan Areas during the years from 2008-09 to 2011-12

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Sanctioned/ Released	Utilised	Sanctioned/ Released	Utilised	Sanctioned/ Released	Utilised
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	886.80	886.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1887.53	1616.76
4.	Karnataka	153.13	153.13	29.62	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	1236.04	1236.04	1025.02	0.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	1099.89	1099.89	0.00	0.00
7.	Maharashtra	940.07	940.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Odisha	1020.00	1020.00	1500.00	692.19	2004.00	499.02
9.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	622.76	0.00
10.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	234.45	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	460.69	0.00
Total		3000.00	3000.00	4100.00	3028.12	6500.00	2115.78

No Central Assistance released during 2011-12.

Statement III

Details of grants-in-aid released to the State Governments and their funds utilized under the Article 275(1) of the Constitution for 2008-09 to 2011-12

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12
		Funds Released	Fund Utilized	Funds Released	Fund Utilized	Funds Released	Fund Utilized	Funds Released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1863.44	1863.44	1946.20	1946.20	5187.70	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	308.68	308.68	35.20	35.20	772.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	1444.88	1389.13	1240.77	0.00	3517.96	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	95.00	95.00	838.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	3211.43	3211.43	2834.80	2644.74	7786.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	2372.77	2372.77	4783.00	4783.00	8302.00	0.00	3015.18
8.	Himachal Pradesh	148.32	148.32	360.00	360.00	377.00	377.00	215.50
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	193.66	193.66	282.74	190.46	607.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	1852.43	1852.43	3730.00	253.22	8004.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	1496.37	1496.37	1823.00	1823.00	3813.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Kerala	159.42	159.42	387.00	387.00	405.00	175.18	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	6466.80	6466.80	6435.00	6435.00	17311.31	0.00	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	2441.46	2441.46	2000.00	293.00	9442.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Manipur	324.44	324.44	352.50	352.50	819.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	155.33	125.30	0.00	0.00	2100.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	403.57	403.57	441.00	441.00	922.96	922.96	0.00
18.	Nagaland	200.00	200.00	576.59	576.59	2047.42	1607.45	0.00
19.	Odisha	4129.73	4129.73	7026.00	7026.00	11144.33	1834.48	5845.00
20.	Rajasthan	3107.04	3107.04	1500.00	848.91	8351.00	907.55	3500.00
21.	Sikkim	65.00	65.00	149.20	149.20	226.00	194.23	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	291.39	217.94	342.00	333.85	358.00	38.30	0.00
23.	Tripura	434.88	434.88	780.00	780.00	1358.73	1092.00	0.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	391.28	391.28	350.00	350.00	1200.00	0.00	127.60
25.	Uttarakhand	20.00	20.00	120.00	109.64	250.00	0.00	0.00
26.	West Bengal	2489.09	2489.09	2320.00	2320.00	4848.00	0.00	2774.00
	Grand Total	33978.41	33812.18	39910.00	32533.51	99988.41	7149.15	15477.28

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid.

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj for the year 2011-2012.
- (2) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4800/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Mineral Conservation and Development (Amendment) Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 75(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th February, 2011 under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulations) Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4801/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1)
 - (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
 - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4802/15/11]

12.02 hrs.

[SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ *in the Chair*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation for the year ended 31st March, 2011, alongwith Audited Accounts under sub-section (2) of Section 32 of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4803/15/11]

- (2)
 - (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011.
 - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Securities and Exchange Board of India, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011, for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4804/15/11]

- (3) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) of Market Borrowings by Central Government during the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4804-A/15/11]

- (4) A copy of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Scheme of Amalgamation and Transfer of General Insurance Business) Regulations, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. F. No. IRDA/Reg/1/55/2011 in Gazette of India dated the 31st May, 2011 under Section 27 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4805/15/11]

- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 58 of the Actuaries Act, 2006:-

- (i) The Institute of Actuaries of India (Transaction of Business at meetings of council)

Regulations, 2011 published in the Notification No. F. No. M-18012/03/2008-Ins. III in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 2011.

- (ii) The Institute of Actuaries of India (Maintenance of Register, Publication of List, and Re-entry of names in Register of Members) Regulations, 2011 published in the Notification No. F. No. M-19012/03/2008-Ins. III in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4806/15/11]

- (6) A copy of the Life Insurance Corporation of India (Daily Allowance and Hotel Charges to Employees on Tour) Amendment Rules, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. G.S.R. No. 932(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st December, 2010 under sub-section (3) of Section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation of India Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4807/15/11]

- (7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-

- (i) The Customs, Central Excise Duties and Service Tax Drawback (Second Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 312(E) in Gazette of India dated 11th April, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ii) G.S.R. 390(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th May, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in 31 notifications, mentioned therein, for inclusion of ICD Mrippalem Village in the Customs Notifications under Export Promotion Scheme.
- (iii) G.S.R. 474(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd June, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 97/2009-Cus., dated 11th September, 2009.
- (iv) G.S.R. 508(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th July, 2011 together with an

explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 21/2002-Cus., dated 1st March, 2002.

- (v) G.S.R. 518(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th July, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 148/1994-Cus., dated 13th July, 1994.
- (vi) G.S.R. 532(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th July, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 21/2002-Cus., dated 1st March, 2002.
- (vii) G.S.R. 536(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th July, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum providing full exemption from customs duty to specified goods imported into India from Bangladesh for sale in Kalaichar and Balat border haats at Indo-Bangladesh border subject to specified conditions.
- (viii) G.S.R. 549(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th July, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 21/2002-Cus., dated 1st March, 2002.
- (ix) G.S.R. 550(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th July, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 39/1996-Cus., dated 23rd July, 1996.
- (x) G.S.R. 561(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st July, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 21/2002-Cus., dated 1st March, 2002.
- (xi) G.S.R. 409(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th May, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum allowing imports of goods by manufacturer of metalized plastic films at concessional rates for the use in or for the manufacture of metalized plastic films, subject to certain conditions.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4808/15/11]

- (8) A copy of the Prevention of Money-laundering (Maintenance of Records of the Nature and Value of Transactions, the Procedure and Manner of Maintaining and Time for Furnishing Information and Verification and Maintenance of Records of the Identity of the Clients of the Banking Companies, Financial Institutions and Intermediaries) Amendment Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. G.S.R. No. 481(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 2011 under Section 74 of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4809/15/11]

- (9) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 77 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985:-

- (i) S.O. 1431(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st June, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum declaring five more substances, mentioned therein, as 'manufactured drugs'.
- (ii) The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R 470(E) in Gazette of India dated 21st June, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iii) S.O. 311(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th February, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum empowering the Central Government to add to or omit from the list of psychotropic substances specified in the Schedule to the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985.
- (iv) S.O. 1430(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st June, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1055(E) dated 19th October, 2001.
- (v) The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. S.O. 739(E) in Gazette of India dated 11th April, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4810/15/11]

- (10) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944:-

- (i) G.S.R. 496(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th June, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum specifying the form of quarterly return of excisable goods cleared @ 1% duty, to be submitted by the assessee in terms of the sixth provision to rule 12(1) of the Central Excise Rules, 2002.
- (ii) G.S.R. 551(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th July, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 64/1995-CE dated 16th March, 1995.
- (iii) G.S.R. 560(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st July, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to provide full Central Excise Duty exemption with certain conditions to developer having provisional Mega/Ultra mega power projects status certificate.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4811/15/11]

- (11) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994:-

- (i) The Point of Taxation (Second Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R.490(E) in Gazette of India dated 27th June, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ii) G.S.R. 566(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th July, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt club or association service referred to in sub-clause (zzze) of clause (105) of Section 65 of the Finance Act, 1994 Act, provided by an association of dyeing units in relation to common facility set-up for treatment and recycling of effluents and solid waste discharged by dyeing units, with financial assistance from the central or state government.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4812/15/11]

(12) 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.539(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th July, 2011 seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane or R-134a, originating in or exported from, the China PR and Japan at the specified rate.
- (ii) G.S.R.548(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th July, 2011 seeking to extend levy of anti-dumping duty on imports of "Saccharin", originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China, upto and inclusive of 5th June, 2012, pending outcome of Sunset review investigations being conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4813/15/11]

(13) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-rule (1) of Rule 3 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995:-

- (i) G.S.R. 554(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th July, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum appointing a person not below the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, as designated authority for carrying out the purposes of the said rules.
- (ii) G.S.R. 555(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th July, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum appointing a person not below the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, as designated authority for carrying out the purposes of the said rules.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4814/15/11]

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 Central Council of Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
 - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Council of Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4815/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-
 - (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the NHPC Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2011-2012.
 - (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the NHPC Limited and the NHDC Limited for the year 2011-2012.
- (2) A copy of the Central Electricity Authority (Safety Requirements for Construction, Operation and Maintenance of Electrical Plants and Electrical Lines) Regulations, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification F. No. CEA/TETD/MP/R/02/2011 in Gazette of India dated the 14th February, 2011 under Section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003.
- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4818/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): On behalf of Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940:-

(i) The Drugs and Cosmetics (1st Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 45(E) in Gazette of India dated 24th January, 2011.

(ii) G.S.R. 218(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th March, 2011, prohibiting manufacture, sale and distribution of certain drugs under Section 26A of the Drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4819/15/11]

(2) A copy of the Food Safety and Standards Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification G.S.R. 362(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 2011 under Section 93 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4820/15/11]

12.01 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam Speaker, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th August, 2011, agreed without any amendment to the Coinage Bill, 2011 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th March, 2011."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and

Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2011, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th August, 2011 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.01¹/₂ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(i) 238th Report

[English]

SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON (Kanyakumari): I beg to lay on the Table the Two Hundred Thirty-eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Human Resource Development on the 'National Accreditation Regulatory Authority for Higher Educational Institutions bill, 2010'.

(ii) Evidence

SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON: I beg to lay on the Table the Evidence tendered before the Committee on Human Resource Development on the 'National Accreditation Regulatory Authority for Higher Educational Institutions bill, 2010'.

12.03 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 13th Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development on Demand for Grants (2009-10), pertaining to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj*

[English]

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

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 4821/15/11

CHANDRA DEO): I am laying this Statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirteenth Report (15th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on the Rural Development in pursuance of the direction 73 A of the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha vide Lok Sabha Bulletin-Part-II dated September 1, 2004.

The Thirteenth Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development (15th Lok Sabha) was presented to the Lok Sabha on 29.7.2010. The report relates to examination of Demands for Grants of Ministry of Panchayati Raj for the year 2009- 2010.

Action taken statements on the recommendations/ observations contained in the report of the Committee had been sent to the Standing Committee on Rural Development in December, 2010.

The present status of implementation of the various recommendations made by the Committee is indicated in the Annexure to my Statement which is laid on the Table of the House. I would not like to take the valuable time of the House to read out all the contents of this Annexure. I would request that this may be considered as read.

12.04 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam, I beg to announce that the Business during the week commencing Monday, the 16th August, 2011, will consist of:-

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order paper.
2. Consideration and passing of the following Bills:-
 - (a) The Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research Bill, 2010.
 - (b) The Customs (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2011
 - (c) The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2011- to replace an Ordinance.

(d) The Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Kancheepuram Bill, 2011- to replace an Ordinance.

(e) The Constitution (One Hundred and Eleventh Amendment) Bill, 2009.

3. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are passed by Rajya Sabha:-

(a) The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Amendment Bill, 2010.

(b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

(c) The National Council for Teacher Education (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P.L. Punia – Not present.

Sk. Saidul Haque.

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): Sir, I want that the following items may be included in the next week's Agenda:

(a) The Urea producing plant of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited situated at Durgapur in West Bengal was closed down during the years 2000 and 2003. There is a growing demand of Urea all over the country. Time testing exercises for revival of the closed unit have been made for the last few years but with no result. Hence, I urge upon the Government to revive the Durgapur unit of HFCL.

(b) Katwa-Ahmedpur narrow gauge railway line is the only narrow gauge line in West Bengal to be converted into broad gauge line. Survey has already been done by Railway. Hence, I demand that the narrow gauge line between Katwa and Ahmedpur be immediately converted into broad gauge.

[Translation]

SHRI DATTA MEGHE (Wardha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, with your kind permission I would like to urge you to include important issue of Vidarbha in next week's work list. ...*(Interruptions)*

The Government of India is going to set up more than 43 Thermal projects for power generation in Vidarbha. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Datta Meghe ji, you please speak only one line and there is no need for you to read everything.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DATTA MEGHE: This thermal option is not in favour of farmers and environment from any point of view. This is likely to damage agriculture, water and environment in a major way.

Therefore, I would request that this matter of extreme importance related to the farmers must be included in next week's work list and a discussion must be held upon this in the House. The Union Government must take immediate action with regard to this problem. The topic has been enclosed in detail.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal-absent.

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, kindly allow me the permission to include the following agenda in next week's schedule.

1. Work for widening the road from Chakiya to Pamra under national highway no. 104.
2. Work regarding initiating construction of building for Sheohar Kendriya Vidhyalaya. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please stick to your topic.

...(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, these two issues may kindly be added to next week's work schedule—

- (i) Regarding increasing the pay and allowances of nearly 2,00,000 Asha Health Workers working under the Union Government in view of their active service and requirements.
- (ii) Regarding the situation that has developed due to discontinuation of nearly 52,000 Kissan Mitra's appointed by the Government of Uttar Pradesh under the Kissan Mitra Yojana formulated for helping farmers all over the country in agriculture related matters.

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Sir, the following two issues may please be added in the next week's agenda:

1. Mahane river which originates from Ibrahimpur, Jahanabad district of Bihar near Falgu river flows down via Islampur and Noorsarai in Nalanda district of Bihar. It irrigates fields of entire Nalanda district but in all the channels, through which water for irrigation is supplied, silt has accumulated. Therefore, the Central Water Commission must draft an estimate in this regard and remove this silt.
2. There is a shortage of fifteen lakh teachers in the country at present. Every year, this shortage is further increasing by 10 percent due to retirement and growing population. The Constitution has provided Right to Education to all children between the age group of six to fourteen years but due to the policies of Central Board of Secondary Education, adequate number of teachers are not being recruited. Only ten percent of the actual demand are being recruited. Therefore, there is a need for overall change in the policies of Central Board of Secondary Education as well as at the administrative level.

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha); Sir, the following items may kindly be included in the next week's agenda:

1. Works carried out under the Integrated Child Development Scheme in my Parliamentary Constituency Sabarkantha must be reviewed and officers found guilty must be punished so that corruption can be checked in the Integrated Child Development Scheme.
2. The Government must consider of taking steps to remove backwardness in my Parliamentary Constituency Sabarkantha and setting up of industries in this area with the help of Backward Area Development Fund.

SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE (Gadchiroli-Chimur): Sir, the following two items may please be included in the next week's agenda:

1. There is a need to convert the meter gauge railway line between Nagbheed to Nagpur in Garhchiroli-Chimur tribal Parliament Constituency area of Maharashtra, which passes through Chandrapur and Nagpur districts.

*Not recorded.

2. Regarding providing immediate approval to Karwapa in Dhanora Taluka and Channa small irrigation projects in Moolchera Taluka of Garhchiroli tribal dominated districts of Maharashtra under the Forest Conservation Act.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, before Calling attention, let us adopt the BAC report.

12.12 hrs.

MOTION RE: TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): I beg to move the following:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 11th August, 2011".

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 11th August, 2011".

The motion was adopted.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the House will take up Calling Attention regarding Air India.

Shri Gurudas Dasgupta to call the attention of the hon. Minister.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Zero hour will be taken up later.

[English]

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Sir, I want to make a submission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now it is not possible.

Now, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta to call the attention of the hon. Minister.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: I have already given the notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not now, later on, after the Calling Attention.

...(Interruptions)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: I have just only one submission to make.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are a senior Member. Please sit down. Please take your seat. You can say later on, please. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DATTA MEGHE (Wardha): When will zero hour be taken up.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is after Calling Attention.

Now, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta.

12.13 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Situation arising out of dwindling passenger share and poor financial health of Air India resulting in delayed payment of wages and other benefits to the employees and steps taken by the Government

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): With your permission, I call the attention of the Minister of Civil Aviation to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The situation arising out of dwindling passenger share and poor financial health of Air India resulting in delayed payment of wages and other benefits to the employees and steps taken by the Government in this regard."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, 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): I may be permitted to read the statement and I may be permitted to speak from this place.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

The Minister may lay his Statement.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I will read the Statement. Air India for the last couple of years is facing financial crunch.

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: If Members agree then the statement can be laid on the Table of the House.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister wants to read out the Statement.

[*English*]

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: There is little correction in that. I would like to say that there are some recent developments after the Statement. At para no. 3, a little correction is there.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Please lay the Statement on the table.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please continue.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Allowances and incentives for the month of May have been paid to the employees. The salary for the month of June was paid after the statement and for July, it has been released by the Government. I would like to add this to the Statement. I lay the Statement on the Table of the House.

*Air India for last couple of years is facing acute financial crunch. The airline is suffering from high fixed

*....*This part of the speech was laid on the Table.

cost as also high expenditure on Aviation Turbine Fuel, insurance, interest on working capital, aircraft loan, and on leasing of aircraft, which have not been matched with corresponding increases in revenue. There have been cash losses on large number of routes. Many airlines have been in financial crisis over the past few years for similar reasons and Air India is not the only airline although it has faced this problem with greater severity.

There has been a delay in payment of salaries to the employees of Air India because of this severe financial crunch. Currently, the working capital borrowings from various banks are Rs. 22,165 crores. Besides this, Air India has availed of long term loans from various Financial Institution for financing their aircraft acquisition programme aggregating to Rs. 22000 crores. As per the current revenue collections, the monthly collection on the network is around Rs.1100 crores whereas Air India's expenditure is Rs. 1700 crores thus leaving a gap of Rs. 600 crores. Out of the total daily average collections in India of Rs. 22 crores, a sum of Rs. 16.7 crores is being paid to Oil Companies who have put Air India on Cash & Carry basis effective 7th December, 2010, leaving only Rs. 5.3 crores to meet the repayment of aircraft loans and part of interest payment on working capital. This has resulted in non-payment of wages/salaries partly from April, 2011 onwards, non-payment to airport operators, vendors and other regular payment. The total outstanding payments overdue now are approximately Rs. 5000 crores.

The allowances and incentives for the month of May, June and July, 2011 and salary wages (including allowances and productivity linked incentives) for the month of June and July, 2011 are pending. Government has infused a total of Rs. 3200 crores as equity in Air India. Besides, the airline has launched marketing drive and adopted steps to enhance operational efficiencies and customers care.

Both the delayed payment of salary and wages and other allowances has been met by the employees with considerable fortitude. However, there was an unfortunate strike called by a section of Pilots' Association in the last week of May, 2011. After negotiation, the Pilots were persuaded to rejoin duties, while their grievances were being suitably addressed by the Management and by the Committee headed by Justice Dharmadhikari. There was an estimated loss of Rs. 200 crores as a result of the strike that added to the financial crises in the airline. However, there has not been large instances of pilots leaving the airline. Government is committed to continue to run Air India as a public sector company.

Another issue that has been commented upon is, relates to the dwindling passenger share of the airline. Market share is not a fair index of the estimation of the performance of the airline in an overall scenario of 14 to 15 per cent growth that the country's civil aviation sector. The market share of Air India has constant in the 16 to 17 per cent range. This has been achieved by increasing the load factors – this the airline has done successfully in the recent past. However, losses may continue even while increasing load factors because of other circumstances that have increased the cost structure of the airline such as present high fuel cost as also other inputs.

The financial situation of Air India is being monitored by the Government at various levels. Considering the extremely precarious liquidity position of Air India, Prime Minister's Office constituted a Group of Ministers to oversee the affairs of Air India. Group of Ministers had a series of meetings and desired that a viable and credible Turn Around Plan (TAP) be evolved by the airline. Air India has prepared a TAP and Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) in consultation with the financial consultant M/s. SBI Caps. The TAP has been vetted by an independent consultant. The TAP has been formulated with an underlying new strategy to improve the market, operational and financial position significantly. The financial restructuring plan broadly covers two areas relating to debt realignment and equity infusion. The TAP and FRP was presented before the GoM. GoM has referred it to a Group of Officers for detailed examination of TAP and FRP of Air India. The entire exercise of finalizing the Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) and restructuring of loans would take about 3 months.

The airline has adopted various measures to improve its financial position. Some of these are enumerated below:

- (i) Rationalization of routes to cut losses on traditionally loss making routes.
- (ii) Return of leased capacity at the earliest.
- (iii) A complete rationalization of manpower and productivity linked incentives including scale redeployment of staff to curb infructuous expenditure and creation of SBUs for ground handling and MRO operation.
- (iv) Reduction of contractual employment.

- (v) Constitution of a turnaround Committee comprising representative from Senior Management & Union to look at all areas of cost reduction, including closure of all offline officers and reduction of employees at foreign stations.
- (vi) Aligning all operational and technical agreements between the management and staff to reflect present market conditions.

The Management has taken on board all the unions/associations of the company on the acute financial position of the airline and sought their support/cooperation in implementing the Turnaround Plan and Financial Restructuring Plan formulated to revive the company.

There are pending issues from the merger of the airline particularly in the areas of HR. In order to examine these issues impartially a Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice Dharmadhikari and with other experts has been constituted to give its recommendations to the Government.

The Board of the Airline has been reconstituted bringing in individuals of repute as independent directors. The remaining posts of functional directors are in the process of being filled in with efforts being made by the Ministry alongwith PESB.

The Ministry has also tightened its oversight mechanism by revamping the airline's reporting systems via the MIS and recasting the MOU with the Ministry and BPE. All possible steps are being undertaken by Government to put Air India back on track to make it a viable and competitive entity within a foreseeable future*.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I had the assurance from the highest quarter of the Government that two months' salary has been release. This has been assured by no less authority than the Prime Minister that two months' salary and one month's PLI should be given to the employees.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please keep silence and let others listen.

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: But, my information is that one month's salary and one month's PLI has been given. Four months' PLI and two months' salary is still pending. This is the condition of Air India.

Why I raise this Calling Attention, let me tell you. I raise this Calling Attention because before the open eye of the entire nation the flagship of Indian Civil Aviation has been turned red. Villains are those who are still there in the heart of the organization. Not only payment of salaries is not being made – that is not the main issue. The main issue is that the National Carrier is being dismantled gradually by the people. This is being dismantled by those who are there in power and those who are in charge. Let me tell you the point. This is yet another untold story of an exposed nexus between politicians, bureaucrats and unidentified players who wielded power in the corridor of State apparatus of the country.

The major question is – whether the merger has done the wrong. Many people objected to the merger. Even the management of Indian Airlines objected. At that time, the Indian Airlines were making profit. But, after the merger suddenly it started coming down. It had gone so low that it cannot pay wages to its 41,000 employees, nearly 2,00,000 families. It has to depend on Government dole even to pay for the oil bill.

The second important question is why just within four years – the House should know the story – Air India turned red, and why the decline was so fast. May I ask you why was it shamelessly overlooked by the Government? You asked me why the situation came about and you got the answer now. The first question is why there is an unusual shopping spree.

[Translation]

Please tell as to what was the hurry for procurement.

[English]

Why was it spending free and shopping spree frenzy?

This is not the full story, please wait. When Shri Thulasidas was the Chairman, only 28 aircraft were sought to be purchased. But, there was a change of Chairman, change of guard. After that, 40 new aircraft were added to the list of purchase. Imagine, at the beginning it was 28 and the new management asks for 40 more; 68 aircraft

had been or being purchased and most of the aircraft are very expensive and highly oil consuming. Please let me know – hon. Minister, I have faith in you, you are man of integrity, I know you for years – why 777 was purchased. The general perception is, more is the purchase, greater is the booty.

[Translation]

More the purchase greater the booty.

[English]

The perception is that the booty will be larger. I do not say jackfruit booty!... (*Interruptions*)

As a result of it, this heavy burden of unusual purchase has brought about the debacle. When the purchase was being prepared and purchase was being made, the boeing company had defaulted in the supply of 30 aircraft because delivery has not taken place for three years. You can easily cancel the order and save Rs. 18,000 crore. Parliament must know that if you cancel the order, you can save Rs. 18,000 crore. Not only that, you can ask for damage. Nothing is being done. What is the confidentiality for not cancelling the order? Let us know for whose benefit this is being done.

This is not the full story, wait for something more. While new aircraft were being purchased, what is the flying time of the existing fleet? One aircraft flies eight hours. You are a senior person in Parliament, you often travel by air. You know that if one aircraft is flying only for eight hours, it is a shameful performance. It is a shameful performance of the management and shameful default in the performance of the Government. Normally, 12 to 13 hours is the time when break-even can be achieved. International standard is 19 hours a day. We are purchasing new aircraft, but our aircraft are not flying. For whom purchase is being made?

Not only that, there is something more. When you are purchasing 68 aircraft, please explain why eight aircraft are grounded, many of them in Mumbai. It is because spare-parts cannot be purchased. Brand new aircraft are on ground because you cannot purchase the spare-parts. You cannot fly because you do not have money to buy the oil. You cannot fly because you do not have the infrastructure. There was no due diligence done before this order for purchase of new aircraft was given. It is not just irregularity. It is not non-performance. It is a total violation of the rule of governance in the country.

You give order for 68 aircraft, but no due diligence is done and no plan is drawn up. Therefore, it is a total violation of the mandate of governance that you have, that your predecessor had.

Sir, this is also not the full story. You have surrendered the bilaterals. Air India has surrendered the reciprocal facility.

[Translation]

We are informing in Dubai that there is no Air India flight available but Emirates flight is available.

[English]

Why have they allowed Emirates to fly more flights than Air India?

[Translation]

Sir, there is something fishy in this matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad-East): Gurudas ji, there is not only something fishy in the matter, infact, there is something seriously wrong in it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please sit down. Except hon. Member's speech, nothing else will go on reocrd.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: There is something fishy in this matter and they have to accept this.

[English]

Wait for some time.

[Translation]

They have to accept this. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

Sir, I am coming to a close. Please allow me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Come to the point please.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: These are all points, Madam.

Sir, I have not gone beyond any point.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: It is not Madam, rather Sir who is presiding on the chair.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Hon. Chairperson is as tender as a woman and as strong as a man.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: You are in the Chair. How beautiful it is to have you in the Chair today! ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, the point is that 30 domestic flights have been cancelled and all of them are profitable routes. Who gave the order?

[Translation]

You please listen, this is just the beginning of the story. Who had ordered cancellation of flights. We had asked in the Petition Committee as to who gave the order for suspending the flight. They told us that the file is missing.

[English]

But I have the information. The file has been traced. It is with somebody. He will get the knock. Wait for some days, another report will be coming and he will get the knock. The file has been recovered which mentions who had given the order. Director of Civil Aviation gave the order. How was it given?

[Translation]

This story is not going to end here.

[English]

What is the reason? Somebody says that

[Translation]

you must not send flights. Non-profitable flights must be stopped. God says that flights must be stopped. Air India had stopped that flights. After four days, the same person tells Director of Civil Aviation that the Air India cannot operate flights because it does not have the infrastructure. What a wrong statement was given. After giving this

statement, they said that the public is facing a lot of problem. Everything is a threat in the name of public. All the wrong things are done in the name of public. This is life threatening, therefore, you people kindly

[*English*]

give it to either Kingfisher or Jet Airways. This is how the Air India officials have been bribed in the deal. ...(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): What is the question?

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, the hon. Minister asks me what the question is. The question is: Why did you cancel the profitable routes? ...(*Interruptions*) Sir, the innocent Minister looking after the Rural Development Ministry asked me what the question is. All the time I am asking the questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Please be responsible. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

Ministers must be reasonably responsible to some extent. If opposition raises some issue then there is nothing to laugh adopt it.

[*English*]

You are in the dock, the Government is in the dock for making Indian Airlines insolvent. It is a shame. Do not laugh. Please have tears in your eyes. ...(*Interruptions*)

Sir, I do not know whether I should laugh at the ignorance or I should cry because they are completely insensitive to the problems of the people. The point that I would like to make is this. Why are the retired people being kept when the Air India is in the red? This is the question. Why are the retired people being kept at a high salary? Is it to form a coterie around the Chairman? Can you deny it?...(*Interruptions*)

Secondly, why are you keeping foreign pilots when there are Indian pilots? I take this opportunity to compliment the women pilots of India who are doing so

much better than male pilots. I compliment them. Nearly, 100 female pilots have already joined. Why do you keep foreign pilots when Indian pilots are there in our country? ...(*Interruptions*)

Sir, I am concluding with just two more points. Firstly, Air India is being looted by its guardians; corruption is all pervasive; and criminality is all around. The people who are responsible must be put on the dock. There has to be a turnaround not by piecemeal.

[*Translation*]

They people demand rupees 33000 crore and you are giving 1200 crore.

[*English*]

The turnaround cannot be done in piecemeal. It has to be at one go, but change the management.

[*Translation*]

Do medical surgery.

[*English*]

Please bring about a radical surgery and give the money after that. Otherwise, it will be like a bottomless pit, and money will go down the drain.

Lastly, my friend from the other House – I should not take the name, and he is not from my Party but from another Party – gave me some papers. It is confidential Cabinet Note dated ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

whatever is, your friend has given us. Leave it. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Can do. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: It is of 6 March, 2008 and 24 March, 2009. This Cabinet Note says that no eligible person is found to become the Chairman and CMD. It is of 8 March, 2008, and just after one year, the same Committee – under whose order; under what condition; under what benefit; under what transaction – changes and makes a shortlist of three persons. Shri

Arvind Jadhav is the second name in it. Why the second man was given the responsibility? Why this dubious proceeding of the Cabinet Search Committee? In one year you cannot find an eligible person, and in the second year you accept the same panel and put Shri Arvind Jadhav, who was the second name. Why was the second name adopted for this? ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Oh, that is not much. ...*(Interruptions)* Actually it is not much. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: The appointment is dubious; the performance is dubious; the result is dubious; and dubious is the attitude of the Government. It is because of the dubious character that the Indian Airlines is on the point of shutdown.

I want that the Minister should not be a postbox for receiving the complaints. He must act decisively. I call upon Shri Ravi to do it. ...*(Interruptions)* I know what you will say, but removing one man is not the solution. Change the entire management. Put the money at one go and monitor them, and ensure that the flagship of Indian aviation does not sink. My friend, Shri Ravi, is known for his integrity. Once again, display your integrity by reviving Air India and removing all the corrupt people.

[Translation]

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I agree to whatever Shri Gurudas Dasgupta has said about the activities, corruption and irregularities in Air India in the House and dragged the Government to the dock. I would like to submit that once upon a time Air India was known as Maharaja and had unquestionable repute. Both Air India and Singapore Airlines used to be role models for the world but today the so called Maharaja is in a miserable and critical condition. I would like to know as to who is responsible for this condition that airlines does not have enough funds to buy fuel for it. It does not have sufficient funds even to repair the aircraft. The symbol of India's dignity is in a miserable condition. I, through you, would like to submit why Air India does not adopt strategies for profit? What is the reason?

The confidential talk tape between Tata and Radia which revealed the planning to hand over Air India to private sector was the main factor behind the strike? I would like to know the secrets discussed in that tape. I

would like to invite your attention towards the wrong policies, wrong attitude, and corruption of the Government due to which Air India is in a miserable condition. I would like to submit that 17 aeroplanes remained grounded in the year 2005-06, Jet shop where engines are repaired were closed, five boeing aeroplanes could not be operational. I would like to submit that this Maharaja is laying on its death bed. Do you want it to be there only? Lastly, I would like to submit that the Emperor Akbar told Anarkali that he would neither let her live nor die. Today, Air India is confronting similar situation.

SHRI RAMESH BAIS (Raipur): Sir, many a time efforts have been put to reform the condition of Air India. There is an adage that if someone is sleeping he can be woke up. But how to wake up a person who pretends to be asleep

Nationalised Indian Airlines has plunged into heavy loss. Bhola Singh Ji said that a conspiracy is going on to hand over Air India to private sector. In past, pilots went on strike, private airlines might have their hands in it, by hook or by crook they want to bring the operation of Air India to a halt and Air India will go into the hands of private sector. I want to lay before you an example of loss in my sector. I represent Raipur, Indian Airlines had one flight between Delhi and Raipur, whereas, there are five flights of private sector in a day on the same route. Indian Airlines complains that it does not get enough passengers on the other hand five crowded flights are operating on that route. This is a lame excuse. The fare of Indian Airlines from Delhi to Raipur is rupees 25 thousand. On the other hand, there are schemes for Singapore-Malaysia tour for rupees 15 thousand alongwith stay for two days. It includes hotel charges and fare in mere rupees 15 thousand. Whereas, the fare from Delhi to Raipur is rupees 25 thousand. I do not know how do they fix the rate of tickets? Perhaps it has been fixed here for the pilots that they will make two or three landings in a day. Let me share an incident that took place while I was coming from Raipur to Delhi. Due to weather problem in Delhi the flight was diverted to Jaipur. After some time the information was sent to the pilot that weather has got normal in Delhi and he should take the plane to Delhi. But the pilot said that his two landings were over and then he would not go. He further added that another pilot would take it the next day. We were lodged in a hotel. Air India bore the expenses of hotel and the next day we were brought to Delhi. Our whole day was wasted. I think if Indian Airlines act in such a manner then how will it overcome the loss?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I through you would like to submit that it should not be handed over to private sector in such a manner rather operate it by making some reformation in it.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Varanasi): Mr. Chairman Sir, the issue raised by Shri Gurudas Dasgupta is very important and it not only reveals the post merger situation of Air-India into Indian Airlines but also reveals the activities of the Government. You asked to put up only one question but that is not possible. Because many other supplementary questions are related to this question. The question is only one but it has many supplementary questions and these are very important questions. Hence, I request you to give me some more time.

Firstly the pilots of Air India are leaving their jobs. During last few months nine pilots of Indian Airlines and Six pilots of Air India left the jobs and around 10 pilots have submitted their resignations. What is this condition? Those who are still working had come to meet me. I asked them as to why they were not leaving. To my question they replied that they were emotionally attached with it. For three months they have not got salaries and have nothing to eat. In spite of all this they are doing their duties. They Government should respect such pilots who stood by thick and thin of the airlines and did not leave their jobs. I am very grateful to those pilots who are serving the nation.

The second main issue arises when did Air India's company turned into National Aviation Company of India Limited (NACIL) plunge into loss and what was the amount of loss? They have revealed these facts.

No doubt, loss has taken place but those who are still working.*

Who took their names, after their appointment they gave the reference of a note by the Cabinet Secretariat. I would like to put it before you so that you may come to know as to what is going on in Air India and NACIL. These are the minutes of the meeting about the selection of Chairman and Managing Director, CMD of National Aviation Company of India Limited held on 6 March, 2008 and 24 March, 2008. The following were present in the meeting Shri K.M. Chandrasekhar Cabinet Secretary, Shri T.K.A. Nair, Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister, Shri A.K. Sinha, PESB, Shri Ashok Chawla, Secretary, Civil Aviation and Shri Satyanand Mishra, Secretary DOPT. This committee did a lot of interaction. There were nine

members, one was absent, another one denied to come, so interaction took place with seven members. It is mentioned in the Para-4 of the Note-

[English]

"After detailed discussion, the Committee felt that..... was the best among the available candidates on the basis of background and the available performance reports."

"...However, in view of complex administrative issues in the area of personnel and finance management arising out of the merger of the two airlines and the consequent need for experience in the civil aviation sector, the Committee decided that further deliberations be undertaken about the choice of the candidate."

Therefore, Shri Arvind Jadhav was not selected by such a high-powered Committee. I would again quote:

"The Committee met again on 24th March, 2008. It felt that it will be useful to have a more senior officer, that is of Secretary rank, preferably with domain knowledge."

It means that Shri Arvind Jadhav had no domain knowledge. He had to hold the assignment of CMD, NACIL. It further says:

"This was in the interest of ensuring smooth integration and professional management of the merged entity in times of stiff competition in the sector.

In the above light, after scrutinising the career records of officers of appropriate seniority with experience in civil aviation, the Committee noted that Shri Raghu Menon, IAS (Nagaland 74) had worked in the sector for about five years at senior levels. The Committee also noted that Shri Menon was holding the rank of Secretary and had three-and-a-half years balance service. The Committee further noted that Shri Menon had earlier withdrawn his candidature but has since indicated his willingness to be considered.

The Committee came to the conclusion that Shri Raghu Menon, presently Special Secretary and Financial Advisor, Ministry of Civil Aviation was best suited for the assignment of CMD, NACIL.

*Not recorded.

The Committee recommended the appointment of Shri Raghu Menon, presently Special Secretary and Financial Advisor, Ministry of Civil Aviation as Chairman and Managing Director, National Aviation Company of India Limited.”

This has been signed by S/Shri Satyananda Mishra, Ashok Chawla, N.K. Sinha, T.K.A. Nair and K.M. Chandrasekhar. This appointment must have been approved by the Hon. Prime Minister Appointment Committee. Shri Raghu Menon was appointed as CMD. What happened then?

On 24th April, 2009, regarding the selection for appointment to the post of CMD...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Joshi ji, please be brief.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only questions should be asked during Calling Attention.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, it is an extremely important matter. Scams are taking place here and I am only informing you about the same.

[English]

In the meeting of the Search Committee held on 24th April, 2009 regarding selection for appointment to the post of CMD, National Aviation Company of India Limited, Shri K.M. Chandrasekhar, Shri T.K.A. Nair, Shri M.M. Nambiar, Shri Rahul Sarin were present but the Chairman (PESB), Shri Naresh Narad did not attend.

[Translation]

What has happened that you are terminating the services of Shri Raghu Menon within a year and his appointment is being cancelled. A selection committee is being revived again. The old panel, which was rejected, is being revived again.

[English]

I would like to quote from the Minutes of the meeting of the Search Committee held on 24th April, 2009 and it says:

“The Committee was informed that of the 62 candidates who had applied for the post in 2008, 13

officers were found eligible. Out of these 13 candidates, nine officers were called for interaction. The Committee was also provided with the particulars of ten officers of the IAS rank belonging to the 1977 and 1978 batches who have been empanelled as Additional Secretary and have relevant domain experience and are available for being considered for appointment to the post.”

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Joshi ji, please be brief.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I revived ten names-

[English]

S/Shri Raji Philip, S.N. Mohanty, Anup Srivastava, S. Chandrasekhar, Amod Sharma, Arvind Jadhav (at six number), Arvind Mayaram, D.K. Mittal and Shri Vishwapati Trivedi. I would again like to quote:

“The Committee after perusing the particulars of the above mentioned officers and considering the various assignments held by them, recommended the following panel in alphabetical order, Shri K. Jose, Shri Arvind Jadhav and Shri Gop Bandhu Pattanaik.”

What had happened?

[Translation]

*He has not been working on any civil aviation related post in the current year. How did he get this experience? Why did you appoint him again? You appointed the person whose name figured on number two in the list which was prepared alphabetically. The question is, at which level did this scam took place? Was the appointment made by the Prime Minister? Firstly, I would like to ask, why did this change within a year? Secondly, if the advertisement for appointment was issued again, why was it not made available online? Another question pertains to the presence of heads of Prime Minister's office in both of them. Cabinet Secretary is present in both the places, the Prime Minister is endorsing this himself. What is the reason behind this state of affairs? Did he not know about this? Why did his office allowed this to happen? I would like to ask as to why such irregularities are taking place despite the presence of Cabinet Secretary and the Principal Secretary of the Prime Minister? Why is this appointment being made in such manner? Not just a

*Not recorded.

single Ministry but the entire Government is responsible for this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Joshi ji, now conclude.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I would like to add one more thing. I would like to conclude by drawing your attention towards the comments made by the Standing Committee on Civil Aviation regarding the purchase of aircrafts:

[*English*]

"The Committee was informed by the Air Corporations Employees' Union that initially the Air India had planned to purchase only 24 aircraft and Indian Airlines had planned to purchase 43 aircraft. Under the active guidance of the Ministry of Civil Aviation, Air India changed its fleet plan and within 24 weeks firmed up an aircraft plan for 68 aircraft. The Ministry of Civil Aviation and the Board of Airline while clearing these proposals ignored the fact that Air India had a turn over of Rs. 7000 crore per annum was placing orders for Rs.35000 crore with yearly capital repayment and interest on this is coming to Rs. 6000 crore."

What was the role of the Ministry of Finance?

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now please conclude.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Why such a big order was placed without the approval of the Ministry of Finance and if the Ministry of Finance placed this order, the reasons for doing so?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now please conclude.

Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: This amount, which is being referred to as a loss by you, is actually the ill-gotten money. This loss is the source of that money.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain, please speak.

[*English*]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I want to ask the role of the Finance Minister; role of the Prime Minister; and the role of the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

[*Translation*]

We would like to know the full details.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: We would also like to know the condition of pilots now. Why are they not getting salaries?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Why the pilots are getting unemployed? Why are they leaving jobs and now will you fulfill your turn around plan that you are talking about?

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record now.

(*Interruptions*)...*

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hussain Sir, please speak.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This speech will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Sir, I have not been such Calling Attention. This is such a Calling Attention which has already attracted the attention of Shri Mulayam Singh and Lalu ji.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask question.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: This Calling Attention as well as the Parliament is getting so much importance that when I read the morning newspaper and came here it seemed like the Government has come to attention and.....* the subject has been raised by Dr. Joshi Ji. Perhaps, his farewell has been fixed but.....this issue....with farewell.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The name of officers are not called here.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: A lot of names have just been called.

*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: They will be deleted from the records. Please be brief.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Sir, I would like to rectify it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please speak the CMD. Please call the name of the post.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: So many senior members are sitting here. The names of the officers have been mentioned in the report. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please you sit down. You let him speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hussain ji, please proceed.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Sir, Gurudas ji had said that there was something fishy in the matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask your question.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: It is not a matter of minor wrongdoing. Actually, the level of corruption has gone through the roof. The questions that have been raised here are related to Air India, which was called Maharaja, which used to be the pride of India, our national flag carrier and enjoyed a bilateral importance. If Air India does not operate its services in certain countries and other airlines from those countries operate their service from India, they would give India a handsome amount of money. The whole world talks about the open skies but if you want to land at Heathrow airport, you will get the permission within a limit. India is not a hospice where any airline can land here and Air India does not get permission to land in Heathrow, New York or America for its service. The question is who had made 'Maharaja' a beggar. This word 'Maharaja' used to be the brand of Indian Airlines. One ochre coloured saint is sitting on its orange colour but now the Government dislikes orange colour. This colour was called Indian Airlines and it was a brand. A lot of companies spend lakhs and crores of money in the corporate sector for building a brand. I will not repeat anything which my leaders, Dr. Joshi ji or Shri Gurudas ji have spoken here. I want to say that Air India was a brand in which a prominent leader of

Congress, former Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi was a pilot and people proudly say that they got one pilot Prime Minister from Indian Air lines only. Today, this Government has done away with this logo. Had logo sold in the market, it would have yielded enough money for compensating the lose of Airlines. Air India has done it willingly. First, the rising sun and then, the setting sun was made the logo so that its identity could get lost. They changed the setting of the windows of Air India which attracted people towards Indian Airlines. All this was done so that there could be little difference between Air India, the national flag carrier, and other airlines. It is right that there are many private airlines in India and they are progressing. ...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Chairman Sir, I am saying it on record and it is backed by evidence. If I say anything wrong, hon. Minister may give his reply. When 9/11 happened, many big airlines were grounded. I feel proud that the Indian Airlines was in profit even after 9/11. When I went to Montreal for attending Ministers' Conference, the Chairman of ICAU asked me very surprisingly how Air India earned profits after 9/11. I want to ask what happened after all. The Government merged Air India and Indian Airlines and a lot of problems occurred in it after the merger. The problem is that we want a whole discussion on it under the Rule 193. It will be good because the whole matter of Dr. Joshi ji and Shri Gurudas ji has not come on record. We want to ask this question as to at what level this decision was taken. Was this decision taken by the Civil Aviation Ministry only or by the Government of India? I want to ask this question also whether their matters were taken into consideration and the reasons behind taking this decision.

Sir, Shri Ramesh Bais also raised a question about the route. I want to give an example. People from Punjab are sitting here. There was a flight from Amritsar to London. There used to be waiting list of three months. People have to book their seats three months before the journey date. The planes never fly off with any seat vacant. But why the flights from Amritsar-London and Ahmedabad-London have been stopped? When as a Minister, I visited London, New Jersey and America, then people advocated for having air service from Ahmedabad to these places as a lot of people of Gujarat reside there. The election was going on at that time. We started the service after the demand of almost fifty years. We did not organize any function there and we did it on aircraft.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: I was also there.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Why the flights between Ahmedabad-London and Amritsar-London have been stopped? I would like to add to my question as who is deciding it, on what level this decision is being taken and who will investigate into it? If the Government stops one flight service, it means the Government is stopping a flight of worth hundred crore rupees. The Government is saying that there is bribery involved in it. When the Government stops the service of IC-997 and 998, there is profit of hundred crore rupees from this flight.

1300 hrs.

Under which strategy has the Government stopped this service and other private airlines started their operations. We had heard about match-fixing in cricket. The captain and players are removed. But a big match fixing is going on behind Air India and Indian Airlines to delay it willingly. Who prepares this schedule? Will the hon. Minister give the reasons why private airlines are given the right to operate services when there is prime time in the schedule of Air India and Indian Airlines and in the dull time, some other airlines.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to present my views with great grief. I will conclude within a minute. I would like to have further discussion on it. Air hostesses and employees are not given their salaries today. I would like to say something on which both the ruling and the opposition parties will agree. I would like to know why the strike happens only in the prime time and it seems that there is match fixing in these strikes also although I am not doubting the integrity of the pilot. Whenever there is a heavy load, strike happens. What are the reasons behind it? I respect the hon. Minister and he is a good person. He celebrated the hundredth year of Air India. He had invited me also in it. I had gone there and said that I was ready to help him completely. Today, the 'Maharaja' of the country has been reduced to a beggar and we have to bring that lost splendour back. Take action against the responsible people...* CMD. That is being called a technical word. I also want to see it whether its name should be taken or not. Dismissing the CMD of Air India will not serve the purpose. There is not a major wrongdoing. The whole thing is in mess and things cannot work with it. Bring the grandeur of it back again. We will give full support to it. I request you to answer the question not keeping this in mind that the questions have been asked by the leaders of opposition. There are many people

*Not recorded.

of the ruling party also. Who want to speak on this issue but their names have not come out. They are also saddened by it. Give appropriate reply in this regard as the entire country is looking towards you as to whether you bail out Maharaja or leave it as bankrupt.
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon'ble Minister will reply. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will see it after hon'ble Ministers reply. Hon'ble Minister, please reply.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record except the reply of the hon. Minister.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Minister, Sir, you give reply.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only the statement of hon'ble Minister will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (Mumbai North): Sir, please give me two minutes to speak. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Rules do not allow. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except ministers' reply.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You sit down.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will no go in record. You sit down. Minister may reply.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The rule does not permit. The hon. Minister, please give the reply.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the hon. Minister is giving the reply.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. Only the hon. Minister's reply will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Hon. Members Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, Dr. Bholu Singh, Shri Ramesh Bais, Dr. Murl Manohar Joshi, Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain, by way of Calling Attention, raised the issue of dwindling passenger share and poor financial health of Air India resulting in delayed payment of wages and asked as to what steps the Government is going to take in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*

The hon. Members are agitated on several issues on this subject. About the health of the Air India today, I share the concerns of the hon. Members. As far as Air India is concerned, when it was two organizations, the Air India and the Indian Airlines, there were fleets which were operating. They became old and they could not sustain more hours of flying. There were demands from various quarters, including the public and the hon. Members of Parliament, for the acquisition of aircraft, for which steps had been taken.

As far as the policy is concerned, a decision was taken in 2003 to adopt the "Open Sky Policy". It was

initially introduced for ASEAN countries, and later on SAARC countries were also included because at that time the Government decided to adopt the Open Sky Policy. It was decided that foreign airlines will be allowed to operate in India and Indian operators will be allowed to operate in other countries. It continued. For that we needed more aircraft for the purpose of meeting the competition in this field. The Naresh Chandra Committee was appointed - Shri Shahnawaz Hussain knows about it - for giving suggestions to the Government for the purposes of effective functioning and also for improving the condition of the Air India and the Indian Airlines at that time. Most of the recommendations have been implemented.

An allegation was raised about the purchase of aircrafts. As far as the purchase of aircraft was concerned, the Somaiah Committee was constituted. He was a former CVC. He went into the whole issue of negotiations. Thereafter, the GoM was constituted by the Government. The then Finance Minister and the present Home Minister was the Chairman of the Committee. They negotiated with the Boeings and they brought down the price by Rs. 1,760 crore. It is a known fact and everybody knows about it. Unless and until we change our old fleet into new ones, we could not compete with other airlines because of the Open Sky Policy which was introduced by the NDA Government. We had to continue with that.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Mr. Minister, that is not the issue. The issue is: why so many planes were purchased? It was not necessary to purchase so many of them. You please reply to that. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Let me come to that point. ...*(Interruptions)*

I will come to that point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Today, in Air India we are having that. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him finish.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I am not telling that your policy was wrong. ...*(Interruptions)* I am telling that we have to cope with what we have. This is what I am telling. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats.

*Not recorded.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: The total number of operational fleet is 125. The narrow body aircraft, the total is 97 out of which B 737-800, the number is 21 aircrafts; A-320, the number of aircraft is 21; A-319, the number of aircraft is 24; A-321, the number of aircraft is 20; CRJ 80 seated-aircraft, the number of aircraft is 4; ATR42, the number of aircraft is 7. So, a total of 125 aircraft were in operation. As far as the other aircraft for the international types are concerned, the aircraft which have been 777-200 is 8; 777-300 is 12 and 747-400 is 5 and international operations, A-310- 300 is 1, A-330-200 is 2. So, a total 28 wide body aircrafts are there for international operations. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. Only Minister's reply will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)...*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: It is because you were not in the Parliament at that time. The House took the decision. The decision was taken by the Parliament. ...(*Interruptions*) As far as the grounded aircrafts, which has been referred to by the hon. Member Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, is concerned, ...(*Interruptions*) I am not referring to him. I am telling that the House took the decision. I am telling about it. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: The hon. Member was telling about the flights which have been grounded. The three international aircrafts were grounded because they were old aircrafts and they were used. As far as Airbus-320 is concerned, ten of them were of 1980 and were old aircrafts. That is why they have been grounded. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I challenge it. It is the new aircraft which was grounded. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister finish.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister reply. Please take your seats.

...(*Interruptions*)

*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)...*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Let me come to that point. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, please address the Chair.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Allianz Aircraft 737 -200 aircraft were grounded because they were old aircrafts. The aircrafts which have been leased, the total number is five aircrafts. Those aircrafts were not in operation. ...(*Interruptions*) What is the flying hour today? The international aircraft are flying for 10.55 hours, roughly about 11 hours. As far as Airbus 320 is concerned, eight hours is the flying time; Airbus - 321, nine and a half hours is the flying time. ...(*Interruptions*) You do not have the patience to listen to me. ...(*Interruptions*) What about the private airlines? ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, please address the Chair.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Please bear with me. As far as IndiGo is concerned, the flying hour is 11 hours and forty minutes; Spicejet is flying for 12.05 hours; Kingfisher is flying for 10.45 hours.

About the flying time, the difference between Kingfisher and us is only one-hour. ...(*Interruptions*) In the North-Eastern Region and apart from that in Southern sector, our Air India is operating even in the shortest route.

Even in the shortest route, they have to operate and they are operating.

There is also a policy adopted by the Government. There is the regulation for the purpose of allotting routes to various companies, organisations at the international level and the national level. As per the agreement, the routes were allotted to private Airlines and Air India.

The point which the hon. Member raised was that the route allocation has been made in a manner which

*Not recorded.

is not conducive to us. It is not correct. As far as we are concerned, we have to go by the agreement that has been entered into by our Government, by the Civil Aviation Ministry with various international organisations for the purpose of having the regulations for routes and also at the national level.

The other point which the hon. Member raised was about the employees' problem. The employees' problem is a major problem because, in 2008-09, there was recession in the world. The world economy was collapsing. Passenger travel also dwindled. Therefore, we suffered in the year 2008-09. I am not telling that we are having a rosy picture. I am not at all telling that....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: What is the action to revive Air India.? Please tell me about that. Let us know what you are doing to revive Air India....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I am coming to that point....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, please address the Chair.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: The policy of our Government is to strengthen Air India which is the public sector undertaking. It is not like that we are going for privatization which the earlier Government did....*(Interruptions)* We are not going for it. We wanted that Air India to be strengthened. The financial support has to be given by the Government because today the Rs.1200 crore package is there....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister reply.

[Translation]

Let the Minister reply. Please take your seat.

[English]

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Now, the shoe pinches you. Who went in for privatization? Shri Gurudas Dasgupta knows of it. ...*(Interruptions)* My colleagues know of it....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. Only the hon. Minister's reply will be there.

*(Interruptions)...**

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only Minister is reply will go on record.

[English]

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Let me come to the revival plan....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the reply of the hon. Minister.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon'ble Minister reply.

*(Interruptions)...**

[English]

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Let me come to the revival plan. ...*(Interruptions)* You had your say. I will have to say something now. ...*(Interruptions)* I am coming to the point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, please address the Chair.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, the cost of fuel has increased. The maintenance cost has increased. There is also decline in the passenger load factor because of the recession in the world economy and the competition by the private sector. ...*(Interruptions)* The low-cost Airlines are also operating. Therefore, we have to compete in this atmosphere. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, the Minister is not yielding. Please be seated.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: What is your financial package for the revival of Air India? It is not only payment of wages. What is the money given?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: You do not have the patience to hear me. What to do? I am coming to that point.

*Not recorded.

The measures which the Government proposes are: rationalization of routes; to cut losses on traditionally loss-making routes. We are going to do that. Then, we propose re-scheduling of aircraft operation; return of the leased capacity aircraft. We are not going to further continue with them. Then, we propose complete rationalization of manpower; taking the employees into confidence; negotiating with them and talking to them. This is one of the measures. Then, we propose reduction in contractual employment. We are going to follow that also. We also propose to review of all agreements on all technical/operational matters; constitution of Turn-Around Committee comprising representatives from the senior management level and also the union. The union will also be involved in that. Then, we propose to look at cost reduction including closure of the off-line offices and reduction of employees at foreign offices. Then, aligning of all operations and technical agreements to reflect passenger market conditions will be done. *...(Interruptions)* Kindly let me answer. *...(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon'ble Minister speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only the hon'ble Minister is reply will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the Minister to speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except what the Minister says.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, the hon. Prime Minister has constituted two Committees. One is the GoM *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister is not yielding. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will you bring about a change in the present management of Air India and bring about a new regime? *...(Interruptions)* This management must go. A new management must come. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, every month Rs. 1,100 crore is the revenue earned by Air India and it has to spend Rs. 1,700 crore every month. So, Rs. 600 crore is the deficit. *...(Interruptions)* I am telling that. You do not have the patience to hear me. Kindly bear with me. *...(Interruptions)* You wanted all the questions to be answered. *...(Interruptions)* Sir, our senior Member wanted me to answer all the questions. *...(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Minister, address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, there are two plans to revive Air India. One is the Turn-around Plan and the other is the Financial Restructuring Plan. *...(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Listen to hon'ble Minister reply. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, a Group of Ministers has been constituted under the chairmanship of the hon. Finance Minister Shri Pranab Mukherjee and it is going into all the issues. A Turn-around Plan has been worked out with the SBI Cap and also with an independent agency. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only the Minister's reply will be recorded.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: A scheme has been worked out for turn around and also for financial restructuring of Air India because Rs. 22,000 crore is the money that has been borrowed by Air India for purchase of aircraft and Rs. 22,165 crore is the total cumulative loss that has accrued because they have borrowed money from various banks and it has to be paid back. So, to restructure, revamp and also give the necessary financial support to Air India, the GoM is going into all the issues. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, please address the Chair.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, if the Government finds that any officers are responsible for the loss, definitely the Government will look into it. We will have an open mind on that. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except what the Minister says.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, the Government is considering all the issues and within a very short period, the Turn-around Plan and also the Financial Restructuring Plan will be put in place and whatever support is required, it will be given. The policy of the Government is to strengthen Air India which is our public sector undertaking. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Varanasi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are not satisfied with the reply of the Minister. So we are walking out.

13.22¹/₂ hrs.

At this stage, Dr. Murl Manohar Joshi and some other hon. Members left the House.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Minister's reply is not satisfactory. So we are walking out.

13.23 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta and some other hon. Members left the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

13.23¹/₄ hrs.

At this stage, Shri Chandrakant Khaire and some other hon. Members then left the House.

13.23¹/₂ hrs.

At this stage, Shri Lalu Prasad and some other hon. Members then left the House.

13.23³/₄ hrs.

At this stage, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav and some other hon. Members then left the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, as far as Air India is concerned, whatever support is required from the Government, it will be given by the Government. Therefore, for Air India to come out of the present situation, the GoM is considering all the issues and the GoM will come out with a final report. Thank you.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4822/15/11]

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, today we shall skip Lunch Hour and take up few 'Zero Hour' matters and then we will take up legislative business. Now we take up 'Zero Hour'. Dr. M. Thambidurai.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise an issue pertaining to Sri Lanka. Recently the Defence Secretary of Sri Lanka Mr. Gotabaya Rajapakse criticized the Resolution passed by the Tamil Nadu Assembly. He said that the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu got the Resolution passed only to gain political advantage. He further said that she made those comments without knowing the facts.

Sir, it is well known that the UN Panel has recently given a report stating that nearly 40,000 innocent civilians have been killed in Sri Lanka by the Sri Lankan Army during the war against LTTE. Apart from that, they have violated so many things and they committed war crimes. Our Minister of External Affairs also said in a suo motu statement that three lakh civilians in Sri Lanka are also affected and they are living away from their homes. That is why the Indian Government has also come forward to rehabilitate those civilians and a sum of Rs. 500 crore has been sanctioned by the Government.

Based on the facts, Madam Jayalalithaa, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, passed a resolution in the Tamil

Nadu Assembly condemning those who have committed war crimes and also sought to see that rehabilitation of all the civilians take place quickly.

Mr. Rajpakshe has said - this Government, should we say - that she did it for only political gains. This is condemnable. In this context, I would like say that she did it after asserting the full facts and also did it with full responsibility. She did not do it for any political advantage or gain. She has become the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu three times with a thumping majority. Therefore, this kind of a statement that she did it for political motives made by the Defence Secretary of Sri Lanka is*.

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): Sir, a discussion is going to take place on this, the hon. Member can raise this issue at that time...(*Interruptions*) Sir, this matter relates to our neighbouring country and this cannot be raised like this...(*Interruptions*)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Please allow me to complete. So, instead of solving the problem, the Sri Lankan Defence Secretary has criticized the resolution and also criticized the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. This is objectionable, inappropriate and ...*

Sir, yesterday also, this matter was raised in the Tamil Nadu Assembly and the whole Assembly reiterated and stood by the resolution. The Assembly urged the Union Government of India to take appropriate action and see that the problem of Sri Lankan Tamils is solved. Therefore, I would request the Union Government to take necessary action and that the spirit of the Tamil Nadu resolution be conveyed to the High Commission of Sri Lanka. This is what I want to insist and therefore, I once again ... * the criticism made by the Defence Secretary of Sri Lanka.

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: If anything found objectionable, it will be expunged.

13.27 hrs.

[Dr. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on a very important issue. Sir, Uttar

*Not recorded.

Pradesh is the biggest state of the country. Bundelkhand in Uttar Pradesh is hit by drought for the last five years. It is a dreadful drought. We used to hear that the farmers are committing suicide in Vidarbha, Andhra Pradesh and other parts of the country. I would like to tell the House that more than five hundred fifty farmers had committed suicide due to starvation and burden of debt in Bundelkhand of Uttar Pradesh during last five years. If one sees the record of last three-four years, around 1800 farmers have committed suicide in Bundelkhand. In view of the orders of the Hon. Supreme Court and High Court, the Government of India had announced the package of around seven hundred fifty crore. It has not been released so far. Due to it, a large number of farmers are committing suicide even today and are migrating from villages to other places. There is no fodder for cattle. They are not getting food, there is no arrangement of medicines for the farmers. Through the House, I would like to demand that the Government should make announcement in the House to release seven hundred fifty crore to the Uttar Pradesh Government with immediate effect. The relief should be provided to the farmers so that this pitiable condition may be tackled.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Shailendra Kumar is associating with the issue raised by Shri Rewati Raman Singh.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards setting up of Central Agriculture University in Uttarakhand. Around 70 percent population of Uttarakhand is mainly dependent on agriculture. Due to adverse geographical conditions, and it being hilly and forest area, the main source of income is agriculture there. The manner in which the information in regard to modern and professional means of agriculture are given to the people by the Agriculture Universities in other states, there is a dire need of Agriculture University for providing information in regard to modern techniques of agriculture to people in Uttarakhand. As it is a hilly state having cold weather condition, the setting up of the university will promote production of various traditional/hilly food items like Mundwa, Kwada and Jhangura etc. It will also increase the productivity of the items, due to which the income of dwellers of the state will increase and their lifestyle will also improve. Sir, Bharsar area in Pauri district is suitable for setting up of an agricultural university in the state. The Veer Chandra Singh Garhwali college of Horticulture is spread over in an area of around

175 hectares of land here. The farmers of hilly regions would be benefitted if that college is upgraded to a central agricultural university.

Therefore, through you, my request to the Union Government is that appropriate action should be taken to upgrade Veer Chandra Singh Garhwali College of Horticulture, located in Bharsar area of Pauri district in the form of Central Agricultural University for promotion and development of agriculture in the state of Uttarakhand.

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government of India towards a very important subject. The Union Public Service Commission, after 1978, had given permission to all the candidates to write central services examinations in Indian languages apart from English. The candidates of various states belonging to the poor and backward classes got benefitted and had been selected also.

Now, the Commission has made English paper consisting of 40 marks compulsory for 2011 examinations. Those youths, who had completed their education in rural background and are not well-acquainted with the English language and hence, unable to complete with the candidates, who have completed their education through English medium, are being deprived as a result of this decision of the UPSC. India is a country of villages. Hindi and regional languages are spoken here. The persons who have to work among them should have the knowledge of these languages. There is a great resentment among Hindi loving people due to this decision of the UPSC. In view of this, the commission has taken a decision that the candidates can give interview in their language. I would like to ask as to why English paper has been made mandatory by the commission?

Sir, what was the compulsion for taking decision in favor of English in contravention to promotion of the use of official language, Hindi as provided in Official Language Act, 1963 and the spirit of the Constitution. A conspiracy has been going on for keeping colonialism of English intact and imposing English with a view to create hatred amongst Indian languages for dividing the country. The candidates selected by the UPSC have to work for those people, majority of whom do not understand English. A large number of candidates, who have to appear in PSC approached me. ...*(Interruptions)*. That is why, I have raised this issue here and I hope the Government would pay attention to this. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal and Shri Jitendra Singh Bundela are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Ganesh Singh.

[Translation]

SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH (Hoshangabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, after the death of 178 soldiers in naxalite-affected districts of the country, the Government had decided to launch multi-purpose development project through collectors in the naxalite-affected districts. The Planning Commission, on the proposal of the Government of India had allocated 1500 crore rupees, out of which Rs. 55 crore had been allocated to each district. The collector had direct control on this fund which is supposed to be spent on certain specific works like construction of school building, Aanganwadi Bhawan, Primary Health Centres, etc. However, the BJP Government of Madhya Pradesh had spent these funds on party campaigning by organizing programmes of the Chief Minister and conducting village olympiad. ...*(Interruptions)* You please listen, it is a very serious allegation. For example, an amount of 7.5 lakh rupees had been allocated for construction of Aanganwadi Bhavan in Dindori naxalite affected district however the work has not been completed despite elapse of two years. As per the CSR rate of PWD, the work should have been carried out in 4 lakh rupees while the then collector after taking his share sought transfer to other district. The work is incomplete even today. The Pradhan of an NGO was allocated 1/4th of the work, which is still incomplete. The situation is almost same in other naxalite affected districts of the state.

Sir, through you, I request the Union Government to immediately interfere and stop misuse of funds released for tribals to keep them immune from naxalite affects and utilize these funds for the betterment of the tribals. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI (Yavatmal-Washim): Mr. Chairman, Sir, lack of basic facilities in the

*Not recorded.

Government hospitals has become a common phenomenon these days. I would like to place my views, particularly, about my Parliamentary Constituency, Yavatmal. There is neither a good hospital nor the experienced doctors in the tribal regions due to which the tribal families are facing a lot of difficulties in getting their treatment done. The hospitals in these regions are facing crisis for want of basic facilities. Even the condition of buildings of hospitals is not good. Though the Government talks about development of the tribals but the fact is far from reality. Since the financial condition of the tribal families is miserable, they cannot go to good doctors, hence they have to depend on the Government hospitals. They are not getting the facilities due to lack of sufficient staff, doctors and ambulances in these hospitals. Though the Government had allocated funds for the fulfillment of basic facilities in the medical college of Yavatmal but that is not sufficient. There is a need to allocate additional funds for the medical college.

Through you, I would like to request the Government to look into the matter and allocate 200 crore rupees for improving the condition of the medical college and hospitals located in the tribal region of Yavatmal.

[*English*]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): The present condition of monsoon does not hold much cause for cheer. The relative lull in rainfall in July is yet to be overcome and the latest forecast by the Meteorological Department shown that the remaining two months of the four months monsoon season is likely to result in lesser amount of rainfall than the first two months.

Mr. M. Rajeevan of the National Atmospheric Research Laboratory in Tirupati has said that the last two months had been very few low pressure areas being formed over Bay of Bengal, because of which, the strength of the monsoon winds has not been very strong.

What is more worrying is that East and North-east India have experienced a 16 per cent shortfall as of now and that was unlikely to change in the remaining season.

Odisha suffered widespread crop loss due to drought and un-seasonal and untimely rains during the last year. As a result, crop loans amounting to Rs. 1,000.42 crores advanced during Kharif, 2010, are eligible for conversion into Medium Term Conversion (MTC) Loan repayable by the affected farmers over a period of 3-5 years.

These converted MTC Loans will carry an interest of 11.25 per cent in view of the fact that NABARD would be extending refinance at 7.25 per cent per annum.

Since these loans, this is really affecting our farmers in a very great way, are basically crop loans, which have been rescheduled for repayment, such a high interest is not in the interest of farmers who have suffered crop loss. These affected farmers deserve to get the benefit of interest subvention at par with that allowed to crop loans.

A higher rate of interest on the Medium Term Conversion Loans than the crop loan originally advanced to the calamity hit farmers will push them into further distress.

This Policy needs examination at the Government of India level and the Medium Term Conversion Loan should be covered under interest incentive schemes to keep the interest rate at par with the crop loans.

I would urge upon the Government to become conscious to the fact what our farmers are facing. Darker crisis will loom large if monsoon fails and already more than 50 per cent of the crops area in Odisha is in a drought like situation.

Therefore, I would urge upon the Government to provide a special package for the farmers of affected areas and also to examine the Policy relating to medium-term loans and extend incentive schemes to keep interest rate at par with the crop loans. Thank you, Sir.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE (Betul): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much. I would like to narrate a very important incident of my Parliamentary Constituency. My Parliamentary Constituency is Betul. It covers the entire Betul, Harda and part of Khandwa district along with one Legislative Assembly Constituency, Khalwa block adjoining Harsur Chanera of Khandwa district is dominated by tribals which means 100% tribals live in that area. There is a village, called Ashapur, adjoining that block where around 2000 people including 40 children, women, men and several old people got affected severely due to flood in the river Agni on 17th July, 2011 and land of farmers has become barren. Certainly, the State Government fulfilled the demands of people who were residing there. Besides, a demand was also raised by flood-affected people that the Union Government should be made aware of their demands. They also demanded that compensation

for the loss of lives and property should be given to them in one form or the other. For this they have taken a very strong assurance from us. Through you I would like to say that nearly 400 acres land of those farmers has got completely destroyed due to floods and most of the houses of nearly 2000 poor people have also become totally dilapidated and have collapsed. When I visited those people, they were living in open tents and after seeing their condition I assured them that I will bring this situation to the notice of the Union Government. Through you I would like to urge the Government to provide relief funds to these flood affected people and relieve them of their poor condition.

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE (North Kannada): Sir, UPA Government is going to allow FDI in the retail market. This is a very big issue. A committee of Secretaries was constituted in this regard and a favorable report was also sought from them. I feel that the Government has almost decided to bring foreign investment into India and particularly in the retail market. The Government is taking this step in such a hurry. I believe that the Government may do whatever but it will definitely present its report in this regard in a very beautiful manner before the House as well as the Government that if foreign investments are allowed in retail then it will help so much and so forth to one and all. But has the Government reviewed its actual consequences, adverse effects. I would like to know about this from the Government. This matter concerns with crores of people, crores of farmers and particularly small farmers and small shopkeepers. If food-chain in this country is handed over to the foreign companies then only God can save this country in near future. The Government must take this matter very seriously. This issue has been raised only in the zero hour but it must not die here itself. This issue must be discussed in detail in the House as to what adverse effects foreign investment is likely to have in this sector ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Hon'ble Member is very rightly saying so, FDI is killing the retail market. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: Sir, I want that a complete discussion must be held in the House in this regard. Although I have also given a notice in this regard under Rule 184 and Rule 193. A full discussion must be held in this regard.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: This its right. A full-fledged discussion must be held on this issue. We will support him on this.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Tarun Mandal is associating with the issue raised by Shri Anant Kumar Hegde.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is a very famous song: "Paati ho to har koi banche, bhaag na banche koi, karamwa bairi ho gayi hamar." Similarly there is another very famous Gazal from Gujarat which is sung by two brothers: "Chitthi aai hai, aai hai, watan se chitthi aai hai."

These colourful exchange of letters is an important moral support for the poor people, village women write — Priya Praannaath — Sadar Pranam. This happens with all the letters. This postal certificate, letter system has been going on years which means certificate of posting or under postal certificate.

Earlier if a person use to post a letter with five paise stamp or seal over it then that person was issued a certificate. The same was later increased to 50 paise. There is no harm in it. But recently the Government has abolished this system. In this under Postal Certificate service if someone posts a letter then that person was issued a certificate and this used to be the responsibility of the postal department that the letter must reach its destination. Now one has to spend Rs. 22 to 25 for registry of the same letter. It is not possible for a poor person to pay that much of amount. I would like to ask the Government as to what expenditure was being incurred in continuing with the old scheme. Only one seal was required to be put which has now been discontinued. All the hon. members are aware of this. The Government must tell as to why such a decision has been taken against the poor people, earlier if a common man used to write a letter then he would be issued a certificate and this system has now been scrapped and in place of that registered letter was introduced. This registry costs between Rs. 25 to Rs. 28. I would like to know from the Government as to why are the poor being exploited in this manner and what is the logic behind doing away with the old practice? The Government must tell as to how much money is saved and how much expenditure the Government would have incurred otherwise if the old practice was to be continued. Such sort of decisions make it very evident that the Government has been taking anti-poor decisions and does not even keep the House informed about that, this UPC arrangement which was going on for so many years for

the poor must be implemented again or otherwise they must tell the House the logic behind closure of the same? Therefore, the Government must clarify its decision of closing this scheme and reason behind taking this anti-poor decision.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Dhananjay Singh is allowed to associate with the matter raised by Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh.

[Translation]

SHRI DATTA MEGHE (Wardha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise a very important matter of public interest during the zero hour. I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the problem of physically challenged people in India. Our society is always having a sympathetic attitude towards the physically challenged people. They are treated as subjects for charity. This hurts the self respect of these handicapped people and that makes their entire life problematic. Even handicapped people have similar common desires like going to school, getting married and to entertain themselves. But most of the handicapped people remain deprived of such things. To make the life of such handicapped persons easy, supporting equipments and surgery with the help of Government and families are the most common ways of helping them. But people living in villages do not spend that much money. The grant and help received from Centre and State Governments does make a little difference still a lot more is required to be done. There are nearly seven crore handicapped people in the country and only two percent of them are educated. Their unemployment figures are of a major concern. Therefore the Government needs to take some urgent appropriate steps in this regard. I would like to request the Government that it must make provision of 100 percent assistance to the handicapped people for supporting equipment and surgery so that they can lead a normal life.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Botcha Jhansi Laskhmi is allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Datta Meghe.

13.49 hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBER

Re: Problems being faced by cancer patients in the country

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon'ble Minister Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad is present here. I would like to draw his attention towards an very important issue. The number of cancer patients is increasing day by day in the country. A lot of money is spent on treatment of cancer, because its treatment is very costly. Common man is not able to get treatment of cancer, because he is not having so much money. If any family has a cancer patient the entire family reels under the burden of debt and is not able to repay the loans for years.

I would like to request the Government to set up a such centre where cancer patients can get treatment free of cost and it should be done by the Government, because the poor are not able to get the patients treated by spending lakhs of rupees and they are left with no choice but to see their patient die.

I would like to give suggestion in this regard Rs. 25 lakh or 50 lakh shall be earmarked in MPLADS fund for this purpose so that the MP may be able to refer a cancer patient directly to AIIMS, Tata Memorial or Rajiv Gandhi Cancer Institute and this amount get directly transferred from MPLAD fund to these hospitals. It shall get directly transferred so that those people may not have to face problems. I am not able to see that the way they cry, or the pathetic condition of their families. Hon'ble Ghulam Nabi Azad is present here, I would be grateful, if he throws some light on it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jitendra Singh Bundela, Shri Dhananjay Singh, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh Naik, Shri Arjun Meghwal, Shrimati Botcha Jhansi Laskhmi, Shri Dara Singh Chauhan are allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): I would like to tell two things in this regard. Alongwith through the House, I would

like to tell the countrymen that the number of cancer and diabetes patients are rising at alarming rate in the country. Our country will be having maximum number of cancer and diabetes patients in the world in the coming years. Our youth. The youth section is such section of the society from which the society has most aspirations. That is why the this section feels maximum pressure or stress. Youth power is considered having maximum potential in every era and every society. If we see in our country's context, India is having maximum number of youth in the world. 54 crore population of youth resides here. Then also our country is far behind the development made by the European countries. Our country is still suffering from illiteracy, poverty, backwardness and social injustice and it depicts dissatisfaction, anarchy and pathetic condition of the country. The youth is having power to tackle such adverse circumstances. The youth have always come forward for protecting pride of the nation. Whether it is border crisis or question of resolving social or political problems, the youth of country have never hesitated to sacrifice everything. It is very unfortunate that the youth of country have become directionless and hapless. Through you I would like to demand that the Government shall make opportunities for development to young scientific talent in country itself so that brain drain may be checked. Alongwith it, the Government shall provide economic, educational and political assistance liberally to the talented youth of the country. The opportunities for development shall be made available to them and alongwith it the youth shall be Government has formulated a scheme In this regard in the current year and has identified 100 districts in 21 states for this purpose. A pilot project has been started for this purpose and 4-5 districts have been identified in 21 districts. The Union Government had earlier granted Rs. 1.5 crore for early detection and machinery. The funds have been allocated for technicians also. We have also allocated Rs. 1 lakh per patient for 100 patients for chemotherapy in one district. In this way, we are allocating one lakh per patient for 10 thousand patients in 100 districts and this programme will be implemented in the entire country in next one-two years.

The BPL scheme which in is the entire country will not run by the certificate now, but will cover card holders any. You are aware how certificates are given therefore the Ministry of Health will allocate funds for entire treatment of cancer to BPL card holders, we will give the entire cost, whether it is five lakh or seven lakh. ...*(Interruptions)* There is no separate provision for it.

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the problems of youth. The youth section is such section of the society from which the society has most aspirations. That is why this section feels maximum pressure or stress. Youth power is considered having maximum potential in every era and every society. If we see in our country's context, India is having maximum number of youth in the world. 54 crore population of youth resides here. Then also our country is for behind the development made by the European countries. Our country is still suffering from illiteracy, poverty, backwardness and social injustice and it depicts dissatisfaction, anarchy and pathetic condition of the country. The youth is having power to tackle such adverse circumstances. The youth have always come forward for protecting pride of the nation. Whether it is border crisis or question of resolving social or political problems, the youth of country have never hesitated to sacrifice everything. It is very unfortunate that the youth of country have become directionless and hapless. Through you I would like to demand that the Government shall make opportunities for development to young scientific talent in country itself so that brain drain may be checked. Alongwith it, the Government shall provide economic, educational and political assistance liberally to the talented youth of the country. The opportunities for development shall be made available to them and alongwith it the youth shall be inspired towards right direction so that we may successfully be able to build the nation and our country may be able to regain its lost glory.

SHRI VIJAY BAHUGUNA (Tehri Garhwal): Sir, there are four dhams, Kedranath, Badrinath, Gangotri and Yamnotri in Uttarakhand, lakhs of pilgrims visit these places every year. These temple are opened for six months. Border Road Organisation and National Highway Authority of India take care of maintenance of these roads, but these roads are in very bad shape. The pilgrims get entrapped there for many days. When Pilgrims get entrapped, but there is no facility of water and food there. I would like to request that whatever additional funds are required by the Border Road Organisation and the National Highway Authority, should be given to them immediately. The sector road olfiajasthan is in very poor state. The drinking water and mobile medical facility should bsarranged for pilgrims. At this time also many pilgrims are entrapped here. It happens every year and pilgrims from all parts of the country get distressed. The Union Government, Department of Tourism, Border Road Organisation and the National Highway Authority shall pay special attention towards Uttarakhand, which is visited by lakh of people.

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA (Khajuraho): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am presenting a very important issue related to displacement. The most of the people belonging to Sindhu community of Sindh State who got displaced after the partition of India and Pakistan and Bengali community from Dhaka, which is at present in Bangladesh got rehabilitated in Panna and Katni under my Lok Sabha constituency, Khajuraho. I would like to tell that even after so many years of partition of India and Pakistan, the caste certificate of Bengali community living in Panna district have not been issued and as per the Government of India's rule they have neither got the ownership right of the land given to them on lease nor any other work has got accomplished. In these circumstance, these people have not got the benefit of reservation policy and various schemes of the Government. There is a large camp of Sindhi community in Madhav nagar in Katni. They have constructed houses on the residential land given to them on lease, in pretext of reservation but now and then the persons of Sindhi community are threatened that their houses will be demolished and the houses are being demolished. I have raised this question because I, through you, would like to inform the House that the condition of the displaced people, who came to our country, is very miserable. We should think about them. The Union Government talks about the welfare of the common man. In such a condition, the facilities provided by the Union Government should reach them. This is my request to you.

SHRI GANESH SINGH: Sir, I associate myself to the said issue.

DR. SANJAY SINGH (Sultanpur): Sir, Indira Awas Yojana is an ambitious scheme of the Government of India which is meant for the members of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe and people living Below Poverty Line (BPL) and many people have got benefitted from this scheme. I would like to submit about my Parliamentary Constituency Sultanpur that whatever criteria have been fixed for the said scheme are ignored at the time of implementation of this scheme. There are many people who already have their own houses, even then they get the benefit of Indira Awas Yojana. On the contrary, people without houses do not get the benefit of Indira Awas Yojana. If we write for the entitlement of house under the Indira Awas Yojana, the concerned authority neither respond nor ascribe any reason therefore. The river Gomti flows through 80-90 km. area in our region. There are thousands of families living on the banks of the river Gomti which are below poverty line and not getting any benefit of this scheme for many years. There is a provision

for three percent and 15 percent quota under this scheme for physically challenged, and minorities respectively but for the last five to ten years, no benefit of Indira Awas Yojana has been extended to these physically challenged and minorities.

13.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I, through you, would like to request the Government that by putting aside any matter of dispute between the Centre and State, provisions should be made so that the people may get the benefit of this scheme directly. I would like to request that the provisions should be made to ascertain whether or not the lakhs and crores of families under physically challenged and minorities categories are getting the benefit of this scheme as per quota fixed for them.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Dhananjay Singh and Shri Dara Singh Chauhan associate themselves with the issue raised by Dr. Sanjay Singh.

14.00 hrs.

[*English*]

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL (Amravati): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am raising one important issue which is related to all the parliamentary parties. As you are aware, a Parliamentary Pay Committee is constituted to review and recommend pay-scales and allowances for the employees of the Parliament. This is headed by the Chairman, Committee on Estimates.

Sir, I seek your indulgence for provision of staff component for the offices of parliamentary parties which are there in the Parliament House. The parliamentary parties have been provided with office infrastructure and logistic support by the Parliament. Unfortunately, there is no provision of the staff component for them.

Your honour would appreciate that parliamentary parties need staff with expertise in parliamentary legal work. In fact, to a great extent, an office of a parliamentary party acts as important component in processing the legislative work and providing support to the hon. Members of their party. Now-a-days, the staff which is working in the offices of various political parties is paid by the Members only and the wages, which they are getting, are very nominal. That is why, the Parliament should take care of proper component of staff to them, and their pay-scales and allowances.

[Translation]

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am initiating the following discussion in order to attract the attention of the Government towards an important issue of public interest. The Government of Bihar has proposed Baksauti irrigation dam project in Block Govindpur, district Nawada and its estimated construction cost is more than rupees 600 crores. District Nawada is suffering from chronicle droughts. The nature has cursed it. It, being the hilly and rugged land, the storage of rain water and construction of dam on rivers is the only source of irrigation. After a deep study carried out by the Government and in order to provide two square meals to Dalits, backwards, minorities and economically weaker sections of society and for increasing purchasing power of laborers, long awaited dam project is taking shape. For the last many months, this project is lying pending for want of approval with the Department of Water Resources of the Government of India. On the one hand, the Union Government shows the concern for such projects, on the other hand, the Baksauti dam project of Nawada is hanging in mid-air for want of approval from the Government of India. Therefore, I, through the House, would like to demand from Union Government that the intense problems of Nawada should be resolved by approving Baksauti Dam project proposed by the Government of Bihar.

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on a very important issue during Zero Hour. I, through you, would like to attract the attention of the Government that after India got independence, federal democratic system was set up so that each state may tackle its regional problems properly and this system came into being with the efforts of Dr. Ambedkar ji. The Government of India has adopted discriminatory attitude. The Government of India has got into the habit of harassing. The Government of Gujarat which is constantly concerned about the welfare and development of its six crore population. Let me put forth some stories of the UPA Government.

Recently, on 13 July, an incident of bomb-blast took place in Mumbai, wherein many innocent people lost their lives. Gujarat is an adjoining state to Mumbai. Gujarat is a developing state and the police administration of this state is quite alert with regard to terrorist threats. The Union Government have been sending alerts to Gujarat time and again about the terrorist threats. In order to tackle this concern, the Government of Gujarat drafted a

bill and after getting it passed in Legislative Assembly, sent it thrice to the Union Government but it has not been approved so far. The Government of Maharashtra has Maharashtra Control of Organized Crime Act because Maharashtra has a Congress-led Government. I humbly request you to remove this discriminatory attitude. I would request the Union Government not to view any Non-Congress Government in any state with discrimination. If any state is growing, it means the country is growing. I, through you, would like to request the Union Government to approve MCOCA type Act in Gujarat.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Sir, I associate myself to this issue.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a coincidence that in your presence I want to raise an important issue about the state to which you belong. If anyone would like to witness poverty and backwardness, he should come to Jharkhand. More than 70 percent people in Jharkhand are below the poverty line. We produce coal but the headquarters of Coal India Ltd. is in Kolkata. We have companies like BCCL and CCL. The part of ECL company the generates profit is located in Jharkhand but despite this the headquarter of Coal India is in Kolkata. We produce copper but its headquarter is in Kolkata. We produce Uranium but its headquarter is also in Mumbai. Damodar Valley corporation uses water of Jharkhand but even its headquarter is in Kolkata. Massanjore Dam is in Dumka, Mathane Dam is in Dhanbad, Panchayat Dam is there. It is our land and water but our farmers are not able to irrigate their fields with this water. I urge through you to shift the headquarters of Coal India, ECL, Hindustan Copper, Engineering Projects India Ltd. and Damodar Valley corporation to Jharkhand. Our people are suffering due to shortage of funds and they are considered poor. We are not getting royalty and a share of tax. We are producing all of the things in Jharkhand and they are getting all the benefits. Hence, the headquarters of a private company like TATA should be in Jharkhand. I urge the Union Government to properly distribute the water of Massanjore, Mathane and Panchayat Dam so that the farmers may benefit from it. With this, I conclude my speech.

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Sir, I would like to associate myself with this issue.

[English]

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, a very shocking news item has

appeared in the English daily The Tribune of yesterday claiming that many young Punjabis have been duped by travel agents, who call themselves as placement consultants. As a result, these innocent youth have been suffering.

They have been taken to Iraq. The report claims that travel agents induce the youth with assurances of providing them jobs in the American Army Camps located in Baghdad and had promised them that they would be paid US \$ 800 per month. Once in Iraq, much to their chagrin, they have been sent to various construction sites like in Najaf, a town which is almost 160 kilometres from Baghdad.

Most of these boys are being paid just US \$ 300 or lesser per month. I wonder what the officials of the Ministry are doing. Why are they so lethargic and indifferent when such unscrupulous agents, in the guise of placement consultants, are duping a large number of our youth?

There are more than 15,000 Punjabi youths in various jails throughout the world today. We all know the fate of these poor Indians in the Gulf countries where they are forced to work in inhuman conditions. I have no hesitation in saying that the number of such cases are increasing every single day. After taking cognizance of this highly deplorable incident, I would like to know this. What has the Ministry done to immediately protect these Punjabi youth in Iraq? I request the hon. Minister of External Affairs as well as the hon. Minister of Overseas Indian Affairs to pay personal attention toward this highly sensitive issue, and they should go the whole hog in order to protect the Indian youth over there. As the matter is very serious and sensitive, I would request the Minister of External Affairs to make a statement, at the earliest, on the floor of the House.

[*Translation*]

SHRI P. L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for providing me the opportunity to speak on this important issue. This pertains to the MPLAD funds related to all the members of the House. There was an announcement of increase in the MPLAD funds for Members from rupees two crores to rupees five crores in the Union budget 2011-2012. Many months have passed since the declaration but the funds provided to Members are being given as per the old parameters and only the amount of one crore rupees is being given. Although, the amount of at least Rs. 2.5 crores should have been issued according to the budget announcements.

I would like to inform you that according to the announcement not only less amount was issued but it was delayed for three months which is regrettable. ...(*Interruptions*) The approval of this should have been just a formality after the announcement in the budget speech. More projects have been sanctioned in my Lok Sabha constituency Barabanki than the funds issued by the Union Government in this regard. But the next instatement has not been issued yet. Apart from this, it has also been seen that.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please be brief and conclude quickly.

SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Unnecessary delay is caused in the works approved by me and they are not being completed on time. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Speak only when there is a discussion on MPLADS.

SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Due to which, the utilization certificate by District Magistrate is issued late and as a result, the release of next installment gets late:

Hence, I urge you to give directions to the concerned officers to issue the next installment immediately when it is due and there should be strict monitoring to complete the work on time so that there is no necessary delay. I would like to urge the honourable Finance Minister and Prime Minister, through the House, to immediately issue the funds of MPLADS in accordance with the budget announcements. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Sir, the honourable Minister is seated here, please tell him to speak on the matter. Hon. Minister, please say something. ...(*Interruptions*) Please respond. As you are present here, please say something. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We cannot force the hon. Minister to speak.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the headquarters of my parliamentary constituency Mao is in the backward and densely populated purvanchal in Uttar Pradesh. This district had contributed in the freedom struggle. The people of this area laid down their lives in the Madhuban incident in the struggle for independence. Today, this area is struggling for all-round development. At present there is no PGI level hospital within the radius of 150 kms. Due

to absence of any Agriculture University and Engineering College the students get affected. It is a backward area and there are a lot of weavers. It is good that hon. Minister of Health and Family Welfare is present here today. I urge the Government to open a PGI in the Mau Headquarters in Purvanchal.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): I would like to draw the attention of the honourable Minister of Health and Family Welfare towards the fact that Indore is a very big city of Madhya Pradesh. Whoever comes there, likes to stay there. Thousands of retired employees of the Central Government live there and a number of Central Government offices are also located there. I have been demanding for a CGHS Service for years but it is overlooked every year on the pretext to lack of funds. All of the elderly people keep on calling me in this regard. I urge you earnestly to open a CGHS dispensary in Indore. In case, it is not possible, I had also requested to recognize 2013 hospitals there so that people, could get themselves treated and might get some facilities.

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you, for giving me one minute to speak. Giridih district is under the state of Jharkhand. You are aware of the fact that the terrorists had killed the son of first Chief Minister of Jharkhand. Twenty people were butchered there at once. The Giridih district is infested with terrorism today. It has not been included by the Union Government in the list of districts affected from terrorism. This is very surprising. The schemes of the Union Government like Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana under which roads are to be constructed wherever there is a population of 200 people or more is not being put to practice due to lack of funds. Funds for BRGF are also not being sent. Development has stalled there. We had written a letter to the Home Minister a year ago. He replied that the issue is under consideration. I urge through you to declare Giridih district as "terrorism affected district" so that it should benefit from the schemes of the Government of India.

[English]

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise here to highlight the miserable condition of the paddy farmers of West Bengal, particularly the farmers of my constituency, Bardhaman-Durgapur. The price of paddy has fallen so much that the small and marginal farmers, the lower/ middle category farmers are making distress sale of their produce. What happens in our State is that the Food Corporation of India procures

rice from the rice-millers, and the FCI does not procure rice directly from the farmers and as a result, the farmers have to sell their paddy to rice-millers.

But rice mills are not purchasing the paddy from farmers at the Government stipulated price on the plea that FCI is not procuring rice from them which is fixed as levy. Rather, FCI is bringing rice from other States which is even needed for Mid Day Meal Programme and for additional quota of ration. In fact, FCI is far behind the targeted procurement. The Central Government fixed target for FCI this year of 3 lakh metric tonne to be procured from within the State by September, 2011. But up to July, FCI procured only 54 thousand metric tonnes from the mills as a result, mills are not purchasing paddy from the farmers, when they are purchasing they are purchasing when the prices are low, causing much distress to the farmers. In West Bengal in the regime of Left Front Government, Self Help Groups were encouraged to purchase paddy directly from the farmers and that the Government and the FCI would procure rice from the self-help groups for Mid Day Meal Programmes and for distribution through ration shops to the BPL. But FCI is also not procuring from SHGs, as a result of which SHGs are not purchasing from farmers.

Hence, I urge upon the Government to direct the FCI so that it makes direct purchase from the farmers at the Government fixed Minimum Support Price through its Direct Purchase Agents in order to save the farmers from distress sale of their products.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Sir, I thank you for giving me opportunity to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please, do not prolong your speech like him. There are some more hon. Members who have to speak.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Sir, you have given me 60 seconds to speak and I will express my views in 60 second only. There are calamity relief fund and National Calamity Contingency Fund under the Government of India from which the relief amount if provided if the incidents of natural calamity, cloud burst, earthquake or cyclone occur. There is no river in my Parliamentary Constituency, Bikaner and houses of the villages which may be called Kachacha Basti situated in low line get destroyed in the case of having more than average rainfall and people living there are not given assistances from CRF and

NCCF. District collector says that it is not included in this scheme as the cause of this incident is not flood.

Sir, there is no river in my Parliamentary Constituency then how will flood come? Usually Rajasthan does not receive more than average rainfall. Whenever it rain move them average and the Kachacha houses of people living in these areas get destroyed, the district collector gives the compensatory amount of Rs. one or two thousand. I want to say why it is not covered under CRF where the help of Rs. 35,000 is given to the people whose houses are destroyed. In my Rajasthan, no help under CRF is given even in the situation of cold wave and frost-hit. I, through you urge to amend the norms and criteria of availing the benefits from CRF and NCCF and assistance should be given in the situation of cold wave, frost-hit and fall of Kachacha houses. I want to make this request only. I thank you for giving me opportunity to speak.

[*English*]

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Thank you for giving me this opportunity to bring an important public issue to the attention of the hon. Minister of External Affairs.

The Government of India had made provisions to open 77 Passport Seva Kendra Project Offices throughout the country by sanctioning Rs. 770 crore. This is a mission mode programme under the National e-Governance Plan, to ensure delivery of passport services to people in a timely, transparent, more accessible and reliable manner, in a comfortable environment through a streamlined process as envisaged by the Passport Seva Project of the Union Ministry of External Affairs. In Tamil Nadu so far four such centres are functioning. This project is presently in the pilot stage. As per this project, the passport applications are going to be directly registered online jointly by the Ministry of External Affairs and the Tata Consultancy Services.

Apart from Chennai, there are three Regional Passport Offices in Tamil Nadu, set up at Coimbatore, Madurai and Trichy. Salem is one among the six districts attached with the Coimbatore Passport Office. The neighbouring districts namely, Namakkal, Dharmapuri and Erode are at a radial distance of less than 60 kms. Salem District has a high potential to utilise this on-line registration of applications for passport. The distance from Salem District to Coimbatore PSK is about 200 kms. and every applicant, who applies for passport, has to travel more than 400 kms. to and fro.

For the benefit of the citizens of Salem and neighbouring districts, the hon. Minister for External Affairs may be kind enough to order for the opening of the Passport Seva Kendra at Salem.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me opportunity to speak. I would like to express my views on a very important public issue. There is a scheme called Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan in which the shares of the central and state Government are 75 per Cent and 25 per cent respectively. The total number of fund starved schools is 12607 regarding honorarium in Uttar Pradesh. The percentage of students studying in the fund starved schools is 71 per cent the current year 2011. The number of working employees is more than 1,30,700. The number of Government school and Government aided school is 570 and 5558 respectively. The percentage of students studying in these schools is 29 per cent. The scheme is implemented in all states except Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Through you, I urge the Central Government to provide grants on the basis of results as is being done in Bihar and the fund starved schools should be included in Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan. For example, the fund starved schools have been covered under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan in Gujarat and Rajasthan whereas Bihar Government has provided grants to the fund less schools on the basis of results. This should be implemented accordingly in Uttar Pradesh also.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Hon. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I am highly obliged to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on very important issue.

The prime Minister office sanctions grants for the treatment of patients belonging to the economically weaker section from Prime Minister relief fund after the requests of many hon. MPs. Due to it, the lives of many patients are being saved. It is a very good arrangement. But it has been seen many times that many patients have even died due to delay in sanctioning the amount. I would like to give two examples. One incident is of Nisha Aggrawal of Meerut. I wrote to the Prime Minister office on 30 April, 2010 for it, but it took ten month for reaching the help and she had died before it in the second incident, I wrote to the PMO on 28 April 2011. The help amount reached after two and a half month but the patient had died as he was a small child. My submission is that we

are living in the lime of e-governance and all messages can be received and sent very fast. I request that the decision on it should be taken within a weak or maximum in 15 days. The patients reach the AIIMS or Safadarganj hospital in critical condition. If they do not get help immediately, it becomes impossible to same them. Through you, I request the Government to reduce the time limit. It should be reduced to a week or 15 days so that the patients could be helped in time and their lives are saved.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The names of Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shri Janardhana Swamy and Dr. Tarun Mandal are being associated to the issue raised by Shri Rajendra Agrawal.

14.29 hrs.

TRANSPLANTATION OF HUMAN ORGANS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2009—*Contd.*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House may now take up the Legislative Business, Item No. 16.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while supporting the amendment to the Transplantation of Human Organ Act, 1994,¹ I would like to make my points. This Bill has been introduced in this House twice. The said Act came into being in 1994 and after a long gap of time the amendments were brought before the House in 2009. There has been a long delay which has resulted in the death of thousands of people without any arrangement for them. Had this amendment Bill been introduced earlier, perhaps a good number of people could have been saved. The said amendment has two important aspects. Firstly, how to check the trafficking of human organs taking place at a large scale and bring those, who are involved in it to book and also to impose penalty on them. Secondly to enlarge the list of the family members identified for the transplant of organs by this amendment. It is certainly a welcome step. But I want to add a third aspect in this. Carrying out transplantation is a costly affair and is beyond the reach of the common man. Due to huge expenditure involved, a person in the family willing to donate the human organ cannot do it. Hence, a third provision for providing medical help for transplantation at minimum expenditure may be made.

Sir, I would like to bring a latest incident into the cognizance of the hon. Minister. Shri Vijay Kumar Parikh of my Parliamentary constituency got admitted to Medicity hospital Gurgaon for lever transplantation on 6th May. Though his family member donated lever even then the hospital demanded rupees 25 lakh as a package. He agreed to pay rupees 25 lakh and got admitted to the hospital. Thereafter, demand for more money was made by the hospital and he deposited rupees five lakh more. The process of transplantation took one month. But he could not recover and at last he died on 6th, July. What were the reasons for their death is a matter of investigation. I, therefore demand an investigation into this matter. After that his family members were asked to deposit rupees 40 lakh in total. Rupees ten lakh more were being demanded from them. The question arises as to how to curb such fraudulent practices? Such sort of trade is in practice in Private Hospitals and Nursing Homes. How will the poor survive in such environment? Coming back to the point, the hospital denied to hand over the dead body to his family members. When we came to know about it, we intervened and then only the dead today was handed over to the family. In order to curtail such inhuman deeds I want that a third provision should be added to the Act so as to have a check on such hospitals.

Sir, such incidents are taking place not only at Gurgaon but also in every corner of the country. A recent incident took place at Ajmer. A 25 year old man got admitted to the Jawahar Lal Nehru hospital for the operation of kidney stones but his kidney was stolen. This is a confirmed example. These incidents indicate that our country is at the top in the illegal trafficking of human organs. An organisation namely 'Organ Watch' conducted a global survey and found that India is at the top in the illegal trafficking of human organs. It is a matter of concern for all of us. Such illegal trafficking is taking place in many countries of the world. I would like to request you to check illegal trafficking of human organs. It is a common view outside any hospital that the poor people are standing to donate their blood. Poverty is the main cause behind it. Can the Government not make arrangement for their rehabilitation? Any such provision should be made so that the poor may be saved from selling their organs due to utter poverty and such donation or organs should be banned. Such provision should be made in this amendment. The condition which is prevailing in the country is a matter of serious concern.

I want to quote an example of Iran. The Government of Iran has made sale of human organs legal. I do not

mean that it should also be made legal in India. It should not be made legal in India at any cost. The Government of Iran made a provision which I would like to share with you. There are two charitable trusts in Iran. Both the charitable trusts bring recipient and the donor face to face. The donor is paid from the Government treasury. Can we not make such provision in India? We have Red Cross Society, Patient Welfare Committee which are active in every part of the country. Can we not develop them as organ Banks? We should develop them as organ Banks. If someone wants to donate his organ, he should be paid by the Government and not by the trust or individual. It will be a great benefit to the people.

Sometime ago the hon. Minister was making reply to a question that our country is suffering from many terrible and serious diseases. Perhaps our country is at the top in the matter of diseases. Today, children are suffering from heart, liver, kidney failure etc. it is understandable if old people suffer from the said fatal diseases. Many serious diseases have entered into our country. Therefore, I appreciate the proposal to make amendment in the existing Act. But some comprehensive provisions should be introduced into it so as to make this system more effective. New provisions should be made in order to restrict the poor people from donating their organs due to poverty. But provision should be such that organs may be donated when necessary. The Government has identified persons willing to donate their organs, in fact it is a good effort. Other family members too can be encouraged to be included into it. But one more effort should be made. We have many examples in our country that people donate their dead bodies. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have many examples such as renowned social Activist Shri Nanaji Desmukh who devoted his life for the welfare of society and at the end donated his body. Late Shri Jyoti Basu also did the same. We have many such examples. I want that such a system should be evolved that the people willing to donate their bodies and organs before death may do so. Such substantial provision should be made so that we may utilise it. There are many good people even now who think that after death their bodies are of no value. They think if after death any part of their bodies gives life to any person it will be a great achievement for them and their lives will be successful. I feel that an awareness campaign should be launched in order to develop this system properly. It will convey a positive message among people. There is no way except it. Everything may be made in the world but still there are many parts of the body which cannot be made. Though artificial organs are being made but blood, liver

etc. cannot be made. Through awareness campaigns people should be encouraged to donate invaluable organ at the last movements of their lives. I hope that the hon. Minister will take some steps in this direction.

[English]

DR. PRABHA KISHOR TAVIAD (Dahod): Respected Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank you for allowing me to speak on this very important subject of the amendment of Transplantation of Human Organ Bill. I support the Bill.

[Translation]

Better late than never. Hon. Minister has brought a very good Bill.

[English]

Decisions taken as per the Transplantation of Human Organs Bill will be very sensitive and critical for the relatives of the patients or the doctors. On the one side, there is a critical patient suffering and on the other side, the relatives have to take the risk of life of the patient. Doctors also have to take a very difficult decision as they have to convince the relatives before the organs get damaged after the death of the patient. This is a very crucial decision for the doctors but God is great who gives courage to the doctors to balance between the two situations.

On the one side, there is a healthy relative of the patient and on the other side, there is the risk of a critically ill patient. We have to balance between the two persons.

[Translation]

I would like to tell the hon. Minister that the move to transplant cadaver is a very good decision. The Government has started 108 ambulance services.

[English]

Because of these, we are transferring the accident patient to the hospital earlier.

[Translation]

I would like to say that the patients who visit the hospitals

[English]

if the patient dies midway,

[Translation]

I would urge the hon. Minister to include a provision in the act. The Ministry of Home Affairs should also be kept in the loop. That patient should be operated on without wasting any time.

[English]

The moment the relatives are giving the consent to donate the organs, they should be helped by autopsy at the earliest. Maintenance of the organs is very important. When the relatives of the brain dead patient are giving consent to donate the organs, somebody should hold the responsibility.

[Translation]

I would like to say to the hon. Minister that details concerning the same should be made available on the national network. They will take on the responsibility and bear the expenses. My colleague was just saying that even after so much expenditure, they faced difficulties.

[English]

We can say that 37 organs and tissues can be used from the human body and accident patients are mostly healthy persons. We can utilise these organs from the dead bodies. I would like to say something on the maintenance of the brain dead patient till the organ is transferred to the recipient.

[Translation]

This is the system.

[English]

I agree with the hon. Member.

[Translation]

Since the provision regarding brain dead was declared along with few provisions of the National Network which are going to be introduced by the hon. Minister, its expenditure were talked about by Jyoti ji too.

[English]

Maintenance per day of the brain dead person is very high.

[Translation]

This is a serious matter. The institutes, where transplants are done, should be supported.

[English]

Nowadays, stem cell therapy is a very good therapy and it is a developing therapy. All the Institutes who are doing transplantation are focussing on stem cell therapy. It is a very good development in medical science. So, we can utilise our own tissues for transplantation and this is done in the transplantation centre only.

[Translation]

I would only say that the way Sam Pitroda came forward on behalf of Rajiv ji and said ' what will you do for the country?'

[English]

We can see the difference between the two.

[Translation]

The changes in mobile technology were due to Shri Sam Pitroda. Just like this, Dr. H.N. Trivedi of Gujarat was in America, he came back.

[English]

He is a very well-known urologist. He came back to Gujarat just to serve the poor people of India. He has developed a kidney institute in Ahmedabad. It is serving the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

[Translation]

I would like to say that there is 200 bedded hospital.

[English]

It is a dream of Dr. H.L. Patel, a very great urologist.

[Translation]

The grant for the same are provided by the Government

[English]

Only making a reason

[Translation]

as to why did you increase beds from 200 to 400 and used to provide regular grant for the same. If even that grant is discontinued, how will things function? My colleague was just asking about the way we would operate such institutes.

[English]

They are crying for survival.

[Translation]

In the same way, there is U.N. Mehta Hospital (Cardiac Unit), Cancer hospital in Gujarat which has got same capacity which the Tata Cancer Institute in Mumbai has. These hospitals should have government support.

[English]

Then and then all the tissue transplantation,

[Translation]

will be done. They must be given encouragement. The stem cell is being done properly. After auto-immunization, immunosuppressant is not needed during the homologous transplant when the organ is donated by a second relative.

As last, I would like to urge the hon. Minister to support such transplant institutes to enable research and then only, we will be able to save human lives.

Sir, I am grateful to you for the opportunity you have given me to speak.

[English]

*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Respected Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to support this Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2009 because of certain reasons. The first reason is that people want to live and this Bill may allow them to live longer. There has been a detailed discussion on this subject in the standing committee and the recommendations of the committee have been incorporated in the Bill. Yesterday the discussion was held in this august House very meaningfully and in a cordial atmosphere. Hon. Jyoti Mirdhaji raised valid points and other members too touched upon the salient features. I am a first timer in the House and have never come across such an

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

enlightening discussion. Thus I congratulate all the honourable members and also appreciate the provisions of the Bill.

However I am compelled to mention that there is a threatening illegal trade of kidneys going on in many parts of the country. The main reason behind this is that in almost all the big cities, towns and districts, private hospitals, nursing homes or clinics have cropped up, which are involved in illegal organ trade, especially kidney transplantation. In India the availability of medical transplants is lower than the requirement. We need about 1.5 lakh kidneys whereas only five or even thousand kidney are available to the ailing patients. Therefore the illegal trade flourishes and there is an unholy nexus among the administration, police, private nursing home owners and a section of doctors. They also appoint agents, who go to the poor, uneducated people in villages or towns and explain them about the benefits of selling organs. These poor people are made to believe that there are two kidneys in a body and even if they give away one, they can very well survive. They are illiterate, unaware and thus are easily lured into selling the kidneys in return of a minuscule amount of money. The private nursing homes have good arrangement for organ transplantation. Once the kidney is extracted from poor man's body, it is sold to needy, wealthy patient at an exorbitant rate while the middleman earns a fortune in the process.

Thus it is good that there are certain provisions in the Bill which intends to curb this malpractice by increasing the penalty etc. for commercial dealings in human organs. But in spite of that, there are rampant corruption and unlawful activities in the society. The lives of the ordinary people are at the mercy of the miscreants.

We have observed that even members of the lower class families get admitted to private hospitals for minor ailments. They may not be aware of the danger that looms large because unknowingly they fall prey to the illegal organ traders who chop off their kidneys in the name of treatment. This may also lead to increased number of deaths and other complications.

India is a vast country and the use of two wheelers is increasing day by day leading to fatal accidents and injuries. So we need mobile hospitals on road. Whenever any person dies due to mishaps, his organs should be immediately retrieved and transplanted by mobile health vans so that no time is wasted. In morgues, transplantation cannot take place at night and police also do not reach in time. Something must be done in this regard. Since

there is more and more requirement of kidneys, the definition of near relatives must be widened to include uncle, aunts, maternal relatives etc. Thought the provisions are already there in the Bill in case of minors.

Thus I am supporting this Bill whole heartedly and as Hon. Minister is present here, I just want to make a request to him for which I need half a minute more. In the entire Eastern India, particularly in North Bengal, health care facilities are not adequate. Therefore Sir, through you I urge upon the Minister to set up an AIIMS like institution there, to cater to the needs of the people of the region.

With these words, I thank you for allowing me to speak on this important Bill and conclude my speech.

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir thank you very much. I welcome and support the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill. I particularly appreciate our hon. Minister of Health for accommodating most of the recommendations of the Standing Committee of Health where I am also a humble Member.

Sir, I also want to register my appreciation for the encouragement from the Ministry of Health towards this organ and tissue donations because in our country still prevails many religious, prejudicial obstacles and obscurantist thoughts. These kinds of donations will help to surpass the barriers of caste, creed, religions, nationality, etc. and place us as a superior human being.

Sir, in this connection, I would like to convey to this august House that all the hon. Members should come forward and volunteer to plan for organ donations, to increase our bank facilities for availability of more organs. It can create awareness in the whole nation and among our common citizens also.

Sir, though it is a spectacular achievement of the medical science, but its fruits are not reaching to every corner and every part of the country. So, I would request the hon. Minister of Health to create suitable institutions with adequate infrastructure and adequate facilities so that in every corner of the country such types of facilities can reach to every section of the society including the weaker sections of the society.

Sir, even after post-transplantation of any sort of organ, survival is a matter of lot of expenditure. So, I would request the hon. Minister to ensure that financial assistance is provided to the needy people.

Here, I would like to register one point. The national-level network which the Ministry has proposed in this amendment can be a great help for the recipients and donors. If it is effectively implemented, it can help swap donations. It will take away much of the difficulties of future donors and recipients.

NGOs have been brought into action. There is a proposal for facilitation of kidney donations and transplantation programme, etc. I would request our hon. Minister and the Ministry to think over the activities of many of the NGOs which are not in proper line. So, proper supervision is required to maintain and to regulate their activities.

There are three or four small points about the particular amendments moved by the hon. Minister. I am just adding to that. Brain death is a very complex matter. Being a medical doctor myself, I am telling the House in front of the hon. Minister that brain death is a very complex, very sensitive and crucial matter in clinical practice. Replacing a surgeon or physician or anaesthetist or intensivist in exchange of a neurophysician or neurosurgeon is a complex matter. I would request the hon. Minister to ensure that a physician or a surgeon or an intensivist or an anaesthetist should have at least ten years standing in his profession to get into the activity.

Next, I come to the Transplant Coordinator. The Transplant Coordinator is becoming a very crucial factor in the mobilisation of donation seeking. So, if he is not properly supervised, this Transplant Coordinator can become a monster in the process.

In clause 10 (a), there is a punishment, punitive measure....*(Interruptions)* There is a provision of ten-year imprisonment. Our hon. Minister has increased the sum to Rs. 5 lakh. I would suggest that it should at least be Rs. 10 lakh.

My last point is this, in the private sector particularly, corrupt practice and things are going on. Many of the doctors of our profession are also indulging in such practices with the health business people. So, stringent measures of punishment should be implemented not only on paper but also in practice. Already, our hon. Minister was telling that it is a matter of State Chapter. But I would request that the Centre must bring out some way out saying that the State must implement it to curb this menace of organ business in the nation.

Finally, I welcome this Bill. It should be immediately implemented and everybody has to support it.

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill.

At the outset, I would like to express my gratitude to the hon. Minister of Health and Family Welfare for bringing forward the Human Organ Transplantation Bill which will give a new life to the patients who are in need of transplantation of organs. This Bill is going to regulate these things. I rise to wholeheartedly support the Human Organ Transplantation (Amendment) Bill.

I welcome all the major changes and the amendments proposed in this Bill. The hon. Minister has stated that tissue has also been included in it. As far as the definition of 'near relation' is concerned, grandfather, grandmother and grand children have been included in it. The Committee had also recommended maternal and paternal uncle and aunt. The ICU staff are also proposed to be trained so that it could do good counseling. Another important provision provides that no organ can be taken from the minor and also no organ can be taken from the mentally-challenged.

14.59 hrs.

[SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ *in the Chair*]

It is a good provision that only the Registered Medical Practitioners are authorized by the Act to remove organs in registered hospitals only.

The Registered Medical Practitioner has to satisfy himself before removing any organ from a deceased person that life is extinct in such a body.

15.00 hrs.

If the cause of death appears to be brain-stem death, no such removal shall be undertaken unless such a death is certified by a Board of Medical Experts including the In-Charge of the hospital in which brain-stem death has occurred, an independent specialist medical practitioner from the panel, a neurologist or a neurosurgeon from the panel and the Registered Medical Practitioner treating the person whose brain-stem death occurred. If the patient who died of brain-stem is less than 18 years of age, his parents can give written authorization for removal of any human organ for therapeutic purpose.

In case of dead body lying in a hospital or prison and not claimed by any of the near relatives within 48 hours from the time of death, the person in-charge of

the prison or the hospital can authorize for removal of any organ from such body. Before authorization he has to make sure that near relatives are not likely to claim the body later. The Registered Medical Practitioner shall take necessary steps for preservation of human organs so removed. Such removed organ can be transplanted to a near relative of the recipient. If the donor authorizes removal of any human body after his death, it can be transplanted to any recipient who may be in need of such human organ. If anybody authorizes removal of any organ before his death for transplantation into the body of recipient, who is not a near relative, it can be done only with the prior approval of the Authorization Committee which will review the joint application of the donor and the recipient and will authorize transplantation after satisfying itself that the applicants have complied with all requirements of the Act. If the Committee is not satisfied, it can reject the application.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Sir, there are cases where the poor people are selling their organs to the needy people through middlemen and to the corporate hospitals without being reported. The Government should look at this problem and punish the middlemen and corporate hospitals which are running this racket.

We need to encourage the people to donate organs voluntarily. We have seen people donating their eyes. We need to open eye banks and tissue banks in all district headquarters throughout the country to help the needy people.

In respect of blood donation also, the Government should check blood donors whether they are free from HIV and hepatitis. We have seen poor people living below the poverty line donating blood and selling human organs due to acute poverty. The Government needs to look at this problem.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Sir, I am concluding.

Sir, in north coastal Andhra Pradesh, Uddanam village of Srikakulam District, due to contaminated water and other geographical conditions, many people are suffering from kidney problem. These patients are undergoing dialysis regularly. There is a research going on as to why this is happening in that area, but the experts are still

not able to find out the reason for this. The Medical Council of India could be asked to undertake research on this problem prevailing in Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh. Further, I thank the Government for providing Dialysis Centres in Srikakulam District to save the lives of people who are suffering from kidney problem.

With these words, I support this Bill.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members of this august House for the keen interest shown on this historic Bill, namely Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2009. More than 20 members have participated in the discussion and have welcomed this historic Bill. They raised a wide array of issues and given constructive suggestions to improve organ transplantation in the country. Some hon. Members have also raised points specific to their States. Dr. Jyoti Mirdha has eloquently brought about the salient features of the Bill.

The Members have also voiced their concerns on various critical issues. Firstly, they said that illegal organ trade in the country has been a matter of great concern. The present Bill seeks to address this issue. Further effective steps would be required to implement it in right earnest. Secondly, the experience shows that poor are often exploited as donors for the rich recipients. They donate under compulsion of poverty. Therefore, the Government should address this issue effectively. This was the demand of the hon. Members.

Some of the hon. Members also requested to include 'Uncle and Aunt' in near relatives to facilitate donation. There is a tremendous need for creating awareness to change the attitude of the general public towards organ donation.

The hon. Members also said that there is a need to incentivise organ donation and provide financial assistance for the transplantation of organ for the poor and the needy.

Sir, I have said in the beginning yesterday that the main purpose of this Act is to regulate the removal, storage and transplantation of the human organs for therapeutic purposes and to prevent commercial dealings in human organs. Despite having this Act, the transplantation of human organs and tissues is yet to take off in a big way in this country. There are hundreds and thousands of people who are waiting for organ transplantation.

This set of proposed amendments, is an effort of this Government to provide a fresh lease of life to the needy persons. The amendments would help the country immensely.

I would now like to respond to some specific issues raised by hon. Members. Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal has underlined the need to implement the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing committee in letter and spirit. I would like to inform this House that the Parliamentary Standing Committee has given very useful and constructive recommendations. I have already said that we have accepted all the recommendations and suggestions of the hon. Committee.

Some of these recommendations are being incorporated into the Act through this Bill, while others will be addressed by making appropriate amendments in the rules and by issuing Government instructions.

Shri Meghwal and some other hon. Members have asked why we have not included 'Uncle and Aunt' in the definition of 'near relatives'. In this regard, I would like to inform the House that the Parliamentary Standing Committee examined this issue in great detail and agreed with the Ministry's view. I think, my hon. Friend yesterday quoted only the first part, but did not quote the concluding part which I am going to state here.

I would like to inform the august House that the Parliamentary Standing Committee examined this issue in great detail and agreed with the Ministry's view that the definition of 'near relatives' need not be further expanded to include other relatives. I quote the Standing Committee: "The Committee accordingly recommends that apart from the proposed inclusion of grand parents and grand children no further expansion is required in the definition of 'near relatives'." This is para 10.6 of the 44th Report of the Standing Committee.

However, it is pertinent to point out that the Act allows uncles and aunts to donate their organs to their relatives out of love and affection with the approval of Authorisation Committee. So, it is not that uncles and aunts are totally out.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Where are all the uncles and aunts? ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Definitely, Uncle will not donate. As far as Aunt is concerned, I do not know. ...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

I would also like to inform the hon. Members that we have not only increased the monetary penalty for contravention of the provisions of this Act, but we have also proposed to enhance the punishment from five to 10 years of imprisonment for persons involved in illegal commercial dealings. For such commercial dealings in human organs, the Bill also seeks to enhance the monetary penalty from Rs. 10,000-Rs. 20,000 to a range of Rs. 20 lakh-Rs. 1 crore.

[Translation]

The penalty was increased from 10 lakhs to 20 lakhs in the beginning but now it has been increased from 20 lakhs to rupees one crore.

[English]

Shri Meghwal, Dr. Jyoti Mirdha and Mr. Panda have raised the issue of jurisdiction of Authorisation Committees in cases where donor and recipient are from different States. In this regard, I would like to inform the hon. Members that this issue has already been settled by the Hon. Supreme Court. In such cases, no objection certificates (NOC) from the domicile State Governments or approval of State Authorisation Committees of respective States of the donor and recipient are required before final consideration by the Authorisation Committee of the institution where transplant is to be done. The 'near relatives' do not require approval by Authorisation Committee as well as NOC or approval from respective State Governments.

I would like to thank Dr. Jyoti Mirdha, who was also a Member of the Parliamentary Standing Committee, for coming out with a whole gamut of constructive suggestions. She has clarified many doubts about the provisions of the Act and the Bill through her illuminating speech and appeal. I agree with her suggestion that these legislations need to be updated on regular basis to keep pace with the changing world. She has raised a point that the expenses incurred - other Members have also raised it today - on maintaining the cadaver donor need to be paid by the Government or transplant centre or even the recipient and this should have been incorporated in the definition of 'payment' in the Act itself. I would like to say that the Act provides for the definition of 'payment' which includes the cost of removing, transporting or preserving the human organ. I would like to point out that the definition of 'payment' in the Act adequately covers

it. As far as the issues relating to 'lawful possession of the dead body' and need for prioritisation of the next of kin for making the request for organ donation are concerned, they need to be taken up separately with the Ministry of Home Affairs and other stakeholders.

I also take this opportunity to thank the other hon. Members like Shri Shailendra Kumar, Shri Ramashankar Rajbhar, Shri Vishwa Mohan Kumar, Dr. Ratna De, Shri S.R. Jeyadurai, Dr. Anup Kumar Saha, Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, Shri Anant Geete, Dr. Venugopal, Shri Jagdanand Singh, Shri Prabodh Panda, Shri Ganesh Singh, Dr. Prabha, Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar, Dr. Tarun Mandal and Shrimati Bocha Jhansi Lakshmi for raising issues of wider public interest especially the need to protect and support the weaker sections of the society from any exploitation. All these Members have underlined the need to curb the illegal organ trafficking and commercial trade in organs. I fully share their concerns. That is precisely the reason why we have proposed this set of amendments.

A suggestion was also made regarding observing Organ Donation day. I think it was from Mr. Meghwal. In this regard, I am happy to share with you that the 1st Indian Organ Donation Day was observed on 27th November last year at New Delhi. So, I am one year ahead of you. I would like to assure the hon. Members that we would organise this event across the country every year.

Many members including Shri Panda and Shri Mahtab have raised the issue of the functions of advisory committee. I would like to assure the hon. Members that these functions would be spelt out clearly in the Rules.

I completely agree with the suggestions of the Hon. Members regarding the need to scale up the IEC (Information-Education-Communication) activities across the country in a big way. The media will have to play a major role in this regard.

Many speakers have underlined the need of establishing trauma centres on national highways to save the precious lives of accident victims. In this regard, I would like to inform the House that eighteen such centres have already been constructed and they are operational in the country. Many more centers are being established. We are proposing to set up 160 more such centres during the 12th Plan. Keeping in view the requirement, some of these centres would be utilised as organ retrieval centres.

I would like to take this opportunity to appeal to all the hon. Members of Parliament, the State Governments and the entire nation to rise to the occasion and create an atmosphere where each and every individual feels proud to donate his or her organs and tissues for the welfare of the mankind.

Before I conclude, I would once again like to record my gratitude to the hon. Members of the Parliamentary Standing Committee and hon. Members of this House who have made very useful and constructive suggestions to make this Act a truly pro-public and pro-poor piece of Legislation. The laudable goals that this Legislation aims to achieve cannot be made possible without the unflinching support of the hon. Members of this House. I would like to appeal to this august House to pass this Bill unanimously.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 4

Substitution of references to certain expressions by certain other expressions

Amendment made:

Page 2, line 14,-

for "[except clause (h) of section 2]"

substitute "[except clause (h) of section 2, sub-section (5) of section 9, sub-section (l) of section 18 and section 19.]" (3)

(Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 5

Amendment of Section 2

Amendments made:

Page 2, after line 19, insert-

'(a) after clause (h), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:-

'(ha) "Human Organ Retrieval Centre" means a hospital,-

(i) which has adequate facilities for treating seriously ill patients who can be potential donors of organ in the event of death; and

(ii) which is registered under sub-section (l) of section 14 for retrieval of human organs;

(hb) "minor" means a person who has not completed the age of eighteen years;' (4)

Page 2, line 20,-

for "(a)"

substitute "(b)".

(5)

Page 2, line 23,-

for "(b)"

substitute "(c)".

(6)

Page 2, line 24,-

for "(c)"

substitute "(d)".

(7)

Page 2, after line 26, insert-

'(oaa) "Tissue Bank" means a facility registered under section 14 A for carrying out any activity relating to the recovery, screening, testing, processing, storage and distribution of tissues, but does not include a Blood Bank;

(d) after clause (p), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-' (8)

Page 2, for lines 27 to 29, *substitute*,-

'(pa) "transplant co-ordinator" means a person appointed by the hospital for co-ordinating all matters relating to removal or transplantation of human organs or tissues or both and for assisting the authority for removal of human organs in accordance with the provisions of section 3;'. (9)

(Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 6

Amendment of Section 3

Amendments made:

Page 2, for lines 32 to 35, *substitute*,-

(1A) For the purpose of removal, storage or transplantation of such human organs or tissues or both, as may be prescribed, it shall be the duty of the registered medical practitioner working in a hospital, in consultation with transplant co-ordinator, if such transplant co-ordinator is available,-". (10)

Page 2, line 40,-

after "authorisation"

insert "in such manner as may be prescribed".

(11)

Page 2, line 42,-

after "make aware"

insert "in such manner as may be prescribed".

(12)

Page 3, line 2,-

for "Removal Centre"

substitute "Retrieval Centre". (13)

(Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 6, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 7

Amendment of Section 9

Amendment made:

Page 3, *after* line 32, *insert*,-

'(1C) No human organs or tissues or both shall be removed from the body of a mentally challenged person before his death for the purpose of transplantation.

Explanation—For the purpose of this sub-section,-

(i) the expression "mentally challenged person" includes a person with mental illness or mental retardation, as the case may be;

(ii) the expression "mental illness" includes dementia schizophrenia and such other mental conditions that makes a person intellectually disabled;

(iii) the expression "mental retardation" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (r) of section 2 of the Persons With Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995.'. (14)

(Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Motion Re: Suspension of rule 80 (i)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok

Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 15 to the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2009 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 15 to the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2009 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved.”

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 7A

Amendment of Section 10

Amendment made:

Page 4, *after* line 18, *insert*-

“7A. In section 10 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1),-

(a) in clause (b), the word “and” occurring at the end shall be omitted;

(b) in clause (c), the word “and” shall be inserted at the end;

(c) after clause (c), the following clause shall be inserted, namely-

‘(d) no Tissue Bank, unless registered under this Act, shall carry out any activity relating to the recovery, screening, testing, processing, storage and distribution of tissues’.. (15)

(Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That new clause 7A be added to the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

New clause 7A was added to the Bill.

Motion Re: Suspension of rule 80 (i)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I beg to move:

“That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 16 to the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2009 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 16 to the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2009 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved.”

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 7B

Amendment of Section 13

Amendment made:

Page 4, *after* line 18, *insert*—

“7B. In section 13 of the principal Act, in sub-section (3),—

(a) for clause (iii), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(iii) to enforce such standards, as may be prescribed,—

(A) for hospitals engaged in the removal storage or transplantation of any human organ;

(B) for Tissue Banks engaged in recovery, screening, testing, processing, storage and distribution of tissues;”;

(b) after clause (iv), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(iva) to inspect Tissue Banks periodically;”. (16)

(Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That new clause 7B be added to the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

New clause 7B was added to the Bill.

Clause 8

**Insertion of new
Sections 13A, 13B,
13C and 13D**

Amendment made:

Page 4, *after* line 33, *insert*—

“(f) one person to represent non-governmental organizations or associations which are working in the field of organ or tissue donations or human rights;

(g) one specialist in the field of human organ transplantation, provided he is not a member of the transplantation team.”. (17)

(Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That clause 8, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 9

**Amendment of
Section 14**

Amendments made:

Page 5, for *lines* 8 and 9, *substitute*—

‘9. In section 14 of the principal Act,—

(a) in sub-section (i), for the words “No hospital”, the words “No hospital (including Human Organ Retrieval Centre)” shall be *substituted*;

(b) after sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—’ (18)

Page 5, omit lines 13 to 16. (19)

(Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That clause 9, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Motion Re: Suspension of rule 80 (i)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I beg to move:

“That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 20 to the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2009 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 20 to the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2009 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved.”

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 9A

**Insertion of new
Section 14A-Registration
of Tissue Bank**

Amendment made:

Page 5, *after* line 16, *insert*—

‘9A. After section 14 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

“14A. (1) No Tissue Bank shall, after the commencement of the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Act, 2011, commence any

activity relating to the recovery, screening, testing, processing, storage and distribution of tissues unless it is duly registered under this Act:

Provided that any facility engaged, either partly or exclusively, in any activity relating to the recovery, screening, testing, processing, storage and distribution of tissues immediately before the commencement of the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Act, 2011, shall apply for registration as Tissue Bank within sixty days from the date of such commencement:

Provided further that such facility shall cease to engage in any such activity on the expiry of three months from the date of commencement of the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Act, 2011, unless such Tissue Bank has applied for registration and is so registered, or till such application is disposed of, whichever is earlier.

(2) Every application for registration under sub-section (1) shall be made to the Appropriate Authority in such form and in such manner and shall be accompanied by such fees as may be prescribed.

(3) No Tissue Bank shall be registered under this Act unless the Appropriate Authority is satisfied that such Tissue Bank is in a position to provide such specialised services and facilities, possess such skilled manpower and equipments and maintain such standards as may be prescribed.”. (20)

(Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That new clause 9A be added to the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

New clause 9A was added to the Bill.

Motion Re: Suspension of rule 80 (i)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I beg to move:

“That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No.

21 to the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2009 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 21 to the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2009 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved.”

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 9B

**Amendment of
Section 15**

Amendment made:

Page 5, *after* line 16, *insert*—

‘9B. In section 15 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), after the words “grant to the hospital”, the words “grant to the hospital or to the Tissue Bank, as the case may be,” shall be inserted.’. (21)

(Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That new clause 9B be added to the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

New clause 9B was added to the Bill.

Motion Re: Suspension under Rule 80 (i)

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I beg to move:

“That this House do suspend clause (i) of the rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to Government

amendment No. 22 to the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2009 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of the rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to Government amendment No. 22 to the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2009 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 9C

Amendment of Section 16

Amendment made:

Page 5, *after* line 16, *insert*—

'9C. In section 16 of the principal Act, for the word "hospital" wherever it occur, the words "hospital or Tissue Bank, as the case may be," shall be substituted.'. (22)

(Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That new clause 9C be added to the Bill."

The motion was adopted

New clause 9C was added to the Bill

Motion Re: Suspension under Rule 80(i)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 23 to the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2009 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 23 to the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2009 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 9D

Amendment of Section 17

Amendment made:

Page 5, *after* line 16, *insert*—

'9D. In section 17 of the principal Act, after the words, brackets and figure "under sub-section (1) of section 9, or any hospital", the words "or Tissue Bank, as the case may be" shall be inserted. (23)

(Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad)

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That New clause 9D be added to the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

New clause 9D was added to the Bill.

Clause 10

Amendment of Section 18

Amendments made

Page 5, line 19,—

for "five"

substitute "twenty". (24)

Page 5, *after* line 22, *insert*—

'(c) after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted namely:-

“(3) Any person who renders his services to or at any hospital and who conducts, or associates with or helps in any manner in the removal of human tissues without authority, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and with fine which may extend to five lakh rupees.”. (25)

(Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That clause 10, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 11

Amendment of Section 19

Amendments made:

Page 5, line 27, *omit* “or tissues or both”. (26)

Page 5, line 32,—

for “five lakh”
substitute “twenty lakh”. (27)

Page 5, line 33,—

for “twenty lakh”
substitute “one crore”. (28)

(Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That clause 11, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Motion Re: Suspension under Rule 80(i)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I beg to move:

“That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment

shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 29 to the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2009 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 29 to the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2009 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved.”

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 11A

Insertion of new Section 19A-Punishment for illegal dealings in human tissues

Amendment made:

Page 5, *after* line 34, *insert*—

“11A. After section 19 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

“19A. Whoever—

(a) makes or receives any payment for the supply of, or for an offer to supply, any human tissue; or

(b) seeks to find person willing to supply for payment any human tissue; or

(c) offers to supply any human tissue for payment; or

(d) initiates or negotiates any arrangement involving the making of any payment for the supply of, or for an offer to supply, any human tissue; or

(e) takes part in the management or control of a body of persons, whether a society, firm or company, whose activities consist of or include the initiation or negotiation of any arrangement referred to in clause (d); or

(f) publishes or distributes or causes to be published or distributed any advertisement—

- (i) inviting persons to supply for payment of any human tissue; or
- (ii) offering to supply any human tissue for payment; or
- (iii) indicating that the advertiser is willing to initiate or negotiate any arrangement referred to in clause (d); or

(g) abets in the preparation or submission of false documents including giving false affidavits to establish that the donor is making the donation of the human tissues as a near relative or by reason of affection or attachment towards the recipient,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one year but which may extend to three years and shall be liable to fine which shall not be less than five lakh rupees but which may extend to twenty-five lakh rupees.”. (29)

(Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That New clause 11A be added to the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

New clause 11A was added to the Bill.

Clause 12

Amendment of Section 20

Amendment made:

Page 5, lines 36 and 37,—

for five lakh rupees'

substitute 'twenty lakh rupees' (30)

(Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That clause 12, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 13

Amendment of Section 24

Amendments made:

Page 5, for lines 40 to 45, *substitute,—*

“(aa) the human organs or tissues or both in respect of which duty is cast on registered medical practitioner, the manner of obtaining documentation for authorisation under clause (i) of sub-section (1A) of section 3;

(ab) the manner of making the donor or his relative aware under clause (ii) of sub-section (1A) of section 3;

(ac) the manner of informing the Human Organ Removal Centre under clause (iii) of sub-section (1A) of section 3;

(ad) the date from which duties mentioned in sub-section (1A) are applicable to registered medical practitioner working in a unregistered hospital under sub-section (1B) of section 3;”. (31)

Page 6, line 1,—

for “(ab)”

substitute “(ae)”. (32)

Page 6, for lines 27 to 29, *substitute,—*

“(kb) the form and the manner in which an application for registration shall be made, and the fee which shall be accompanied, under sub-section (2) of section 14A;

(kc) the specialised services and the facilities to be provided, skilled manpower and the equipments to be possessed and the standards to be maintained by a Tissue Bank, under sub-section (3) of section 14A;”;

(f) in clause (l), for the word "hospital", the words "hospital or Tissue Bank" shall be substituted. (33)

(Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 13, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1

**Short titles, application
and commencement**

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 3,—

for "2009"

substitute "2011". (2)

(Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Sixtieth Year"

substitute "Sixty-second Year". (1)

(Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

*The Enacting Formula, as amended,
was added to the Bill.*

*The Preamble and the Long Title
were added to the Bill.*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.31 hrs.

**MOTION RE: EIGHTEENTH REPORT OF
COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will take up Private Members' Business

Shri Prabodh Panda to move the Motion.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): I beg to move the following:-

"That this House do agree with the Eighteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on 10 August, 2011."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Eighteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on 10 August, 2011."

The motion was adopted.

15.32 hrs.

**RESOLUTION RE: SPECIAL STATUS TO
STATE OF BIHAR—Contd.**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the House will take up Item No. 20 — Dr. Bhola Singh to continue.

[Translation]

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, a private Member's Resolution was introduced in the House almost one year ago to seek special state status for Bihar and though, this has been listed during this year on a number of times, but this could not be taken up for discussion in the House. Today, in your presence, the providence has smiling on this House as well as on Bihar. Today accord Bihar the special state status is not a political issue. This is not an issue of any political party. This is associated with the development and emergence of Bihar and finally with national development.

Marsh has said somewhere that economics plays big vote in our lives as well as the life of a nation and this issue is associated with the development. This is not a yearning when I demand special state status for Bihar. This is not my yearning or begging. Bihar has got glorious history, glory, splendour great deeds but it has been dethroned from its glorious position despite fertile land, huge source of underground water, rivers and hardworking people. The reasons for this cannot be ascribed to Bihar itself. The political scenario and incidents have brought Bihar to this condition. Without prolonging my speech, I would like to present some facts before the House. It is a fact that this year is the centenary year of Bihar and Bihar has entered into its 100th year with name and fame. Bihar is the symbol of national identity and religious harmony. Mahatma Gandhi attained sainthood on the soil of Bihar. Lok Nayak Jaiprakash was also born in Bihar and he challenged the people in power and make them see the reality. Bihar has given direction to the whole country. Bihar fixed the geographical boundary of the country and unified the nation upto Hindukush mountain. Seleucus, the General of Alexander, was defeated firstly by Bihar. Through Kautilya, Bihar gave birth an ideal state as well as all the codes of conduct to run its affairs. Bihar is the mother of democracy in the world. Bihar is the place of many religious and blending of all ideologies and is compelled to demand the status of a special state in this august House today.

Sir, some days before in July, the NDA convener Shri Sharad Yadav, with the signatures of 1,25,00,000 people presented the disappointments, expectations, aspirations and problems of people of Bihar before His Excellency, the president and hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Prime Minister heard his views. I want to put my views in the House that when Bihar was divided in the year, 2000, Jharkhand was carved out from Bihar. Firstly Odisha was carved out from Bihar and Bihar got

divided from Bengal. Like bones of Dadhichi Bihar has been cut many times. It can be called unfortunate that when Jharkhand was carved out from Bihar, 47 per cent area came in its share whereas it got only one-tenth population, whereas 54 per cent area remained with Bihar. The areas where coal is found, were cut from Bihar. Besides copper, mica iron ore and uranium, total 47 percent coal reserves of the country were in the State of Bihar. The remaining parts of Bihar got destroyed by Kosi, Ganga, Satmala rivers, Gandak and Budhi Gandak. Bihar has to bear the loss of hundreds of crores every year and south Bihar suffered from chronic drought. The rivers flowing in Bihar originate from Nepal. I would like to say in the House that due to the present situation of Bihar, it is being treated as a colony of the Central Government and through you I have come to the House to narrate our plight.

Mr. Chairman Sir, in the year 2000, Bihar Legislative Assembly passed a unanimous resolution demanding rupees one lakh forty thousand crore as a compensation to Bihar to overcome the adverse impact due to partition of State. All parties passed it in Bihar Legislative Assembly. Again, in the year 2006, the same Bihar Legislative Assembly passed a resolution unanimously that the status of Special state should be given to Bihar and the leaders of all parties of Bihar, with this resolution, met the then Government and submitted the memorandum. They got and assurance but no action has been taken so far. The then president Shri A.P.J. Abdul Kalam visited Bihar and addressed Bihar Legislative Assembly. In his address, he said as to how Bihar would develop in mission 2020 and what Bihar would have to do for development. His Majesty the President, gave an instruction and made an awaking call. Supporting the resolution made by the hon. president, the Chief Minister of Bihar, Shri Nitish Kumar had assured that we resolve to follow the directions of hon. President and make Bihar a developed state by the year 2015. Hon. President is the constitutional head of the country and the directions made by the hon. President are the directions of the Supreme Head under the constitution and now, awarding the status of special state to Bihar has become our constitutional obligation. This is what I want to express in the House. With this, I also want to add that Bihar fulfils all criteria for getting the status of special state. One important factor of the criteria for according the status of special state is that the state should share boundary with other countries. Bihar shares its boundaries with Nepal and Bangladesh. There is a common boundary of almost one thousand kilometres.

The second condition is that there should be mountains and rocky land as well as forest in the state. All these things are found in north and south Bihar. The third condition is the lack of basic infrastructure, and Bihar fulfils this condition also. The fourth condition is that there is need of market and industrial revolution for development. The industrialisation did not happen in Bihar. All these things are enough for according the status of special state to Bihar. Therefore, I would like to put this view before the House. An expert had said that India cannot become an economic super power until the eastern region of the country is developed. Barring Bihar, the status of special state has been accorded to all the eastern states. Bihar is prominent of the states which have been left. Through you, I would like to request for according the special status to Bihar. This is not an issue of politics. Backwardness of Bihar will be a handicap in making the country a developed and powerful nation.

Mr. Chairman Sir, further I would like to tell you about the effort we have need before the Government for this purpose. At the time of creation of Jharkhand, assurance was given that Bihar will be compensated. Bihar Legislative Assembly had passed resolution to that effect. In the year 1989, the then Prime Minister had said at Gandhi Maidan that Bihar would be getting rupees 5100 crore every year as a package. Bihar has not got that package. Rupees 90 thousand crore are required for industrial revolution and power generation in Bihar. The proposal of the Bihar Government for generating power are lying pending with the Union Government. Once Bihar was provided coal linkage, but it was unable to generate power, only iron could have melted with that coal.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to put the fact before the House that during British rule, there were 42 sugar mills in Bihar but today there are hardly eight sugar mills in the state. The Bihar Government has put proposal before the Union Government for the tender of ethanol. The Minister of Agriculture Shri Sharad Pawar had assured in this very House that if Bihar requires Ethanol to set up Sugar mills within two or three months, we will provide licence to it for Ethanol. Mr. Chairman Sir, it is very sad that the hon. Member makes the announcement but that announcement is not implemented upon.

Mr. Chairman Sir, our hon. Chief Minister in National Development Council placed a demand before the hon. Prime Minister to set up a Nuclear power plant in Rajauli. In this respect, all the concerned technical officers also visited Bihar. The Government of Bihar assured that it will ensure necessary arrangement for the supply of water

required for nuclear power plant. The supply of water would be made from river Dhananjay. But that has not been completed. No action has been taken in this regard. It has been suspending in mid-air.

Mr. Chairman Sir, other states have been provided with the rights to exploit their natural resources, but Bihar is deprived of this right. We are not even allowed to utilize water from river Ganges. A few days ago, at Kahlgaoon we had been restricted to utilize water from river Ganges.

Mr. Chairman Sir, the issue of special state status is not merely an economical issue. The Ganges has been drying up near Farakka. You are well aware that industrial revolution has not taken place in our state. The decision of sharing of water of river Ganges has been made without the consent and advice of Bihar. In addition to this, Bihar had no participation with regard to the sharing of water of river Son. Sir, today Bihar requests the Union Government in respect of sharing of water of all the rivers flowing through Bihar. We, through you, would like to request the Union Government to re-negotiate the sharing of water of the Ganges and the Son with Bihar. I through you, would like to submit that the rivers flowing through Bihar originate from the Himalayas, thus the life of Bihar lies in Nepal. River Kosi is known as a river of sorrow. Because of Kosi, Bihar gets ravaged every year. Kosi and other rivers, which originate from Nepal, could have been controlled by setting up dams in Nepal. Bihar could have played a major role in it but, also nothing has been done. In this regard, Bihar has made requests to the Union Government time and again that the Centre should take action in this direction but the Union Government has not discussed this issue with Nepal so far.

Sir, I am not talking about any special package. I do not want that any special package should be offered to us or some money should be provided to us, I want nothing of that sort. I want that special state status should be accorded to Bihar so that we may get rebate in excise duty, investment may be made on large scale in Bihar, capital investment may be made on national and international level in Bihar. I want to submit that the students, youth, farmers etc. of Bihar are very talented and the future of Bihar in agriculture production is very bright. At present, the farming sector beckons a good future in Bihar. We do not have any space for industrial revolution but we have enormous possibilities for green revolution and for this, we are in need of agriculture-based industries. In this regard, I would like to submit

that three years back Saharsa, Supaul were submerged under floods wherein thirty lakh people got displaced. The world Bank has assured to extend financial aid for the rehabilitation of the displaced people. The hon. Prime Minister was already there and the Chairperson of UPA Shrimati Sonia Gandhi was also there. At that time, both the hon. Prime Minister and the UPA Chairperson had assured that flood in Bihar is not only Bihar's tragedy rather it is a national calamity. Though they announced financial aid but Bihar did not get due aid as per its expectation from the Union Government.

Sir, when Bengal shouts for the aid, the Government of India approves rupees twenty thousands crore within a minute. When Bundelkhand, in Uttar Pradesh places the demands, the Congress General Secretary Shri Rahul Gandhi pays a visit there and aid is provided promptly to Bundelkhand. I do not say the help should not be extended. When natural calamity affects Andhra Pradesh or any other state, you offer thousand of crore rupees. I do not say that help should not be given to them. I mean to say you give them more and more but when it comes to Bihar why do you get on back foot? Why do you get helpless in case of Bihar? Is Bihar not a part of India?

Mr. Chairman Sir, I through a short story would like to make my point clear.

"Drums were being beaten, Tabla was being played. Assembly was going on meanwhile a he-goat came and sit among them. People asked the he-goat, 'He-goat, do you understand the sound of Tabla? It replied in negative. They further asked him if it understands the music of harmonium. It again replied in negative. They once again asked whether it understands the sound of drum. It again replied in negative. They asked, "Then why did you come here?" The he-goat replied that it had gone there because the leather which is used in table, drum etc. is made of its skin. Strokes on drum cause pain to he-goat.

Therefore, Bihar is the part of India. Bihar is the soul of India. Bihar is the part of India's body. When Bihar is affected India gets affected and vice-versa.

Mr. Chairman Sir, you must be remembering that Bihar was the forerunner of the agitations which took place in the whole country from 1975 to 1977. At that time Shri Loknayak Jaiprakash Narayan had gone to meet Shrimati Indira Gandhi at her residence. He went there and said that he had not come to meet the former Prime Minister of India Shrimati Indira Gandhi but to his loving

baby Indu. Listening to his words Indira ji wept bitterly. Jaiprakash ji too began to weep. This is the relation of Bihar with the Centre. This is the kind of politics we practice. We are the supporter of virtue in politics. The annual Action Plan of Bihar in the year 2005 was rupees 4200 crore. Today, the annual action plan of Bihar is rupees 24000 crore. We have brought tremendous change in Bihar during the last five years. We have repeated our resolution. We have improved the growth rate from 11 to 13 percent within five years. In the technical field, education, agriculture etc. we are near to the growth rate of Gujarat. Therefore, we have given a resolution and the Union Government has followed many schemes of Bihar. The Centre has adopted them. We are becoming a society of harbingers. We are highlighting the glorious aspect of our history. Today, when Biharis go to Mumbai, there people blame Biharis for the cause of Dengue. Lakhs of people from Bihar are dwelling in Delhi. The Chief Minister of Delhi blames Biharis and the people from Uttar Pradesh for the filth in Delhi. People from South East Asia, Africa etc. living in Western Model countries such as London and America. There, the native people are raising their voice to chuck the foreigner out from their countries and action is also being taken in order to tackle recession. Today, in our country Biharis are being thrown out from the states from Mumbai, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Punjab and Haryana because there is a misconception that Bihar is the symbol of filth, shame, cultural degradation. We have taken steps in order to make this sickened state powerful. Our growth rate has increased by leaps and bounds and capital investments is being made in Bihar. We have maintained the law and order. Therefore, I, through you, would like to make a request. In the very beginning of my speech I had told that this is not any political issue, nor the matter of any party. Indeed, this issue is related to the development of the country.

Mr. Chairman Sir, in the end I want to conclude my speech with a point. Bihar is a symbol of peace, freedom, and development and constantly developing.

16.00 hrs.

Sir, a forest caught fire. A sparrow would fly to sea and brought water in its beak in order to extinguish the fire. It repeated the same process many a time. An elephant was taking bath in the sea. The elephant asked the sparrow whether it could carry enough water in its beak to extinguish fire. The sparrow replied that it knew the quantity of water, its beak could carry and it also knew that it could not extinguish the fire with that much of water but its name would be mentioned in the history

that when the forest caught fire the sparrow was among fire extinguishers and not among those who set the forest on fire. The moment elephants heard this they rushed the forest carrying water in their trunks and began to extinguish the fire.

Sir, I would like to submit that Bihar, through development wants to convey the message of peace. Bihar wants to repeat its history. Bihar by establishing itself as a strong State in this country wants to bring glory and power to India. I would like to quote a poem by Dushyant Kumar:-

“Ja tere swapn bade hon,
Bhavnaon ki god se utar kar jald prithvi par chalna
sikhen,
Chand taron se aur prapt unchaion ke liye ruthna,
machalna sikhen,
Hanse-muskaraen, gayen, har diye ki roshni dekh
kar lalchaen,
Ungli jalaen, apne paon par khade hon,
Ja tere swapn bade hon”.

Sir, through Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee is not present in the House but he has guided the country as the cultural soul of the Nation. I would like to quote a couplet from his poem:-

“Tute hue taron se fute basanti swar,
Patthar ki chhati mein ug aya nav ankur,
Jhare sab peele paat koyal ki kuhuk raat,
Praachi mein arunima ko dekh-dekh gaata hun,
Geet naya gaata hun, geet naya gaata hun”.

With these words and demanding the status of special state to Bihar I conclude my speech.

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV (Siwan): Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak on the resolution brought by Dr. Bhola Singh.

Sir, I support this resolution. Area-wise Bihar has 12th position in the country. 85 percent of its population live in villages. Bihar has been an economically weaker State but after partition its economy has collapsed. Bihar had the paucity of industries from time immemorial, after India got independence a few industries were set up in Southern-Bihar that too went to Jharkhand at the time of partition. Mineral resources also came to the share of Jharkhand. Today Bihar has nothing except natural calamity, flood and sand. In order to repeat the glorious

history of Bihar, for the empowerment of its innocent population, for strengthening the nation, it is necessary to provide the status of Special State to Bihar.

Mr. Chairman Sir, the condition after the partition is that three-fourth resources have gone to the share of Jharkhand whereas Bihar has got three-fourth debts as its share. After partition 46 percent of land went to the share of Jharkhand, whereas, more than three-fourth of population remained in Bihar. After the partition Jharkhand got 90 percent of forest resources and 96 percent income from mineral resources. 73 percent land in Bihar is flood affected and 27 percent is drought affected. In some parts of Bihar it takes months to get relief from flood water. During rainy season not only villages but also district headquarter get segregated from rest of the country as a result of which rural people have to confront terrible problems.

Mr. Chairman Sir, as per the policy and criteria of the Union Government status of Special State is provided to economically weaker state. The first criterion is remote geographical condition of the state or being hilly area. Second criterion is excess of tribal population in the state. Third is, adjoining to international boundary. Fourth is financial weaker condition of the state. Fifth is lack of basic infrastructure. Bihar fulfills all these criteria. The condition of roads in Bihar has comparatively improved by the efforts of the Union Government. But condition of power is still very miserable. I request you to provide the status of Special State to Bihar so that industries may be set up in Bihar. Moreover, this status will help Bihar to emerge as an empowered state and strengthen the nation.

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Chairman Sir, I support Shri Bhola Prasad Singh for his demand for status of Special State to Bihar and I also support his proposal. A few days ago the financial advisor of the hon. Prime Minister had made a statement in America that the per-capita income in India has reached 1000 USA dollars. 1000 dollar are roughly equal to rupees 45000 to 46000. It means per-capita income in our country is rupees 45000 p.a. Some states have more income than the said income. Chandigarh has more per-capita income. Per-capita income in Mumbai and Delhi is above rupees 80,000. In some cities it is rupees 85,000. But today per-capita income of Bihar is at the lowest rung. As on date per-capita income in Bihar is still around rupees 5000 whereas the per-capita income of the country is rupees 80000 p.a., and average income is rupees 45000 p.a. This is being stated by the financial advisor

of the hon. Prime Minister in abroad. In our country there is only a state where per-capita income is rupees 15000 p.a. which reflects regional imbalance. Whenever there is inequality between the rich and the poor, mankind and states, the Government has taken decision to remove the regional imbalance. The Government has formulated the plans. 10th, 11th and now 12th five year plan is about to come. The hypothesis of the Government in every plan is to remove regional imbalance. Bihar is yearning to remove this imbalance. Bhola Babu talked about the partition of Bihar, but the fact is that even before partition, Bihar was at the lowest rung. Even then we used to demand that the development of Bihar is impossible unless freight-equalisation is implemented in Bihar. When Jharkhand was the part of Bihar and mines, mineral, coal and bauxite about which Bhola Babu has talked which are now in Jharkhand were in Bihar even then we demanded freight-equalisation. At that time mines of uranium in district Singhbhum which was adjoining to Jamshedpur which is now the part of Jharkhand. Before the year 2000 when we had the mines, minerals, uranium etc. even then we used to say that Bihar is a poor State, and at that time it was indeed a poor State. Even before 2000 the per-capita income, per-capita investment, electricity consumption and production in Bihar was very low. An outlay of rupees 24000 crore has been provided in annual budget for Bihar, though it is more than what it was earlier but still this outlay is inadequate for Bihar and earlier also it was insufficient. Therefore, earlier also we had made the request for financial aid.

Earlier when Bihar was united even then it was ignored. At that time also Bihar complained that you take our coal, bauxite, copper and uranium but you do not give us special economic assistance in form of grants. We had said before too that there is poverty and unemployment in Bihar. Then, it got divided. We apprised you at the time you divided Bihar. The coal, freight equalization, copper, power plants, power stations, Bokaro steel city that were prided upon went to Jharkhand. We were left with nothing. We have agriculture and after independence, Bihar used to produce maximum sugar. Bihar had maximum number of sugar mills. We were the top producers of sugar for many years. Today, the sugar mills have shut down.

We did not demand any big industry. We just made a demand to revive our medium sized sugar industry. At the time of its partition, we demanded a special package from the Government of India for power production and basic infrastructure in Bihar. The criteria for granting special status state included poverty, per capita income,

per capita investment, per capita power generation, power consumption, unemployment and gross domestic product. But you did not pay attention to it on that day and the sugar industry collapsed after the partition of Bihar. We demanded a special package of rupees one lakh 87 thousand crore for Bihar and eradicating poverty and unemployment and increasing per capita income in Bihar. We pleaded that as you have taken mines and industry from Bihar, please provide a special package to us. These incidents did not happen at the time of proposal for partition of Bihar. He did not take name of the Prime Minister. The late Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi visited Bihar in the year 1989 and he was told that Bihar is poor.

You take everything from Bihar but Bihar is poor. We have shortage of funds and there is constitutional arrangement for rectifying the regional imbalance. It is your responsibility. It is the responsibility of the Union Government to rectify the regional imbalance in the country and ensure that no state in the country remains in a dilapidated state.

16.16 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN *in the Chair*]

You have to make these arrangements. The Government of Bihar said this to Shri Rajiv Gandhi in 1989 and it was not our Government or the Government of Shri Karpuri Thakur. It was Congress, which was in power at that time, the Congress Government said this to Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Why did Bihar not get any package? Who will reply to the question that the Special Package that was announced to be given to Bihar by Shri Rajiv Gandhi was never provided? The Government neither provides funds through special package nor under the planned head.

After the partition of Bihar, all the parties unanimously passed a resolution in the Bihar Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council and, through it demanded more funds from the Government of India stating that our condition was pathetic.

Biharis are spread all over the country. Border Road Organisation constructed a road on a height of 18000 feet in Ladakh recently. There was an Indian Administrative Service officer from Bihar who told me that these labourers, who are working to construct a Hydel Power Plant on Sindhu river in Ladakh and the labourers who construct the road in Siachen for soldiers are from Bihar.

When I visited the work site, I found that two labourers were from my constituency. The crux of the matter is that there is a lot of poverty in Bihar. You had promised in the year 2000 that migration from Bihar will be stopped. Whatever efforts are needed will be made and schemes will be implemented for this purpose. Jobs will be provided to the labourers. You did not provide special package or funds. What could have we asked for? You granted special status to Uttarakhand and we did not object to it. You have granted special status to 11 states till date. You took a good step to grant special status to Uttarakhand. Uttarakhand deserves it and so do the 11 states. Bihar should also be granted a special status.

Bihar has not been receiving FDI. The investors, entrepreneurs and industrialists demand for tax rebate. They seek concession in excise duty. These relaxations cannot be given by the Government of Bihar because our financial condition is in tatters. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Bihar should be declared as 'Zero Industrial State'. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Therefore, we demand for Special status. If you do not want to grant us special package, it is okay; you do not want to give us the package which Shri Rajiv Gandhi had announced, it's also okay but we want 'special status' for Bihar more than money. The grant of special status to Bihar will lead to capital inflow which will lead to industrialization of the state. The sugar industry in Bihar is in tatters. The State Reorganisation Bill which was passed in the legislative assembly had provided that the government will consider the revival of sugar industries but, till date, not even one sugar mill has been revived. Therefore, I support the resolution presented by him. Bihar deserves it as it is poor and infested with poverty and unemployment. Please do not keep Bihar in a state of despair. It has been said that Bihar is the soul of the country. Bihar played a leading role in the freedom struggle. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel did not consider Mahatma Gandhi as 'Bapu' till the time the land of Champaran did not make him 'Mahatma'. Please do not compel Bihar to resort to agitation. A memorandum from Bihar has been forwarded to the hon. Prime Minister. Kindly accept it. Bihar should be granted special status. Please consider this plea. The poverty and unemployment in Bihar can only be eradicated after rectifying the regional imbalance. This would strengthen Bihar and it will play a leading role in eradicating poverty in the country.

With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Madam Chairman, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak. I support the Resolution moved by Dr. Bhola Singh seeking special status to the state of Bihar. I would like to express my views in the words of the Poet, Dushyant Kumar- "Peer pravat ki pighalani chahiye, Bihar ko ek Ganga milani chahiye, Mere seene me na sahi to tere seene me hi sahi, Kahin bhi aag lekin aag jalani chahiye, sirf hungama karna mera maksad nahi, meri yeh koshish hai ki ab soorat chahiye." We should make efforts to change the whole complexion of Bihar.

Madam Chairman, I come from Uttarakhand. The roads made in Kedarnath and Badrinath often get broken due to snowfall. As Jagadguru Shankaracharya set up Badridham and resurrected it, the people living in tin houses similar to the slums along with roads and are engaged in the construction of roads in Uttarakhand, are also doing the same and they are asked about their whereabouts. They reply that they have come from Bihar. I want to salute the people of Bihar as they are engaged in the construction of roads and connecting Char Dham, pilgrims and boundaries in Uttarakhand. I salute such laborious people and employees. Today, they are constructing roads and spreading the network of roads in India coming out of Bihar. But, today, we will have to pay attention towards the condition of their state and the Government should give a special economic package for the development of the State so that they could prosper and increase the network of roads. I would like to say that one hundred years have passed since Bihar was made. Early, Bihar was a big state as Jharkhand has not been carved out of it. Today, Jharkhand has been carved out of it and mineral resources like coal, mica and factories of the state have gone to Jharkhand after the division. Today, Bihar has become a state devoid of mineral resources. In this 1 scenario, special status should definitely be accorded to the state. I salute Bihar as it is the land of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Shri Jaiprakash Narayan and Shri Hans Maharaj has a special bonding to Bihar. The condition of Bihar was such that when people of the state wanted to attend any marriage, they had to borrow shirt from someone. They did not put on the shirt but used to keep it on their shoulder to show that they possess shirt also. This was the life standard of people there. The state having such acute poverty should definitely get the opportunity to develop. It should get the status of special state. The Ganges flows through Bihar and it should be exploited by making it act like a waterways. Bihar shares a long boundary with Nepal. Many rivers come from Nepal and cause floods in Bihar and it seems that whole Bihar has submerged. In such

a scenario, Bihar should get the status of special state. I demand for it and support this Resolution. I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on this important issue and the Resolution of Shri Bhola Singh. Nothing is left after the outstanding speech of Shri Bhola Singh but I would like to draw the attention of the House and the country with great responsibility. Bihar is the land of Ashoka, Gautam Buddha, Mahavira, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Shri Jaiprakash Narayan, the oldest culture Nalanda. There is Vikramashila where I come from. Bodh Gaya, Vaishali and Rajgir are located in Bihar. We are pained to demand the special status to Bihar. What is special in us? Shri Satpal Maharaj said how the people of Bihar contribute in the development of the whole country. You can meet the people of Bihar in Kashmir, Ladakh or Siachen glaciers. We work with a broad vision. We consider every part of the country as ours. It is our nationalism. From North to South and East to West, we consider as ours. Therefore, you may meet the people of Bihar in great number at many places but today, the problem is that nothing is left in Bihar after its division. We have rivers only which originates from Nepal and on which we have no control. We get water as much as Nepal is pleased to release. The international agreement poses obstacles in it. The Government constructs roads and bridges but they are washed out when Nepal releases water in huge quantity. When we expect that we will get any package for the compensation for flood, we get only good promises. When we are in pain, all people visit us. They promise to help. But Bihar does not get compensation. On the one hand, there is flood but on the other hand, there is drought in the Southern Bihar. When we get tired of demanding compensation for floods, then we have to demand money for drought and we do not get both of these.

There is a good Government in Bihar. The Chief Minister of Bihar, Shri Nitish Kumar is bringing the state on the path of development. Bihar does not have electricity. Our eyes have been damaged due to light of the lalturn in Bihar for 15 years. What kinds of injustice has been done to Bihar? The eyes of the people of Bihar get damaged very soon because they have been reading in the light of lalturn since childhood. I am from Kosi. ...*(Interruptions)* I am watching you. My foresightedness is sharp and I am focusing on you. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please mind. Lalturn flares up also. Please continue.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: I am an MP from Bhagalpur of Kosi. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): Please show the way to save flood water when the rivers of Bihar get flooded. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: This may be the solution but there is need of assistance from the Central Government for it. The problem lies there in the Non-Cooperative Movement which is going on between the Central Government and the Bihar Government of the Bharatiya Janata Party and JD(U). ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: No interaction please.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: This is such an issue on which many speakers spoke and no one interrupted anyone but everyone has great love for me. Whenever I speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Everyone loves you but continue please.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Many of our friends are there but. ...*(Interruptions)* They have seen darkness in Bihar. There are 543 MPs here. We come from villages. We have seen the poverty. We have read in the light of lalturn. We do not need to go to anyone's home to feel poverty. We have experienced the effects of smoke on eyes. We have experienced the effects of smoke on eyes when the leaves are burnt to cook food. We have experienced the happiness of feeling cool air when the body sweats while reading in the light of lalturn in summer. ...*(Interruptions)*

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): How do you feel, when gas is switched on. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: The people using gas visit the poor people to see what is poverty and how darkness looks like. We do not need to go for watching it. I am also young and an MP. Fortunately, I

have also been a Minister. I have seen these things very closely. Today, it is the pain of the people of Bihar. Today, why is Bihar seeking a special package, because when Bihar was undivided and had mineral, mine and coal, the railway line was laid. Power plants were not installed in our state. Coal, bauxite and iron were transported from Bihar after laying down the railway tracks. Even at that time no person in Bihar objected to it. Today we would like to set up electricity plants but there is no coal linkage. Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand have the potential. They can set up power house in pit heads but there is only one thermal power house of NTPC in my parliamentary constituency. Electricity is generated there and supplied to Punjab via Bhagalpur and Patna. We need electricity there at present. We are not getting our due share of electricity. Bihar has the right to 1800 megawatt electricity but the Union Government is only providing 900 megawatts of electricity. We are being supplied electricity from Talchar and Farakka. Those units are in such a bad condition that they do not function half the time. We do not get any benefit from it. Today, the Union Government needs to take responsibility of Bihar and accept the fact that if ten crore Biharis do not make progress, the country will not progress. You should consider Biharis as citizens of this country and Bihar as an integral part of the country. But what is happening today? Your vision has changed. We are saying that we are becoming short sighted and your vision has changed. Every time the Council of Minister is expanded. Dr. Rajendra Prasad became the first President of the country in the times of Shri Nehru. At that time some one from Bihar used to be a member of the Union Cabinet. Raghuvansh Babu was a part of UPA-I but there is not even one Bihari in the Cabinet today. It is written in front of the Congress office-

[English]

Bihar is not allowed in the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

There is a board outside the cabinet and office of Shri Manmohan Singh. ...*(Interruptions)* We are speaking but the Government is finding it hard of hearing our views. ...*(Interruptions)* We are talking about the Government. You are talking about the House. ...*(Interruptions)* Does hon. Speaker sits in the cabinet? Shri Lal Singh ji, you are such a senior member but we know that you are not going to get any portfolio. You come from Jammu but still you are not made a minister. ...*(Interruptions)* Maulana Asrarul Haque is from my parliamentary constituency and

he is a highly educated man. He is well versed in Urdu. He has had an excellent upbringing. In his hay days there was no match to his handwriting. You people like those who are well-versed in English. You do not recognize any talent in an Urdu speaking individual. There is only one present here and even he is most considered as an option. You should have formed a panel in Rajya Sabha and he should have been given the candidature from some other place. If you do not like the countenance of Shri Maulana Asraful then at least other eligible candidates from Bihar would have been a part of Council of Ministers. We do not have any objection to it but who will represent the concerns of Bihar in the Cabinet. Today, there is no representative of Bihar in the Cabinet. No one is ready to speak up against the injustice meted out to Bihar. We are relying on you and if any other Minister there speaks on our behalf, it is welcome. But this is the first time in history that you are ruling the country and there is no one from Bihar in the Cabinet. We were aware of your intentions. What hopes could we have from you but still, it is a fact that you are ruling the country. The public have given you the mandate, so we have expectations from you. Please behave like a ruling party. All are ministers and it is a big opportunity. Beacons are attached on top of their cars and it keeps on giving sirens. You should listen to the speeches seriously. You are the ruling party, not the opposition. ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, you should listen to the speeches of the Members of the Opposition patiently. If you keep on behaving like us, no one will consider you as Ministers and say that they create ruckus in the House every day which is unlike the behaviour of a Member. You should behave like a Minister and not create ruckus in the Houe. I became a Minister in young age. In case of difficulties, you are welcome to consult with me too.

Madam Chairman, I am raising the issues of Bihar in the House through you. Today, the state, which gave the country its first President, is compelled to urge you time and again to grant it the 'Special state status. But what is happening at present? Roads have been constructed in all of the states under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. Roads have been constructed in Bengal, in Shri Ashwini Kumar ji's state Punjab, in Meena ji's state Rajasthan but as soon as Shri Raghuvansh Babu left, the work of road construction stopped immediately. We are not getting funds under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. The funds for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana have been withheld and three ministers have been replaced in three months. We have given representation to one. Recently, I met Shrivilas Rao and addressed our concern that we are getting funds under the Pradhan

Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. I mentioned the name of Shri Rajiv Gandhi in the morning. He was the leader of the country and a pilot in Indian Airlines. You have made the Indian Airlines extinct. Likewise, there is 'Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana'. You had started 'Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana' in Bihar. A board is placed there. You have installed 16 miniature transformers there.

Madam Chairman, Smt. Rama Devi is saying that they have been installed like transistors. People have expectations while the work has been stopped midway. A photo of Shri Rajiv Gandhi and a board having the name of the scheme 'Rajiv Gandhi electrification scheme' have been installed there. The board is made of steel and it cannot be moved. But the transformer and wires have disappeared. It is not functioning. Gross injustice has been done to Bihar under the Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana.

Madam Chairman, I had carried out the work of beautification of Indore Airport. Maharashtra is a big state. Prominent ministers come from Maharashtra like Shri Sharad Pawar, Shri Vilas Rao Deshmukh, Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde. There are so many Ministers that we cannot even recall all the names. But there are equal number of Members from Bihar also. Maharashtra has Mumbai Airport, Pune Airport, Nagpur Airport, Aurangabad Airport and Navi Mumbai Airport is also underway but Bihar has only Patna Airport. Do you want ten crore Biharis to travel in bullock carts? In how many ways are you looting our share? I constructed an airport in Gaya. Shri Sharad ji initiated and I completed the work. They do not even have time for inauguration. The former Minister did not visit it for five years. We hope the new Minister will go there. At present, even domestic flights are not running there. I urge you to not politicize this issue. I do not feel good for reminding you again and again that Bihar is an integral part of India. It is okay if you do not wafipiW make any Ministers we will become Ministers in a grand way, 12-15 members will become ministers at once. When the Government of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was there, 12 members from Bihar were made Ministers. ...*(Interruptions)* The one in Gaya was made by us. ...*(Interruptions)* and renovation of Patna Airport was done. We had to fight for taking dhobighat. That land was acquired after giving money. ...*(Interruptions)* I would not like to go into that issue. I would like to urge you to cooperate in the progress of Bihar under the leadership of Shri Nitish Kumar. This country will progress only when each and every state of the country makes progress. Please do not come in the way of Shri Nitish Kumar. The river knbws its way and makes its way. We did not give up despite your obstructions. Please pay

attention to the election results. The Members of ruling party should figure out that once upon a time you used to wield a lot of influence in U.P.-Bihar. What is the reason that there are only two Members from Bihar. One is our hon. Madam Speaker who has her own identity and personality. She is the daughter of Shri Babu ji and the second member is Maulana Asrarul Haque. He was also contested two elections against me. Even when Shri Maulana Asrarul Haque fights as an independent, he gets at least 2 lakh votes. He is not at the mercy of anyone. It is okay that you fought elections from different party and won. You should understand that you do not have a strong foothold there. You got two eminent persons and that is the reason why your innings started there. But if you would embrace the same approach, like focusing on counting the landing of Chopper during the Legislative Assembly elections, counting the people who left that place and gave speeches there, what was the result of the same? 'Ham do, Hamare do' you were able to only win 4 seats. Therefore, I would like to urge you to do politics. Do not neglect anyone in politics. Please do not think that once if you do not get a seat, you will take revenge. Do something for once, give chance and extend co-operation. Do not co-operate the coalition Government of BJP-JD(U) but co-operate Nitish Kumar, the Chief Minister of Bihar. Please cooperate believing that it is the pain of ten crore people of Bihar. The Central Government should improve the situation in Bihar instead of making it worse. Supporting the Resolution moved by Shri Bhola Singh, I would like to urge that there was a Central University to be set up in Motihari which is the Parliamentary Constituency of Shrimati Rama Devi. The University has not been set up. Hon. Minister is firm that the University be set up in Patna only. Bihar will decide the place where the university should be established. Establish it in Chandni Chowk. The Central Government is deciding that the university will not be set up in Champaran. We want to set up the university at the place from where Gandhi ji started his movement. We want to follow the path of Gandhi ji but the Government is adamant not to follow that path. What is the problem in it? Therefore, what is the problem to Shri Kapil Sibal who has studied in the Oxford University, if the university is established in Champaran?

My second request is that a Central University of International Standard is being established in Nalanda. A lot of work of it is being done, the Bill has been passed in the House and the Central Government is also cooperating. Out of three ancient universities- Nalanda, Vikramshila and Takshila, one university Takshila is in Pakistan now and now, we have got only two heritages.

Shri Nitish Kumar is reviving the Nalanda University and the Central Government is also cooperating but what will happen to Vikramshila from where Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain is the Member of Parliament. Is the Government worried about it or not? A university with the standards of the ancient Vikramshila University should be established in Vikramshila. The Government is boasting of setting up the reputed universities. We should feel proud of our culture. Believe that if reputed universities with the names of Nalanda and Vikramshila are set up, it will make India famous in the world. Only BJP and JDU will not be famous. Do not get afraid of it, ups and downs keep coming in politics. Please do not be discouraged. Work with large heartedness. Nothing great can be achieved with discouraged heart, therefore, be large-hearted and ten crore people of Bihar expect that the Government will pass the Resolution moved by Shri Bhola Singh. As Shri Satpal Maharaj has said all the hon. Members should cooperate with Shri Nitish Kumar in the development of Bihar. This is what we expect from the Government and we expect that Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh will support us. If he supports us, we will progress for sure.

SHRI MOHD. ASRARUL HAQUE (Kishanganj):
Madam Chairman, I thank you from the core of my heart for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Private Members' Bill moved by Shri Bhola Singh. I support the Motion moved by him.

A lot of things have been said here just now related to Bihar. I am neither going to repeat these nor there is time for it. But I would like to say one thing necessarily that it is such a State that if the history of five thousand years and great deeds of the sons of the soil of this State is deleted from the history of India, the history of India will be incomplete. The history of whole India will be incomplete without it.

We should feel this fact that the parts of the country and people living there have given many things to this country and we should not neglect them on any stage of life. Efforts should be made to give equal status to them also. The biggest achievement of our country after independence is that we have maintained democracy in the last six decades and we feel proud of it that the land which has established the fundamentals and determination of democracy in India is the land of Bihar.

Today, if there are humanity innocence, modesty and manners which are called Eastern Civilization, the soul of all these things is spiritualism. That spiritualism was given by Mahatma Buddha from that place and all saints

of the place. Today, I feel greatly pained in saying that the State as well the people of the State which made India great, increased the dignity of India and brought India on the path of progress are victims of destruction. The people living in every part of the State are victims of destruction and devastation. 'Tanha daag-daag shud, umba guja-guja na hum'. The whole body is in a bad shape and it is very difficult to bring it back on the path of prosperity.

The people of the State who guided India are wandering in different States of the country helplessly and hopelessly today. If anyone visits the State or attend any marriage or funeral of any death, you will find mostly children or old men and not the young people who have come to attend. The young people go to Delhi and Punjab for working as laborers in field and construction of roads. This is the condition of the State which gave the first President of India after Independence. This is the State which gave opportunity to Gandhi ji for the Non-Violence movement. When Gandhi ji reached Patna, he was left with only a few persons as the people accompanying Gandhi ji have left him, there were only two young men for welcoming him in Patna. One was Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who became the President of India later on and the other was Prof. Bari, who became the leader of laborers. The State is lagging behind in every field. Therefore, there is need to give priority to the State. There is the need of some basic things for the development of any nation. People need good education and health facilities and for it, they require the source of income. Agriculture is the source of income there. Hundreds and thousands acres of land merge into river through erosion every year there. The destruction of their houses is not the only problem. The problem is that the source of their income is those fields and their lives depend on these. Flood and drought occur every alternate year. The people spend their lives anyhow in problem and the destruction occurs every year due to erosion there.

Almost 8-9 years have passed since the provision for the construction of Mahananda basin was made but there is paucity of funds and that basin is not being utilized. The rivers-Mahananda, Dok, Parwaan, Kankae cause havoc in the East and North parts of Bihar. All these rivers originate from the Himalayas. Funds were sanctioned for linking rivers and stopping the erosion of these rivers but no work has been done in this regard so far. The work was started at the beginning and Rs. 15 crore was released to the State for this purpose but that work has not been completed so far. Today, if we want

to save and improve the condition of the State, bring back the people of this State working in different parts of the country, and improve the facilities of agriculture, then of special package for creating jobs so that they could progress.

As far as education is concerned, it is the state which introduced science to the world, if we talk today of Nalanda, it is a matter of pride for us that Nalanda University was the first one to introduce science to the world. ...(*Interruptions*) Yes, Vikramshila too introduced it. The state which, first of all, introduced science to the world is the most backward in terms of education in the country. The literacy rate is only 54 percent there. There is no infrastructure. My district Kishanganj is having a population of 12 lakh and it has 17 high schools. This year, approval for only five schools has been given. Is it possible to educate the population of 12 lakh by merely 22 High Schools?

The condition of health is such that people have to travel to Delhi for getting medical treatment. There is no arrangement for medical treatment of the poor. They should be brought in the mainstream through education, make arrangement for health care. What hon'ble Shahnawaz Hussain was saying with regard to electricity, it is a fact that we feel a lot of problems in absence of electricity. There is need to set up Power Plants and increase power generation. Special package should be provided for giving assistance to all these sectors. If Rs. two lakh crore are sanctioned, the work can be initiated.

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: It should be accorded the status of special state.

SHRI MOHD. ASRARUL HAQUE: I have supported it. But I would like to say that we want funds along with the status. Bihar should be given funds of Rs. two lakh crore, so that all works may be accomplished. With these words, I would like to conclude my speech.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam Speaker, I rise to speak on the 78 resolution for according special status to Bihar brought by a very learned MP, Dr. Bhola Singh. Some days before, Shri Ranjan Yadav had brought a Private Member's Bill for providing special package to the state of Bihar, then many hon'ble Members had presented their views in the House. I would like to say that if the condition of states in India is reviewed, then in my opinion, Bihar, Orissa, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh etc. are the poorest states of India. The condition of newly-carved states is also very bad. The resolution brought by

Dr. Bhola Singh is very appropriate and is the need of hour. So far as one can see that after partition of Bihar and carving out of new state Bihar, all the natural resources have gone to Jharkhand. The Bihar is left with only old heritage and things mentioned by other hon'ble Members. Many of our colleagues are demanding Telangana. The people of Andhra Pradesh are saying that Telangana should not be formed. Some people demand carving out new state for their vested interest. When a new state is carved out, it feels that it has become backward and the state from which it has parted also becomes weak. Chhattisgarh has become a separate state. It is totally affected by naxalism. The schemes run by the Central Government are not implemented fully due to naxalism. The administration and people are living in fear there. A kind of parallel Government is run in naxal-affected areas.

It has been truly said with regard to Bihar that Bihar has its own political, religious and historical importance. As it has been stated that Nalanda University and Vikramshila University were the top universities of the world. It has its own political prestige. The first President of the country. Dr. Rajendra Kumar and all big politicians were related to Bihar, who had glorified the honor of the country.

16.59 hrs.

[SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ *in the Chair*]

Even today, we remember the works accomplished by highly renowned persons born in Bihar. I am sorry to say that Bihar is a very backward state, whether it is Gaya district or Buddha pilgrim sites. Bihar, being the law-lying area, the people here are often affected by floods and sometimes, in absence of rain, they have to face drought. The discussion on according special status to the state having such historical background is being held, which, in my opinion, is appropriate.

Once Shri Hukamdev Narayan Yadav was saying that one cannot find whether there is road in pothole or pothole, in the road. Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad ji is present here. When he was the Minister of Rural Development, many hon'ble Members had raised the demand for a highway, it has not been constructed till date. Power and roads are the lifeline of the people or the state. These two things hold special importance in the development of the state.

17.00 hrs.

If one sees, the condition of states is very pathetic due to lack of coordination between the Union and States and development is not taking place. I have seen from time to time that whether it is Question Hour or discussion or any Bill, the Union Government passes buck on the centre and states pass buck on centre whereas if the Union Government is granting funds on the basis of evaluation, it should undertake monitoring also. Its evaluation should also be done as to whether money allocated to the states is being spent actually or not, whether it is going to those departments or not. What is the position there? But this is not happening.

Today, it has been mentioned. Recently, I visited Iceland with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. Thermal power is generated by the gas emitted from volcano by running turbine in Iceland. The Ambassador there invited Indian delegation for the dinner. I observed that the people from Bihar were working as Engineer in that Thermal Power Plant. The people of Bihar are working in all over the world. It is not only related to the country only. If one talks of labour, it is said bring labour from Bihar. Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh are on the grip of poverty. Today, people are migrating from their towns and villages to work as labourers in other states. Therefore, the condition is very pathetic.

I would like to submit about Uttar Pradesh also. It is possible that demand for Uttar Pradesh may be raised here. Partition of Uttar Pradesh in four States is being demanded in our State. Uttarakhand has already been separated from Uttar Pradesh. Whenever the leaders of Uttarakhand meet us, they nostalgically say that earlier they used to say with pride that they had 85 seats. Earlier, we used to consider ourselves very powerful but now we feel attenuated as we are four to five MPs. In a sense, we have suffered loss. Earlier, we had a very good tourism but after the partition of the State. ...*(Interruptions)* You are also observing, you might be feeling well but formation of Uttarakhand has caused a lot of pain to us. We were only making the demand to give Haridwar to Uttar Pradesh. But we could not get it. ...*(Interruptions)* The hon. Minister was describing that earlier Uttar Pradesh used to look like a sitting lion but now it appears like a beheaded lion. ...*(Interruptions)* No doubt that in Uttar Pradesh, the demand for Bundelkhand is raised. It is true that the hon. High Court of Uttar Pradesh has issued the instructions to the Government of Uttar Pradesh that 250,300 people have died during the last three years but no official record is available of those deaths. One of my

friends who is in Amar Ujala daily met me in the Central Hall and said that the Union Government has admitted that the farmers are not committing suicide in Bundelkhand region. Only one farmer has committed suicide so far. I replied that there might be antagonism between the Uttar Pradesh Government and the Union Government. Sometime for their benefit, they might see eye to eye but not always. If they want to get the factual report, they should ask for the report, for which the hon. High Court had issued instruction to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh. In this manner, reality will be exposed. People from the Western Uttar Pradesh demand for the Harit Pradesh. Our friends of National Lok Dal Party demand for Harit Pradesh. People from Bundelkhand region demand for a separate Bundelkhand State and people from Poorvanchal region demand Poorvanchal State. Then, divide it. Today, partition of the State is sought, tomorrow, they will demand the partition of the country. We will remain in the middle. If our region comes to Poorvanchal, we will live in Poorvanchal.

Therefore, I would like to submit that though the funds are allocated to States by the Union Government but no work related to Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana has been carried out in our region during the last four years. Funds under the said schemes have been diverted. The Government has stopped providing funds after the diversion of the funds. Due to this, the whole State is facing problems. Therefore, I associate myself with the issue raised by Dr. Bholu Singh and my colleagues who belong to Bihar and demand Special State Status for Bihar and special package should be announced so that the condition of Bihar may be improved and the development take place.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Sir, Bholu Singh ji has presented the resolution and you have supported him and now you are in the Chair. I am thankful to Shahnawaz Hussain ji, Mangni Lai Mandal ji, Shailendra Kumar ji and all the hon. Members for their support.

It is necessary to know the reality. Bihar has lagged behind, whereas, two-third of the glorious history of India is of Bihar. If the history of Bihar is subtracted from the whole history of the nation, the remainder will be nil. All the hon. Members have raised the issue pertaining to the glorious history, I will not delve into it. I would like to speak in brief in respect of the Special State Status to Bihar. Late Karpuri Thakur, we and socialist Babu Jaiprakash Narayan, Acharya Narendra Dev have been raising the demand for special status from time immemorial. But the demand became serious with the

partition of Bihar on 15th November, 2000. We had spoken against the partition from there, at that time Sonia Gandhi ji and Late Madhavraj Scindia were present there and they supported it. At that time, we had proposed some amendment. Thereafter, it got wings, hon. Atal Bihari Vajpayee was the Prime Minister and Shahnawaz Hussain ji was also a Minister, in addition to this, Bhola Singh ji's party and Member of JDU were a part of it and there was dozens of Minister from Bihar. Sometime ago, Mangani Lai Mandal ji was raising the issue that Sushil Singh ji was expelled from the party and JDU stands nowhere. I am trying to inform that now they are serious and what was the level of their seriousness at that time. I am revealing this fact only. That day also, we were alone when the issue was raised three times in this House only and the debate was prolonged for eight hours. The debate took place third time on 16th May, 2002, Vasundhra Raje Scindia from the other side objected that we were raising the issue third time. Then also, the issue was related to the Special State Status to Bihar, the debt of Bihar may be waived off and a package of rupees 1,79,000 may be announced for Bihar. I spoke on these three issues three times in the House, at that time I was a Member from Bihar, and a committee was formulated and Shri Nitesh Kumar ji was the Chairman of the said committee. You must be remembering all were present. The meeting was conducted once, thereafter, it could not be held. One more committee was formulated to take care of all these issues. At that time, members of all the parties went to Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji. Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji was the Prime Minister, I am talking about that era. All the members went to him with the same issue. Gujral Saheb had waived off the debt of rupees 8000 crore of Punjab. Then, Bihar was left behind, the debt of Bihar should have been waived off, then why did they dropped the demand? My demand is to accord special package and Special State Status to Bihar. The issue was raised three times. There were a dozen of Ministers from Bihar, Shahnawaz Hussain ji said that there are not enough number of Ministers in the present Cabinet, then there were a dozen of Minister at that time. Now, the question arises why was the status of special state not accorded to Bihar then? It is obvious that question will arise when there were a dozen of Ministers, then why was the status of special state not accorded to Bihar?

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: The State Government was not ready to accept, we were ready to give but the State Government was not ready to accept. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, the then hon. Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had gone to lay the foundation stone of Digha flyover, at that time the then Chief Minister of Bihar Shrimati Rabri Devi had placed the demand for Special State Status to Bihar in fully crowded Gandhi Maidan, she had raised this issue. ...*(Interruptions)* Let me reveal the facts. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You let Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad ji speak. Do not interrupt, take your seat please.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Let me reveal the facts. The issue was raised by the State Government and the whole Legislative Assembly had passed the resolution. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The speech of Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh ji only will go on record.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: You ruled for five years but nobody listened to the demand, rather our demand was turned down. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt the discussions on Private Members Bill. Let him speak. Please do not interrupt the flow of speech.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I am talking about those details now. ...*(Interruptions)* I am telling you the details of the work undertaken by me in my tenure of five years as a minister and also the details of the work under a dozen of your ministers. Dr. Bhola Singh has just given some good arguments and debated firmly, as he should. But I would like to remind you that, at the

*Not recorded.

time of casting votes* had declared that you would support Congress on getting the status of special state. Will you keep your word? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let him speak. No one's speech will go on record? Only the speech of Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh will be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down and let Mr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh speak.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Do these people want Bihar to be granted the status of special state? I would like so, and will give reasons why it should be granted the status of special state. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Lai Singh, please sit down. All of you please sit down and let him speak.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: There is a CD containing the statement of and I am getting the research done. I will show Mr. Shahnawaz. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. Only Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh's speech will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Alright, he delivered that speech. ...*(Interruptions)* and it weakens the case. The case is jeopardized on two counts. I am trying to build the case. But there are two loopholes. The first one is this; why was this not done when a dozen of your members were holding ministries and there was not even any notice. ...*(Interruptions)* I have the copy of Smt. Vasundhara Raje's reply with me and there is no mention of it.

*Not recorded.

Secondly, Bholu babu said in his speech and so did Shri Shahnawaz that Bihar is progressing rapidly and the leadership of the Chief Minister of Bihar is very good. The second question that would arise is that, if Bihar is rapidly progressing then what is the need to grant it special status? ...*(Interruptions)* Please do not weaken the case. It is a question of 10 crore people of Bihar. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh's speech.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: They spent public money on media blitzkriegs and there was much triumphalism in their party. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let him speak. This is a Private Member Bill. You spoke when you had your chance, now let him speak.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: They belong to party of sycophants. ...*(Interruptions)* They claim that Bihar has been witnessing growth under the stewardship of their CM. Now Bihar will come close to Gujarat in terms of development. Bholu Babu was just saying in his speech that there is 11 percent GDP growth rate in Bihar. Then the government will say that if the state has developed so much, why does it need to demand 'special status'? What will be your reply then? Please do not weaken the case. ...*(Interruptions)* Do not weaken the cause of Bihar by praising Shri Nitish Kumar. I am alerting you here and now. The question and loss of the 10 crore population of Bihar...* do not praise them. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to tell you the condition of Bihar. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, just recently this news was published in newspapers that

*Not recorded.

Mr. Prime Minister had said that the National Development Council will discuss this issue. The second news is that it has been put before the Group of Ministers. Then what is the quarrel about? Please listen to it. The one-sided publicity and overpraise will weaken the country. Therefore, I would like to discuss the case. This is a question of 10 crore population of Bihar. At the time of independence Bihar was ranked third in terms of per capita income. But the first five year plan to 8th and 9th five year plan, the per capita income of Bihar came to the lowest. It is true that people holding big posts like? Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Babu Jagjivan Ram were from Bihar but there is no regionalism in Bihar, Sir, we do not practice regionalism. It is in our culture that we think about the country first.

Sir, Bihar has been left behind. Bihar has been neglected and it is still being neglected. Their case for granting the special status to Bihar is based on the premise that Bihar is the most backward state in terms of per capita income. Secondly, there is a border area. The border between Nepal and Bihar is 709 kilometres long.

[English]

It is in geographical disadvantageous position.

[Translation]

Due to geographical reasons, 27 districts of Bihar get flooded. Every year there is loss due to floods and seven districts get affected by drought.

[English]

Therefore, Bihar is in geographical disadvantageous position.

[Translation]

It means three points are met. The fourth point pertains to the tribals and the fifth point is regarding the hilly area. We do not have many tribals in Bihar but there are many people who lead tribals like life. For instance, the Nunia and Mallah castes. The British sociologists have also written that they are living like tribals. They are also demanding for tribal status. After the formation of Jharkhand, there are one per cent tribals in Bihar. But if people who live in similar conditions are added, the percentage would go upto 15 per cent. They also demand to be included. Mallah and Nunia castes demand for the status of tribals. The shepherd community of extremely

backward castes demand for their inclusion in scheduled castes or scheduled tribes. There are similar people there, who have been left behind in all areas like - social, economic and educational. Now I would like to talk about hilly areas. There are hills in the areas of Kaimur, Rajgeer, Jahanabad and areas adjacent to Nepal. Therefore, these are the five points, which justify the demand for the status of extremely backward and special state to Bihar. Sir, I would like to tell you about the neglect that took place. SAARC office was to be opened under the India-Nepal pact. Due to floods in the rivers like Koshi, Bagmati, Kamla, Ballan and Bhuthi, everything is destroyed each year. We would like to know what has been done in this regard and where the matter has got stuck. Sir, that is why, there is geographical disadvantageous position. Let us see the details. There are 33 lakh kilometer long roads in the country and 66 thousand kilometer long highways. They include highways, four lanes, six lanes and express roads. What should be the share of Bihar in it as Bihar has got 12% population of the country. The population of Bihar is 10 crore. As per the proportion of area of Bihar, it should have 5.5 thousand kilometer long highway but there is only 3,400 kilometres long highways. I would like to begin with the national highway. Bihar is the most backward state regarding national highways. Bihar does not have the highways in proportion to its population. Shri Baalu had approved the upgradation of 890 kilometres long roads into four lanes but it could not be completed. Approvals were granted for the four lanning of Patna to Purnia, Patna to Munger, Patna to Buxar, Patna-Gaya-Dobhi, Patna to Mohania, Patna to Sonbarsa, Jogbani and Raxaul roads. But most of them were reduced to two lanes. Thus, we have less highways. The target of four laning of roads has been reduced. Now, the total length of all roads is 81 thousand kilometers. The total length of roads across the country is 33 lakh kilometers but the length of roads in Bihar is 81 thousand kilometers. Out of this, there are 3,400 kilometres long highways. The length of the state highway will be almost 3-4 thousand kilometers. Rest of them is district and rural roads. It has been said that the construction of rural roads was stopped. How was it stopped? Four times...* stopped me from approving it. We said that Bihar is yours and also ours and we will approve it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Sir, he is mentioning names. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, you were stopping me. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Everything objectionable will be removed.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will be deleted.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: He was applauding. ...*(Interruptions)* I am not making allegations that you are getting stand up in anger. ...*(Interruptions)* I am presenting the reality. When he forbade us, we did not accept. The construction of 36 thousand kilometers long road costing 16 thousand crores in which 8 thousand crores was approved by Central Agency and 8 thousand crores by the State Government, was approved. Not even an inch was approved after it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let him speak.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The Chief Minister has told me to stop it but I did not accept. Now, the Government has stopped it and the Chief Minister accepted it. Now, not even an inch has been approved, then why are you silent? Why are you silent? Is it benefitting Bihar? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt. Let him speak.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: It is adversely affecting Bihar. Why are you silent?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh ji, please conclude.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Chairman Sir, there are three lakh seats of teachers vacant in just Primary and Middle Schools in Bihar. There is pay disparity also. There are no headmasters in 90% schools. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: ...* there was nothing at that time. The RJD had been in power for 15 years. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not mention names. Please delete names.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, the Government has created so much disparity in salaries of the teachers that one teacher gets Rs. 4000 and another Rs. 20000. In some cases, one teacher gets Rs. 6000 and another Rs. 30000. The Government has destroyed the whole education system in Bihar. Therefore, Bihar should get the Special State Status. The Government has destroyed Bihar. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please you conclude. Dr. Patasani ji, please you speak now.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. Only Dr. Prasanna Kumar Patasani will speak.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The speech of Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh will not go on record. Dr. Prasanna Kumar Patasani will speak.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please you sit down. Let the hon. Member speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. Please you sit down. Dr. Prasanna Kumar Patasani has to speak. Nothing is going on record. Dr. Patasani ji, please begin.

...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I would like to conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have got enough time. Now, conclude within a minute.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I had three questions with regard to their claim of having got the signatures of one crores people for getting Special State Status for Bihar. Today, they are repeating the same things for which we had struggled for five years and they had paid no heed to it at that time. There were three demands in it- waiving the debt and giving packages. Why have they left it out? They have left it on your demands. ...*(Interruptions)* When we were to power in the state, giving the Special State Status to Bihar was of no importance. You made so much hue and cry and then sit down silently. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please you sit down now. Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to make an announcement.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Raghuvansh ji, please sit down. You have concluded. Please all of you, take your respective seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the allotted time for discussion on this Resolution is over. I have a list of nine more Members who want to speak on this Resolution. If the House agrees, the time for discussion on this Resolution may be extended by one hour.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI (Bhubaneswar): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I must convey my heartfelt thanks to Dr. Bhola Singh that we are discussing on this Resolution today in the House. I am delighted to participate in this discussion.

Moreover, I can tell you one thing, that Shri Hussain, the former Minister, has very correctly mentioned two things here. One is that there is no Minister in the Cabinet from Bihar. The same thing has happened to my State also as there is no Cabinet Minister in the Centre from Odisha. Odisha and Bihar are just like two sides of a coin having high heritage from the days of Lord Jagannath, the lord of the universe. You must have witnessed the biggest/gigantic temple in the world of Lord Jagannath above which there is a green wheel of 16 feet radius, and above that is the biggest flower of the globe renouncing *Patita Pavana Vana*, that is, 180 feet high. It can be seen nowhere in the globe. I can also tell you that there is Konark, Lingaraj and Lord Jagannath within 60 km radius, which can be seen nowhere in the world.

I would like to mention about Oxford. Oxford is the brightest example promoting the Britishers in knowledge. The same thing happened to Nalanda, and the same thing happened to our State of Odisha in Lalitgiri and Udayagiri. From those days, Jagannath was called Buddha, and from those days Ashoka was converted as Chandalika in my State Odisha. At the same time, you know that butchers were butchering and annihilating lakhs and lakhs of people from Odisha to Bihar, and they were suffering in the Bihar jails. So, this tradition is not from now. It is *Puranam alayam karunalayam namami bhagvatpadam sankaram lok sankaram*. So, it is from Shiv and Shankar; the place of creation; and from Bihar to Patliputra to Konark to Odisha. So, I can tell you that the Central Government is highly neglecting Bihar and Odisha not from now, but from the days of Independence. Hence, both the States are below poverty line.

Recently, I was in Sudan and Libya with one of my friends from Congress, namely, Shri Kishanbhai V. Patel. I have seen in Sudan with my own eyes that some Bihari bonded labourers are not released in Libya, and the same thing happened in Sudan. Both of us met the concerned Minister of External Affairs and also the Speaker regarding this issue, and their prayers were granted. Presently, you perceive a new horizon of science. We believe in it, but what happened to it.

Presently, we are dealing with your brilliant channels as also mobile and laptop, but in this modern age, a

*Not recorded.

Bihari or Odiya bonded labour is starving here. In those times, it was called *jajan*, and today that is named as bonded labour. They are starving and still serving far away from their State of Bihar and Odisha. I have seen this happening in Sudan. They are crying, but as we were there, hence, we could get them released. I am grateful to my Chief Minister Shri Naveen Patnaik who helped in getting those bonded labourers released from Libya.

Presently, we are quarrelling here during the debates, but we are not realizing religion-wise, which I believe like you, Sir, realize within. We are not realizing democracy, and we are not realizing the pathetic condition of those poor people. This is not the cracy of the people, but it is the cracy of the demon. It is highly debated here from scam to now, but you see the condition of Odisha and Bihar. It is very much pitiable. I am grateful to the Central Government for giving this special status to eleven States, but why were these two States - Odisha and Bihar - debarred from getting that status? Since Bihar and Odisha have the same problems, same heritage and same traditions, I demand special status for these two States.

I have great honour for you. This issue must be discussed, and special category status must be announced in respect of Bihar and Odisha. I honour the Resolution tabled by you. I, again, salute you. I say that it should be thoroughly discussed in the form of a Bill. It must be brought before the House and then it should be sent to the parliamentary committee for its scrutiny and then it should be given final approval.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sushil Kumar ji, if you speak for five minutes, everybody will get an opportunity to speak. Express your views in brief.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH (Aurangabad): Mr. Chairman Sir, respected Bholu Babu ji has presented a resolution to accord Special State Status to Bihar. I rise to speak in favour of this resolution. My first question is as to why special status should be accorded to Bihar. I would like to present my argument and views in its favour would like to say that the basic spirit of our Constitution is equality. Therefore, the demand made to the Union Government with regard to according special status to Bihar is not of any particular political party but is based on basic principle of equality enshrined in the Constitution of India. It is my right and of Biharis, and every Bihar claims it, and in the backdrop of the Constitution of India,

we demand from the Central Government that our state should be accorded the status of special state.

Mr. Chairman Sir, through you, I would like to tell the Government of India that it should take into account the per capita investment made in Bihar in comparison to other parts of the country, the details of funds allocated to Bihar and other states, since the country became independent. Since the inception of Five Year Plans, and launching of First Five Year Plan, the Government of India is having all data, it should look into the data and discussed face to face with the representatives of Bihar.

Mr. Chairman Sir, through you, I would like to inform in brief that injustice has been done with Bihar and it has not been granted its legitimate share in 64 years of independence. The hon'ble Members who have spoken before me have presented all the arguments, I do not want to repeat it. But I would like to say that the population of Bihar is ten crore, and if Bihar has got its due share in the Government's fund, if the Government of India can prove it to Biharis that injustice has not been done with them, and they have got their due share, we are ready to leave this demand, because we are fighting a war for equality. Therefore, we have raised this demand. When the question of health facility, the construction of hospitals arise, Bihar is not having health facilities at par with the other parts and states of the country. The density of population in Bihar is 1200 per square kilometer. We are not having schools, universities and teachers in that ratio. Just now, Raghuvansh Babu has spoken about national highways. The same is true for rural roads. Other Members have also discussed the condition of power, I do not want to repeat it. The most important facts are of agriculture and rural development, it means Bihar has not got its due share in any sector.

As per its geographical condition, Bihar is divided in two parts. The area on the Northern side of the Ganges is called North Bihar and the Southern part of the Ganges is known as South Bihar.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief, other Members too will speak.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Through you, I would like to say that discussion on flood was held. The Southern part of Bihar was in the grip of drought for the last two years. By this way, the farmers have become a little hopeful after good rainfall in last 4-5 days, but as we are in the grip of flood on one side and drought on the other side, it is our right that the Government of India should accord special status to this state.

Mr. Chairman Sir, through you, I would like to say that we demand something and we are given something else. We demanded coal linkage for setting up power plants to generate power, but the Government of India gave us coal blocks. We are hungry, we want something to eat right now, but instead of providing ready to eat meal, the Government of India gives us rice, dal, potato etc. to prepare the meal. We can satiate our hunger only after developing coal blocks. We demand something, we are handed over something else.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Be brief.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Sir, I am concluding. I do not want to discuss in detail the golden past of Bihar, but I would definitely like to make a mention of it in brief. I would like to cite an example of injustice. While relaxing environment norms, the Ministry of Environment and Forest is giving permission to cut forests for setting up factories in other parts of the country and when people of Bihar demand No Objection Certificate for irrigation projects, the Government of India does not give clearance. There is such irrigation project in my area which will irrigate 1.24 lakh hectare of land and every year, the foodgrain worth two thousand crore rupees would be produced, but the Ministry of Environment and Forest had imposed a ban on putting iron gate in that Kutku Dam in the year 2007. Till iron gate is installed, the water will not be stored and will not flow in our canals. Likewise, injustice is being done with us in every sector.

The role of people of Bihar in freedom struggle was not less than anybody. The freedom fighters like Babu Veer Kunwar Singh ji had set such examples in history in 1857 war, which has no parallel in History. Therefore, while supporting the demand raised by Bholu Babu ji, I demand that the Government of India should accord, Special State Status to Bihar, so that we may stand at par with other states of the country.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI P. L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing me to speak on this important resolution. I fully associate myself with the resolution presented by Dr. Bholu Singh for providing special status to Bihar and to overcome State's backwardness alongwith ensuring that steps are taken for fast development in this state. Bihar has had a very glorious history. All our previous speakers have mentioned about this. Bihar is a very backward state. Often Bihar, alongwith Uttar Pradesh and other backward states, is

blamed for poor growth rate in the country which is why some people talk about North-South division. South is making a lot of progress in the field of education and other fields but in comparison to that northern states are not making that much of progress as a result of which growth rate in the country seems to be moving at a very low pace. In northern states they have been given the status of sick states. These states include Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. It has been said that the growth has been very slow in these states and it is very essential to help them progress. If the main portion of the country does not progress then the country itself cannot make any progress. If our country has to create a glorious history and make a name for itself in the entire world, then all these states will have to come alongwith other states in terms of progress. It has been mentioned that the population of these states is about ten crore, and according to the census of 2001 it was eight crore thirty lakhs. This includes 15.7 percentage of Scheduled Caste population. As it has been said that these are backward states, the figures of poverty are one crore sixty lakh forty thousand and nine hundred and ninety. This is a tentative figure which has been arrived. This is actually the total number of families. If we take an average of five members in one family then almost eight crore population in living below poverty line. If out of ten crore people, eight crore people are poor then one can well imagine that this is a very backward state and it requires special aid as well as special status to help it move further on the path of progress. As hon. Raghuvansh Ji has mentioned as per population our roads must be 12 percent of the country. In terms of entire country's area, Bihar has got almost three percent area but in terms of population it has got more than eight percent. In this way it is twelve percent, but in comparison to that our rural roads are only 81 thousand 655 kilometers, national highways are 3629 kilometers, state highways 3232 kms and major district road only 7114 kms. If this is the parameter for development, then I believe all of us Indians must be ashamed of this. Drinking water is not available everywhere. According to a figure there are about 3836 habitations which are dominated by Scheduled Castes and which do not receive even 1 gallons of water in a single day. Special attention must be paid towards this. There are 533 PHC's, 8858 sub-centres are there are just five primary and secondary schools available for the population of ten thousand. If we take five members in one family then it comes to two thousand families. If two children from one family go to a primary school then there will be 4000 children. It means we need at least 20 school to cater to at an

average of two hundred children. But in comparison to that there are not even five schools. We must look into this matter. It has been very rightly said that there is no power in that area. The roads over there are in a very poor condition. Our natural resources have gone to Jharkhand. Bihar has been left out as a backward region. There is no transport available. Not investment is made. There is no central or state public sector investment in the state. Due to this the per capital annual income of that area has been stated to be mere eleven thousand rupees. Whereas the per capital annual income of Chandigarh is Rs. eighty thousand. If an average income is taken then the same is Rs. forty four thousand. In comparison to that per capita income in Bihar is merely Rs. eleven thousand. He has highlighted almost all the issues. Regarding education, I would specially like to mention that no development is possible without education. If average education of the country is taken as per the year 2001 then the literacy rate is 65.04 percent but the literacy rate in Bihar is only 47 percent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you please conclude.

SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Female literacy rate in the country is 54.02 percent but in Bihar the same is 38.01 percent. There is so much of a difference.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have presented good figures, now please make it brief.

SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Male literacy rate is 76 percent. But I would like to say that there are six such district in Bihar where there is not even 20 percent literacy rate. In those six district, Scheduled Caste literacy rate is lowest in Sheohar district, which is 16.9 percent. I would specially like to say that there are no residential schools in that area. There is no special scheme in place in that area. I would also like to say that there are eight such district in Bihar where Scheduled Caste female literacy rate is less than even 10 percent. Out of that, the lowest literacy rate is 7.6 percent in Supaul district. There is neither any residential school nor any other provision in this area. I would like to say one more thing that when we talk about removing regional imbalance, we must also pay attention towards the imbalance, which exist in various castes/categories of the society. If I tell you about the literacy rate of scheduled caste then the same is only 15.5 percent in terms of female literacy rate and over all it is only 28.5 percent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is enough. Arjun Roy Ji has been standing.

SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Have a look at the figures of the entire country and of the scheduled caste people. There is a plan for the development of scheduled caste according to which 15.7 percent is spent for their development. In spite of this there is no such programme which helps them come forward from economic point of view. I am very thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I support that resolution brought in by Dr. Bhola Singh for seeking special status for Bihar.

SHRI ARJUN ROY (Sitamarhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak in support of Private Members resolution brought in by Dr. Bhola Singh. It has been a lot of time already. I would like to draw the attention towards only a few points.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time is very less so it will be good if you make it a little brief.

SHRI ARJUN ROY: Mr. Chairman Sir, nothing much is required to be said about Bihar. People from around the world used to come to Nalanda University for education and learning. There was a provision for accommodation of ten thousand students. Today's Bihar includes the world's most fertile land of Ganga basin. This plains, which is irrigated by Ganga and its tributaries is the most fertile land in the world. There is no other more fertile land anywhere in the world. All the people of this country are hard working but the people of Bihar are the most hard working people who work on both physical and mental land. Bihar has had a glorious past. Democracy got birth in Lichaavi, Shri Raghuvansh babu Ji is an MP from Vaishali district of Bihar and I belong to Muzaffarpur itself. Gautam Buddha gave his message of Middle Path from Bihar itself. This is the land of Guru Gobind Singh Ji. It is the land of Mahatma Gandhi's Satyagrah. We have had such a glorious past. But today where is Bihar standing?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have gone through the figures from the year 1993-94 to 2004-05. GDP was at its lowest in Bihar during these ten years. Sometimes Punjab sometimes Maharashtra and most of the other states were running ahead of Bihar in terms of growth. It is good, these are developed states but our GSDP is at the lowest level. After all we are having so many resources. Before the carving out of Jharkhand, Bihar had maximum mineral ores, coal, bauxite etc. All the industries went to Jharkhand and Bihar is left with water, sand and human resources. Today Bihar is having only these three resources, on the basis of which it is trying to make progress.

Through this discussion, I would like to reply to some questions raised by Shri Raghuvansh Babu in a minute. Raghuvansh Babu said that when respected Rabri Devi ji was the Chief Minister of Bihar, she made a demand in regard to granting special status to Bihar. At that time, Shri Atal ji was the Prime Minister. I would like to make a humble submission that though he is a big leader, he is having much knowledge, but he must know that when Shri Nitishji came to power in Bihar in November, 2005, I too was a Minister in the State. At that time, the State had Rs. 4 thousand crore under the plan head for a year. When Nitishji came to power, that amount got raised to 8 thousand crore, and then to 10 thousand crore, 16 thousand crore, 20 thousand crore and now 24 thousand crore. They increased the plan size. Hon'ble Nitish Kumar ji has tried to undertake development works. Law and order situation has improved. Bihar is making progress. We, the Government, are not saying this, but the world famous person Shri Amritya Sen has said it in Bihar that Bihar is making progress. Shri APJ Abdul Kalam says that Bihar is making progress.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the time is short. I would like to tell how Bihar is making progress. 24 out of 26 rivers in Bihar came from Nepal. Maximum rivers are perennial rivers. 24 rivers flow through a Lok Sabha constituency from where I have been elected as an MP. At the time of Monsoon, that area gets inundated. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN ROY: Our party has 20 MPs and I am the first MP who has risen to speak. ...*(Interruptions)* I want to express my views. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Private Member's Business will be over by 6 pm. therefore, time is short.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN ROY: I am being brief. The Government of India has not initiated talks with the Government of Nepal on any issue be it hydro power sector or proper utilization of river water in agriculture. The Government of India has not taken any efforts so far. Bihar was hit by devastating floods in the year 2007-08. 23 districts were washed out in the year 2007, but the Government of India had not provided any assistance. When hon'ble Prime Minister visited the state in the year 2008, he declared it a national calamity. When the Government of

Bihar demanded Rs. 14 thousand crore for rehabilitation, the Prime Minister lend a deaf ear to it and no funds were provided. Only Rs. one thousand crore were provided. Letter on letter was dispatched to refund it. We want special state status. I would like to tell you that on what basis we are demanding it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief. Keep time constraint in mind.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN ROY: I am speaking in brief.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as per reports, the State Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate was 4.7 percent in tenth plan. The growth rate of various states having Special Status was as following 5.8 per cent in Arunachal Pradesh, 6.1 per cent in Assam, 7.3 per cent in Himachal Pradesh, 5.2 per cent in Jammu and Kashmir, 11.6 per cent in Manipur.

18.00 hrs.

In this way the growth rate of all the 11 States having Special Status is more than that of us. Our growth rate is the lowest of all. Our State is important from strategic point of view and international border touches our state. Maoists activists infiltrate from Nepal to the state. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN ROY: Our financial status is also very weak. Since time is short and we have to tell in detail that as to how biased attitude has been committed against Bihar, where 1 crore 40 thousand families are living below poverty line. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude, as time is over.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN ROY: I would like to request the Government of India that the State Government of Bihar, our party has submitted the memorandum with signature of 1.5 crore persons demanding that if Bihar shall be accorded the status of Special State and the Private Member's resolution presented by Shri Bhda Singh should be accepted. Through you, I would like to request the House to accord special status to Bihar.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Putul Kumari ji, please conclude your speech in a minute.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI (Banka): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have not even started my speech. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will resume your speech later on.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak in a special discussion being held on Bihar. I am feeling a little happy and a little sad in taking part in this discussion. I am happy because it is a very important subject and I got an opportunity to speak on this issue. I am sad because after independence. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will continue later on. In the next session, whenever this resolution will be included in the Business, your speech will continue. When discussion on this resolution will be held, you will speak.

SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI: Alright.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 a. m. on 16th August, 2011.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 16, 2011/Sravana 25, 1933 (Saka).

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