

Friday, August 5, 2011
Sravana 14, 1933 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Eighth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, August 5, 2011/Sravana 14, 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. 81. Shri Surendra Singh Nagar — Not present.

Yogi Aditya Nath — Not present.

Anyone else want to ask supplementary questions on this?

Demand and Supply of Power

*81. + CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
YOGI ADITYA NATH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total power generated from various sources in the country during the last three years and the current year, source, year and State-wise;

(b) whether despite a number of measures being taken by the Government, there exists a huge gap between the demand and supply of power, both peaking and non-peaking hours, resulting in shortage of power in most of the States/UTs;

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

(d) the total requirement, availability and shortage of power, peaking and non-peaking hours, in the country during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to bridge the gap between the demand and supply of power in the country?

*Since Shri Surendra Nath Nagar and Yogi Aditya Nath were not present, hon. Speaker allowed Chaudhary Lal Singh to ask the supplementary Question.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The gross electricity generation in the country from various conventional energy sources, namely thermal, hydro, nuclear and import of hydro power from Bhutan during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto June, 2011) was 723.794 Billion Unit (BU), 771.551 BU, 811.143 BU and 217.226 BU respectively. The year-wise, source-wise details of gross electricity generation are given below:

Source	Gross Energy Generation (BU)			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*#
Thermal	590.101	640.877	665.008	176.251
Hydro	113.081	106.680	114.257	32.265
Nuclear	14.713	18.636	26.266	7.895
Bhutan Import	5.889	5.358	5.611	0.815
Total	723.794	771.551	811.143	217.226

*upto June 2011.

#Includes provisional figures for the month of June, 2011.

The State-wise details of source-wise electricity generation during the last three years and the current year (upto June, 2011) are given in the enclosed Annexure-I.

(b) and (c) As a result of measures taken by the Government, generating capacity of 37,971 MW has been added till 30th June, 2011 in the 11th Plan, which is highest ever in any Five Year Plan and is more than 180% of the total capacity added in the 10th Plan. Consequently, the gap between demand and supply of power has shown a downward trend. From 2008-09 to 2011-12 (upto June, 2011), the energy shortage reduced from 11.1% to 6.6% and the peak shortage declined from 11.9% to 9.2%.

(d) The details of requirement, availability and shortage of electricity in the country in terms of energy and peaking power during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and the current year (April- June, 2011) are given below:

Year	Energy			
	Requirement	Availability	Deficit	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)
2008-09	7,77,039	6,91,038	86,001	11.1
2009-10	8,30,594	7,46,644	83,950	10.1
2010-11	8,61,591	7,88,355	73,236	8.5
2011-12*#	2,27,657	2,12,629	15,028	6.6

*Upto June, 2011 MU = Million Unit
#Includes provisional figures for the month of June, 2011.

Year	Energy			
	Demand	Met	Deficit	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)
2008-09	1,09,809	96,785	13,024	11.9
2009-10	1,19,166	1,04,009	15,157	12.7
2010-11	1,22,287	1,10,256	12,031	9.8
2011-12*#	1,22,391	1,11,163	11,228	9.2

*Upto June, 2011 MW = Mega Watt
#Includes provisional figures for the month of June, 2011.

The State-wise power supply position during the last three years and the current year (April to June, 2011) is given in the enclosed Annexure-II.

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

- (i) Acceleration in generating capacity addition.
- (ii) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.
- (iii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW each to reap benefits of economies of scale.
- (iv) Advance planning of generation capacity addition projects for 12th Plan.
- (v) Augmentation of domestic manufacturing capacity of power equipment through Joint Ventures.
- (vi) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.
- (vii) Thrust to import of coal by the power utilities to meet the shortfall in coal supplies to thermal power stations from indigenous sources.
- (viii) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.
- (ix) Strengthening of inter-state and inter-regional transmission capacity for optimum utilisation of available power.
- (x) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network as a major step towards loss reduction.
- (xi) Promoting energy conservation, energy efficiency and demand side management measures.

Annexure I

State-wise and source wise electricity generation in the country during last three years and current year 2011-12 (April 11-June 11*)

Region	State	CATEGORY	Capacity as on 30.6.2011	Actual Generation in MU)			
				2011-12 (April-June*)	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NR	BBMB**	HYDRO	2866.3	3054	11273	9371	11109
	DELHI	THERMAL	2011.9	2488	9130	10153	11018
	HARYANA	THERMAL	4091.59	5165	18855	18155	15885

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		HYDRO				235	282
	HARYANA Total		4091.59	5165	18855	18390	16167
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	HYDRO	3732	6010	15389	14452	14467
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	THERMAL	175	0	14	13	0
		HYDRO	2340	4205	12418	11422	9871
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR Total		2515	4205	12432	11435	9871
	PUNJAB	THERMAL	2620	4511	18325	20296	18066
		HYDRO	1051	1185	4191	3499	4228
	PUNJAB Total		3671	5696	22516	23795	22294
	RAJASTHAN	THERMAL	4873.13	7335	27156	25554	24034
		HYDRO	411	11	390	352	671
		NUCLEAR	1180	2015	7705	3488	2255
	RAJASTHAN Total		6464.13	9361	35251	29394	26960
	UTTAR PRADESH	THERMAL	13475.14	22955	91646	86514	83723
		HYDRO	501.6	158	700	947	1097
		NUCLEAR	440	479	1886	818	740
	UTTAR PRADESH Total		14416.74	23592	94232	88278	85560
	UTTARAKHAND	HYDRO	3226.35	3545	11489	9780	11325
NR Total			42995.01	63117	230567	215049	208771
WR	CHHATTISGARH	THERMAL	7480	13968	56030	51518	42084
		HYDRO	120	13	125	280	292
	GOA	THERMAL	48	54	292	321	325
	GOA Total		48	54	292	321	325
	GUJARAT	THERMAL	11633.81	17819	65604	61137	51305
		HYDRO	1990	981	4164	2957	2861
		NUCLEAR	440	939	1446	1068	1213
	GUJARAT Total		14063.81	19739	71214	65162	55379
	MADHYA PRADESH	THERMAL	6192.5	10481	42709	43597	42659
		HYDRO	2395	1152	4898	4830	4828
	MADHYA PRADESH Total		8587.5	11633	47607	48427	47487
	MAHARASHTRA	THERMAL	13562	20356	71839	69767	65965

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		HYDRO	2887	1777	5828	5740	5204
		NUCLEAR	1400	2426	9117	7991	6298
	MAHARASHTRA Total		17849	24559	86784	83498	77467
WR Total			48148.31	69966	262053	249206	223034
SR	ANDHRA PRADESH	THERMAL	11827.7	21788	77123	73401	63950
		HYDRO	3783.35	825	8010	5880	8160
	ANDHRA PRADESH Total		15611.05	22614	85132	79281	72110
	KARNATAKA	THERMAL	4514.42	6193	22213	19586	14786
		NUCLEAR	880	1424	3873	3226	2688
	KARNATAKA Total		8979.82	10659	36833	35463	30628
	KERALA	THERMAL	768.18	562	2461	3658	3619
		HYDRO	1881.5	2045	6802	6710	5912
	KERALA Total		2649.68	2607	9263	10369	9531
	LAKSHADWEEP	THERMAL				29	28
	PUDUCHERRY	THERMAL	32.5	45	195	227	258
	TAMIL NADU	THERMAL	7138	12303	45222	47025	47130
		HYDRO	2122.2	793	4958	5615	5369
		NUCLEAR	440	613	2239	2046	1518
	TAMIL NADU Total		9700.2	13709	52419	54686	54017
SR Total			36973.25	49633	183843	180055	166572
ER	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	THERMAL	40.05	23	87	214	201
		HYDRO				11	10
	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS Total		40.05	23	87	225	210
	BIHAR	THERMAL	2870	3412	14569	12036	9742
	DVC	THERMAL	4290	4094	16550	14691	15321
		HYDRO	143.2	25	115	198	432
	DVC Total		4433.2	4120	16665	14889	15753
	JHARKHAND	THERMAL	1550	1170	5678	5558	5421
		HYDRO	130	22	3	116	238

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	JHARKHAND Total		1680	1192	5682	5673	5659
	ODISHA	THERMAL	5090	9165	30910	30774	29963
		HYDRO	2027.5	1526	4754	3920	5714
	ODISHA Total		7117.5	10692	35665	34694	35677
	SIKKIM	HYDRO	570	817	2976	2968	2266
	SIKKIM Total		570	817	2976	2968	2266
	WEST BENGAL	THERMAL	8275	11208	43956	42239	40232
		HYDRO	977	240	1130	1111	945
	WEST BENGAL Total		9252	11447	45086	43350	41178
ER Total			25962.75	31703	120729	113865	110535
NER	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	HYDRO	405	221	1400	1053	1591
	ASSAM	THERMAL	590	803	3130	3133	3110
		HYDRO	325	397	1199	1185	1400
	ASSAM Total		915	1200	4329	4318	4510
		HYDRO	105	45	604	381	498
	MANIPUR Total		141	45	604	382	498
	MEGHALAYA	HYDRO	206	140	439	675	742
	MIZORAM	THERMAL				0	3
	NAGALAND	HYDRO	75	35	256	258	313
	NAGALAND Total		75	35	256	258	313
	TRIPURA	THERMAL	232.5	352	1313	1283	1274
		HYDRO				50	51
	TRIPURA Total		232.5	352	1313	1332	1325
NER Total			1974.5	1993	8340	8018	8982
IMPORT	Bhutan (IMP)	HYDRO		815	5611	5359	5899
Grand Total			156053.82	217226	811143	771551	723794

*Provisional

**Joint projects of states of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan

Note 1: Generation from stations less than 25MW are not being monitored in CEA since 01.04.10

Note 2: The generation figures in respect of States includes power generated by central sector generating stations located in the state.

Statement II*Power Supply Position for 2008-09 (Revised)*

State/System/ Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2008-March, 2009				April, 2008-March, 2009			
	Requirement	Availability	Surplus/Deficit(-)		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Surplus/Deficit (-)	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,414	1,414	0	0	279	279	0	0
Delhi	22,398	22,273	-125	-0.6	4,036	4,034	-2	0.0
Haryana	29,085	26,625	-2,460	-8.5	5,511	4,791	-720	-13.1
Himachal Pradesh	6,260	6,241	-19	-0.3	1,055	1,014	-41	-3.9
Jammu and Kashmir	11,467	8,698	-2,769	-24.1	2,120	1,380	-740	-34.9
Punjab	41,635	37,238	-4,397	-10.6	8,690	7,309	-1,381	-15.9
Rajasthan	37,797	37,388	-409	-1.1	6,303	6,101	-202	-3.2
Uttar Pradesh	69,207	54,309	-14,898	-21.5	10,587	8,248	-2,339	-22.1
Uttarakhand	7,841	7,765	-76	-1.0	1,267	1,267	0	0.0
Northern Region	227,104	201,951	-25,153	-11.1	33,034	29,504	-3,530	-10.7
Chhattisgarh	14,866	14,475	-391	-2.6	2,887	2,830	-57	-2.0
Gujarat	67,482	60,851	-6,631	-9.8	11,841	8,960	-2,881	-24.3
Madhya Pradesh	42,054	34,841	-7,213	-17.2	7,564	6,810	-754	-10.0
Maharashtra	121,901	95,761	-26,140	-21.4	18,049	13,766	-4,283	-23.7
Daman and Diu	1,797	1,576	-221	-12.3	240	215	-25	-10.4
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,574	3,457	-117	-3.3	504	443	-61	-12.1
Goa	2,801	2,754	-47	-1.7	466	413	-53	-11.4
Western Region	254,475	213,715	-40,760	-16.0	37,240	30,153	-7,087	-19.0
Andhra Pradesh	71,511	66,673	-4,838	-6.8	11,083	9,997	-1,086	-9.8
Karnataka	43,168	40,578	-2,590	-6.0	6,892	6,548	-344	-5.0
Kerala	17,645	15,562	-2,083	-11.8	3,188	2,751	-437	-13.7
Tamil Nadu	69,668	64,208	-5,460	-7.8	9,799	9,211	-588	-6.0
Puducherry	2,020	1,773	-247	-12.2	304	275	-29	-9.5
Lakshadweep	24	24	0	0	6	6	0	0
Southern Region	204,012	188,794	-15,218	-7.5	28,958	26,245	-2,713	-9.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bihar	10,527	8,801	-1,726	-16.4	1,842	1,333	-509	-27.6
DVC	14,002	13,699	-303	-2.2	2,217	2,178	-39	-1.8
Jharkhand	5,361	5,110	-251	-4.7	889	887	-2	-0.2
Odisha	20,519	20,214	-305	-1.5	3,062	2,987	-75	-2.4
West Bengal	31,289	30,290	-999	-3.2	5,387	5,379	-8	-0.1
Sikkim	343	330	-13	-3.8	97	95	-2	-2.1
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	236	184	-52	-22	40	38	-2	-5
Eastern Region	82,041	78,444	-3,597	-4.4	12,901	11,789	-1,112	-8.6
Arunachal Pradesh	426	271	-155	-36.4	130	79	-51	-39.2
Assam	5,107	4,567	-540	-10.6	958	797	-161	-16.8
Manipur	556	477	-79	-14.2	128	95	-33	-25.8
Meghalaya	1,713	1,386	-327	-19.1	457	293	-164	-35.9
Mizoram	330	269	-61	-18.5	100	64	-36	-36.0
Nagaland	475	436	-39	-8.2	95	86	-9	-9.5
Tripura	800	728	-72	-9.0	167	156	-11	-6.6
North-Eastern Region	9,407	8,134	-1,273	-13.5	1,820	1,358	-462	-25.4
All India	777,039	691,038	-86,001	-11.1	109,809	96,785	-13,024	-11.9

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

Power Supply Position for 2009-10 (Revised)

State/System/ Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2009-March, 2010				April, 2009-March, 2010			
	Requirement	Availability	Surplus/Deficit(-)		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Surplus/Deficit (-)	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,576	1,528	-48	-3	308	308	0	0
Delhi	24,277	24,094	-183	-0.8	4,502	4,408	-94	-2.1
Haryana	33,441	32,023	-1,418	-4.2	6,133	5,678	-455	-7.4
Himachal Pradesh	7,047	6,769	-278	-3.9	1,118	1,158	40	3.6
Jammu and Kashmir	13,200	9,933	-3,267	-24.8	2,247	1,487	-760	-33.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Punjab	45,731	39,408	-6,323	-13.8	9,786	7,407	-2,379	-24.3
Rajasthan	44,109	43,062	-1,047	-2.4	6,859	6,859	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	75,930	59,508	-16,422	-21.6	10,856	8,563	-2,293	-21.1
Uttarakhand	8,921	8,338	-583	-6.5	1,397	1,313	-84	-6.0
Northern Region	254,231	224,661	-29,570	-11.6	37,159	31,439	-5,720	-15.4
Chhattisgarh	11,009	10,739	-270	-2.5	2,819	2,703	-116	-4.1
Gujarat	70,369	67,220	-3,149	-4.5	10,406	9,515	-891	-8.6
Madhya Pradesh	43,179	34,973	-8,206	-19.0	7,490	6,415	-1,075	-14.4
Maharashtra	124,936	101,512	-23,424	-18.7	19,388	14,664	-4,724	-24.4
Daman and Diu	1,934	1,802	-132	-6.8	280	255	-25	-8.9
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4,007	3,853	-154	-3.8	529	494	-35	-6.6
Goa	3,092	3,026	-66	-2.1	485	453	-32	-6.6
Western Region	258,528	223,127	-35,401	-13.7	39,609	32,586	-7,023	-17.7
Andhra Pradesh	78,996	73,765	-5,231	-6.6	12,168	10,880	-1,288	-10.6
Karnataka	45,550	42,041	-3,509	-7.7	7,942	6,897	-1,045	-13.2
Kerala	17,619	17,196	-423	-2.4	3,109	2,982	-127	-4.1
Tamil Nadu	76,293	71,568	-4,725	-6.2	11,125	9,813	-1,312	-11.8
Puducherry	2,119	1,975	-144	-6.8	327	294	-33	-10.1
Lakshadweep	24	24	0	0	6	6	0	0
Southern Region	220,576	206,544	-14,032	-6.4	32,178	29,049	-3,129	-9.7
Bihar	11,587	9,914	-1,673	-14.4	2,249	1,509	-740	-32.9
DVC	15,199	14,577	-622	-4.1	1,938	1,910	-28	-1.4
Jharkhand	5,867	5,407	-460	-7.8	1,088	947	-141	-13.0
Odisha	21,136	20,955	-181	-0.9	3,188	3,120	-68	-2.1
West Bengal	33,750	32,819	-931	-2.8	6,094	5,963	-131	-2.1
Sikkim	388	345	-43	-11.1	96	94	-2	-2.1
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	240	180	-60	-25	40	32	-8	-20
Eastern Region	87,927	84,017	-3,910	-4.4	13,220	12,384	-836	-6.3
Arunachal Pradesh	399	325	-74	-18.5	95	78	-17	-17.9
Assam	5,122	4,688	-434	-8.5	920	874	-46	-5.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Manipur	524	430	-94	-17.9	111	99	-12	-10.8
Meghalaya	1,550	1,327	-223	-14.4	280	250	-30	-10.7
Mizoram	352	288	-64	-18.2	70	64	-6	-8.6
Nagaland	530	466	-64	-12.1	100	96	-4	-4.0
Tripura	855	771	-84	-9.8	176	173	-3	-1.7
North-Eastern Region	9,332	8,296	-1,036	-11.1	1,760	1,445	-315	-17.9
All India	830,594	746,644	-83,950	-10.1	119,166	104,009	-15,157	-12.7

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

Power Supply Position for 2010-11 (Revised)

State/System/ Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2010-March, 2011				April, 2010-March, 2011			
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Surplus/Deficit(-) (MU)	(%)	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,519	1,519	0	0	301	301	0	0
Delhi	25,625	25,559	-66	-0.3	4,810	4,739	-71	-1.5
Haryana	34,552	32,626	-1,926	-5.6	6,142	5,574	-568	-9.2
Himachal Pradesh	7,626	7,364	-262	-3.4	1,278	1,187	-91	-7.1
Jammu and Kashmir	13,571	10,181	-3,390	-25.0	2,369	1,571	-798	-33.7
Punjab	44,484	41,799	-2,685	-6.0	9,399	7,938	-1,461	-15.5
Rajasthan	45,261	44,836	-425	-0.9	7,729	7,442	-287	-3.7
Uttar Pradesh	76,292	64,846	-11,446	-15.0	11,082	10,672	-410	-3.7
Uttarakhand	9,850	9,255	-595	-6.0	1,520	1,520	0	0.0
Northern Region	258,780	237,985	-20,795	-8.0	37,431	34,101	-3,330	-8.9
Chhattisgarh	10,340	10,165	-175	-1.7	3,148	2,838	-310	-9.8
Gujarat	71,651	67,534	-4,117	-5.7	10,786	9,947	-839	-7.8
Madhya Pradesh	48,437	38,644	-9,793	-20.2	8,864	8,093	-771	-8.7
Maharashtra	128,296	107,018	-21,278	-16.6	19,766	16,192	-3,574	-18.1
Daman and Diu	2,181	1,997	-184	-8.4	353	328	-25	-7.1
Dadara and Nagar Haveli	4,429	4,424	-5	-0.1	594	594	0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Goa	3,154	3,089	-65	-2.1	544	467	-77	-14.2
Western Region	268,488	232,871	-35,617	-13.3	40,798	34,819	-5,979	-14.7
Andhra Pradesh	78,970	76,450	-2,520	-3.2	12,630	11,829	-801	-6.3
Karnataka	50,474	46,624	-3,850	-7.6	8,430	7,815	-615	-7.3
Kerala	18,023	17,767	-256	-1.4	3,295	3,103	-192	-5.8
Tamil Nadu	80,314	75,101	-5,213	-6.5	11,728	10,436	-1,292	-11.0
Puducherry	2,123	2,039	-84	-4.0	319	302	-17	-5.3
Lakshadweep	25	25	0	0	7	7	0	0
Southern Region	229,904	217,981	-11,923	-5.2	33,256	31,121	-2,135	-6.4
Bihar	12,384	10,772	-1,612	-13.0	2,140	1,659	-481	-22.5
DVC	16,590	15,071	-1,519	-9.2	2,059	2,046	-13	-0.6
Jharkhand	6,195	5,985	-210	-3.4	1,108	1,052	-56	-5.1
Odisha	22,506	22,449	-57	-0.3	3,872	3,792	-80	-2.1
West Bengal	36,481	35,847	-634	-1.7	6,162	6,112	-50	-0.8
Sikkim	402	402	0	0.0	106	104	-2	-1.9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	240	180	-60	-25	40	32	-8	-20
Eastern Region	94,558	90,526	-4,032	-4.3	13,767	13,085	-682	-5.0
Arunachal Pradesh	511	436	-75	-14.7	101	85	-16	-15.8
Assam	5,403	5,063	-340	-6.3	971	937	-34	-3.5
Manipur	568	505	-63	-11.1	118	115	-3	-2.5
Meghalaya	1,545	1,352	-193	-12.5	294	284	-10	-3.4
Mizoram	369	315	-54	-14.6	76	70	-6	-7.9
Nagaland	583	520	-63	-10.8	118	110	-8	-6.8
Tripura	882	801	-81	-9.2	220	197	-23	-10.5
North-Eastern Region	9,861	8,992	-869	-8.8	1,913	1,560	-353	-18.5
All India	861,591	788,355	-73,236	-8.5	122,287	110,256	-12,031	-9.8

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

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

Power Supply Position for 2011-12 (Provisional)

State/System/ Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2011-June, 2011				April, 2011-June, 2011			
	Requirement	Availability	Surplus/Deficit(-)		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Surplus/Deficit (-)	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	438	438	0	0	267	267	0	0
Delhi	7,506	7,500	-6	-0.1	5,194	4,994	-200	-3.9
Haryana	8,328	8,151	-177	-2.1	6,156	5,949	-207	-3.4
Himachal Pradesh	1,998	1,992	-6	-0.3	1,141	1,141	0	0.0
Jammu and Kashmir	3,302	2,511	-791	-24.0	2,250	1,469	-781	-34.7
Punjab	11,384	11,207	-177	-1.6	8,606	8,374	-232	-2.7
Rajasthan	12,051	12,000	-51	-0.4	7,054	6,768	-286	-4.1
Uttar Pradesh	19,341	17,600	-1,741	-9.0	11,445	10,537	-908	-7.9
Uttarakhand	2,627	2,534	-93	-3.5	1,568	1,517	-51	-3.3
Northern Region	66,975	63,933	-3,042	-4.5	37,651	34,575	-3,076	-8.2
Chhattisgarh	3,300	3,245	-55	-1.7	3,239	2,745	-494	-15.3
Gujarat	19,943	19,907	-36	-0.2	10,292	10,221	-71	-0.7
Madhya Pradesh	11,170	9,412	-1,758	-15.7	7,442	7,290	-152	-2.0
Maharashtra	35,499	30,104	-5,395	-15.2	20,072	16,340	-3,732	-18.6
Daman and Diu	564	508	-56	-9.9	294	269	-25	-8.5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,112	1,111	-1	-0.1	541	541	0	0.0
Goa	833	824	-9	-1.1	514	471	-43	-8.4
Western Region	72,421	65,111	-7,310	-10.1	39,566	33,705	-5,861	-14.8
Andhra Pradesh	21,314	20,660	-654	-3.1	12,636	11,579	-1,057	-8.4
Karnataka	13,882	12,783	-1,099	-7.9	8,479	7,509	-970	-11.4
Kerala	4,870	4,776	-94	-1.9	3,281	3,017	-264	-8.0
Tamil Nadu	21,201	19,692	-1,509	-7.1	11,911	10,566	-1,345	-11.3
Puducherry	576	571	-5	-0.9	318	312	-6	-1.9
Lakshadweep	9	9	0	0	7	7	0	0
Southern Region	61,843	58,482	-3,361	-5.4	33,937	31,489	-2,448	-7.2
Bihar	2,917	2,297	-620	-21.3	2,031	1,426	-605	-29.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DVC	4,038	3,735	-303	-7.5	2,250	2,007	-243	-10.8
Jharkhand	1,453	1,395	-58	-4.0	1,030	833	-197	-19.1
Odisha	5,645	5,630	-15	-0.3	3,350	3,310	-40	-1.2
West Bengal	9,637	9,598	-39	-0.4	6,409	6,098	-311	-4.9
Sikkim	97	97	0	0.0	100	95	-5	-5.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	60	45	-15	-25	40	32	-8	-20
Eastern Region	23,787	22,752	-1,035	-4.4	14,000	12,879	-1,121	-8.0
Arunachal Pradesh	128	115	-13	-10.2	90	87	-3	-3.3
Assam	1,428	1,352	-76	-5.3	1,050	984	-66	-6.3
Manipur	134	119	-15	-11.2	102	97	-5	-4.9
Meghalaya	475	343	-132	-27.8	280	238	-42	-15.0
Mizoram	97	85	-12	-12.4	77	67	-10	-13.0
Nagaland	146	129	-17	-11.6	100	83	-17	-17.0
Tripura	223	208	-15	-6.7	192	184	-8	-4.2
North-Eastern Region	2,631	2,351	-280	-10.6	1,762	1,581	-181	-10.3
All India	227,657	212,629	-15,028	-6.6	122,391	111,163	-11,228	-9.2

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

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

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Madam Speaker, I want to ask supplementary question that it was decided the project set up by NHPC in Salal will be handed over to us. This project is of 690 megawatt capacity. Jammu & Kashmir is incurring a loss of Rs. 10 thousand crore.

I want to ask the Hon. Minister when it will be returned to us so that our State may be benefitted by it.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Madam Speaker. This is not concerned with this question, still I would give answer definitely. Salal Project in Kashmir is a very old project of NHPC. These discussions are continuing since many years, but no decision has been taken so far.

SHRI GANESH SINGH: Madam. There is scarcity of power in comparison to its demand in the country. Somewhere there is scarcity of 8 percent and somewhere

10 percent, even in peak hours. I think that the efforts for increasing the power generation is being affected by two reasons in this situation. First—adequate quantity of coal is not being supplied to thermal power stations and second—Construction agencies involved in setting up of thermal power projects in States are of Government of India and they do not complete the work on schedule. Whether Hon'ble Minister agrees with this?

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Madam Speaker, there is shortage of energy in the country which always fluctuates. In July, energy shortage was 3 percent and peak hour shortage was 53 percent. Today, energy shortage is 4.5 percent and peak hour shortage is about 8 percent. It is true that there are problems due to inadequate supply of coal. I would like to inform that much problem will not occur in 12th Five Year Plan. Some problem may occur in 11th Five Year Plan. I am very

happy to inform the House that in spite of so many problems like difficulties of environment, coal and land acquisition, now 40131 megawatt capacity has been added even in this situation. Whereas it was 21 thousand megawatt during the 10th Five Year Plan when it has almost doubled. I feel happy to inform that 47 thousand megawatt has been added in the last five and half years. I thank the Finance Minister that he has given incentives to our department in the budget last year. We have synchronized approximately 26 thousand megawatt and now we are making more efforts. We are making efforts to provide more power to the country. We have started our work in the 11th Five Year Plan and we are still to get our target for the 12th Five Year Plan.

Madam, I would like to inform that we had added 21 thousand megawatt in the Tenth Five Year Plan. The target of 78,000 megawatt, four times more, has been fixed and we are working despite of several difficulties. In the 12th Five Year Plan the Planning Commission has not fixed the targets till now but I would like to inform the House that work on 80,000 megawatt is going on at present.

[*English*]

DR. RATNA DE: Madam Speaker, electricity is a concurrent subject and States play an important role in supply and distribution of electricity. At the same time, the Central Government should make efforts in finding permanent solutions regarding the growing power requirement in the country. Would the hon. Minister provide the details of rural electrification since the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana came into being and steps taken to conserve energy and to ensure energy efficiency in the country?

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Madam Speaker, the hon. Member has asked two to three questions but I will reply specifically because everybody is very much interested in Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana.

In the beginning, under the Yojana, 1,25,000 villages were estimated there but subsequently, the target village electrification came down because there were double counting, numbering of villages in states like UP and now, 1,11,000 villages are targetted. Out of that, as on today, approximately 98,000 villages have been electrified.

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: I have not called your name.

[*English*]

Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)...*

[*English*]

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG: Madam Speaker, before I look at the reply which has been forwarded to us, I want to draw your attention to a very important issue.

The issue is, we import power from Bhutan. If you see the figures of Jammu and Kashmir year to year, you may find that it gives a very dismal picture so far as power generation is concerned. Year to year figures of Jammu and Kashmir show that capacity is 2515 and availability is so dismal.

I want to draw the attention of the Government to this matter and I want a reply to a very important question. We, in Jammu and Kashmir, have been making repeated efforts and raising it at every forum and in every form. You know that Jammu and Kashmir has been endowed with huge water resources and we could have generated electricity. By doing so, it is not only that Jammu and Kashmir would have become self-sufficient, but it would have given power to other States of the country also. But unfortunately, way back in 1960, we had reached an agreement with Pakistan under Indus Water Treaty which deprived the State of Jammu and Kashmir to use its huge water resources. From time to time, even the hon. Prime Minister had assured us that even if this Treaty cannot be scrapped, at least we can revisit and compensate the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Will the Government revisit that and compensate the State of Jammu and Kashmir?

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Madam Speaker, this supplementary relates to the Ministry for Water Resources. However, I can say that Jammu and Kashmir is in a very critical problem. We have started the project on the border at Kishanganj and apart from Kishanganj project, Uri-II project is also there on the border side. We have considered Jammu and Kashmir as a very important State and we have been giving power to them. Considering the situation there, we had given upto 250 megawatts of additional unallocated power in last winter recently. It is not only that. I have also taken up a meeting with the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir and appraised the

*Not recorded.

fact to have more and more projects. Depending totally on the rains and water availability, power can be generated in the hydro sector. But I have suggested them that they can have power from the thermal project. We can consider this. So, near Pathankot in Kathna, I have suggested finding out some area and if the State Government gives water and power, the NTPC could start a project there. The decision will be taken after consultation between the two Governments.

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG: I was talking about compensation. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Your turn is over.

[Translation]

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Madam Speaker, I am thankful for giving me an opportunity to ask supplementary question. Uttar Pradesh is facing power crisis for long. In my opinion, Uttar Pradesh is suffering from worst power crisis in the country. Tehri Hydro Development Corporation was a joint venture of Government of India and Uttar Pradesh. Now it is in the State of Uttarakhand after division of U.P. I would like to ask from the Hon'ble Minister about the target fixed for power production from Tehri Dam? Whether that target fixed has been achieved? If yes, then how much megawatts power is being supplied to Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Government of India at present? In addition to that, I would like to know ...*(Interruptions)*.

MADAM SPEAKER: Ask only one question at a time. Please conclude now.

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Whether the Government proposed to formulate any such project for Uttar Pradesh?

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Madam Speaker, Tehri issue is related to hydro power and I don't have complete details in this regard at present. But when these two states Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand were undivided, then this project was going on. I do not have complete details of about distribution of power at this point of time.

[English]

SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: I want to ask the hon. Minister of Power that on the one hand the nation is starving for electricity and, unfortunately, on the other hand, an ambitious project of 2,000 mega watts of electricity generation is lying pending and kept in abeyance for more than a decade in North Karanpura at Piparwar,

the foundation stone of which was laid down by the former hon. Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: It is fact that Karanpura foundation stone was laid in 1999 by the former Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. A number of times this issue was raised. The coal deposits under the project are very huge and that is the reason that the Department of Coal is taking objection. In the beginning, it was a 2,000 mega watts plan, but we reduced it to 3 660 mega watts. However, still there are some problems. Now, a Group of Ministers have been appointed under the leadership of the hon. Minister of Finance and the matter is under consideration in that Group.

[Translation]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Madam Speaker, I would request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to expediate the submission of the report of the GOM headed by him.

MADAM SPEAKER: No, not now, Members are asking questions right now.

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Madam Speaker, there is imbalance in demand and supply at national level. There is a wide gap when we compare different States. There is a shortage of power by 6.6 per cent during off peak hours and 9.2 per cent during peak hours. But at the same time when we look at Bihar then there is shortage of power by 21 per cent during off peak hours and 29 per cent during peak hours. This gap has been further increasing from the last year whereas the demand and supply continue to be disproportionate at the national level. The Government of India not only responsible for power generation but its transmission as well through national grid at the national level. It is the concept on well on duty of National Grid to bridge the gap in demand and supply of power and provide electricity to those regions which is looking it. The demand and supply gap is consistently increasing in Bihar. The demand and supply is imbalanced in the Eastern Region *i.e.* the Eastern Region is better than all the other regions. Bihar is a part of this Eastern Region itself. It is because of this imbalance in demand and supply in the Eastern Region. The gap is increasing in Bihar. It is, therefore, I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister as to what efforts he intends to take in order to bridge the gap in demand and supply of power in Bihar and bring it at par with the national average by generating adequate power at national level and its transmission through National Grid until the proposed projects in Bihar get approved?

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Madam Speaker, it is true that there is acute shortage of power in Bihar. Hon'ble Member had said that electricity is in the Concurrent List and generation and transmission of electricity is the responsibility of the States. The Government of India does the supplementary task. Power generation work has not taken place in Bihar since many years. I have take the view. I hold meeting with all the Ministers of Power in the country every six months. I had even talked to the Chief Ministers. After consideration, we have granted a 500 MW Kanti Project to Muzaffarpur and another project of 390 MW also. We have also granted a 1980 MW project in Nabinagar, 1000 MW in Barh, a railway project in Nabinagar and work is going on for one more project of 1980 MW. We have a criteria to recommend coal linkage on getting 50 marks. Bihar had got 20 per cent and 30 per cent but even then we have a special consideration to Bihar and recommend it for coal linkage. This is forimprovement of Bihar, the Government of India is providing elecyricity. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 82 - Shri K.J.S.P. Reddy— not present.

Shri Arjun Ray.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Arjun Roy, you please speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: There is a quto of 1800 Meawatt and they are supplyin 900 Megawatt ...*(Interruptions)*. Month of Ramzan is going on ...*(Interruptions)*.

MADAM SPEAKER: We will have a discussion on it.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Have a discussion on it by giving a notice.

...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

11.18 hrs.

At this stage Shri Dinesh Chandra Yadav and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Arjun Roy, you please speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: First please tell the question number.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Madam Speaker, some reply should be given on the supplementary question ...*(Interruptions)*.

MADAM SPEAKER: You please have a discussion by giving notices.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: It is a vast subject. You please have a discussion on this.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please put your first Supplementary Question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV: Not even a single Member belonging to our region has been given an opportunity to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Jagdanand Singh ji has spoken, not that not a single Member has spoken.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

Shri Arjun Ray, please put your question.

(Interruptions)...*

MADAM SPEAKER: You cannot question my judgement.

...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not question my judgement.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Do you want the question hour to be stopped?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Arjun ji you can put supplementary question if you want to.

...(Interruptions)

11.20 hrs.

At this stage Shri Dinesh Chandra Yadav and some other Members went back to their seats.

SHRI ARJUN ROY: Madam Speaker, the reply by Hon'ble Minister is statistical jugglery.

MADAM SPEAKER: We have gone ahead of this. As far as Bihar is concerned, I have said that Jagdanand Singh has already Spoken. I have allowed on a discussion on this, please give a notice the discussion will be held. Now we have gone to question no. 82. Please do not reverse it by this. Now ask next supplementary question.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Have a discussion on it if notice is received. Now you all please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

NPAs of Banks

*82. +
SHRI ARJUN ROY:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of the public and private sector banks have increased during the last three years and the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the details of the banks who have expressed their inability to keep a check on NPAs;

(c) the increase in the amount and percentage of NPAs in the public sector banks as compared to the private sector banks for the year 2009-10 and 2010-11;

(d) whether the Reserve Bank of India has granted relief to the said banks on NPAs during the said period;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the criterion followed for granting such relief; and

(f) the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government/RBI in this regard?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) The ratio of Gross Non-Performing Asset (NPA) to Gross Advances of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) increased from 2.09% as on March 31, 2009 to 2.31% as on March 31, 2011 and 2.55% as on June, 2011. While there has been an increase in the Gross NPAs in absolute terms, the same have recorded lower growth of 24.0% during the year 2010-11 as compared to 30.1% during the year 2009-10.

The ratio of Gross NPAs to Gross Advances of New private sector banks decreased from 3.55% as on 31st March, 2009 to 2.62% as on 31st March, 2011. The ratio of Gross NPAs stood at 2.62% as on June, 2011. The ratio of Gross NPAs to Gross Advances of Old private sector banks decreased from 2.36% as on 31st March, 2009 to 1.97% as on 31st March, 2011. Bank group-wise data is as follows:-

Amount Outstanding at end (Rs. Crore)

	Mar-09	Mar-10	Mar-11	Upto June-11
1	2	3	4	5
Gross NPAs				
New Private Sector Banks	13,815	13,772	14,277	14,622
Old Private Sector Banks	3,072	3,612	3,695	3,996

1	2	3	4	5
Public Sector Banks	44,039	57,301	71,047	78,119
Gross NPAs to Gross Advances (%)				
New Private Sector Banks	3.55	3.22	2.62	2.62
Old Private Sector Banks	2.36	2.31	1.97	2.09
Public Sector Banks	2.09	2.27	2.31	2.55

The increase in NPAs, in absolute terms, has been broadly on account of global economic fluctuations, the consolidated impact of business cyclically, economic slowdown and delay in implementation of projects due to various reasons requiring consequent repeated restructuring of accounts by banks, across the banking industry during the last few years.

(d) and (e) As per the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) no relief has been granted to the banks on NPAs during the last three financial years.

(f) To improve the health of financial sector, to reduce the NPAs, to improve asset quality of the banks and to create a good recovery climate, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the Government have already taken various steps over the years, which, inter-alia, include prescribing prudential norms for provisioning and classification of non-performing assets, guidelines for prevention of slippages, Corporate Debt Restructuring and other restructuring schemes, One Time Settlement schemes, enactment of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002, the Credit Information Companies (Regulation) Act, 2005 and the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions (DRT) Act, 1993 etc.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN ROY: The reply given by Hon'ble Minister is a jugglery of figures. The Non-Performing Assets are increasing in the country and during the last three years it has increased rapidly. In various press conferences Hon'ble Minister has expressed concern over it. Hon'ble Minister has said that compared to the 24% in 2010-11 it was 30% in the year 2009-2010, whether 24% growth is sufficient? Whether this growth is appropriate to the country? Hon'ble Minister has claimed on the one hand that industries and trade are thriving in the country while debt liability is increasing on the other. Last year

officials of DSB and Finance were arrested for their involvement in home loan scam. This is how NPAs are increasing in the country. Madam, through you I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister whether he is suspecting any scam? If any scam has taken place what action will be taken by the Hon'ble Minister?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Madam, the reply with regard to Non-Performing Assets reveal that NPA of Public Sector Banks was 2.09 in 2009 and in March 2011 it is 2.31 I would like to inform Hon'ble Member that there is no parameter for Non-Performing Assets. Despite all that Gross NPA is less than 3% and the net NPA is less than one percent still it is acceptable. The Non-Performing Assets of Public Sector Banks was 2.31% in 2011 and June it was 2.55%. I would like to inform the Hon'ble Member that NPA of 3 out of 26 Banks is 1% or even lesser. There are 11 Banks which have the NPAs ranging between one-two percent while 10 Banks are having 2 to 3% NPAs. The State Bank of India and the UCO Bank are the two Banks which have the NPA at the higher level of 3%. I would like to compare them with Five Private Sector Banks having higher NPAs e.g. the NPA of ICICI Bank was 5.65 in March 2000, 6.52% in March 2010. 5.80% in March 2011 and it was 5.82% in this June.

Overall, the NPA of Public Sector Banks is under control. You can see that NPA has come down. There was a time when NPAs used to be at the higher side. I tell you that in 1998-99 the NPA of Public Sector Banks was 15.9% in 1999-2000 it was 14% in 2000-2001, it was 12% in 2001-2002, it was 11% in the year 2002-2003, it was 9% in 2003-04, it was 7.8%. Afterwards it started declining and in 2006-2007 it came down to 2.7%, 2.2% and right now it is 2.55% which cannot be called higher. This is under the acceptable limit. I would like to give two-three more reasons for it that if there is a slight increase in NPA, then why it has been increased and what precautions are we taking to reduce the NPA with the prescribed limit. I would like to give one reason for

it that when there was economic slow down in the international market, at that time our Public Sector Banks gave advances at a growth of 25 percent. Though, Private banks gave it at 10 percent and foreign banks gave at 4 percent. The net profit of our banks has been increasing. In 2006-2007 it was Rs. 20 thousand crore rupees, in 2007-08 it was Rs. 26 thousand crore, in 2008-09 it was 34 thousand crore rupees and in 2009-10 our banks earned 39 thousand crore rupees as profit. First, I gave you reasons for this that we increased our credit growth during the economic slow down. Secondly when we did this during that economic slow down, then there was some restructuring. The steps being taken by us, are on the directions of the Reserve Bank of India. Some are directions of Government of India whatever legal recourses we have, whether these are Lok Adalat, whether SARFASI Act, or DRT Act, recoveries are being made under them. We are improving the risk management system. All the banks are improving their recovery mechanism at their own level and Government of India has also given directions for chalking out action plan regarding recovery of NPA. As a whole these NPAs, are in permissible limits. Out Banks are performing very well, all are earning profit and there is a slight increase in NPA and will be brought in permissible limit, and as I told that there are only few banks, which have the NPA at the higher level of 3% and there are some banks, which have gross NPA less than one percent.

SHRI ARJUN ROY: Madam Speaker, Hon'ble Minister has said that NPA is decreasing. But I have the dates to justify that the NPA is increasing and news published in the newspapers, in which statement by the Hon'ble Minister and their economic advisor is also there. According to Government sources in March, 2010 NPA was 69.927 crore rupees and in March 2011, it was 74.617 thousand crore rupees, it means there is more than 74 thousand crore rupees NPA in the country which is of March 2011 and in 2010 it was nearly 60 thousand crore rupees. These dates show that NPA is increasing. I had raised a question that last year. Your officers were held in the disbursement of housing loans scam and Hon. Minister had reviewed all the banks and financial institutions and raised concerns. Your economic advisor Basu Saheb, gave his statement that officers given the responsibility of enquiring corruption cases were themselves indulged in corruption. I have also the statement of Basu Saheb and Hon'ble Minister.

In the aftermath of so many controversies, I want to know from you if you believe that non-performing assets are swelling in the country and an inquiry was conducted

whenever there was a scam in the disbursement of housing loans. Some officers were held. Do you think there is apprehension of scam in increasing the non-performing assets? If it seems why the Government is not contemplating to conduct an inquiry into it.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Madam, I share the concern of the hon. Member and that is why my colleague has replied in detail that in the public sector banks there has been an upward trend in the Non Performance Assets in the last three years. That is why in the Conference of the Chief Executives of the nationalised banks and on earlier occasions also, I drew their attention that they will have to take care of it.

The easiest way is to stop credit, but we cannot do that. If there is headache, we cannot cut the head, we shall have to apply medicine. Therefore, I told them that you have to follow the credit norms in the required sector as per the priorities given by the Government, by the Reserve Bank of India, but at the same time make adequate provision so that those Non Performing Assets could be taken care of and at the same time apply due diligence while sanctioning the loan without causing unusual delay. Many of the hon. Members will agree with me that there are a lot of complaints against the banks that they take long time to deliver and sanction loans. So, to make it a balanced approach, we have requested them. I share the anxiety of the hon. Members that as and when certain corruptions or certain malpractices come to the notice we can look into them but I cannot make any global response to that.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Madam, the hon. Minister, while replying to the first question, has said that there is no parameter to determine NPAs. He has also said that NPA is in a very tolerable limit today and the information which he has given to this House is that the NPAs in SBI and UCO Banks are much more than three per cent, which is not in tolerable manner.

I have a specific question relating to the State Bank of India. Is it true that the amount of gross non-performing loans of SBI has doubled in the past three years from about Rs. 12,837 crore in March 2008 to Rs. 25,326 crore as of March 2011? I would also like to know whether RBI, after its annual financial inspection, had criticized the bank for a number of deficiencies including poor systems, lack of proper policies, lack of follow-up

and lack of proper staff accountability. If so, whether RBI has pulled up the bank for not carrying out any review of its restructured portfolio and not placing any review of staff accountability, its progress, action against delinquent staff to its Board of Directors?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Madam, I agree that the NPA of SBI has arisen. The Gross Domestic NPA of SBI was 3.26 per cent in March 2009, 3.28 per cent in March 2010 and 3.48 per cent in March 2011. This is a fact that I have told. I have initially also told that the NPAs of two banks are more than three per cent.

The gross Domestic NPA of SBI was more than 15,000 in 2009, 17,000 in 2010, and 23,000 in 2011. As far as the accountability of State Bank is concerned, in the recent years, per employee business has increased in the State Bank of India. It was Rs. 6.36 crore; now it is Rs. 7 crore. This is the biggest Bank. Its 13,000 branches are there across the country. The beauty of this Bank is that almost 65 per cent of the branches are in the rural and semi-urban areas as compared to other banks, whether they are nationalised banks or other banks. This Bank is earning profit; this is in profit.

All precautions are being taken to recover the NPAs. Thank you. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Madam, the failure to take all the aspects into account at the time of granting bank loans is the major reason for increase in non-performing assets. They show carelessness in this regard. They even overlook the rating and past performance of the Companies and hence, NAP is growing. The second thing, I want to say is that the increasing rate of interest also accounts for the increase in the NPA.

Madam, I through you would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister that there should be alertness about quality NPA monitoring system adopted by the banks. What the Government is going to do in this regard?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Madam, Hon'ble Minister has told about the system to be adopted for providing loan now banks have strengthened the risk management system. While providing loans to companies their rating is got done by an independent agency. Presuming that they are all parties providing loans have performing assets and their loan would be recovered.

[*English*]

All precautions are being taken while giving loans to the particular parties.

[*Translation*]

I want to tell you one more thing that there has been rising trends in NPA for the last one or two years. But I have already told you that it had been 14 to 15 per cent during the years 1998, 1999 and 2001. While comparing, I have also told you that ICICI Bank which is a very big bank has NPA around five per cent. I do not consider it as a cause of concern if NPA of one or two banks is three per cent.

[*English*]

We are taking all the precautions to reduce the NPAs within the prescribed limit.

[*Translation*]

We are trying to bring it within the desirable limit. Risk management system is being strengthened so that it could not be non-performing assets. I want to tell you one more specific point. Out nationalized banks provide 40 per cent priority sector lending. All our banks are providing forty per cent loan and as far as State Bank of India is concerned it has provided more than 40 per cent and upto 42 per cent loan to our priority sector such as farmers; weaker section of the society, education loan, small factories and BPL families.

All our banks including SBI have a social responsibility to provide loan in this way, but private sector and foreign banks does not follow the said norms completely.

[*English*]

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Madam Speaker, the Finance Minister has indicated that the NPAs are largely within the two to three per cent acceptable band but I am looking for a broader perspective. I have read, for instance, that in China, the NPAs of the State-owned banks are in the neighbourhood of 32 per cent.

The hon. Finance Minister has extensive international experience. Would he enlighten the House, as to the global context, how India's NPA is compared with the NPA of similar economies such as those of the BRICKS?

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon'ble Minister.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The taste of the pudding is in the eating. In the internal crisis, the hon. Member, who is fully aware of the international situation has seen how the big banks have collapsed. They collapsed like a pack of cards. Despite that India's banking system has survived. I do not justify that NPA should be allowed to increase. Firstly the system in China and the system in India are totally different. Therefore, they cannot be compared. Sometimes, you do not even get the comparable datas. They have their own system of accounting and their own system of collecting datas. Our system is different. We cannot compare two non-comparable systems.

I can assure the hon. Member that we are always vigilant. At the same time we should not say anything or do anything in this House which will discourage the banks to give advances, to give credit to the needy and desirable sector. No NPA can be generated if the banks sit tight and does not make any advance, does not take any risk and people suffer from starvation. So, there should be a balance.

Forest Rights Act, 2006

*83. ⁺ SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise status of implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 as on 31 December, 2010;

(b) the number of claims filed, accepted and sanctioned by the Government under the said Act during each of the last three years, State-wise and UT-wise;

(c) whether deficiencies and other malpractices have been noticed in the implementation of the Act; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government for implementation of the Act prudently and for empowering the tribal population including the landless forest dwellers in the various fields particularly agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The State-wise status of implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, as on 31 December, 2010, is given in the enclosed Annexure-I.

(b) The requisite details are given in the enclosed Annexure-II.

(c) As in all schemes, operational problems are sometimes being faced in the implementation of the Act but solutions are being found by the States/UT Administrations, wherever necessary, in consultation with Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

(d) In view of the reply to part (c) above, this question does not arise.

Annexure I

State-wise status of implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006

(As on 31.12.2010)

Sl. No.	States	No. of claims received	No. of titles distributed	No. of claims rejected	Total No. of claims disposed off
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,29,858 (3,22,955 individual and 6,903 community)	1,67,582 (1,65,482 individual and 2,100 community)	1,52,606	3,20,188
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	1,14,857 (1,10,019 individual and 4,838 community)	29,885	-	29,885

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bihar	2,291	-	128	128
5.	Chhattisgarh	4,91,374 (4,87,332 individual and 4,042 community)	2,14,918 (2,14,668 individual and 250 community)	2,71,468	4,86,386
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	1,92,045 (1,83,136 individual and 8,909 community)	25,771	52,061	77,831
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
9.	Jharkhand	29,551 (29,097 individual and 454 community)	6,079 (6,022 individual and 57 community)	4,105	10,184
10.	Karnataka	1,62,874 (1,60,101 individual and 2,773 community)	6,394 (6,393 individual and 1 community)	1,42,017	1,48,411
11.	Kerala	37,432 (36,063 individual and 1,369 community)	14,758	2,816	17,574
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4,19,226 (4,10,765 individual and 8,461 community)	1,12,148 distributed and 26,857 are ready	2,58,402	3,70,550
13.	Maharashtra	3,39,689 (3,35,701 individual and 3,988 community)	1,04,767 (1,04,344 individual and 423 community)	2,21,795 (2,20,523 individual and 1,272 community)	3,26,562
14.	Manipur	-	-	-	-
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
16.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-
17.	Odisha	4,26,051 (4,23,903 individual and 2,148 community)	2,39,567 (2,38,912 individual and 655 community)	1,02,974 (1,02,489 individual and 485 community)	3,42,541
18.	Rajasthan	60,353 (60,019 individual and 334 community)	30,083 (30,038 individual and 45 community)	30,270	60,353
19.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
20.	Tamil Nadu	21,781	(3,163 titles are ready)	-	-
21.	Tripura	1,75,492 (1,75,215 individual and 277 community)	1,17,404	56,020	1,73,424
22.	Uttar Pradesh	91,406 (91,089 Individual and 317 community)	10,092 (10,084 individual and 8 community)	67,788	77,880

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Uttarakhand	182	-	1	1
24.	West Bengal	1,37,162 (1,29,357 individual and 7,805 community)	27,093 (27,004 individual and 89 community) and 2,764 titles are ready	79,504	1,06,597
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-
26.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
Total		30,31,624	11,06,541 distributed and 32,874 ready	14,41,955	25,48,496

Notes:

1. Arunachal Pradesh: The State Government has informed that though they have constituted the SDLC, DLC and SLMC under the Act but unlike the other States of Indian Union where the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers are in minority and socio economically marginalized by other dominant non-tribal population, the State of Arunachal Pradesh is wholly domiciled by various ethnic tribal groups whose land and forests are specifically identified with natural boundaries of hillocks, ranges, rivers and tributaries. Barring few pockets of land under wildlife sanctuaries, reserved forests, most of the land in entire State is community land. Territorial boundaries of land and forest belonging to one community or tribes from the others are also identified in the same line leaving no scopes for any dispute over the possession of land forest or water bodies among the tribes. Therefore, the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 in true sense does not have much relevance to the State of Arunachal Pradesh.
2. Haryana: The State Government has informed that there are no Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers living in the forests of Haryana.
3. Manipur: The State Government had informed that tribal communities and tribal chiefs are already holding ownership of forest land as their ancestral land in non-Reserved Forest Area. Therefore, implementation of the Forest Rights Act is perceived minimal in Manipur.
4. Mizoram: The State Government has informed that the Act was to be approved by the State Legislative Assembly as per the Article 371(G) of the Constitution. In the sitting on 29.10.2009 of its Fourth Session, the Sixth Legislative Assembly of Mizoram has resolved that the Forest Rights Act shall be adopted in the entire State of Mizoram with effect from 31.12.2009. The same has also been notified by the Government of Mizoram on 3.3.2010.
5. Nagaland: The Government of Nagaland has informed that the land holding system and the village system of the Naga people is peculiar in that the people are the land owners. Hence, the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 per se may not be applicable to the State of Nagaland. However, a committee has been constituted to examine the applicability of the Act in Nagaland as per provision of Art. 371(A) of Constitution of India.
6. Sikkim: The Government of Sikkim has issued a notification dated 28.1.2008 regarding constitution of an Expert Committee for identification of Critical Wildlife habitats in Protected Areas (PAs) and have also constituted the various Committees under the Act but has not sent any report regarding the progress of implementation of the Act in the State so far. The State Government has informed that in Sikkim there are no forest dwelling STs and other Traditional Forest Dwellers in the true sense of the terms. Most of the STs of Sikkim hold revenue land in their own name and they are not solely dependent on the forests for their livelihood.
7. Andaman and Nicobar Islands: The Andaman & Nicobar Administration has informed that in A&N Islands there are no non-tribal forest dwellers as defined in the Act. The area inhabited by the Scheduled Tribes of A&N Islands has been declared as reserved area under the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Protection of Aboriginal Tribes (Regulation), 1956. The interests of the tribals in the land situated in the reserved areas are fully protected under the provision of the regulation. The tribal reserves have been notified as reserved or protected forest reserve.
8. Daman and Diu: No progress.
9. Lakshadweep: The UT Administration has intimated that there are no terrestrial forests and no forest tribes or traditional forest dwellers in Lakshadweep.
10. Puducherry: The Government of Puducherry has informed that there are no recognized Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territory of Puducherry and also no land in Puducherry is classified as "Forest Land" coming within the definition of Clause 2(d) of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

Annexure II

The number of claims filed and accepted for issue of title deeds under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 during each of the last three years (2008, 2009 and 2010), State-wise and UT-wise

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008		2009		2010	
		No. of claims filed	No. of title deeds distributed	No. of claims filed	No. of title deeds distributed	No. of claims filed	No. of title deeds distributed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,12,564	330	13,254	1,54,440	4,040	12,812
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	-	-	1,01,454	12,056	13,403	17,829
4.	Bihar	495	-	293	-	1,503	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	4,00,000 (approx.)	85,549	77,309	1,15,257	14,065	14,112
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	1,13,785	-	72,549	7,584	5,711	18,187
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Jharkhand	-	-	25,220	2,505	4,331	3,574
10.	Karnataka	-	-	45,801	-	1,17,073	6,394
11.	Kerala	-	-	36,807	108	625	14,650
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2,97,000	8059	87,466	64,426	34,760	39,663
13.	Maharashtra	107,863	-	1,96,097	2,453	35,729	1,02,314
14.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Odisha	2,26,080	-	1,03,434	97,595	96,537	1,41,972
18.	Rajasthan	34,417	321	25,483	13,746	453	16,016
19.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Tamil Nadu	1080	-	8,275	-	12,426	-
21.	Tripura	74370	-	90,356	84,750	10,766	32,654
22.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	70,033	3,302	21,373	6,790
23.	Uttarakhand	-	-	182	-	-	-
24.	West Bengal	1,36,027	5	1,090	17,355	45	9,733

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		17,03,681	94,264	9,55,103	5,75,577	3,72,840	4,36,700

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, today I am extremely happy as the hon. Minister and the Left Parties were instrumental in bringing a landmark legislation in the UPA-I Government and today he is in-charge of implementing that legislation.

He has correctly stated after taking over the charge of the Minister of Tribal Affairs, Tribal Rights Act, is an attempt to undo historical wrongs. What was done in 2006, after notification of rules, after one year, after a great deal of efforts, and fight inside the House and outside in 2007, is being undone today. Now, tribal lands are being grabbed. The Central Government and the State Governments are brazenly violating the laws and people's right in order to keep control over the forest and forest land. The Government's entered agenda is dictated by the interest of private industries and corporate houses.

In case of mining, in case of industry, in case of power-plants, tribal lands are grabbed. The claims are rejected on a flimsy ground.

Madam, you would be surprised to know the answer and the statement given by the hon. Minister. There are 30,64,424 claims. The number of rejection was 14,46,380. It is almost 50 per cent of rejection. The rejection was not being done at the Gram Sabha level. I know about some of the districts at least about my own district and I am closely connected with the implementation of this Act. But at the higher level where there is representation of Forest Department. There are loopholes in the Act and in the Rules itself.

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Basu Deb Achariaji, please ask your question.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: May I know from the hon. Minister, in order to undo the historical wrongs, whether the Government would seriously think to implement the Act properly?

Forest land has been handed over to the corporate houses and the tribals are being evicted in order to implement the Act. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will seriously think to plug the loopholes, so that on flimsy grounds the claims are not rejected and tribals are not deprived of their right which they got in 2006.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO: I would like, first of all, to mention that the Forest Rights Act is implemented by the respective State Governments. Once the Act has come into being, we have issued certain guidelines, we have sent Circulars and we have been monitoring the implementation of this Act. We have been getting responses from various State Governments. I said that the implementation vests with the State Governments, we have been monitoring sending guidelines from here and getting feedback from various State Governments.

I would like to respond to the suggestion made by the hon. Member regarding the divestment of the forest land for the purposes. The Act clearly mentions that forest land cannot be divested for non-forest use until the rights of the forest dwellers and the tribals are settled. So, this is absolutely clear. If there are any cases where such violation has taken place, hon. Member may bring it to our notice and certainly, we will take up the matter with respective State Governments to ensure that this does not recur in the future.

As far as the loopholes that you have mentioned, it is two years now and from the experience that we had in the last two years, if there are any loopholes which you think need to be plugged, please bring them to my notice. I will myself go into them and see that these loopholes are plugged, if they really do exist.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I am asking question. Not irrelevant. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Basu Deb Acharia ji, today you are in a happy mood. So, ask the question.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government has recently issued any circular by which, on this trend, powers to declare any forest as critical wildlife habitat, without observing the spirit of this Act. I would like to know, if that Circular has been issued, whether the Government will review it or not?

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO: This aspect is also clearly mentioned in the Act. As far as critical wildlife habitat is concerned, there is a procedure which is specified. Unless that procedure is gone through and unless wildlife experts, people who are living in that area and who are familiar with these movements of the wildlife in those regions, certify, such land will not be declared as critical. This is something which has already gone to the State Governments even immediately after the Act was enacted.

Another question you have asked is about the total number of rejections. I would like to mention that 50 per cent of the rejections actually pertain to the other traditional forest dwellers. Many of them have not been able to prove that they have been in possession of these lands for 75 years. In some cases, there have been multiple claims on the same land and in certain cases, there have been nontribals also who have been claiming. There are the reasons that many of these lands have been rejected. But, if there have been any cases of injustice, if there have been any cases where these provisions of this Act have been violated and if those are brought to my notice, certainly we will enquire about it and take necessary action.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Bhausahab Rajaram Wakchaure — Not present.

Shri Sanjay Nirupam.

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Madam Speaker, I want to draw the attention of the Minister to a matter of Mumbai city.

Madam, Mumbai is the financial capital of India and everything seems to be glittering here. There is Sanjay Gandhi National Park in Mumbai which has 111 such villages where only tribals are living. There are around 30 to 40 thousand tribals are living in these small villages.

What to speak of their ownership right on the land, they have not get even water connection and ration card. Giving land on lease is a secondary question. The tribal area is a major part of my constituency. When I talk to Forest Officers or State Government, they say that this is a reserved forest area. Supreme Court has given strict directive so we cannot do anything in this regard.

Madam, I want to know from the Hon'ble Minister, if Government will intervene to recognize the existence of these tribals? You are saying that State Government is responsible to implement this law, but this is a very big park where all the flora and fauna to be protected. With these thoughts, tribals have been living there for generations and the presence of these tribals in this park is not being recognized by the State Government. Will the Government interfere in such matters? There are many sources of water which are used by both the animals and the tribals to drink water. To me, this issue is required to be taken into account from the humanitarian point of view. The Hon'ble Minister should raise this issue before the Government. You should visit Sanjay Gandhi Park as an activist if you wish and meet the tribals and do justice to them.

[English]

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO: Madam Speaker, actually the forest areas in our country were not surveyed and no settlement was done. The purpose of this very Act, the Forest Rights Act itself, was to ensure that survey and settlement are made in the forest areas and that the people are given their pre-existing rights.

The hon. Member is right when he said that they have been staying there may be for hundreds of years in certain cases.

The entire purpose of the Forest Rights Act was to ensure that these pre-existing rights are first recognized. Now, as far as recognition of rights is concerned, the process is on. If there has been any difficulty in a particular park that the hon. Member has mentioned, I will certainly write to the State Government and get their response. We will also ask them to pursue this matter, if it is not still settled.

But I would also like to inform the House and the hon. Member that as per Section 6 (1), the Gram Sabha has to initiate the process. Once the Gram Sabha initiates the process, then if the areas mentioned are not there, they will be. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: There is no Gram Sabha in Mumbai. There is only the Mumbai Municipal Corporation. It is not included. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him reply.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO: But you have mentioned about certain people living in the National Park. Apparently they have to be in some habitations over there. So, the people are living in those habitations. I am sure that they are a group of villages. So, the people who are living there constitute the Gram Sabha. They will have to pass a Resolution. They have to do it as has been defined in Section 2 (P) of the Act. Once that process is on, definitely, I think, the rest will follow.

[Translation]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Madam Speaker, first of all, I congratulate and give best of my wishes to the new Minister for joining the new post. I would like to draw his attention towards the reply of this question that more than 30 lacs claims were filed and 11 lacs people got their right. 50 per cent claims were rejected and 25 per cent people got their right. Even after 60 years of Independence they are still deprived of their rights. There is a need to find out the reasons. What might have been the reasons that the land and the rights provided to them by the Government are still unreachable for them? Whether the corruption prevailing in the system is one of the reasons as told by the Minister that they could not submit complete evidence since when they had been living there. There is also the need to know whether some people are indulged in it, who do not want to give them their rights. One reason is that those people do not want to come out of the forests. They do not want to come in these big cities. Have we been able to provide them those basic facilities of road, hospital and drinking water? Perhaps it has been our fault why naxalism is encouraged today. Its most important reason is that our system has collapsed. I would like to ask the Minister today that what action he is going to take so that we may not get such report that the claims of 50 per cent people have been rejected? Will you constitute a society? Will you establish such a system under which they may get basic facilities and their rights so that that may not get attracted towards naxalism.

MADAM SPEAKER: Time is less. Please give time to the Minister for submitting reply.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: We are utilizing the benefits of resources available there but we are able

to provide them basic facilities or not? I just want to ask the Minister how quickly he will take action and what action will be taken in this regard?

[English]

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO: Madam Speaker, I agree with the hon. Member when he says that it is a cause of neglect; there is a lot of depression and oppression as far as these people are concerned in these areas, which has led to some kind of unrest and undesirable activities, which have been taking place in these regions.

Well I would like to only impress upon the House that this Forest Rights Act was only the first step to ensure that these people who have got the initial rights are recognized. Once their rights are recognized, once they are given the *pattas*, then automatically, sanitation, water supply and other things would follow. There are provisions in the Act also to see that certain space is set aside for providing schools, health facilities, community centres and the like.

As far as the rejections of rights are concerned, I have already mentioned; and I would again like to repeat that most of the rejections pertain to other traditional forest dwellers. For them, they have to prove that they have remained in the areas and ate out of the livelihood from this forest for a period of 75 years. Due to lack of proper evidence in many of the cases, their cases have been rejected. But if there is any kind of corruption; if there are any genuine cases, which deserve to be mentioned; and where we need to take a fresh look, the hon. Member may please give me such particulars. I will certainly forward it to the State Government and ensure that these things are properly looked into.

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 84 — Shri Jaywantrao Awale.

We have very little time. So, we should wind up within the time available.

[Translation]

Vector-Borne Diseases

*84. +
SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

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

(a) the number of cases of vector-borne diseases *i.e.* dengue, malaria and chikungunya reported and deaths occurred therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has drawn any action plan for management of such diseases and also to check their recurrence;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated for the purpose during the said period; and

(d) the mechanism set up by the Government for proper monitoring and implementation of the action plan and the guidelines issued therefor?

[English]

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

Statement

(a) State/UT-wise number of reported cases and deaths due to dengue and malaria during the last three years and the current year, are given in Annexures-I and II respectively. Similarly, State/UT-wise number of reported cases of chikungunya is given in Annexure-III. No deaths have been reported due to chikungunya.

(b) and (c) Government of India is implementing an integrated National Vector-Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) under the overarching umbrella of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), for prevention and

control of vector-borne diseases. The main strategy for prevention and control of vector-borne diseases focuses on early case detection and complete treatment of cases, integrated vector control, and behavior change communication. The programme is implemented through the State/UT Governments.

Under National Vector-Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) for prevention of malaria, distribution of Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs) has been scaled up in high malaria endemic areas. For ensuring early diagnosis and prompt treatment of *Plasmodium falciparum* (Pf) malaria, Rapid Diagnostic Tests (RDTs) and Artemisinin Based Combination Therapy (ACTs) are used by ASHAs and other community workers. With a view to further strengthening, prevention and control measures against dengue and chikungunya, a Medium Term Plan has been developed for implementation.

The State/UT-wise details of funds released to the State Governments under NVBDCP during the last three years and the current year are given in Annexure-IV.

(d) The Government of India regularly monitors the implementation of prevention and control measures in the States/UTs under National Vector-Borne Disease Control Programme through periodic meetings at national and State level as well as through the field visits by the officers from Directorate of National Vector-Borne Disease Control Programme and Regional Offices of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Besides, the performance of the States/UTs is also reviewed in the high level meetings with the State Mission Directors and State Health Secretaries.

Annexure I

State/UT-wise Number of Reported Cases and Deaths due to Dengue during the Last Three Years and the Current Year

States	2008		2009		2010		2011 (Prov.) (till 30th July)	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	25	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	313	2	1190	11	776	3	30	0
Assam	—	—	—	—	237	2	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bihar	1	0	1	0	510	0	0	0
Chandigarh	167	0	25	0	221	0	1	0
Chhattisgarh	0	0	26	7	4	0	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	0
Delhi	1312	2	1153	3	6259	8	15	1
Goa	43	0	277	5	242	0	6	0
Gujarat	1065	2	2461	2	2568	1	180	0
Haryana	1137	9	125	1	866	20	4	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	27	0	0	0
Karnataka	339	3	1764	8	2285	7	175	2
Kerala	733	3	1425	6	2597	17	574	3
Maharashtra	743	22	2255	20	1489	5	131	2
Manipur	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	1	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	3	0	1467	5	175	1	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	0	0	0	0	29	5	1	1
Puducherry	35	0	66	0	96	0	30	0
Punjab	4349	21	245	1	4012	15	93	0
Rajasthan	682	4	1389	18	1823	9	26	0
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	530	3	1072	7	2051	8	644	2
Uttar Pradesh	51	2	168	2	960	8	0	0
Uttarakhand	20	0	0	0	178	0	2	0
West Bengal	1038	7	399	0	805	1	74	0
Total	11523	73	15136	96	28292	110	1986	11

Annexure II

State/UT-wise Number of Reported Cases and Deaths due to Malaria during the Last Three Years and the Current Year

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008		2009		2010		2011 (Prov.) (upto June)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26424	0	25152	3	33217	20	16088	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	29146	27	22066	15	16120	0	5549	0
3.	Assam	83939	86	91413	63	59309	34	23054	20
4.	Bihar	2541	0	3255	21	1203	3	494	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	123495	4	129397	11	146165	32	36529	8
6.	Goa	9822	21	5056	10	2368	2	534	1
7.	Gujarat	51161	43	45902	34	64730	10	19461	0
8.	Haryana	35683	0	30168	0	9711	0	5911	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	146	0	192	0	203	0	47	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	217	1	346	0	767	0	239	0
11.	Jharkhand	214299	25	230683	28	196267	17	54489	4
12.	Karnataka	47344	8	36859	0	44122	11	11590	0
13.	Kerala	1804	4	2046	5	2299	6	158	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	105312	53	87628	26	81831	0	11698	0
15.	Maharashtra	67333	148	93818	227	138506	190	45141	27
16.	Manipur	708	2	1069	1	947	4	194	0
17.	Meghalaya	39616	73	76759	192	41330	85	11515	15
18.	Mizoram	7361	91	9399	119	15557	22	3208	19
19.	Nagaland	5078	19	8489	35	4956	5	1401	2
20.	Odisha	375430	239	380904	198	357320	241	129113	12
21.	Punjab	2494	0	2955	0	3477	0	728	0
22.	Rajasthan	57482	54	32709	18	48166	26	3910	0
23.	Sikkim	38	0	42	1	49	0	24	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	21046	2	14988	1	15271	2	8782	0
25.	Tripura	25894	51	24430	62	23846	8	7982	4
26.	Uttarakhand	1059	0	1264	0	1660	0	272	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27.	Uttar Pradesh	93383	0	55437	0	62173	0	11285	0
28.	West Bengal	89443	104	141211	74	115056	49	23451	3
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4688	0	5760	0	2503	0	5067	0
30.	Chandigarh	347	0	430	0	351	0	69	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3037	0	3408	0	5701	0	2130	0
32.	Daman and Diu	115	0	97	0	204	0	80	0
33.	Delhi	253	0	169	0	251	0	41	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	8	0	6	0	5	0
35.	Puducherry	72	0	65	0	175	0	62	0
All India Total		1526210	1055	1563574	1144	1495817	767	440301	115

Annexure III*State/UT-wise Clinically Suspected Chikungunya Fever Cases during the Last Three Years and the Current Year*

Sl.No.	States	2008 Cases	2009 Cases	2010 Cases	2011* (till 30th July) Cases
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	59	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5	591	116	69
3.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	1
4.	Delhi	14	18	120	0
5.	Goa	52	1839	1429	257
6.	Gujarat	303	1740	1709	208
7.	Haryana	35	2	26	1
8.	Karnataka	46510	41230	8740	623
9.	Kerala	24685	13349	1708	47
10.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
11.	Madhya Pradesh	0	30	113	24
12.	Maharashtra	853	1594	7431	1655
13.	Meghalaya	—	—	16	0
14.	Odisha	4676	2306	544	45

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Puducherry	0	0	11	0
16.	Punjab	—	—	1	0
17.	Rajasthan	3	256	1326	323
18.	Tamil Nadu	46	5063	4319	1170
19.	Uttar Pradesh	11	0	5	0
20.	West Bengal	17898	5270	20503	708
Total		95091	73288	48176	5131

*Provisional

Annexure IV*Details of State/UT-wise Release of Funds during the Last Three Years and the Current Year*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2008-09 Released	2009-10 Released	2010-11 Released	2011-12 (upto July, 2011) Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1172.30	1048.06	1159.24	532.35
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	884.57	963.24	880.69	264.55
3.	Assam	3635.08	3206.06	4910.03	*
4.	Bihar	2681.21	2231.78	4213.38	*
5.	Chhattisgarh	2054.90	1922.97	2117.94	756.38
6.	Goa	16.91	35.81	61.08	3.46
7.	Gujarat	483.29	1116.15	267.00	*
8.	Haryana	47.93	260.46	0.00	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11.13	9.55	7.74	*
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	17.97	27.42	15.54	*
11.	Jharkhand	3438.25	1906.27	3586.13	1359.40
12.	Karnataka	681.46	403.41	443.88	*
13.	Kerala	307.59	439.15	305.75	196.18
14.	Madhya Pradesh	739.83	1813.99	1824.64	*
15.	Maharashtra	1084.11	706.37	487.54	*
16.	Manipur	323.85	239.75	602.04	96.34
17.	Meghalaya	497.63	611.29	1089.04	103.84

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Mizoram	418.78	627.12	774.11	138.64
19.	Nagaland	610.04	675.57	1287.91	416.50
20.	Odisha	2153.06	5360.88	4324.05	396.40
21.	Punjab	92.71	254.69	98.07	*
22.	Rajasthan	1033.16	1262.96	1310.26	*
23.	Sikkim	10.77	11.83	137.71	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	289.55	681.58	372.50	*
25.	Tripura	627.31	765.15	1430.54	151.73
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2007.84	1999.87	2730.95	*
27.	Uttarakhand	40.93	56.98	77.53	*
28.	West Bengal	1439.47	1794.54	2964.01	1005.16
29.	Delhi	57.31	61.10	40.88	*
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	287.47	464.05	349.58	204.87
31.	Chandigarh	57.86	60.02	23.13	15.46
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	45.55	43.77	69.60	27.14
33.	Daman and Diu	22.15	27.91	31.70	13.45
34.	Lakshadweep	14.37	2.32	19.80	*
35.	Puducherry	3.19	24.29	36.83	*
Total		27289.53	31116.36	38050.82	5681.85

*Funds yet to be released.

[Translation]

SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Thank you Madam, I through you, would like to ask Hon'ble Minister whether any permanent treatment to dengue has been found out. If so, the time by which the said treatment is likely to be made available to the patients and if not, the efforts being made in this regard? Let me know the time by which such treatment is likely to be developed.

[English]

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, the Government of India is implementing an Integrated National Vector-Borne Disease Control Programme under the overarching umbrella of National Rural Health Mission for prevention and control of vector-borne diseases.

The main strategy for prevention and control of these vector-borne diseases focuses on early detection and complete treatment of cases, integrated vector control and behavioral change communication. The programme is implemented through the States and the Union Territories.

Under the National Vector-Borne Disease Control Programme for prevention of malaria, distribution of long lasting insecticidal nets has been scaled up in high malaria endemic States. For ensuring early diagnosis and prompt treatment of Plasmodium falciparum malaria, rapid diagnostic tests; and medicine and drug based combination therapies are used through ASHAS and other community workers.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[Translation]***Black Money**

*85. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has estimated or proposes to make an estimation of the amount of black money reported to be in circulation in the country and stashed in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some of the countries including Switzerland have agreed to share the information with the Indian Government regarding the amount of money and names of persons, corporates and other legal entities who have stashed such money in their banks;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to amend the existing Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) with various countries including Switzerland;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to bring back black money alongwith the success achieved thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has commissioned a study to estimate the quantum of unaccounted income/wealth inside and outside the country and its ramifications on national security on the basis of the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Finance. The study will be conducted separately by three national-level institutes namely, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), National Institute of Financial Management (NIFM) and the National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER). Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) have been signed with the Institutes on 21.03.2011. The study is expected to be completed in a period of 18 months.

(c) and (d) Many countries/jurisdictions are willing to share banking information in specific cases with India

under the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA)/ Tax Information Exchange Agreement (TIEA) for tax purposes. However, ho fishing or roving enquiry is permissible.

(e) and (f) So far Government has concluded negotiations of 16 new TIEAs, 18 new DTAAAs and 21 existing DTAAAs, in last two years, with various countries/jurisdictions. All these DTAAAs and TIEAs have provision for effective exchange of information in accordance with the international standards. The Amending Protocol between India and Switzerland, which seeks to amend the existing DTAA between the two countries, was signed on 30th August 2010 at New Delhi and is ready to enter into force from the Indian side. The amending Protocol will, however, enter into force only after Switzerland completes its internal processes. Upon entry into force, the amended Protocol will allow India to obtain banking information, as well as information without domestic interest, from Switzerland in specific cases for a period starting from 1st April 2011.

(g) To get back the black money to the country, a five pronged strategy has been formulated by the Government which is summarized as under:

- a. Joining the global crusade against 'black money';
- b. Creating an appropriate legislative framework;
- c. Setting up institutions for dealing with illicit funds;
- d. Developing systems for implementation; and
- e. Imparting skills to the manpower for effective action.

Information regarding details of asset and payments received by Indian citizen in several countries has started flowing in which is now under different stages of processing and investigation. In large number of specific cases information has been obtained under DTAAAs. In the cases of money kept by Indian residents in a Liechtenstein bank, tax, interest and penalty equal to nearly the amount kept abroad has been levied and some of it already recovered. Prosecution for tax evasion na5 also been initiated in these cases.

Directorate of Transfer Pricing has detected mispricing of Rs. 34,145 crore in last two financial years as against mispricing of Rs. 14,655 crore in earlier five years. Directorate of International Taxation has collected taxes of Rs. 33,784 crore from cross border transactions in last two financial years. Investigation wing of CBDT has

detected concealed income of Rs. 18,750 crore in last two financial years.

Unclaimed Deposits with Banks

*86. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the deposits lying unclaimed with the scheduled commercial banks, as on date, bank-wise;

(b) the number of accounts and the amount of unclaimed deposits which have not been operated for more than ten years, bank-wise;

(c) the existing policy with regard to the utilisation of such unclaimed deposits lying with the said banks;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to declare such unclaimed deposits as national property in order to use such deposits for the development of the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER FINANCE OF (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that as on December 31, 2010, a total amount of around Rs. 1,723.24 crores in 1,03,45,857 accounts is lying as unclaimed deposits with the Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs). The bank-wise details of unclaimed deposits are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (f) RBI had issued guidelines dated 22.8.2008 which, *inter-alia*, provide that the banks should make an annual review of in-operative accounts, make concerted efforts to operationalise these accounts, credit interest in such accounts on regular basis, etc. The amount of unclaimed deposits lies with the respective banks and is utilised by them for their general business, like any other deposit.

Statement

*The Unclaimed Deposits (more than 10 years old)
As on 31st December, 2010*

Sl.No.	Name of the Bank	Total Unclaimed Deposit	
		No. of Accounts	Amount (In Rupees)
1	2	3	4
STATE BANK OF INDIA & ASSOCIATES			
1.	State Bank of India	945,173	1,974,020,401.00
2.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	77,731	145,915,803.00
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	95,842	279,231,104.00
4.	State Bank of Mysore	127,816	312,884,086.00
5.	State Bank of Patiala	532	3,660,464.00
6.	State Bank of Travancore	63,962	81,648,867.00
	SBI GROUP TOTAL	1,311,056	2,797,360,725.00
NATIONALISED BANKS			
1.	Allahabad Bank	12,333	70,944,916.00
2.	Andhra Bank	162,931	388,463,522.00

1	2	3	4
3.	Bank of Baroda	168,484	1,063,350,116.00
4.	Bank of India	138,032	204,888,215.00
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	269,774	282,249,515.00
6.	Canara Bank	2,568,006	2,746,779,605.00
7.	Central Bank of India	324,328	567,457,585.00
8.	Corporation Bank	434,522	54,778,017.00
9.	Dena Bank	47,798	156,984,227.00
10.	Indian Bank	224,633	152,381,283.00
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	604,456	1,088,153,105.00
12.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	69,816	730,569,501.00
13.	Punjab National Bank	600,004	1,722,839.00
14.	Punjab & Sind Bank	79,695	357,277,000.00
15.	Syndicate Bank	676,060	687,268,013.00
16.	Union Bank of India	525,116	1,636,722,724.00
17.	United Bank of India	206,431	254,299,945.00
18.	Uco Bank	195,037	291,329,354.00
19.	Vijaya Bank	93,382	180,353,310.00
	Nationalised Banks	7,400,838	10,915,972,792.00
	OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR BANK		
1.	IDBI Ltd.	122,546	959,339,570.00
	Public Sector Banks Total	8,834,440	14,672,673,087.00
	PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS		
1.	Axis Bank Ltd.	733	12,151,160.00
2.	The Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	179,685	41,592,244.00
3.	City Union Bank Ltd.	62,626	20,792,655.00
4.	Development Credit Bank Ltd.	8,600	82,321,232.00
5.	The Dhanlakshmi Bank Ltd.	54,247	11,798,998.00
6.	The Federal Bank Ltd.	82,869	139,859,278.00
7.	HDFC Bank Ltd.	4,899	48,377,423.00
8.	Indusind Bank Ltd.	1,335	28,539,319.00
9.	ICICI Bank Ltd.	302,601	742,279,881.00

1	2	3	4
10.	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	163,341	301,271,012.00
11.	The Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd.	31,744	83,775,153.00
12.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	168	2,035,000.00
13.	The Karnataka Bank Ltd.	57,151	110,062,438.00
14.	The Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	89,016	63,748,733.00
15.	The Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	120,747	47,575,254.00
16.	The Nainital Bank Ltd.	17,534	12,247,920.00
17.	The Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	13,499	17,206,452.00
18.	SBI Commercial and International Bank Ltd.	0	0.00
19.	The South Indian Bank Ltd.	14,615	8,444,387.00
20.	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	258,250	185,004,618.00
21.	YES Bank Ltd.	0	
	Private Sector Banks Total	1,463,660	1,959,083,157.00
FOREIGN BANKS			
1.	ABN Amro Bank	521	7,002,350.00
2.	Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank	32	1,255,579.00
3.	American Express Banking Corporation	0	0.00
4.	Antwerp Diamond Bank	0	0.00
5.	Arab Bangladesh Bank	0	0.00
6.	Bank International Indonesia	0	0.00
7.	Bank of Bahrain & Kuwait	299	2,273,372.00
8.	Bank of Ceylon	0	0.00
9.	Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi	297	7,822,056.00
10.	Barclays Bank	13	290,564.00
11.	Bank of Nova Scotia	66	2,403,547.00
12.	BNP Paribas	34	6,523,525.24
13.	Bank of America	1,000	28,052,584.00
14.	China Trust Commercial	2	1,750.00
15.	Credit Agricole Corporate & Inv. Bank	5	30,205.00
16.	Citibank	4,445	63,024,069.00
17.	Deutsche Bank	54	3,093,952.00

1	2	3	4
18.	DBS Bank Ltd.	0	0.00
19.	Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. Ltd.	1,760	57,308,790.00
20.	J.P. Morgan Chase Bank	0	0.00
21.	Krung Thai Bank	0	0.00
22.	Mizuho Corporate Bank	0	0.00
23.	Mashreq Bank	141	985,826.00
24.	Oman International	298	7,212,931.00
25.	Shinhan Bank	0	0.00
26.	Societe Generale	3	39,708.00
27.	State Bank of Mauritius Ltd.	0	0.00
28.	Sonali Bank Ltd.	0	0.00
29.	Standard Chartered Bank	38,787	413,312,856.00
30.	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	0	0.00
31.	First Rand Bank	0	0.00
32.	JSV VTB Bank	0	0.00
33.	UBS A.G.	0	0.00
34.	United Overseas Bank	0	0.00
	Foreign Banks Total	47,757	600,633,664.24
	Grand Total	10,345,857	17,232,389,908.24

Cases of Diabetes

*87. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether cases of diabetes have risen constantly during the recent years and there is high mortality rate attributed to the disease in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor indicating the number of people suffering from various types of diabetes in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government for low cost diagnosis and treatment of diabetes in the country;

(d) whether the Government proposes to start a nationwide screening campaign to tackle the rising cases of diabetes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the manner in which the said campaign is likely to be carried out?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The exact data regarding number of people suffering from various types of diabetes in the country is not available. The international Diabetes Federation (IDF) estimates the total number of people in India with Diabetes to be around 50.8 million in 2010 which is likely to rise to 87.0 million by 2030. The exact number of deaths due to diabetes is not known. Diabetes could lead to various complications and diseases and the mortality is generally from associated diseases and not from diabetes in particular. Unhealthy lifestyle,

physical inactivity and inappropriate diet are the major reasons for increase in diabetes.

(c) 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 during 2010-12. The community based strategies include prevention and control of diabetes at various levels viz. CHC, District etc. in the Health care delivery system. Government of India is providing glucometer, strips and lancets and training to ANM and other field workers to screen all persons of the age of 30 years and above and all pregnant women for blood sugar and hypertension.

(d) and (e) Yes, the Government proposes to expand the screening programme through out the country to tackle rising cases of diabetes with other components of the programme.

[English]

Revenue Locked up in Appeals/Courts

*88. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of appeals pending at various levels, beginning from the Commissioner (Appeals) to the Supreme Court and the amount locked up in respect of customs, central excise and service tax cases as on 31 March, 2011;

(b) the details of companies against whom departmental and judicial action is underway for excise and customs duty and service tax evasion of more than Rs. 100 crore during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC)/Government proposes to take action for out of court settlements of pending appeal cases;

(d) if so, the details thereof and time frame fixed by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the steps being taken to expedite cases involving locked up revenue?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Statement-I is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Statement-II is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No, Madam.

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

(e) Statement-III is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement I

The number of appeals pending at various levels and amount locked up in respect of customs, central excise and service tax as on 31.3.2011, are as follows:-

Level	No. of appeals pending	Amount locked up (in Rs. crore)
Supreme Court	2675	7255.3
High Court	15211	10882.7
CBSTAT (Tribunal)	46094	39564.1
Commissioner (Appeal)	23882	4840.85

Statement II

The companies against whom departmental and judicial action is underway for excise and customs duty and service tax evasion of more than Rs. 100 crore during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Amount Rs. Crore
1	2	3
1.	Agility Logistics, Mumbai	238.87
2.	Airport Authority of India	685.7
3.	Allseas Marine Construction, Vizag	646.29
4.	American Power Company Corporation Ltd., Bangalore	210.17
5.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	671.39
6.	Bharat Petroleum Corp. Ltd.	1836.18
7.	Bharti Airtel	1893.48
8.	Bharti Infratel	671
9.	Bolhra Shipping Services, Vizag	129.87
10.	BPSLC Bokaro	100.96

1	2	3	1	2	3
11.	British Airways	133	39.	ICICI Lombard	159.9
12.	CCL Ranchi	529	40.	Indian Oil Corporation	2969.39
13.	Chaitnya Educational Committee	273.88	41.	Indus Power Ltd.	1104.85
14.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited	121.09	42.	Jagsons International	102.4
15.	Cholamandalam DBS Finance Ltd.	211	43.	Jai Prakash Associate	631
16.	CISCO	112.66	44.	Jet Airways	943.85
17.	Container Corp	190.99	45.	Jetlite Ltd.	128.92
18.	Delhi Assam Roadways Corporation	248.8	46.	John Deere	139.2
19.	Delhi Development Authority	899.4	47.	JSW Steels	289.7
20.	Delta Electronics, Ramnagar	213.7	48.	Karnatka Power Transmission Corp.	290.8
21.	Dewas Fabrics	105.1	49.	KEC International, Mumbai	115.72
22.	Dhararnpal Satyapal	101.83	50.	Kerala State Beverages	224.13
23.	Electrotherm India Limited, Bhachau, Kutch	175	51.	KIDAB	1294.14
24.	Employees Provident Fund Org.	2808.12	52.	Krishna Rolling Mills Jaipur	117.95
25.	Ericsson India Pvt. Ltd.	174	53.	Kurle Pan Products Ltd., Ghaziabad	118.95
26.	Ericsson Pvt. Ltd.	162.35	54.	Larsen & Toubro	323.66
27.	ESPN Software	225.8	55.	LG Electronics	210.9
28.	Essar Oil Ltd., Vadinar	109.33	56.	Lufthansa German Airlines	635.24
29.	Essar Steel	140.35	57.	Maharashtra State Electricity Transmission	657
30.	Fiat India	311.16	58.	Maruti Suzuki	938.91
31.	Gammon India	139	59.	Megha Engineering & Infrastructure, Hyderabad	217.07
32.	GMR Power Corporation	152.75	60.	Microsoft Corp.	302.84
33.	Gujarat State Petronet Limited, Ahmedabad	334.3	61.	MP Road Development Corporation	250
34.	Gujarat State Transmission Corporation	438.3	62.	Mundra Port	174.57
35.	HAL Aircraft R & D	139.53	63.	National Aviation, Mumbai	297.6
36.	Harshingar Gutkha	275.6	64.	Nilachal Ispat (Bhubaneswar)	117.7
37.	Hindustan Construction Ltd., Mumbai	387.09	65.	Noble Assest Co. Ltd.	189.63
38.	Hindustan Petroleum Corp. Ltd.	1786.55	66.	Oracle India	230.9
			67.	Patel Engineering, Hyderabad	101.4
			68.	Power Grid Corp.	1185.79

1	2	3
69.	PSL Ltd., Ahmedabad	309.46
70.	Punj Lloyd	104.1
71.	Quippo Telecom Infrastructure	126
72.	Rajasthan Tourism Development Corp.	113.17
73.	Ranbaxy Labs Ltd.	196.17
74.	Rathi Ispat, Ghaziabad	147.28
75.	Reliance Industries	288.97
76.	Repro India Ltd.	162
77.	Sahara India	204.6
78.	SAP India	156.52
79.	Shri Flavours Ltd.	250.1
80.	Sistema Shyam Tele Services Ltd., Delhi	171.37
81.	Sterlite Industries	249.79
82.	Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	196
83.	Tata Chemicals	278.4
84.	Tata Motors	423.57
85.	Tata Steel	164.8
86.	Tata Teleservices Ltd.	155.31
87.	Trasmission Corp. of India, Andhra Pradesh	213.14
88.	United Spirits Ltd., Bangalore	106.66
89.	Vestas RRB India Ltd., Chennai	139
90.	Western Geco International Ltd., Delhi	343.75
91.	Yogesh Associates, Vadodra	156.8

Statement III

The steps being taken to expedite cases involving locked up revenue are as follows:

- (i) Seeking vacation of court orders,
- (ii) Pursuing early hearing in matters involving significant revenue and timely follow-up of pending cases before courts,
- (iii) Filling up the post of member of Tribunal.

- (iv) Introduction of new procedure in CESTAT to expedite the disposal of cases *i.e.* short matters are listed on Monday and Friday and regular matters are taken on remaining days.
- (v) Subject-wise clubbing of cases for hearing. This would enhance the rate of disposal.
- (vi) Avoiding further litigation in matter involving small amount of revenue. This would result in reduction of future appeals and thus would help in de-clogging of indirect tax matters in the courts and tribunals;
- (vii) Constituting a dedicated panel of counsels for defending the cases of department in High Courts,
- (viii) Review of the process of handling of appeals in the Supreme Court by the Ministry of Law.

[Translation]

Chronic and Life Style Diseases

*89. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

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

(a) whether the number of people among various age group suffering from various chronic and life style diseases is on the rise in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted any survey/assessment on the prevalence of such diseases and their impact in the country;

(d) if so, the details and the findings thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to expand the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) throughout the country; and

(f) if so, the targets set and modalities worked out for the monitoring and implementation of the programme alongwith the estimated resources required and likely to be generated by both the Union and State Governments for the purpose, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Though no authentic data is available on disease burden and trends of chronic and life style diseases, the estimates by various national (e.g. ICMR) and international agencies (e.g. WHO) indicate that there is an increasing trend of occurrence of various non-communicable diseases.

Unhealthy lifestyle is major reason for increase in NCDs. The four major risk factors which are directly or indirectly associated with the causation of chronic non-communicable disease are as follows:-

- (i) Tobacco use (smoking & chewing)
- (ii) Alcohol use
- (iii) Physical inactivity
- (iv) Unhealthy diet.

(c) and (d) According to Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) Burden of Disease study, the disease burden estimated for Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD), Stroke, Diabetes Mellitus and Cancer is given below:

Burden of disease estimates for IHD, Stroke, Diabetes and Cancer (2004)

Disease	Number of cases (in millions)	No. of deaths (in millions)
IHD	22.4	0.55
Stroke	0.93	0.64
Diabetes	37.8	0.10
Cancer	0.82	0.26

Further, according to the Causes of Death Survey (2001-03) conducted by the Registrar of India in partnership with Central Global Health Research (CGHR), non-communicable diseases are the leading overall cause of deaths in the country, constituting 42% of all deaths.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. There are plans to increase the coverage of National Program for prevention and control of Cancer, Diabetes, cardiovascular disease and stroke, to whole of India. The monitoring would be done through National, State and District level Non-Communicable Disease Cells. The community based strategies for the prevention and control of Non-Communicable Diseases would continue to be hallmark/mainstay of the program. The funding requirement would

be more than six times of the budget allotted for 100 Districts in the 11th five year plan *i.e.* Rs. 1230.90 crores. The State Government share would be 20% while the central share would be 80%.

Street Children

*90. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

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

(a) whether the Government is implementing any scheme/programme for the welfare and protection of street children;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of street children, sex-wise reported during the last three years and the current year in the country, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the number of girl children out of them adopted during the above period, State/UT-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Government of India in the Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) through State Governments/Union Territory Administrations with the objective to create a safe and secure environment for overall development of children who are in need of care and protection, including street children, as well as children in conflict with law.

Under this Scheme, there is provision for setting up of 'Open Shelters' for providing care and rehabilitation services to children in need of care and protection, including the street children, in urban and semi-urban areas. The programmes and activities at these Open Shelters inter alia include age-appropriate education, access to vocational training, recreation, bridge education, linkages to the National Open School Programme (NOSP), health care, counseling etc.

(c) The Government, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development, does not collect data regarding number of street children nor are there authentic figures available from any other source for the country. One of the reasons for it is that their number is fluctuating in

nature. However, the State-wise and Year-wise number of beneficiaries covered under the 'Open Shelter' Component of the aforesaid scheme so far is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The Government of India, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development maintains data of orphan, abandoned and surrendered children adopted through adoption agencies associated with Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA). These children reside under the care of recognized adoption agencies prior to their placement in adoption. No data is maintained for adoption of street children.

Statement

State/UT-wise and Year-wise number of beneficiaries covered under the Open Shelter component of Integrated Child Protection Scheme during 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12 (up to 31.07.2011)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of beneficiaries		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Upto 31.7.2011)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2850	425	—
2.	Assam	500	438	—
3.	Gujarat	2950	2182	—
4.	Karnataka	1450	1200	—
5.	Kerala	400	400	—
6.	Maharashtra	—	1300	—
7.	Manipur	100	25	—
8.	Odisha	300	1375	—
9.	Rajasthan	800	100	—
10.	Tamil Nadu	—	350	—
11.	Tripura	—	25	—
12.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	2350
13.	West Bengal	7855	8225	—
14.	Delhi	—	750	150
15.	Puducherry	—	50	—
Total		17205	16845	2500

Educational Loan

*91. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHTO:
SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the detailed criterion adopted by the public and private sector banks for disbursing educational loans to the students including the students belonging to the economically weaker sections and those below the poverty line;

(b) the details of educational loans disbursed by the said banks to such students during the last three years and the current financial year, bank-wise and State/UT-wise including Madhya Pradesh;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints against banks for denial of educational loans to such students during the same period;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken on such complaints; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Indian Banks' Association (IBA) has circulated a Model Educational Loan Scheme to its member banks. Banks can adopt the scheme with changes as may be considered necessary. The scheme is for all students including students belonging to the economically weaker sections and those below the poverty line. Indian National who have secured admission to professional/technical courses in India or abroad through an entrance test/merit based selection process are eligible for educational loan under the scheme.

(b) As per information furnished by Reserve Bank of India, bank-wise (public and private sector banks) as on last reporting Friday of March, 2009, 2010 and 2011 and State-wise details of education loans outstanding (public and private sector banks) as on last reporting Friday of March, 2008, 2009 and 2010 (latest available), are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II respectively.

(c) and (d) Complaints regarding non-sanction, non-disbursal or delay in sanction or disbursal of education loans, demand for security for loans below Rs. 4 lakh by banks are received. These complaints are taken up with the concerned banks for immediate corrective measures.

(e) The performance of public sector banks under educational loan scheme is reviewed on an ongoing basis. The banks have been advised to ensure that the Educational Loan Scheme is implemented in letter and

spirit and that loan applications are disposed of within the prescribed time limit. The IBA is in the process of revising its Model Educational Loan Scheme in order to make it more customer-friendly.

Statement I

Bank-wise educational loan outstanding of Public Sector Banks

No. of A/c in lakh Amt. in Rs. crore

Name of the Bank	As on the last reporting Friday of March					
	2009		2010		2011	
	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
State Bank of India	3.14	6182.00	4.20	8711.00	5.31	10367.00
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	0.15	279.52	0.19	367.89	0.20	435.04
State Bank of Hyderabad	0.46	835.53	0.51	1009.48	0.52	1055.94
State Bank of Indore	0.10	165.29	0.11	210.03		
State Bank of Mysore	0.23	391.17	0.26	489.39	0.29	533.70
State Bank of Patiala	0.21	245.00	0.51	304.43	0.13	340.00
State Bank of Travancore	0.99	1370.00	0.47	1682.00	1.06	1719.00
Total 'A'	5.28	9468.51	6.25	12774.22	7.51	14450.68
Allahabad Bank	0.30	638.00	0.39	818.82	0.43	1030.64
Andhra Bank	0.75	1390.83	0.79	1647.81	0.74	1629.34
Bank of Baroda	0.60	1165.09	0.70	1466.36	0.81	1685.11
Bank of India	0.75	1324.00	0.90	1716.00	1.03	1917.64
Bank of Maharashtra	0.17	314.68	0.21	379.21	0.23	409.41
Canara Bank	1.47	2301.00	1.71	2896.00	1.93	3503.00
Central Bank of India	0.53	810.62	0.68	1161.69	0.83	1515.89
Corporation Bank	0.32	651.75	0.46	814.39	0.43	926.17
Dena Bank	0.13	240.96	0.13	288.56	0.15	286.02
Indian Bank	1.28	1590.56	1.61	2160.98	1.80	2635.19
Indian Overseas Bank	0.78	1032.65	1.12	1447.45	1.56	1970.92
Oriental Bank of Commerce	0.36	769.92	0.41	938.52	0.46	1070.96
Punjab National Bank	0.93	1611.25	1.14	2131.69	1.35	2642.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Punjab & Sind Bank	0.06	179.15	0.07	204.23	0.07	218.28
Syndicate Bank	0.81	1150.27	0.95	1459.68	1.02	1889.03
Union Bank of India	0.53	956.57	0.67	1289.05	0.75	1536.76
United Bank of India	0.20	343.70	0.22	421.80	0.21	457.19
UCO Bank	0.28	490.00	0.35	659.00	0.47	856.79
Vijaya Bank	0.24	431.02	0.30	534.47	0.31	602.90
Total 'B'	10.49	17392.02	12.82	22435.71	14.57	26783.25
Total 'A+B'	15.77	26860.53	19.08	35209.93	22.08	41233.93
IDBI Bank Ltd.	0.03	52.20	0.04	82.18	0.05	109.88
Total 'A+B+C'	15.80	26912.73	19.12	35292.11	22.13	41343.81

Source: RBI Note: Data is provisional.

Bank-wise educational loan outstanding of Private Sector Banks

No. of A/c in lakh Amt. in Rs. crore

Name of the Bank	As on the last reporting Friday of March					
	2009		2010		2011	
	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	0.00	6.02	0.00	9.19		
Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	0.03	51.52	0.04	63.44	0.05	80.41
City Union Bank Ltd.	0.02	24.12	0.04	41.75	0.06	65.85
Development Credit Bank Ltd.	0.00	0.99	0.00	1.51	0.00	2.18
Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	0.02	27.17	0.02	30.56	0.02	33.11
The Federal Bank Ltd.	0.12	183.82	0.13	222.67	0.15	265.40
HDFC Bank Ltd.	0.06	145.71	0.09	246.54	0.11	279.50
ICICI Bank Ltd.	0.01	6.14	0.01	5.85	0.02	348.18
IndusInd Bank Ltd.	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.63
Ing Vysya Bank Ltd.	0.01	15.38	0.01	11.42	0.01	9.69
Jammu & Kashmir Bank	0.05	83.20	0.06	99.17	0.06	116.92
Karnataka Bank Ltd.	0.04	75.58	0.05	94.54	0.05	111.00
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	0.02	39.72	0.04	52.20	0.05	75.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	0.01	17.10	0.03	35.87	0.05	57.62
Nainital Bank Ltd.	0.01	11.89	0.01	13.11	0.01	15.97
Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	0.00	0.98	0.00	1.40	0.00	1.88
SBI Comm & Inter Bank Ltd.	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.04
The South Indian Bank Ltd.	0.02	35.06	0.03	50.72	0.04	69.6
Tamilnadu Mercantile Bank Ltd.	0.04	49.13	0.06	67.29	0.08	92.8
Axis Bank Ltd.	0.01	22.94	0.01	19.83	0.01	25.67
Total	0.47	796.68	0.61	1067.56	0.76	1652.37

Source: RBI Note: Data is provisional.

Statement II

State-wise educational loan outstanding of Public Sector Banks

(Amount in Rs. thousands) (No. of A/Cs in actual)

State/Union Territories	As on the last reporting Friday of March					
	2009		2010		2011	
	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
North Eastern Region	8626	1763603	11464	2659347	15100	3669422
Assam	6461	1303634	8300	1856046	10809	2604257
Meghalaya	552	122553	715	165837	919	220091
Mizoram	18	4862	339	119429	439	163653
Arunachal Pradesh	113	19352	421	88266	458	98711
Nagaland	148	33825	204	58443	239	63808
Manipur	687	172232	738	222306	1259	318643
Tripura	647	107145	747	149020	977	200259
Eastern Region	110820	18794416	148272	28178282	184379	37557976
Bihar	21335	3881636	33344	6436966	42215	9125266
Jharkhand	17347	3162421	22456	4896225	30094	6729767
West Bengal	39390	6561467	52227	9587869	60429	11616783
Odisha	31903	5045559	39706	7135842	50957	9925865
Sikkim	658	107567	293	74417	334	86562

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	187	35766	246	46963	350	73733
Central Region	115844	19630317	167664	29832334	210304	40768951
Uttar Pradesh	60857	11020099	85661	15442367	107901	22548388
Uttarakhand	11710	2001876	15725	2866466	19624	3930961
Madhya Pradesh	35432	5372483	57580	9860740	71265	11787917
Chhattisgarh	7845	1235859	8698	1662761	11514	2501685
Northern Region	101241	22600876	141661	31810580	158550	39239593
Delhi	21558	6326054	31386	9785297	35657	11324374
Punjab	21553	4972341	30819	6190630	30387	7741727
Haryana	19107	3989240	26647	5445928	29916	6865756
Chandigarh	4448	1148956	4938	1449529	5738	1732121
Jammu and Kashmir	2302	550200	2990	690143	3522	913040
Himachal Pradesh	5441	928464	8660	1367096	10194	1925362
Rajasthan	26832	4685621	36221	6881957	43136	8737213
Western Region	115020	24184274	141455	31684065	167839	40442208
Gujarat	33248	7543332	35542	9323707	40286	11612845
Maharashtra	79759	16243708	101967	21488206	123627	27854564
Daman and Diu	25	5963	429	130765	440	135689
Goa	1925	373784	3103	644338	3347	803891
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	63	17487	414	97049	139	35219
Southern Region	730566	104802921	904248	137736465	1150900	191837426
Andhra Pradesh	167034	30791560	188809	38035840	213903	46940608
Karnataka	109292	16675193	132163	22964070	154518	27886279
Lakshadweep	11	1900	13	1558	14	1606
Tamil Nadu	304683	34496762	387490	48572760	544776	69922880
Kerala	143591	22253660	187900	27165536	228050	45743402
Puducherry	5955	583846	7873	996701	9639	1342651
All India	1182117	191776407	1514764	261901073	1887072	353515576

Source: RBI

State-wise educational loan outstanding of Private Sector Banks

(Amount in Rs. thousands) (No. of A/Cs in actual)

State/Union Territories	As on the last reporting Friday of March					
	2009		2010		2011	
	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
North Eastern Region	22	3677	66	40462	56	12653
Assam	20	2991	36	6323	50	11553
Meghalaya	1	77	2	130	4	605
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	1	609	2	1535	2	495
Manipur	0	0	26	32474	0	0
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern Region	400	92141	742	185000	968	262751
Bihar	15	1160	27	5404	38	11166
Jharkhand	79	15093	97	23558	132	31739
West Bengal	206	59624	514	135563	662	190095
Odisha	95	14352	99	18189	130	27663
Sikkim	4	1586	4	1421	5	1332
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	326	1	865	1	756
Central Region	642	127655	891	175378	1178	246249
Uttar Pradesh	285	57541	425	91432	586	144942
Uttarakhand	228	42928	327	56644	363	54792
Madhya Pradesh	112	23411	122	22714	206	40390
Chhattisgarh	17	3775	17	4588	23	6125
Northern Region	2700	563138	7066	1387924	8516	1901136
Delhi	382	136097	1437	481589	2074	724397
Punjab	64	19106	162	43739	242	71043
Haryana	72	18260	232	59215	383	116682
Chandigarh	15	7766	97	28746	139	44880
Jammu and Kashmir	1938	340003	4806	706579	5187	842631

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Himachal Pradesh	12	2339	11	1930	8	1010
Rajasthan	217	39567	321	66126	483	100493
Western Region	1049	306214	2740	678383	4109	1044655
Gujarat	194	50047	409	101774	651	179481
Maharashtra	834	247211	2299	567322	3419	853781
Daman and Diu	1	486	3	1340	5	2547
Goa	20	8470	24	7138	27	7297
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	5	809	7	1549
Southern Region	24977	3529319	35477	5488241	45659	7198472
Andhra Pradesh	1508	358577	2258	630349	2656	812177
Karnataka	2971	523655	4100	792258	4904	1007669
Lakshadweep	4	1296	0	0	10	1459
Tamil Nadu	7206	878082	12828	1633229	19463	2397787
Kerala	13162	1744559	16164	2414667	18447	2956450
Puducherry	126	23150	127	17738	179	22930
All India	29790	4622144	46982	7955388	60486	10665916

Source: RBI

[English]

Prices of Gold and Silver

*92. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is the largest consumer of gold and silver;

(b) if so, the details of revenue turnover from domestic sale of gold and silver during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether there is a steep rise in the prices of these commodities in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d) As per World Gold Council, India is the largest consumer of gold in the world followed

by China. India is one of the larger consuming countries (but not the largest) for silver alongwith United States, Canada, Mexico, United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy and Japan.

As per information available, data on revenue turnover in respect of Customs Duty collected from the import of gold is provided in the following table for the years 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11. The information on Customs duty on silver will be collected and furnished separately:-

(Rs. in crore)	
Year	Revenue
2007-08	847.8
2008-09	673.66
2009-10	1567.64
2010-11	2553.52

The spot and near months futures prices of gold and silver quoted on the MCX platform for last 3 years are given below:-

Spot and near months futures prices of gold and silver quoted on the MCX

Date	Gold		Silver	
	Rs. Per 10 gm.		Rs. Per kg.	
	Spot	Near Month Futures	Spot	Near Month Futures
1-April-08	11656.00	11482.00	22113.00	21961.00
30-June-08	12936.00	12879.00	24545.00	24260.00
30-September-08	13337.00	13192.00	20511.00	20109.00
31-December-08	13445.00	13630.00	17847.00	18355.00
31-March-09	15066.00	15132.00	21890.00	21855.00
30-June-09	14558.00	14451.00	22357.00	21768.00
30-September-09	15620.00	15703.00	26040.00	26486.00
31-December-09	16705.00	16686.00	26870.00	26771.00
31-March-10	16300.00	16295.00	26875.00	26935.00
30-June-10	18805.00	18852.00	29575.00	29604.00
30-September-10	19165.00	19035.00	33350.00	32962.00
31-December-10	20575.00	20728.00	46065.00	46217.00
31-March-11	20760.00	20693.00	55900.00	55970.00
Per cent increase in March, 2011 as compared to April, 2008	78.11	80.22	152.79	154.86

As far as gold and silver are concerned, India is a net importer and the 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.

HIV/AIDS Patients

*93. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

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

(a) the total number of men, women and children suffering from AIDS alongwith the number out of them receiving Anti- Retroviral Treatment (ART) in the country;

(b) the number of HIV/AIDS cases detected and deaths reported therefrom among men, women and children during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has set any target to control the spread of HIV/AIDS under the National AIDS Control Programme Phase-II (NACP-II);

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the extent to which the said target has been achieved; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to meet the shortage of Anti-Retroviral Drugs, as reported in certain States in the country?

THE MINISTER HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Government of

India is implementing National AIDS Control Programme for prevention and control of HIV/AIDS in the country. 5246 Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres are set up under the programme for detection and confirmation of HIV infection and further follow up. As on date, a cumulative number of 13,20,797 HIV positive persons are confirmed and registered in 313 ART Centres. Once a person is registered, his/her clinical assessment is done alongwith baseline CD4 count to assess whether the HIV infected person is suffering from AIDS or not. Only after the CD4 count is below 250 and/or there is evidence of an AIDS defining illness, the patient is put on ART as per the National guidelines. As on date, the total number of patients (men, women and children) suffering from AIDS across the country and on free anti-retroviral treatment (ART), is 4,26,195.

A State-wise list of patients on ART is enclosed in the Statement-I. The year-wise number of HIV/AIDS cases detected and deaths reported during last 3 years and current year is placed at the Statement-II.

In order to control the spread of HIV/AIDS, Government of India launched National AIDS Control Programme-II (NACP-II, 1999-2006). The target to be achieved by the end of the project was "To contain the HIV epidemic at <5% of the adult population in the high prevalent States and at <3% in low prevalent States".

As per the Implementation Completion and Results Report (IDA 32420) released by the World Bank in 2006, the achievement during NACP Phase-II is rated as satisfactory on the ground that the adult prevalence is at 0.91% overall for the country, 3.79% in high prevalence States and at between 0.12% and 1.29% in other States. Thus, the stated goal for the project with regard to containing the epidemic has been achieved.

The following steps were taken by the Government to meet the shortage of anti-retroviral drugs as reported in certain States in the country:-

1. A robust supply chain management system has been developed to monitor drug stock position at ART Centres in States, on daily basis.
2. Based on the stock position in respective ART Centres and shortage of stock of any ARV drugs, relocation is done to ensure timely availability of ARV drugs in such ART Centres. The requisite quantity of drugs are immediately dispatched to respective ART Centres.
3. From year 2011-12, the ARV drugs which are procured centrally will be supplied to ART Centres through State AIDS Control Societies, so that the State units can also monitor and relocate the anti-retroviral drugs in the event of any shortage in ART Centres.

Statement I

State/UT-wise details of ART Centres and PLHIV who are alive and On-ART

Sl. No.	State Name	No. of ART Centers	Male	Female	Trans Gender	Children	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43	46187	39889	74	4394	90544
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	24	9	0	1	34
3.	Assam	3	897	438	0	60	1395
4.	Bihar	6	5717	2831	1	435	8984
5.	Chandigarh	1	1099	587	5	187	1878
6.	Chhattisgarh	4	1343	747	1	166	2257
7.	Delhi	9	5707	2503	98	659	8967
8.	Goa	1	724	479	0	87	1290
9.	Gujarat	22	12760	7081	76	1157	21074

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Haryana	1	1333	821	2	138	2294
11.	Himachal Pradesh	3	640	582	0	123	1345
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	396	241	0	46	683
13.	Jharkhand	4	1529	889	1	166	2585
14.	Karnataka	44	28845	26661	103	4029	59638
15.	Kerala	8	3330	2047	0	294	5671
16.	Madhya Pradesh	10	3182	1812	13	343	5350
17.	Maharashtra	51	54795	40215	141	6567	101718
18.	Manipur	7	3688	2697	34	497	6916
19.	Meghalaya	1	76	73	0	4	153
20.	Mizoram	3	539	533	0	72	1144
21.	Nagaland	5	1297	1153	1	112	2563
22.	Odisha	5	2004	1138	2	126	3270
23.	Puducherry	1	397	303	2	69	771
24.	Punjab	6	3889	2782	11	398	7080
25.	Rajasthan	6	5704	3840	5	596	10145
26.	Sikkim	1	30	26	0	1	57
27.	Tamil Nadu	41	27207	22008	126	2932	52273
28.	Tripura	1	118	34	0	3	155
29.	Uttar Pradesh	12	9208	5937	19	876	16040
30.	Uttarakhand	2	491	378	0	72	941
31.	West Bengal	9	5651	2837	16	440	8944
Total		313	228807	171571	731	25050	426159

Statement II*[Translation]*

Number of HIV/AIDS cases detected and deaths reported during last 3 years and the current year

Second Phase of RGGVY

Sl. No.	Year	HIV/AIDS case detected	HIV/AIDS Deaths
1.	2008-09	302053	18744
2.	2009-10	319085	25215
3.	2010-11	317336	30047
4.	2011-12	82042*	6950*

*94. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the second phase of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) has been launched/is being launched in the country including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(*Till 30th June 2011)

(c) the funds allocated and utilized by State Governments for the said purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) Ministry of Finance has concurred the proposal of this Ministry to sanction some additional projects of Phase-II with additional financial commitments of Rs. 6,000 crore over and above Rs. 33,000 crore already approved for Phase-I projects subject to the condition that no project shall henceforth be brought before the Monitoring Committee for approval, unless the Detailed Project Report(DPR) has been prepared based on actual field survey and an undertaking to this effect is furnished by the State Government and the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC). Moreover, the respective State Governments will be required to fund all cost overruns in such projects. Planning Commission has also conveyed their 'in principle' approval for such projects under Phase-II subject to fulfillment of approved guidelines of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY). The modalities for revision of benchmark costs and process of sanction and approval of such projects are being worked out.

(b) These projects for which in principle approval has been given by Planning Commission primarily are the projects of remaining districts in the State of Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka and Haryana which were not approved in Phase-I, as the project costs were higher than benchmark costs.

(c) The projects of Phase-II are yet to be sanctioned.

Ayurvedic Medical Colleges

*95. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:
SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government has laid down any uniform norms and criteria for the setting up/recognition of new Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha medical colleges across the country;

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

(c) the number of proposals for the setting up/recognition of Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha medical colleges received, approved and rejected alongwith the reasons for their rejection during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has recently permitted 67 Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha medical colleges to admit students despite the Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM) not finding them meeting with the laid down standards imposed last year;

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

(f) the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The uniform norms and criteria for setting up of new Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha medical colleges across the country are laid down in "The Establishment of New Medical College, Opening of New or Higher Course of Study or Training and Increase of Admission Capacity by a Medical College Regulation, 2003", notified in the Gazette of India - Extraordinary on the 16th March, 2004. As per the provisions of these Regulations, the eligibility criteria for making an application for setting up of new medical college is given in the enclosed Statement-I. For the existing medical colleges, the requirements are laid down in "The Indian Medicine Central Council (Permission to Existing Medical Colleges) Regulations, 2006", notified in the Gazette of India - Extraordinary on the 10th October, 2006. (However, as per the provision made under these Regulations, the Minimum Standards Requirements of infrastructure, staff, equipment etc. for Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani (ASU) colleges have not yet been notified.)

The Central Government has been deciding the matter of grant or denial of permission for establishment of New Medical Colleges on the basis of four basic parameters, in respect of those who have been found to be eligible for making application as per the provisions of Regulations, 2003. These four parameters have been followed from 2008-09 to 2010-11 academic years in consultation with the Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM). These basic parameters uniformly followed were that:-

- (i) the college concerned had the strength of eligible teaching faculty which is at least 80% of the full complement of teachers required for undertaking Under Graduate courses;
- (ii) the college concerned must have a functional attached hospital with the minimum bed strength of 100 beds for intake capacity up to 50 students;

- (iii) the average annual attendance in the OPD of the attached hospital was 100 patients per day;
- (iv) the average bed occupancy in the IPD of the attached hospital was at least 40%.

For 2011-12 academic year, while the other conditions remain the same except in respect of teachers which has been adopted as 90% of the full complement of teachers, 50% of higher faculty and at least one teacher in each Department for UG course.

(c) The number of proposals under Section 13A of the IMCC Act, 1970 for the setting up of new ayurveda, unani and siddha medical colleges received, approved and rejected during last 3 years and in current year are as under:

Session	Received	Approved	Rejected
2008-09	38	6	32
2009-10	25	7	18
2010-11	22	2+1 Lol*	19
Current year	22	13 under process	9

*Lol: Letter of Intent has been issued and LoP (Letter of Permission) will be issued on receipt of Performance bank Guarantee.

State/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The applications, which have not been found to be fulfilling either any one or more of the eligibility criteria as given in the enclosed Statement-I, or the above given four basic parameters, have been rejected and reason for their rejection is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. The recommendations of CCIM are not binding on the Central Government and power to approve or disapprove permission for new colleges under Section 13A, and existing colleges under Section 13C of the IMCC (Amendment) Act, 2003 is vested with the Central Government. Thus, the final authority for grant or refusal of permission is the Central Government. The colleges, which were not meeting the four basic parameters on the basis of visitation reports of the CCIM, were given an opportunity of hearing by Central Government as per the provision of Section 13A(5) of the Act which provides for consideration of such other particulars as may be submitted by the applicant colleges

during hearing. Keeping in view the visitation report, recommendations of the CCIM, and also the submissions/ records made available by the college at the time of hearing, only those colleges including the 67 colleges which fulfilled the basic minimum requirements were granted conditional permission for taking admission for the academic year 2010-11

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

Statement I

Eligibility criteria for rejection of proposals for the setting up of ASU medical colleges

Under the notified Regulations of the Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM) titled "The Establishment of New Medical College, Opening of New or Higher Course of Study or Training and Increase of Admission Capacity by a Medical College Regulation, 2003", the eligibility conditions for establishing colleges for Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha medicine are as under:

"6. Eligibility for making an application-

- (1) For making an application under sub-regulation (1) of regulation 4, a person or a medical college shall be eligible if,-
- his one of the objectives is to impart education about Ayurveda or Siddha or Unani Tibb;
 - owns or possesses on lease of ninety nine years, a suitable single plot of land, measuring not less than ten acres if the proposal is for admitting up to fifty student, and not less than fifteen acres, if the proposal is for admitting up to one hundred students, and undertake to establish the medical college in the said plot of land;
 - has obtained 'No Objection Certificate' in Form-4 from the concerned State Government for establishing a new medical college at the proposed site;
 - has obtained a 'Consent of Affiliation' in Form-5 for establishing a new medical college from a University established under any Central or State statute;
 - owns and manages a hospital in indian medicines containing not less than one hundred beds with necessary facilities and infrastructure;

(f) has not already admitted students in any class or standard or course or training of the proposed medical college; and

upto 150 beds - rupees one and a half crore

(g) is in a position to provide two performance bank guarantees from a Scheduled Commercial Bank valid for a period of five years in favour of the Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi as follows:

additional beds - rupees 10 lakhs per 10 or less beds

(i) for the establishment of medical college-
upto 50 seats - rupees one crore

51-100 seats - rupees twenty lakhs per ten or less seats

(ii) for the establishment of the teaching hospital and its infrastructure facilities-

Exemption: The above condition shall not apply to the persons who are State Governments/Union Territories if they give an undertaking to provide funds in their plan budget regularly till the requisite facilities are fully provided as per the time bound programme."

The Central Government has exempted the performance bank guarantee for the hospital since the year 2008 keeping in view that a fully functional hospital is required as a prerequisite at the time of application itself.

Statement II

No. of proposals received, approved and rejected for the setting up/recognition of ASU medical colleges during last 3 years and current year

Sl.No.	State/UT	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			Current Year		
		Received	Approved	Rejected	Received	Approved	Rejected	Received	Approved	Rejected	Received	Under process (Annex.3 (b)(IV))	Rejected
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	2	3	1	2
2.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
5.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Lol* issued	0	0	0	0
7.	Delhi	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
8.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Gujarat	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	0
10.	Haryana	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
11.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
13.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Karnataka	4	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15.	Kerala	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
16.	Madhya Pradesh	8	0	8	3	1	2	2	0	2	1	1	0
17.	Maharashtra	12	1	11	6	2	4	4	0	4	3	2	1
18.	Manipur	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
22.	Punjab	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Rajasthan	1	1	0	4	1	3	2	0	2	1	0	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	5	5	0
27.	Uttarakhand	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
28.	West Bengal	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total		38	6	32	25	7	18	22	2 +1 Lol*	19	22	13	9

*Lol: Letter of Intent has been issued and LoP (Letter of Permission) will be issued on receipt of Performance bank Guarantee.

Statement III (a)

Summary of Reasons for Rejection of Applications to set up new Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani medical colleges received during last three years and current year

Sl. No.	Reasons for Rejection of Applications to set up new college	No. of proposals in 2008-09	No. of proposals in 2009-10	No. of proposals in 2010-11	No. of proposals in 2011-12
1.	As per the request made by the applicant, the application was returned.	3	2	1	0
2.	The Applicant was not fulfilling the eligibility criteria to make application to set up a new college under the Regulations 2003, as given at Annexure-1.	15	8	9	9
3.	The proposed college was not fulfilling the four basic parameters to grant permission under section 13A of the IMCC Act, as given in reply to part (c) of the question.	14	8	9	(13 applications are under process)

Statement III (b)

State/UT-wise Details of Rejected Proposals for setting up of a New Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani Colleges alongwith the reasons for their rejection under Section 13A of IMCC, Act 1970 during the last three academic years and current year

Sl.No.	Name of the college	State/UT	Reasons for Rejection
1	2	3	4
(2008-2009)			
1.	Application of Devas Medical Education Society, Hyderabad, to start a New Ayurved Medical College at Deva Nagar, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, with 50 seats. (R.12011/27/2008-EP)	Andhra Pradesh	As per the request made by the applicant, the application was returned.
2.	Application of Shri Rajiv Education Trust, Hassan, to open a new Rajiv Institute of Ayurveda Medical Sciences & Research Centre at Hassan, Karnataka, with 50 seats. (R.12011/16/2008-EP)	Karnataka	As per the request made by the applicant, the application was returned.
3.	Application of Dhyanoopasak Shikshan Mandli, Dondaicha to start a new Dhanvantari Medical College at Nandurbar, Maharashtra with 50 seats. (R.12011/7/2008-EP)	Maharashtra	As per the request made by the applicant, the application was returned.
4.	Application of Islamia Education Trust, Gulbarga, to start a new Unani Medical College at Gulbarga, Karnataka with 50 seats. (R.12012/4/2008-EP)	Karnataka	The Applicant was not fulfilling the eligibility criteria to make application to set up a new college under the Regulations 2003, as given at Annexure-1.
5.	Application of Gayatri Medical Research Education & Charitable Trust, to start a Saptgiri Rural Ayurvedic Medical College, at Bidar, Karnataka, with 50 seats. (R.12011/33/2008-EP)	Karnataka	The Applicant was not fulfilling the eligibility criteria to make application to set up a new college under the Regulations 2003, as given at Annexure-1.
6.	Application of the RKDF Education Society to start RKDF Institute of Indian Medicine at Bhopal with 50 seats. (R.12011/1/2008-EP)	Madhya Pradesh	The Applicant was not fulfilling the eligibility criteria to make application to set up a new college under the Regulations 2003, as given at Annexure-1.
7.	Application of Patiram Shivhare Lok Kalyan and Shikshan Nyas to start a new Nawal Kishore Shiv Hare Ayurvedic Medical College & Hospital, Bhind, M.P. at with 50 seats. (R.12011/6/2008-EP)	Madhya Pradesh	The Applicant was not fulfilling the eligibility criteria to make application to set up a new college under the Regulations 2003, as given at Annexure-1.
8.	Application of Shri Ramnath Singh Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Bhind, to start a New Shri Ramnath Singh Ayurvedic Medical College at Sithali, Jhansi Road, Gwalior, M.P. with 50 seats. (R.12011/15/2008-EP)	Madhya Pradesh	The Applicant was not fulfilling the eligibility criteria to make application to set up a new college under the Regulations 2003, as given at Annexure-1.
9.	Application of Jagannath Das Premwati Welfare Society to start a new Ayurved Medical College at Jabalpur M.P. with 50 seats. (R.12011/22/2008-EP)	Madhya Pradesh	The Applicant was not fulfilling the eligibility criteria to make application to set up a new college under the Regulations 2003, as given at Annexure-1.

1	2	3	4
10.	Application of Shree Mishri Lal Swasthya Shiksha avam Gramin Vikas Sanstha Samiti, Ganj-Basoda to start a new Laxmi Narayan Ayurved Medical College at Ganj-Basoda, Vidisha, M.P. with 50 seats. (R.12011/23/2008-EP)	Madhya Pradesh	The Applicant was not fulfilling the eligibility criteria to make application to set up a new college under the Regulations 2003, as given at Annexure-1.
11.	Application of Katyan Shikshan Samiti, Bhopal, to start a New Ayurveda College at Bhopal, M.P. with 50 seats. (R.12011/29/2008-EP)	Madhya Pradesh	The Applicant was not fulfilling the eligibility criteria to make application to set up a new college under the Regulations 2003, as given at Annexure-1.
12.	Application of the Hindustani Education Society, Ausa, to start a new Ayurveda Medical College at Ausa, Distt. Latur, M.S. with 50 seats. (R.12011/4/2008-EP)	Maharashtra	The Applicant was not fulfilling the eligibility criteria to make application to set up a new college under the Regulations 2003, as given at Annexure-1.
13.	Application of Maharashtra Education Society, Pune, MS to start a new Ayurveda Medical College at Pune with 50 seats. (R.12011/24/2008-EP)	Maharashtra	The Applicant was not fulfilling the eligibility criteria to make application to set up a new college under the Regulations 2003, as given at Annexure-1.
14.	Application of Delhi Ayurvedic Charak Sanstha, Government of Delhi, to start an Ayurveda Medical College for UG & P.G. at Kheda Dabur, with 50 seats. (R.12011/28/2008-EP)	New Delhi	The Applicant was not fulfilling the eligibility criteria to make application to set up a new college under the Regulations 2003, as given at Annexure-1.
15.	Application of Madhe Mogawale Educational Welfare Society to start a Vaidya Sulkhan Singh Ayurved College & Hospital at Mansa, Punjab, with 50 seats. (R.12011/19/2008-EP)	Punjab	The Applicant was not fulfilling the eligibility criteria to make application to set up a new college under the Regulations 2003, as given at Annexure-1.
16.	Application for permission to start a new Government Ayurveda Medical College at Kottar, Nagercoil, Dist. Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu. with 50 seats. (R.12011/3/2008-EP)	Tamil Nadu	The Applicant was not fulfilling the eligibility criteria to make application to set up a new college under the Regulations 2003, as given at Annexure-1.
17.	Application of Gaushiya Ayurvedic Medical Trust, Fatehpur, UP, to start a New Ayurvedic Medical College at Fatehpur, U.P. with 50 seats. (R.12011/32/2008-EP)	Uttar Pradesh	The Applicant was not fulfilling the eligibility criteria to make application to set up a new college under the Regulations 2003, as given at Annexure-1.
18.	Application of the Ayurveda Sevaksangh to start a new Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya at Poorva Medinipur with 50 seats. (R.12011/2/2008-EP)	West Bengal	The Applicant was not fulfilling the eligibility criteria to make application to set up a new college under the Regulations 2003, as given at Annexure-1.
19.	Application of Ayujoyoti Education & Research Society, Jodhpuria, Sirsa, to start a New Ayurvedic College at Sirsa, Haryana, with 50 seats. (R.12011/31/2008-EP)	Haryana	The proposed college was not fulfilling the four basic parameters to grant permission under section 13A of the IMCC Act.

1	2	3	4
20.	Application of Gomatesh Vidyapeeth's to start a new Gomatesh Ayurveda Medical College at Hindwari, Belgaum, Karnataka, with 50 seats. (R.12011/13/2008-EP)	Karnataka	The proposed college was not fulfilling the four basic parameters to grant permission under section 13A of the IMCC Act.
21.	Application of Bhanwarlal, Nahata Smriti Sansthan, Mandsaur, to start a new Ayurved College & Hospital at Mandsaur, M.P. with 50 seats. (R.12011/5/2008-EP)	Madhya Pradesh	The proposed college was not fulfilling the four basic parameters to grant permission under section 13A of the IMCC Act.
22.	Application to start a New Charak Ayurved Mahavidyala at Dhar, M.P. with 50 seats. (R.12011/14/2008-EP)	Madhya Pradesh	The proposed college was not fulfilling the four basic parameters to grant permission under section 13A of the IMCC Act.
23.	Application of Laxmi Shikshan Sanstha & Kridamandal, Keshalwara, Bhandara to start a new Late Nirdhanrao (Patil) Waghve Ayurved College at Bhandara, with 50 seats. (R.12011/17/2008-EP)	Maharashtra	The proposed college was not fulfilling the four basic parameters to grant permission under section 13A of the IMCC Act.
24.	Application of Swargiya Shri Nirdhan Bhagwanji Waghayae (Patil) Memorial Charitable Sanstha, Kesalwada (Wagh), Lakhani, Bhandara, Maharashtra to start a new Shri Sevabhba Waghaye (Patil) Ayurvedic Hospital and Tirupati Ayurvedic College at Gadegaon, Lakhani, Bhandara, MS with 50 seats. (R.12011/21/2008-EP)	Maharashtra	The proposed college was not fulfilling the four basic parameters to grant permission under section 13A of the IMCC Act.
25.	Application of Anandi Prasarak Mandal, Buldana to start anew Datta Ayurved Medical College at Buldana, with 50 seats. (R.12011/25/2008-EP)	Maharashtra	The proposed college was not fulfilling the four basic parameters to grant permission under section 13A of the IMCC Act.
26.	Application of Gram Vikas Sanstha to start a new Ayurvedic Medical College at Pauni, Dist. Bhandara, Maharashtra, with 50 seats. (R.12011/12/2008-EP)	Maharashtra	The proposed college was not fulfilling the four basic parameters to grant permission under section 13A of the IMCC Act.
27.	Application of Gramin Shikshan Prasarak Mandal to start a New Gramin Ayurvedic College, Nehru Nagar, Kandhar, Distt. Nanded, Maharashtra, with 50 seats. (R.12011/11/2008-EP)	Maharashtra	The proposed college was not fulfilling the four basic parameters to grant permission under section 13A of the IMCC Act.
28.	Application of Shri Guru Kripa Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Chandrapur, Maharashtra, to start a new Ayurvedic College at Chandrapur, M.S. with 50 seats. (R.12011/30/2008-EP)	Maharashtra	The proposed college was not fulfilling the four basic parameters to grant permission under section 13A of the IMCC Act.
29.	Application of Marathwada Education Society, Nanded to start a New Unani Medical College at Wajegaon, M.S. with 50 seats. (R.12012/3/2008-EP)	Maharashtra	The proposed college was not fulfilling the four basic parameters to grant permission under section 13A of the IMCC Act.
30.	Application of Diamond Education Society, Jalana, to start a new Ayurvedic Medical College, Jalana, Maharashtra with 50 seats. (R.12011/9/2008-EP)	Maharashtra	The proposed college was not fulfilling the four basic parameters to grant permission under section 13A of the IMCC Act.

1	2	3	4
31.	Application of Bhai Kanhaiya Education Society to start a new Sanjeevani Ayurvedic Medical College & Hospital, Dandpura, Khanna, Punjab, with 50 seats. (R.12011/10/2008-EP)	Punjab	The proposed college was not fulfilling the four basic parameters to grant permission under section 13A of the IMCC Act.
32.	Application to start New Awadh Unani Medical College & Hospital at Hardoi Road, Lucknow, with 50 seats. (R.12012/1/2008-EP)	Uttar Pradesh	The proposed college was not fulfilling the four basic parameters to grant permission under section 13A of the IMCC Act.
(2009-2010)			
1.	Devs Medical & Educational Society, Hyderabad, A.P. for a new Devs Institute of Ayurvedic Medical Sciences at Deva Nagar, R.R. District, A.P. (12011/007/2009-EP)	Andhra Pradesh	The applicant was not fulfilling the eligibility criteria to make application to set up a new college under the Regulation 2003, as given at Annexure-1
2.	Ch. Brahmaprakash Ayurvedic Charak Sansthan, Delhi (12011/023/2009-EP)	Delhi	The applicant was not fulfilling the eligibility criteria to make application to set up a new college under the Regulation 2003, as given at Annexure-1
3.	Sri Prabha Kamdhenu Girivikas Trust, Gujarat to start a new Ayurveda College at Gujarat (12011/004/2009-EP)	Gujarat	The propose college was not fulfilling the four basic parameters to grant permission under section13A of the IMCC Act.
4.	Shri Ram Charitable Trust at Koydam (Kaziya) PO-Rajpur, Tal-Virpur, DI-Kheda (Gujarat) to start a new Dhanvantari Ayurved College, at Koydam (Kaziya) PO-Rajpur, Tal-Virpur, DI-Kheda (Gujarat) with 60seats (12011/014/2009-EP)	Gujarat	The propose college was not fulfilling the four basic parameters to grant permission under section13A of the IMCC Act.
5.	Divine Mission Society, Jagadhari, Yamunanagar, Haryana for a new Ayurvedic Medical College. (12011/006/2009-EP)	Haryana	The applicant was not fulfilling the eligibility criteria to make application to set up a new college under the Regulation 2003, as given at Annexure-1
6.	Vananchal Educational & Welfare Trust to start a new Ayurveda Medical College, Garhwa, Jharkhand (12011/017/2009-EP)	Jharkhand	The propose college was not fulfilling the four basic parameters to grant permission under section13A of the IMCC Act.
7.	R.V.S. Medical Trust, Coimbatore, T.N. for a new R.V.S. Ayurvedic Medical College and Hospital at Sular, Palladam Taluk, Elippara, Kozhipara, Palakkad, Kerala (12011/001/2009-EP)	Kerala	The propose college was not fulfilling the four basic parameters to grant permission under section 13A of the IMCC Act.
8.	Shri Ramnath Singh Shiksha Parsar Samiti, Gormi, Bhind, M.P. for a new Shree Ram nath Singh Ayurvedic Medical College at Sitholi, Jhansi Road, Gwalior, M.P. (12011/008/2009-EP)	Madhya Pradesh	As per the request made by the applicant, the application was returned.
9.	Shiv Gombi Jan Kalyan Samiti, Raisen, M.P. for a new Sanchi Ayurvedic Chikitsa Mahavidyalaya avam Anusandhan Kendra at Gram Barla, Raisen, M.P. (12011/018/2009-EP)	Madhya Pradesh	As per the request made by the applicant, the application was returned.

1	2	3	4
10.	Krishna Educations Society, Islampur, Tal. Walwa. Distt. Sangli, Maharashtra for a new Kusumtai Rajarambapu Patil Ayurved Medical College, Hospital & Research Centre at Tal. Chiplun, Distt. Ratnagiri, Maharashtra (12011/003/2009-EP)	Maharashtra	The propose college was not fulfilling the four basic parameters to grant permission under section13A of the IMCC Act.
11.	Diamond Education Society, Pune, Maharashtra for a new Shri Chhaganrao Bhujbal Ayurved Medical College at Jalna, Maharashtra (12011/019/2009-EP)	Maharashtra	The propose college was not fulfilling the four basic parameters to grant permission under section13A of the IMCC Act.
12.	Shri Dhaneshwari Manav Vikas Mandal to start a new Sou. Shantadevi Patil Ayurved College & Research Institute, Hatta, Hingoli, Maharashtra (12011/016/2009-EP)	Maharashtra	The applicant was not fulfilling the eligibility criteria to make application to set up a new college under the Regulation 2003, as given at Annexure-1
13.	Maharashtra Council of Indian Medicine, Mumbai, Maharashtra to start a new Minority Unani Medical College (12012/002/2009-EP)	Maharashtra	The applicant was not fulfilling the eligibility criteria to make application to set up a new college under the Regulation 2003, as given at Annexure-1
14.	Landing Cherapur Homoeopathic & Unani Association, Cherapur, P.O. Wangjing, Thoubal District, Manipur to start a new Unani Tibb College at Cherapur, Manipur (12012/001/2009-EP)	Manipur	The applicant was not fulfilling the eligibility criteria to make application to set up a new college under the Regulation 2003, as given at Annexure-1
15.	Sikar Vikas evam Sikshan Anusandhan Sansthan, Sikar, Rajasthan to start a new National Ayurveda Medical College and Hospital, Sikar, Rajasthan. (12011/009/2009-EP)	Rajasthan	The propose college was not fulfilling the four basic parameters to grant permission under section13A of the IMCC Act.
16.	Mayurakshi Siksha aur Vikas Sansthan to start a new Marwar Ayurvedic College, Jodhpur, Rajasthan (12011/021/2009-EP)	Rajasthan	The applicant was not fulfilling the eligibility criteria to make application to set up a new college under the Regulation 2003, as given at Annexure-1
17.	Niroghdham Jankalyan Seva Sansthan, Aklera, Rajasthan to start a new Keshav Ayurveda College and Hospital, Aklera, Rajasthan (12011/022/2009-EP)	Rajasthan	The applicant was not fulfilling the eligibility criteria to make application to set up a new college under the Regulation 2003, as given at Annexure-1
18.	Ayurved Sevak Sangha, Distt. Purba Medinipur (W.B.) for a new Raghunath Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya & Hospital at Contai, Distt. Purba Medinipur, W.B. (12011/005/2009-EP)	West Bengal	The proposed college was not fulfilling the four basic parameters to grant permission under section 13A of the IMCC Act.
(2010-2011)			
1.	Application of the Hari Om Shakti Charitable Trust, Shalimar Bagh, New Delhi for permission of the Central Government to start a new SRL College of Ayurved & Research at Distt. Bhiwani, Haryana. F.No.R.12011/01/2010-EP	New Delhi	The Applicant was not fulfilling the eligibility criteria to make application to set up a new college under the Regulations 2003, as given at Annexure-1.

1	2	3	4
2.	Application of the Shiv Gomati Jan Kalyan Samiti, Raisen, M. P. for permission of the Central Government to start a new "Sanchi Ayurvedic Chikitsa Mahavidyalaya avam Anusandhan Kendra", Gram Barla, Raisen, Madhya Pradesh. F.No.R.12011/04/2010-EP	Madhya Pradesh	The proposed college was not fulfilling the four basic parameters to grant permission under section 13A of the IMCC Act.
3.	Application of the Diamond Education Society, Jalna for permission of the Central Government to start a new "Shri Chhaganrao Bhujbal Ayurvedic Medical College & Hospital", Darga Road, Mastgad, Jalna-431 203, Maharashtra F.No.R.12011/05/2010-EP	Maharashtra	The Applicant was not fulfilling the eligibility criteria to make application to set up a new college under the Regulations 2003, as given at Annexure-1.
4.	Application of the "Anandi Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Nagpur for permission of the Central Government to start a new Ayurvedic College at Burdhana Distt., Maharashtra. F.No.R.12011/06/2010-EP	Maharashtra	The Applicant was not fulfilling the eligibility criteria to make application to set up a new college under the Regulations 2003, as given at Annexure-1.
5.	Application of the "M.N.S. Medical & Educational Society, Bikaner for permission of the Central Government to start new M.N. Ayurvedic Medical College & Research Institute, Bikaner, Rajasthan. F.No.R.12011/07/2010-EP	Rajasthan	The proposed college was not fulfilling the four basic parameters to grant permission under section 13A of the IMCC Act.
6.	Application of the Nirogdham Jankalyan Seva Sansthan, Aklera, Distt. Jhalawar, Rajasthan for permission of the Central Government to start a new Keshav Ayurved Medical College, NH-12, Jhalawar Road, Aklera, Distt. Jhalawar, Rajasthan. F.No.R.12011/08/2010-EP	Rajasthan	The proposed college was not fulfilling the four basic parameters to grant permission under section 13A of the IMCC Act.
7.	Application of the Government of Tripura, Directorate of Health Services, Agartala for permission of the Central Government to start new Ayurvedic Medical College & Hospital at Udaipur, Tripura. F.No.R.12011/09/2010-EP	Tripura	The proposed college was not fulfilling the four basic parameters to grant permission under section 13A of the IMCC Act.
8.	Application of the Devs Medical and Educational Society, Anupuram, Hyderabad for permission of the Central Government to start a new Ayurvedic Medical College at Deva Nagar, R R Distt., Andhra Pradesh. F.No.R.12011/10/2010-EP	Andhra Pradesh	The Applicant was not fulfilling the eligibility criteria to make application to set up a new college under the Regulations 2003, as given at Annexure-1.
9.	Application of the GSL Education Society Lakshmi puram, Rajahmundry for permission of the Central Government to start a new GSL Ayurvedic Medical College, N.H. 5, Lakshmi Puram, Rajahmundry-533294, Andhra Pradesh. F.No.R.12011/11/2010-EP	Andhra Pradesh	The Applicant was not fulfilling the eligibility criteria to make application to set up a new college under the Regulations 2003, as given at Annexure-1.
10.	Application of the Dr. D.P. Singh Smriti Seva Sansthan, Khirhi Baag, Shahjahanpur for permission of the Central Government to start a new S.K. Ayurvedic Medical College & Hospital, Shahjahanpur-242 001, Uttar Pradesh. F.No.R.12011/12/2010-EP	Uttar Pradesh	The proposed college was not fulfilling the four basic parameters to grant permission under section 13A of the IMCC Act.

1	2	3	4
11.	Application of the Shri Dhaneshwari Manav Vikas Mandal, Kalamb, Distt. Osmanabad, Maharashtra for permission of the Central Government to start a new Sou. Shantadevi Vedprakash Patil Ayurved College & Research Institute at Hatta, Distt. Hingoli, Maharashtra. F.No.R.12011/13/2010-EP	Maharashtra	The proposed college was not fulfilling the four basic parameters to grant permission under section 13A of the IMCC Act.
12.	Application of the Shri Prabhav Hem Kamdhenu Girivihar Trust for permission of the Central Government to start a new Shri Rasiklal M Dhariwal Ayurved Hospital, National Highway No. 8, Vaghaldhara Village, Distt. Valsad, Gujarat. F.No.R.12011/15/2010-EP	Gujarat	The proposed college was not fulfilling the four basic parameters to grant permission under section 13A of the IMCC Act.
13.	Application of the Katyan Shikshan Samiti, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh for permission of the Central Government to start a new Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma College & Hospital, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh. F.No.R.12011/16/2010-EP	Madhya Pradesh	The Applicant was not fulfilling the eligibility criteria to make application to set up a new college under the Regulations 2003, as given at Annexure-1.
14.	Application of the Shri Vidyasagar Alpasankhyatar Shaikshanik Samsthe, Bargaon for permission of the Central Government to start a new Ayurvedic College, Bargaon, Tal. Chikodi, Distt. Belgaum-591 216, Karnataka. F.No.R.12011/17/2010-EP	Karnataka	As per the request made by the applicant, the application was returned.
15.	Application of the Rajiv Gandhi Educational Society, Narwal, Jammu for permission of the Central Government to start BAMS course from the session 2010-11. F.No.R.12011/18/2010-EP	Jammu	The Applicant was not fulfilling the eligibility criteria to make application to set up a new college under the Regulations 2003, as given at Annexure-1.
16.	Grant of permission to Bheemachandra Education Trust, Jayanagar, Bangalore to start a new Hillside Ayurveda Medical College at Bangalore, Karnataka. F.No.R.12011/20/2010-EP	Karnataka	The Applicant was not fulfilling the eligibility criteria to make application to set up a new college under the Regulations 2003, as given at Annexure-1.
17.	Application of the Amjadia Educational Trust for permission of the Central Government to start a new Unani Medical College at Bara Chakia, East Champaran, Ahmad Nagar, Bihar. F.No.R.12012/01/2010-EP	Bihar	The proposed college was not fulfilling the four basic parameters to grant permission under section 13A of the IMCC Act.
18.	Application of the Marathwada Education Society's mohammadia Unani college, Nanded for permission of the Central Government to start a new Unani Medical College, Nanded, Maharashtra F.No.R.12012/02/2010-EP	Maharashtra	The proposed college was not fulfilling the four basic parameters to grant permission under section 13A of the IMCC Act.
19.	Application of the Warsi Welfare and Educational ORB (Regd.) for the permission of the Central Government to start new Unani College of Indian Medical Sciences & Hospital, Bilalpat, Asmoli-Sambhal (Moradabad)-244304, U.P. F.No.R.12012/03/2010-EP	Uttar Pradesh	The Applicant was not fulfilling the eligibility criteria to make application to set up a new college under the Regulations 2003, as given at Annexure-1.

1	2	3	4
(2011-2012)			
1.	Application for grant of permission to the C.G. from Devs Medical and Educational society Proposed New AMC at devanagar, ankireddipalli, Keesara, Distt. RR, A.P. R.12011/15/2011-EP (IM-1)	Andhra Pradesh	Under Process
2.	Application for grant of permission to the C.G. from Jai Sri Saraswathi Devi Educational society Proposed New Swarnandhra AMC at Palakol Road, West Godavari Disstt., A.P. R.12011/16/2011-EP (IM-1)	Andhra Pradesh	The Applicant was not fulfilling the eligibility criteria to make application to set up a new college under the Regulations 2003, as given at Annexure-1.
3.	Application for grant of permission to the C.G. from Muslim development Society Proposed New Medical College at V. Kurumal Guda, M. Saroornagar, RR Dist., Post Shaheen Nagar, Hyderabad, A.P. R.12012/02/2011-EP (IM-1)	Andhra Pradesh	The Applicant was not fulfilling the eligibility criteria to make application to set up a new college under the Regulations 2003, as given at Annexure-1.
4.	Application for grant of permission to the C.G. from Amjadia Educational and Welfare Trust Proposed New Unani Medical College at Bara Chakia East Champaran Bihar. R.12012/01/2011-EP (IM-1)	Bihar	Under Process
5.	Application for grant of permission to the C.G. from Shri Prabhav Hem Kamdhenu Girivihar Trust Proposed New Shri Rasiklal M Dhariwal AMC & H at Valsad, Gujarat R.12011/19/2011-EP (IM-1)	Gujarat	Under Process
6.	Application for grant of permission to the C.G. from Kalyan Society Proposed New Mahila AMC & H , Disst. Yamuna Nagar, Haryana. R.12011/13/2011-EP (IM-1)	Haryana	The Applicant was not fulfilling the eligibility criteria to make application to set up a new college under the Regulations 2003, as given at Annexure-1.
7.	Application for grant of permission to the C.G. from K.K.E. Trust's Proposed New AMC & H at Humnabad, Bidar, Karnataka. R.12011/18/2011-EP (IM-1)	Karnataka	Under Process
8.	Application for grant of permission to the C.G. from Bheemchandra Education Trust Proposed New Hillside AMC Agara, Kengri Hobli, Bangalore. R.12011/14/2011-EP (IM-1)	Karnataka	The Applicant was not fulfilling the eligibility criteria to make application to set up a new college under the Regulations 2003, as given at Annexure-1.
9.	Application for grant of permission to the C.G. from Sreedhareeyam Ayurvedic Research and Development Institute Proposed New Medical College at Kizhakombu, Ernakulam, Kerala. R.12011/10/2011-EP (IM-1)	Kerala	The Applicant was not fulfilling the eligibility criteria to make application to set up a new college under the Regulations 2003, as given at Annexure-1.
10.	Application for grant of permission to the C.G. from Katyan Shikshan Samiti Proposed New Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma AMC & H, Bhopal, M.P. R.12011/12/2011-EP (IM-1)	Madhya Pradesh	Under Process

1	2	3	4
11.	Application for grant of permission to the C.G. from Shri Dhaneshwari Manav Vikas Mandal Cidco, Aurangabd Proposed New Sou. Shantadevi Vedprakash Patil Ayurvedic college & Res. Institute at Hatta, Tq. Basmat, Distt. Hingoli, MS. R.12011/09/2011-EP (IM-1)	Maharashtra	Under Process
12.	Application for grant of permission to the C.G. from Anandi Shikshan Prsarak Mandal, Nagpur Proposed New Ayurvedic college at Buldana. R.12011/07/2011-EP (IM-1)	Maharashtra	Under Process
13.	Application for grant of permission to the C.G. to Start new Chhaganrao Bhujbal AMC and H, Rajgad, Mantha Road, Kharpudi, Jalna, Maharashtra. R.12011/05/2011-EP (IM-1)	Maharashtra	The Applicant was not fulfilling the eligibility criteria to make application to set up a new college under the Regulations 2003, as given at Annexure-1.
14.	Application for grant of permission to the C.G. from North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda & Homoeopathy Proposed New AMC at Mawdiangdiang, Shillong, Meghalaya. R.12011/17/2011-EP (IM-1)	Meghalaya	Under Process
15.	Application for grant of permission to the C.G. from Bhagwant Education Foundation Proposed New Bhagwant College of Ayurveda at Sikar Road, Ajmer, Rajasthan R.12011/11/2011-EP (IM-1)	Rajasthan	The Applicant was not fulfilling the eligibility criteria to make application to set up a new college under the Regulations 2003, as given at Annexure-1.
16.	Application for grant of permission to the C.G. from Dr. D.P. Singh Smriti Sewa Santhan Shahjahanpur, U.P. Proposed New S.K. AMC & H at Shahjahanpur. R.12011/08/2011-EP (IM-1)	Uttar Pradesh	Under Process
17.	Application for grant of permission to the C.G. from Pacific Inst. Of Management & Science Society Proposed New Pacific Ayurved & Res. Centre, Gorakhpur. R.12011/01/2011-EP (IM-1)	Uttar Pradesh	Under Process
18.	Application for grant of permission to the C.G. from Prabuddh shikshan Sansthan, Aliganj, Lucknow Proposed New Prabuddh Ayurvedic Medical College, Hospital & Rec. Centre at Maal Malihabad Road, Gram - Bakka Khera, Post - Thari, Lucknow, U.P. R.12011/03/2011-EP (IM-1)	Uttar Pradesh	Under Process
19.	Application for grant of permission to the C.G. from Sarvodya Education and Charitable Trust Jhansi Proposed New Dr. Krishan Gopal Dwivedi AMC & H, Sarmau, Jhansi. R.12011/06/2011-EP (IM-1)	Uttar Pradesh	Under Process
20.	Application for grant of permission to the C.G. from Hakim Rais Educational, Social Welfare Society Proposed New Hakim Rais Unani Medical College at Sambhal, Moradabad. R.12012/03/2011-EP (IM-1)	Uttar Pradesh	Under Process

1	2	3	4
21.	Application for grant of permission to the C.G. from Chaudhry Harchand singh Atma Ram Education Trust Proposed Quadra Institute of Ayurveda Roorkee-Haridwar Road, Belda, Haridwar, Uttarakhand. R.12011/20/2011-EP (IM-1)	Uttarakhand	The Applicant was not fulfilling the eligibility criteria to make application to set up a new college under the Regulations 2003, as given at Annexure-1.
22.	Application for grant of permission to the C.G. from Ayurved Sevak Sangha (Society) Proposed New Raghunath Ayurved Mahavidyalaya & Hospital at Contai, Distt. Purba Midnapore, West Bengal-721401. R.12011/02/2011-EP (IM-1)	West Bengal	The Applicant was not fulfilling the eligibility criteria to make application to set up a new college under the Regulations 2003, as given at Annexure-1.

[English]

Medical Health Tourism

*96. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the medical health tourism projects poised for the grant of Central financial assistance from various State Governments during the last three years alongwith the follow up action taken by the Union Government thereon, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to allocate additional funds to the State Governments for the development of medical health tourism in the country;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government to boost medical health tourism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b) Development and promotion of tourism including medical health tourism is primarily undertaken by State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance to States/Union Territory Administrations for projects identified by them, subject to adherence to scheme guidelines, availability of funds and inter-se priority. No project relating to medical health tourism has been received in the Ministry.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance under the Market Development Assistance

Scheme (MDA) to approved medical tourism service providers *i.e.* representatives of hospitals accredited by Joint Commission International (JCI) and National Accreditation Board of Hospitals and Healthcare Providers (NABH) and medical tourism facilitators (travel agents/ tour operators). The Ministry also provides assistance under this scheme to approved wellness Centres *i.e.* representatives of wellness Centres accredited by NABH or the State Governments. The MDA assistance is for participation in medical/tourism fairs/medical conferences/wellness conferences/wellness fairs and allied road shows.

The Ministry of Tourism has formulated guidelines for Wellness tourism. These guidelines address various issues including *inter-alia* making available quality publicity material, training and capacity building for the service providers and participation in international and domestic wellness related events. In order to address the issue concerning the mushrooming of wellness Centres, the guidelines for accreditation of wellness Centres have been developed by National Board for Accreditation of Hospitals and Healthcare Providers (NABH) in consultation with the Department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH) and released during the workshop on Wellness tourism organized by the Ministry of Tourism in February 2011. A series of sensitization workshops are being held across the country to sensitize the wellness Centres about the importance of the accreditation mechanism and the various promotional efforts of the Ministry of Tourism.

In addition, the steps taken by the Government to promote medical health tourism include promotion in overseas markets through road shows, participation in travel marts, production of brochures, CDs, films and other publicity material.

[Translation]

Allocation of Power to States

*97. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down for the allocation of power to various States from the unallocated share of power available at the disposal of the Union Government;

(b) whether the allocation of power from the unallocated power of the Central Generation Stations was reduced in some of the States and diverted to other States/UTs in recent past;

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

(d) whether some of the State Governments have requested for additional allocation of power to meet the shortage of power in their States; and

(e) if so, the State-wise details thereof along with the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) The allocation of unallocated power from Central Generating Stations (CGSs), kept at the disposal of the Central Government, is reviewed and revised from time to time keeping in view the emergent and seasonal nature of the requirement, the relative power supply position, utilization of available power resources, operational and payment performance, etc.

(b) and (c) The quantum of unallocated power being limited and it being fully allocated at any point of time, the enhancement in allocation of any State/UT is feasible only by way of equivalent reduction in the allocation of other State(s)/UT(s). There is no quota fixed for any State/UT. During the last four months (April-July, 2011), following changes were made in the allocation of unallocated power of Central Generating Stations:

- (i) Allocation of Bihar was increased by 80 MW on 29th April, 2011.
- (ii) Keeping in view the requirement of power in the summer months and the generation pattern in the Northern States, the allocation of unallocated power of CGSs of Northern Region was revised on 3rd May, 2011 as under:

State/UT	Allocation before revision (in MW)				Allocation after revision (in MW)			
	2300-0600 hrs.	0600-1000 hrs.	1000-1800 hrs.	1800-2300 hrs.	2300-0600 hrs.	0600-1000 hrs.	1000-1800 hrs.	1800-2300 hrs.
Chandigarh	56	97	70	97	111	97	111	125
Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	222	0
Haryana	195	125	181	125	354	348	257	299
Himachal Pradesh	118	167	188	195	0	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	222	306	222	306	0	181	42	209
Punjab	104	35	111	56	354	348	257	299
Rajasthan	215	215	215	215	125	14	111	97
Uttar Pradesh	675	648	620	578	661	634	606	578
Uttarakhand	104	97	83	118	83	70	83	83

- (iii) On 20th May, 2011 the allocation of unallocated power of CGSs of Northern Region was further modified for meeting the requirement of power in Delhi during the evening peak hours (1800-2300 hrs.) as under:

State/UT	Allocation before revision (in MW) 1800-2300 hrs.	Allocation after revision (in MW) 1800-2300 hrs.
Chandigarh	125	111
Delhi	0	222
Haryana	299	257
Himachal Pradesh	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	209	181
Punjab	299	257
Rajasthan	97	56
Uttar Pradesh	578	536
Uttarakhand	83	70

- (iv) Allocation of 4 MW of unallocated power from Kakrapar Atomic Power Station to Heavy Water Plant (Hazira) was reduced on their request and was provided to Daman and Diu on 3rd June, 2011.

(d) and (e) As most of the States and UTs in the country have been facing shortage of power, various States/UTs request for additional allocation of unallocated power of CGSs from time to time. The quantum of unallocated power in the CGSs being limited, it can only supplement the power available from other sources. The cumulative demand preferred by the States/UTs is invariably more than the unallocated power available. However, the entire unallocated power of Central Generating Stations remaining allocated to the States/UTs, allocation of unallocated power to the States/UTs to the extent of their request is, therefore, not feasible many a times.

[English]

Allocation/Utilisation of Funds for Health Programmes

- *98. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding alleged corruption/irregularities/misutilisation of funds allocated for various Centrally sponsored health programmes including the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise, and the reasons therefor alongwith the funds allocated and utilised by each State/UT Government for the said health programmes during each of the last three years and the current year, programme-wise;

(c) the remedial measures taken by the Government for proper implementation and regular assessment of the various health programmes;

(d) whether the allocation of funds was reduced on account of slackness in spending the allocated funds; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to bridge the gap between the spending capacity and budgetary allocation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. Under National AIDS Control Programme (NACP), complaints received directly are dealt at the State level in State AIDS Control Societies (SACS). A statement showing State-wise allocation and utilization of funds under National AIDS Control Programme in last three years is placed at Statement-I. Whenever complaints about NRHM are received, those are immediately brought to the attention of the concerned State/UT Government for necessary action. No specific complaint has been received in respect of other National Health Programmes. Many of the complaints are not processed being anonymous/pseudonymous as per C.V.C. guidelines. A statement showing the Allocation, Release and Utilization under National Rural Health Mission and other National Health Programmes for the F.Ys. 2008-09 to 2011-12 (upto 30.06.2011) is enclosed as Statement-II.

The Government monitors the implementation and progress of these schemes/programmes in the country through multiple monitoring mechanisms which include, analysis of monthly and quarterly reports, Common Review Missions/Joint Review Missions, periodic team visits/reviews, audit reports, dissemination workshops etc. The Ministry also monitors the utilization of funds through Financial Monitoring Reports, emphasis on conduct of

concurrent audits and the review of annual statutory Audit Reports for the States.

States have been able to utilize most of the funds during the period in question. The pace of utilization was slow during the initial years of the implementation of the National Rural Health Mission but improved thereafter. The unspent balances of the funds are carried forward to the

next Financial Year and utilized to implement the approved activities. As the absorptive capacities have improved in the States, utilization of funds has shown a commensurate increase. To bridge the gap between the spending capacity and budgetary allocation, a mechanism has been put in place for strict monitoring clearance of unspent balances etc.

Statement I

Funds released, allocated and utilized from 2007-08 to 2010-11 in r/o NACO

(Fig. in lakhs)

State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Exp.	Allocation	Exp.	Allocation	Exp.	Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ahmedabad MC ACS	319.35	427.72	288.90	367.33	385.02	563.55
Andaman and Nicobar Islands SACS	97.94	186.14	118.03	158.69	113.78	184.60
Andhra Pradesh SACS	5516.17	5472.02	7058.19	8243.18	6307.74	9049.52
Arunachal Pradesh SACS	712.02	706.83999	685.21	816.31	862.92	929.28
Assam SACS	1409.32	1912.37	1447.57	1794.83	1562.44	1935.51
Bihar SACS	1019.93	2179.49	1126.25	2174.73	1891.99	2492.33
Chandigarh SACS	306.81	386.02	280.94	205.35	596.65	626.34
Chhattisgarh SACS	425.78	1106.37	788.51	1195.93	1127.37	1708.15
Chennai MCACS	337.53	652.49	169.51	594.67	218.12	183.91
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	88.56	119.25	103.34	136.00	110.00	149.11
Daman and Diu SACS	121.43	111.54	100.35	167.24	114.45	231.19
Delhi SACS	1788.07	2524.8	1911.57	2669.70	2832.58	3535.44
Goa SACS	401.85	624.72	535.81	650.23	517.51	777.46
Gujarat SACS	3172.17	3559.86	3722.54	4593.00	4162.33	4994.99
Haryana SACS	634.08	1099.08	912.30	1745.94	1370.36	1742.80
Himachal Pradesh SACS	615.40	869.35	881.66	1125.27	1036.95	1136.99
Jammu and Kashmir SACS	277.73	655.371	257.09	677.60	243.76	680.96
Jharkhand SACS	1228.83	1119.73	466.58	2000.30	1040.50	1754.17
Karnataka SACS	2641.20	6458.035	2069.46	3056.51	4492.40	6040.84

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kerala SACS	2153.47	2341.68	2169.92	2500.02	2954.92	3183.55
Lakshadweep SACS	26.25	34.86	29.01	35.89	18.42	39.63
Madhya Pradesh SACS	1257.22	2458.36	2040.36	3341.73	1928.85	3679.63
Maharashtra SACS	4319.95	5756.8359	4484.84	3452.12	6020.92	7976.57
Manipur SACS	2558.15	2740.071	1579.34	2281.98	1927.88	2491.69
Meghalaya SACS	186.79	475.91	269.95	459.53	409.84	494.69
Mizoram SACS	1454.45	1353.27	1224.75	1331.25	1497.00	1719.02
Mumbai MC ACS	1579.11	1810.062	1696.63	2163.16	1837.31	2328.38
Nagaland SACS	1664.07	1895.1251	1729.50	1938.71	1782.02	2134.13
Odisha SACS	1536.00	2188.282	1473.61	2353.38	2445.71	2867.59
Puducherry SACS	216.43	358.84	243.58	345.82	299.09	386.98
Punjab SACS	724.98	1341.85	1070.96	1815.12	1825.91	2163.50
Rajasthan SACS	914.44	2087.1872	1869.59	2618.60	2637.94	3298.70
Sikkim SACS	320.74	347.34	363.66	415.62	500.45	523.65
Tamil Nadu SACS	8490.54	4550.3955	3262.32	7193.00	7960.39	8006.02
Tripura SACS	554.98	569.47999	621.46	724.52	640.50	746.41
Uttar Pradesh SACS	3168.41	3791.85	2516.97	3458.40	3461.86	4067.19
Uttarakhand SACS	663.02	762.61	840.22	1048.55	1038.48	1215.40
West Bengal SACS	4437.88	3630.5352	3327.78	4427.18	3616.79	4760.34
Total	57341.05	68665.74	53738.28	74277.40	71791.16	90800.21

Statement II

Allocation, Release and Expenditure under National Rural Health Mission and other National Health Programmes for the period 2008-09 to 2011-12 (June-2011)

(Amount in corore)

Programme	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12	
	Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release (Upto 30.6.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1 RCH-II	2973.03	2955.83	2928.80	3292.00	3327.91	3124.62	3647.00	3443.80	3777.58	4009.75	1434.54
2 Additionalities under NRHM	2597.44	2597.44	3256.08	3561.71	3365.65	4777.37	4180.74	4153.60	5867.85	4913.40	1447.47

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3	Routine Immunization	150.01	114.58	148.36	250.00	150.03	176.74	200.00	178.20	189.89	200.00	0.00
4	P.P.I.	618.02	618.02	461.55	600.94	593.46	462.62	485.57	369.88	395.43	299.34	0.00
5	Infrastructure Maintenance	2836.47	2527.16	2965.29	2859.79	3139.28	3845.72	3365.48	3764.54	4850.18	3599.37	893.33
6.	National Disease Control Programmes											
a	Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme	25.99	7.01	17.78	25.00	23.05	25.68	29.00	32.24	31.55	50.00	7.50
b	National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme	8.10	5.40	3.53	7.91	2.11	3.75	7.91	4.83	3.97	9.10	3.15
b	National Leprosy Eradication Programme*	47.17	35.53	29.46	43.01	30.95	34.97	41.10	31.70	33.64	42.25	4.94
c	National Programme for Control of Blindness*	233.97	230.08	223.21	239.30	235.55	188.20	248.70	184.07	220.79	277.50	110.22
d	National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme*	440.04	272.90	272.33	403.40	311.16	300.30	382.76	380.51	338.28	482.01	54.98
e	Revised National TB Control Programme*.	262.00	261.15	258.71	298.25	291.03	286.04	335.00	327.70	335.31	381.00	138.00
	Total	10192.23	9625.09	10565.10	11581.31	11470.18	13226.01	12923.26	12871.07	16044.47	14263.72	4094.13

Note:

- *Indicates inclusive of kind grants.
- Expenditure figures for 2009-10 and 2010-11 are provisional. Expenditure figures is inclusive of GOI allocation, State contribution and unspent balance pertaining to earlier years.
- Release figures do not include "Others" i.e. HQ Expenditure.
- Statement figures do not include supply of Commodities, IEC, RCH Drugs and Equipments.

*Allocation, release and expenditure under NRHM during the
Financial Years 2008-09 to 2011-12 (Upto June 2011)*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	States	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12	
		Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.71	12.56	12.76	16.82	8.23	20.11	20.28	15.84	18.65	22.64	3.09
2.	Andhra Pradesh	663.37	638.73	700.13	717.30	708.32	774.92	816.11	810.23	673.31	931.81	242.02
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	43.95	36.51	57.69	51.14	57.32	66.16	66.67	73.76	80.79	56.02	20.78
4.	Assam	638.94	606.89	698.32	906.72	813.93	763.71	894.01	736.45	945.55	851.35	304.63
5.	Bihar	777.70	821.18	783.19	860.29	649.71	826.20	977.40	1035.18	1434.84	1122.10	226.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
6.	Chandigarh	8.04	5.31	6.47	9.86	7.59	8.25	11.20	6.91	9.81	11.72	0.61
7.	Chhattisgarh	259.35	249.72	162.12	292.01	261.65	240.41	345.76	327.24	306.89	392.54	111.17
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.45	3.28	3.86	4.27	3.27	4.62	4.77	6.30	5.77	5.92	0.99
9.	Daman and Diu	3.07	2.60	2.41	3.51	2.33	3.46	3.92	3.06	3.97	4.98	0.50
10.	Delhi	100.37	99.62	55.68	121.25	83.03	75.82	136.74	108.48	89.77	145.27	8.10
11.	Goa	13.52	14.09	8.89	12.90	12.43	18.59	16.68	17.21	19.07	20.47	5.84
12.	Gujarat	414.07	342.81	495.43	464.90	500.55	634.27	528.69	556.79	757.88	600.61	164.86
13.	Haryana	166.20	165.02	187.73	179.72	206.17	336.78	203.94	219.69	263.82	233.52	62.27
14.	Himachal Pradesh	77.74	64.21	94.84	97.07	115.41	167.81	110.68	113.22	164.79	123.89	31.21
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	102.24	76.48	111.94	134.94	130.34	155.59	153.87	173.80	209.97	175.54	47.69
16.	Jharkhand	294.00	247.27	299.30	349.39	179.34	195.45	398.78	356.90	348.50	458.88	106.56
17.	Karnataka	461.83	437.84	428.94	505.17	436.86	680.64	551.80	586.38	752.43	612.69	246.31
18.	Kerala	253.61	222.88	331.20	284.34	237.62	385.19	308.59	253.41	420.48	345.37	160.90
19.	Lakshadweep	2.13	1.22	2.18	2.09	1.09	2.86	2.28	2.54	2.57	3.99	0.39
20.	Madhya Pradesh	609.02	707.88	686.97	705.88	604.79	741.28	766.66	784.40	956.56	870.83	203.00
21.	Maharashtra	779.15	587.43	873.15	860.39	959.72	1044.71	981.28	903.36	1229.62	1078.51	289.28
22.	Manipur	66.34	56.58	62.06	90.09	81.45	64.11	98.67	67.98	73.76	88.49	6.94
23.	Meghalaya	65.48	44.76	51.27	85.75	79.78	75.13	88.95	52.50	86.35	94.25	3.59
24.	Mizoram	40.24	37.44	54.26	50.72	49.87	58.66	62.15	70.49	54.04	63.46	18.79
25.	Nagaland	57.96	56.23	57.65	78.30	73.87	64.26	82.47	66.40	81.84	83.31	46.86
26.	Odisha	392.88	388.05	334.05	457.57	470.18	646.74	494.09	549.44	661.58	568.53	210.09
27.	Puducherry	11.31	5.12	7.29	11.32	12.04	13.34	13.94	16.32	17.36	15.17	4.68
28.	Punjab	185.89	183.03	190.08	209.58	359.53	241.41	246.77	252.81	335.95	276.56	69.52
29.	Rajasthan	596.53	798.15	909.16	633.19	748.96	1001.74	743.41	863.97	1164.51	824.17	327.34
30.	Sikkim	21.44	19.88	50.62	26.73	25.80	35.73	35.54	32.94	33.37	34.01	4.25
31.	Tamil Nadu	515.70	501.60	534.42	568.68	639.10	691.93	659.92	702.09	931.11	765.42	286.62
32.	Tripura	88.32	77.58	68.73	125.20	111.98	81.10	116.91	85.47	106.12	117.46	6.27
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1727.59	1474.91	1546.06	1867.65	1965.82	2230.74	2079.73	2191.36	2677.69	2224.00	554.39
34.	Uttarakhand	100.16	98.44	132.48	117.75	130.85	144.00	129.18	147.39	203.21	169.95	62.98
35.	West Bengal	639.93	539.79	563.75	678.81	741.25	730.24	771.41	680.79	922.54	870.31	254.97
	Grand Total	10192.23	9625.09	10565.10	11581.30	11470.18	13225.99	12923.25	12871.11	16044.48	14263.72	4094.13

1. Expenditure figures for 2009-10 and 2010-11 are provisional.

2. Release figures do not include "Others" i.e. HQ Expenditure.

3. Statement figures do not include supply of Commodities, IEC, RCH Drugs and Equipments.

Electrification of Remote Villages

*99. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of targets set and achievements made under the Remote Village Electrification Programme in the country during the Current Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated and utilized by various State Governments, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has put in place a mechanism to monitor the progress of implementation of the scheme; and

(d) the time by which all such remote villages in the country are likely to be electrified?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) State-wise targets are not set under the Remote Village Electrification (RVE) Programme of the Ministry and the projects are sanctioned on case-to-case basis after proposals are

submitted by the State implementing agencies as per the guidelines of the scheme. However, MNRE's over all targets under RVE programme for 11th Plan is 10,000 villages/hamlets. The State-wise details of villages and hamlets taken up during the current Five Year Plan are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) State-wise details of funds released for utilization in approved projects by various State Governments during the current five-year plan are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The State implementing agencies ensure monitoring of the implementation of the projects. Third party monitoring by Government/autonomous organization after completion of the project is mandatory. After installation also it is the responsibility of the implementing agencies to ensure functionality of the systems and periodic monitoring to oversee this.

(d) The duration of Remote Village Electrification Programme is approved upto March 2012. Coverage of all eligible remote villages is, therefore, dependent on the state governments short listing them and submitting proposals for support under the Programme.

Statement I*State-wise details of Villages and Hamlets taken up under the Remote Village Electrification Programme during the Current Five Year Plan*

Sl.No.	State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (as on 30.06.2011)	
		Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh			13					13		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		89		1				51		
3.	Assam	1485	169		77	171	581		525		297
4.	Chhattisgarh	36	74	184		94			169		
5.	Goa							19			
6.	Gujarat		36								
7.	Himachal Pradesh								20		
8.	Haryana		149	92					92		
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	27	13	68		177	30	48			
10.	Jharkhand		153	8	9	36		78			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	2
11.	Karnataka	46	16	13	14						
12.	Kerala	49							49		
13.	Madhya Pradesh	75	42		89	126	27	203	87		106
14.	Maharashtra		55	82	91		82				
15.	Manipur	14	40	35	17						
16.	Meghalaya		2			66	70				
17.	Mizoram										
18.	Nagaland		3					8			8
19.	Odisha		42	91	14	371	150	770	331		47
20.	Rajasthan		90				73	90			
21.	Sikkim										
22.	Tamil Nadu	32									
23.	Tripura	205	165			251			90		284
24.	Uttarakhand	23	76	50		12		84			
25.	Uttar Pradesh		65		14	105		152	105		
26.	West Bengal					22		2	5		
	Total	1992	1279	636	326	1431	1013	1454	1537		742

Statement II*State-wise Details of Funds released during the current year Five Year Plan*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (30.06.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	17.94	6.13	0	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	197.52	278.57		0	
3.	Assam	7001.88	2025.79	1185.43	444.86	217.07
4.	Bihar	0			0	
5.	Chhattisgarh	290.50	820.01	510.83	0	
6.	Delhi	0			14.96	
7.	Goa	0			9.74	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Gujarat	0			0	
9.	Haryana	0	55.69	12.86	0	
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0			0	
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	583.22	1107.89	366.83	2923.74	
12.	Jharkhand	1416.29	1036.62	576.38	1.70	342.00
13.	Karnataka	106.03	10.13		0.42	
14.	Kerala	8.08	330.96		0	
15.	Madhya Pradesh	440.69	515.05	704.84	1085.83	
16.	Maharashtra	1125.60	593.35		337.99	163.26
17.	Manipur	111.57	409.02		0	
18.	Meghalaya	103.79	8.08	117.86	0	
19.	Mizoram	0			0	
20.	Nagaland	7.43			52.89	
21.	Odisha	276.00	313.49	1750.65	185.08	2353.20
22.	Rajasthan	861.00		449.15	817.85	
23.	Sikkim	0		8.04	0	
24.	Tamil Nadu	0		66.76	0	
25.	Tripura	547.31	1159.61	588.65	0	
26.	Uttarakhand	203.93	184.11	55.23	8.39	22.01
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00		545.05	797.78	
28.	West Bengal	0.00		1340.63	1135.76	308.85
29.	Others (TERI)	23.82	15.04		0	
	Total	13304.76	8881.43	8285.32	7816.99	3406.39

Medical Graduates

*100. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of medical graduates passed out from the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) during the last three years alongwith the average expenditure incurred by the Government on each graduate;

(b) whether the Government has any plan to motivate the newly passed out medical graduates to serve the rural population;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the fresh steps taken by the Government to check brain-drain of Medical Graduates/Post Graduates from the medical institutions including AIIMS?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) A total of 148 MBBS students have passed out from AIIMS during last three years viz. 2008, 2009 and 2010. However, no data is maintained regarding expenditure incurred on each medical graduate at AIIMS.

(b) and (c) The Central Government in consultation with the Medical Council of India has made following amendments to Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations to encourage doctors to serve rural population:-

(i) 50% reservation in the Post Graduate Diploma Courses for Medical Officers in the Government service who have served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas;

- (ii) Incentive at the rate of 10% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses for each year of service in remote or difficult areas upto the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained.

(d) In order to check brain drain, the following steps have been taken by the Central Government:-

- (i) Pay and allowances of doctors including doctors/faculty of AIIMS, New Delhi have been enhanced considerably after implementation of the 6th Central Pay Commission.
- (ii) The age of superannuation of faculty of AIIMS and similar institutions has been enhanced to 65 years.
- (iii) Assured Promotion Scheme for faculty of Central Government Institutions like AIIMS, New Delhi, PGIMER, Chandigarh, JIPMER, Puducherry etc. has been revised. Qualifying service for promotion from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor and from Associate Professor to Additional Professor has been reduced to 3 years and qualifying service for promotion from Additional Professor to Professor has been reduced to 4 years.
- (iv) Various allowances available to faculty like Non Practicing Allowance, Conveyance Allowance, Learning Resource Allowance, etc. have been enhanced considerably,

The above steps would not only arrest exodus of faculty/doctors from these institute but also attract medical graduates/post graduates to join these institutions.

[*Translation*]

Financial Assistance to Farmers

921. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI VITTHALBHAI HARNSRAJBHAI
RADADIYA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total and average loan disbursed to farmers during the last three years and as on date, State-wise including Gujarat and Bank-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to waive off the loan of farmers up to Rupees ten thousand;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Gujarat; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore alongwith the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The State-wise details of the agriculture credit flow including Gujarat during the last 3 years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government. The Govt of India had implemented an Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008. In respect of Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Banks and Local Areas Banks, 104 lakh farm loan accounts have been benefited under the Scheme. In respect of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Cooperative Banks, 186.92 lakh farm loan accounts have been benefited under ADWDRS 2008.

Statement

State-wise/Agency-wise GLC disbursements by all agencies under agriculture and allied activities during 2008-09

(Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Public Sector CBs	Private Sector CBs	Total Commercial Banks*	SCB/CCBs#	LDBs#	RRBs	Other Agencies	Total Agriculture Credit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Chandigarh	364855	90317	455172					455172
2.	New Delhi	1468576	739093	2207669	97				2207766

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Haryana	723801	176619	900420	413289	30697	147125		1491531
4.	Himachal Pradesh	104420	11479	115899	28586	3277	11893	11775	171430
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	12601	31683	44284	2615	43	3947		50889
6.	Punjab	1267493	382975	1650468	895634	34373	138221		2718696
7.	Rajasthan	555726	241473	797199	277306	18343	243264	2687	1338799
	Northern Region	4497472	1673639	6171111	1617527	86733	544450	14462	8434283
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	2769	0	2769			197		2966
9.	Assam	77245	4413	81658	1673		17467		100798
10.	Manipur	3450	0	3450	125		9		3584
11.	Meghalaya	7996	78	8074	476		1138		9688
12.	Mizoram	1304	0	1304	393		2073		3770
13.	Nagaland	1004	6	1010	224		84		1318
14.	Tripura	19432	95	19527	290	61	8035		27913
15.	Sikkim	945	107	1052	318				1370
	North Eastern Region	114145	4699	118844	3499	61	29003	0	151407
16.	Bihar	272169	2111	274280	31658		143824		449762
17.	Jharkhand	69127	2476	71603			14220		85823
18.	Odisha	287657	55841	343498	142593		52412	1769	540272
19.	West Bengal	644189	281065	925254	159293	13672	64463	7	1162689
20.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	864	62	926	224		84		1234
	Eastern Region	1274006	341555	1615561	333768	13672	275003	1776	2239780
21.	Madhya Pradesh	744011	167608	911619	251053	7585	172866		1343123
22.	Chhattisgarh	81442	23289	104731	59590	1567	28144		194032
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1205173	74179	1279352	204949	43893	588367		2116561
24.	Uttarakhand	90381	31232	121613	41228		12967		175808
	Central Region	2121007	296308	2417315	556820	53045	802344	0	3829524
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	664	41	705					705
26.	Daman and Diu	460	5	465					465
27.	Gujarat	647331	312122	959453	353590	7090	84762		1404895
28.	Goa	10920	1446	12366	504			321	13191

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
29.	Maharashtra	1377159	987707	2364866	405711		35237		2805814
	Western Region	2036534	1301321	3337855	759805	7090	119999	321	4225070
30.	Andhra Pradesh	2264773	690720	2955493	192416		366198		3514107
31.	Karnataka	1138948	333711	1472659	290929	20438	228758	1852	2014636
32.	Kerala	1028248	650089	1678337	467542	26990	207598	1803	2382270
33.	Lakshadweep	92	0	92					92
34.	Puducherry	24553	11944	36497	1648		277		38422
35.	Tamil Nadu	2020054	994862	3014916	163922	656	102838	2406	3284738
	Sothern Region	6476668	2681326	9157994	1116457	48084	905669	6061	11234265
	Total	16519832	6298848	22818680	4387876	208685	2676468	22620	30114329
	RIDF**		76451	76451					76451
	Grand Total	16519832	6375299	22895131	4387876	208685	2676468	22620	30190780

**State-wise data not available.

Source: #NABARD ROs

*RPCD, RBI

State-wise/Agency-wise GLC disbursements by all agencies under agriculture and allied activities during 2009-10

(Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Public Sector CBs*	Private Sector CBs*	Total Commercial Banks	SCB/CCBs#	LDBs#	Other Agencies	RRBs	Total Agriculture Credit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Chandigarh	842995	274024	1117019	0	0	0	0	1117019
2.	New Delhi	1135096	988712	2123808	104	0	0	0	2123912
3.	Haryana	1183565	129106	1312671	491008	15565	1031	204480	2024755
4.	Himachal Pradesh	122545	20635	143180	37747	4873	20233	14006	220039
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	17076	52599	69675	3028	14	0	5056	77773
6.	Punjab	1556542	222924	1779466	1053214	32706	0	161232	3026618
7.	Uttar Pradesh	1579230	78955	1658185	258217	60980	0	692749	2670131
8.	Uttarakhand	136362	51196	187558	52078	0	0	14324	253960
	Northern Region	6573411	1818151	8391562	1895396	114138	21264	1091847	11514207
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	3544	0	3544	0	0	0	297	3841
10.	Assam	93453	2362	95815	2777	0	0	15840	114432

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Manipur	3632	0	3632	371	0	0	6	4009
12.	Meghalaya	4585	64	4649	694	0	1	2214	7558
13.	Mizoram	2459	47	2506	95	0	0	25	2626
14.	Nagaland	3651	12	3663	380	0	0	131	4174
15.	Tripura	18570	166	18736	423	80	0	6703	25942
16.	Sikkim	855	123	978	226	0	0	0	1204
	North Eastern Region	130749	2774	133523	4966	80	1	25216	163786
17.	Bihar	319527	4118	323645	35255	0	0	185109	544009
18.	Chhattisgarh	374673	76423	451096	84748	4218	0	36129	576191
19.	Jharkhand	98330	4947	103277	0	0	0	14287	117564
20.	Odisha	399766	112949	512715	261666	0	0	66657	841038
21.	West Bengal	735143	274989	1010132	195100	16059	398	102239	1323928
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	483	0	483	317	0	0	0	800
	Eastern Region	1927922	473426	2401348	577086	20277	398	404421	3403530
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	168	0	168	0	0	0	168	
24.	Daman and Diu	310	3	313	0	0	0	313	
25.	Gujarat	777187	479568	1256755	453044	5799	0	97031	1812629
26.	Goa	19450	6108	25558	694	0	611	0	26863
27.	Madhya Pradesh	861503	245259	1106762	388897	2687	0	209359	1707705
28.	Maharashtra	1403058	1120575	2523633	801604	0	0	60318	3385555
29.	Rajasthan	962571	248283	1210854	400057	0	1490	329983	1942384
	Western Region	4024247	2099796	6124043	2044296	8486	2101	696691	8875617
30.	Andhra Pradesh	2755044	828836	3583880	460081		0	531341	4575302
31.	Karnataka	1380216	372703	1752919	324851	0	1416	321399	2400585
32.	Kerala	1141355	824836	1966191	631604	26588	272	309014	2933669
33.	Lakshadweep	94	0	94	0	0	0	0	94
34.	Puducherry	37722	13726	51448	1030	93	0	2948	55519
35.	Tamil Nadu	2763973	1364660	4128633	204776	513	9972	138885	4482779
	Southern Region	8078404	3404761	11483165	1622342	27194	11660	1303587	14447948
	Total	20734733	7798908	28533641	6144086	170175	35424	3521762	38405088
	RIDF**		46332	46332					46332
	Grand Total	20734733	7845240	28579973	6144086	170175	35424	3521762	38451420

CBs	285799.73
Cooperative Banks	63496.85
RRBs	35217.62
Total	384514.20

State-wise/Agency-wise GLC disbursements by all agencies under agriculture and allied activities during 2010-11 (Provisional)

(Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	SCB/CCBs#	LDBs#	Total Cooperative Banks	RRBs	Total Agriculture Credit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Delhi	63	63	0	63	
2.	Haryana	506469	40755	547224	255183	802407
3.	Himachal Pradesh	38586	4433	43019	20496	63515
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	159	285	444	9199	9643
5.	Punjab	1106678	34406	1141084	214440	1355524
6.	Rajasthan	564581	20908	585489	435962	1021451
	Northern Region	2216536	100787	2317323	935280	3252603
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	42	0	42	217	259
8.	Assam	2329	-	2329	22621	24950
9.	Manipur	468	0	468	-	468
10.	Meghalaya	3281	427	3708	1590	5298
11.	Mizoram	1758	-	1758	10001	11759
12.	Nagaland	531	-	531	31	562
13.	Tripura	623	123	746	13849	14595
14.	Sikkim	314	-	314	-	314
	North Eastern Region	9346	550	9896	48309	58205
15.	Bihar	42189	-	42189	245410	287599
16.	Jharkhand	-	-	0	17989	17989
17.	Odisha	296166	-	296166	83520	379686
18.	West Bengal	287341	22521	309862	117832	427694
19.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3492	-	3492	-	3492
	Eastern Region	629188	22521	651709	464751	1116460
20.	Madhya Pradesh	576545	1177	577722	264161	841883
21.	Chhattisgarh	106220	1353	107573	40662	148235
22.	Uttar Pradesh	315998	59993	375991	788152	1164143

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Uttarakhand	70931	0	70931	15673	86604
	Central Region	1069694	62523	1132217	1108648	2240865
24.	Gujarat	450562	2833	453395	109693	563088
25.	Goa	1200	-	1200	-	1200
26.	Maharashtra	921073	-	921073	83091	1004164
	Western Region	1372835	2833	1375668	192784	1568452
27.	Andhra Pradesh	583504	-	583504	633253	1216757
28.	Karnataka	405682	12367	418049	436700	854749
29.	Kerala	154044	26852	180696	297914	478810
30.	Puducherry	1028	1	1029	7277	8306
31.	Tamil Nadu	340059	179	340238	271855	612093
	Southern Region	1484317	39399	1523716	1646999	3170715
	Total	6781916	228613	7010529	4396771	11407300
	Commercial Banks*					33270598
	Grand Total	6781916	228613	7010529	4396771	44677898

*State-wise data not available. #NABARD ROs

[English]

Assistance/Subsidy to Farmers

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

(a) the details of financial assistance/subsidy provided to the farmers in the country, during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the amount of subsidy/financial assistance provided to Indian farmers is proportionately low as compared to the farmers of developed countries;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Considering the special needs of the Indian farmers, the

Government has been providing them interest subvention on short term crop loans. The quantum of subsidized agricultural loans disbursed by banks during the last three years is as under:-

Year	Amount of subsidized loans disbursed (Rs. in crore)		
	Public Sector Banks	Cooperative Banks and RRBs	Total
2008-09	94,147.87	62,642.72	156,790.59
2009-10	128,164.75	86,748.05	214,932.80
2010-11	74,344.21*	102,335.49	176,679.70

(*Provisional figures still being compiled)

State-wise details in respect of Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statements-I, II and III. State-wise details in respect of Public Sector Banks are not maintained by Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

Statement I*State wise/Agency-wise Ground Level Credit (GLC) for Production Credit (Crop Loan) for the Year 2008-09*

(Rs. lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Cooperative Bank	RRB	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
2.	New Delhi	82	0	82
3.	Haryana	344177	117049	461226
4.	Himachal Pradesh	17925	6855	24780
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1671	2466	4137
6.	Punjab	845747	124872	970619
7.	Rajasthan	272550	212302	484852
	Northern Region	1482152	463544	1945696
8.	Arunchal Pradesh	0	133	133
9.	Assam	353	12382	12735
10.	Manipur	0	7	7
11.	Mizoram	303	877	1180
12.	Meghalaya	75	415	490
13.	Nagalad	157	68	225
14.	Tripura	52	2789	2841
15.	Sikkim	207	0	201
	North Eastern Region	1147	16671	17818
16.	Bihar	31658	137566	169224
17.	Jharkhand	0	14220	14220
18.	Odisha	134685	39883	174568
19.	West Bengal	83120	43095	126215
20.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	157	68	225
	Eastern Region	249620	234832	484452
21.	Madhya Pradesh	251053	148644	399697
22.	Chhattisgarh	56133	20791	76924
23.	Uttar Pradesh	204002	509540	713542
24.	Uttarakhand	33326	9655	42981

1	2	3	4	5
	Central Region	544514	688630	1233144
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
26.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
27.	Gujarat	324693	73243	397936
28.	Goa	125	0	125
29.	Maharashtra	368267	28612	396879
	Western Region	693085	101855	794940
30.	Andhra Pradesh	184677	266377	451054
31.	Karnataka	268937	178606	447543
32.	Kerala	441751	205237	646988
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
34.	Puducherry	1594	277	1871
35.	Tamil Nadu	155526	85240	240766
	Southern Region	1052485	735737	1788222
	Total	40232003	2241269	6264272

Statement II

State wise/Agency-wise Ground Level Credit (GLC) for Production Credit (Crop Loan) for the Year 2009-10

(Rs. lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Cooperative Bank	RRB	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
2.	New Delhi	88	0	88
3.	Haryana	457287	181183	638470
4.	Himachal Pradesh	24736	7158	31894
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1761	2919	4680
6.	Punjab	1023252	144244	1167496
7.	Rajasthan	364839	301382	666221
	Northern Region	1871963	636886	2508849
8.	Arunchal Pradesh	0	163	163
9.	Assam	327	7197	7524

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Manipur	0	0	0
11.	Mizoram	326	1482	1808
12.	Meghalaya	0	2	2
13.	Nagalad	327	115	442
14.	Tripura	58	3152	3210
15.	Sikkim	149	0	149
	North Eastern Region	1187	12111	13298
16.	Bihar	35250	166868	202118
17.	Jharkhand	0	7893	7893
18.	Odisha	251208	50728	301936
19.	West Bengal	119918	51248	171166
20.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	271	0	271
	Eastern Region	406647	276737	683384
21.	Madhya Pradesh	387062	194367	581429
22.	Chhattisgarh	78927	22673	101600
23.	Uttar Pradesh	257098	601641	858739
24.	Uttarakhand	41599	10486	52085
	Central Region	764686	829167	1593853
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
26.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
27.	Gujarat	396002	86943	482945
28.	Goa	52	0	52
29.	Maharashtra	73160	52409	784009
	Western Region	1127654	139352	1267006
30.	Andhra Pradesh	434651	413403	848054
31.	Karnataka	289624	247879	537503
32.	Kerala	598083	302243	900326
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
34.	Puducherry	986	2724	3710
35.	Tamil Nadu	199088	119734	318822
	Southern Region	1522432	1085983	2608415
	Total	5694569	2980236	8674805

Statement III

*State-wise/Agency-wise Ground Level Credit (GLC) for Production Credit (Crop Loan)
for the Year 2010-11 (Provisional)*

(Rs. lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Cooperative Bank	RRB	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chandigarh			0
2.	New Delhi	58.37		58.37
3.	Haryana	500216	228323	728539
4.	Himachal Pradesh	24903.35	14615.17	39518.52
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	62.82	7231	7293.82
6.	Punjab	1091785.53	200900.26	1292685.79
7.	Rajasthan	556046.14	406823.54	962869.68
	Northern Region	2173072.21	857892.97	3030965.18
8.	Arunchal Pradesh	6	103.41	109.41
9.	Assam	46.18	8857.12	8903.3
10.	Manipur	4.93	0	4.93
11.	Mizoram	1116.97	1304	2420.97
12.	Meghalaya	80.03	4063.56	4143.59
13.	Nagalad	408.61	30.5	439.11
14.	Tripura	215.98	11715.36	11931.34
15.	Sikkim	214.33	0	214.33
	North Eastern Region	2093.03	26073.95	28166.98
16.	Bihar	42189.21	173721.53	215910.74
17.	Jharkhand	0	14077.18	14077.18
18.	Odisha	284698.98	46666.79	331365.77
19.	West Bengal	208664	89659	298323
20.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	74.73	0	74.73
	Eastern Region	535626.92	324124.5	859751.42
21.	Madhya Pradesh	574682.48	250280.99	824963.47
22.	Chhattisgarh	103319.99	34736.73	138056.72
23.	Uttar Pradesh	315361.7	687137.11	1002498.81

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Uttarakhand	60989.25	10526.48	71515.73
	Central Region	1054353.42	982681.31	2037034.73
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			0
26.	Daman and Diu			0
27.	Gujarat	423417.52	97302.27	520719.79
28.	Goa	532.69	0	52.69
29.	Maharashtra	829208.95	62547.6	891756.55
	Western Region	1253159.16	159849.87	1413009.03
30.	Andhra Pradesh	563112.45	500651.93	1063764.38
31.	Karnataka	384615.45	385316.05	769931.5
32.	Kerala	165202.88	293667	458869.88
33.	Lakshadweep			0
34.	Puducherry	1020.11	6268.62	7288.73
35.	Tamil Nadu	324068.78	244298.01	564766.79
	Southern Region	1434419.67	1430201.6	2864621.28
	Total	6452724.41	3780824.2	10233548.62

**Private Investment in Agriculture and
Small Industry**

923. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investment by household consisting all non-corporate investment in agriculture as well as investment by non-corporate small units in industry and services has declined and is inverse to Gross Domestic Product after the year 2002;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to rectify the same;

(c) the details of investment of private corporate sector for the last five years, year-wise and category-wise; and

(d) the details of concessions like tax concessions, implicit subsidies and low interest rates granted to private corporate sector for the last five years, year-wise and category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The details of the investment are available for the household sector as a whole. The year on year change in investment by household sector has been fluctuating and does not show consistent decline over the years. The rate of household sector investment to GDP at current market prices has fluctuated between 10.8 per cent to 13.4 per cent during 2004-05 to 2009-10.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The details of investment of private corporate sector for the last five years are as below:-

Year	Capital Formation by Private Corporate Sector (in Rs. crore) (at 2004-05 prices)
2005-06	485543
2006-07	578371
2007-08	768397
2008-09	546074
2009-10	705203

(d) Separate data for private corporate sector are not maintained as no distinction is made between corporate and non-corporate sectors as concessions apply to specified goods or services.

Child Development

924 SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain organisations working in the field of child development have suggested that timely investment in terms of research, staff and planning can prevent child deaths and diseases to a large extent in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith 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) Referring to a study conducted in 8 districts of the State of Uttar Pradesh by an organisation Child Rights and You (CRY), in which 88 out of 545 children were found to be severely malnourished, a suggestion appeared in certain sections of the Press that by timely investment in terms of research, staff and planning and proper execution of government welfare schemes, deaths due to malnutrition can be prevented.

(b) The GOI has taken the following steps to address factors impinging on the nutritional status of the children:-

1. A National Nutrition policy has been adopted in 1993 and a National Plan of Action for Nutrition (1995) is being implemented through various departments of the GOI. Prime Minister's National Council on India's Nutrition Challenges has also been set up.
2. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is being implemented to improve nutritional status of children. The Scheme has been universalized by increasing the number of Anganwadi Centres to 14 lakh with special focus on coverage of SC/ST and Minority populations.
3. Other schemes targeting improvement of nutritional status are as under:-

(a) Indira Gandhi Matrutva Sahyog Yojana: Incentives to mother are linked to Infant and Young Child Feeding practices, like

exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months.

- (b) National Programme of Nutritional support to Primary Education (Mid day meal programme)
 - (c) Improving the purchasing power of the people through various income generating schemes including National Rural Employment Generation Scheme
 - (d) Availability of essential food items at subsidized cost through targeted Public Distribution System.
4. Reproductive and Child Health Programme under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) include:-
- (a) Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for im-proved coverage and quality of ANC care to pregnant women and Post-partum care at community level
 - (b) Emphasis on appropriate infant and young child feeding practices
 - (c) Immunization
 - (d) Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness and Malnutrition
 - (e) Treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition through Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) set up at public health facilities
 - (f) Specific program to prevent and combat micronutrient deficiencies of Vitamin A and Iron and Folic Acid. Vitamin A supplementation for children till the age of 5 years and Iron and Folic Acid supplementation for pregnant and lactating women. Iron and Folic acid syrup has been added in the programme for children 6 to 60 months.
5. National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP).

[Translation]

Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection) Act, 2000

925. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

(a) whether the Supreme Court has expressed its displeasure over apathy towards implementation of Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection) Act, 2000;

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

(c) whether any guidelines have been issued or proposed to be issued by the Government to State Governments to implement this Act effectively; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) No, Madam. However, Hon'ble Supreme Court, in the matter of Bachpan Bachao Andolan Vs. UOI & Others and Sampurna Bahura Vs. UOI & Others, has issued directions to States/UTs for setting up of Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs), Child Welfare Committees (CWCs) and Special Juvenile Police Units as well as implement other provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2000 (JJ Act). Further, in the case of Bachpan Bachao Andolan Vs. UOI & Others, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has nominated the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) as the nodal agency for monitoring the implementation of the JJ Act. The Government in the Ministry of Women and Child Development and NCPCR are following up with the State Governments/UT Administrations in this regard.

To provide for better implementation and administration of the provisions of JJ Act, the Ministry of Women & Child Development has also formulated and notified Model Rules under the Act which contain detailed guidelines. In addition, with a view to help them in effective implementation of the JJ Act, the Government in the Ministry of Women & Child Development has introduced, in 2009-10, the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) under which financial assistance is provided to State Governments and UT Administrations for, inter alia, setting up and maintenance of JJBs, CWCs and Homes of various types for children in conflict with law as well as children in need of care and protection. All State Governments/UT Administrations, except Jammu and Kashmir have signed Memoranda of Understanding for implementation of ICPS in their State/UT.

Religious Spots

926. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of domestic as well as foreign tourists who visited the religious spots in the country including world famous Khajuraho temples of Madhya Pradesh during last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise; and

(b) the number of incidents of harassment of domestic as well as foreign tourists in local hotels which have come into the notice of the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) Ministry of Tourism does not compile data on tourist visits to religious places in various States/Union Territories (UTs). However, total number of domestic and foreign tourist visits including visits to religious spots, to different States and UTs during 2008, 2009 and 2010 are given in the enclosed Statement. This information for 2011 is not yet available.

The number of Domestic and Foreign Tourists who visited Khajuraho during 2008, 2009 and 2010 are given below:

Year	Domestic Tourist	Foreign Tourist
2008	2,01,443	89,174
2009	2,28,503	68,839
2010	2,34,950	90,721

(b) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. As such, prevention of crime, including crime against tourists is the primary responsibility of the State Governments/ Union Territory (UT) Administrations. Ministry of Tourism does not compile the data on crimes, including crime against tourists. However, in order to ensure the safety and security of foreign tourists, Ministry of Tourism has advised all the State Governments/UT Administrations to deploy Tourist Police in the States/UTs. Some of the State Governments have deployed tourist police in one form or the other.

Further, the guidelines for formation of Tourist Security Organisation(s) comprising ex-servicemen, formulated by the Ministry of Tourism in consultation with the Ministry of Defence, Home and Directorate General of Resettlements have been forwarded to the State Governments/UT Administrations.

In addition, the Ministry of Tourism along with stakeholders has adopted the Code of Conduct for "Safe & Honourable Tourism" which is a set of guidelines to

encourage tourism activities to be undertaken with respect for basic rights like dignity, safety and freedom from

exploitation of both tourists and local residents in particular women and children.

Statement

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

(figures in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2008		2009		2010	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.24	0.13	1.42	0.14	1.81	0.15
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1326.85	7.89	1574.90	7.95	1557.90	3.23
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.49	0.03	1.95	0.04	2.28	0.03
4.	Assam	36.17	0.14	38.51	0.15	40.51	0.15
5.	Bihar	118.90	3.46	157.85	4.23	184.92	6.36
6.	Chandigarh	9.09	0.35	9.15	0.38	9.05	0.39
7.	Chhattisgarh*	4.43	0.01	5.12	0.01	5.66	0.02
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.05	0.06	5.07	0.07	4.96	0.02
9.	Daman and Diu	4.65	0.05	5.63	0.06	7.74	0.05
10.	Delhi**	21.33	23.39	88.34	19.58	135.58	18.94
11.	Goa	20.20	3.51	21.27	3.77	22.02	4.41
12.	Gujarat	155.05	1.11	159.10	1.03	188.61	1.31
13.	Haryana	59.73	0.87	64.08	1.37	69.15	1.06
14.	Himachal Pradesh	93.73	3.77	110.37	4.01	128.74	4.54
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	76.39	0.55	92.35	0.54	99.73	0.48
16.	Jharkhand**	60.30	0.06	76.10	0.14	68.85	0.16
17.	Karnataka**	127.98	3.15	327.02	3.27	382.02	3.81
18.	Kerala	75.91	5.99	77.89	5.49	85.95	6.59
19.	Lakshadweep	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.04	0.08	0.02
20.	Madhya Pradesh	220.89	2.52	231.06	2.01	380.80	2.50
21.	Maharashtra**	205.53	20.57	306.28	24.26	484.65	50.83
22.	Manipur	1.12	0.00	1.24	0.00	1.14	0.00
23.	Meghalaya	5.50	0.05	5.91	0.05	6.53	0.04
24.	Mizoram	0.56	0.01	0.57	0.01	0.57	0.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Nagaland	0.21	0.01	0.21	0.01	0.21	0.01
26.	Odisha	63.58	0.44	68.92	0.46	75.92	0.50
27.	Puducherry	8.28	0.60	8.51	0.54	8.36	0.51
28.	Punjab**	5.09	1.58	53.70	1.10	105.84	1.37
29.	Rajasthan	283.59	14.78	255.59	10.73	255.44	12.79
30.	Sikkim	5.12	0.21	6.16	0.18	7.00	0.21
31.	Tamil Nadu	982.85	20.29	1157.56	23.69	1116.37	28.05
32.	Tripura	2.45	0.04	3.18	0.04	3.42	0.05
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1248.43	15.85	1348.32	15.50	1447.55	16.75
34.	Uttarakhand	205.46	1.00	219.35	1.06	302.06	1.27
35.	West Bengal	193.14	11.34	205.29	11.80	210.72	11.92
Total		5630.34	143.81	6688.00	143.72	7402.14	178.53

*Estimated using All India Growth Rate.

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

[English]

Declining of Account of MSMEs

927. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of accounts maintained by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises with the Public Sector Banks have declined despite the banks achievement of thirty-five per cent growth in extending credit to them against the target of twenty per cent;

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

(c) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve the lending to MSMEs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that there has been an increasing trend in the number of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) accounts during the last two years *i.e.* as on last reporting Friday of March, 2009 and 2010 as per the details given below:-

Year	Public Sector Banks No. of A/cs (in lakhs)
March 2009	41.15
March 2010	72.17

RBI has further reported that in 2010-11, number of accounts in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Sector are 75.07 lakh.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Quality of Milk

928. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sub-standard spurious milk is being supplied in many towns and cities of the country which is injurious to health;

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

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken against those found guilty for such act during the said period;

(d) the details of Government agencies deputed to check the quality/standard of milk;

(e) whether the Supreme Court has issued certain directions in this matter; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government for strict implementation of these guidelines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (d) As per the information made available by the States/U.Ts. the number of milk samples examined and found adulterated during 2007-2009 is given in the enclosed Statement. Sale of any adulterated and misbranded article of food including milk is an offence punishable under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act (PFA), 1954.

The standards of different classes of milk have been prescribed under Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955. As per rule 44(l) of the PFA Rules, 1955, sale of milk and milk products containing substances not found in milk except as prescribed in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955, is prohibited.

The State/U.T. Governments are responsible for implementation of the PFA Act, 1954 and Rules, 1955. They have been requested from time to time to keep strict vigil on adulteration of food including milk and milk products for presence of chemical substances and take stringent action against such unscrupulous traders under the provisions of P.F.A. Act, 1954.

(e) and (f) No such directions from the Supreme Court have been received in the Ministry of Health & F.W.

Statement

Information received from States/U.Ts. relating analysis of milk samples during 2007-2009

Sl.No.	Name of the State/U.T.	2007			2008			2009		
		Examined	Adulterated	Percentage of Adulteration	Examined	Adulterated	Percentage of Adulteration	Examined	Adulterated	Percentage of Adulteration
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	121	12	9.92	156	27	17.31	144	25	17.361
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	0	0.00	24	0	0	21	1	4.76
4.	Assam	88	23	26.14	56	21	37.5	86	27	31.395
5.	Bihar	0	0	0.00	4	0	0	10	1	10
6.	Chandigarh	12	1	8.33	9	1	11.11	33	6	18.182
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	100.00	1	1	100	17	12	70.588
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0.00	2	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	1	0	0.00	2	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	181	33	18.23	86	19	22.09	222	38	17.117
11.	Goa	27	0	0.00	21	0	0	19	0	0
12.	Gujarat	317	8	2.52	329	14	4.255	621	58	9.3398
13.	Haryana	298	89	29.87	321	86	26.79	418	132	31.579
14.	Himachal Pradesh	29	5	17.24	55	13	23.64	85	27	31.765

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	57	9	15.79	68	10	14.71	76	18	23.684
16.	Jharkhand	0	0	0.00	5	2	40	5	0	0
17.	Karnataka	196	66	33.67	118	31	26.27	156	8	5.1282
18.	Kerala	233	18	7.73	177	6	3.39	206	7	3.40
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
20.	Madhya Pradesh	280	57	20.36	256	52	20.31	436	103	23.624
21.	Maharashtra	981	306	31.19	1063	167	15.71	1597	369	23.106
22.	Manipur	0	0	0.00	30	0	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	2	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	6	0	0.00	11	0	0	16	0	0
26.	Odisha	5	0	0.00	0	0	0	5	2	40
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
28.	Punjab	492	111	22.56	619	211	34.09	588	176	29.932
29.	Rajasthan	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	641	148	23.089
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	8	0	0	1	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	328	149	45.43	467	160	34.26	262	61	23.282
32.	Tripura	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	8	8	100
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1631	690	42.31	1522	633	41.59	2828	1069	37.801
34.	Uttarakhand	60	19	31.67	22	8	36.36	20	3	15
35.	West Bengal	6	1	16.67	16	6	37.5	14	10	71.429
Total:		5355	1598	29.84	5449	1468	26.94	8539	2309	27.04

Indication- N.A.= Not available

0 = Nil

Circulation of Coins

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

(a) whether the Government has discontinued or decided to discontinue the circulation of 25 paise and other lower denomination coins in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken into consideration the plight of consumers who would have to pay more for the products for payments of which these coins are required or they will have to increase or decrease the quantity of the product; and

(d) if so, the steps taken thereto?

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

Madam. The Government has decided to call in from circulation the coins of the denomination of 25 paise and below with effect from 30.06.2011.

(b) Over a period of time, the metal value of these coins exceeded the face value, thus rendering these coins liable to melting and sale by unscrupulous elements. Moreover, these coins were hardly in demand. Therefore, a decision was taken by the Government to call in from circulation the coins of the denomination of 25 paise and below.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has advised the concerned Ministries/Departments to make appropriate changes in the prices of various commodities, items, and taxes/levies etc., consequent upon the call in of coins of 25 paise and below from circulation.

[English]

Nyaya Panchayat Bill

930. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce any Nyaya Panchayat Bill;

(b) if so, the details and salient features thereof;

(c) the present status of said Bill; and

(d) the extent to which the interests of rural people are likely to be protected through the Bill?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) to (d) Government has been contemplating to introduce the Nyaya Panchayat Bill. The Draft Bill prepared by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj seeks to establish Nyaya Panchayats in every Gram Panchayat or a cluster of Gram Panchayats, for providing a system of fair and speedy justice, both civil and criminal, to the citizens at their doorsteps, outside the formal judicial system. The Draft Bill is currently at the stage of inter-ministerial consultations.

Lending to Minorities

931. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the public sector banks have missed the target of lending to minorities during the year 2010-11;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the names of such banks; and

(c) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure adequate lending to minorities for their development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Government in 2007-08 directed the Public Sector Banks to step up their Minority Community Lending to 15% of their priority sector lending over 3 years, *i.e.* by 2009-10.

The overall achievement under Minority Community Lending was 11.42%, 13.14% and 14.16% as on 31st March of 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively.

The IDBI Bank Ltd., Bank of Maharashtra, Corporation Bank, State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, Dena Bank, Vijaya Bank, Andhra Bank, State Bank of Mysore, Union Bank of India, Bank of Baroda, Oriental Bank of Commerce, State Bank of Hyderabad and UCO Bank could not achieve the target of 15% in the year 2010-11.

(c) It would be seen that there has been a consistent increase in the share of Minorities in credit. This is reviewed by the Government on a regular basis. The Government has advised the banks to achieve the target of 15% at the earliest.

Mobile Medical Vans

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide Mobile Medical Vans and set up health check up centres with medicines in the tribal and Scheduled Castes (SCs) dominated areas of the country including Karnataka;

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

(c) the time by which the said facilities would be available in Primary Health Centres/Sub-Centres etc., in the tribal and SCs dominated areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) With the objective to take healthcare to the door steps of the public in remote villages, especially in underserved and tribal areas,

financial assistance is provided to State/UT Governments including Karnataka for Mobile Medical Units (MMU) under National Rural Health Mission.

A State-wise Statement showing the number of MMUs operational across the country under National Rural Health Mission is enclosed.

States project their requirements regarding infrastructure, human resources, equipments, training etc. in order to provide healthcare services to the people in the annual programme Implementation Plan which is approved by the Government of India based on the recommendations of the National Programme Coordination Committee.

Statement

Mobile Medical Unit (as on 31.0.3.2011)

Sl.No.	State	No. of District	No. of district equipped with MMU	Number of MMUs Operational in the State/UT Under NRHM
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar	38	38	48
2.	Chhattisgarh	18	0	0
3.	Himachal Pradesh	12	1	1
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	2	0
5.	Jharkhand	24	24	103
6.	Madhya Pradesh	50	21	91
7.	Odisha	30	27	210
8.	Rajasthan	33	21	32
9.	Uttar Pradesh	71	72	133
10.	Uttarakhand	13	13	30
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	16	16
12.	Assam	27	27	27
13.	Manipur	9	9	18
14.	Meghalaya	7	7	9
15.	Mizoram	8	9	9
16.	Nagaland	11	11	11
17.	Sikkim	4	4	4
18.	Tripura	4	4	4
19.	Andhra Pradesh	23	17	475
20.	Goa	2	2	4
21.	Gujarat	26	24	88

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Haryana	21	6	6
23.	Karnataka	30	28	28
24.	Kerala	14	7	14
25.	Maharashtra	35	2	2
26.	Punjab	20	24	24
27.	Tamil Nadu	32	30	385
28.	West Bengal	19	7	7
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	1	2	2
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	1
32.	Daman and Diu	2	1	1
33.	Delhi	9	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0
35.	Puducherry	4	4	4
Total		640	461	1787

[Translation]

Assistance by REC

933. SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rural Electrification Corporation Limited proposes to provide financial assistance to State Governments in the country including Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Gujarat for infrastructural development;

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

(c) the extent to which it will be helpful in providing electricity to all habitats in far-flung areas of these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Rural Electrification Corporation(REC) provides long term financial assistance to State Sector Power Utilities/State Electricity Boards(SEBs), Central Sector, Joint Sector and Private Sector companies for Power Sector infrastructural development to all States in the country including Madhya

Pradesh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Gujarat. REC finances all segments of power sector *i.e.* Generation, Transmission & Distribution with focus on rural electrification schemes, after due diligence and appraisal on receipt of proposal from states.

(c) The power infrastructure so developed helps providing electricity in all areas including far flung areas.

[English]

Ayurvedic and Homeopathic Doctors

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to post Ayurvedic and Homeopathic doctors in the Union Territories including Lakshadweep;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal/request has been received in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken/proposed thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) There is a provision under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) flexipool for appointment of doctors including those from Ayurveda and Homoeopathy in the Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres, for which the Union Territories (UTs) project their requirements in the Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) of NRHM. The Department of

Health and Family Welfare thereafter considers the proposal for financial assistance for hiring of doctors including those from Ayurveda and Homoeopathy on contractual basis.

(c) and (d) The details regarding the proposals received from the UTs for hiring of AYUSH doctors from NRHM flexipool and financial assistance approved as per Record of Proceedings is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Proposals received from the UTs and amount approved

Sl. No.	Union Territory	No. of AYUSH Doctors Proposed in UT Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) for 2011-12	Amount Proposed for AYUSH Doctors (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount Approved for AYUSH Doctors as per Record of Proceedings (ROPs) (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19	115.02	115.02
2.	Chandigarh	12	33.60	28.80
3.	Daman and Diu	4	9.60	9.12
4.	Dadra Nagar and Haveli	5	17.25	13.80
5.	Delhi	30	77.50	0.00
6.	Lakshadweep	9	141.34	0.00
7.	Puducherry	43	129.00	129.00

IT Overseas Units

935. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places where Income Tax (IT) Overseas Units are set up as on date;

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

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such units are likely to be set up; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to fight the menace of tax evasion in the wake of rise in cross border trade of goods and services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Madam, at present Income Tax Overseas Units (ITOUS) are functional at Mauritius and Singapore.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The Government has proposal to set up ITOUS in eight more countries, namely, Cyprus, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, UAE, U.K. and USA. The proposal is being processed and units are likely to be set up within the present financial year 2011-12.

(d) The Government of India has framed a comprehensive five pronged strategy to fight the menace of tax evasion in the wake of rise in cross border trade of goods and service. The strategy comprises of:-

- (i) Joining the global crusade against '*black money*' (for example our action in G-20, Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes, Task Force on Financial Integrity and Economic Development, Financial Action Task Force, UN, OECD etc.);
- (ii) Creating an appropriate legislative framework (Various anti-tax evasion measures legislated in

existing Act and proposed in the DTC, New DTAAAs and TIEAs, amending existing DTAAAs);

- (iii) Setting up institutions for dealing with Illicit Funds (10 Income-tax Overseas Units, dedicated computerized Exchange of Information (EOI) Unit);
- (iv) Developing systems for implementation (new manpower policy); and
- (v) Imparting skills to the manpower for effective action (constant training for skill development).

National Regulatory Authority

936. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up National Regulatory Authority for private hospitals, nursing homes and special care facilities to ensure quality services, affordable fees and to check malpractice; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the current mechanism to control and regulate such matters?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government. However, the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 has been enacted by the Parliament. Once adopted by the States, it would be the responsibility of the State Governments to ensure quality services and keep a check on malpractices in private hospitals, nursing homes and special care facilities.

Use of Solar and Wind Energy

937. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any plans for use of solar and wind energy in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which solar and wind energy is likely to fill the gap between demand and supply of power in the next five years;

(d) whether the Government is carrying out any research for finding cheaper ways to produce solar energy at affordable rates; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) to develop solar energy technologies to make solar power competitive to conventional grid power by 2022. The Mission aims at setting up of 20,000 MW grid solar power and 2,000 MW of off-grid solar applications. In addition, it aims at installation of 20 million square meter solar thermal collector area by 2022. The Mission is to be implemented in three phases. Government has approved the target to set up 1,100 MW grid connected solar plants, including 100 MW capacity plants as small solar plants for the first phase of the Mission till March, 2013. The projects are to be set up on build, own and operate basis, involving the private and public sector. Another 200 MW capacity off-grid solar applications will also be supported in the first phase of the Mission.

In addition, Ministry has fixed a target of 11,200 MW Wind Power Capacity to be installed in 12th Five Year Plan and 2400 MW to be installed in the balance period of the 11th Five Year Plan.

(c) Currently the renewable energy projects, including wind and solar, constitute about 11.5% of the total installed capacity in the country. The energy share, however, is about 4%. With new capacity addition during the 12th plan period, the energy share is likely to go up by another 2-3%.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) One of the main objectives of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission is to aim for achieving grid tariff parity by 2022. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is supporting research, development and demonstration on various aspects of solar energy technologies to facilitate further reduction in the cost of solar energy products and systems. At present a total of 31 research projects are under implementation. This includes 18 projects in solar photovoltaic and 13 projects in solar thermal technologies.

[Translation]

Sickle Cell Disease

938. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

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

(a) whether cases of sickle cell disease has been reported from various parts of the country including Chhattisgarh;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal from certain State Governments for the prevention and treatment of the said disease;

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

(e) the measures taken/proposed by the Government for the treatment and rehabilitation of patients suffering from sickle cell disease?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. Sickle Cell disease is prevalent throughout Central India starting from Gujarat and Maharashtra in the west and through Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand up to the Eastern state of Odisha. There is also a pocket of Sickle Cell disease in the Nilgiri Hills in Tamil Nadu and the Wayanad District of Kerala. As per the National Multicentric Study of ICMR (2000-2005), the sickle cell gene was present in all the tribal groups and the gene frequency varied from 0.005 to 0.110. As there is no National Programme on Sickle Cell Disease, the detail of the cases in different parts of the country during the last three years and the current year is not available.

(c) and (d) The Government of Chhattisgarh has furnished a proposal consisting of a proposed Plan of Action for the prevention and management of Sickle Cell Disease. A core Working Group of experts, constituted by the DGHS, has formulated guidelines for preparing an

Action Plan for the states to implement a programme for Prevention and Controo of Sickle Cell Anaemia, Thalassemia and Haemophilia.

(e) A Plan of Action on Genetic Blood disorders including sickle Cell Disease has been prepared by an expert sub-group for formulating 12th Five Year Plan for Non-Communicable Diseases.

Economic Imbalance

939. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR 'COMMANDO': Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the economically backward States have been identified in the country;

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

(c) the average per capita expenditure on food items in urban and rural areas of the weaker States;

(d) whether more amount is spent on food items due to poverty in the weaker States;and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per the material provided by the Planning Commission, the Planning Commission has not identified States on the basis of economic backwardness.

(c) to (e) State-wise value of consumption of food and non-food items per person for a period of 30 days, for 2009-10 is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise Value of Consumption (Rs.) of Food and Non-Food items per person for a period of 30 days (MPCE, URP)

Sl.No.	State	Rural 2009-10			Urban 2009-10		
		Food	Non-Food	Total	Food	Non-Food	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	571.82	448.32	1020.14	787.24	1194.99	1982.23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	591.76	734.02	1325.78	698.56	950.41	1648.96
3.	Assam	526.09	337.38	863.47	776.82	763.45	1540.27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Bihar	411.06	269.97	681.03	529.35	562.98	1092.33
5.	Chhattisgarh	353.17	336.74	689.91	562.59	789.86	1352.45
6.	Delhi	793.22	773.35	1566.57	889.77	1292.21	2181.98
7.	Goa	774.74	817.16	1591.89	914.09	1835.47	2749.55
8.	Gujarat	557.55	437.37	994.92	778.64	1080.37	1859.01
9.	Haryana	712.21	681.38	1393.59	785.71	1112.46	1898.18
10.	Himachal Pradesh	659.87	705.47	1365.34	866.37	1455.15	2321.52
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	629.18	651.49	1280.67	740.87	913.03	1653.9
12.	Jharkhand	411.9	320.43	732.33	663.01	727.86	1390.87
13.	Karnataka	463.45	343.09	806.54	746.12	970.26	1716.38
14.	Kerala	700.09	1150.59	1850.68	826.59	1836.86	2663.45
15.	Madhya Pradesh	411.3	385.29	796.59	562.39	906.96	1469.35
16.	Maharashtra	515.16	495.77	1010.93	826.75	1405.23	2231.98
17.	Manipur	524.17	403.33	927.5	526.39	527.1	1053.49
18.	Meghalaya	468.56	498.24	966.8	580.6	875.35	1455.95
19.	Mizoram	556.98	555.9	1112.88	770.8	936.27	1707.07
20.	Nagaland	704.07	665.02	1369.09	770.95	938.84	1709.79
21.	Odisha	404.22	278.58	682.8	607.96	817.45	1425.41
22.	Punjab	707.51	772.29	1479.8	793.97	1198.72	1992.68
23.	Rajasthan	547.69	456.79	1004.48	677.42	992.07	1669.5
24.	Sikkim	608.04	540.4	1148.43	942	934.47	1876.46
25.	Tamil Nadu	500.12	468.32	968.44	716.53	962.16	1678.69
26.	Tripura	569.21	357.41	926.62	816.29	786.08	1602.37
27.	Uttar Pradesh	447.2	381.47	828.67	608.48	756.51	1364.99
28.	Uttarakhand	696.73	663.58	1360.3	700.02	872.69	1572.71
29.	West Bengal	494.01	361.09	855.1	737.87	997.79	1735.66
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	906.14	808.17	1714.31	1070.99	1427.45	2498.44
31.	Chandigarh	863.25	1169.16	2032.41	1066.26	3086.4	4152.66
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	495.25	310.09	805.34	709.08	747.96	1457.04
33.	Daman and Diu	674.88	856.54	1531.42	707.79	855.27	1563.06
34.	Lakshadweep	877.21	589.62	1466.84	1036.26	1186.51	2222.77
35.	Puducherry	738.75	772.22	1510.97	971.09	1123.84	2094.93
	All India	497.09	430.62	927.7	727.49	1058.32	1785.81

Source: 1.Key Indicators of House hold Consumer Expenditure in India, 2009-10, NSS 66th Round (July 2009- June 2010)

2. MPCE = Monthly Per Capita Expenditure

Ujjawala Scheme

940. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented Ujjawala Scheme throughout the country including Bihar;

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

(c) the details of funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the State Governments/Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) under the said programme during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government has reviewed the working of these NGOs; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) The Ujjawala Scheme was launched on 4th December, 2007. Eligible implementing agencies from all States/Union Territories can apply under the Scheme. The Scheme is being implemented mainly through Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). So far 153 projects have been sanctioned in 17 States. No project has been sanctioned in the State of Bihar. The State-wise details of projects sanctioned is given in the enclosed Statement-I. State-wise details of funds sanctioned/released and utilized during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statements-I and III respectively.

The project proposals under the Scheme are required to be submitted through the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations concerned. The grants are to be released in two instalments in a year subject to receipt of utilisation certificate, an inspection report from the State

Government, photographs of victims and infrastructural facilities in case of Rehabilitation Home and other related documents. The continuation of grant to an agency is also based on the satisfactory performance reported by the State Government/Union Territory Administrations. The Central Government has not undertaken an evaluation of implementation of the Scheme.

Statement I*Total number of projects sanctioned under Ujjawala Scheme*

Sl.No.	State	Total No. of projects sanctioned (till date)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14
2.	Assam	15
3.	Jharkhand	1
4.	Karnataka	27
5.	Kerala	2
6.	Madhya Pradesh	2
7.	Mizoram	1
8.	Manipur	2
9.	Maharashtra	35
10.	Nagaland	3
11.	Odisha	21
12.	Punjab	1
13.	Rajasthan	3
14.	Tamilnadu	10
15.	Uttar Pradesh	8
16.	Uttarakhand	1
17.	West Bengal	7
Total		153

Statement II*Funds sanctioned/released under Ujjawala Scheme*

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Till date)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41.29	27.89	94.16	-
2.	Assam	28.39	77.65	111.26	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Jharkhand	-	-	0.75	-
4.	Karnataka	148.25	250.47	224.27	-
5.	Kerala	6.62	-	-	-
6.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	1.50	-
7.	Mizoram	-	-	10.35	-
8.	Manipur	29.37	18.70	27.22	18.30
9.	Maharashtra	86.42	30.93	150.46	17.94
10.	Nagaland	2.55	-	-	-
11.	Odisha	57.44	59.71	118.65	21.20
12.	Punjab	-	-	10.35	-
13.	Rajasthan	-	-	3.00	-
14.	Tamil Nadu	17.89	9.97	34.82	-
15.	Uttar Pradesh	19.28	15.99	44.84	-
16.	Uttarakhand	-	-	10.51	-
17.	West Bengal	-	6.08	26.31	-
	Total	437.50	497.39	868.75	57.44

Statement II*The position of utilization of funds under Ujjawala Scheme*

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Till date)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	7.51	35.05	18.37
2.	Assam	-	4.37	74.97	8.70
3.	Jharkhand*	-	-	-	-
4.	Karnataka	9.63	121.07	122.99	143.23
5.	Kerala	-	-	5.87	-
6.	Madhya Pradesh*	-	-	-	-
7.	Mizoram	-	-	-	10.35
8.	Manipur	9.79	9.79	9.22	18.30

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Maharashtra	-	39.65	89.90	44.41
10.	Nagaland	-	-	2.55	-
11.	Odisha	-	22.5	52.82	6.32
12.	Punjab*	-	-	-	-
13.	Rajasthan	-	-	0.75	-
14.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	32.19	10.50
15.	Uttar Pradesh	-	15.98	26.12	9.75
16.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	10.51
17.	West Bengal	-	6.00	3.70	-
Total		19.42	226.87	456.13	280.44

*Funds were released only in 2010-11.

[English]

Developmental Programmes in Power Sector

941. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various developmental programmes/schemes in Power sector undertaken by the Government for the State of Maharashtra and especially for Mumbai;

(b) the amount allocated and utilised by the State Government of Maharashtra under the said schemes during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the amount earmarked for Mumbai under these schemes;

(d) whether there is any delay in the implementation of these programmes;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Government of India has launched 2 developmental programmes in power sector namely Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) during

11th Plan period with the aim to reduce the AT&C losses upto 15% in the country and Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) for providing access to electricity to all households in the country.

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana:

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana was launched on 4th April, 2005 for providing access to electricity to all households in the country. Government of India has approved the continuation of the scheme in XI Plan for attaining the goal of providing access to electricity to all households in the country with a capital subsidy of Rs. 28,000 crores. Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) is the nodal agency to operationalize the RGGVY programme.

Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme:

Government of India launched Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) during 11th Plan period as a central sector scheme to encourage energy audit and accounting through IT intervention and to reduce the AT&C losses upto 15%. The focus of R-APDRP Scheme is on actual demonstrable performance by utilities in terms of sustained AT&C loss reduction. Projects under the scheme are being taken up in two Parts. Part-A includes the projects for IT applications for energy accounting/auditing, GIS, consumer index-ing, SCADA & IT based consumer service centers

etc. and Part-B for system strengthening of distribution network. Power Finance Corporation (PFC) is the nodal agency to operationalize the R-APDRP programme.

(b) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), 34 projects have been sanctioned in Maharashtra covering electrification of 40292 partially electrified villages and providing free electricity connections to 1876391 BPL households.

There is no upfront allocation of fund under RGGVY. Funds are released against sanctioned projects in installments based on the reported utilization of amount in the previous installments and fulfillment of others conditionalities. The amount disbursed under RGGVY

during the last three years and current year in Maharashtra is as under:-

2008-09	:	139.53 crores
2009-10	:	200.77 crores
2010-11	:	162.08 crores
2011-12	:	24.60 crores (as on 15.7.2011)

Under R-APDRP, schemes worth Rs. 3770.24 crores have been sanctioned covering 130 towns under Part-A, 122 towns under Part-B and 8 towns under SCADA for Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited (MSEDCL) and a sum of Rs. 323.37 crores has been disbursed. Year-wise details are given below:-

(As on 29.07.2011)

	Sanctions (Rs. in crore)				Disbursements (Crore)			
	Part-A (IT)	Part-A SCADA	Part-B	Total	Part-A (IT)	Part-A SCADA	Part-B	Total
2008-09	162.18	0	0	162.18	46.34	0	0	46.34
2009-10	162.24	0	0	162.24	50.99	0	0	50.99
2010-11	0	0	1793.51	1793.51	0	0	197.09	197.09
2011-12	0	161.62	1490.69	1652.31	0	0	28.95	28.95
Total	324.42	161.62	3284.20	3770.24	97.33	0	226.04	323.37

(c) RGGVY is only for notified rural areas. The private sector companies or franchisee is not yet admissible funding under R-APDRP for Mumbai covers areas, which

under R-APDRP. The sanctions and disbursements are as are under the management of MSEDCL as funding to under:-

(As on 29.07.2011)

	Sanctions (Rs. in crore)				Disbursements (Crore)			
	Part-A (IT)	Part-A SCADA	Part-B	Total	Part-A (IT)	Part-A SCADA	Part-B	Total
Greater Mumbai	45.98	36.58	1114.42	116.98	13.79	0	0	13.79

In addition, Rs. 48.32 crores has been sanctioned and Rs. 13.65 disbursed for Navi Mumbai under Part-A (IT) of R-APDRP.

(d) to (f) Generally there is no delay in implementation of R-APDRP and RGGVY schemes in State of Maharashtra.

Survey on Reproductive Health

942. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute for Research in Reproductive Health has conducted a survey in Mumbai

slums for enhancing participation of men in reproductive health;

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

(c) whether the institute has plans to conduct more such surveys; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Yes. National Institute for Research in Reproductive Health has conducted an operational research survey titled "Interventions in Urban Slums for Enhancing Participation of Men in Reproductive Health" in collaboration with Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM) during the period 2004-2009. The experimental research design tested the hypothesis of involving men in three areas, namely, Area-1 where intervention was addressed to husbands only; Area-2 where intervention was addressed to couples; and Area-3 where no intervention was carried out. Baseline survey was conducted and information was elicited from 1728 couples (1728 married men and their wives). The results indicate statistically significant increase in awareness regarding contraceptives, Reproductive Tract Infections (RTIs)/Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), symptoms among men and women in both the experimental areas as compared to control areas.

(c) and (d) Currently two operational research are in progress:-

(1) An intervention research titled "Enhancing knowledge and promoting health seeking behavior of couples on STIs and cervical cancer in urban slums of Mumbai" that aims at understanding the knowledge, attitude, behaviour and practices about STIs and cervical cancer among couples.

(2) An operational research titled "Gender Equity focused, Male centered Family Planning for Rural India" that would offer innovative approach of family planning within rural India.

Institute of Para-medical Sciences

943. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has considered the proposal for establishing a regional institute of Paramedical Sciences in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Government had considered to establish a Regional Institute of Paramedical Sciences (RIPS) in Kerala at Kozhikode. However, it has been decided more appropriate to locate it at Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu.

Cases of Influenza A H1N1

944. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether new cases of Influenza A H1N1 have been recently reported in the country;

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

(c) the number of people suffered and died of the said epidemic so far, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to check the recurrence of the incidents of Influenza A H1N1 in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. New cases of Influenza A H1N1 have been reported recently from the States of Kerala and Karnataka. From 1st June, 2011 till date, Kerala has reported 174 laboratory confirmed cases with 8 deaths and Karnataka has reported 34 laboratory confirmed cases with 6 deaths.

(c) State/UT-wise details of laboratory confirmed cases of and deaths from Influenza A H1N1 are annexed in the Statement.

(d) The following steps have been taken to contain Influenza A H1N1:-

- Laboratory based surveillance is continuing to detect recurrence of influenza like illness through Integrated Disease Surveillance Project.
- A national network of 45 laboratories is available to test samples (26 in Government Sector and 19 in Private Sector).
- States have identified hospitals and isolation facilities during the last pandemic which would be put to use if there is a recurrence.
- Adequate stock of Oseltamivir capsules is available in the Central stockpile.

- Adequate stock of Personal Protective Equipment is available with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- Four Indian Companies (Serum Institute, Panacea Bio-tech and Bharat Biotech, Zydus Cadilla) have the capacity to manufacture the H1N1 vaccine at short notice.
- Guidelines and operating procedures are made available to the States and public through the website www.mohfw-h1n1.nic.in.

Statement

Influenza A H1N1 State/UT-wise Lab confirmed cases and deaths

(As on 31.7.2011)

State	Lab confirmed cases cumulative from May 2009	Death of Lab confirmed cases cumulative from May 2009
1	2	3
Delhi	11188	151
Andhra Pradesh	1515	102
Karnataka	4508	255
Tamil Nadu	3273	22
Maharashtra	9980	940
Kerala*	3298	129
Punjab	299	61
Haryana	2076	54
Chandigarh (UT)	332	8
Goa	138	6
West Bengal	256	4
Uttarakhand	152	17
Himachal Pradesh	24	10
Jammu and Kashmir	126	5
Gujarat	2384	488
Manipur	2	0
Meghalaya	8	0

1	2	3
Mizoram	4	1
Assam	52	2
Jharkhand	2	0
Rajasthan	4748	296
Bihar	7	0
Uttar Pradesh	1606	43
Puducherry	138	12
Chhattisgarh	96	14
Madhya Pradesh	416	119
Daman and Diu	1	0
Odisha	118	32
Nagaland	2	0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1
Total	46777	2772

Tourism Potential

945. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any campaign to showcase India's tourism potential abroad during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the new features likely to be highlighted during this campaign?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, as part of its publicity, promotional and marketing activities, releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international markets, under the Incredible India brand-line, to showcase India's tourism potential and to increase inbound tourism to the country. These campaigns are launched in the important and potential source markets

overseas to promote various tourism destinations and products of the country, including new niche products such as Medical and Wellness Tourism, Rural Tourism, MICE (Meetings, Incentives, Conventions and Exhibitions) Tourism, etc.

Domestic Tourism

946. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has classified tier-II and tier-III cities in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate any new policy on domestic tourism; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard so far and parameters adopted therefor alongwith the funds released during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) In Population Census of India urban population is classified by population size and not by tier *i.e.* Class I (Population 100,000 and above), Class II (Population 50,000 - 99,999), Class III (Population 20,000 - 49,999), Class IV (Population 10,000 - 19,999), Class V (Population 5,000 - 9,999) and Class VI (Population Less than 5,000).

(c) and (d) The current Tourism Policy of the Government was formulated in 2002 after detailed interactions with the industry associations, concerned Ministries and Departments of Central Government, State Governments and other stakeholders. As per this policy, domestic tourism is to be major driver of tourism growth in India.

The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India undertakes various activities for promotion of Domestic Tourism. These activities are mainly aimed at increasing awareness about tourism destinations and products, promoting tourism within the country with focus on areas like the North East Region and Jammu and Kashmir and promoting events having tourism potential. Social Awareness Campaigns are also launched to sensitise stakeholders and the general public about issues pertaining to hygiene and cleanliness as well as the importance of good behaviour towards tourists.

The Ministry of Tourism also provides Central Financial Assistance to States/Union Territories for organising Fairs, Festivals and Tourism related events.

The Domestic Tourist Visits (DTVs) in India increased from 563 million in 2008 to 740 million in 2010.

[*Translation*]

Establishment of New Health Centres

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

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Governments of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand to improve health services and establishment of new health centres;

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

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

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 Government of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand incorporate their requirements to improve health services and for establishment of new health centres in their annual Programme Implementation Plan (PIPs) as per their felt needs and priorities. The projects are taken up for implementation by State/UT Governments as per the approval accorded by the Government of India based on recommendations of the National Programme Coordination Committee (NPCC) under NRHM. Government of India has already accorded its approval on the PIPs of Government of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand for the year 2011-12.

[*English*]

Employment Opportunities for Tribals

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

(a) the steps taken by the Government to help tribal people to find avenues for employment within the villages; and

(b) the directions issued by the Union Government to the State Governments to improve the quality of life of tribal communities through proper use of rural technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) The Ministry implements a Central Sector Scheme called "Vocational Training in Tribal Areas" is being implemented by this Ministry which is aimed at creating employment avenues and income generation opportunities by upgrading the skill of the tribal youths in various traditional/modern vocations depending upon their educational qualification, present economic trends and the market potential to make enable them to gain suitable employment or self employment.

(b) The Ministry emphasises from time to time that Vocational Training be given in trades which have got the employability.

Modern Techniques of Family Planning

949. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tribal people in the interior of North-Eastern Region are not aware of modern techniques of Family Planning;

(b) if so, whether the Government has conducted a study regarding this;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide some special packages for creating awareness regarding family planning among the tribal people of North-Eastern region; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) No. As per the National Family Health Survey, NFHS-3 (2005-06) and the District level Household Survey, DLHS-3 (2007-08), the awareness of modern family Planning methods in North-Eastern Region is very high, ranging from 95% in NFHS-3 to 96.9% in DLHS-3 as per the Statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Knowledge of Women Regarding Various Contraceptive Methods (%)

Sl. No.	States	NFH-3 (2005-06)		DLHS-3 (2007-08)	
		Any Method	Modern Method	Any Method	Modern Method
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	94.5	94.3	99.6	99.5
2.	Assam	99.1	98.8	98.6	97.6
3.	Manipur	99.2	98.9	98.8	97.9
4.	Meghalaya	90.0	88.2	86.0	84.9
5.	Mizoram	98.0	98.0	99.3	99.3
6.	Nagaland	84.3	83.2	NA	NA
7.	Sikkim	99.5	99.5	100.0	99.9
8.	Tripura	99.3	99.3	99.7	99.2
Average NE States		95.5	95.0	97.4	96.9

Anganwadi Workers

950. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch any life insurance and other welfare schemes for the benefit of Anganwadi workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of Anganwadi workers benefited there from during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The Government launched the Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana w.e.f. 1.4.2004 in association with the Life Insurance Corporation of India as a welfare measure for the benefit of Anganwadi Workers. The Scheme is operated through the Social Security Group Scheme of LIC. The salient features of the Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana are as under:-

- (i) The Scheme is applicable to all AWWs and Helpers in the age group of 18-59 years;
- (ii) The premium under the Scheme is Rs. 280/- per annum per member. The breakup is as under:-

Rs. 100/- from Social Security Fund of LIC

Rs. 100/- by the Government of India

Rs. 80/- by the Anganwadi Worker/Helper (additional for male critical illness of the insured member). The premium of Rs. 80/- payable by these workers towards critical illness has been waived off till 31.3.2013.

- (iii) The Scheme provides the following benefits:-

Natural Death Rs. 30,000/

Accident benefit:

- > Death/Total permanent disability Rs. 75000

- > Partial Permanent disability Rs. 37500

Female Critical Illness (FCI) Benefits: An amount of Rs. 20,000/- is payable on the diagnosis of invasive cancers (malignant tumor) manifest in the following organs (subject to proof of affliction satisfactory to Corporation):

- > Breast
- > Cervix Uteri
- > Corpus Uteri
- > Ovaries
- > Fallopian Tubes
- > Vagina/Vulva

Shiksha Sahayog

A free add-on scholarship benefit is available for the children of AWWs and AWHs. Scholarship of Rs. 300/- per quarter for students 9th to 12 Standard (including ITI courses) is available but it is limited to two children per family.

Presently, all AWWs and AWHs are covered for all benefits under the Scheme. A Statement indicating State-wise details of claims settled under 'Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana' during the last three years and the current year is the enclosed Statements-I, II, III and IV.

Besides this, the Government has also extended benefits such as paid absence on maternity of 180 days, reservation of 25% vacant posts of Supervisors for AWWs, recruitment of 25% of AWWs from amongst AWH, provision of uniform, awards etc.

Recently, the honoraria of AWWs has been enhanced by Rs. 1500/- on the last honorarium drawn by them and that of AWH and Workers of Mini-AWCs by Rs. 750/- per month w.e.f. 1.4.2011. The States/UTs also provide additional honoraria to AWWs/AWHs from their own resources.

Some State Governments/UTs like Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu have been giving retirement and pension benefits also to AWWs and AWHs.

Statement I

Statement Showing States-wise details of claims settled under "Anganwadi Karya Kartri Bima Yojana" during the year 2008-09

Sl. No.	States	2008-09							
		Natural Death		Accidental Death		Critical Illness		Scholarships	
		Settled disbursed	Amount	Settled disbursed	Amount	Settled disbursed	Amount	Settled disbursed	Amount
1.	Andhra Pradesh	83	2410000	5	375000	0	0	1585	1424700
2.	Assam	42	1240000	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Bihar	2	60000	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Chandigarh	47	1280000	3	120000	0	0	824	927600
5.	Chhattisgarh	10	200000	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	152	91200
7.	Gujarat	36	1030000	3	200000	3	57666	7466	4530000
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	113	135600
9.	Himachal Pradesh	17	510000	2	150000	1	20000	682	818400
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	30000	0	0	0	0	635	381000
11.	Karnataka	64	1800000	3	225000	1	30000	2250	2532300
12.	Kerala	32	960000	0	0	10	200000	10383	12787200
13.	Madhya Pradesh	92	2441000	9	580000	0	0	1345	899700
14.	Maharashtra	54	1490000	1	75000	0	0	592	387060
15.	Odisha	27	790000	1	75000	0	0	297	203800
16.	Rajasthan	3	90000	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Tamil Nadu	92	2720000	3	225000	5	100000	4067	2804700
18.	Uttar Pradesh	78	2280000	2	135000	0	0	77	82500
19.	Uttarakhand	16	500000	0	0	2	75000	259	217200
20.	West Bengal	48	1430000	0	0	6	120000	9074	6344170
	Total	744	21261000	32	2160000	28	602666	39801	34567130

Statement II

Statement Showing States-wise details of claims settled under "Anganwadi Karya Kartri Bima Yojana" during the year 2009-10

Sl. No.	States	2009-10							
		Natural Death		Accidental Death		Critical Illness		Scholarships	
		Settled disbursed	Amount	Settled disbursed	Amount	Settled disbursed	Amount	Settled disbursed	Amount
1.	Andhra Pradesh	83	2470000	7	525000	0	0	4510	3321600
2.	Assam	27	810000	1	30000	0	0	0	0
3.	Bihar	1	30000	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Chandigarh	72	2150000	0	0	0	0	3084	3358800
5.	Chhattisgarh	11	220000	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	2	50000	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	63	1880000	3	195000	1	20000	4293	3224400
8.	Haryana	4	120000	0	0	0	0	137	164400
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13	390000	3	225000	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	12	360000	0	0	0	0	215	102000
11.	Karnataka	68	2020000	1	75000	0	0	1841	2209200
12.	Kerala	25	750000	0	0	26	520000	15980	9588000
13.	Madhya Pradesh	44	1300000	6	450000	0	0	856	526500
14.	Maharashtra	36	1025000	11	575000	0	0	417	210000
15.	Odisha	30	895000	4	270000	0	0	1128	720900
16.	Punjab	2	60000	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Rajasthan	1	30000	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Tamil Nadu	81	2430000	3	225000	0	0	2231	1540200
19.	Uttar Pradesh	98	2830000	3	240000	1	25000	0	0
20.	Uttarakhand	18	530000	0	0	0	0	410	246000
21.	West Bengal	69	2060000	5	375000	0	0	22563	13537800
	Total	760	22410000	47	3185000	28	565000	57665	38749800

Statement III

Statement Showing States-wise details of claims settled under "Anganwadi Karya Kartri Bima Yojana" during the year 2010-11

Sl. No.	States	2010-11							
		Natural Death		Accidental Death		Critical Illness		Scholarships	
		Settled disbursed	Amount	Settled disbursed	Amount	Settled disbursed	Amount	Settled disbursed	Amount
1.	Andhra Pradesh	98	2940000	1	75000	0	0	3606	3049200
2.	Assam	61	1820000	0	0	0	0	752	451200
3.	Bihar	3	90000	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Chandigarh	52	1560000	4	270000	0	0	1987	2384400
5.	Chhattisgarh	19	380000	4	150000	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	2	60000	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	39	1260000	4	210000	2	40000	6616	4427400
8.	Haryana	3	90000	0	0	0	0	96	115220
9.	Himachal Pradesh	16	480000	0	0	0	0	1754	1945200
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	300000	0	0	0	0	335	171600
11.	Karnataka	76	2250000	4	300000	4	80000	3225	3864600
12.	Kerala	23	690000	2	150000	21	420000	49202	29521200
13.	Madhya Pradesh	48	1400000	6	450000	1	20000	532	324000
14.	Maharashtra	59	1700000	6	415000	2	40000	4203	2489400
15.	Odisha	24	710000	3	225000	5	100000	1170	702000
16.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
17.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Tamil Nadu	53	1590000	2	150000	1	20000	7068	4241400
19.	Uttar Pradesh	102	3020000	3	225000	0	0	20	12000
20.	Uttarakhand	18	540000	2	150000	6	120000	322	280800
21.	West Bengal	85	2540000	3	225000	0	0	29637	17787700
	Total	791	23420000	44	2995000	42	840000	110525	71767320

Statement IV

Statement Showing States-wise details of claims settled under "Anganwadi Karya Kartri Bima Yojana" during the year 2011-12 (1.4.2011 to 30.6.2011)

Sl. No.	States	2011-12							
		Natural Death		Accidental Death		Critical Illness		Scholarships	
		Settled disbursed	Amount	Settled disbursed	Amount	Settled disbursed	Amount	Settled disbursed	Amount
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40	1200000	1	75000	0	0	3587	4242600
2.	Chandigarh	6	180000	0	0	0	0	441	529200
3.	Goa	2	60000	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Gujarat	4	180000	2	90000			2705	1623000
5.	Himachal Pradesh	14	420000					20	24000
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	48000
7.	Karnataka	30	900000	2	150000			1644	1972800
8.	Kerala	3	90000			5	100000	1862	1117200
9.	Madhya Pradesh	15	450000	2	150000			510	315000
10.	Maharashtra	9	220000	1	75000			296	177600
11.	Odisha	8	240000	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Tamil Nadu	7	210000					94	56400
13.	Uttar Pradesh	14	420000	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Uttarakhand	5	150000	2	150000			252	302400
15.	West Bengal	16	480000	2	150000			1286	772800
	Total	173	5200000	12	840000	5	100000	12779	11181000

[Translation]

Death due to Pneumonia

951. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India tops in the list of countries where children die due to pneumonia;

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

(c) the number of such patients in the country during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the steps taken proposed by the Government to prevent this disease and to protect the children from pneumonia and similar other diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) No.

(b) In view of (a) question does not arise. However, childhood pneumonia is caused by H. Influenza and Respiratory Syncytial Virus; Streptococcus Pneumonia, Staphylococcus aureus and Gram Negative organism (Mycoplasma Chlamydia).

Lack of Breast feeding, younger age (less than one year), lack of Measles immunization, indoor air pollution

and malnutrition etc. are additional risk factors for pneumonia.

(c) State-wise information on the reported Pneumonia deaths (HMIS data 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11) is annexed as Statement.

(d) In order to address mortality due to pneumonia, Government of India is implementing the following interventions:-

Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood

Illnesses (IMNCI), a child survival strategy, aims to train the baseline workers in early detection and management of main causes of morbidity and mortality amongst children including pneumonia, in a holistic manner at community as well as the health facility level throughout the country.

Families are counselled on early recognition of danger signs in a sick new born and child so that families recognise the symptoms early and seek early treatment at facilities and thus avoid delay.

Statement

State	Reported Pneumonia Deaths among children up to 5 years of age								
	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
	Between 1 month and 11 months	Between 1 year & 5 years	Total	Between 1 month and 11 months	Between 1 year & 5 years	Total	Between 1 month and 11 months	Between 1 year & 5 years	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	134	24	158	93	45	138	246	84	330
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	6	13	19	1	11	12
Assam	10	5	15	125	38	163	155	75	227
Bihar	NA	NA	NA	44	17	61	41	68	109
Chhattisgarh	120	209	329	184	181	365	135	153	288
Goa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	423	206	629	402	185	587
Haryana	51	97	148	35	38	73	46	17	63
Himachal Pradesh	22	243	265	33	24	57	64	19	83
Jammu and Kashmir	1	4	5	49	144	193	10	1	11
Jharkhand	1	NA	1	39	20	59	49	19	68
Karnataka	346	246	592	528	616	1144	337	226	563
Kerala	0	0	0	1	0	1	34	15	49
Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	2159	1046	3205	739	513	1252
Maharashtra	12	7	19	664	1235	1899	174	110	284
Manipur	3	3	6	4	1	5	6	4	10
Meghalaya	10	5	15	135	83	218	218	90	308
Mizoram	2	2	4	181	28	209	155	41	196

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nagaland	2	0	2	4	6	10	0	5	5
Odisha	104	34	138	828	372	1200	769	213	982
Punjab	52	34	86	116	54	170	120	44	164
Rajasthan	504	671	1175	551	401	952	528	310	838
Sikkim	0	0	0	2	2	4	8	1	9
Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	442	82	524	442	82	524
Tripura	30	28	58	61	37	98	16	9	25
Uttar Pradesh	44	87	131	142	183	325	91	94	185
Uttarakhand	4	8	12	15	13	28	17	7	24
West Bengal	NA	NA	NA	585	90	675	1072	331	1403
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NA	NA	NA	15	0	15	0	1	1
Chandigarh	0	0	0	9	11	20	56	19	75
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	4	6	20	13	33	14	6	20
Daman and Diu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	1
Delhi	24	19	43	287	143	430	267	126	393
Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	0	0	0	5	14	19	1	1	2
India	1478	1730	3208	7785	5156	12941	6214	2880	9091

NA-Data not reported
0-Data reported as zero

Data Source: HMIS report of year 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11

[English]

Selective Abortion

952. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a World Bank study has revealed that recent increase in literacy and per capita income in India may have contributed to an increased selective abortion; and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) No. The, World Bank Study, World

Development Indicators 2009 only indicates an increase in literacy and per-person income in India. It does not mention any contribution of the said increase to sex selective abortions.

(b) Does not arise.

Working Women Population

953. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

(a) whether the Government has any data regarding the number of working women in the country at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of women employed in the country, sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) As per the National Sample Survey carried out by NSSO in 2009-2010, the number of female workers in the country is estimated to be 12.9 crores. Sector-wise details of the female workers are given below:-

Sector	Number of female workers* (in crores)
Agriculture	8.9
Secondary	2.1
Tertiary	1.9

*By usual status (principal status + subsidiary status).

Incidents of Female Foeticides

954. SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the recent incident of 16 dead fetuses and underdeveloped infants found dumped in open in the State of Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons for alarming fall in the sex ratio in the State; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the education and well-being of the young girls and to empower the State's women in order to check the rampant incidents of female foeticides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Yes. The Government has taken cognizance of the incident in which fourteen organs and fetuses were found in the premises of National High school, Kishanganj, Bihar.

(b) A medical board was constituted by the State Government to investigate the matter. The medical board confirmed that there were two male and five female fetuses, one testis, five uteri and one ovarian tumour. The Board concluded that the fetuses and organs were preserved for academic purposes by a surgeon, late Dr.

B.K. Roy, of K.B. Nursing Home, situated about 100 metres from National High School. Dr. Roy who died in a road accident in October, 2010 used to do gynecological operations in the aforesaid nursing home.

Reasons for fail in sex ration in the State include sex selection followed by female foeticide, early childhood neglect of the girl child, son preference, dowry and socio cultural beliefs and practices.

(c) Government of Bihar has reported that the following schemes are implemented in the State of empowerment of women, including education and well being of young girls:-

- 50% reservation of women in Panchayati Raj institutions
- Gender budgeting in Government programmes
- Distribution of IFA tablets to adolescent girls
- Provision of health cards and screening of adolescent girls and children, 0-14 years under Nayee Peedhi Swasthya Guarantee Karyakram
- Mukhyamantri Kanya Suraksha Yojana
- Mukhyamantri Kanya Vivah Yojana
- Mukhyamantri Balika Bicycle Yojana
- Mukhyamantri Balika Protsahan Yojana
- Mukhyamantri Balika Poshak Yojana
- Dhanalakshmi Yojana
- Rashtriya Bridhawastha Pension Yojana

[Translation]

Loans to SCs and STs

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

(a) the norms being followed by Public and Private Sector Banks for disbursing loans to the applicants belonging to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities; and

(b) the details of the total loans disbursed by the said banks to applicants belonging to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities during the last three years and the current financial year, Bank-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Credit to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe (SCs/STs) is part of Weaker Sections of the Priority Sector Lending. As per extant guidelines of Reserve Bank of India (RBI), banks including Public and Private Banks are required to earmark 10% of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC), for Weaker Sections. With a view to ensure smooth flow of credit to SCs/STs, RBI has been issuing instructions to banks from time to time. In the latest Master Circular on Credit facilities to SCs and STs, issued by RBI on 1st July, 2011, banks have been advised about the measures to be taken in order to step up advances to SCs/STs. These include:

- In the planning process at the block level, a certain weightage is to be given to scheduled castes/scheduled tribes;
- Banks are to analyse the credit needs of these communities and incorporate them in the credit plan;
- Credit planning is to be weighted in favour of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes and special schemes suited to these communities are to be drawn up;
- Utmost sympathy and understanding is to be extended while considering loan proposals of these communities;

- Banks are to create greater awareness amongst SCs/STs in order to encourage them to access credit facilities;
- Field staff is to contact such borrowers to explain schemes and their advantages. Banks should not insist in deposits while considering loan applications under Government sponsored poverty alleviation schemes/self-employment programmes from borrowers of these communities;
- In case of rejection of applications of SCs/STs, it is to be done at the next higher level instead of at the branch level indicating proper reasons for rejection;
- A special cell at the Head Office to monitor the flow of credit to SC/ST beneficiaries and a periodical review is to be done;

(b) Bank-wise details of credit outstanding to SCs/STs under priority sector lending of Public and Private Sector Banks as on last reporting Friday of March, 2009, 2010 and 2011 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The State-wise details of credit outstanding to SCs/STs under the Priority Sector Lending of public and private sector banks as on last reporting Friday of March, 2008, 2009 and 2010 (latest available) are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

Name of the Bank	Advances to SCs/STs under Priority Sector by Public and Private Sector Banks No. of accounts actual/Amount outstanding in Rs. '000 As on last reporting Friday of March					
	2009		2010		2011	
	No. of Accounts	Balance outstanding	No. of Accounts	Balance outstanding	No. of Accounts	Balance outstanding
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Public Sector Bank (PSBs)						
State Bank of India	2839000	113744700	2987000	118728000	2644516	139980133
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	138469	9831275	151387	11470005	170778	14208474
State Bank of Hyderabad	79150	3463413	97343	4716288	107289	5876199
State Bank of Indore	123468	5938829	136378	8972281	0	0
State Bank of Mysore	133330	9845800	138109	10406814	116779	10054500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
State Bank of Patiala	81215	4079165	112153	5970754	94884	6628475
State Bank of Travancore	72023	11202700	80319	15614853	128175	19911100
Allahabad Bank	345418	21881012	407210	26480200	325410	30414800
Andhra Bank	190125	7835421	267564	10025815	279944	11041600
Bank of Baroda	335337	27999446	370646	31403470	380587	37596088
Bank of India	276061	17002500	223874	12093266	264329	14538100
Bank of Maharashtra	73923	4620959	83769	6652100	88308	7757698
Canara Bank	612577	28626999	638305	39050035	640752	50868146
Central Bank of India	371201	31098926	422956	43357000	423833	47638900
Corporation Bank	23033	3032277	27336	3382378	25679	3783157
Dena Bank	68294	4924100	79972	6155200	107885	7531300
Indian Bank	358105	13006504	407132	16670876	412796	18761527
Indian Overseas Bank	640410	24703255	717237	27563960	464742	27816154
Oriental Bank of Commerce	61009	3303250	65067	4181241	66464	5268129
Punjab National Bank	500165	32828994	521151	34004563	471501	34534385
Punjab & Sind Bank	32306	2190400	30443	2878678	31089	2952129
Syndicate Bank	224902	11271263	248859	14685903	295576	19578402
Union Bank of India	288329	19889106	244457	21787795	207074	28116356
United Bank of India	155267	13751480	280219	17501600	312036	22067648
Uco Bank	248665	17873600	314660	21118855	309456	21022741
Vijaya Bank	53849	4825684	55529	7052522	79567	8590062
IDBI Bank Ltd.	1653	63056	1887	1530627	2724	2384737
Total PSBs	8327284	448834114	9110962	523455079	8452173	598920940
Private Sector Banks						
Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	10565	336346	11330	418371	0	0
Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	2585	87600	2349	76907	3002	94801
City Union Bank Ltd.	7305	304900	6044	333173	17078	698547
Development Credit Bank Ltd.	117	506888	96	225719	31980	491783
Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	8840	472412	6467	351200	2102	1066263
The Federal Bank Ltd.	3922	953380	3887	965046	4080	433758
HDFC Bank Ltd.	340	90181	703	460653	4313	1405304

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ICICI Bank Ltd.	241269	8438238	461916	7352628	109258	7197078
IndusInd Bank Ltd.	89554	790261	211531	2284381	7345	565787
Ing Vysya Bank Ltd.	8665	577741	7145	1173256	4695	304069
Jammu & Kashmir Bank	6694	849178	6394	925655	8005	1028834
Karnataka Bank Ltd.	2752	238857	2997	300758	3545	377416
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	367	239209	475	212207	600	197534
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	6739	2452297	7972	2292799	12728	3947744
Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	12168	239227	3639	109590	3388	126571
Nainital Bank Ltd.	2772	2695	2345	178595	2318	255986
Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	821	25254	849	27834	595	19893
The South Indian Bank Ltd.	3278	188969	4053	262100	5142	328600
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	571	27686	1156	464	5882	235261
AXIS Bank Ltd.	6852	1581595	7024	2113533	6879	2074360
Total Private Sector Banks	416176	18402914	748372	20064869	232935	20849589
Grand Total	8743460	467237028	9859334	543519948	8685108	619770529

Source: RBI, Note: Data provisional.

Statement II

State-wise details of Credit Outstanding to SCs/STs under Priority Sector Lending by Public and Private Sector Banks

Accounts in Actual/Amount in Thousands

State/Union Territories	As on the last reporting Friday of March					
	2009		2010		2011	
	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
North Eastern Region	261356	9286057	165374	12583886	170274	16202071
Assam	190678	4628630	106699	5483358	109385	8195522
Meghalaya	15865	1297135	10827	2050527	10506	2070758
Mizoram	5419	847523	1923	520722	3634	607604
Arunachal Pradesh	6431	395096	5267	672961	11269	1340135

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nagaland	5251	830648	4960	1042228	4659	1034044
Manipur	8484	600273	11574	1137182	9890	1238001
Tripura	29228	686752	24124	1676908	20931	1716007
Eastern Region	1612303	47729148	1157920	46138428	1139867	63657809
Bihar	402965	10743014	211698	7676729	258317	12489665
Jharkhand	275058	7751736	208599	7181306	162986	10262445
West Bengal	495623	16225674	528187	22239827	505752	27594938
Odisha	425133	12180228	198933	7641697	200951	11758561
Sikkim	10890	744609	9679	1354684	10238	1492836
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2634	83887	824	44185	1623	59364
Central Region	1864585	81389964	1801923	75783931	2010644	109063163
Uttar Pradesh	967171	37650952	997236	41757757	1108630	56973283
Uttarakhand	125507	5575039	61893	2999398	74398	4102685
Madhya Pradesh	575789	30150985	495308	22761457	531920	36457929
Chhattisgarh	196118	8012988	247486	8265319	295696	11529266
Northern Region	878652	57695138	888807	64211598	1036875	73039562
Delhi	12501	3517766	44754	8040286	47203	8171434
Punjab	191973	13437264	194711	12518572	177492	16410882
Haryana	114495	5535594	106870	5050015	98382	6325847
Chandigarh	7977	706199	10656	681840	15517	1202428
Jammu and Kashmir	31040	1585648	13739	2896334	13194	1183986
Himachal Pradesh	107358	7969136	64254	4982236	83414	5020568
Rajasthan	413308	24943531	453823	30042315	601673	34724417
Western Region	673375	51079730	1589496	82773272	1651828	98180490
Gujarat	309020	17016893	1060487	59235633	1122107	57785850
Maharashtra	361612	33883060	522239	22350219	519599	39629140
Daman and Diu	34	2128	297	129462	405	158063
Goa	1974	146423	5655	1022879	8875	559657
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	735	31226	818	35079	842	47780

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Southern Region	2586208	96580580	2884726	126630390	3531762	164848999
Andhra Pradesh	983451	26581688	975731	32529583	1306349	38156840
Karnataka	444363	24039249	533373	38707650	713766	50580298
Lakshadweep	3609	208378	3321	225053	3447	259016
Tamil Nadu	831573	32814533	1070313	39023163	1180257	63291208
Kerala	319069	12753502	290201	15410068	316923	12132480
Puducherry	4143	183230	11787	734873	11020	429157
All India	7876479	343760617	8488246	408121505	9541250	524992094

Source: RBI

Electrification of Tribal Villages

956. SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several tribal dominated villages in the country including Madhya Pradesh have not received the benefits of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) so far;

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

(c) the details of funds allocated under RGGVY for such villages during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(d) whether any monitoring system has been developed to monitor the works being done under the scheme;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which electrification is likely to be completed in all such tribal villages in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), 576 phase-I projects covering electrification of 1,18,499 un/de-electrified villages have been sanctioned including tribal dominated villages in the country including Madhya Pradesh. Cumulatively, as on 15.07.2011, the electrification works in 98,174 un/de-electrified villages have been completed under RGGVY. The coverage and achievement

of electrification of un/de-electrified villages for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY, State-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement-I. 16 projects of M.P. were not sanctioned in Phase-I, being high cost projects, relative to benchmark costs of electrification. These projects are part of Phase-II RGGVY projects and after recent approval from Planning Commission for same of Phase-II projects are under active consideration.

(c) There is no upfront allocation of funds for any State/district/village under RGGVY. Funds are released against sanctioned projects in instalments based on the reported utilization of amount of the previous instalment(s) and fulfillment of other conditionalities. The details of release of funds for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY during the last three years and current year, State-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Power and Rural Electrification Corporation Limited, the nodal agency for RGGVY, is regularly conducting review meetings to monitor the progress of RGGVY works under implementation. Further, REC is also interacting with the all State Governments and respective implementing agencies at the highest level to expedite the RGGVY works. To ensure qualitative execution of rural electrification works, a three tier quality control mechanism has been enforced under RGGVY in 11th Plan. Web based milestone monitoring mechanism is also in place.

(f) The electrification works for the sanctioned projects including tribal villages under the sanctioned projects are expected to be completed by the end of 11th Plan period.

Statement I*State-wise details of un/de-electrified villages for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY*

Sl.No.	State	Total Projects Sanctioned			Cumulative Achievement (as on 15.7.2011)
		No. of Projects	No. of Districts	No. of un-electrified villages covered	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26	22	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	16	2129	807
3.	Assam	23	23	8525	6594
4.	Bihar	43	38	23211	21230
5.	Chhattisgarh	16	14	1132	249
6.	Gujarat	25	25	0	0
7.	Haryana	18	18	0	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12	12	93	30
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	14	283	120
10.	Jharkhand	22	22	19737	17310
11.	Karnataka	25	25	132	61
12.	Kerala	7	7	0	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	32	32	806	377
14.	Maharashtra	34	34	6	0
15.	Manipur	9	9	882	293
16.	Meghalaya	7	7	1943	151
17.	Mizoram	8	8	137	59
18.	Nagaland	11	11	105	69
19.	Odisha	32	30	17895	13382
20.	Punjab	17	17	0	0
21.	Rajasthan	40	33	4454	3872
22.	Sikkim	4	4	25	23
23.	Tamil Nadu	26	26	0	0
24.	Tripura	4	4	160	108
25.	Uttar Pradesh	64	65	30802	27759
26.	Uttarakhand	13	13	1469	1511
27.	West Bengal	28	17	4573	4169
Total		576	546	118499*	98174

*Provisional revised coverage = 110321

Statement II*State-wise and Year-wise release of funds for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	During 2011-12 (As on 15.07.2011)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	80.58	158.28	155.10	8.02
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	92.70	225.27	165.54	0.00
3.	Assam	510.05	459.62	698.42	31.20
4.	Bihar	695.90	697.41	580.38	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	100.08	333.56	163.65	19.81
6.	Gujarat	52.38	94.32	76.80	0.00
7.	Haryana	37.10	60.67	21.27	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	79.28	122.46	59.90	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	1068.58	750.48	161.89	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	181.17	363.92	67.32	0.00
11.	Karnataka	68.10	67.60	62.92	25.83
12.	Kerala	0.84	10.59	31.89	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	185.88	416.47	288.27	30.56
14.	Maharashtra	139.53	200.77	162.08	24.60
15.	Manipur	39.36	63.17	95.95	25.21
16.	Meghalaya	12.20	129.38	86.86	0.00
17.	Mizoram	78.31	81.02	78.28	0.00
18.	Nagaland	54.40	59.26	61.86	4.03
19.	Odisha	994.65	998.65	605.74	29.85
20.	Punjab	56.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Rajasthan	290.50	159.10	83.58	14.74
22.	Sikkim	43.74	44.90	43.62	0.87
23.	Tripura	24.28	52.29	33.96	5.01
24.	Tamil Nadu	16.76	119.30	39.12	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	86.84	192.92	72.45	19.14
26.	Uttarakhand	78.53	102.06	9.69	0.00
27.	West Bengal	623.35	619.18	508.95	15.62
	Total	5691.99	6582.65	4415.49	254.49

*It includes 10% loan component also.

[English]

Anti-Tobacco Pictorial Warning

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

(a) whether the Union Government has fully implemented anti-tobacco pictorial warning;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been reduction in consumption of tobacco products among the public after the implementation of the new warnings; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) has notified "the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Packaging and Labelling Rules, 2008" vide G.S.R. No. 182 (E) dated 15th March, 2008 which was implemented from 31st May, 2009.

The extant Rules also provides for rotation of the pictorial health warnings every 2 years. Accordingly, MoHFW notified the new set of pictorial health warnings vide Notification No. G.S.R. 417 (E) dated 27th May, 2011 which will be implemented from 1st December, 2011.

(c) and (d) No such study has been conducted.

However, as per the "Global Adult Tobacco Survey, India (GATS), 2010, 71% of cigarette smokers, 62% of bidi smokers and 63% users of smokeless tobacco noticed health warning on the packages of the respective products. Among those who noticed such warnings, 38% of cigarette smokers, 29% of bidi smokers and 34% of smokeless tobacco users thought of quitting such products because of the warning labels on the packages.

Safety of Tourists

958. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether cheating and unpleasant incidents are constantly on the rise at tourist spots in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to implement a new code of conduct to curb this menace at tourist spots in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken to boost tourism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (e) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. As such, prevention of crime, including crime against tourists is the primary responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territories. Ministry of Tourism does not compile the data on crimes, including crimes against tourists. However, in order to ensure safety and security of tourists, Ministry of Tourism has advised all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to deploy Tourist Police in the States/Union Territories. Some of the State Governments have deployed tourist police in one form or the other.

Further, the guidelines for formation of Tourist Security Organization(s) comprising ex-servicemen, formulated by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India in consultation with the Ministry of Defence, Home and Directorate General of Resettlements have been forwarded to the State Governments/UT Administrations.

In addition, the Union Ministry of Tourism alongwith stakeholders has adopted the Code of conduct for "Safe and Honourable Tourism" which is a set of guidelines to encourage tourism activities to be undertaken with respect for basic rights like dignity, safety and freedom from exploitation of both tourists and local residents in particular women and children.

[Translation]

Loan from Japan

959. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has signed an agreement with Japan seeking loan to the tune of Rs.8500 Crore in June this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the loan is likely to be repaid;

(d) the details of the rate of interest thereon;

(e) the total amount of loan taken by India from Japan so far, project-wise, state-wise;

(f) the amount of loan out of the total loan from Japan has been repaid; and

(g) the stipulated time by which the rest of the amount is likely to be repaid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Notes were exchanged between Government of India and Government of Japan on June 6, 2011 for Official Development Assistance (ODA) of JPY 155.549 billion (Rs. 8632.94 Crores approximate) for the following seven projects under the second batch of FY 2010 loan package:

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Rate of interest	Repayment period	Amount in JPY bln./Rs.Cr.
1.	Andhra Pradesh Rural High Voltage Distribution System Project	0.65%	Thirty years after the grace period of ten years	18.590/ 1031.74
2.	Bangalore Metro Rail Project (II)	1.4%	Twenty years after the grace period of ten years	19.832/ 1100.67
3.	Bihar National Highway Improvement Project	1.4%	Twenty years after the grace period of ten years	22.903/ 1271.11
4.	Madhya Pradesh Transmission System Modernization Project	0.5%	Fourteen years after the grace period of six years	18.475/ 1025.36
5.	Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project (Phase 2)	0.65%	Thirty years after the grace period of ten years	15.749/ 874.06
6.	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Energy Saving Project (Phase 2)	0.4%	Ten years after the grace period of five years	30.000/ 1665.00
7.	New and Renewable Energy Development Project	0.55%	Twenty years after the grace period of ten years	30.000/ 1665.00

The rate of interest for payment to consultants in respect of projects at Sl.No. 1 to 5 above would be 0.01% p.a.. There is no consultancy services in respect of projects at Sl.No. 6 and 7.

(e) The total loan amount on Government and non-Government account (net of cancellation) from Japan is JPY 3,334,533 million. The project-wise details of these loans for Central Government, State Governments and

Non-Government agencies are given in the enclosed Statement.

(f) Out of the total loan amount JPY 1,084,428 million has been repaid.

(g) The repayment of loan varies from agreement to agreement and as per Amortization Schedule provided in the respective agreement.

Statement

Authorisation of Japan Loans (Central Government and Non-Government) and State Governments

Japanese Yen in Million

Loan Description	Central/State-Location	Agreement Date	Loan Amount (Net of Cancellation)
1	2	3	4
JPGL001 First Yen Credit Dtd. 4.2.1958	Central	04.02.1958	16,152

1	2	3	4
Shipping Corpn. Od India	Central	04.02.1958	815
JPGL002 Second Yen Credit Dtd.18.8.61	Central	18.08.1961	30,643
JPGL003 Third Yen Credit Dt. 24.10.63	Central	24.10.1963	19,066
JPGL004 Fourth Yen Credit Dt. 3.9.64	Central	03.09.1964	17,184
JPGL005 Fifth Yen Credit Dt. 25-6-65	Central	25.06.1965	20,148
JPGL006 Sixth Yen Credit Dtd. 16.12.66	Central	16.12.1966	13,929
JPGL015 Food Production Aid Credit Dt.14-4-67	Central	10.04.1967	2,336
JPGL007 Seventh Yen Credit Dtd. 5.9.67	Central	05.09.1967	12,966
JPGL008 Eighth Yen Credit Dtd. 14.2.69	Central	14.02.1969	9,363
11th Yen Credit	Central	01.02.1971	15,509
12th Yen Deep Sea Oil Project Addition	Central	02.02.1973	2,672
Deep Oil Exploration Proj.	Central	30.01.1974	268
10th Yen Credit	Central	20.04.1971	8,957
11th Yen Credit	Central	01.02.1971	14,879
12th Yen Credit	Central	02.02.1973	9,929
Bhatinda Fertilizer Proj.	Central	02.08.1974	10,987
13th Yen Credit	Central	19.04.1974	6,951
JPGL009 Nineth Yen Credit Dtd.3.3.70	Central	03.03.1970	8,543
JPGL016 V.O.H. Credit Dt.28.7.70	Central	28.07.1970	2,289
JPGL017 Deep Sea Oil Project Dt. 11.5.71	Central	11.05.1971	5,068
INDIA-R-74 Resheduled Loans For Yen Credits	Central	05.03.1975	2,962
JPGL014 14th Yen Credit Commodity Aid	Central	05.03.1975	6,855
JPGL022 Panipat Fertilizer Project	Central	10.04.1975	10,996
JPGL023 Adhoc Credit for Bhatinda Panipat Project	Central	12.09.1975	10,898
INDIA-R-75 Resheduled Loans for Yen Credits	Central	12.09.1975	3,587
IDC-001 Commodity Loan I	Central	31.03.1976	6,929
INDIA-R-76 Resheduled Loans for Yen Credits	Central	15.12.1976	4,179
IDC-002 Commodity Loan II	Central	03.03.1977	10,000
IDP-001 Telecom Project	Central	05.04.1977	8,909
IDC-003 Commodity Loan III	Central	19.08.1977	19,980

1	2	3	4
IDP-002 N S Hydro Elect Project	State-Andhra Pradesh	13.06.1978	8,099
IDP-003 Paithon Hydro Elect Project	State-Maharashtra	10.08.1978	1,147
IDC-004 Commodity Loan IV	Central	06.10.1978	6,000
IDP-004 Bombay High Oil Exploration	Central	04.03.1980	6,200
IDP-005 Telecom Project	Central	08.05.1980	2,492
IDP-006 Bombay Offshore Oil Dev. Project	Central	07.06.1980	8,594
IDP-007 Western Yamuna Canal Hydro Elec. Project	State-Haryana	19.03.1981	3,244
IDP-008 Hazira Fertilizer Project	Central	07.05.1981	9,902
IDP-009 Chandarpur Thermal Power Stn. Expansion Project	State-Assam	02.06.1981	1,416
IDP-010 Thal Vaishat Fertilizer Project	Central	24.09.1981	16,535
IDP-011 Telecommunication Project III	Central	15.10.1981	4,932
IDP-012 Telecommunication Project. IV	Central	15.10.1981	9,358
IDP-013 Nagarjuna Sagar Hydro Ele. Project	State-Andhra Pradesh	15.10.1981	6,604
IDP-014 Lower Mettur Hydroelectric Project	State-Tamil Nadu	15.10.1981	7,366
IDP-015 Lower Berpani Hydro Electric Project	State-Assam	15.10.1981	1,490
IDP-016 Hirakund Hydro Elec. Project	State-Odisha	15.10.1981	1,500
IDP-017 Indian Railways development Project	Central	14.05.1982	2,556
IDP-018 Bombay Suburban Railway Modification Project	Central	14.05.1982	1,749
IDP-019 Fifth Telecom Project	Central	14.05.1982	5,980
IDP-021 ONGC Offshore Supply Vessel Project	Central	22.02.1983	1,107
IDP-022 Calcutta Metro Railways Project	Central	22.02.1983	4,671
IDP-023 TNEB Micro Hydro Power Project	State-Tamil Nadu	23.02.1983	1,717
IDP-024 Bijapur Fertilizer Project	Central	11.09.1984	7,591
IDP-025 Ammonium Sulphate Project	Central	11.09.1984	8,732
IDP-027 Telecom Project-VI	Central	11.09.1984	5,176
IDP-028 Anola Fertilizer Project	Central	26.12.1984	7,690
IDP-029 Telecom Project VII	Central	26.12.1984	1,658
IDP-030 Gas Pipe Line Project I	Central	26.12.1984	20,000
IDP-031 Eastern Gundak Hyway Project	State-Bihar	26.12.1984	1,628

1	2	3	4
IDP-020 UPSEB Project	State-Uttar Pradesh	26.12.1984	24,100
IDP-032 Telecom Project VIII	Central	25.11.1985	4,671
IDP-033 Sardar Sarovar Hydro Electric Project	Central	25.11.1985	2,848
IDP-034 Ujjaini Hydro Electric Project	State-Maharashtra	25.11.1985	1,312
IDP-035 Anola Fert. Project II	Central	25.11.1985	9,056
IDP-036 Dt. 25-11-85 Gas Pipeline Project II	Central	25.11.1985	15,527
IDP-037 Gas Pipeline Project III	Central	18.12.1986	17,380
IDP-038 Anola Fert. Project III	Central	18.12.1986	1,499
IDP-039 Telcom Net-work Project	Central	18.12.1986	6,847
IDP-040 Teesta Canal Hydro Electric Project	State-West Bengal	18.12.1986	7,882
IDP-041 Haldia Port Modification Project	Central	18.12.1986	1,933
IDP-042 Assam Gasturbine	Central	18.03.1987	29,607
IDC-005 Commodity Loan V Dt.21.12.87	Central	21.12.1987	29,500
IDP-049 Telecom Project X	Central	10.02.1988	976
IDP-051 FACT Captive Power Project	Central	10.02.1988	1,347
IDP-043 APGENCO	State-Andhra Pradesh	10.02.1988	26,089
IDP-044 Purlia Pumped Storage	State-West Bengal	10.02.1988	350
IDP-045 UP State Electricity Board	State-Uttar Pradesh	10.02.1988	13,901
IDP-046 PGCL-SH	Central	10.02.1988	12,760
IDP-047 TN State Industrial Development Corpn. Project	State-Tamil Nadu	10.02.1988	93
IDP-052 Raichur T.P. Project	State-Karnataka	15.12.1988	20,028
IDP-053 Ghatghar T.P. Project	State-Maharashtra	15.12.1988	11,393
IDP-054 Ministry of Tourisam	Central	15.12.1988	6,617
IDP-055 Small Scale Dev.Project	Central	15.12.1988	19,500
IDP-056 Upper Kolab Irrigation Project	State-Odisha	15.12.1988	3,114
IDP-057 Upper Indravati IrrigationProject	State-Odisha	15.12.1988	3,600
IDP-059 Mysore Paper Mill Project	Central	15.12.1988	2,374
IDP-061 Burnpur Steel Plant	Central	06.01.1989	5,546
IDP-048 HCL	Central	12.01.1990	1,176
IDP-069 Indira Gandhi Nahar Project	State-Rajasthan	27.03.1990	50

1	2	3	4
IDP-070 Kolaghat TPS Fly Ash Utilisn. Project	State-West Bengal	27.03.1990	169
IDP-062 TN State Electricity Board	State-Tamil Nadu	27.03.1990	10,779
IDP-063 NTPC	Central	27.03.1990	12,911
IDP-066 Power System & Small Hydro Project	Central	23.01.1991	13,718
IDP-071 UP State Electricity Board	State-Uttar Pradesh	23.01.1991	49,801
IDP-072 Teesta Canal Hydro. Project	State-West Bengal	23.01.1991	6,121
IDP-073 Afforestation Dev. Project (IG Nahar)	State-Rajasthan	23.01.1991	4,711
IDP-074 Quality Control Health Technology	Central	23.01.1991	569
IDP-075 Small Scale Industries Development Project	Central	23.01.1991	30,000
IDP-076 Housing Programme (NHB)	Central	23.01.1991	2,970
IDC-006 Emergenct Commodity Dt. 31.5.91	Central	31.05.1991	20,256
IDP-065 UP State Electricity Board	State-Uttar Pradesh	13.06.1991	17,533
IDP-077 Small Scale Industries Dev.III	Central	14.06.1991	20,256
IDP-078 NTPC	Central	09.01.1992	40,191
IDP-079 Urban City Water Supply Project	Central	09.01.1992	4,207
IDP-080 Afforestation of Aravalli Hills	State-Rajasthan	09.01.1992	7,928
IDP-081 National Highway (Mathur-Agra)	Central	09.01.1992	3,958
IDP-082 Ajanta Ellora Conservation Project	Central	09.01.1992	3,745
IDP-083 Anpara B Thermal Power Project IV	State-Uttar Pradesh	03.12.1992	13,200
IDC-007 Hydro-Carbon Sector Programme	Central	03.12.1992	33,085
IDP-084 Yamuna Action Plan	Central	21.12.1992	15,084
IDP-085 Srisailam Power Transmission System	State-Andhra Pradesh	21.12.1992	2,627
IDP-086 Gandhar Gas Based C.C.P. Project	Central	21.12.1992	14,705
IDP-087 Udyogmandal Ammonia Replacement Project	Central	21.12.1992	13,145
JPGL024 Exim Esal to India for US\$ 250 M Dt. 22.9.93	Central	22.09.1993	26,500
IDP-088 Anpara B T.P.Project	State-Uttar Pradesh	24.01.1994	17,426
IDP-089 Bkreswar T.P Project	State-West Bengal	24.01.1994	26,982
IDP-090 Faridabad G.B.P.S&ATSP	Central	24.01.1994	19,937
IDP-091 Yamuna Bridge at Naini	Central	24.01.1994	7,515

1	2	3	4
IDP-092 NH 5 Improvement Project	Central	24.01.1994	6,749
IDP-093 SSI Dev.Program IV	Central	24.01.1994	30,000
IDP-094 Srisaillam Left bank P.S.P.II	State-Andhra Pradesh	28.02.1995	22,471
IDP-095 Srisaillam Left bank T. P.S. Project	State-Andhra Pradesh	28.02.1995	7,494
IDP-096 Assam Gas TPS & Tansmission	Central	28.02.1995	10,552
IDP-097 Bakreswar T.P.S. & Extension Project	State-West Bengal	28.02.1995	8,337
IDP-098 Purulia Pumped Storage Project	State-West Bengal	28.02.1995	20,388
IDP-099 Kothagudem 'A' TPS Project	State-Andhra Pradesh	28.02.1995	5,084
IDP-100 National Highway Improvement Program II	Central	28.02.1995	3,541
IDP-101 National Highway-24 Improvement Project	Central	28.02.1995	2,795
IDP-102 Madras Sewerage R&F improvement	State-Tamil Nadu	28.02.1995	1,211
IDP-103 Lake Bhopal Conservation & Management	State-Madhya Pradesh	28.02.1995	6,537
IDP-104 Rajasthan Forestry Development	State-Rajasthan	28.02.1995	4,219
IDP-105 Industrial Pollution Control (WB)	State-West Bengal	28.02.1995	955
IDP-106 Industrial Pollution Control Program	Central	28.02.1995	3,000
IDP-107 Dhauliganga Hydro. Power Plant	Central	25.01.1996	4,976
IDP-108 Anpara Power Transmission System II	State-Uttar Pradesh	25.01.1996	8,055
IDP-109 Bangalore Water Supply & Sewerage Project	State-Karnataka	25.01.1996	23,047
IDP-110 HUCDO Urban Water Supply & Sanitation	Central	25.01.1996	8,670
IDP-111 Attappady Wasteland Comprehensive Environment	State-Kerala	25.01.1996	4,867
IDP-112 Gujarat Afforest. & Development Project	State-Gujarat	25.01.1996	15,732
IDP-113 Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal Modernisation Project	State-Andhra Pradesh	25.01.1996	15,729
IDP-114 SIDBI Development Program(V)	Central	25.01.1996	30,000
IDP-115 Pipavav Port Ship Breaking Project	State-Gujarat	25.01.1996	6,998
IDP-116 PGCL Northern India Transmission	Central	25.02.1997	3,726
IDP-117 West Bengal Transmission System Project	State-West Bengal	25.02.1997	10,495
IDP-118 Umiam Hydro Power Stn. Ren. Project	State-Meghalaya	25.02.1997	1,693

1	2	3	4
IDP-119 NEEP Tuirial Hydro-Electric Power	Central	25.02.1997	3,328
IDP-120 NTPC Simhadri Thermal Power Station	Central	25.02.1997	19,371
IDP-121 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System	Central	25.02.1997	14,760
IDP-122 Calcutta Transport Infrastruct Development Project	State-West Bengal	25.02.1997	10,531
IDP-123 Kerala Water Supply Project	State-Kerala	25.02.1997	11,834
IDP-124 Eastern Karnataka Afforestation Project	State-Karnataka	25.02.1997	14,832
IDP-125 Tamil Nadu Afforestation Program	State-Tamil Nadu	25.02.1997	13,286
IDP-126 Rajghat Canal Irrigation Program	State-Madhya Pradesh	25.02.1997	12,565
IDP-128 Srisailem Left Bk. Power Project	State-Andhra Pradesh	25.02.1997	14,184
IDP-129 NHPC Dhauliganga Hydro Power Project	Central	12.12.1997	16,311
IDP-130 Bakreshwer Thermal Power Station Project II	State-West Bengal	12.12.1997	32,301
IDP-131 Tuticorin Port Dredging Project	Central	12.12.1997	6,026
IDP-132 Punjab Afforestation Project	State-Punjab	12.12.1997	6,188
IDP-133 Chhattisgarh Sericulture Project	State-Chhattisgarh	12.12.1997	1,205
IDP-134 Manipur Sericulture Poject	State-Manipur	12.12.1997	3,942
IDP-135 Rengali Irrigation Project	State-Odisha	12.12.1997	6,844
IDP-136 SIDBI Small Scale Industries Program	Central	12.12.1997	30,000
IDP-127 Simhadri and Vizag Trans.System	State-Andhra Pradesh	12.12.1997	10,437
IDP-137 Bakreshwer Thermal Power Station Project III	State-West Bengal	24.03.1999	9,695
IDP-138 Simhadri Thermal Power Station Project (II)	Central	30.03.2001	12,192
IDP-139 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project II	Central	30.03.2001	6,732
IDP-140 Simhadri Thermal Power Station Project	Central	12.02.2002	27,295
IDP-141 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (III)	Central	13.02.2002	28,650
IDP-142 Simhadri & Vizag Transmission System Project II	State-Andhra Pradesh	10.05.2002	5,476
IDP-143 West Bengal Transmission System Project (II)	State-West Bengal	10.05.2002	2,253
IDP-144 Simhadri Thermal Power Station Project (IV)	Central	31.03.2003	1,251

1	2	3	4
IDP-145 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (IV)	Central	31.03.2003	33,582
IDP-146 Punjab Afforestation Project (II)	State-Punjab	31.03.2003	4,809
IDP-147 Bakreswar Thermal Power Station Units Ext. Project	State-West Bengal	31.03.2003	36,641
IDP-148 Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project	State-Rajasthan	31.03.2003	8,625
IDP-149 Yamuna Action Plan Project (II)	Central	31.03.2003	13,333
IDP-150 Ajanta-Ellora Conser. & Tourism Dev. Pr. (II)	Central	31.03.2003	7,280
IDP-150A Ajanta Ellora Conservation & Tourism Development Project-II	Central	31.03.2003	51
IDP-151 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (V)	Central	31.03.2004	56,591
IDP-152 Purulia Pumped Storage Project (II)	State-West Bengal	31.03.2004	23,535
IDP-153 Dhauliganga Hydroelectric Power Plant Contruction	Central	31.03.2004	13,890
IDP-154 Rengali Irrigation Project (II)	State-Odisha	31.03.2004	6,342
IDP-155 Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal Modernization Project-II	State-Andhra Pradesh	31.03.2004	4,773
IDP-156 Umiam Stage-II Hydro Pj. Stn. Renovation & Modernizn	State-Meghalaya	31.03.2004	1,964
IDP-157 Bisalpur Jaipur Water Supply Project	State-Rajasthan	31.03.2004	8,881
IDP-158 Int. Natural Resource Mgmt. & Povty. Pj. in Haryana	State-Haryana	31.03.2004	6,280
IDP-166 Uttar Pradesh Buddhist Circuit Developement Project	Central	15.03.2005	9,495
IDP-159 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (VI)	Central	31.03.2005	19,292
IDP-161 Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project	State-Rajasthan	31.03.2005	11,555
IDP-162 Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project (II)	State-Tamil Nadu	31.03.2005	9,818
IDP-163 Karnataka Sus. Forest Manag. & Bio. Conservaton Pro	State-Karnataka	31.03.2005	15,209
IDP-164 Ganga Action Plan Project (Varanasi)	Central	31.03.2005	11,184
IDP-165 Bangalore Water Supply & Sewerage Project Phase II-I	State-Karnataka	31.03.2005	41,997

1	2	3	4
IDP-167 Purulia Pumped Storage Project (III)	State-West Bengal	31.03.2006	17,963
IDP-168 Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Project (II-2)	State-Karnataka	31.03.2006	9,904
IDP-168A Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Project (II-2)	State-Karnataka	31.03.2006	18,454
IDP-169 Rural Electrification Project	Central	31.03.2006	20,629
IDP-170 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project-Phase 2	Central	31.03.2006	14,900
IDP-171 Bangalore Metro Rail Project	Central	31.03.2006	44,704
IDP-172 Swan River Integrated Watershed Management Project	State-Himachal Pradesh	31.03.2006	3,493
IDP-173 Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project	State-Odisha	31.03.2006	13,937
IDP-174 Hussain Sagar Lake and Catchment Area Improv. Project	State-Andhra Pradesh	31.03.2006	7,729
IDP-175 Kolkata Solid Waste Management Improvement Project	State-West Bengal	31.03.2006	3,584
IDP-176 Vishakhapatnam Port Expansion Project	Central	31.03.2006	161
IDP-177 Bangalore Distribution Upgradation Project	State-Karnataka	30.03.2007	10,643
IDP-178 Transmission System Modernization & Strengthening Project in Hyd.	State-Andhra Pradesh	30.03.2007	23,697
IDP-179 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 2(II)	Central	30.03.2007	13,583
IDP-180 Vishakapatnam Port Expansion Project	Central	30.03.2007	4,129
IDP-181 Andhra Pradesh Irrigation & Livelihood Improvement Project	State-Andhra Pradesh	30.03.2007	23,974
IDP-182 Tripura Forest Environmental Improvement & Poverty Alleviation Proj.	State-Tripura	30.03.2007	7,725
IDP-183 Gujarat Forestry Development Project Phase 2	State-Gujarat	30.03.2007	17,521
IDP-184 Kerala Water Supply Project (II)	State-Kerala	30.03.2007	32,777
IDP-185 Agra Water Supply Project	State-Uttar Pradesh	30.03.2007	24,822
IDP-186 Amritsar Sewerage Project	State-Punjab	30.03.2007	6,961
IDP-187 Odisha Integrated Sanitation Improvement Project	State-Odisha	30.03.2007	19,061

1	2	3	4
IDP-188 Maharashtra Transmission System Project	State-Maharashtra	14.09.2007	16,585
IDP-188A Maharashtra Transmission System Project	State-Maharashtra	14.09.2007	164
IDP-189 Goa Water Supply and Sewerage Project	State-Goa	14.09.2007	16,981
IDP-189A Goa Water Supply & Sewerage Project	State-Goa	14.09.2007	4,399
IDP-189B Goa Water Supply and Sewerage Project	State-Goa	14.09.2007	1,426
IDP-190 Haryana Transmission System Project	State-Haryana	10.03.2008	20,902
IDP-191 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 2(III)	Central	10.03.2008	71,529
IDP-191A Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 2 (III)	Central	10.03.2008	571
IDP-192 Kolkata East-West Metro Project	Central	10.03.2008	4,789
IDP-192A Kolkata East-West Metro Project	Central	10.03.2008	1,648
IDP-193 Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project Phase-I	State-Andhra Pradesh	10.03.2008	40,903
IDP-193A Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project Phase-I	State-Andhra Pradesh	10.03.2008	950
IDP-194 Forest Department-Uttar Pradesh	State-Uttar Pradesh	10.03.2008	12,657
IDP-194A Uttar Pradesh Participatory Forest Management and Poverty Alle. Project	State-Uttar Pradesh	10.03.2008	688
IDP-195 Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project	State-Tamil Nadu	10.03.2008	21,098
IDP-195A Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project	State-Tamil Nadu	10.03.2008	1,289
IDP-196 Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Project	State-Tamil Nadu	10.03.2008	4,545
IDP-196A Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Project	State-Tamil Nadu	10.03.2008	4,006
IDP-197 Chennai Metro Project	Central	21.11.2008	18,456
IDP-197A Chennai Metro Project	Central	21.11.2008	3,295
IDP-198 Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project (Phase-II)	State-Andhra Pradesh	21.11.2008	41,191
IDP-198A Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project (Phase-II)	State-Andhra Pradesh	21.11.2008	836

1	2	3	4
IDP-199 Capacity Development for Forest Mgt. & Personnel Trg. Project	Central	21.11.2008	5,241
'IDP-200 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Energy Saving Project'	Central	21.11.2008	30,000
IDP-201 Guwahati Water Supply Project	State-Assam	31.03.2009	26,915
IDP-201A Guwahati Water Supply Project	State-Assam	31.03.2009	2,538
IDP-202 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 2(IV)	Central	31.03.2009	76,229
IDP-202A Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 2(IV)	Central	31.03.2009	1,524
IDP-203 Kerala Water Supply Project (III)	State-Kerala	31.03.2009	12,308
IDP-203A Kerala Water Supply Project (III)	State-Kerala	31.03.2009	419
IDP-204 Hogenakkal Water Supply & Fluorosis Mitigation Project (Phase 2)	State-Tamil Nadu	31.03.2009	16,851
IDP-204A Hogenakkal Water Supply & Fluorosis Mitigation Project (Phase 2)	State-Tamil Nadu	31.03.2009	244
IDP-205 Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (Phase I)	Central	27.10.2009	2,606
IDP-206 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 2(V)	Central	31.03.2010	33,632
IDP-206A Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 2 (V)	Central	31.03.2010	8
IDP-207 Kolkata East-West Metro Project (II)	Central	31.03.2010	22,809
IDP-207A Kolkata East-West Metro Project (II)	Central	31.03.2010	593
IDP-208 Chennai Metro Project (II)	Central	31.03.2010	55,646
IDP-208A Chennai Metro Project (II)	Central	31.03.2010	4,205
IDP-209 Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (Phase I) (II)	Central	31.03.2010	87,788
IDP-209A Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (Phase I) (II)	Central	31.03.2010	2,474
IDP-210 Rengali Irrigation Project	State-Odisha	31.03.2010	3,052
IDP-210A Rengali Irrigation Project (III)	State-Odisha	31.03.2010	20
IDP-211 Sikkim Biodiversity Conservation & Forest Management Project	State-Sikkim	31.03.2010	5,067
IDP-211A Sikkim Biodiversity Conservation & Forest Management Project	State-Sikkim	31.03.2010	317

1	2	3	4
IDP-212 Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (Phase 2)	Central	26.07.2010	1,616
IDP-213 Himachal Pradesh Crop Diversification Promotion Project	State-Himachal Pradesh	17.02.2011	4,643
IDP-213A (Himachal Pradesh Crop Diversification Promotion Project)	State-Himachal Pradesh	17.02.2011	358
IDP-214 Tamil Nadu Biodiversity Conservation and Greening Project	State-Tamil Nadu	17.02.2011	8,710
IDP-214A Tamil Nadu Biodiversity Conservation and Greening Project	State-Tamil Nadu	17.02.2011	119
IDP-215 Yamuna Action Plan Project (III)	Central	17.02.2011	31,805
IDP-215A Yamuna Action Plan Project (III)	Central	17.02.2011	766
IDP-216 Andhra Pradesh Rural High Voltage Distribution System Project	State-Andhra Pradesh	16.06.2011	18,590
IDP-217 Madhya Pradesh Transmission System Modernisation Project	State-Madhya Pradesh	16.06.2011	18,475
IDP-218 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Energy Saving Project (Phase 2)	Central	16.06.2011	30,000
IDP-219 New and Renewable Energy Development Project	Central	16.06.2011	30,000
IDP-220 Bangalore Metro Rail Project	Central	16.06.2011	19,832
IDP-221 Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project (Phase 2)	State-Rajasthan	16.06.2011	15,749
Total			33,34,533

[English]

(d) if so, the logic behind such view?

FDI in Retail Sector

960. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposals for allowing Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in retail sector and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any assessment or study has been conducted by the Government about its impact on the local small shopkeepers and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government agree with the view that allowing FDI in retail sector would generate more jobs and reduce food inflation; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The existing policy allows for 51% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) only in single brand retail subject to specified conditions. The Government had released a Discussion Paper on the subject of 'Foreign Direct Investment in Multi-Brand Retail Trading', with the aim of generating informed discussion on the subject and obtaining the views and comments of various stakeholders. Comments were received from a number of stakeholders, including trade/industry/retailers' associations; farmers associations; prominent retailers; consumers; small industries etc.

The views received from stakeholders in response to the Discussion Paper on the subject of "Foreign Direct

Investment in Multi-Brand Retail Trading” are available in the public domain and can be accessed on the website of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion.

(b) The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion had earlier instituted a study on the subject of “Impact of Organized Retailing on the Unorganized Sector” through the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER). The report is also available in the public domain on the website of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion.

(c) and (d) The Discussion Paper was released with the aim of generating informed discussion on the subject and obtaining the views and comments of various stakeholders with the objective to enhance the operational efficiency of back-end infrastructure in the retail sector, reduce wastage in the agricultural sector, enhance benefit to producers, integrate the retailer in the value chain, and benefit consumers through greater competition. The impact on small traders, the possible strategy to protect interests of small traders in the unorganized sector and the likely impact on the capacity building of storage of food grains, fruits and vegetables etc. have also been examined in the Discussion Paper. Such efforts are aimed at bringing about an enhancement of storage capacity and infrastructure leading to an improved supply chain.

[*Translation*]

Funds for Increasing Power Generation

961. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments have utilized the amount allocated by the Union Government to increase their power generation capacity in their States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, 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) There is no Plan scheme administered by Ministry of Power under which funds are allocated to State Governments to increase power generation capacity in their States. However, Planning Commission approves the Annual Plan outlay of States each year. The fund allocated by Planning

Commission to the States/UTs during the Annual Plans for power sector includes funds allocated for the generation capacity. The details on allocation of funds for power sector and its utilization during the first three years of the Eleventh Plan are as under:

(Rs. in Crore)		
Annual Plans	Funds Approved	Funds Utilization
2007-08	26941.27	26003.89
2008-09	33493.96	31576.80
2009-10	38141.54	33599.22

Release of Fund for National Health Fund

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

(a) whether the Government has received any request from Rajasthan for early release of a remaining sum of Rs. 2.12 crore from the National Health Fund; and

(b) if so, the time by which the said sum would be released?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. The Government of India had received a request from the State Government of Rajasthan for release of an amount of Rs. 211.78 lakhs under the State Illness Assistance Fund. In a recent communication, the State Government revised the outstanding balance as Rs. 260.42 lakhs against the figure of expenditure incurred under the scheme upto December, 2008.

The State Government was asked to fulfill the following conditions stipulated under the guidelines of the State Illness Assistance Fund:

- (i) Lists of beneficiaries alongwith the amount sanctioned, hospital and the illness for which the funds were sanctioned are to be published in a leading State level newspaper for public knowledge.
- (ii) The funds are to be kept in a separate bank account in the name of State Illness Assistance Fund/Society.
- (iii) Beneficiaries under the scheme are to be patients belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) category only.

- (iv) A copy of the audit report of the fund from Government of Rajasthan.

Release of further grants to the Government of Rajasthan will depend on fulfilment of the above conditions and submission of the information.

[English]

FDI in Mining Sector

963. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total inflows of the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) received by the mining sector during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of such investment vis-a-vis domestic investment in mining sector;

(c) whether such huge investments in mining sector has caused any deliverable benefits for the local populations of mining areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) The Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) inflow into the mining sectors during the last three years are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Year (April to March)	FDI in Rs. crore	FDI in US\$ million
1.	2008-09	161.09	34.16
2.	2009-10	829.92	174.40
3.	2010-11	357.42	79.51
4.	2011-12 (April to May)	436.61	98.28
Grand Total		1,785.04	386.35

(Source: Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion)

(b) The National Mineral Policy for non-fuel and non-atomic minerals, has thrown open the mining sector for private investment including foreign direct investment (FDI). The above policy envisages, inter-alia, foreign technology and foreign participation in exploration and mining of high value and scarce minerals. FDI upto 100% is allowed in exploration, mining, mineral processing and

metallurgy under the automatic route for all non-fuel and non-atomic minerals including diamonds and precious stones. FDI approval granted is only for equity participation in a Company incorporated in India. The companies are required to apply to the concerned State Governments, which are the owners of minerals in their respective territorial jurisdictions, for mineral concessions. The domestic investment in the mining sector is not centrally monitored. Therefore comparison between FDI and domestic investment and their deliverable benefits are not available.

(c) and (d) The Foreign Direct Investment in exploration and mining in India is not considered huge in comparison to the total domestic sector, whose annual production is estimated to be in excess of Rs. 2 lakh crores during 2010-11. In so far as deliverable benefits to local population from investments are concerned, investment from FDI as well as domestic investments are both subject to the same policy and legislative framework and it is not possible, keeping also in view the quantum of Foreign Direct Investment, to distinguish between domestic and foreign investment in so far as deliverable benefits to local population are concerned, and benefits in terms of direct and indirect employment and other income generation have accrued in both cases.

Setting up of BPO

964. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to set up a Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) to verify personal details of beneficiaries of Government Health Projects;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme chalked out therefor;

(c) whether it is true that four out of ten names of beneficiaries of vaccination programme were incorrectly filed;

(d) if so, whether the Government has requested the States to furnish accurate data of all children and pregnant mothers who had benefited from the vaccination programmes; and

(e) if so, the response of the States thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Government has decided to set up a helpdesk agency to

validate the data received through the Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS), create awareness about the health programmes and to provide guidance to the health workers and the beneficiaries.

(c) to (e) The uploading of the name based information of beneficiaries on the MCTS and improving its quality is a continuous process. The Government of India (GoI) is in constant touch with the States and Union Territories through regular review meetings and written communications to improve the quality of data and its use. The response of the States has been quite encouraging in this regard.

[*Translation*]

Conversion of Black Money

965. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether black money stashed abroad has been converted to white and brought back into the country during the last two decades by exploiting the provisions of no tax on dividend and capital gain in India;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to trace black money stashed abroad by Indians including black money invested in real estate and other lucrative businesses there;

(c) if so, the details thereof and effective measures taken by the Government in this direction; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) No data is maintained in the Ministry regarding black money stashed abroad converted to white and brought back into the country by exploiting the provisions of no tax on dividend and capital gain in India. However, appropriate action as per the provisions of the Direct Tax laws is taken whenever credible information with regard to tax evasion, including in real estate and other businesses, is received by the Income Tax Department.

(c) and (d) The Income Tax Department takes several punitive and deterrent steps to unearth unaccounted money and curb tax evasion. These include scrutiny of tax returns; surveys, search and seizure actions; imposition of penalty and launching of prosecution in appropriate cases. Information Technology has also been used in a

big way in collection, collation and dissemination of taxpayer information. Tax Information Network (TIN) has been set up as a depository of important tax related information which can be accessed by the Department. The basic components of TIN are information relating to Tax Deduction at Source (TDS), payment of taxes and high value transactions reported in Annual Information Returns (AIR). The Department has set up an Integrated Taxpayer Data Management System (ITDMS) to electronically collate information collected from various sources *i.e.* Tax Deduction at Source, Electronic Filing of Return, Annual Information Returns, Central Information Branches (CIB) etc, to create 360 degrees profile of high net-worth assesses. Information received from Financial Intelligence Unit under the Department of Revenue regarding suspicious transactions from various banks and financial institutions are also investigated by the Income Tax Department. Further, the Department has implemented Computer Assisted Selection of Scrutiny (CASS) wherein returns are selected for scrutiny on the basis of comparison of the Information gathered from various sources with the information available and declarations made by the assesses in the return of income. As regards unearthing of unaccounted money and wealth outside the country, all information regarding receipts from or deposits outside the country are verified and action taken to bring undisclosed taxable amounts to taxation. Besides, the Department is having two specialized wings under the administrative control of the Director General of Income Tax (International Taxation). The International Tax Division investigates and assesses the cases of foreign companies, expatriates, non-residents and other such entities. The Transfer Pricing Division examines the international transactions between associated enterprises having regard to arm's length price in accordance with the provisions of Chapter X of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Appropriate action under the provisions of Direct Tax Laws is taken in cases where tax evasion is detected.

[*English*]

Financing Small Farmers

966. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to finance small farmers through an innovative scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds spent so far for the said scheme; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this direction for the remaining period of the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d): National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) as part of its innovations for financing small farmers has launched the Joint Liability Group (JLGs) scheme of financing with a view to augmenting flow of credit to farmers, especially small, marginal, tenant farmers, oral lessees, share croppers/individuals taking up farm/non farm activities.

A Joint Liability Group (JLG) is an informal group comprising of 4-10 individuals coming together for the purpose of availing bank loan on individual basis or through group mechanism against mutual guarantee. The JLG mode of financing serves as collateral substitute for loans to be provided to the target group i.e. small, marginal, tenant farmers, oral lessees, share croppers. The objective of the JLG mode of financing is to provide food security to vulnerable section by enhanced agriculture production, productivity and livelihood promotion. The JLGs can also easily serve as a conduit for technology transfer, facilitating common access to market information, for training and technology dissemination in activities like soil testing, training and assessing input requirements.

NABARD has reported that the cumulative loan disbursed as on 31 March, 2011 is of Rs. 1,145.29 crore for 1,41,045 JLGs.

Human Development Index

967. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

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

(a) whether India remains at the 130th position in the Human Development Index due to the high rate of infant mortality, maternal mortality and illiteracy; and

(b) if so, the details of schemes contemplated by the Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per the Human Development Index (HDI) published in the Human Development Report 2010 of United Nations Development Program (UNDP), India is placed at the 119th position out of 169 countries. Four indicators namely life expectancy at birth, mean years of schooling, expected years of schooling and per capita gross national income have been used by UNDP in calculating HDI.

(b) The Government has taken a number of initiatives to improve the situation in the country which include the following:-

- For reducing maternal mortality, the steps taken include promoting institutional deliveries, strengthening of health infrastructure, training of service providers in management of emergency obstetric care and Skilled Birth Attendance, providing Ante-natal and Post Natal Care, organising Village Health and Nutrition Days, engagement of an Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) in the community, establishing referral systems including emergency referral transport, etc.;
- For reducing child mortality, the steps taken include training of service providers in Integrated Management of Neo-natal and Childhood illness, training of ASHAs in Home based new born care, training of health care providers in essential newborn care and resuscitation, providing newborn care at all levels, promoting exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding, establishment of nutritional rehabilitation centres, strengthening routine immunisation programme, focussing on reduction in morbidity and mortality due to Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) and Diarrhoeal Diseases etc.
- The steps taken to improve literacy situation in the country include enactment and operationalisation of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Mid-Day-Meal Scheme, National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary level, setting up of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyalaya, Mahila Samakhya programme, scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarasas etc.

Statutory Audit of Oil Companies

968. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a statutory audit report has accused two State owned petroleum companies for evasion of Government taxes;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount of loss incurred therefrom by the Central and State Governments;

(c) whether the Union Government has ordered any enquiry into the incident;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to stop such illegal activities by Government owned companies?

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

[*Translation*]

Informers of Tax Evasion

969. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme exists to reward those who give information about tax evaders;

(b) if, so, the details thereof;

(c) whether information have been provided by informants about tax evaders during the last three years and current year;

(d) if so, the zone-wise and year-wise number of such informants; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to encourage informers to give information so that maximum cases of tax evasion can be detected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) There are Guidelines for 'Grant of rewards' to informants, who provide information on tax evasion. So far as direct taxes are concerned the Competent Authority may grant reward not exceeding 10% of the extra income-tax and wealth tax levied and actually realized subject to the conditions laid down in the Reward Guidelines. So far as indirect taxes are concerned the informers are eligible for reward up to 20% of the net sale-proceeds of the contraband goods seized and/or amount of duty evaded plus amount of fine and penalty levied/imposed and recovered or at the specific rates indicated,

(c) and (d) The information received from informers relating to cases of tax evasion is not centrally maintained.

(e) The Reward policy of the Government is available in the public domain for encouraging informers to provide information relating to tax evasion. The investigative agencies have become more accessible to the informers

through advancement of information technology. These measures have resulted in increase in number of actionable intelligence and consequent detection of tax evasion cases.

Facilities to Retired Bank Employees

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to revise the pension of retired bank employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide uniform medical facilities to the retired and the serving employees of all the banks;

(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) There is no proposal to revise the pension of retired bank employees,

(b) Do not arise.

(c) Pension Scheme in banks are funded scheme and affordability is a concern for incurring additional cost. Moreover, Bank Employees Pension Regulation has no provision for revising pension periodically.

(d) There is no proposal to provide uniform medical facilities to retired and serving employees of all the banks.

(e) Do not arise.

(f) Providing uniform medical facilities to retired and serving employees is not feasible in view of the cost involved. Further, there is no provision in the Service Regulations of employees to provide medical facilities after retirement.

[*English*]

Mining Lease

971. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of existing companies/Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) granted mining leases or engaged in mining of iron-ore and other minerals in the country, State-wise, company/CPSU-wise and mineral-wise;

(b) whether these companies are following the mining laws;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the corrective measures taken by the Government against the erring companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) Statement-I showing the number of Central Public Sector Undertakings granted mining leases for iron ore and other minerals in the country, State-wise and mineral-wise is enclosed. Mineral-wise details of mining leases granted to private companies are not centrally maintained. However, the State-wise number of such companies is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) Every lease holder has to abide by the terms and conditions laid down in the lease agreement. Every lease holder has to have a mining plan approved by Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) (except for 29 industrial minerals for which the powers of approval are vested with the respective State Governments). Periodical inspections of all mining leases are conducted by IBM with respect to the mining plan, and by the State Governments with respect to the covenants of the lease.

(c) If any deviation from the approved mining plan is observed, action as per the statutory provisions is initiated.

(d) Details of mines inspected and violations pointed out by IBM during the last two years are as under:-

Year	No. of mines inspected	No. of violations pointed out	No. of violations rectified	No. of show cause notices issued
2009-10	2371	968	539	443
2010-11	2177	690	349	206

Statement I

The number of Central Public Sector Undertakings granted mining leases for iron ore and other minerals in the country, State-wise and mineral-wise

State	Mineral	No. of Central PSU
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Limestone	4
	Sand Others	17

	1	2	3
		Gold	3
		Dolomite	1
		Iron Ore	0
		Laterite	1
		Shale	1
		Silica Sand	1
		Quartz	1
		Manganese Ore	2
		Total	31
Assam		Limestone	1
		Total	1
Bihar		Pyrites	1
		Total	1
Chhattisgarh		Dolomite	1
		Iron Ore	11
		Limestone	1
		Total	13
Haryana		Lime Kankar	2
		Total	2
Himachal Pradesh		Limestone	2
		Total	2
Jharkhand		Limestone	3
		Copper Ore	4
		Kynite	1
		Iron Ore	12
		Total	20
Karnataka		Limestone	4
		Iron Ore	2
		Gold	1
		Total	7

1	2	3
Kerala	Sillimanite	5
	Total	5
Madhya Pradesh	Copper Ore	2
	Manganese Ore	11
	Sand Others	2
	Fireclay	2
	Limestone	9
	Diamond	2
	Total	28
Maharashtra	Manganese Ore	20
	Sand Others	11
	Total	31
Odisha	Limestone	1
	Sand others	1
	Iron Ore	9
	Manganese Ore	1
	Bauxite	3
Total	15	
Rajasthan	Copper Ore	5
	Gypsum	12
	Total	17
Tamil Nadu	Garnet	5
	Magnesite	7
	Total	12
Uttar Pradesh	Silica sand	1
	Total	1
Uttarakhand	Magnesite	2
	Phosphorite	2
	Total	4
Grand Total		190

Statement II

Statement showing State-wise number of mining leases granted to private companies

Sl.No.	State	No. of mining leases granted to private companies
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1894
2.	Assam	06
3.	Bihar	10
4.	Chhattisgarh	278
5.	Goa	337
6.	Gujarat	1106
7.	Haryana	108
8.	Himachal Pradesh	52
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	52
10.	Jharkhand	301
11.	Karnataka	547
12.	Kerala	78
13.	Madhya Pradesh	925
14.	Maharashtra	207
15.	Manipur	02
16.	Meghalaya	20
17.	Odisha	469
18.	Rajasthan	2513
19.	Tamil Nadu	868
20.	Uttar Pradesh	80
21.	Uttarakhand	64
22.	West Bengal	50
Total		9967

Re-investment of Agricultural Loans

972. DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the farmers avail concessional agricultural loan at 4 per cent and re-invest the same at 8.5 per cent in the banks under Fixed Deposit Scheme (FDI);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to check misuse of agricultural loans by the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Interest Subvention Scheme is being implemented by the Government of India since 2006-07 to make short-term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh for a period of one year available to farmers at the interest rate of 7 per cent per annum. The Government of India has since 2009-10 been providing additional interest subvention to prompt 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.

During the course of statutory inspections of Central Coop. Banks and the Regional Rural Banks by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), no instances of re-investment of concessional agricultural loans in the Banks under the Fixed Deposit Scheme has been noticed.

Cataract Free India

973. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people suffering from various eye related diseases including cataract in the country;

(b) the steps taken for providing treatment of such diseases alongwith the funds allocated and spent for the purpose during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make Cataract Free India with the help of the World Health Organisation (WHO); and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the modalities worked out therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) As per the Survey-2001-04 conducted under the National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB) in the Ministry of Health and Family

Welfare, there are around 12 million blind persons due to various eye related diseases including cataract (Visual Acuity<6/60) in the country.

(b) The steps taken for providing treatment of eye diseases under NPCB are as under:-

- Improving quality of eye care services;
- Preventive Eye care;
- Revamping Medical Education;
- Ensuring optimal utilization of Human Resources;
- Coverage of underserved areas for eye care services through public-private partnership;
- Development of eye care infrastructure;
- To make eye care comprehensive, besides cataract surgery, assistance for other eye diseases like, diabetic retinopathy, glaucoma management, laser techniques, corneal transplantation, vitreo-retinal surgery, treatment of childhood blindness etc.;
- Regular monitoring and evaluation;
- Better quality of services.

An amount of Rs. 1250.00 crore has been allocated for NPCB during the Eleventh Five year Plan, out of which Rs. 982.48 crore (as on 01.08.2011) has been released for implementation of various eye care activities under NPCB.

(c) and (d) NPCB is committed to reduce the burden of avoidable blindness including blindness due to cataract to 0.3% by the year 2020 in India by adopting strategies advocated for Vision 2020: The Right to Sight. The Programme is sustained entirely through domestic budget for implementation of eye care activities in the country. World Health Organisation (WHO) has only been providing technical support for some of the eye care activities.

NABARD's Loans for Rural Connectivity

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

(a) the details of the loans disbursed by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to the State of Andhra Pradesh for rural connectivity during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the details of the projects covered in the State for which such loans were disbursed by the NABARD?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The details of the loan disbursed by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) during the

last three years viz. 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 in the State of Andhra Pradesh under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) for rural roads and bridges is as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Activity	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Bridge	271	33.78	282	32.05	209	35.54	762	101.37
Road	4753	498.97	4628	443.53	958	292.73	10339	1235.23
Total	5024	532.75	4910	475.58	1167	328.27	11101	1336.60

Hotel Industry

975. SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the hotel industry suffers 30 per cent supply deficit as far as demand for quality manpower is concerned in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh during the last three years; and

(c) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken to correct the situation in the remaining 11th Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) As per the report of the Market Pulse (an agency commissioned by the Ministry of Tourism for manpower study in the hospitality and tourism sector) of the year 2004 and 2011 (provisional), a substantial skill gap exists in the hospitality sector. However, the Ministry of Tourism does not assess the gap State-wise.

(c) The Ministry of Tourism has put in place a multi-pronged strategy to reduce the skill gap. This includes:-

- (i) expansion of institutional infrastructure for training and strengthening of existing;
- (ii) broad basing of hospitality education through Industrial Training Institutes, Polytechnics Institutes, Universities, Colleges and schools;
- (iii) conduct of short duration training courses for creating employable skills under Hunar se Rozgar; and
- (iv) skill certification of the existing service providers.

Asia Pacific FATF

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

(a) whether India takes over as co-chair of Asia Pacific Financial Action Task Force (FATF);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present position thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) India has taken over as co-chair of Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering for a period of two years from July, 2010 to July, 2012.

(b) and (c) The Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG) is an international organization consisting of 41 members and a number of international and regional observers including the United Nations, IMF, Asian Development Bank, World Bank and the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). India has been a member of APG almost since its inception. The primary role of APG is to monitor the implementation of the 49 recommendations of the FATF.

Australia is the permanent co-chair and one Member country assumes the charge of co-chair for two years period on rotating basis. Presently, India is the co-chair till July, 2012.

[Translation]

Financial Grant to STs

977. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides financial grant or loan to Scheduled Tribes people living in rural areas to start business to improve their living standard;

(b) if so, the number of people to whom financial grant or loan have been provided during the last three years and the current year, state-wise;

(c) whether Scheduled Tribes people are facing problem in getting financial grant or loan;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(a) Financial Assistance in the form of loan is provided by National Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development

Corporation to Scheduled Tribes living in rural as well as urban areas through its schemes for starting business to improve their living standard.

(b) The State-wise details of number of Scheduled Tribes who have been sanctioned financial assistance for the last three years and the current year through schemes of NSTFDC are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The financial assistance of NSTFDC is provided through the State Channelising Agencies. The problems being faced by Scheduled Tribes are addressed by the concerned State Channelising Agencies.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply given to part (c) above.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply given to part (c) above.

Statement

Financial Assistance sanctioned by NSTFDC under income generating activities during 2008-11 and 2011-12

Sl.No.	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	201112 (upto 31.07.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	410	As per State Government's decision, the SCA is not availing funds.		
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2873	The assistance extended during 2008-09 was through National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC).		
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	417	32	56	468
4.	Assam	Non-settlement of overdues by the existing SCA, The financial assistance during 2010-11 was extended through Assam Gramin Vikas Bank.		149	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	686	619	834	594
6.	Goa	24	17	3	-
7.	Gujarat	17350	8500	48280	60000
8.	Himachal Pradesh	39	206	3	2
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	260	285	260	250
10.	Jharkhand	209	259	683	-
11.	Karnataka	5305	6304	11869	-
12.	Kerala	105	250	375	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
13	Lakshadweep	Non-submission of Project proposals	8	Non-availability of Government Guarantee and Non-submission of Project proposals	-
14.	Maharashtra	719	1676	2293	-
15.	Meghalaya	525	1239	438	273
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1908	2546	3224	-
17.	Mizoram	410	Non-settlement of overdues and non-submission of project proposals		69
18.	Nagaland	105	94	18723	117
19.	Odisha	Non-submission of Project proposals	394	Non-availability of Government Guarantee and Non-submission of Project proposals	-
20.	Rajasthan	926	1630	1630	1630
21.	Sikkim	31	482	Non-submission of project proposals	-
22.	Tripura	160	892	280	-
23.	Uttar Pradesh	No functioning SCA. The assistance extended during 2010-11 was through National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC).		5128	-
24.	West Bengal	9754	12006	1404	2071
Total		42216	37439	95632	65474

Note: 1. In case of States/UTs *vis.* Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Uttarakhand, Manipur, no proposals were received.
2. In case of States/UTs *viz.* Haryana, Punjab, Puducherry, Delhi and Chandigarh, there is no ST population as per Census 2001.

Protest against Black Money

978. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many social organisations have been protesting for a long time against corruption and to bring back black money;

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

(c) whether the Government had resolved to bring back black money within 100 days in the recent past; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Some organizations/persons have been protesting against corruption and black money. The Government is committed to fight the menace.

(c) This Ministry is not aware of any person associated with the Government making declaration to bring back black money within 100 days.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (c) above.

[English]

Agreement for Supply of Coal

979. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has signed agreement with Indonesia and Australia for supply of coal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Indonesia and Australia are going to change their coal exploring policies; and

(d) if so, its likely impact on Indian power sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) (i) As per information received from Ministry of Coal, an Memorandum of Understanding (Mou) between the Ministry of Coal and the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources of Government of Indonesia on the establishment of the Joint Working Group, has been signed on 10.6.2010 to cooperate in the areas such as promotion of trade and investment in the coal sector, enhancing understanding of coal related energy issues, promotion of exchange of information on policies, programmes and technologies etc.

(ii) In November, 2010, a team of officers from Coal India Ltd. contacted the Indonesian State-owned Company PT. Bukit Asam (PTBA) for furthering Coal India's interests in Indonesia.

(iii) Ministry of Coal have informed that no agreement has been signed with Australia for supply of coal.

(c) This pertains to future policy changes of the foreign Government, namely, Indonesia and Australia and no information is available in this regard.

(d) In view of reply at (c) above, does not arise.

Setting up of Medical College

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

(a) whether incidents of health problems due to use of Endosulfan have been reported from various parts including Kasargod in Kerala;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to start a medical college with the Central University at Kasargod to address such health problems of the region;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has received representations to open the medical college at Kasargod; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken/proposed thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Health problems have been reported in Kasargod district of Kerala and Dakshina Kannada district of Karnataka allegedly due to aerial spraying of Endosulfan in cashew plantations. Recently, the Hon. Supreme Court of India has passed an ad-interim order on 13.05.2011 banning production, sale and use of Endosulfan in the country till further orders. Accordingly, the Central Government has issued instruction on 14.05.2011 to all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to implement the interim orders of the Hon Supreme Court *in toto*, which are binding on all manufacturers.

(c) to (f) A representation has been received from the President, Kumbadaje Grama Panchayath, Kasaragod (Kerala) regarding establishment of medical college and allied institutions with Central University in Kasaragod district of Kerala. They have been requested to send the proposal for establishment of a medical college in accordance with the provisions of Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and Regulations thereunder.

Aid Agreement with the UK

981. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has signed an aid agreement with the United Kingdom (UK) International Development Agency for the eradication of poverty;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last one year, project-wise, State-wise and the agencies that will implement such aids; and

(c) the details of Government's policy relating to receipt of bilateral aid for the poverty eradication programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The United Kingdom (UK) has been providing development assistance to India since 1958 in the form of grants through their Department for International Development (DFID) to Central and State sector programmes, apart from providing grants to multilateral agencies and civil society

organisations. The development assistance from UK to India is focused on programmes in social sectors such as education, health, slum development and rural livelihoods, governance reforms, etc. within the overarching framework of poverty alleviation.

(b) A Statement indicating the agreements signed during the last one year (April, 2010-March, 2011), project-wise, State-wise and the agencies implementing these projects is annexed.

(c) As per the extant policy, Government of India accepts bilateral development assistance only from G-8 countries (USA, UK, Japan, Germany, France, Italy, Canada and the Russian Federation) and the European Commission, apart from multilateral agencies. Other European Union members outside G-8 can also provide development assistance to India provided they commit US\$ 25 million per annum. These countries can also provide bilateral development assistance directly to autonomous institutions, universities, NGOs, etc.

Statement

The details of the agreements signed during the last one year (April, 2010-March, 2011), project-wise. State-wise and the agencies implementing these projects

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Central/State	Implementing Agency	Amount of DFID assistance Amount in £ million (Rs. in crores)	Date of Signing/ Closing
1.	Support to National Policies for Urban Poverty Reduction under JNNURM	Central	Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation, GoI	15.50 (111.60)	14.04.2010/ 31.03.2012
2.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Phase-II (SSA-II) Additional Funding	Central	Ministry of Human Resource Development, GoI	149.00 (1072.80)	01.09.2010/ 31.03.2013
3.	Sector-wide approach to Strengthening Health (SWASTH)	Bihar	Health Department, Government of Bihar	145.00 (1044.00)	01.09.2010/ 31.03.2016

Exemption of Interest on Education Loan

982. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued a detailed circular regarding exemption of interest on the educational loans taken by the families whose annual income is less than Rupees 4.50 lakhs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the scheduled commercial banks have been disbursing the educational loans on the basis of the said circular;

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

(e) the action taken against such erring banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD) has formulated an Interest Subsidy Scheme which provides interest subsidy for the period of moratorium on education loan taken by students from economically weaker sections under the IBA Model Scheme, for pursuing technical and professional courses in India. Students whose parental income is less than Rs. 4.5 lakhs per year are eligible. The scheme is in operation since the year 2009-10 and loans disbursed from 2009-10 are eligible for benefit. Canara Bank is the Nodal bank for Scheme.

(c) to (e) As per information furnished by Canara Bank, the banks have been reimbursed interest subsidy amounting to Rs. 134.14 crore in 3.21 lakh accounts for

the year 2009-10. In 2.10 lakh accounts supplementary claims for Rs. 72.84 crore have been submitted by the banks for the year 2009-10. Fresh claims for Rs. 50.10 crore have been submitted by banks for 73,944 accounts for the year 2010-11.

Revenue Loss to Exchequer

983. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the revenue loss to the exchequer on account of oil duty rejig during the last nine months alongwith the measures taken to recover this revenue loss;

(b) whether the Government has estimated the loss on account of evasion of service tax by corporate sector during the last one year;

(c) if so, the number of tax evaders and the amount involved in it for the same period;

(d) whether any action has been taken effectively to enhance service tax collection; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

GoM on Black Money Cases

984. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Supreme Court has expressed its displeasure on Directorate of Enforcement for not providing information related to filing a charge sheet against the guilty in black money related cases;

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

(c) whether a Group of Ministers (GoM) have been constituted to probe money related irregularities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b)

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, during the course of hearing on 11.05.2011, enquired whether the complaint of the offence of money laundering under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 filed on 06.05.2011 had been placed before the High Level Committee (HLC), before filing in the Court. The Hon'ble Supreme Court was informed that the same had not been placed before the Committee. Subsequently, the complaint filed by Directorate of Enforcement in the Special Court for PMLA, Mumbai was brought to the notice of the HLC on 01.06.2011, explaining the circumstances under which the Complaint had to be filed in the court without bringing it to the notice of the HLC. The Complaint had to be filed on 06.05.2011 for ensuring that S/Shri Hassan Ali Khan and Kashi Nath Tapuria are not granted mandatory bail on completion of 60 days from the date of arrest under section 167 of CrPC.

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

[English]

Misuse of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961

985. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding lodging of false cases under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to review/amend the provisions of the said Act; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) No complaints/representations alleging misuse of Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 have been received. However, some complaints/representations regarding alleged harassment of husband and other family members for inflicting cruelty on account of dowry using Section 498A of IPC, have been received.

For preventing the misuse of Section 498A of IPC, Government has issued an Advisory to all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations on 20th

October, 2009. They have been advised to comply with the procedures laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of DK Basu Vs. State of West Bengal

(CRI CWP No. 539/86) and that in cases of matrimonial disputes, the first recourse should be to effect conciliation and mediation between the warring spouses and their families. The recourse to filing charges under Section 498A IPC may be resorted to where such conciliation fails and where there appears a prima facie case under Section 498A and other laws.

The Government has a proposal for amendment to the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 to make it more effective.

Ban on Ayurvedic Drugs by European Union

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

(a) whether the European Union has banned over the counter sale of Ayurvedic and herbal drugs manufactured in the country;

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

(c) whether the move has adversely affected the Indian ayurvedic drug industry;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to revive the sale of these drugs in European Union?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) European Union (EU) has formulated a Directive on Traditional Herbal Medicinal Products (THMPD), which has trade restrictive impact on India's exports of herbal drugs to EU. Many Ayurvedic products are currently exported as dietary supplements, for which as of now, there is no registration requirement in most of the countries. However, some countries require notification of such products. Many products have been notified in different countries (Italy, Belgium, Finland and others) by some Indian companies.

(e) India has been doing bilateral consultation with the European Union on Traditional Herbal Medicinal Products Directive since 2004 and raised its concerns on this issue in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee of the WTO.

Fake Currency

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

(a) whether customs officials have recently seized fake Indian currency from a goods train running between India and Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. On 24.04.2011 the Customs officials of Land Customs Station (LCS), Attari Rail Station have effected unclaimed seizure of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) in the Goods Train coming from Pakistan. The FICN was concealed in a cavity above the wheel of the bogies of the goods train. The face value of the seized FICN in this case was Rs. two lakhs.

(c) Details of the case were shared with IB, RAW and Police authorities. The Customs Officers posted at Indo-Pak border have been directed to be alert to thwart any such attempt to smuggle Fake Indian Currency Notes into India. The matter was also raised by the Indian Customs during the Customs Liaison Border Committee Meeting between India and Pakistan held in Amritsar on 15.06.2011.

Non-Declaration of Dutiable Goods

988. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of persons have been apprehended for non-declaration of dutiable goods at various airports/seaports; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and amount of undeclared goods recovered from them and duty/penalty imposed on each of them during the last two years and current year?

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

Illegal Forex Trading

989. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some overseas forex trading has been introduced on a number of internet trading portals luring residents with offers of guaranteed high returns and the public is being asked to make margin payments in accounts maintained with banks in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof for each of the last three years and the current year alongwith the measures taken by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to safeguard Indian citizens/investors from being defrauded; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by RBI/ Government of India against companies, agents engaged in illegal forex trading?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that they had received a few complaints from various sources including from the public regarding a number of internet portals advertising offers of high returns using forex trading. Most of the companies advertising the forex trading are based outside India and are on global trading platforms.

(b) and (c) RBI has informed that most of the complaints were received in 2010-11. RBI further informed that it had issued an advisory dated 21.02.2011 on Overseas Forex trading through Electronic/Internet Trading Portals. Vide this circular, RBI has clarified that remittance in any form towards overseas foreign exchange trading through electronic/internet trading portals is not permitted under the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999 and the existing regulations under FEMA, 1999 do not permit residents to trade in foreign exchange in domestic/overseas markets. RBI forwards the details of complaints received to Directorate of Enforcement to carry out investigations.

[Translation]

Appointment of Doctors in AIIMS

990. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:
SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:
SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether the recommendations made by the inquiry committees constituted separately under the Chairmanship of Dr. Yadav and Dr. Thorat to inquire into the issue of discrimination against the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Classes in the matter of their appointment as doctors in teaching and

non-teaching category and their enrolment to all the courses in the institute has been implemented by All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) authorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the number of seats reserved for them in M.Sc. (Nursinh), B.Sc.(H) Nursing and other courses have been reduced in AIIMS;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Governing Body of the institute in its meeting held on 13.08.2008 accepted the report of Dr. Karan Singh Yadav Committee and as per the recommendations of Dr. Thorat Committee, the institute has started the special teaching classes for SC and ST students in the subject in which they are weak.

(d) to (f) AIIMS is providing 15% reservation for SCs and 7.5% reservation for STs in all academic courses including M.Sc. courses and B.Sc. (Hons) Nursing courses. Reservation for OBCs is being implemented as per recommendations of Oversight Committee. 4 seats were sanctioned for OBCs in M.Sc. (Nursing) course in August, 2008 and these 4 seats for each session are being reserved for OBCs. Regarding B.Sc. (Hons) Nursing, 10 seats have been increased from August, 2008 session which are being filled by OBC category candidates.

[English]

Car Import

991. SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a luxury car import scam has been busted in the country during in the recent past; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. 16 numbers of imported luxury cars, have been seized in the country during the recent past (period between April, 2011 to July, 2011) valued at Rs. 6.75 crores and involving evasion of duty of Rs. 4.87 crores.

All Customs field formations have been sensitized and alerted to prevent smuggling of imported cars into the country. Action under the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962 has been initiated against the importers.

[*Translation*]

Transmission and Distribution Losses

992. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of transmission and distribution (T&D) losses in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has made any assessment of the losses in terms of rupees likely to be incurred by 2014-15 due to T&D losses;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has implemented the Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme to check T&D losses; and

(e) if so, the funds allocated to the State Governments under the Programme so far to mitigate such losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Transmission & Distribution (T&D) losses as measure of grid losses were replaced with Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses for better clarity. States/UT wise Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses for the year 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 as contained in the 7th 'Report on Performance of State Power Utilities' published by Power Finance Corporation are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) According to M/s Mercados Report on 'Study on Specific Aspects of the Power Sector for Impact on State Finances' submitted to the thirteenth Finance Commission, Government of India, the projected losses at constant nominal tariffs and without considering the subsidies have been worked out as Rs. 116,089 crores for the year 2014-15.

(d) 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.

So far, under Part-A of R-APDRP, projects worth Rs. 5177 crore covering all the eligible towns (1401) in the country have already been sanctioned. So far, 42 Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) projects worth Rs. 982.45 crore have also been sanctioned in eight States (Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Kerala) under Part-A, and 907 projects worth Rs. 19367.43 crore have been approved in fifteen states (Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal) under Part-B.

(e) An amount of Rs. 4052.88 Crores have been released as loan under the R-APDRP programme for disbursement to state power distribution utilities against Part-A and Part-B projects.

Statement

AT&C Losses (%) for Utilities selling directly to consumers

Region	State	Utility	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6
Eastern	Bihar	BSEB	43.99	47.38	34.37
	Bihar Total		43.99	47.38	34.37

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Jharkhand	JSEB	54.41	58.17	59.00
	Jharkhand Total		54.41	58.17	59.00
	Odisha	CESCO	42.54	46.05	37.67
		NESCO	36.22	34.58	38.90
		SESCO	41.72	48.15	50.59
		WESCO	39.71	41.20	37.57
	Odisha Total		39.90	41.68	39.43
	Sikkim	Sikkim PD	61.43	51.32	56.86
	Sikkim Total		61.43	51.32	56.86
	West Bengal	WBSEB	30.66	N.A.	N.A.
		WBSEDCL	N.A.	22.70	22.73
	West Bengal Total		30.66	22.70	22.73
Eastern Total			39.12	37.76	35.51
North Eastern	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal PD	57.96	61.59	60.15
	Arunachal Pradesh Total		57.96	61.59	60.15
	Assam	CAEDCL	42.55	42.96	33.53
		LAEDCL	31.24	28.71	14.14
		UAEDCL	38.67	36.02	17.02
	Assam Total		36.64	35.18	20.32
	Manipur	Manipur PD	79.69	79.39	81.01
	Manipur Total		79.69	79.39	81.01
	Meghalaya	MeSEB	39.08	39.45	43.37
	Meghalaya Total		39.08	39.45	43.37
	Mizoram	Mizoram PD	31.71	28.31	41.01
	Mizoram Total		31.71	28.31	41.01
	Nagaland	Nagaland PD	48.01	44.08	48.69
	Nagaland Total		48.01	44.08	48.69
	Tripura	TSECL	29.19	30.16	31.98
	Tripura Total		29.19	30.16	31.98
North Eastern Total			40.56	40.06	35.96
Northern	Delhi	BSES Rajdhani	32.94	37.10	20.59

1	2	3	4	5	6
		BSES Yamuna	43.24	47.31	13.73
		NDPL	28.52	31.20	17.80
	Delhi Total		34.32	37.96	17.97
	Haryana	DHBVNL	22.13	31.78	32.60
		UHBVNL	29.00	34.22	34.00
	Haryana Total		25.60	33.02	33.29
	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB	13.47	17.15	12.85
	Himachal Pradesh Total		13.47	17.15	12.85
	Jammu and Kashmir	J&K PDD	64.68	71.92	69.05
	Jammu and Kashmir Total		64.68	71.92	69.05
	Punjab	PSEB	22.54	19.10	18.96
	Punjab Total		22.54	19.10	18.96
	Rajasthan	AVVNL	39.21	35.71	30.21
		JDVVNL	33.60	33.13	30.19
		JVVNL	34.38	30.60	28.45
	Rajasthan Total		35.74	33.02	29.52
	Uttar Pradesh	DVVN	46.16	64.08	45.95
		MVVN	36.50	39.63	44.99
		Pash VVN	31.23	30.99	26.63
		Poorv VVN	64.67	11.53	49.95
		KESCO	52.02	56.12	41.84
	Uttar Pradesh Total		44.25	37.10	40.32
	Uttarakhand	Ut PCL	35.54	38.32	35.37
	Uttarakhand Total		35.54	38.32	35.37
Northern Total			34.56	33.28	31.19
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	18.32	19.23	14.24
		APEPDCL	12.09	7.46	10.26
		APNPDCL	23.28	11.92	14.37
		APSPDCL	17.47	20.02	11.36
	Andhra Pradesh Total		17.88	16.19	12.99
	Karnataka	BESCOM	28.39	26.60	19.17

1	2	3	4	5	6
		CHESCOM	38.01	37.65	25.17
		GESCOM	47.41	41.25	38.80
		HESCOM	38.16	40.70	36.60
		MESCOM	12.08	21.66	17.75
	Karnataka Total		32.76	32.13	25.68
	Kerala	KSEB	23.34	21.52	21.61
	Kerala Total		23.34	21.52	21.61
	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	16.21	16.19	15.33
	Tamil Nadu Total		16.21	16.19	15.33
	Puducherry	Puducherry PD	17.45	18.69	18.47
	Puducherry Total		17.45	18.69	18.47
Southern Total			21.20	20.27	17.42
Western	Chhattisgarh	CSEB	29.26	30.89	32.45
	Chhattisgarh Total		29.26	30.89	32.45
	Goa	Goa PD	16.89	13.12	17.17
	Goa Total		16.89	13.12	17.17
	Gujarat	DGVCL	16.45	15.23	16.17
		MGVCL	15.23	17.17	14.98
		PGVCL	35.75	32.74	31.78
		UGVCL	15.93	17.23	16.31
	Gujarat Total		23.60	22.81	22.05
	Madhya Pradesh	MP Madhya Kshetra VVCL	54.37	54.43	83.68
		MP Paschim Kshetra VVCL	36.12	41.35	44.55
		MP Purv Kshetra VVCL	48.30	45.00	57.05
	Madhya Pradesh Total		45.67	46.78	61.05
	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	34.59	31.32	31.19
	Maharashtra Total		34.59	31.32	31.19
Western Total			33.15	31.83	34.32
Grand Total			30.62	29.58	28.44

Note: AT&C losses for Sikkim PD (for the years 2006-07 to 2008-09), MeSEB& APSPDCL (for the years 2006-07 and 2007-08) include transmission losses since the figure for transmission losses not available.

Note: Collection efficiency for JSEB for the year 2008-09 assumed same as that for the year 2007-08 in the absence of data (Source: PFC)

Drug Resistant Superbug

993. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the reports of the cases of drug resistant superbug named New Delhi metallo-beta-lactamase 1 (NDM-1) allegedly originated in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any action in the matter including against those who were part of the said research done by a British medical journal and also responsible for transfer of the biomedical material outside the country without prior permission of the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR);

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to contest such findings by verifying/examining the existence of the superbug named after the national capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) In the past one year, two articles were published in the Lancet Infectious Diseases where the presence of carbapenem resistant enterobacteriasceae due to a metallo beta lactamase enzyme - NDM-1 (New Delhi metallo beta lactamase-1) had been reported and the origin of this bacteria had been traced back to India and Pakistan. The Government has denied this allegation as the origin of NDM-1 from India has not been conclusively proved in these articles. Besides, as per information published by WHO, USA has reported cases of NDM-1 in three States and Canada in three provinces, Australia, Belgium, Japan, Sweden and Vietnam have all reported cases.

(c) and (d) Office of the Drug Controller General of India (India) issued notice to eight doctors involved in the study.

(e) Government has denied these reports through newspapers and other media, presenting detailed scientific response to this erroneous interpretation of the authors.

*[English]***Pre-Packaged Food**

994. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide pre-packaged and micro-nutrient fortified meals to children in the age group 0-8 and women;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether objection have been raised to the project;

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

(e) the budgetary allocation made and utilised for this programme during each of 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) There is no new proposal to provide pre-packaged and micronutrient fortified meals to Women and Children in the age group 0-8 years.

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

Cancer Patients

995. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:

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

(a) whether there is a constant rise in the number of cancer patients above national average in certain regions including Malwa of Punjab in the country;

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

(c) the action plan drawn by the Government to arrest the rising menace of cancer in the country, particularly the regions where prevalence rate is very high;

(d) the funds allocated for cancer control during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(e) whether the Government proposes to support and develop customized treatment for cancer patients in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the benefits likely to be accrued therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) As per "Time Trends in Cancer incidence Rates 1982-2005 Report, National Cancer Registry Programme of ICMR April, 2009" there has been a steady and consistent increase in the age adjusted incidence rates of certain cancers across all major urban registries. However, no data specific to these regions is available.

On the directions of this Ministry, ICMR constituted a team of experts in the year 2010 to assess the prevalence of cancer in Punjab especially in Malwa region. The limited data available before the team suggested a higher occurrence of cancer in Malwa region as compared to some other areas of Punjab. However, the prevalence of cancer in Punjab was not higher than other areas of India.

(c) and (d) The Government has recently launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) for the remaining period of the 11th Five Year Plan. The new programme envisages implementation in 100 districts across 21 States. Budget Allocation for the cancer control for the last three years including the current year is as under:-

Year	Allocation (in crore)
2008-09	Rs. 120.00
2009-10	Rs. 95.00
2010-11	Rs. 180.00
2011-12	Rs. 200.00

(e) and (f) Under NPCDCS, the district hospitals would be strengthened to provide diagnostics services, basic surgery, chemotherapy and palliative care. The chemo-therapy drugs required for cancer patients would be provided at the district hospitals. The support would be provided for common chemotherapy drugs to treat about 100 cases from the BPL category. In addition, currently treatment of cancer is being provided through 27 Regional Cancer Centre under the programme.

Tertiary Cancer Centre

996. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Kerala to include Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram and Malabar Cancer Centre, Thalassery in the Tertiary Cancer Centre (TCC) under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS);

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present status of the proposal; and

(c) the number of cancer centres recognized as Tertiary Cancer Centre (TCC) and financial assistance extended to them under the NPCDCS so far, State/ UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) A proposal from Malabar Cancer Centre, an autonomous organization has been received recently for financial assistance under the TCC Scheme. However, no formal proposal from Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram has been received.

The Government has recently launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) for the remaining period of the 11th Five Year Plan. Under the TCC Scheme of NPCDCS, only Government Medical Colleges/Hospitals or erstwhile RCCs are eligible for financial assistance.

No Government Medical Colleges/Hospitals has been recognized as Tertiary Cancer Centre so far.

Construction of Rural Roads in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

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

(a) whether there was any proposals for construction of rural roads from ATR to Boalcha (Udaygarh), settlement year 1959 in Sundergarh panchayat and from Rajatgarh to Khatta Khari, settlement year 1959 in Nilambur

panchayat under Baratang Islands of Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the action taken by the A&N Administration regarding forest clearance/construction of rural roads;

(c) the time by which the said roads are likely to be completed with forest clearance;

(d) whether there is any year mark provision of the Administration to complete said roads; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Subsequent to transfer of these roads from Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) to Andaman Public Works Department (APWD) in March, 2011, as first step, APWD has taken up Environmental Impact Assessment Study for which tender has been invited which is due for opening in first week of August, 2011. On completion of the Environmental Impact Assessment Study, the department will apply for forest clearance.

(c) It is expected that after obtaining the forest clearance, the work will be taken up in 2012-13.

(d) and (e) Provision has been made for having an Environmental Impact Assessment study during the current financial year as it has been planned to complete the pre-construction activities.

[*Translation*]

Schemes for the Welfare of Tribals

998. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:
YOGI ADITYA NATH:
SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Centrally sponsored schemes for the welfare and overall development of tribals and adivasis implemented throughout the country including Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand and Odisha;

(b) the details of schemes and funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the State Governments in this regard during the last three years and the current year, Scheme-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure the proper implementation of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements the following Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in the country including Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand and Odisha:-

- (i) Post Matric Scholarships for ST students,
- (ii) Hostels for ST Boys and ST Girls,
- (iii) Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas, and
- (iv) Research, Information and Mass Education, Tribal Festival and Others.

(b) The Scheme-wise and State-wise funds sanctioned and released by the Ministry and utilized amount by the State Governments during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statements-I, II, III and IV.

(c) The Ministry undertakes the following steps to ensure the proper implementation of the schemes:-

- (i) States are asked to submit the proposals complete in all respects conforming to guidelines of the concerned scheme/programme, in time.
- (ii) Utilization Certificates are insisted upon as a pre-requisite for further release of funds;
- (iii) Progress reports regarding the status of implementation of schemes are obtained;
- (iv) Central Government officers while on visits to the States/Union Territories also ascertain the progress of implementation of various schemes/programmes of the Ministry.
- (v) Meetings/Conferences are convened at the Central level with State Secretaries in charge of Tribal Welfare Development Departments in the States to ensure timely submission of proposals, speed up of implementation of the schemes/programmes, and reviewing the physical and financial progress;

Statement I

Details of grants-in-aid released to the State Governments and UT Administrations and their utilised amount under the Scheme of PMS for ST students during the years from 2008-09 to 2011-12

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Sanctioned/Released	Utilised	Sanctioned/Released	Utilised	Sanctioned/Released	Utilised	Sanctioned/Released	Utilised*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1662.13	1662.13	2919.27	2919.27	20036.25	20036.25	11018.00	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.53	23.53	0.00	
3.	Assam	1696.18	1696.18	2510.12	2510.12	2881.26	2880.09	1441.00	
4.	Bihar	170.00	170.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
5.	Chhattisgarh	160.28	160.28	375.95	189.72	1253.97	0.00	627.00	
6.	Goa	18.96	18.96	54.26	45.71	29.11	0.00	15.00	
7.	Gujarat	387.36	387.36	3046.63	3043.70	5116.09	5113.46	2558.00	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	113.99	0.00	57.00	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	408.00	
10.	Jharkhand	1058.48	1058.48	1267.00	1267.00	1855.54	0.00	928.00	
11.	Karnataka	1053.97	1053.97	1863.63	1863.63	3163.59	0.00	1582.00	
12.	Kerala	298.03	298.03	284.40	284.40	457.08	0.00	229.00	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1228.18	1228.18	3236.50	2416.28	2026.23	0.00	1013.00	
14.	Maharashtra	2500.00	2500.00	1250.00	1250.00	6629.51	0.00	3315.00	
15.	Manipur	1912.68	1912.68	2163.28	2163.28	2460.01	0.00	1230.00	
16.	Meghalaya	1342.12	1342.12	1006.57	1006.57	2717.23	0.00	1359.00	
17.	Mizoram	1421.18	1421.18	1571.26	1560.01	1633.93	1499.31	817.00	
18.	Nagaland	1467.27	1467.27	1866.77	1774.32	1908.44	0.00	954.00	
19.	Odisha	461.75	430.57	566.79	512.15	1104.03	346.52	550.00	
20.	Rajasthan	4654.00	3276.20	1661.31	1661.31	800.00	790.75	0.00	
21.	Sikkim	25.13	25.13	37.88	34.24	56.41	0.00	28.00	
22.	Tamil Nadu	2.50	2.50	72.34	72.34	112.71	68.25	56.00	
23.	Tripura	433.19	433.19	538.26	538.26	380.40	380.40	190.00	
24.	Uttarakhand	230.52	230.52	188.98	188.98	531.69	0.00	266.00	
25.	West Bengal	389.28	389.28	603.80	268.52	302.00	0.00	150.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	9.15	9.15	10.00	
27.	Daman and Diu	0.14	0.00	1.73	0.00	0.85	0.00	0.00	
Total		22586.31	21167.19	27086.73	25569.81	55603.00	31147.71	28801.00	

*UC is not due.

Statement II

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.	Aruanchal 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
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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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.	Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat	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 during 2011-12.

Statement III

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 IV

Details of grants-in-aid released to the State Governments and UT Administrations and utilized amount under the Scheme of Research, Information and Mass Education, Tribal Festivals and Others

Sl. No.	Name of State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Sanctioned/ Released	Utilised	Sanctioned/ Released	Utilised	Sanctioned/ Released	Utilised
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44.29	21.18	35.19	7.71	7.50	0.00
2.	Assam	56.75	18.13	17.00	35.81	34.38	34.84
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	21.95	16.00	18.08	15.50
4.	Gujarat	13.95	13.95	95.83	74.31	47.41	*
5.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	16.57	*	0.00	0.00
6.	Jharkhand	29.87	28.18	41.79	41.79	0.00	0.00
7.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	13.31	13.31	40.00	*
8.	Madhya Pradesh	388.32	388.32	86.80	86.80	77.36	77.36
9.	Maharashtra	48.45	43.98	80.34	50.43	30.67	26.62
10.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	57.50	57.50	49.00	49.00
11.	Odisha	83.25	83.25	50.31	29.04	64.83	*
12.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	23.00	4.18	15.82	15.82
13.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	5.95	5.95	7.50	
14.	Tripura	39.13	39.13	53.25	6.00	46.16	2.10
15.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.50	
16.	West Bengal	0.00	*	36.50	0.00	0.00	*
Total		704.01	636.12	635.29	428.83	446.21	221.24

Legends * Utilisation Certificate not received.
No releases made so far during 2011-12

[English]

Insecticides in Cold Drinks

999. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

(a) whether the Centre for Science and Environment has reported the presence of high level of caffeine,

insecticides/pesticides in cold/soft/energy drinks much above the maximum prescribed limit;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of the false claims by the makers of these energy drinks regarding the effectiveness of their energy drinks; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP

BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) It has been reported in the press and in an article in Down to Earth magazine that Centre for Science and Environment has tested eight brands of energy drinks found that and 44% of the samples contain caffeine more than 145 parts per million which is the limit prescribed for caffeine in carbonated water. No limit of caffeine has been prescribed in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 for a proprietary food.

(c) and (d) The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India is preparing standards for caffeinated drinks and their labelling provisions.

National Equity Fund Scheme

1000. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public and private sector banks are providing advances to the Powerloom Entrepreneurs without collateral security under the National Equity Fund Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints against banks for violating the norms in providing advances under the said scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken on such complaints; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has reported that National Equity Fund (NEF), which was being operated by them, has been discontinued w.e.f. May 01, 2007 and the cases in pipe line till the above date were disbursed till September 30, 2008.

Capital Investment in Tourism

1001. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tourist arrivals into India during the current year so far in comparison to the last five years;

(b) whether there has been an upward of downward trend in domestic tourism across India in terms of both, per capita spending and number of tourists over the last five-years;

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

(d) whether there has been an increase in the capital investment in the Tourism Sector over the said period;

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

(f) whether there has been decrease in tourist visits to prominent tourist destinations across India which have been made a terror target over the said period;

(g) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken/proposed by his Ministry to ensure better security arrangements in place at above referred tourist destinations in coordination with the Union and State Home Ministries; and

(h) the manner in which his Ministry seeks to assure domestic and international tourists of fool-proof security arrangements at various tourist destinations across India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) The Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during January-June, 2011 and the corresponding period of the last five years are given below:-

Year	FTAs in India (in million) January-June	% change over the corresponding period of previous year January-June
2006	2.13	
2007	2.45	14.8%
2008	2.61	6.6%
2009	2.42	-7.3%
2010	2.63	8.9%
2011	2.92	10.9%

(b) and (c) The numbers of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV) in India during the last five years were as follows:-

Year	DTV (in million)	% change over previous Year
2006	462.31	18.0%
2007	526.43	13.9%
2008	563.03	7.0%
2009	668.80	18.8%
2010	740.21	10.7%

The data on per capita spending by the Domestic Tourists for all these years are not available.

(d) and (e) As per the Tourism Satellite Account of India 2002-03 the share of Tourism in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of India during 2002-03 to 2007-08 was as follows:-

Year	% contribution in GDP
2002-03	5.83%
2003-04	6.03%
2004-05	6.20%
2005-06	6.05%
2006-07	5.99%
2007-08	5.92%

This information is not available for the years after 2007-08.

(f) to (h) Ministry of Tourism does not maintain data on tourist visits to individual destinations. However, the decline of 2.2% in FTAs in India in 2009 over 2008 may be due to various reasons including the global financial slowdown, terrorist attacks and H1N1 pandemic, etc.

'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. As such, prevention of crime, including crime against tourists is the primary responsibility of the State Governments/ Union Territory (UT) Administrations. Ministry of Tourism does not compile the data on crimes, including crime against tourists. However, in order to ensure the safety and security of foreign tourists, Ministry of Tourism has advised all the State Governments/UT Administrations to deploy Tourist Police in the States/UTs. Some of the State Governments have deployed tourist police in one form or the other.

Further, the guidelines for formation of Tourist Security Organisation (s) comprising ex-servicemen, formulated by the Ministry of Tourism in consultation with the Ministry of Defence, Home and Directorate General of Resettlements have been forwarded to the State Governments/UT Administrations.

In addition, the Ministry of Tourism alongwith stakeholders has adopted the Code of Conduct for "Safe and Honourable Tourism" which is a set of guidelines to encourage tourism activities to be undertaken with respect

for basic rights like dignity, safety and freedom from exploitation of both tourists and local residents in particular women and children.

Integrated Child Protection Scheme

1002. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

(a) the number of child welfare committee, child protection units, Juvenile Justice Boards, Juvenile Homes and rehabilitation centres set up in various districts of the country under Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) in the country, State-wise including Jharkhand;

(b) the number of children including girls living in these centres, gender-wise and category-wise, State-wise;

(c) the number of children got employment after taking education and training from these centres during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise; and

(d) the funds sanctioned, released and utilised by the State Government in this regard the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The Government of India, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development, provides financial assistance under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) since 2009-10, to State Governments and UT Administrations for, inter alia, setting up and maintenance of Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) and Homes of various types for children in conflict with law as well as children in need of care and protection. State-wise number of JJBs and Homes for which financial assistance has been provided under ICPS so far, and the number of children in these Homes is at Annex. Disaggregated gender-wise, category-wise and employment related data is not maintained.

(d) The funds sanctioned and released to the State Governments and UT Administrations, for JJBs and Homes of various types, under ICPS, State-wise and year-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement. Grants are released to the State/UT only after adjusting the unutilised amount from previous year grants.

Statement

State/UT-wise and Year-wise details of grants released for Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) and Homes, their numbers and beneficiaries covered under these Homes under Integrated Child Protection Scheme during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto 31.07.2011)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2009-10					2010-11					2011-12 (Upto 31.07.2011)				
		Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs)		Homes			Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs)		Homes			Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs)		Homes		
		Numbers Assisted	Amount Released [in Lakhs]	Numbers Assisted	Numbers Released [in Lakhs]	Beneficiaries	Numbers Assisted	Amount Released [in Lakhs]	Numbers Assisted	Numbers Released [in Lakhs]	Beneficiaries	Numbers Assisted	Amount Released [in Lakhs]	Numbers Assisted	Numbers Released [in Lakhs]	Beneficiaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	21.09	22	78.24	1564	23	28.74	102	553.50	6012	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
2.	Assam	22	26.51	7	20.59	500	27	33.10	5	52.36	285	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
3.	Bihar	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	38	36.54	21	363.62	785	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	16	10.56	13	37.63	415	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
5.	Gujarat	0	0.00	57	228.49	2504	26	11.46	57	225.26	2490	0	0.00	57	139.99	2490
6.	Haryana	0	0.00	9	20.76	354	21	11.32	12	212.24	361	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
7.	Karnataka	0	0.00	76	121.87	2902	28	10.59	62	215.13	2541	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
8.	Kerala	14	8.50	30	36.56	834	14	25.58	31	206.42	1001	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
9.	Madhya Pradesh	50	44.13	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
10.	Maharashtra	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	35	39.46	738	3201.28	52688	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
11.	Manipur	9	10.63	12	24.65	470	9	13.31	12	26.43	520	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
12.	Meghalaya	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	7	11.88	4	29.44	86	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
13.	Mizoram	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	2	16.06	4	15.74	225	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
14.	Nagaland	11	27.74	2	6.21	100	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
15.	Odisha	30	16.17	5	11.06	260	30	14.86	29	255.36	1598	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
16.	Rajasthan	0	0.00	63	194.19	3800	33	32.30	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	63	125.72	1971
17.	Tamil Nadu	8	19.32	42	183.37	2772	32	20.55	41	60.04	2187	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
18.	Tripura	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	4	7.49	9	175.65	328	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
19.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	69	53.85	49	262.98	2162	
20.	West Bengal	19	12.64	39	92.76	2560	19	20.72	43	258.91	2807	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
21.	Delhi	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	3	1.57	23	164.15	1904	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
22.	Puducherry	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	2	1.69	6	69.77	217	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	Total	202	197.29	377	1056.38	19035	353	337.22	1199	6085.30	76035	69	53.85	169	528.69	6623

Restructuring of Enforcement Directorate

1003. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to restructure the Enforcement Directorate to enable them to handle cases of sensitive nature like terror funding and white collar crime in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(c) the time by which restructuring process of the directorate is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) The Government has recently approved the cadre restructuring of the Directorate of Enforcement for increasing its effectiveness in implementing the provisions of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act and Foreign Exchange Management Act.

The approval includes increase in Staff strength from 745 to 2064 and the number of offices from 22 to 39. This is likely to involve an expenditure of about Rs. 60 crores annually. The restructuring process of the Directorate of Enforcement is likely to be completed in 2 to 3 years.

[*Translation*]

Targets for Agricultural Loans

1004. SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the norms fixed by the Government for disbursement of agricultural loans;

(b) the details of the percentage of agricultural loans to the total loans disbursed by the scheduled commercial banks during the last three years and the current financial year;

(c) whether the said banks are lagging behind in achieving their targets for agricultural loans during the said period;

(d) if so, the details thereof, bank-wise and State-wise including Bihar; and

(e) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide the benefits of bank loan to all the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The Government of India had in June, 2004 announced a package for doubling the flow of credit to agriculture and allied activities in a period of three years commencing from 2004-05 over the amount disbursed during the year 2003-04. This target was achieved in two years. Thereafter, the Government of India has been setting an annual target for the flow of credit to the agriculture sector. The target and achievement of Scheduled Commercial Banks during the last three years are as under:

Year	Target Amt. (in crore)	Achievement (in crore)	% Achvt. to target
2008-09	195,000	228,951.31	117.41
2009-10	250,000	285,799.73	114.32
2010-11	280,000	332,705.98	118.82

In terms of Reserve Bank's extant guidelines on lending to priority sector, a target of 40 per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposures (OBE), whichever is higher, as on March 31 of the previous year, has been mandated for lending to the priority sector by domestic scheduled commercial banks, both in the public and private sector. Within this, a sub-target of 18 per cent of ANBC or Credit Equivalent amount of OBE; whichever is higher, as on March 31 of the previous year, has been mandated for lending to agriculture sector.

The advances to the agriculture sector by public sector banks during the last 3 years is given in the enclosed Statement.

The Government of India and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has 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.

Statement

Advances of Public Sector Bank to Agriculture for 2008, 2009 and 2010

Sl.No.	Name of the Bank	Total Agricultural Advances 2008		Total Agricultural Advances 2009		Total Agricultural Advances 2010	
		Amount	Per cent to ANBC or Credit equivalent of OBE whichever is higher	Amount	Per cent to ANBC or Credit equivalent of OBE whichever is higher	Amount	Per cent to ANBC or Credit equivalent of OBE whichever is higher
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Public Sector Banks	2,48,685.26	17.4	2,96,856		3,70,729	
	Nationalised Banks	1,66,127.75	16.8	200910		2,54,150	
1.	Allahabad Bank	9145.67	20.4	8,989	18.1	10,986	18.7
2.	Andhra Bank	6156.42	21.8	6,834	19.8	8,825	19.9
3.	Bank of Baroda	13268.93	16.8	16,964	16.9	21,617	16.7
4.	Bank of India	13128.00	18.5	16,346	18.2	18,256	16.3
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	4841.01	15.4	4,522	15.2	6,107	14.5
6.	Canara Bank	17996.00	17.7	20,144	19.0	2,052	18.6
7.	Central Bank of India	11104.06	17.6	13,639	16.5	18,306	17.9
8.	Corporation Bank	3529.79	10.0	4,330	11.1	6,586	12.3
9.	Dena Bank	2764.64	14.7	3,851	15.5	4,826	15.8
10.	Indian Bank	6214.87	22.1	7,618	19.9	9,091	18.6
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	8688.90	18.9	10,573	18.5	12,008	17.9
12.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	6592.00	12.3	8,565	13.3	11,032	13.9
13.	Punjab National Bank	19946.40	18.9	23,806	19.7	29,821	19.5
14.	Punjab & Sind Bank	2438.22	17.9	2,969	14.1	5,063	18.2
15.	Syndicate Bank	9331.81	19.9	10,796	18.4	13,135	18.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Union Bank of India	11392.87	17.2	13,233	16.0	17,701	15.5
17.	United Bank of India	3172.00	13.2	3,869	13.0	4,758	12.0
18.	UCO Bank	7948.00	16.2	11,038	19.0	13,629	20.9
19.	Vijaya Bank	3942.16	12.9	4,513	14.0	5,222	14.6
20.	IDBI Bank Ltd.	4526.00	6.7	8,311	10.1	12,129	11.1
	State Bank Group	82557.51	18.3	95,946		1,16,579	
21.	State Bank of India	56432.00	18.6	69,279	18.3	83,239	18.0
22.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	4589.58	22.1	4,828	19.1	6,039	20.1
23.	State Bank of Hyderabad	5147.71	18.1	6,932	18.8	8,160	18.5
24.	State Bank of Indore	3018.47	19.1	3,343	18.2	4,120	17.8
25.	State Bank of Mysore	2911.36	18.1	3,571	16.8	3,833	14.8
26.	State Bank of Patiala	4573.71	15.7	5,040	13.7	8,058	18.3
27.	State Bank of Saurashtra	2194.76	19.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
28.	State Bank of Travancore	3689.92	14.7	2,953	10.3	3,130	9.5

Notes:

1. Data are provisional.
2. ANBC - Adjusted Net Bank Credit.
3. Priority sector lending target/sub-targets are linked to adjusted net bank credit or credit equivalent amount of off-balance exposures, whichever is higher, with effect from April 30 2007
4. Indirect agriculture is Teckoned up to 4.5 per cent of ANBC for calculation of percentage Agriculture

[English]

Wind Energy

1005. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

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

(a) the status of wind energy production in the country;

(b) the details of location selected for the setting up of wind power projects in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to bring out a comprehensive law providing for adequate transmission, infrastructure, long-term renewable energy generation targets and a centralized regulatory authority for sustained growth of wind energy sector in country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to grant certain incentives to private sector for increasing investments in this field; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to involve local population in the production of wind energy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) A total wind power capacity of 14550 MW has been installed in the country upto June, 2011. The State-wise details are given in the Statement-I.

(b) Ministry has established 627 wind monitoring stations in the country through the Center for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai for carrying out wind resource assessment. Out of these 627 stations, 233 locations have been found to be wind potential sites for setting up of wind power projects in the country. The State-wise details of potential locations are given in the Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Power is a concurrent subject, therefore, every State brings out its own policies regarding renewable energy including wind. However, Electricity Act 2003, the National Electricity Policy 2005 and the Tariff Policy 2006 of the Government contain enabling provisions for promotion of renewable energy in the country. Further, the Integrated Energy Policy of the Government has highlighted the need to increase the exploitation of renewable energy. The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) has been providing necessary regulatory framework/guidelines for sustainable growth of wind energy sector in the country.

(e) and (f) The Government is promoting wind power projects including those in the private sector 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.

Most wind power projects in the country are set-up in the private sector. The private project developers involve the local population also in installation, operation and maintenance of these projects.

Statement I

State-wise Wind Power Installations

States	Capacity (MW)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	198
Gujarat	2259
Karnataka	1728

1	2
Kerala	35
Madhya Pradesh	276
Maharashtra	2346
Rajasthan	1620
Tamil Nadu	6084
Others	4
Total	14550

Statement II

State-wise Wind Potential Locations

Sl. No.	States	No. of Wind Potential Sites
1.	Tamil Nadu	45
2.	Gujarat	40
3.	Odisha	6
4.	Maharashtra	39
5.	Andhra Pradesh	32
6.	Rajasthan	8
7.	Lakshadweep	8
8.	Karnataka	26
9.	Kerala	17
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7
11.	West Bengal	1
12.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
13.	Uttarakhand	1
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
	Total	233

[Translation]

DTAA with Mauritius

1006. SHRI P.C. MOHAN:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has found out some loopholes and revenue leakages in the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) with Mauritius;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has taken the matter with the Government of Mauritius;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government of Mauritius thereon; and

(e) the percentage of FDI inflow coming from Mauritius during each of the last three years in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) India-Mauritius Double Taxation Avoidance Convention (DTAC) provides for taxation of income from capital gains arising from sale of shares only in the country of residence of the investor. Thus, an investor routing his investments through Mauritius into India does not pay tax on capital gains in India. There is no tax on income from capital gains on sale of shares in Mauritius. Hence, such investor routing his investments through Mauritius into India does not pay any capital gains tax either in India or in Mauritius. Mauritius, thus became an attractive route for investment into India for residents of countries other than Mauritius. Accurate estimation of the volume of alleged 'revenue loss' is difficult as the tax on capital gains depends on the difference between the sale and purchase price, factor of cost inflation index, cost of transfer, the set off of loss suffered in one transaction against the gains in the other and the carried forward losses of earlier years. Since, the tax on capital gains for Mauritius based entities was exempt, a large number of them did not file the returns unless they had other streams of income as well. The exact amount of revenue loss due to non taxation of capital gains cannot be quantified.

(c) and (d) Government has proposed to review the India-Mauritius Double Taxation Avoidance Convention (DTAC) to incorporate appropriate changes in the DTAC for prevention of treaty shopping and to strengthen the mechanism for exchange of information on tax matters between India and Mauritius. A Joint Working Group (JWG) comprising members from the Government of India and the Government of Mauritius was constituted in 2006 to *inter-alia*, put in place adequate safeguards to prevent misuse of the India-Mauritius DTAC. Six rounds of discussions have taken place so far. There was

unwillingness on the part of Mauritius to co-operate in addressing this problem. However, recently it was agreed to convene the next meeting of the Joint Working Group on the Double Taxation Avoidance Convention. We have now proposed next round of discussion to which Mauritius is yet to respond.

(e) The percentage of FDI inflow coming from Mauritius during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 is 41.01%, 40.16% and 35.96% respectively.

[English]

Gold Reserves

1007. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE
SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated gold reserves in the country at present;

(b) the details of gold deposits areas in the country alongwith the names of companies engaged in its mining, State-wise;

(c) the production, value vis-à-vis domestic demand of gold during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has identified certain new gold deposits areas in the country and tap the potential of areas which have not been identified so far;

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

(f) whether the Non-Governmental or private companies have evinced their interest in becoming partners in the said discovery; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) As per the National Mineral inventory prepared by Indian Bureau of Mines, as on 1.4.2005, the total reserves of gold ore in the country are placed at 19.25 million tonnes, containing 85.12 tonnes of primary gold metal.

(b) As per the National Mineral Inventory the State-wise and District-wise location of gold deposits in the country and name of company engaged in mining of gold is given below:-

State	Districts Name	Names of company engaged in mining of gold
Andhra Pradesh	Anantpur, Chittoor and Kurnool	
Bihar	Jamui	
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	
Jharkhand	Singhbhum (East)	M/s Manmohan Industries Pvt. Ltd.
Karnataka	Chitradurga, Dharwar, Gulbarga, Hassan, Haveri, Kolar, Raichur and Tumkur	M/s Hutti Gold Mine
Kerala	Malappuram and Palakkad	
Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur and Sidhi	
Maharashtra	Bhandara and Nagpur	
Rajasthan	Banswara, Bhilwara, Duasa, Sirohi and Udaipur	
Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	
West Bengal	Purulia	

(c) The production and value of gold during 2008-09 to 2010-11, State-wise is given below:-

Item	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Production (in tonnes)			
Jharkhand	0.02	0.02	0.02
Karnataka	2.42	2.09	2.22
Gujarat	4.87	9.11	6.96
Value of production (in thousand Rs.)			
Jharkhand	21883	21448	27946
Karnataka	3130737	3292448	4274150
Gujarat	6125266	14484230	13284731
Export (in tonnes)	3.68	22.99	-
Import (in tonnes)	771.04	851.02	-
Apparent Consumption (in tonnes)	774.67	839.25	-

(d) and (e) New Gold deposits areas identified by the Government in the year 2007-08 to 2009-10 are given below:-

Year	Agency	State	Location
1	2	3	4
2007-08	GSI	Rajasthan	Bhukia gold belt, Distt. Banswara.
		Chhattisgarh	Baghmara block Sonakhan area, Raipur Distt., Chhattisgarh

1	2	3	4	
2008-09	GSI	Chhattisgarh	Sonadehi Gold Prospect	
		Rajasthan	Delwara West Block	
		Uttar Pradesh	Sonapahari	
	HGML	Karnataka	Hutti, Uti and Hira Budini	
2009-10	MECL	Rajasthan	Bhukia (East) Dhani-Basri Block	
		GSI	Anantapur-(Norther part of Ramagiri-Penakacherla); Mehboobnagar-(North of Krishna river)	
		Bihar	Nalanda: (Munger-Rajgir)	
		Jharkhand	East and West Singhbhum (Tilaitnr Sobhapur)	
			Ranchi (Sinduri East Block)	
			Karnataka	Chitradurga (Belghatta block); Gulbarga (Northern part of Manglur Schist belt); Tumkur (Ajjanahalli Block-D).
			Rajasthan	Banswara (Delwara West block-Bhukia Gold Belt); Gudelpara North-West Block. Dungarpur (Bharkundi Block)
		Uttarakhand	Chamoli and Pithoragarh (Martoli-Milam and Niti area)	
	DMG	Rajasthan	Jaipur (N/V) Pachhapur, Gol, Matasula, Teh, Jamwa, Ramgarh	
		Karnataka	Davangere (Kudrekonda)	
	HGML	Karnataka	Raichur (Hutti mine, Uti mine and Hira Buddini mines)	

(f) and (g) Yes, Madam. The Government has given prior approval for grant of 112 Reconnaissance Permit for gold and associated minerals from 2007-08 till 2010-11.

[*Translation*]

Functioning of PHCs

1008. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the Primary Health Centres (PHCs) in the country particularly in rural areas are either closed down or not functioning properly;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof and their numbers under Union and State Government separately; and

(c) the appropriate steps taken by the Union Government for ensuring effective functioning of these health centres alongwith the action plan of the Government for providing better health care facilities in the country particularly in rural areas of Maharashtra, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) No. As per the Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India, updated upto March, 2010, there are a total of 23673 PHCs functioning across the country.

(c) Health being a State subject, the responsibility of proper functioning of Primary Health Centres (PHCs) is on respective State/UT Governments. Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) all State/UT Governments

including Government of Maharashtra, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand incorporate their requirements for providing better health care facilities in their annual Programme Implementation Plan (PIPs) as per their felt needs and priorities and based on approval accorded by Government of India, they are taken up for implementation by States.

Death of Pregnant Women

1009. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of death of pregnant women due to negligence on the part of doctors/staff and shortage of resources in various hospitals in the country including Delhi during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the erring doctors and staff; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide good maternity facility/services to women and provide for necessary resources in hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No such information is maintained centrally as Health is a State subject. In so far as the Central Government hospitals located in Delhi viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and its associated hospitals are concerned, no such case of death of pregnant women due to negligence on the part of doctor/staff and shortage of resources have been reported during the last three years.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) The Central Government under its flagship programme i.e. the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), seeks to improve the availability of and access to quality health care including maternal health services throughout the country with an objective to reduce maternal mortality rate.

Degree Courses in Rural Health Care

1010. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:

DR. TARUN MANDAL:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) the present status of the proposed Bachelor of Rural Health Care (BRHC) Course and the time by which it is likely to be implemented;

(b) the scope of the said medical course alongwith the manner in which it is likely to be implemented;

(c) whether there has been opposition to the introduction of BRHC from various quarters;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the other measures taken/proposed by the Government to meet the shortage of doctors, particularly in rural and remote areas?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The course curriculum of the proposed Bachelor of Rural Health Care (BRHC) has been prepared in consultation with Medical Council of India and other experts. Presently, the modalities of its implementation are being finalized. The proposed course will be of 3-years duration with 6-months of internship and is proposed to be taught in the District Hospitals and is especially designed for those who have completed their schooling and passed their qualifying examination from notified rural areas of the district. These professionals will be posted at the Sub-Centers.

(c) and (d) Yes. The Indian Medical Association (IMA) opposed the nature and length of the BRHC course.

(e) 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:

(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.

In addition, following measures have also been taken to meet the shortage of doctors in rural areas:

- 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 training them in Life Saving Anesthesia Skills (LSAS) and Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric Care (CEmOC).

Tax Evasion

1011. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of instances of tax evasion by private companies deducted during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the total amount of recovery made therefrom during the same period alongwith area of operation, company-wise; and

(c) the details of targets fixed in this regard for future?

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

[English]

Solar Power Projects

1012. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any climate change firm has launched an initiative to aggregate solar power projects and help

them earn carbon credits from the United Nations Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) that aims to reduce emission through deployment of clean technologies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the project developers includes small entrepreneurs and corporates which have received licence to set solar power projects upto 5 MW in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether registration, auditing and consultation cost of a single CDM project could range between Rs. 2050 lakh irrespective of the size of the project; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the total solar units likely to be set up under this programme?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (d) All solar projects are eligible to earn carbon credits in accordance with their certified emission reductions. However, no specific proposal from any firm to aggregate solar power projects with a view to earn them carbon credits from the United Nations Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) has been received so far by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) for recommendation.

(e) The cost involved in registration of a CDM project depends on the scope of work, the size of the project and the consultant.

(f) Question does not arise.

Solar Power Generation

1013. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the solar power can save over 30 per cent of India's coal imports;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for increasing solar power generation in the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Madam, solar power has the potential to reduce consumption of coal significantly; however, this will be possible only after the cost of the solar power gets reduced and grid parity is achieved.

(c) Government has approved the target to set up 1,100 MW grid connected solar plants, including 100 MW capacity as small solar plants in the first phase of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission till March, 2013. During 2010-11 Government has allotted grid solar projects of about 800 MW capacity, including 98 MW capacity for small solar power plants. The balance capacity grid solar power projects are to be selected in 2011-12.

Another 200 MW capacity off-grid solar applications are also to be supported in the first phase of the Mission through subsidy and/or loan. During 2010-11, off-grid solar projects of an aggregate capacity of 40.6 MW were sanctioned in the country.

IT Refund

1014. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the time specified for issue of Income Tax refund, if any;

(b) the extent of shortcoming in adhering to the specification alongwith the reasons therefor for each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the action taken for prompt settlement of refund claims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Processing of returns of income, including those with refund claims, is a continuous process. Statutory time limit to process returns of income is with reference to the financial year of their receipt. As per the Income Tax Act, 1961, the returns received during the financial year can be processed upto one year from the end of the financial year in which the return is received. Therefore, returns pertaining to F.Y. 2008-09 if filed during F.Y. 2009-10, can be processed upto 31.03.2011. But if it is filed during Financial Year 2010-11 then it can be processed upto 31.03.2012. Like-wise, returns pertaining to F.Y. 2009-10 if filed during F.Y. 2010-11 can be processed upto 31.03.2012 and so on. Normally, after processing the return, the refund generated is issued in due course. However, at times delays may be caused due to following reasons:-

- (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/alterd address by the assessee to the Assessing Officer;

(iv) incorrect particulars about the bank account; and

(v) Challenges in verification of taxes paid or deducted due to data mismatch.

(c) 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 and 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.

(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 TDS details before filing their return of income and take proper steps with the deductor(s) to rectify mistakes, if any.

- (viii) To expedite faster issue, dispatch and delivery of refunds, Refund Banker Scheme was launched and is now operational for Non-corporate tax payers all over India.
- (ix) Online viewing of status of taxpayers refund is available for better information dissemination.
- (x) Grievance Redressal Mechanism has been strengthened. Posts of Income tax Ombudsmen have been created for taxpayers assistance.
- (xi) A special drive was launched by the Income Tax Department to dispose all pending refunds cases during the first half of the calendar year 2011.

Shortage of Coal

1015. SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether shortage of coal in various thermal power plants of the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited and other plants in the country is affecting the power generation capacity of these plants;

(b) if so, the details of demand and supply position of coal in various thermal power plants in the country during the last three years and the current year, project-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether the proposal to e-auction coal to ensure regular supply of coal to thermal power plants has been

disapproved by the Ministry of Coal;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto;

(e) whether the Government proposes to import coal to meet the shortage of coal in these plants; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to meet the shortage of coal in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Power Utilities, including NTPC, have reported a generation loss of 1.4 Billion Unit (BU) during the period April-June, 2011 due to shortage of coal.

(b) State-wise and projects-wise details of demand and supply position of coal in various thermal power plants in the country during the period April-June, 2011 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) According to Ministry of Coal, there is no proposal under consideration to discontinue the scheme of e-auction of coal for thermal power plants.

(e) and (f) In view of availability of coal from the domestic sources falling short of requirement, Power Utilities have been advised to import 35 Million Tonne (MT) of coal for the year 2011-12. In addition to this, 20 MT coal is to be imported by the thermal power stations designed on imported coal. Details of coal import during the year 2011-12 are enclosed as Statement-II. Ministry of Coal is impressed upon reviewing regularly to enhance production of coal in the country.

Statement I

Monthly Coal Statement of Thermal Power Stations for April to June, 2011

DOMESTIC

Quantity in 000 T

Sl. No.	Name of TPS	Require-ment Qty	Actual Receipt					Consumption Actual Qty	Receipt equiv. Qty	Consumption Actual Qty	Closing Stocks	
			Cil/ Sccl Qty	Other source Mode	Import Qty	Total Qty	% Link				Qty	In Days
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Rajghat TPS	228	217	0	0	217	95	217	232	232	11	4
2.	Badarpur TPS	1143	1094	0	19	1113	97	1113	1058	1058	201	16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
3.	Panipat TPS	1950	2057	0	138	2195	113	2195	1931	1931	297	14
4.	Yamuna Nagar TPS	729	635	0	92	727	100	727	677	677	155	19
5.	Rajiv Gandhi TPS	1401	760	0	131	891	64	891	810	810	153	10
6.	Indira Gandhi STPP	624	278	0	0	278	45	282	260	264	251	37
7.	GH TPS (LEH.MOH.)	1170	226	954	0	1180	101	1180	1007	1007	398	31
8.	Ropar TPS	1821	618	954	0	1572	86	1588	1561	1577	544	27
9.	GND TPS (Bhatinda)	468	22	326	0	348	74	348	300	300	173	34
10.	Kota TPS	1671	1527	0	223	1750	105	1897	1659	1806	182	10
11.	Suratgarh TPS	1872	1578	0	263	1841	98	1950	1612	1721	347	17
12.	Chhabra TPP	573	152	0	0	152	27	152	306	306	66	10
13.	Anpara TPS	2289	2112	0	0	2112	92	2112	2182	2182	234	9
14.	Harduaganj TPS	249	21	0	0	21	8	21	0	0	112	41
15.	Obra TPS	1248	909	0	0	909	73	909	899	899	223	16
16.	Panki TPS	312	226	0	0	226	72	226	221	221	109	32
17.	Parichha TPS	831	650	0	0	650	78	650	716	716	213	23
18.	Dadri (NCTPP)	2391	1824	0	451	2275	95	2275	2220	2220	170	6
19.	Rihand STPS	2886	2511	0	136	2647	92	2647	2785	2785	538	17
20.	Singrauli STPS	2937	2579	0	71	2650	90	2650	2672	2672	568	18
21.	Tanda TPS	702	895	0	31	926	132	926	718	718	439	57
22.	Unchahar TPS	1587	1185	0	66	1251	79	1251	1350	1350	306	18
23.	Rosa TPP PH-I	780	606	0	0	606	78	606	545	545	96	11
	Total Northern Region	29862	22682	2234	1621	26537	89	26814	25721	25998	5786	18
24.	DSPM TPS	780	682	0	0	682	87	682	666	666	138	16
25.	Korba-II	780	770	0	0	770	99	770	681	681	171	20
26.	Korba-West TPS	1299	1122	0	0	1122	86	1122	1286	1286	298	21
27.	Korba STPS	3381	3283	0	104	3387	100	3387	3374	3374	604	16
28.	Sipat STPS	1560	1222	0	0	1222	78	1222	1244	1244	562	33
29.	Pathadi TPP	780	315	0	0	315	40	315	603	603	128	15
30.	Bhilai TPS	702	579	0	0	579	82	579	745	745	5	1
31.	Op Jindal TPS	1350		1511	0	1511	112	1511	1330	1330	202	14
32.	Mundra TPS	1740		0	1582	1582	91	1582	1480	1480	273	14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
33.	Gandhi Nagar TPS	1275	851	0	78	929	73	1093	979	1143	55	4
34.	Ukai TPS	1092	954	0	0	954	87	1068	985	1099	21	2
35.	Sikka Rep. TPS	345	264	0	0	264	77	318	261	316	26	7
36.	Wanakbori TPS	2028	1984	0	0	1984	98	2298	1918	2232	196	9
37.	Sabarmati (C Station)	573	303	0	100	403	70	403	432	432	41	7
38.	Amarkantak Ext TPS	468	341	0	0	341	73	341	367	367	139	27
39.	Sanjay Gandhi TPS	1665	1518	0	0	1518	91	1518	1478	1478	41	2
40.	Satpura TPS	1611	1438	0	0	1438	89	1438	1432	1432	88	5
41.	Vindhyachal STPS	4863	4107	0	245	4352	89	4352	4530	4530	521	10
42.	Bhusawal TPS	675	498	0	99	597	88	666	595	664	213	29
43.	Chandrapur (Maharashtra) STPS	3510	2913	0	270	3183	91	3292	3112	3221	417	11
44.	Khaparkheda Tps- li	1404	933	0	278	1211	86	1288	1179	1256	21	1
45.	Koradi Tps	1248	1064	0	0	1064	85	1167	897	1000	315	23
46.	Nasik Tps	1221	830	0	181	1011	83	1076	1134	1198	77	6
47.	Parli Tps	1500	1207	0	80	1287	86	1476	1163	1352	113	7
48.	Paras Tps	450	400	0	0	400	89	474	429	504	52	11
49.	Dahanu Tps	828	505	0	177	682	82	808	707	833	15	2
50.	Wardha Warora Tpp	597	572	0	0	572	96	572	527	527	77	12
51.	JSw Ratnagiri Tpp	600	0	833	833	139	833	574	574	35	5	
52.	Trombay Tps	750	0	665	665	89	665	745	745	81	10	
	Total Western Region	39075	28655	1511	4692	34858	89	36317	34853	36312	4925	11
53.	Dr. N. Tata Rao TPS	2340	2168	0	278	2446	105	2446	2495	2495	104	4
54.	Kothagudem TPS	1701	1554	0	0	1554	91	1554	1906	1906	54	3
55.	Ramagundem-B TPS	90	94	0	0	94	104	94	85	85	15	15
56.	Rayalaseema TPS	1482	1228	0	63	1291	87	1339	1361	1409	60	4
57.	Ramagundem STPS	3432	2792	0	127	2919	85	2919	3204	3204	143	4
58.	Simhadri	2079	1357	0	256	1613	78	1613	1565	1565	124	5
59.	Kakatiya TPS	519	533	0	0	533	103	533	547	547	62	11
60.	Raichur TPS	2262	1383	39	334	1756	78	1791	2026	2061	161	6
61.	Bellary TPS	780	519	42	561	72	561	540	540	63	7	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
62.	Udupi TPS	510		0	334	334	65	334	352	352	303	54
63.	Torangallu TPS (SBU-I)	660		0	486	486	74	486	486	486	0	0
64.	Ennore TPS	624	373	0	0	373	60	373	355	355	40	6
65.	Mettur TPS	1221	925	0	327	1252	103	1252	1177	1177	127	9
66.	North Chennai TPS	936	577	0	204	781	83	781	772	772	71	7
67.	Tuticorin TPS	1665	1256	0	344	1600	96	1600	1553	1553	86	5
	Total Southern Region	20301	14240	558	2795	17593	87	17676	18424	18507	1413	6
68.	Barauni TPS	105	44	0	0	44	42	44	44	44	18	16
69.	Muzaffarpur TPS	156	111	0	0	111	71	111	72	72	45	26
70.	Kahalgaoon TPS	3639	2548	0	378	2926	80	2926	2857	2857	40	1
71.	Patratu TPS	261	68	0	0	68	26	68	80	80	77	27
72.	Tenughat TPS	411	503	0	0	503	122	503	391	391	148	33
73.	Bokaro 'B' TPS	807	606	0	0	606	75	606	725	725	237	27
74.	Chandrapura (DVC) TPS	729	480	25	0	505	69	505	443	443	80	10
75.	IB Valley TPS	702	597	0	0	597	85	597	587	587	123	16
76.	Talcher (Old) TPS	780	745	0	7	752	96	752	821	821	174	20
77.	Talcher STPS	4860	3455	0	832	4287	88	4287	4539	4539	80	1
78.	Sterlite TPP	1560	840	0	0	840	54	840	796	796	90	5
79.	Durgapur TPS	342	173	0	0	173	51	188	219	219	245	65
80.	Mejia TPS	2604	1677	23	0	1700	65	1700	1593	1593	46	2
81.	Bakreswar TPS	1560	885	276	109	1270	81	1270	1302	1302	98	6
82.	Bandel TPS	441	291	59	75	425	96	427	432	434	26	5
83.	D.P.L. TPS	702	391	4	0	395	56	395	367	367	198	26
84.	Kolaghat TPS	1638	1291	164	186	1641	100	1704	1555	1618	118	7
85.	Sagardighi TPS	702	504	167	119	790	113	808	725	743	92	12
86.	Santaldih TPS	573	317	0	0	317	55	317	309	309	61	10
87.	Budge Budge TPS	858	314	491	74	879	102	879	897	897	272	29
88.	New Cossipore TPS	117	83	0	0	83	71	83	84	84	17	13
89.	Southern Repl. TPS	207	84	94	18	196	95	196	196	196	38	17
90.	Titagarh TPS	339	193	103	4	300	88	300	314	314	25	7
91.	Farakka STPS	2859	1000	0	687	1687	59	1739	1518	1518	265	8
	Total Eastern Region	26952	17200	1406	2489	21095	78	21244	20866	20948	2613	9
	Total All India	116190	82777	5709	11597	100083	86	102052	99864	101766	14737	12

Statement II*Import of Coal during the year 2011-12*

(Fig. in MT.)

Sl.No.	Board/Utility	Annual Target of Imported Coal	Receipt at TPSS during April-May 11	Receipt at TPSS during June-2011	Available at Port	Total	Prorata receipt %
1	2	3	4	5	6=(3+4+5)	7	8
Power Plants Designed on Indigeneous Coal							
1.	HPGCL	1.450	0.270	0.091	0.000	0.361	100
2.	RVUNL	1.450	0.271	0.215	0.000	0.486	134
3.	UPRVUNL	1.080	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0
4.	MPGCL	0.800	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0
5.	Torrent AEC	0.500	0.052	0.048	0.000	0.100	80
6.	GSECL	1.480	0.008	0.070	0.001	0.079	21
7.	Maha Genco	3.350	0.733	0.175	0.000	0.908	109
8.	Reliance	0.600	0.111	0.070	0.003	0.184	123
9.	AP GENCO	1.600	0.246	0.127	0.000	0.373	94
10.	TNEB	1.800	0.578	0.286	0.069	0.933	208
11.	KPCL	0.900	0.305	0.050	0.000	0.355	158
12.	DVC	1.730	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0
13.	CESC	0.500	0.048	0.039	0.137	0.224	180
14.	WBPDCL	1.000	0.221	0.244	0.000	0.465	187
15.	NTPC	15.450	2.237	1.095	0.865	4.197	109
16.	NTPC (JV) Indgandhi	0.300	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0
17.	Reliance Rosa	0.300	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0
18.	NTPC Sail Power Co	0.300	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0
19.	Tata (Maithonrb)	0.210	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0
20.	CSEB	0.200	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0
	Sub Total	35.000	5.080	2.510	1.075	8.665	99
Power Plants Designed on Imported Coal							
21.	Trombay	2.800	0.521	0.144	0.000	0.665	95
22.	JSW Energy	6.300	0.926	0.385	0.000	1.311	84

1	2	3	4	5	6=(3+4+5)	7	8
23.	Adani Power	5.000	1.208	0.374	0.000	1.582	127
24.	Mundra Umpp	1.700	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0
25.	Uduppi	4.200	0.210	0.100	0.000	0.310	30
	Sub Total	20.000	2.865	1.003	0.000	3.868	90
	Total	55.000	7.945	3.513	1.075	12.533	91

Liquidation of NBFCs

1016. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has called for liquidation of some Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) and for the initiation of criminal proceedings against them;

(b) if so, the details of these companies;

(c) whether any of these companies has been penalised after completing the due legal process; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has file winding-up petition in respect of 84 companies as per details given in the enclosed Statement. The winding-up petitions are pending before the respective High Courts.

Statement

Winding up Petitions filed

Winding up petitions have been filed in the respective High Courts against the following companies:-

1. Al-Falah Finlease Ltd., New Delhi
2. Al-Fahad Investment Ltd., Bhopal
3. Al Fahad Fincom Ltd., Bhopal
4. Asia Pacific Investments Trust Ltd., Hyderabad.
5. ATN international Ltd., Kolkata
6. Concert Capital Ltd., Thiruvananthapuram
7. CRB Capital Markets Ltd., New Delhi

8. Crystal Credit Corporation Ltd., New Delhi
9. DCL Finance Ltd., Hyderabad
10. D.S.J. Finance Corporation Ltd., Mumbai
11. Dealwell Investment and Finance Ltd., Mumbai
12. Dugar Finance India Ltd., Chennai
13. EBF Finance Ltd., Hyderabad
14. Enarai Finance Ltd., Mumbai
15. Fidelity Finance Ltd., Chennai
16. Genius Financial Services Ltd., Hyderabad
17. Helios Corporation Ltd., Patna.
18. Helios Finance and Investment Ltd., Patna
19. Himachal Grameen Sanchayka Ltd., Chandigarh
20. Hoffland Finance Ltd., New Delhi
21. IFB Finance Ltd., Kolkata
22. Incan Mutual Benefit Ltd., Kanpur
23. Indodeep General Finance and Investment Co. Ltd., Kolkata
24. JVG Finance Ltd., New Delhi
25. JVG Leasing Ltd., New Delhi
26. JVG Securities, New Delhi
27. Jammu and Kashmir Originated Finance Co. Ltd., Jammu
28. Jenson and Nicholson Financial Services Ltd., Kolkata
29. Jibanbikash Gen. Finance and Invest. (I) Ltd., Bhubaneswar
30. Kashmir Valley Fin. and Investment Co. Ltd., Jammu

31. Kirloskar Investments and Finance Ltd., Bangalore
32. Krishi Export Commercial Corp. Ltd., Kanpur
33. Kuber Auto General Finance Ltd., New Delhi
34. Kuber Mutual Benefits Ltd., Kanpur
35. Lakshmi Trade Credits Ltd., Chennai
36. Lalbhai Finance Ltd., Ahmedabad
37. Lok Vikas Finance Corporation Ltd., Jaipur
38. Lok Vikas Capital Ltd., Jaipur
39. Lynx (I) Ltd., Kolkata
40. MCC Finance Ltd., Chennai
41. Memorial Finance and Investment (I) Ltd., Kolkata
42. Midwest India Industries Ltd., Hyderabad
43. Monarch Finlease Ltd., Hyderabad
44. Merbanc Financial Services Ltd., Hyderabad
45. New Century Leasing and Investment Ltd., Bangalore
46. Piramal Financial Services Ltd., Ahmedabad
47. Padamja Ventures Ltd., Hyderabad
48. Pennar Paterson Ltd., Hyderabad
49. Prudential Capital Markets Ltd., Kolkata
50. Rockland Leasing Ltd., New Delhi
51. Rossel Finance Ltd., Mumbai
52. Sanjeevani Savings and Investment (I) Ltd., Mumbai
53. Sanmac Motor Finance Ltd., Chennai
54. Schematic Finance Ltd., New Delhi
55. Sunrise Investment and Finance Ltd., Jammu
56. Synergy Financial Exchange Ltd., Chennai
57. Tulunadu Financial and Developments Limited, Bangalore
58. T.V.K. Equity Fund Ltd., Hyderabad
59. Vijaya Commercial Credit Ltd. Bangalore
60. Vijaya Leasing Ltd., Bangalore
61. Alpic Finance Ltd., Mumbai
62. Hindustan Fin. Management Ltd., New Delhi
63. Onida Finance Ltd., New Delhi
64. Mangal Finance Ltd., New Delhi
65. Dawson Leasing Ltd., New Delhi
66. Protective Savings and Finance Ltd., Kolkata
67. Tathagat Small Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd.
68. Nagarjuna Finance Ltd., Hyderabad
69. Maharashtra Apex Corporation Ltd., Bangalore
70. Kothari Orient Finance Ltd., Chennai
71. Krest Finlease Ltd., Chennai
72. Samruddhi Saving and Investment (India) Ltd., Bhopal
73. Southern Udyans Ltd., Hyderabad
74. Maegabyte Leasing and Finance Ltd., Kanpur
75. Rapti Nidhi Ltd., Kolkata
76. Janapriya Finance and Industrial Investment (I) Ltd., Kolkata
77. DCM Financial Services Ltd., New Delhi
78. Chance Savings Co. Ltd., Kolkata
79. Karnataka Financial Services Ltd., Bangalore
80. S.N. Finance Ltd., Bangalore
81. Yashaswi Ltd., Bangalore
82. BCL Financial Services Ltd., Kolkata
83. Suraj Securities and Financial Ltd., Kolkata
84. Global Finance Corporation Ltd., Kolkata

New Series of Coins

1017. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has released new series of coins; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A new series of coins of the denomination of 50 paise, ₹ 1, ₹ 2, ₹ 5 and ₹ 10 has been released by the Finance Minister on 08.07.2011. The new series of coins of 50 paise, ₹ 1, ₹ 2, and ₹ 5, contain a flowery design, and for ₹ 10, the number of petals have been brought down to 10 in place of the existing 15 petals. The parallel lines on the obverse side of the ₹ 10 coin have been removed and the size of Ashok Pillar has been increased. The new series of coins have been introduced with ₹ symbol and with features at the edge, which make it convenient for easy recognition and distinction. The size of the coins of the denomination of 50 paise, ₹ 1, ₹ 2 has been slightly reduced.

Utilisation of Funds by PRIs

1018. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated and released to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) alongwith expenditure reported by States under various schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and scheme-wise;

(b) the norms and rules governing the utilisation of funds allocated to PRIs;

(c) whether the Union Government has taken note of the complaints regarding irregularities/mismanagement of funds by some States including Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh during the said period:

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

(e) whether the Government proposes any enhancement in the allocation of funds to States under these schemes; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) The details of funds allocated and released to the States for the Local Bodies including the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) under the Development Grant component of Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme alongwith the expenditure reported by the States are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The untied development grants under the BRGF can be utilized by the Panchayats, the Municipalities and other local bodies for bridging critical gaps in local infrastructure and meeting other local developmental requirements, based on the demand raised in the Gram/Ward Sabhas. While claiming the grants, the States/districts are required to furnish the District Plan duly approved by the District Planning Committee and the Utilisation Certificates, Progress Reports and Audit Reports against the grants received earlier.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Ministry has received some complaints in respect of Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, etc. Such complaints have been taken up with the, State Governments concerned for necessary action. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) and (f) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has proposed to the Working Group of Planning Commission on Area Programmes for the Formulation of the Twelfth Five Year Plan for enhancement of the annual allocation of Development Grant under BRGF to at least Rs. 20,000 crore in the Twelfth Plan.

Statement I

State-wise Details of BRGF Development Grants Released and Utilisation Reported in 2008-09 to 2011-12 (as on 31.07.2011)

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	State	No. of BRGF Districts	Annual Entitlement from 2007-08 to 2010-11	Annual Entitlement 2011-12	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11*		2011-12*
					Funds Released	Utilisation Reported	Funds Released	Utilisation Reported	Funds Released	Utilisation Reported	Funds Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	335.28	376.77	250.38	250.38	335.28	335.28	335.34	168.43	171.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	14.47	15.38	11.07	11.07	11.77	8.67	12.70	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	11	157.19	166.75	53.23	47.19	56.03	24.81	126.04	16.47	0.00
4.	Bihar	36	602.99	652.05	421.54	421.54	493.21	443.77	708.91	52.83	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	13	235.48	256.80	192.44	192.44	207.60	207.60	263.36	90.11	59.08
6.	Gujarat	6	101.31	109.64	0.00	0.00	91.17	86.96	101.31	37.68	30.12
7.	Haryana	2	28.44	30.15	22.45	22.45	19.35	19.35	37.53	17.53	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2	28.50	30.22	21.52	21.52	25.65	25.65	28.50	15.04	11.80
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	45.85	49.06	40.77	36.10	0.00	0.00	41.26	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	21	322.56	345.31	290.27	290.27	209.18	201.19	322.56	33.60	0.00
11.	Karnataka	5	103.17	113.91	0.00	0.00	94.88	94.88	113.48	50.05	0.00
12.	Kerala	2	32.33	34.83	0.00	0.00	22.21	22.17	30.31	8.79	10.65
13.	Madhya Pradesh	24	428.40	466.50	300.44	300.44	309.99	309.99	511.80	205.31	58.78
14.	Maharashtra	12	253.57	280.56	0.00	0.00	228.19	223.14	278.95	139.82	75.48
15.	Manipur	3	39.09	40.93	10.02	10.02	27.71	27.71	52.30	23.44	9.41
16.	Meghalaya	3	37.01	38.44	33.61	33.61	21.14	21.14	47.42	22.42	0.00
17.	Mizoram	2	22.98	23.58	0.00	0.00	19.28	19.28	26.68	13.67	7.97
18.	Nagaland	3	37.05	38.48	30.31	30.31	37.04	37.04	37.04	20.76	17.83
19.	Odisha	19	305.67	320.96	227.84	227.84	200.40	198.60	385.20	133.78	40.62
20.	Punjab	1	15.65	16.80	0.00	0.00	14.08	14.08	17.22	7.64	0.00
21.	Rajasthan	12	250.99	277.46	183.50	183.50	109.34	109.34	296.23	169.97	127.34
22.	Sikkim	1	12.97	13.58	11.67	11.67	10.86	10.86	15.08	6.59	3.73
23.	Tamil Nadu	6	108.04	117.74	97.21	97.21	62.09	62.09	108.04	81.42	0.00
24.	Tripura	1	12.21	12.66	10.98	10.98	7.69	7.69	12.21	8.72	8.46
25.	Uttar Pradesh	34	602.09	655.05	541.74	541.74	559.61	557.73	640.02	445.10	320.05
26.	Uttarakhand	3	41.85	44.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.66	0.00	0.00
27.	West Bengal	11	244.90	272.14	142.55	142.55	170.58	168.83	265.68	38.70	0.00
Total		250	4420.04	4799.99	2893.53	2882.83	3344.32	3237.85	4852.83	1807.87	952.43

*Utilisation Certificates are not due yet in respect of the funds released in 2010-11 and 2011-12.

Statement II*Cases of Misutilisation of BRGF Funds, reported to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and the Action Taken thereon, as on 31.7.2011*

Sl. No.	Name and Date of Letter	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 Uttar Pradesh	The complaint was forwarded to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh (UP) for comments vide letter No. N-11012/43/09 dated 10.8.2009. After receiving the details from the State Government, reply was sent to the Hon. MP on 27.11.09.
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 State Government vide letter No. N-11012/49/09-VIP-BRGF dated 14-10-09, and subsequent reminders.
3.	Shri Brijbhushan Sharan Singh, (MP) Lok Sabha and some other Members of Parliament Dated 3.12.2009	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in Uttar Pradesh	The complaint was forwarded to the Government of Uttar Pradesh 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 Government of UP vide letter No. N-11012/61/09-VIP-BRGF dated 18.12.2009 and subsequent reminders.
5.	Shri Prasanna Kumar Sahu of IRC Village Nayapalli, BBSR, Odisha	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-11019/468/09-BRGF dated 15.3.2010 and subsequent reminders.
6.	Shri Harkhu Jha, MLA and Upaadhayaksh, Bihar Pradesh Congress Committee.	Irregularities in the activities of Panchayats in Madhubani, Bihar	The complaint was forwarded to the Government of Bihar vide letter No. N-11019/748/08-BRGF dated 25.3.2011 and subsequent reminders.
7.	All India Panchayat Parishad, Mayur Vihar, Delhi	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in Champaran, Bihar	The complaint was forwarded to the Government of Bihar vide letter No. N-11019/748/08-BRGF dated 24.5.2010 and subsequent reminders.
8.	Shri Krishna Nand Singh Patel, Member, Zilla Yojana Samiti, Obra, Sonbhadra, Uttar Pradesh	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in Obra, Sonbhadra, 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.
9.	Shri Anup Kumar Gupta, MLA, Uttar Pradesh	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in Obra, Sonbhadra, Uttar Pradesh	The complaint was forwarded to Government of Uttar Pradesh vide letter No. N-11019/748/08-BRGF dated 8.10.2010 and subsequent reminders. Based on the response received from Go Uttar Pradesh, an interim reply was sent to Shri Anup Kumar Gupta on 13.6.2011.

1	2	3	4
10.	Shri Siyaram S/o Ramhait, Vill. Adhaval, Block Parsendi, Distt. Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in Sonbhadra, Uttar Pradesh	The complaint was forwarded to the Government of Uttar Pradesh vide letter No. N-11019/748/08-BRGF dated 2.11.2010 and subsequent reminders.
11.	Shri Deep Chandra Jain, President, Nagarpalika Parishad, Ghantaghar, Distt. Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh	The complaint was forwarded to the Government of Uttar Pradesh vide letter No. N-11019/362/10-BRGF dated 27.12.2010. Reply sent on 14-3-2011 to Shri Deep Chandra Jain.
12.	Shri Mohd. Israr Khan, Nagar Palika Parishad, Jayas, Distt. Raibareli, Uttar Pradesh	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh	The complaint was forwarded to the Government of Uttar Pradesh vide letter No. N-11019/748/10-BRGF dated 6.01.2011 and subsequent reminders.
13.	Shri Raish Ahmad Khan, Secy. Uttar Pradesh Congress Committee	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in Uttar Pradesh	The complaint was forwarded to the Government of Uttar Pradesh vide letter No. N-11019/748/10-BRGF dated 21.02.2011 and subsequent reminders.
14.	Shri Vinod Chaturvedi, Member, Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly	Alleged misappropriation of allocated Budget for 2009-10 under BRGF	The complaint was forwarded to Government of Uttar Pradesh vide No. N-11012/112/VIP/2011-BRGF dated 29.7.2011.
15.	Shri Moti Singh, Former Minister, Vidhayak Patti, Lucknow	Misuse of BRGF Funds in Uttar Pradesh	Complaint forwarded to Government of UP on 17.03.2011 vide No. N-11019/748/2010-BRGF and subsequent reminders.
16.	Shri Parvez Hashmi, MP, Lucknow.	Irregularities/corruption in development works in Gram Panchayats'	Complaint forwarded to Go Uttar Pradesh vide No. N-11012/86/2010-BRGF dated 26.08.2010 and subsequent reminders.
17.	Shri Sudhansu Das, Advocate, Subaranpur	Allegation regarding misuse of BRGF and other scheme funds in the KBK districts Odisha	Complaint forwarded to Government of Odisha vide No. N-11019/367/2010-BRGF 21.06.2011.

[*Translation*]

Solar Energy

1019. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
YOGI ADITYA NATH:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for creating awareness amongst the public for increasing utilization of solar energy in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government provides any subsidy on purchase of the solar power equipment; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Ministry has taken several measures to promote use of solar energy applications, which include (i) organization of awareness camps and training programmes through regional rural banks, manufacturers/suppliers of solar systems and state agencies, (ii) advertisements in electronic and print media; and (iii) publication of magazine on renewable energy including special issues on solar energy.

(c) and (d) Under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, Government is providing 30% subsidy and/or loan at 5% annual interest rates for procurement of solar photovoltaic and thermal systems including standalone SPV power plants for General Category States in the

country. For Central and State Government Bodies and their establishments in Special Category States and Districts with International Borders, the Ministry provides 90% subsidy for off-grid solar SPV systems.

Operation Theatre in AIIMS

1020. DR. BALI RAM:
SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":

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

(a) whether there is shortage of Cardiovascular surgeons in All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS);

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to meet this shortage;

(c) whether a few operation theatres in AIIMS including that of Cardiovascular surgery have been closed due to shortage of doctors or certain other problems;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) There are 12 sanctioned posts of faculty in Cardiothoracic and Vascular Surgery (CTVS) Department at AIIMS, out of which 7 posts are currently filled up. Two posts of Assistant Professor have been advertised for recruitment. Three posts of Professor/Additional Professor will also be filled in after finalization of reservation rosters for the grades.

(c) to (e) Operation Theatres at AIIMS have to be temporarily closed for necessary maintenance and upgradation work. In so far as CTVS Department is concerned, all seven Operation Theatres are fully operational and one more Operation Theatre has been made operational w.e.f. 21.07.2011.

[English]

Raising Funds by NTPC

1021. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to allow the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC)

to raise funds by way of open market borrowing to meet the situation caused by accumulated losses incurred by various State Electricity Boards (SEBs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds likely to be raised by the NTPC as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Madam. NTPC is not raising funds by open market borrowings.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of answer at '(a)' above.

Private Para-Medical Institutions

1022. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the statutory mechanism set up by the Government to control the mushrooming of private paramedical institutions running various medical and paramedical diploma course;

(b) whether license is necessary for any Medical Laboratory Technical staff and other para-medical staff to be eligible for practice in clinical/diagnostic laboratories in concerned streams as being provided to pharmacists, dentists, nurses, doctors etc.;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the present status of the proposed National Council for Human Resource in Health (NCHR) and Paramedical Bill and the time by which such council is likely to be set up;

(e) the number of unregulated paramedical professionals with different streams working under Directorate General of Health Services and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare;

(f) whether the Government has received any representation from Joint Forum of Medical Technologists of India demanding setting up of Central Statutory Council for these professionals and Review of Cadre structuring in reference to Department of Personnel and Training order dated 10 February, 2011 for establishing uniformity in pay scales, promotional avenues and allowance; and

(g) if so, the outcome of action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No Central Council or Regulatory Authority has been set up to regulate institutions imparting paramedical education.

(b) and (c) Medical Laboratory Technical staff and other paramedics are not permitted to run clinical/diagnostic laboratories without supervision of a qualified pathologist registered with Medical Council of India

(d) The Paramedical and Physiotherapy Central Councils Bill, 2007 has been kept in abeyance in view of proposed National Commission for Human Resources in Health (NCHRH) Bill.

(e) As in (a) above.

(f) and (g) The representations received from various professional bodies from time to time are appropriately being addressed.

Accredited Social Health Activists

1023. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) the number of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) present working in the country and their duties thereof, State-wise and category-wise including Karnataka;

(b) whether any evaluation has been made in regard to the functioning of ASHAs;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the rules under which their salary is being paid;

(e) whether the Government proposes to increase the pay scale of ASHAs; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) There are 805685 ASHAs that have been trained and engaged under NRHM. The ASHA is expected to conduct home visits, for preventive and promotive care, and provide community level curative care, prioritizing those households which have a newborn, a

pregnant mother, a malnourished child or a child below two years. She is expected to attend the Village Health and Nutrition Day, accompany pregnant women to the facility, if required, and hold village meetings. The ASHAs are also engaged as DOTs provider, detection of Malaria, Cataract cases and Leprosy cases for referral where these diseases are endemic.

The State-wise, category-wise total number of ASHAs working including there in Karnataka in as below:-

Sl. No.	Name of States	Total No. of ASHA in place
1	2	3
EAGs States		
1.	Bihar	69402
2.	Chhattisgarh	60092
3.	Jharkhand	40115
4.	Madhya Pradesh	48159
5.	Odisha	40765
6.	Rajasthan	40310
7.	Uttar Pradesh	135130
8.	Uttarakhand	11086
NE EAGs States		
1.	Assam	26225
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3426
3.	Manipur	3878
4.	Meghalaya	6175
5.	Mizoram	987
6.	Nagaland	1700
7.	Sikkim	666
8.	Tripura	7367
Non-EAGs States		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	70700
2.	Delhi	2680
3.	Gujarat	28809
4.	Haryana	12825

1	2	3
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	9500
6.	Kerala	30719
7.	Karnataka	32939
8.	Maharashtra	56854
9.	Punjab	15481
10.	Tamil Nadu	2650
11.	West Bengal	29552
12.	Himachal Pradesh	16888*
Union Territories		
12.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	407
13.	Lakshadweep	83
14.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	85
15.	Chandigarh	30
Total Number of ASHAs		805685

*No ASHAs selected in Himachal Pradesh. 16888 link workers are functioning as ASHAs.

(b) and (c) Evaluation has been conducted and a brief report is enclosed as Statement.

(d) and (e) The ASHAs do not get regular salary. They are paid performance based incentive for a range of tasks that have been stated in reply to Question (a) above.

Statement

BRIEF REPORT

ASHA evaluation in eight States

Background:

This evaluation commissioned by the National ASHA Monitoring Group, and coordinated by NHSRC covered two districts each in eight States, which included five high focus States (Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan, and Jharkhand) and three Non High Focus States (Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, and Kerala). The evaluation was conducted in two purposively selected districts each in eight States, with one being a well performing district and the second with a high proportion of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes to capture the divergences in views between various stakeholders and examine data from geographically and programmatically diverse districts.

The evaluation was conducted in three phases i.e., Phase-1 - Used qualitative methodology and consisted of in depth interviews with key stakeholders at the State and district level and review of secondary data. Phase-2 Used a structured questionnaire for the Following (Table 5): Sample for this survey was - 200 ASHAs, 1200 beneficiaries or service users (Service user A - Mothers of children from 0-6 months - 800 and Service User B - Mothers of children 6 months - 2 years who had an episode of illness in the last month - 400), 200 Anganwadi workers, 200 Panchayati Raj elected members and 59ANMs per State. Table 6 and 7 summarizes findings from the evaluation¹.

Table: 5 - Sample covered in each State

States and Districts	ASHA	Service User A	Service User B	ANM	AWW	PRI
Kerala: Wayanad and Thiruvananthapuram	200	800	397	50	200	200
Odisha: Nayagarh and Angul	200	769	351	51	200	199
West Bengal: Birbhum and Malda	184	711	341	48	139	116
Assam: Karimganj and Dibrugarh	200	791	387	50	199	200
Rajasthan: Banswada and Boondi	200	726	366	71	194	186
Andhra Pradesh: Khammam and East Godavari	200	671	359	74	193	196
Bihar: Khagaria and Purnea	200	757	289	55	198	167
Jharkhand: Dhanbad and West Singhbhum	197	726	345	51	198	193

¹Detailed summary of the findings of the eight State evaluation of the ASHA program is available on National Health Systems Resource Centre website www.nhsrindia.org

Summary of Key findings:

Most ASHA's in the sample of this study are educated upto class VIII and above. The density of ASHA deployment varies across and within States, with most States having over 50% of ASHA catering to a population of less than 1000. In tribal areas of Jharkhand, Khammam and Banswara, ASHA density is less than one per 500, in about 25%, 36%, and 19%, respectively, indicating that States have interpreted the norms to suit their contexts to some extent. In West Bengal, 60%, cover more than 1000 population, and this can be explained possibly because of high population density. Most ASHAs come from poor households, and the proportion of ASHAs who are SC/ST is equal to or more than the proportion of the SC/ST population in most States. In the two districts of Bihar, in Trivandrum district and in Birbhum district it is somewhat (e.g. 10% of ASHAs are SC as compared to

14% SC in the population.) Only Andhra shows conscious affirmative action with regard to SC representation and tribal districts have usually preferred ASHAs from ST background. Minorities appear under-represented.

The vast majority of ASHAs are functional, (*i.e.* carry out a defined task) irrespective of context and other constraints, although there is a wide variation in the exact set of tasks and services that an ASHA carries out, the percentage of potential users of these services who are reached (coverage), and the effectiveness² with which this task is undertaken. Effectiveness is defined in terms of achieving desired behaviour changes (largely the preventive and promotive role), providing appropriate care for childhood illnesses such as Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) or diarrhoea, or actual use of services in a health facility when a referral is made.

Name of the States	Access to ASHA services of potential service user A	% of service users A who were visited at least thrice by ASHA during antenatal period	% of service users A who went for institutional delivery	% of service users A who received three ANC's or more	% of user A who were visited more than two times in first month after delivery	% of service user A reporting they received advice from ASHA for early initiation of breast feeding	% of service user A reporting that they breastfed within four hours of birth
Kerala	84.7	86	97.3	89.4	43.3	91	92.4
Odisha	75.9	72.5	92.8	70.4	57.1	72.7	91.3
West Bengal	67.2	75.1	65	48.8	36.6	84.1	88.4
Assam	76.9	66.9	72.3	54	48.8	64.3	91.8
Rajasthan	76.4	60.8	93.5	52.2	37.9	46.1	83.1
Andhra Pradesh	49.9	79.3	93.7	82.1	57.1	79.1	90
Bihar	72.5	58.9	81.7	20.8	31.6	69.6	82.2
Jharkhand	59.7	59.6	54.4	50.7	37.6	82.5	74.0

²Effectiveness is defined in terms of achieving desired behaviour changes (largely the preventive and promotive role), providing appropriate care for childhood illnesses such as Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) or diarrhoea, or actual use of services in a health facility when a referral is made.

Table-6: On Pregnancy and Newborn Care

In terms of coverage, the access to ASHA services was highest in Kerala with 85% of the potential users reported receiving Services from ASHA and lowest in Andhra Pradesh with 50% while Odisha, Assam,

Rajasthan and Jharkhand followed with 73-76%. Of the high focus States institutional deliveries rates were highest in Odisha and Rajasthan (93%) followed by Bihar at 82%. At least three ANC's were received by the highest of 89% and 82% of service users A in Kerala and Andhra

Pradesh while among high focus States it drops to the highest of 70% in Odisha and less than 54% in all other States with the lowest of 21% in Bihar. For New born care, a high proportion of service users A reported receiving advice on early initiation of breastfeeding which

was over 73% in all States except for Assam and Bihar with 64-69% and Rajasthan where it was the lowest. However over 80% of all service users A reported breastfeeding the newborn in first four hours of birth across all States except Jharkhand.

Table 7: On Childhood Illnesses

Indicator	Of those user Bs who had diarrhea, the % in whom ASHA helped in some way	Of those user Bs with signs of ARI, the % in whom ASHA helped in some way	User Bs who had diarrhea the % to whom ASHA gave ORS from her kit	% of user Bs with diarrhea and who overall got ORS	% user Bs with ARI who sought treatment
Kerala	92.1	93.1	82.5	87.7	96.6
Odisha	90.3	97	82.9	81.3	98.6
West Bengal	82	75	51.6	75.8	97.1
Assam	70.8	64	54.2	77.6	93.4
Rajasthan	66.7	64.2	56	75.4	91.6
Andhra Pradesh	85.2	96	71.6	64.2	92.6
Bihar	70.9	67	26.7	74.2	94.7
Jharkhand	72.9	67	36.5	64.7	88.4

In care during illness of the sick child at least 65% of ASHAs are being consulted. However despite her being "functional" on this task, her effectiveness is lower. The opportunity to provide appropriate care appears to have been lost in the majority of cases, due to lack of skills, supplies, or limited support. For example the number of cases of diarrhoea, for whom the ASHA was able to supply ORS from her kit, was 27% in Bihar, 37% in Jharkhand, 56% in Rajasthan, and 54% in Assam. Among the high focus States, Odisha alone did much better with 83% of service users reporting that the ASHA had supplied ORS. It does seem that even where the ASHA was not supplying ORS she was making referrals in the remaining cases, but even then 20% to 35% of children with diarrhoea in most States, excluding Kerala did not receive ORS. Similarly for children with symptoms suggestive of ARI, ASHAs were consulted by 67-92% of the mothers and a majority of the service users B (over 90%) sought treatment indicative of high referrals rates made by ASHA.

The proportion of ASHA that stated making routine HH visits ranged from 57% in Jharkhand to 97% in Kerala.

Of the high focus States, 88% ASHAs in Odisha reported making routine HH visits. The figure was less than 70% for the rest of the high focus States. ASHA are already making home visits for promotion of antenatal care, institutional delivery, immunization, seeing the newborn and being consulted on the sick child, and there is a considerable loss of opportunity, when the programme fails to leverage these home visits for achieving improved health practices and better child survival. Thus the potential benefits of the ASHA programme are yet to be realized and the onus is now on the programme managers at the national and State levels to rapidly scale up skilling the ASHA to provide services that will achieve positive outcomes for maternal, newborn and child survival.

There is no evidence of the ASHA charging fees, setting up private practice, becoming a *Dai* or a tout of the private sector. ASHAs reported from a 1% to 5% range of private sector commissions across the 16 districts. Exceptions to this are 9% in East Godavari, 11% in Bundi and 17.5% in West Singhbhum. There is no significant preferential referral to the private sector evident

in any State. For example in referring a case of childhood diarrhoea to a private doctor, it was less than 5% in all States. Exceptions were 22% in Bihar, and 15% in Jharkhand. For cases of ARI, referral to private sector the pattern is the same, but 39% of cases in Bihar are referred, 14.3% in Bundi in Rajasthan, and 12% each in Khamman in AP, Birbhum in West Bengal and the two districts of Jharkhand. The highest for any district was 52% in Purnea. This referral could reflect a rational decision and referral to the private sector could be due to the lack of alternatives, more than anything else. There is no evidence of any major conflict between ANMs, AWWs and ASHAs. There could be many reasons for this: One, because the ANM has shifted her work burden onto ASHA and there is no reason for conflict. Two, it is because the early conflicts are all over, and each is used to the other being there and no longer feels threatened. Three, it is because the incentive is now clearly in different silos and there is no competition for the same incentive. Thus for institutional delivery only the ASHA gets the incentive, and for family planning the ASHA almost never gets any.

In terms of the support the ASHAs require to perform better, about 70% to 90% articulated the need for better training as the single greatest requirement. Monetary support and timely replenishment of the drug kit were a distant second. The levels of political and administrative leadership for the programme also vary between States. Stability in senior leadership levels appears to correlate with better outcomes as seen in Assam, Odisha, and Andhra. Kerala demonstrates that while high political commitment is key to deciding to actually implement the programme, clarity in design, outcome and support which are important programmatic elements in ensuring ASHA effectiveness opting for the programme itself have not been addressed. One factor accounting for slow pace and limited effectiveness of the programme in Rajasthan, Bihar and Jharkhand could be frequent leadership changes and little drive and initiative at mid levels.

The ASHA programme has been successful in terms of promotion of institutional deliveries and in immunization. Even here the last mile, namely reaching the marginalized, is yet to be covered, with between 15% to 50% of women in some districts have not been reached. The ASHA is not as effective in influencing critical health behaviours such as three ANC check ups, breastfeeding, adequacy in complementary feeding, with the same intensity, which undermines her effectiveness in bringing about changes in health outcomes.

The study concludes that greater support is to be given to the health rights dimension of the ASHA through a more meaningful engagement with NGOs, provision of competency based training, adequate drug supplies, and mentoring and motivation (beyond cash incentives).

Research on CHW programmes worldwide show that such support does lead to saving lives of children and newborns. For India, such support will enable the ASHA to become an effective provider of community based care of newborns and sick children, improve her credibility and expand her reach into marginalized communities. Without this support NRHM will have missed the opportunity of universal coverage with community based care and likely face a poor return on the substantial investment in the ASHA programme.

Child Sex Ratio

1024. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is improving the child sex ratio by empowering women and sustainability in every sphere;

(b) if so, the details thereof State-wise particularly in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the funds utilised/to be utilised in this regard during the Eleventh Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Yes. With a view to improving the child sex ratio, Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged strategy entailing schemes and programmes and awareness generation/advocacy measures which are outlined as under:-

- (i) The 73rd Amendment of the Constitution has made it mandatory for the States to reserve 33 per cent of the seats for women in the panchayati raj institutions, to ensure their formal involvement in the development and political processes at the grass root level.
- (ii) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme provides a package of services comprising supplementary nutrition, preschool non-formal education, nutrition and health education, immunization, health check-up

and referral services through the platform of the Anganwadi Centre.

- (iii) A number of States are implementing schemes to incentivise the birth of a girl child and encourage families to place a premium on her education and development through Conditional Cash Transfer schemes, including Laadli Scheme of Delhi and Haryana Governments, Mukhya Mantri Kanya Suraksha Yojana of Bihar Government, Bhagyalakshmi Scheme of Karnataka, Laadli Lakshmi Yojana of MP, Balika Samridhi Yojana of Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh, Balri Rakshak Yojana in Punjab and Kanyadan scheme of Madhya Pradesh.
- (iv) The other schemes introduced include SABLA (Scheme for empowering adolescent girls), STEP (Support to Training and Employment programme for women), WWH (Working women's Hostel), SWADHAR (Scheme for women in difficult circumstances), The Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (National Credit Fund for Women), Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY), CMB (Conditional Maternity Benefit) etc.
- (v) Strengthening of the legal framework and strict enforcement of laws related to women, including Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 etc.
- (vi) Government of India has also initiated schemes to provide for free education to girls from standard VI to XII. Further, any girl who is the only girl child of her parents will be eligible to receive a scholarship of Rs. 2000 per month to pursue her Post-Graduate education in any recognized institution of higher learning in the country.
- (vii) The Swaranjayanti Gram Swaroggar Yojana (SGSY) provides for self-employment of the rural poor, including special safeguards by way of reserving 40% benefits for women.

Andhra Pradesh has conducted sehsitisation workshops and IEC activities to address the skewed child sex ratio in the State.

A budgetary allocation of Rs. 47 crores has been provided for Information, Education Com-munication activities under PNDDT for the XIth Plan.

(c) Additionally, an expenditure of Rs. 128.63 lakhs has been incurred by States for PNDDT activities under the National Rural Health Mission.

[Translation]

Platelets Transfusion Facility

1025. KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hospitals where facility of platelets transfusion is available in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to provide this facility in every district of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The information is not maintained centrally. Since Health is a State Subject, it is responsibility of the State Government to provide this facility in Hospitals in their States.

In so far as the Central Government Hospitals located in Delhi namely Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and LHMC & Smt. S.K. Hospital are concerned, the Platelet transfusion facility is available.

[English]

Cancer Patient Fund

1026. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Health Ministers' Cancer Patient Fund (HMCPF) has been set up to provide financial assistance to the poor patients suffering from cancer;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the criteria and procedure laid down for the grant of said assistance to the needy patients;

(c) the number of patients provided financial assistance under the HMCPF during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the funds allocated and utilised for the purpose during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. The Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund (HMCPF) was established

as a Corpus Fund within Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) with an outlay of Rs. 100 crore. Rs 75 crore was provided in the Fund on 31.3.2009 and the remaining amount of Rs. 25 crore was provided in September, 2009. Interest earned from the Corpus Fund is released as Revolving Fund to the Regional Cancer Centres. Criteria and procedure for grant of financial assistance to the patients are given as under:-

- (i) Financial assistance is provided to patients, below poverty line, suffering from cancer and undergoing treatment in Government hospitals and any of the 27 Regional Cancer Centers.

- (ii) The financial assistance to the Cancer Patient upto Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided by the Institutes/ Hospitals concerned through the Revolving Fund placed at their disposal. The cases of financial assistance above this limit are to be referred by the Hospitals to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for providing fund from the Central Funds.

- (c) and (d) The details of funds allocated and utilized and number of patients provided financial assistance under the HMCPF during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (Upto July, 2011) are given in the enclosed Statement

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Regional Cancer Centres (RCC)	Year 2009-10 (Rs. in lakh)			Year 2010-11 (Rs. in lakh)			Year 2011-12 (upto July, 2011) (Rs. in lakh)		
		Allocated Fund	Fund Utilised	No. of Patients	Allocated Fund	Fund Utilised	No. of Patients	Allocated Fund	Fund Utilised	No. of Patients
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Cancer Hospital Agartala, Tripura.	10.00	9.99	177	40.00	20.00	266	-	-	-
2.	Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata.	30.00	30.00	478	80.00	52.60	377	-	-	-
3.	Kidwai Memo. Institute of Oncology, Bangalore, Karnataka.	10.00	10.00	10	10.00	10.00	89	-	-	-
4.	Regional Cancer Institute (WIA), Adyar, Chennai, Tamil Nadu.	20.00	8.72	20	10.00	10.51	20	-	-	-
5.	Acharya Harihar Reg. Cancer, Cuttack, Odisha.	10.00	6.55	24	-	-	-	10.00	-	-
6.	Regional Cancer Control Society, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh.	10.00	3.64	34	40.00	26.62	183	-	9.31	113
7.	Cancer Hospital and Research Centre, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.	10.00	10.00	36	-	-	-	10.00	-	-
8.	Indian Rotary Cancer Institute AIIMS, New Delhi.	10.00	10.00	36	30.00	20.64	43	-	4.78	13
9.	R.S.T. Hospital and Research Centre, Nagpur, Maharashtra.	10.00	5.12	60	-	4.91	67	-	-	-
10.	Pt. JNM Medical College, Raipur, Chhattisgarh.	10.00	10.00	15	10.00	4.53	14	-	-	-
11.	Post. Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh.	10.00	8.25	25	10.00	8.75	25	-	2.86	14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	Sher-I Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Soura, Srinagar.	10.00	-	-	-	1.95	23	-	0.48	39
13.	Regional Institute of Medical Sciences Manipur, Imphal.	10.00	-	-	-	8.95	29	-	-	-
14.	Government Medical College and Associated Hospital, Bakshi Nagar, Jammu.	10.00	-	-	-	0.20	1	-	-	-
15.	Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.	10.00	10.00	56	40.00	40.00	154	-	-	-
16.	Gujarat Cancer Research Institute, Ahmedabad, Gujarat.	10.00	10.00	14	10.00	10.00	18	-	-	-
17.	MNJ Institute of Oncology, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.	10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Puducherry Reg. Cancer Society, JIPMER, Puducherry.	10.00	9.76	10	10.00	2.00	2	-	-	-
19.	Dr. B.B. Cancer Institute, Guwahati, Assam.	10.00	2.98	86	-	7.02	202	10.00	4.25	133
20.	Tata Memorial Hospital, Mumbai, Maharashtra.	10.00	10.00	14	20.00	20.00	61	10.00	10.00	30
21.	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna, Bihar.	10.00	-	-	-	1.75	10	-	0.50	3
22.	Acharya Tulsi Regional Cancer Trust and Research Institute, Bikaner, Rajasthan.	10.00	-	-	-	1.23	3	-	0.36	2
23.	Regional Cancer Centre, Pt. B.D. Sharma Post Graduate Institute of Medical Science, Rohtak, Haryana.	10.00				0.46	12		2.57	53
24.	Civil Hospital Aizawl, Mizoram.	10.00	10.00	80	20.00	12.34	175	20.00	7.67	64
25.	Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow.	10.00	-	-	-	1.40	2	-	-	-
26.	Kamla Nehru Memorial Hospital, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.	-	-	-	10.00	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Government Arignar Anna Memorial Cancer Hospital, Kancheepuram, Tamil Nadu.					Fund isyet to bereleased				

Preservation of Tribal Culture

1027. SHRI RAMEN DEKA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government has muted any plan to preserve the well rich cultured heritage of the tribals in the country including Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government of India implements schemes for the Protection, development, preservation and promotion of cultural heritage of tribals in the country including Assam. These activities are carried out by several attached/subordinate and autonomous organizations under the Ministry of Culture.

(b) In addition to the scheme implemented by the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs supports State Governments/Union Territory Administration that have Tribal Research Institutes in their efforts to preserve and promote the cultural heritage of tribals by part-funding for documentation of tribal culture, construction of tribal museum and collection of tribal art and artifacts.

(c) Does not arise.

UID and Bar Coding of Medicines

1028. DR. JYOTI MIRDHA:
SHRI P. KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to make it mandatory for all the medicines and other products such as gel, ointment etc. being manufactured, marketed or exported out of the country to have a bar code and a unique randomly generated numeric code (UID);

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the likely benefits and impact of the decision including on their prices in the country;

(c) whether there has been opposition to the proposed system by certain pharmaceutical companies;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to consult various stakeholders and address their concerns in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (e) In pursuance of the directions of the Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad on a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) filed in the case W.P. No. 16212/2008- Brahmaji Vs State of U.P., a Task Force has been constituted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare under the Chairmanship of Shri H. Koshia, Commissioner, FDA, Gujarat vide its Order dated 10th March, 2011 to look into the issues of networking and suggesting the requirements for software for drugs manufacturing tracking system. Three meetings of the Task Force have so far been held in which representatives of pharmaceutical industry also participated. Some of them have certain reservations about the feasibility of the proposed measure as the same may result in increase in production cost thereby making the medicines more costly. The final report of the Task Force is to be placed before the Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad for its perusal and appropriate directions.

As regards exports, the Director General of Foreign Trade in the Department of Commerce has issued a Public Notice No. 21 (RE-2011)/2009-2014 dated January 10, 2011 mandating that all exports of pharmaceuticals and drugs from India are to be made under, a trace and track surveillance system from July 1, 2011. The action taken by Director General of Foreign Trade is expected to enhance India's claim as a credible generic pharma supplier and at the same time mandate an internal discipline among the exporting community.

[*Translation*]

Illegal Mining

1029. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether illegal mining is under operation in various parts of the country including in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported so far;

(c) the estimated loss incurred to the Union Government thereby;

(d) whether any directives have been issued to the State Governments to constitute State level coordination-cum-empowered committee and to prepare action plan for tackling such illegal mining in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the response received from the State Governments in this regard; and

(f) the fresh steps taken by the Union Government to prevent illegal mining in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) Some instances of illegal mining of minerals have come to the notice of the Government in various parts of the country including Madhya Pradesh. The details of number of cases detected since 2006 till March, 2011 and action taken by concerned State Governments are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Since State Governments are the owners of minerals, entire royalty revenue accrues to the State Government, and for this reason there is no revenue loss to the Union Government directly due to illegal mining.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The State Governments have been requested vide letter No. 7/35/2009-M.IV dated 3.11.2009 to set up State Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee (SCEC), and all State Governments were further requested to prepare action plan for curbing illegal mining vide D. O. No. 16/12/2009-M.VI dated 8.12.2009, including specific measures to detect and control illegal mining including, use of remote sensing, control on traffic, gather market intelligence, registration of end-users and setting up of special cells etc.

The State Governments have reported the following developments:

- Eighteen States (Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Jammu and Kashmir,

Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal) have framed Rules under Section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

- Twenty one States (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal) have set up Task Force at State and/or District level.
- Ten State Governments (Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and West Bengal) have set up a Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee.
- States like Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Jharkhand and Tamilnadu have undertaken digitization of the mining area to varying extent.
- State Government of Rajasthan and Odisha have reported to have commenced using satellite imagery.
- State Governments of Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Odisha have reported to have started use of holograms/bar codes in the transport permits.

(f) The Central Government has appointed Shri Justice M. B. Shah Commission of Inquiry under the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 to inquire into the large scale mining of iron ore and manganese ore without lawful authority in several States vide Notification S. O. 2817 dated 22nd November, 2010. The Commission has started its functioning.

The Central Government has also amended Rule 45 of the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 vide notification G. S. R. 75(E) dated 9.2.2011 making it mandatory for all miners, traders, stockists, exporters and end-users to register with the Indian Bureau of Mines and report on movement of minerals to Indian Bureau of Mines and State Government. This is expected to reduce the scope for illegal mining.

Statement*Details of State-wise Illegal Mining cases*

Sl.No.	State	Nos. of cases detected						Action Taken			
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 upto Quarter ended March	Vehicle Seized	FIRs Lodged	Court Cases filed	Fine realized (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5385	9216	13478	11591	17882	4594	844	18	-	11508.284
2.	Assam						00				000
3.	Chhattisgarh	2259	2352	1713	1078	2942	923	3363	-	6146	868.904
4.	Goa	313	13	159	9	4	9	459	-	-	18.628
5.	Gujarat	7435	6593	5492	5416	2906	872	712	289	09	11187.723
6.	Haryana	504	812	1209	1372	3383	544	103	391	21	623.764
7.	Himachal Pradesh	478	-	503	1114	372	473	-	-	956	45.178
8.	Jharkhand	631	82	225	15	411		5664	385	51	153.252
9.	Karnataka	3027	5180	2997	1687	4949	1263	75285	1106	846	6406.066
10.	Kerala	1595	2593	2695	1321	660	830	-	-	-	729.918
11.	Madhya Pradesh	5050	4581	3895	3868	5652	1584	-	05	23393	2414.489
12.	Maharashtra	4919	3868	5828	8270	34284	10349	64774	13	01	7256.99
13.	Manipur						000				000
14.	Odisha	284	655	1059	758	461	162	1794	62	88	6675.672
15.	Punjab	218	26	50	73	810	126	000	50	00	285.88
16.	Rajasthan	2359	2265	2178	4711	2315	1098	442	1146	70	1314.12
17.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-Nil- Dec. 2010 only	000	-	-	-	-
18.	Tamil Nadu	2140	1263	1573	215	386	53	32361	1061	619	9843.868
19.	Tripura						000	00	00	00	000
17.	Uttarakhand	-	-	191	-	-		683	-	-	38.50
18.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	4641	1525	-	0	0	1286.85
19.	West Bengal	80	426	315	80	272	-	4249	1307	253	-
	Total	36677	39925	43560	41578	82330	24405	190733	5833	32453	60664.038

Rural Tourism

1030. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAV:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes for promoting rural tourism in the country;

(b) the number of proposals received and sanctioned by the Union Government for grant of financial assistance to promote rural tourism in the country during the last three years and the current year, State- wise, year-wise;

(c) the number of tourist spots identified to be developed as tourism spots; and

(d) the other steps being taken by the Government to provide connectivity to the rural areas for promoting rural tourism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) Identification and development of rural tourism sites is primarily undertaken by State Governments/UT Administrations. However, under its Rural Tourism Scheme, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations for development of these sites. An amount of upto Rs. 50.00 lakh for infrastructure development and upto Rs. 20.00 lakh for capacity building including skill upgradation is given based on project proposals received and subject to adherence to scheme guidelines, availability of funds and inter-se priority. The details of rural tourism projects sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Under the Rural Tourism Scheme, Ministry of Tourism also provides funds for improvement of roads within the Panchayat limits to improve connectivity to the rural tourism sites.

Statement

No. of Rural Tourism projects and amount sanctioned during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12 (upto 30.06.11)

(Amount in Lakh)

State/UT	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (upto 30.6.11)	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh			7	220.37	3	109.8		
Arunachal Pradesh			2	64.66	1	17.7		
Chhattisgarh								
Gujarat								
Jammu and Kashmir	15	488.28	12	374.82	4	136.74		
Jharkhand								
Kerala	1	49.60	1	18.00				
Madhya Pradesh	2	69.45						
Manipur			1	16.33				
Meghalaya			1	20.00				
Mizoram					1	20.00		
Nagaland	4	134.20	6	205.1				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Odisha								
Puducherry			1	50.00	1	15.17		
Punjab	1	50.00			1	15.5		
Sikkim	6	179.07	5	146.76	5	181.27		
Tamil Nadu	2	37.00	3	86.45				
Tripura			6	163.22	4	164.90		
Uttarakhand	1	16.50						
Uttar Pradesh					1	40.51		
West Bengal	1	19.00						
Total	33	1043.10	45	1365.71	21	701.59	0	0

Deliveries in Hospitals

1031. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of institutional deliveries reported during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the number of institutional deliveries in hospital, has decreased; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) The State-wise details of the institutional deliveries reported during the last three years up to 31st March 2011 is enclosed as Statement.

(b) No. As per the data reported by the States, the number of reported institutional deliveries in the country has increased from 1.48 crores in 2008-09 to 1.68 crores in 2010-11.

(c) Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) the following steps have been taken to promote institutional deliveries:

1. Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana.

2. Capacity building of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care.
3. Operationalisation of sub-centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and District Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric services.
4. Name Based Tracking of Pregnant Women to ensure antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care.
5. 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.
6. Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of maternal and child health services.
7. 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.

Statement*Number of Institutional Deliveries Reported by the States (in Lakhs)*

Sl.No.	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar	11.47	12.46	13.83
2.	Chhattisgarh	1.79	2.51	3.25
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0.59	0.55	0.65
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.52	1.52	1.42
5.	Jharkhand	1.67	2.96	3.45
6.	Madhya Pradesh	13.70	13.01	13.31
7.	Odisha	2.80	5.14	5.07
8.	Rajasthan	11.36	12.02	11.00
9.	Uttar Pradesh	18.18	25.59	25.93
10.	Uttarakhand	0.74	0.98	1.03
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.10	0.09	0.11
12.	Assam	3.57	3.98	4.18
13.	Manipur	0.20	0.24	0.26
14.	Meghalaya	0.23	0.28	0.33
15.	Mizoram	0.15	0.18	0.18
16.	Nagaland	0.12	0.10	0.11
17.	Sikkim	0.06	0.06	0.06
18.	Tripura	0.32	0.37	0.29
19.	Andhra Pradesh	14.20	14.49	14.06
20.	Goa	0.24	0.19	0.20
21.	Gujarat	8.43	9.43	10.99
22.	Haryana	3.18	3.58	4.02
23.	Karnataka	6.82	8.49	7.18
24.	Kerala	4.99	4.88	5.01
25.	Maharashtra	15.53	13.71	16.23
26.	Punjab	2.41	2.50	2.73
27.	Tamil Nadu	11.05	10.59	10.80
28.	West Bengal	9.40	9.80	9.51

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.05	0.05	0.05
30.	Chandigarh	0.19	0.19	0.20
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.03	0.03	0.03
32.	Daman and Diu	0.03	0.03	0.02
33.	Delhi	2.65	1.72	2.16
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.01
35.	Puducherry	0.47	0.48	0.40
Total		148.23	162.22	168.05

[English]

Quality of Imported Drugs

1032. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI HARI MANJHI:

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

(a) whether certain drugs imported particularly from China have been found to be substandard and not in compliance with the requirements of Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP);

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken/proposed against the companies found guilty of importing such drugs;

(c) whether some Chinese drug exporters have denied inspection of their respective drug manufacturing units by the Indian Drug Inspectors;

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

(e) the action taken/proposed in the matter and also to ensure the quality and efficacy of imported drugs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP

BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Yes. Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) had detected cases of import of drugs from unregistered sources from China. The following companies were involved in such imports:-

1. M/s Envee Drugs Pvt. Ltd., Gujarat
2. M/s J.B. Khokhani and Co., Mumbai
3. M/s Sheetal Pharmaceutical, Mumbai
4. M/s Kawarlal and Sons, Chennai
5. M/s Adcock Ingrahm, Bangalore
6. M/s Kanwarlal and Co., Chennai
7. General Import Company (I) Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai

The cases were handed over to CBI for investigations. The cases have been filed in the Court of law against M/s Kanwarlal and Co., Kanwarlal and Sons, Chennai and M/s General Import Company (I) Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai. In the case of M/s Adcock Ingrahm, Bangalore a closure report was filed on 30.12.2010 and the same was accepted by the court on 18.02.2011. Further, Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) Certificates furnished by the applicants were verified by the CDSCO in consultation with State Food and Drugs Administration (SFDA), China. Investigation revealed that the GMP Certificates furnished by some of the manufacturers of China were not genuine. Accordingly, the Registration Certificates and Import Licenses of the 10 Chinese firms were cancelled in 2010. The names of the Chinese manufacturers whose registration certificates were cancelled are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes. M/s Chongqing Daxin Pharmaceutical Limited, Chongqing China informed the inspecting team of CDSCO officials, which visited China for the purpose of inspection, that they have stopped manufacturing some of the registered drugs and are not in a position to export other drugs to India. The firm did not agree for inspection. The registration certificate and import licence granted in favour of the firm were therefore, cancelled in June, 2011.

(e) (i) In order to ensure that drugs imported into the country are from authentic sources and of standard quality, a system of registration and import license for import of drugs was introduced under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules.

(ii) Random sampling is done at the port at the time of import for monitoring the quality of the drugs imported into the country.

(iii) Inspections of manufacturing sites of the manufacturers abroad have also been initiated in 2011 to assess compliance of Good Manufacturing Practices. Inspections have been carried out in the first instance in China in May 2011.

Statement

The names of the Chinese manufacturers whose registration certificates and import licenses have been cancelled

1. M/s Taizhou Waigaoqiao Liantong Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd., China
2. M/s Zhejiang Materials Industry Chemical Group Co. Ltd., China.
3. M/s Changshu Nanhu Industrial Chemical Factory, China.
4. M/s Jintan Zhongxing Pharmaceutical and Medical Co. Ltd., China.
5. M/s Suzhou Ausun Chemical Co. Ltd., China.
6. M/s Xianju Hongyan Pharmaceutical Chemicals Co. Ltd., China.
7. M/s Yanshi Shuda Medicine and Chemical Co. Ltd., China.
8. M/s Changzhou Kangrui Chemical Co. Ltd., China.
9. M/s Ningbo Double Sun Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd., China.

10. M/s Chongqing Chunrui Medicine Chemical Co. Ltd., China.

[Translation]

Luring of General Public

1033. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:
SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:
SHRI SOMEN MITRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fraudulent activities of some online companies/multi-level marketing companies have come to the notice of the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof for each of the last three years and current financial year and action taken on each such cases;

(c) whether such companies are luring general public offering a weekly investment with returns as interest therefrom;

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

(e) the action taken by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and other regulatory authorities against these online companies to protect and restore the money of small investors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that no Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) can commence business without obtaining a Certificate of Registration (CoR) under the RBI Act, 1934. Contravention of these provisions attracts penalties. RBI has reported that it has taken appropriate action against illegal entities/companies whenever information of the same has been received by it. Some names which have been featuring in the media recently such as Speakasia, UniPay etc. are not registered with RBI as NBFCs, and do not appear to be doing NBF activities. RBI has reported that they had received complaints that certain Multi-Level Marketing (MLM) companies - some of which are based in Singapore like Speakasia, have been operating in India through agents purportedly conducting online surveys. RBI forwarded such complaints against online/MLM companies to the Economic Offences Wing (EOW) of the police authorities of the concerned State.

Entities which raise monies from public come under the jurisdictions of various regulatory bodies e.g. the Non-Banking Financial Companies are under the regulatory and supervisory jurisdiction of RBI; Nidhis, chit funds and money circulation schemes are under the State Governments; and Collective Investment Schemes (CIS) are under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). SEBI notified SEBI (CIS) Regulations in October 1999. Subsequently, out of the 664 CIS entities SEBI had information about, 54 CIS entities wound up their schemes and refunded the money to the investors. SEBI issued directions under Section 11B of the SEBI Act, 1992 to the remaining 610 entities directing them to refund the money collected under the schemes with returns due to the investors as per the terms of the offer within a period of one month from the date of the Order. 21 CIS entities wound up their schemes and repaid the investors. Hence a total of 75 CIS entities (54+21) had wound up their schemes and refunded the money to investors. In 19 cases, courts issued stay orders/appointed official liquidators/administrators.

SEBI has reported that it has taken action against the remaining 570 CIS entities that failed to wind up their schemes and repay to the investors, which *inter-alia*, includes launching of criminal prosecution against such entities, debarring these entities and their concerned officials from operating in the capital market and requesting the State Governments to initiate Civil/Criminal action against them. Further, recently SEBI has also passed orders against the Sun-Plant Agro Ltd., Rose Valley Real Estate and Constructions Ltd. and Nicer Green Forests Ltd. for carrying out CIS activities without getting registration from SEBI.

As regards Multi-Level Marketing (MLM)/ponzi Schemes, RBI has been advising to the Chief Secretaries of the State Government/UT Administrations that whenever transactions put through by MLM Companies resembling ponzi schemes are brought to the notice of the Government, such cases should be investigated by the concerned State Government taken appropriate action. RBI has also issued a press release on November 29, 2010 cautioning general public about unauthorized companies collecting deposits from public. Thus, RBI has taken proactive measures to caution the public and has also alerted State Governments whenever such instances have come to its notice.

RBI has further reported that 14 State and 1 Union Territory have so far passed the Protection of Interest of Depositors' Act, which empowers the concerned State/UT

Government to take action against entities collecting money from the public by making false promises regarding unreasonable rates of interest on deposits.

[English]

Rights of Union Government in IFCI

1034. SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had subscribed to 0.1 per cent optional convertible debentures of Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) Limited worth Rs. 523 crores;

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

(c) the details of rights carried conferred by the debentures;

(d) whether any of the other shareholders of IFCI has exercised similar rights as enjoyed by the Government of India;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government has proposals to exercise its option for conversion of bonds into equity shares and if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) As a part of financial package to IFCI approved by the Government in 2002-03, an amount of Rs. 523 crore was provided in the form of Optionally Convertible Debentures of twenty years with the rate of interest being 0.1% per annum.

(c) These Debentures carry the right of recompense at par with other stakeholders.

(d) and (e) Public Sector Banks and Financial Institutions, during the year 2002-03, had converted part of their investment in IFCI into Zero Coupon Optionally Convertible Debentures with a right to recompense. During the year 2007-08 they have exercised the option. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(f) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Statement*Conversion of Zero Coupon Optionally Convertible Debentures into Equity Shares of IFCI Ltd.*

Sl. No.	Type of Inst.	Investor name	ZCOCD Amount (Rs. in lakh)	No. of Equity Shares on Conversion	Residual Amount (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bank	Allahabad Bank	3,339.99	3,121,487	0
2.	Bank	Andhra Bank	2,356.22	2,202,074	0
3.	Bank	Bank of Baroda	5,378.24	5,026,393	0
4.	Bank	Bank of Maharashtra	4,051.72	3,786,656	0
5.	Bank	Canara Bank	11,063.79	10,339,988	0
6.	Bank	Central Bank of India	8,323.02	7,778,526	0
7.	Bank	Corporation Bank	902.17	843,148	0
8.	Bank	Dena Bank	1,388.73	1,297,874	0
9.	Bank	Indian Bank	3,199.41	2,990,106	0
10.	Bank	Indian Overseas Bank	1,571.99	1,469,146	0
11.	Bank	Oriental Bank of Commerce	5,258.12	4,914,134	0
12.	Bank	Punjab and Sind Bank	3,206.28	2,996,522	0
13.	Bank	Punjab National Bank	4,657.50	4,352,805	0
14.	Bank	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	548.82	512,912	0
15.	Bank	State Bank of Hyderabad	2,420.64	2,262,284	0
16.	Bank	State Bank of India	2,794.70	2,611,865	0
17.	Bank	State Bank of Indore	531.34	496,575	0
18.	Bank	State Bank of Mysore	532.47	497,639	0
19.	Bank	State Bank of Saurashtra	286.83	268,066	0
20.	Bank	Syndicate Bank	2,913.62	2,723,006	0
21.	Bank	UCO Bank	9,163.00	8,563,551	0
22.	Bank	Union Bank of India	771.23	720,771	0
23.	Bank	United Bank of India	6,004.75	5,611,921	0
24.	Bank	Vijaya Bank	6,266.33	5,856,381	0
25.	FI	G.I.C. of India	1,647.14	1,539,381	0
26.	FI	L.I.C. of India	50,726.65	8,325,044	41,818.85
27.	FI	National Insurance Co.	1,309.44	1,223,777	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	FI	The New India Assurance Co.	3,074.40	2,873,268	0
29.	FI	The Oriental Insurance Co.	1,526.40	1,426,538	0
30.	FI	United India Insurance Co.	2,706.81	2,529,731	0
Grand Total			147,921.75	99,161,569	41,818.85

Note:

- (1) Conversion was made at Rs. 107/- per share, the price having been determined as per the SEBI (Disclosure and Investor Protection) Guidelines, 2000, the deemed relevant date being December 17, 2007.
- (2) In case of LIC, the number of equity shares on conversion has been determined as required to maintain its existing stake of 8.39% after conversion.
- (3) For others, entire ZCOCDs were converted as was desired by them.
- (4) The residual amount, in case of LIC, continues as Zero Coupon NCDs

[*Translation*]

Repo and Reverse Repo Rate

1035. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has increased the Repo and Reserve Repo Rate in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such increase in Repo and Reverse Repo rates has any impact on the interest rates being charged by Public and Private Sector Banks;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith its effects on the common man; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to protect the interest of common man?

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

(b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in its first quarter review of Monetary Policy 2011-12 on July 26, 2011 has raised the repo rate from 7.5 per cent to 8.0 per cent. The reverse repo rate under the liquidity adjustment facility, determined with a spread of 100 basis points below the repo rate automatically stands adjusted to 7.0 per cent.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Taking cues from the tightening of monetary conditions, banks have also been raising their deposit

and lending interest rates. Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) raised their deposit rates in the range of 25-500 basis points between mid-March 2010 and July 30, 2011 across all maturities. The rise in deposit rates was relatively sharper for maturity up to 1 year. With regard to the lending rates, the Base Rates of banks, which replaced the erstwhile Benchmark Prime Lending Rate (BPLR) system from July 1, 2010, also increased in the range of 75-325 basis points during July 2010-July 2011.

(e) The RBI's monetary policy stance aims to maintain an interest rate environment that moderates inflation and anchors inflationary expectation. While cost of borrowing goes up, on balance lower levels of inflation would provide greater relief to the common man. On an ongoing basis, Government has been providing interest subventions for key sectors of economy and sections of the society.

[*English*]

Merger of Banks

1036. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision to merge the public sector banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to issue full banking licenses to some foreign banks;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has any assessment about the likely condition of the Public Sector banks in

the event of more foreign banks with greater money power coming into the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The current policy of the Government on consolidation leaves the initiative for consolidation to come from the managements of the banks themselves. While examining any merger proposal, Government keeps in view the interests of the stakeholders and employees of merging banks.

(c) and (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) issues a single class of banking licence, both to domestic as well as foreign banks, to conduct all types of banking business - ranging from retail, wholesale, forex and derivative products, credit cards etc. In January, 2011, RBI issued a discussion paper on the mode of presence of foreign banks through branch or Wholly Owned Subsidiary, on its website for public comments. After examining the feedback, comments and suggestions on the Discussion Paper, comprehensive guidelines on the mode of presence of foreign banks in India would be issued by RBI.

(e) and (f) With the past experience of entry of new banks in private sector and opening of foreign banks in India, the share of public sector banks in the total banking business may not reduce, and there is still a likelihood of PSBs dominating the banking sector in future also because of large branch network, higher public confidence, Government ownership, etc.

Drug Resistant Bacteria in Tap Water

1037. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of a recent report by international medical journal Lancet regarding presence of a drug resistant bacteria in the tap water of National Capital Territory of Delhi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Yes.

(b) The study in question is unsupported by any clinical or epidemiological evidence. Experts have

concluded that chlorination of water make it safe for drinking purposes. Delhi Jal Board has also dispelled concerns about presence of drug resistant bacteria in drinking water.

Frequent Flyers to Tax Havens

1038. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income Tax officials tracking frequent flyers to international tax havens have found that some of these individuals have a declared annual income of as little as Rupees One Lakh and in a few cases, no income at all;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether many of these persons have given fake names and have not filed income tax returns;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to investigate all such cases and to find out involvement of these persons in Hawala deals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) On the basis of information received about the persons who have travelled to some tax havens, investigations were carried out. Instances were found where assessee had filed return of income of less than Rupees One lakh.

(c) and (d) Such cases have not come to notice.

(e) Investigation is initiated on case-to-case basis with a view to unearth tax evasion.

[*Translation*]

Supply of Ayurvedic Medicines

1039. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints of supply of substandard ayurvedic, unani and homoeopathic medicines in Government hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year so far;

(c) the details of drug suppliers found guilty for supply of these substandard medicines alongwith the action taken/proposed against them;

(d) whether instances of supply of these medicines by certain blacklisted drug suppliers with new names have been reported in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken/proposed by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHI SELVAN): (a) No complaints of supply of sub-standard Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic medicines have been received in hospitals of the Central Government and its autonomous institutions.

(b) and (c) Does not arise

(d) No such cases have been reported in the hospitals of the Central Government including CGHS and autonomous institutions of Central Government.

(e) Does not arise.

Free Medicines to Pregnant Women

1040. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to implement any scheme for distribution of free medicines and food to pregnant women; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Yes. Government of India has launched Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) on 1st June, 2011.

The initiative has been rolled out under the overall umbrella of NRHM and entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to free and no expense delivery, including caesarean section. The entitlements includes free drugs and consumables, free diagnostics, free blood wherever required, and free diet for 3 days during normal delivery and 7 days for C-section. This initiative also provides for free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home.

Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick newborns accessing public health institutions for treatment till 30 days after birth.

[English]

Hawala Racket

1041. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite the initiatives of the Government to check black money, hawala operations has been flourishing in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Enforcement Directorate has busted any hawala racket in the country in the recent past;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any study to strengthen their mechanism to check and stop the activities of hawala operators in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) The Directorate of Enforcement takes appropriate action for suspected contraventions of the provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act including those relating to hawala transactions based on specific information.

(d) and (e) No such study has been conducted.

Supply of Power to Nepal

1042. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Nepal has requested the Union Government for supply of additional power;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has considered and examined their request;

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

(e) the power supplied by India to Nepal during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) Ministry of Power has not received any request from Nepal for additional allocation during 2008-09 to 2011-12 (upto June, 2011). However, Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) has informed that Under Power Exchange Agreement, India supplies Mahakali Treaty (70 million units of free power from Tanakpur project) and the Kosi Agreement (50% of power from Kataiya power house).

During 2008, PTC India supplied additional 25 MW power to Nepal from May 18, 2008 for about two weeks. During 2009, it supplied additional 20 MW power to Nepal from January to May, 2009.

In October, 2009, the Government of Nepal requested India to supply 30 MW additional power from December 1-31, 2009, 80 MW from January 1 to April 30, 2010 and 60 MW from May 1-31, 2010. The request was made through Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA), a Government of Nepal Undertaking to PTC India Limited and was also taken up by the Government of Nepal with the Government of India during various bilateral interactions. The Government of India acceded to the request and advised PTC India to supply the required power to NEA. However, in view of the capacity constraints of the transmission infrastructure, it was found feasible to supply only 35 MW of the additional power. PTC India commenced supply of 20 MW power from Tanakpur delivery point with effect from January 1, 2010. Additional 15 MW power to Nepal could not be scheduled due to technical constraints related to energy meters at Bihar State Electricity Board (BSEB) end.

(e) Details of power supplied by India to Nepal are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of Power supplied by India to Nepal

(i) Power Exchange between Bihar and Nepal:

(In Kwh)

Year	Export by BSEB	Import by BSEB	Net
2008-09	227533120	45253100	182280020
2009-10	452738120	70906280	381831840
2010-11	555247040	44004300	511242740
2011 (April, 11 to June, 11)	107528480	1854167	105674313

(ii) Power Export to Nepal by Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited (UPPCL):

(In Kwh)

Year	Export by UPPCL
2008	27,877,777
2009	33942900
2010	49319650
2011 (upto June, 2011)	24191550

(iii) Power Export to Nepal by Uttarakhand Power Corporation Limited (UPCL):

(In Kwh)

Year	Export by UPPCL
2008-09	2279180
2009-10	850434
2010-11	740260
2011-12 (upto June, 11)	383912

(iv) Power sold by PTC India to NEA during the last three years are as under:

(In MUs)

Period	Sold by PTC India
January, 2009-May, 2009	70 MUs
January, 2010-April, 2010	56 MUs
January, 2011-April, 2011	43 MUs

[Translation]

Loans under MF Schemes

1043. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Asset Management Companies (AMCs) have raised loans against/under Mutual Fund (MF) schemes;

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

(c) whether the interests of investors of such MF schemes are adversely affected because of such loans; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) In terms of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations 1996, Asset Management Companies cannot take loans against Mutual Fund (MF) schemes. However, MFs are permitted to take loans against Mutual Fund schemes under the provision of Regulation 44(2) of the aforesaid regulations.

(b) The details of loans taken by MFs for each of the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) As per Regulation 44(2) of the aforesaid regulations, it has been provided that the mutual fund shall not borrow except to meet temporary liquidity needs of the mutual funds for the purpose of repurchase, redemption of units or payment of interest or dividend to the unit holders; Provided that the mutual fund shall not borrow more than 20 percent of the net asset of the scheme and the duration of such a borrowing shall not exceed a period of six months. Such loans, normally, are not detrimental to the interests of the investors. These borrowings also help the MFs in avoiding distress sales of their assets.

(d) Not applicable in view of reply to (c) above.

Statement

Details of loans taken by Mutual Funds: MF-wise, bank-wise for each of the last three years and current year

(Rs. in crore)

Name of Mutual Fund	Name of Bank/Company from whom Loan has been taken	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (till date)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Taurus	HDFC Bank Ltd.	-	-	15.00	-	15.00
	Total	-	-	15.00	-	15.00
Baroda Pioneer	Citi Bank N.A.	-	-	880.00	-	880.00
	Bank of Baroda	-	-	600.00	-	600.00
	RBI	-	-	785.60	-	785.60
	Total	-	-	2,265.60	-	2,265.60
Canara Robeco	Canara Bank	160.00	500.00	200.00	-	860.00
	The clearing Corporation of India Ltd.-CCIL (Borrowings in CBLO Segment)*	735.02	825.99	11,835.49	138.96	13,535.47
	Total	895.02	1,325.99	12,035.49	138.96	14,395.47
JM Financial	Citi Bank N.A.	0.13	-	0.50	-	0.63
	HDFC Bank Ltd.	102.48	186.33	404.35	-	693.16
	ICICI Bank Limited	0.19	-	-	-	0.19
	Punjab National Bank	5.45	-	300.00	-	305.45
		108.26	186.33	704.85	-	999.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ICICI Prudential	Allahabad Bank	350.00	250.00	1,070.00	-	1,670.00
	AXIS Bank	-	-	1,275.00	-	1,275.00
	Bank of Baroda	1,450.00	-	-	-	1,450.00
	Bank of India	1,795.34	-	-	-	1,795.34
	Canara Bank	300.00	-	-	-	300.00
	The Clearing Corporation of India Ltd.-CCIL (Borrowings in CBLO Segment)*	-	2,079.79	40,400.07	-	42,479.87
	Central Bank of India	300.00	-	1,000.00	-	1,300.00
	HDFC Bank Ltd.	-	-	500.00	-	500.00
	UCO Bank	-	-	1,720.00	-	1,720.00
	Union Bank of India	-	1,000.00	500.00	-	1,500.00
	ICICI Bank	1,900.00	-	-	-	1,900.00
	Oriental Bank of Commerce	199.45	-	-	-	199.45
	Punjab National Bank	650.00	-	-	-	650.00
	Punjab & Sindh Bank	150.00	-	-	-	150.00
	State Bank of Hyderabad	180.00	-	-	-	180.00
	State Bank of India	457.91	-	-	-	457.91
	Syndicate Bank	599.98	-	-	-	599.98
Total	8,332.70	3,329.79	46,465.07	-	58,127.56	
Sundaram	HDFC Bank	20.00	-	52.51	-	72.51
	Total	20.00	-	52.51	-	72.51
Pramerica	CITI Bank N.A.	-	-	124.00	-	124.00
	Total	-	-	124.00	-	124.00
JP Morgan	Deutsche Bank AG	76.83	227.09	576.28	115.74	995.94
	HDFC Bank	-	55.00	40.50	-	95.50
	Total	76.83	282.09	616.78	115.74	1,091.44
Kotak	Bank of Baroda	100.00	-	-	-	100.00
	Bank of Maharashtra	-	-	180.00	-	180.00
	The Clearing Corporation of India Ltd.- CCIL (Borrowings in CBLO Segment)*	-	-	7,890.12	2,875.22	10,765.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Central Bank of India	-	-	540.00	-	540.00
	Dena Bank	100.00	-	-	-	100.00
	ING Vysya Bank	-	-	270.00	-	270.00
	Kotak Mahindra Bank	150.00	-	-	-	150.00
	Punjab National Bank	180.00	-	-	-	180.00
	Union Bank of India	-	-	3,230.00	500.00	3,730.00
	Total	530.00	-	12,110.12	3,375.22	16,015.34
TATA	Central Bank of India (RBI Special Window)	499.52	-	-	-	499.52
	CITI Bank	400.00	-	-	-	400.00
	Duetsche Bank	-	15.40	-	-	15.40
	HDFC Bank Ltd.	375.00	-	369.84	-	744.84
	ICICI Bank	400.00	-	-	-	400.00
	Standard Chartered Bank	480.00	-	4.00	-	484.00
	State Bank of India (RBI Special Window)	1,003.15	-	-	-	1,003.15
	UCO Bank	-	-	650.00	-	650.00
	Union Bank of India	-	1,300.00	8,600.00	300.00	10,200.00
	Union Bank of India (RBI Special Window)	100.00	-	-	-	100.00
	Grand Total	3,257.67	1,315.40	9,623.84	300.00	14,496.91
SBJ	State Bank of India	8,638.15	-	-	-	8,638.15
	State Bank of Indore	1,520.00	-	-	-	1,520.00
	State Bank of Hyderabad	1,250.00	-	-	-	1,250.00
	IDBI	2,730.00	-	-	-	2,730.00
	Total	14,138.15	-	-	-	14,138.15
DSP Blackrock	Bank of India	149.62	-	-	-	149.62
	CITI Bank N.A.	300.00	-	-	-	300.00
	Union Bank	-	-	650.00	-	650.00
	Union Bank	-	-	-	95.00	95.00
	Total	449.62	-	650.00	95.00	1,194.62
HDFC	Canara Bank	260.00	540.00	55.00	-	855.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	UCO Bank	-	300.00	936.00	-	1,236.00
	Allahabad Bank	-	-	749.75	-	749.75
	AXIS Bank	-	-	360.00	-	360.00
	Bank of India	-	-	450.00	-	450.00
	Central Bank of India	-	-	846.00	-	846.00
	Corporation Bank	-	-	663.00	-	663.00
	Dena Bank	100.00	-	900.00	-	1,000.00
	Oriental Bank of Commerce	-	-	235.00	-	235.00
	Punjab National Bank	-	-	216.00	-	216.00
	State Bank of Hyderabad	-	-	320.00	-	320.00
	Union Bank of India	800.00	-	201.75	-	1,001.75
	Bank of Baroda	350.35	-	-	-	350.35
	The Clearing Corporation of India Ltd.-CCIL (Borrowings in CBLO Segment)*		12.00	1,202.46		1,214.46
	Total	1,510.35	852.00	7,134.96	-	9,497.31
Principal	HDFC	125.00	-	-	-	125.00
	IDBI	2,907.00	-	578.00	-	3,485.00
	PNB	1,499.00	-	290.00	-	1,789.00
	UBI	300.00	100.00	300.00	-	700.00
	Total	4,831.00	100.00	1,168.00	-	6,099.00
Fidelity	Syndicate Bank	100.00	-	-	-	100.00
	Total	100.00	-	-	-	100.00
AIG	CITI Bank N.A.	400.00	-	-	-	400.00
	Total	400.00	-	-	-	400.00
Mirae	Standard Chartered Bank	436.00	-	-	-	436.00
	CITI Bank	70.42	-	-	-	70.42
	Total	506.42	-	-	-	506.42
Deutsche	Deutsche Bank	360.00	-	-	-	360.00
	State Bank of Hyderabad	100.00	-	-	-	100.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Union Bank of India	100.00	-	-	-	100.00
	Allahabad Bank	200.00	-	-	-	200.00
	Canara Bank	50.00	-	-	-	50.00
	Standard Chartered Bank	615.00	-	-	-	615.00
	Total	1,425.00	-	-	-	1,425.00
ING	CITI Bank	89.00	-	-	-	89.00
	ING Vysya Bank	300.00	-	-	-	300.00
	Kotak Bank	550.00	-	-	-	550.00
	Punjab National Bank	150.00	-	-	-	150.00
	Standard Chartered Bank	191.00	-	-	-	191.00
	Total	1,280.00	-	-	-	1,280.00
IDFC	Standard Chartered Bank	485.00	-	100.00	-	585.00
	Union Bank of India	600.00	1,000.00	500.00	-	2,100.00
	Canara Bank	-	-	900.00	-	900.00
	Central Bank of India	-	-	875.00	-	875.00
	Total	1,085.00	1,000.00	2,375.00	-	4,460.00
IDBI	IDBI Bank	-	-	0.04	-	0.04
	HDFC Bank	-	-	10.65	-	10.65
	Total	-	-	10.69	-	10.69
Reliance	Bank of Baroda	700.81	-	-	-	700.81
	Bank of India	300.24	-	-	-	300.24
	Canara Bank	480.00	-	-	-	480.00
	Central Bank of India	400.00	-	-	-	400.00
	ICICI Bank	400.00	-	-	-	400.00
	Indian Bank	200.00	-	-	-	200.00
	OBC	505.28	-	-	-	505.28
	Punjab Bank	200.00	-	500.00	-	700.00
	State Bank of India	817.25	-	-	-	817.25
	State Bank of Hyderabad	200.00	-	-	-	200.00
	State Bank of Indore	100.00	-	-	-	100.00
	Syndicate Bank	664.17	-	-	-	664.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Standard Chartered Bank	-	25.00	-	-	25.00
	Union Bank of India	700.00	-	-	-	700.00
	HDFC Bank	100.00	-	891.00	-	991.00
	The Clearing Corporation of India Ltd. CCIL (Borrowings in CBLO Segment)*	-	-	2,142.57	-	2,142.57
	Total	5,767.76	25.00	3,533.57	-	9,326.33
Birla	CITI Bank N.A.	150.00	-	-	-	150.00
	Union Bank of India	800.00	-	-	-	800.00
	Bank of Baroda	400.03	-	-	-	400.03
	State Bank of India	388.86	-	-	-	388.86
	Punjab National Bank	400.00	-	-	-	400.00
	Canara Bank	200.00	-	-	-	200.00
	Bank of India	401.83	-	-	-	401.83
	Syndicaate Bank	1,402.77	-	-	-	1,402.77
	The Clearing Corporation of India Ltd.- CCIL (Borrowings in CBL0 Segment)*	-	549.95	-	-	549.95
	Central Bank of India	-	-	1,350.00	-	1,350.00
	Union Bank of India	-	-	500.00	-	500.00
	Andhra Bank	-	-	500.00	-	500.00
	Total	4,143.50	549.95	2,350.00	-	7,043.45
LIC Nomura	IDBI	-	-	2,000.00	-	2,000.00
	PNB	120.00	-	1,700.00	-	1,820.00
	HDFC	1,549.57	-	395.12	-	1,944.69
	Bank of Baroda	-	-	5,200.00	-	5,200.00
	Syndicate Bank	-	-	300.00	-	300.00
	Allahabad Bank	-	-	1,500.00	-	1,500.00
	Union Bank of India	-	-	4,945.00	-	4,945.00
	Bank of India	500.00	-	5,243.00	-	5,743.00
	Corporation Bank	1,975.00	-	-	-	1,975.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	AXIS	200.00	-	-	-	200.00
	ICIC	200.00	-	-	-	200.00
	LIC	1,000.00	-	-	-	1,000.00
	Total	5,544.57	-	21,283.12	-	26,827.69
Benchmark	CITI Bank N.A.	-	19.66	33.00	-	52.66
	IDBI Bank	65.00	29.00	373.00	-	467.00
	HDFC Bank	743.00	6.00	436.00	-	1,185.00
	Punjab National Bank	50.00	-	-	-	50.00
	Allahabad Bank	100.00	-	-	-	100.00
	State Bank of Hyderabad	24.00	-	-	-	24.00
	Total	982.00	35.00	809.00	-	1,826.00
UTI	Corporation Bank	1,000.00	500.00	7,200.00	-	8,700.00
	Allahabd Bank	-	580.00	3,930.00	-	4,510.00
	Bank of Baroda	300.00	220.00	2,850.00	-	3,370.00
	Union Bank of India	1,000.00	1,300.00	3,550.00	-	5,850.00
	Vijaya Bank	-	300.00	300.00	-	600.00
	UCO Bank	-	100.00	-	-	100.00
	Central Bank of India	200.00	-	-	-	200.00
	The Cearling Corporation of India Ltd. CCIL (Borrowings in CBLO Segment)*	-	-	25,010.97	-	25,010.97
	Asset Management Company	-	-	6.75	-	6.75
	Total	2,500.00	3,000.00	42,847.72	-	48,347.72
Franklin Templeton	American Express Bank (now Standard Chartered Bank)	194.47	-	-	-	194.47
	Bank of Baroda	300.14	-	961.00	-	1,261.14
	CITI Bank N.A.	1,369.00	21.67	99.41	-	1,490.09
	HDFC Bank	-	4.70	-	-	4.70
	Standard Chartered Bank	-	-	26.56	-	26.56
	Syndicate Bank	497.22	-	-	-	497.22
	Total	2,360.83	26.37	1,086.97	-	3,474.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Religare	The Clearing Corporation of India Ltd. CCIL (Borrowings in CBLO Segment)*	-	-	767.82	5,161.65	5,929.47
	Deutsche Bank	5,106.00	-	419.96	-	5,525.96
	HDFC Bank	164.88	-	280.00	-	444.88
	Union Bank	35.00	-	297.00	-	332.00
	Karnataka Bank	24.00	-	-	-	24.00
	Bank of Baroda	149.95	-	-	-	149.95
	Bank of India	350.17	-	-	-	350.17
	Indian Bank	95.00	-	-	-	95.00
	Total	5,925.00	-	1,764.78	5,161.65	12,851.43
BNP Paribas	Deutsche Bank	416.00	-	575.00	-	991.00
	Canara Bank	-	300.00	-	-	300.00
	REPO	81.49	-	-	-	81.49
	Total	497.49	300.00	575.00	-	1,372.49
HSBC	HSBC Bank	8,136.64	-	-	-	8,136.64
	Bank of India	400.16	-	-	-	400.16
	Syndicate Bank Ltd.	337.81	-	-	-	337.81
	Standard Chartered Bank	-	0.34	-	-	0.34
	Total	8,874.61	0.34	-	-	10,247.44

[English]

Institute of Speech and Hearing

1044. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop institutes similar to the Mysorebased All India Institute of Speech and Hearing in other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, *inter-alia* indicating the States where such institutes have since been established;

(c) the present status of communication disorders in the country; and

(d) the action plan of the Government to promote and upgrade such facilities in the hospitals in other parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) There is no proposal at present to develop similar institutes in other parts of the country.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Communication Disorders involve a wide variety of problems in speech, language and hearing which are as under:-

Type of disorder	Census of India (2001)
Speech disorder	7%
Hearing disorder	6%

However, the above noted survey did not include children below the age of 5 years and included speech disorders only which have explicit signs and symptoms and did not include language disorders, associated with many conditions such as mental retardation, cerebral palsy, autism, learning disability etc. Hence, it may be estimated that the prevalence could be higher than what, is represented in the reports.

The NSSO (2002) has reported that there are 291 per lakh of population with hearing disability and 204 per lakh population with speech and language disability.

(d) The National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness was launched by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in January, 2007 under which the infrastructure has been made in district hospitals and training at various levels has been undertaken.

Central Adoption Resource Authority

1045. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether the Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) was set up after laying down guidelines by Hon'ble Supreme Court;

(b) if so, whether CARA is following these guidelines;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has proposed to set up State Adoption Resource Authorities under the CARA in the country including Kerala;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which these are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Supreme Court judgment has prescribed guidelines to be followed by Central Adoption Resource Authority and Government recognized adoption agencies in the inter-country adoption process. These guidelines lay down, inter alia, that procedures be established to ensure that the child is legally free for adoption, priority is given to domestic adoption, preparation of Child Study Report and Home Study Report, etc. These guidelines are being observed.

(d) to (f) The Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under the Ministry of Women and Child Development, provides for setting up of State Adoption Resource Agencies (SARAs) in each State, including Kerala, to function under the State Government/UT Administration. So far SARAs have been set up in 11 States/UTs. Other State Government/UT Administrations have been urged to expedite the same.

Iodine Deficiency Disorders

1046. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people suffering from Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has set any target to bring down the number of cases of IDD in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the extent to which the said target has been achieved; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/proposed to prevent and control IDD on priority basis?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) It is estimated that about 71 million persons are suffering from Iodine Deficiency Disorders in the country. State/UT-wise number is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The goal is to bring down prevalence of Iodine Deficiency Disorders to below 10% in the country by 2012 and to ensure 100% consumption of adequately iodated salt (>15ppm) at the household level.

(d) There has been significant reduction in visible goiter prevalence in all the States/UTs. As per the National Family Health Survey-III Report (2005-06) the consumption of adequately iodated salt was 51% while as per recent Coverage Evaluation Survey Report 2009, the consumption of adequately (iodine content in salt >15 ppm) iodated salt has significantly increased at community level to nearly 71%.

(e) In order to prevent and control Iodine Deficiency disorders (IDD), the Government of India is implementing National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP) in the entire country under the overall umbrella of NRHM. The main objectives of the programme are to

conduct district IDD Survey/Resurvey, promotion of human consumption of iodated salt, laboratory monitoring of salt and urine, health education and publicity. Financial assistance is provided to all States/UTs for setting up Iodine Deficiency Disorders Cell and IDD Monitoring Laboratory, conducting district surveys, health education and publicity to create awareness amongst people to use only iodated salt. In addition, funds are provided to Salt Commissioner's Office for quality control of iodated salt at production level.

Statement

Statement showing estimated No. of persons suffering from IDD in States/UTs

Sl. No.	State/UT	Estimated persons suffering from (million)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.210
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.168
3.	Assam	1.168
4.	Bihar	6.276
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.100
6.	Goa	0.275
7.	Gujarat	4.600
8.	Haryana	0.607
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.428
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.224
11.	Jharkhand	2.832
12.	Karnataka	2.790
13.	Kerala	1.710
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8.260
15.	Maharashtra	6.220
16.	Manipur	0.367
17.	Meghalaya	0.062
18.	Mizoram	0.338
19.	Nagaland	0.119
20.	Odisha	0.990

1	2	3
21.	Punjab	1.488
22.	Rajasthan	0.753
23.	Sikkim	0.117
24.	Tripura	0.348
25.	Tamil Nadu	0.815
26.	Uttar Pradesh	13.270
27.	Uttarakhand	3.54
28.	West Bengal	2.070
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.082
30.	Chandigarh	0.111
31.	Daman and Diu	0.009
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.022
33.	NCT Delhi	1.710
34.	Lakshadweep	0.010
35.	Puducherry	0.110
Total		71.199

[Translation]

Cases of Spinal Tuberculosis

1047. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:
SHRI HARI MANJHI:

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

(a) whether there is rise in the number of patients suffering from spinal tuberculosis in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to control the cases of tuberculosis including spinal tuberculosis alongwith the funds allocated and utilised for the purpose during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has set any target to control the cases of tuberculosis including spinal tuberculosis in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the extent to which the said target has been achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Information regarding number of patients suffering from spinal tuberculosis is not maintained under the Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP).

(c) The Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) widely known as Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (DOTS), which is WHO recommended strategy, is being implemented as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the entire country. Under the programme, diagnosis and treatment facilities including supply of anti TB drugs are provided free of cost to all TB patients. For quality diagnosis, designated microscopy centres have been established for every one lac population in the general areas and for every 50,000 population in the tribal, hilly and difficult areas. More than 12700 microscopy centres have been established in the country.

So far as Spinal TB, is concerned, diagnosis is made on the basis of advanced investigations which are available

at most of the District Hospitals, General Hospitals and medical colleges.

Treatment centres (DOTs centres) have been established in all Government Hospitals, Community Health Centres (CHC), Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Sub-centres. In addition NGOs and Private Practitioners (PPs) involved under the RNTCP, Community Volunteers, Anganwadi workers, ASHAs Women Self Groups etc. also function as DOT Providers. Drugs are provided under direct observation and treatment of the disease is monitored to ensure that they complete their treatment.

The funds allocated and utilized for the purpose during 2008-09 — 2010-11, State/UT-wise under RNTCP are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) Following are Objectives of the RNTCP:

- To achieve and maintain cure rate of at least 85% among New Sputum Positive (NSP) patients
- To achieve and maintain case detection of at least 70% of the estimated NSP cases in the community

In 2010, the treatment success rate among New Sputum Positive (NSP) was 87% and NSP Case detection rate was 72%.

Statement

State-wise Allocation & Expenditure under RNTCP

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure (as on 27.07.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.76	11.74	22.10	19.56	26.33	39.47	51.83	14.72
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2068.79	1782.88	2149.20	2143.16	2258.40	2956.40	2317.35	138.27
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	33.96	157.97	190.08	212.14	237.60	219.66	279.88	110.54
4.	Assam	806.60	516.55	620.32	550.97	775.40	817.39	740.63	353.07
5.	Bihar	2262.15	1505.41	1444.03	1417.36	1597.50	1845.75	2270.83	572.06
6.	Chandigarh	19.38	85.70	75.59	74.55	87.81	98.73	110.91	30.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Chhattisgarh	575.52	567.05	790.50	565.13	830.00	660.60	1135	386.28
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.82	31.84	31.45	26.72	35.20	36.24	46	18.95
9.	Daman and Diu	3.87	11.30	22.03	17.11	24.65	25.59	32.64	10.47
10.	Delhi	310.17	1325.75	821.46	1630.28	941.68	2092.49	1196.11	1060.57
11.	Goa	31.55	53.40	63.54	64.39	71.24	96.21	99.5	3.78
12.	Gujarat	1237.70	1509.41	1663.58	1906.13	1854.36	2086.70	1935.07	880
13.	Haryana	525.29	594.23	507.15	523.81	661.10	593.19	703.55	254.73
14.	Himachal Pradesh	146.54	306.26	392.58	299.84	437.94	351.12	558.68	143.34
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	252.50	327.71	567.16	486.65	634.14	467.93	683.49	280.12
16.	Jharkhand	757.00	623.00	832.30	720.11	874.00	741.38	998.73	50.7
17.	Karnataka	1267.01	1188.68	1333.12	1509.99	1486.96	1815.05	1939.53	770.8
18.	Kerala	743.97	592.03	749.77	934.60	835.30	802.52	1102.17	440.72
19.	Lakshadweep	1.94	3.44	22.05	12.41	24.67	10.54	27.18	9.25
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1485.69	1269.16	1514.40	1574.45	1689.73	1379.52	1942.96	794.44
21.	Maharashtra	2367.19	2816.73	2863.78	3024.30	3195.51	3307.63	4000.11	1615.35
22.	Manipur	76.42	187.15	204.32	213.74	255.40	268.43	265.19	116
23.	Meghalaya	73.58	113.07	157.28	142.54	196.60	161.05	159.67	67.1
24.	Mizoram	28.30	123.80	107.04	112.16	133.80	127.33	162.03	63.13
25.	Nagaland	67.92	163.95	168.00	217.33	210.00	190.73	204.98	97.63
26.	Odisha	1008.47	892.38	1225.60	728.50	1287.05	1101.42	1481.07	512.72
27.	Puducherry	19.38	21.32	45.62	52.54	52.66	86.35	111.37	25.12
28.	Punjab	588.42	613.93	751.83	679.03	839.10	735.86	955.5	329.86
29.	Rajasthan	1406.78	1117.03	1548.64	1540.76	1727.64	1575.27	1927.51	597.57
30.	Sikkim	16.99	67.49	64.64	47.08	80.80	92.43	75.25	27.5
31.	Tamil Nadu	1460.90	1367.64	1651.61	1552.88	1841.55	1327.86	1627.12	815.65
32.	Tripura	96.23	77.73	88.32	104.04	110.40	122.98	112.37	28.84
33.	Uttar Pradesh	4278.22	4547.30	4794.70	4390.83	5594.22	4729.89	5738	2690.31
34.	Uttarakhand	235.91	255.14	325.70	297.16	342.00	410.73	433	81.74
35.	West Bengal	1932.08	2054.51	2015.51	2057.32	2249.26	2375.52	2674.79	1044.16
	Total	26200.00	26882.68	29825.00	29849.57	33500.00	33749.96	38100.00	14435.54
	HQ	1300.00	1107.29	1400.00	1352.36	1500.00	1244.84	1900.00	692.94
	Grand Total	27500.00	27989.97	31225.00	31201.93	35000.00	34994.80	40000.00	15128.48

Revenue and Grant in Gujarat

1048. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise amount of revenue received directly or indirectly by the Union Government from Gujarat State during the years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11;

(b) the amount of Central grant provided has also released by the Union Government to Gujarat for implementation of various schemes during the same period; and

(c) the time by which the remaining amount is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The information about state-wise collection of revenue is not maintained.

(b) and (c) Since Central assistance is provided by various Ministries through various schemes, apart from the normal Central assistance, it is not possible to provide this information by this Ministry.

[English]

Scheme for BPL Households

1049. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched a single light system scheme for Below Poverty Line (BPL) households with 100 per cent subsidy throughout the country;

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

(c) the details of number of BPL households benefited through this scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) The Ministry has not launched a separate specific single light scheme for Below Poverty Line (BPL) households with 100% subsidy. However, a provision for providing a one light connection for BPL households with 100% support from the Ministry, subject to pre-specified maximum amounts, exists in the Remote Village Electrification (RVE) programme being implemented by the Ministry. As per

information received from the State implementing Agencies, the State-wise details of BPL households covered in various projects submitted by State implementing Agencies under the RVE programme are given below:-

1.	Assam	512
2.	Karnataka	1,402
3.	Madhya Pradesh	16,989
4.	Odisha	2,804
5.	Tamil Nadu	610
6.	Uttar Pradesh	2,787

[Translation]

NSTFDC

1050. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided any financial assistance for the social and economic development of the tribal's through National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) in Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the details of the project undertaken with the help of the said assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) Yes, Madam. National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation provides concessional financial assistance to the Scheduled Tribes in the state of Odisha through Odisha SC & ST Development and Finance Co-operative Corporation Ltd. (OSFDC)

(b) The details of sanctions during the last three years and the current year in respect of OSFDC are as under:

Financial Year	Amount (Rs. in Lakh)
2008-09	NIL
2009-10	282.80
2010-11	NIL
2011-12 (as on 31.07.2011)	NIL

During 2008-09 and 2010-11, OSFDC did not submit any project proposals.

(c) The following projects have been sanctioned for financial assistance extended to OSFDC as shown in the reply to part (b):

- (i) Small Venture Units
- (ii) Diesel Auto
- (iii) Diesel Pickup Van
- (iv) Dairy
- (v) Fruit-Vegetable Nursery
- (vi) Goatery

Proposals under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana

1051. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE:
SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA:
SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects sanctioned under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether a number of proposals and detailed project reports (DPRs) from various State Governments

in the country including Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka under RGGVY is lying pending with the Union Government for want of approval;

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

(d) the time by which these proposals and DPRs are likely to be approved and funds are to be provided for the sanctioned projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), 576 projects covering electrification of 1,18,499 un/de-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 3,54,967 electrified villages and release of 2,46,45,017 Below Poverty Line (BPL) connections have been sanctioned in the country. The details of projects sanctioned under RGGVY, State-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) to (d) 32 projects which were high cost projects with respect to benchmarks costs were identified for consideration in Phase-II of RGGVY including 16 projects of Madhya Pradesh and 2 projects of Karnataka. The details of these 32 projects, State-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement-II. The Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of all 32 projects except Jashpur Nagar of Chhattisgarh and Gurgaon and Faridabad of Haryana have been received in Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) Limited. These projects are under examination/consideration. Funds can only be provided for the projects after approval.

Statement I

Details of projects sanctioned under RGGVY

As on 15.07.2011
Amount in Rs. Crores

Sl.No.	State	Total Projects Sanctioned						
		No. of Projects	No. of Districts	No. of un-electrified villages covered	No. of electrified villages covered	No. of BPL households covered	Total Sanctioned Project Cost	Total Awarded/ Revised project cost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26	22	0	27481	2592140	840.09	890.54
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	16	2129	1756	40810	537.69	925.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Assam	23	23	8525	13330	991656	1659.99	2194.90
4.	Bihar	43	38	23211	6651	2762455	2975.89	4358.72
5.	Chhattisgarh	16	14	1132	16333	777165	1105.21	1157.65
6.	Gujarat	25	25	0	17934	955150	360.43	354.60
7.	Haryana	18	18	0	5985	224073	197.40	222.67
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12	12	93	10666	12448	205.25	341.87
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	14	283	6050	136730	635.93	844.20
10.	Jharkhand	22	22	19737	7622	1691797	2662.61	3301.50
11.	Karnataka	25	25	132	28191	891939	600.10	890.14
12.	Kerala	7	7	0	630	56351	134.32	134.52
13.	Madhya Pradesh	32	32	806	34094	1376242	1528.88	1775.72
14.	Maharashtra	34	34	6	40292	1876391	713.44	819.65
15.	Manipur	9	9	882	1378	107369	357.79	380.03
16.	Meghalaya	7	7	1943	3536	116447	290.41	441.99
17.	Mizoram	8	8	137	570	27417	104.25	267.96
18.	Nagaland	11	11	105	1152	69900	111.17	254.95
19.	Odisha	32	30	17895	28992	3185863	3575.11	3608.41
20.	Punjab	17	17	0	11840	148860	154.59	183.91
21.	Rajasthan	40	33	4454	34841	1750118	1254.49	1293.56
22.	Sikkim	4	4	25	418	11458	57.10	148.91
23.	Tamil Nadu	26	26	0	12416	545511	447.41	447.41
24.	Tripura	4	4	160	642	194730	131.46	168.55
25.	Uttar Pradesh	64	65	30802	3287	1120648	2719.51	3813.92
26.	Uttarakhand	13	13	1469	14105	281615	643.89	760.14
27.	West Bengal	28	17	4573	24775	2699734	2344.63	2690.06
Total		576	546	118499*	354967\$	24645017#	26349.03	32672.03

*Provisional revised coverage = 110321

\$Provisional revised coverage = 349098

Provisional revised coverage = 23059089

Statement II

State-wise details of sanction of projects identified for consideration in Phase-II of RGGVY

Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of Districts
1	2	3
1.	Chhattisgarh	Jashpurnagar
2.		Korea
3.	Haryana	Gurgaon
4.		Faridabad
5.	Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada
6.		Udupi
7.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
8.		Kollam
9.		Ernakulam
10.		Thrissur
11.		Kottayam
12.		Alappuzha
13.		Pathanamthitta
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
15.		Raisen
16.		Sehore
17.		Hosangabad
18.		Vidisha
19.		Gwalior
20.		Rajgarh
21.		Mandsaur
22.		Neemuch
23.		Bhind
24.		Dewas
25.		Barwani
26.		Khargone
27.		Khandwa

1	2	3
28.		Burhanpur
29.		Shajapur
30.	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri
31.		Tirunelveli
32.		Udagamantalam

[English]

Impact of Illicit Liquor on Children

1052. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the poor parents in tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh feed their children illicit liquor instead of milk;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the impact of this on the growth of children; and

(d) 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) and (b) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare does not have any such report or information.

(c) and (d) In view of the above, the question does not arise. However, milk is a wholesome food and its low consumption alongwith low consumption of other foods such as cereals, pulses, vegetables and fruits would adversely affect the growth of children.

The Government of India is implementing several interventions to prevent and control malnutrition among under five year children and other vulnerable groups, some of which are as follows:-

- (1) Under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme, supplementary nutrition is provided to bridge the gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowance and the Actual Dietary Intake. Children under six years are provided with 500 k. calories and 12-15 g. of protein in the form of Take Home Ration and/or morning snack and hot cooked meal. Besides the supplementary nutrition, the other services

under ICDS included pre-school non-formal education, nutrition and health education, immunization, health check-up and referral services for women and children.

- (2) Under the Reproductive and Child Health Programme of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Iron and Folic Acid and Vitamin A Syrup are provided for prevention and control of anaemia and Vitamin A deficiency in children.
- (3) Promotion of infant and young child feeding practices that includes exclusive breastfeeding for first six months, introducing age-appropriate and safe complementary foods at six months of age, and continuing breastfeeding for upto two years or beyond, is being implemented by various levels of health workers including ASHAs.
- (4) Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) have been established at district/taluk/CHC level to provide care in Severe and Acute Malnutrition cases.
- (5) Village Health and Nutrition Days are organized under National Rural Health Mission every month to provide nutritional counselling and preventative health services at the Anganwadi Centres with participation of ANMS, ASHAs and AWWs.
- (6) The Government of India and respective State Governments have been implementing several programmes to improve the household food security among the vulnerable groups in the rural, tribal and urban and drought affected areas, such as, Public Distribution System (PDS)/ Targeted Public Distribution System (TDPS).
- (7) A recently introduced Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG), namely SABLA provide a package of services including health and nutrition to adolescent girls in the age group of 11-14 years for out of school girls and 15-18 years for all girls for nutrition in 200 districts as a pilot.
- (8) Another new scheme, the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY), is piloted in 52 districts initially to provide an enabling environment for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and lactating mother and support for providing early and exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life.

[*Translation*]

Excise Cases Locked up in Courts

1053. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount locked in various authorities/courts in regard to excise duty evasion;
- (b) the amount involved in various tribunals;
- (c) the amount locked in the disputes pending in High Courts and Supreme Courts, court- wise;
- (d) the number of cases pending in courts/tribunals for more than five years and less than five years and the amount involved therein, separately; and
- (e) the scheme of the Government for recovery of duty dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (e) Information will be compiled and laid on the Table of the House.

Provision of Subsidy

1054. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government provides subsidy in various projects; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof, project-wise and State-wise for amount of each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Government subsidy, as a matter of policy, is allotted in Budget for specific schemes/programmes implemented by various Ministries/Departments. However, there is the instance of subsidy to Assam Gas project. The allocations for Assam Gas Project (under Plan and Non Plan put together) for the last three years are as follows:

(Rs. in crore)			
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11(RE)	2011-12(BE)
70.50	316.31	791.74	675.71

[English]

Filling up of Vacant Posts in CBDT and CBEC

1055. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total sanctioned and holding strength of various departments under the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) and the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC);

(b) whether the departments like Income Tax and Customs and Excise have been facing acute shortage of staff; (c) if so, the reasons therefor and the volume of duties outstanding during 2010-11, item-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to fill up the vacant posts in these departments and to facilitate better handling of work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Sanctioned strength, holding strength and vacancy position in respect of Central Board of Excise Customs (CBEC) and Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) are given below:-

CBEC

	Sanctioned strength	Working strength	Vacancy
Group A	3075	2346	729
Group B	43819	34241	9578
Group C	26838	18550	8288

CBDT

	Sanctioned strength	Working strength	Vacancy
Group A	4430	3137	1293
Group B	8839	7968	871
Group C	44524	30357	14167

(c) So far as CBEC is concerned, vacancies in the grade of Assistant Commissioner from Group 'B' could not be filled up due to pending seniority dispute in one

of the feeder cadres. It also affected regular promotions in higher grades.

As far the CBDT the reasons for the vacancies inter alia include unavailability in the cadre of Stenographers for direct recruitment and time taken in the process of selection and appointment of candidates.

Volume of duties outstanding pertaining to CBEC and CBDT during 2010-2011 is as below:-

Year	Total arrears (Rs. in crores)
2010-11 (as on 31.3.2011)	
Indirect Taxes	
Central Excise	31739.41
Customs	9679.51
Service Tax	15470.7
Total	56889.62
Direct Taxes	
Income Tax	157994
Corporation Tax	90933
Total	2,48,927

(d) CBEC constantly monitors vacancies for filling up at the earliest opportunity. There are several vacancies in different grades, where the work is temporarily managed by internal arrangements, till all the posts are filled up. The process of filling up of vacant posts is in progress, at different stages, for different posts at present.

The Government has made sincere efforts in the last three years and filled up vacancies in Group 'A' on an ad-hoc basis to the extent possible.

As per selection through the Combined Graduate Level Examination (CGLE), 2010, the S.S.C. has sponsored total 1305 candidates for various posts. Further, DG (HRD) has intimated 2472 vacancies for direct recruitment through CGLE, 2011.

Similarly, CBDT has taken up with the Staff Selection Commission for filling up direct recruitment. The filling up of posts through UPSC and action for promotion in Group A is initiated by holding of meetings of Departmental Promotion Committee regularly.

Power Generation through Renewable Energy Sources

1056. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

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

(a) the total potential of power generation from renewable energy sources in the country, source-wise and State-wise;

(b) the share of renewable energy to the total installed power generation capacity from all sources in the country, percentage-wise and source-wise;

(c) the details of economic viability of the projects based on renewable energy sources as compared to traditional sources, source-wise cost per megawatt; and

(d) the details of power production from renewable energy sources during the last three years and the current year State-wise and source-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) As per various studies undertaken in past, a potential of about 89,000 MW for power generation from different renewable energy sources has been estimated excluding solar energy potential which has been estimated for most parts of the

country at around 20 MW per square kilometer of open, shadow free area covered with solar collectors. Source-wise and State-wise details thereof are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) A total grid interactive renewable power generation capacity of around 20,556 MW has been set up as on 30.06.2011, which is about 11.5% of the total power generation installed capacity from all sources in the country. Source-wise share is as under:-

Wind	:	14551 MW (8.12%)
Small Hydro Power	:	3105 MW (1.73%)
Bio-Power	:	2860 MW (1.60%)
Solar Power	:	40 MW (0.02%)
Total	:	20,556 MW (11.5%)

(c) The initial capital investment per MW in renewable energy projects is generally high and their viability is very much region/site specific. As such, the cost of renewable power generation is also high in comparison with that from traditional sources. Indicative initial capital costs per megawatt for different categories of renewable power plants are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) State-wise and source-wise details of renewable power generation installed capacity during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement I

Source-wise and State-wise details of estimated potential for renewable power generation in the country

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Wind Power (MW)	SHP (MW)	Biomass Power (MW)	Bagasse Cogeneration (MW)	Waste to Energy (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8968	560	578	300	123
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1329	8	0	
3.	Assam	0	239	212	0	8
4.	Bihar	0	213	619	300	73
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	993	236	0	24
6.	Goa	0	7	26	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Gujarat	10645	197	1221	350	112
8.	Haryana	0	110	1333	350	24
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	2268	142	0	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	1418	43	0	
11.	Jharkhand	0	209	90	0	10
12.	Karnataka	11531	748	1131	450	151
13.	Kerala	1171	704	1044	0	36
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1019	804	1364	0	78
15.	Maharashtra	4584	733	1887	1250	287
16.	Manipur	0	109	13	0	2
17.	Meghalaya	0	229	11	0	2
18.	Mizoram	0	167	1	0	2
19.	Nagaland	0	189	10	0	
20.	Odisha	255	295	246	0	22
21.	Punjab	0	393	3172	300	45
22.	Rajasthan	4858	57	1039	0	62
23.	Sikkim	0	266	2	0	
24.	Tamil Nadu	5530	660	1070	450	151
25.	Tripura	0	47	3	0	2
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	461	1617	1250	176
27.	Uttarakhand	0	1577	24	0	5
28.	West Bengal	0	396	396	0	148
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	7	0	0	
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	6
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0		0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	131
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	3
	Others (industrial wastes)*				0	1022
	Total	48561	15384	17536	5000	2705

*State-wise potential not available.

Statement II*Indicative initial capital costs of different categories of renewable power plants*

Renewable power plant category	Capital cost (Rs. in crore/MW)
Small Hydro Power	7.00-8.50
Wind Power	5.50-6.00
Biomass Power	4.50-5.00
Bagasse Cogeneration	4.30-5.00
Energy from Urban/Industrial Waste	4.00-12.00
Solar Power	12.00-17.00

MW = Megawatt.

Statement III*State-wise and source-wise details of renewable power generation installed capacity during the last 3 years and 2011-12 (as on 30.06.2011)*

(Capacity in MW)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Wind Power	SHP	Biomass Power	Waste to Energy	Solar Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75.70	11.43	29.00	11.16	2.10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		33.60			0.03
3.	Assam		4.0			
4.	Bihar		9.40	9.50		
5.	Chhattisgarh		1.00	95.60		
6.	Goa					
7.	Gujarat	1006.53	8.60			11
8.	Haryana		7.40	28.00		
9.	Himachal Pradesh		252.36	1.80		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		17.50			
11.	Jharkhand					
12.	Karnataka	716.25	319.35	102.90		
13.	Kerala	24.60	51.25			0.03
14.	Madhya Pradesh	88.20	15.00			0.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Maharashtra	589.90	63.80	353.00	4.70	4.00
16.	Manipur					
17.	Meghalaya					
18.	Mizoram		19.00			
19.	Nagaland					
20.	Odisha		32.00			1.00
21.	Punjab		30.60	28.00		2.33
22.	Rajasthan	1081.40		94.50		7.65
23.	Sikkim		13.00			
24.	Tamil Nadu	2210.80	6.85	197.70	1.40	6.05
25.	Tripura					
26.	Uttar Pradesh			407.00		0.34
27.	Uttarakhand		29.00	10.00		0.05
28.	West Bengal			16.00		1.10
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands					0.10
30.	Chandigarh					
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli					
32.	Daman and Diu					
33.	Delhi					2.14
34.	Lakshadweep					0.75
35.	Puducherry					0.03
36.	Others					0.81
	Total	5793.66	925.14	1373.00	17.26	46.63

SHP = Small hydro power, MW = Megawatt.

Decline in Population Growth Rate

1057. SHRI L. RAJA GOPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the latest estimates of population there has been sharp decline in the population growth rate ever;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to give incentives to the States which have shown a promising decline in the population growth rate; 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) As per the Population Census 2011 provisional figures released by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India, the percentage decadal growth during 2001-2011 for India has registered the sharpest decline since independence. During 2001-2011, the decadal growth has declined to 17.64 per cent from 21.54 per cent during the period 1991-2001. Decadal growth rate for different decades since 1951-1961 is given below:-

Decade	Growth rate (%)
1951-1961	21.64
1961-1971	24.80
1971-1981	24.66
1981-1991	23.87
1991-2001	21.54
2001-2011	17.64

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal, at present, to give incentive to the States.

The National Population Policy adopted by the Government in February, 2000 provides for holistic approach for achieving population stabilization in the country. The policy affirms the commitment of the Government towards voluntary and informed choice and consent of citizens while availing of reproductive health care services and continuation of the target free approach in administering family planning services.

[*Translation*]

NABARD's Fund for Women Empowerment Scheme

1058. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has released funds for female entrepreneurs under women empowerment/welfare schemes of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD);

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current financial year, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the norms for releasing such funds;

(d) the details of the beneficiaries of such released funds, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) In order to facilitate and support the orderly growth of the micro-finance sector through diverse modalities for enlarging the flow of financial services to the poor, particularly for women and vulnerable sections of society, Government of India facilitated creation of Micro Finance Development Fund (MFDF) with a initial contribution of Rs. 100 crore, to be funded by RBI, NABARD and Commercial Banks in the ratio of 40:40:20. Government of India had since re-designated the MFDF into MFDEF (Micro Finance Development and Equity Fund) and raised its corpus from Rs. 100 crore to Rs. 200 crore and fully contributed by the stakeholders. The corpus of the fund has been increased to Rs. 400 crore in the budget for 2010-11.

This fund is used for various purposes such as (i) capacity building(ii) awareness cum refresher programme(iii) exposure and field visits(iv) micro enterprises development programme.

State wise details of financing support under the Micro Enterprise Development Programme (MEDP) of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Micro Enterprises Development Programme — State-wise

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl.No.	Name of State	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
		No. of Programmes	Budget utilised Covered	No. of Participants	No. of Programmes	Budget utilised Covered	No. of Participants	No. of Programmes	Budget utilised	No. of Participants Covered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Himachal Pradesh	5	93180	145	2	13400	60	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2.	Rajasthan	12	256412	277	47	1157585	1320	80	1564276	2238
3.	Punjab				22	618650	697	8	248000	256
4.	Haryana	4	79000		43	649193	925	35	302549	923
5.	Assam	50	265000	1506	49	1406400	1500	87	1145235	864
6.	Tripura				17	508474	598	26	729960	714
7.	Mizoram				0	0	0	23	224755	630
8.	Odisha	1	60000	60	125	2103309	3508	0	0	0
9.	Bihar				0	0	0	31	929980	960
10.	Jharkhand	27	24000	360	0	0	0	5	164275	117
11.	West Bengal	9	224871	556	192	3896166	5749	213	4492389	6808
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8	204900	60	2	60000	81	19	378800	378
13.	Chhattisgarh	21	194500	646	166	1690522	5386	323	3218642	10168
14.	Uttar Pradesh	138	2493944	4159	67	1381745	2020	331	1931183	2200
15.	Uttarakhand				9	198120	262	2	32820	60
16.	Gujarat	16	410000	420	1	30000	52	41	953273	1192
17.	Maharashtra	44	88200	107	21	298879	670	0	0	0
18.	Karnataka	58	456310	926	59	1271030	1916	56	1927798	1657
19.	Andhra Pradesh	37	427091	1047	288	5907680	7822	22	323274	476
20.	Tamil nadu	85	1854161	2436	350	7739367	3769	263	5861594	7157
21.	Kerala	49	596420	1325	70	777176	1978	41	454100	340
	Grand Total	564	7727989	14030	1530	29707696	38313	1606	24882903	37138

[English]

Making Tax Evasion a Criminal Offence

1059. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has ever received proposals to make tax evasion a criminal offence; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Proposals are received from time to time. However, the Direct Tax laws contain provisions prescribing varying

terms of imprisonment for various tax offences. Prosecutions under these provisions are launched in appropriate cases.

Power for Agricultural Sector

1060. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any survey of annual power requirement for agricultural purposes;

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

(c) whether the arrival of Multi-National Companies has added to power shortage, directly affecting agriculture; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to meet power requirement for agricultural sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The 17th Electric Power Survey (EPS) of India covers forecast of the electricity demand in terms of electrical energy consumption for various categories of consumption upto the end of 11th Plan *i.e.* 2011-12

As per 17th EPS projection, the electricity consumption for Agriculture/Irrigation is 152,931 Million Unit for year 2011-12. The State-wise/UT-wise break up is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No report has been made to the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) and Ministry of Power indicating that the arrival of multinational companies has added to power shortage, directly affecting agriculture.

(d) Electricity being a concurrent subject, responsibility for supply of electricity to different categories of consumers including agriculture lies with the concerned State Government/Power Utilities in the State. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants in Central Sector through Central Power Sector Undertakings (CPSUs).

Steps have been taken by the Government to improve the overall power supply position. These steps include acceleration in generating capacity addition, rigorous monitoring of on-going power generation projects, coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal and nuclear and gas based stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity, strengthening of inter-State and interregional transmission network for optimum utilization of available power in the country and import of coal to meet the shortfall in domestic coal supply. Further, the unallocated power in Central Generating Stations kept at the disposal of the Government is allocated to States/UTs for meeting their emergent and seasonal requirements including requirement for agricultural operations.

Statement

Projected Electrical Energy Consumption Irrigation-Pumpsets/Irrigation Schemes

(In Million Unit)

State	2011-12
1	2
Delhi	72
Haryana	10955

1	2
Himachal Pradesh	93
Jammu and Kashmir	306
Punjab	15699
Rajasthan	10081
Uttar Pradesh	9474
Uttarakhand	836
Chandigarh	4
Sub Total (NR)	47519
Goa	34
Gujarat	16683
Chhattisgarh	2024
Madhya Pradesh	10134
Maharashtra	15764
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13
Daman and Diu	5
Sub Total (WR)	44657
Andhra Pradesh	26049
Karnataka	16099
Kerala	384
Tamil Nadu	14082
Lakshadweep	0
Puducherry	146
Sub Total (SR)	56761
Bihar	1871
Jharkhand	123
Odisha	530
West Bengal	1227
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
Sikkim	0
Sub Total (ER)	3751

1	2
Assam	88
Manipur	6
Meghalaya	1
Nagaland	0
Tripura	142
Arunachal Pradesh	0
Mizoram	6
Sub Total (NER)	243
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
Lakshadweep	0
Total (All India)	152931

As per 17th Electric Power Survey.

Court of Inquiry under MMDR Act, 1957

1061. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted Courts of Inquiry under the provision of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957;

(b) if so, the details of Courts of Inquiry constituted during the last three years and the current year alongwith the Inquiries related to accident of place; and

(c) the number of persons found guilty during these inquiries and action taken against them so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) No, Madam.

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

[Translation]

Power Tariff

1062. SHRI RAMKISHUN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has requested the States to reduce the quantum of cross-subsidy being provided to the power distribution companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is also conducting a survey about consumers` paying capacity in order to increase the power tariff;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to increase the power tariff rates after surveying the paying capacity of the consumers;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with its likely effect on consumers using electricity for agriculture purposes; and

(f) the response of the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The Electricity Act, 2003 and Policies notified thereunder do not envisage any provision of cross subsidy to the power distribution companies. Cross-subsidy entails subsidizing one category of consumers at the expense of other category within the area of a distribution company.

Section 61 of the Electricity Act provides that while fixing the tariff the Appropriate Commission should be guided by the factors *inter-alia* 'that the tariff progressively reflects the cost of supply of electricity and also, reduces cross-subsidies in the manner specified by the Appropriate Commission.'

Further, Section 62 (3) of the Electricity Act, 2003, provides 'The Appropriate Commission shall not, while determining the tariff under this Act, show undue preference to any consumer of electricity but may differentiate according to the consumer's load factor, power factor, voltage, total consumption of electricity during any specified period or the time at which the supply is required or the geographical position of any area, the nature of supply and the purpose for which the supply is required.'

Government of India vide Resolution dated 06th January, 2006 notified Tariff Policy. The para 8.3 of Tariff Policy provides that... 'the State Governments can give subsidy to the extent they consider appropriate as per the provisions of section 65 of the Act. Direct subsidy is a better way to support the poorer categories of consumers than the mechanism of cross-subsidizing the tariff across the board. Subsidies should be targeted effectively and in transparent manner. As a substitute of cross-subsidies, the State Government has the option of

raising resources through mechanism of electricity duty and giving direct subsidies to only needy consumers. This is a better way of targeting subsidies effectively.

Further, for achieving the objective that the tariff progressively reflects the cost of supply of electricity, the SERC would notify roadmap within six months with a target that latest by the end of year 2010-2011 tariffs are within $\pm 20\%$ of the average cost of supply. The road map would also have intermediate milestones, based on the approach of a gradual reduction in cross subsidy. The relevant extract is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Government of India has not conducted any survey about consumers' paying capacity. The Appropriate Commission determines the tariff for different categories of the consumers in accordance with the provisions of the Electricity Act and policies made thereunder.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

Statement

EXTRACT OF TARIFF POLICY

8.3 Tariff design : Linkage of tariffs to cost of service

It has been widely recognized that rational and economic pricing of electricity can be one of the major tools for energy conservation and sustainable use of ground water resources.

In terms of the Section 61 (g) of the Act, the Appropriate Commission shall be guided by the objective that the tariff progressively reflects the efficient and prudent cost of supply of electricity.

The State Governments can give subsidy to the extent they consider appropriate as per the provisions of section 65 of the Act. Direct subsidy is a better way to support the poorer categories of consumers than the mechanism of cross-subsidizing the tariff across the board. Subsidies should be targeted effectively and in transparent manner. As a substitute of cross-subsidies, the State Government has the option of raising resources through mechanism of electricity duty and giving direct subsidies to only needy consumers. This is a better way of targeting subsidies effectively.

Accordingly, the following principles would be adopted:

1. In accordance with the National Electricity Policy, consumers below poverty line who consume below a specified level, say 30 units per month,

may receive a special support through cross subsidy. Tariffs for such designated group of consumers will be at least 50% of the average cost of supply. This provision will be re-examined after five years.

2. For achieving the objective that the tariff progressively reflects the cost of supply of electricity, the SERC would notify roadmap within six months with a target that latest by the end of year 2010-2011 tariffs are within $\pm 20\%$ of the average cost of supply. The road map would also have intermediate milestones, based on the approach of a gradual reduction in cross subsidy.

For example if the average cost of service is Rs. 3 per unit, at the end of year 2010-2011 the tariff for the cross subsidised categories excluding those referred to in para 1 above should not be lower than Rs. 2.40 per unit and that for any of the cross-subsidising categories should not go beyond Rs. 3.60 per unit.

3. While fixing tariff for agricultural use, the imperatives of the need of using ground water resources in a sustainable manner would also need to be kept in mind in addition to the average cost of supply. Tariff for agricultural use may be set at different levels for different parts of a state depending of the condition of the ground water table to prevent excessive depletion of ground water. Section 62 (3) of the Act provides that geographical position of any area could be one of the criteria for tariff differentiation. A higher level of subsidy could be considered to support poorer farmers of the region where adverse ground water table condition requires larger quantity of electricity for irrigation purposes subject to suitable restrictions to ensure maintenance of ground water levels and sustainable ground water usage.
4. Extent of subsidy for different categories of consumers can be decided by the State Government keeping in view various relevant aspects. But provision of free electricity is not desirable as it encourages wasteful consumption of electricity besides, in most cases, lowering of water table in turn creating avoidable problem of water shortage for irrigation and drinking water for later generations. It is also likely to lead to rapid rise in demand of electricity putting severe strain on the distribution network thus adversely

affecting the quality of supply of power. Therefore, it is necessary that reasonable level of user charges are levied. The subsidized rates of electricity should be permitted only up to a pre-identified level of consumption beyond which tariffs reflecting efficient cost of service should be charged from consumers. If the State Government wants to reimburse even part of this cost of electricity to poor category of consumers the amount can be paid in cash or any other suitable way. Use of prepaid meters can also facilitate this transfer of subsidy to such consumers.

5. Metering of supply to agricultural/rural consumers can be achieved in a consumer friendly way and in effective manner by management of local distribution in rural areas through commercial arrangement with franchisees with involvement of panchayat institutions, user associations, cooperative societies etc. Use of self closing load limitors may be encouraged as a cost effective option for metering in cases of "limited use consumers" who are eligible for subsidized electricity.

Advertisement of Medical Products

1063. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of certain healthcare products and drugs being popularized by their manufacturers through aggressive and misleading publicity in print and electronic media;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any agency has been appointed to verify such claims and certify advertisements of these products;

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

(e) the action taken against the manufacturers/companies whose claims have been found misleading during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (e) The regulatory control over the misleading advertisements of drugs in certain cases

and remedies alleged to possess magic qualities is exercised under the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 and rules made thereunder. State/UT Governments are responsible for taking action as per provision of the Act.

[English]

Amendment in Law to Prevent Black Money

1064. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government intends to bring new law or to amend present law to prevent black money; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) A Committee headed by the Chairman, CBDT has been constituted to examine ways to strengthen laws to curb generation of black-money in India, its illegal transfer abroad and its recovery. The Committee shall examine the existing legal and administrative framework to deal with the menace of generation of black money through illegal means including, inter alia (a) declaring wealth generated illegally as national asset; (b) enacting/amending laws to confiscate and recover such assets; and (c) providing for exemplary punishment against its perpetrators.

The Committee shall consult all stakeholders and submit its report within a period of six months.

Effect of Fuel Price Hike on WPI

1065. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the steep hike in prices of diesel, kerosene and cooking gas announced in June this year has driven the inflation into double digit zone; and

(b) if so, the real effect of the fuel price hike in the increase of Wholesale Price Index (WPI) based inflation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) In

June over May, 2011, the overall wholesale price index is calculated to have risen by 0.86 per cent as a result of a direct impact of the price hike in diesel, kerosene and

cooking gas (LPG) (by 2.28 %, 4.58% and 3.65% respectively). Overall WPI inflation remained in single digit. The detailed information is given in Table below:-

Commodities	Weight (%)	WPI May-2011	WPI June-2011	Increase in index %	Inflation (y-o-y) in May-11	Inflation (y-o-y) in June-11
All commodities	100.00	151.7	153.0	0.86	9.06	9.44
LPG	0.91	128.9	133.6	3.65	-	-
Kerosene	0.74	135.3	141.5	4.58	-	-
Diesel	4.67	153.6	157.1	2.28	-	-

RBI's Norms for Loans

1066. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of norms prescribed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) regarding loan amount to various PSUs and private companies;

(b) whether some banks particularly State Bank of India (SBI) has flouted the norms of RBI regarding loan limit and sanctioned loans beyond limit to some private and public sector companies during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11;

(c) if so, the details thereof, year-wise and company-wise;

(d) the reasons for undermining the norms of RBI by public sector banks;

(e) whether any responsibility has been fixed in this regard;

(f) if so, the details thereof and action taken against the guilty bank officials; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As part of financial sector liberalisation, all the credit related matters of banks have been deregulated by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and are governed by the banks' own lending policies. Banks have to consider different loan proposals as per their commercial judgement and merits of each case keeping in view the loan policies approved by their Board of Directors.

(b) to (g) RBI has observed from the Annual Report of the following banks that these banks have exceeded the single borrower exposure limits, the year-wise details of which are given below:-

STATE BANK OF INDIA

(Rs. in crore)

Name of the company	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Exposure ceiling	Limit sanctioned	Exposure ceiling	Limit sanctioned	Exposure ceiling	Limit sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Reliance Industries Ltd.	10,464	13,764	12,809	15,038	13,646	15,815
	10,771	14,130	12,959	14,223	14,072	15,820
			13,109	14,305	14,222	15,456

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Indian Oil Corporation	10,464 17,441 17,915	10,504 20,241 20,534	21,348 21,598 21,848	24,722 24,131 23,603	22,744 23,453 23,703	25,296 25,004 25,630
Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	-	-	12,809 12,959 13,109	14,070 14,154 15,961	13,646 14,072 14,222	16,545 16,571 16,594
Tata Group			43,196 43,969	43,484 44,553	-	-
BANK OF INDIA						
Housing Development Finance Corporation	-	-	2,730	2,819	-	-
SIDBI	-	-	-	-	3,140	3,545

State Bank of India (SBI) has informed that in exceptional circumstances, RBI has permitted banks to consider enhancement of the exposure to a borrower/group up to a further 5 percent of capital funds with the approval of the Bank's Board and with the consent of the borrower that he is agreeable to the Bank making appropriate disclosures in its Annual Reports.

[Translation]

Credit Facility to Farmers

1067. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether only forty per cent farmers of the country avail loan facility from the banks and the rest 60 per cent depend on private money lenders;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken/propose to take action against the private money lenders for charging exorbitant rate of interest from farmers;

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

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to enlarge the network of institutional financing for farmers in order to save them from private money lenders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE(SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) During the year 2010-11, against the target of Rs. 3,75,000 crore as flow of credit to agriculture, the achievement was Rs. 4,46,779 crore. In the year 2010-11, 5.66 crore farm accounts have been financed through Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks. There has been an increase of 67.30 lakh farm accounts in the year 2010-11 as compared to 2009-10.

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

- (i) The Interest Subvention Scheme is being implemented by the Government of India since 2006-07 to make short-term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh for a period of one year available to farmers at the interest rate of 7 percent per annum. The Government of India has since 2009-10 been providing additional interest subvention to prompt payees farmers, *i.e.*, those who repay their loan in time. The additional subvention was 1% in 2009-10 and 2% in 2010-11. This is being increased to 3% in 2011-12.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) 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,

- (iv) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised banks to waive margin/security requirements for agricultural loans upto Rs. 1,00,000.
- (v) To extend the reach of banking facilities to the rural hinterland, banks have indentified approximately 73,000 villages with population of more than 2000 to provide banking facilities by March, 2012. Banks have reported that they have provided banking facilities to about 29,000 villages by March 2011 and remaining villages are to be covered during 2011-12.
- (vi) As per RBI's extant policy, domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (other than RRBs) have been granted general permission to open branches/mobile branches (i) in Tier 3 to Tier 6 centres (with population upto 49,999) and (ii) in rural, semi urban and urban centres of the North-Eastern States and Sikkim, subject to reporting. Banks are required to take prior permission for opening branches only in Tier 1 and Tier 2 centres. RBI has advised banks that while preparing their Annual Branch Expansion Plan (ADEP), the Banks should allocate at least 25 percent of the total number of branches proposed to be opened during a year in unbanked rural (Tier 5 and tier 6) centres.

Ayush Colleges

1068. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ayurvedic, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathic colleges granted recognition by the Government during the current year so far;

(b) the number of such colleges inspected by the Government during the said period alongwith the shortcomings noticed therein;

(c) the number of colleges derecognised by the Government due to shortcomings noticed during the said period;

(d) whether the Government proposes to relax the rules framed by the Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM) so that these derecognised colleges can be reopened; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) The education in Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani (ASU) systems of medicines is governed by the provisions of Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 and the education in Homoeopathic system of medicine is governed by the provisions of Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973. At present, there is no Act to regulate education in the Yoga and Naturopathy. Under the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 and the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973, there is no provision for granting recognition to any individual college or institution. Under both these Acts, there is a provision to grant recognition to the Degree being awarded by any University, Board or Medical Institution (Which itself grants Degree). In addition to this, as per the Amendments as carried out in both these Act in 2003 and 2002, respectively, now there is a provision for granting permission for setting up of new colleges for Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU&H) systems. As per the amendment in the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970; Section 13 C was also introduced for granting permission to the existing ASU medical colleges. At present, at present there are 311 ASU colleges and 186 Homoeopathic Medical Colleges, which are affiliated to various Universities whose degrees are recognized as its stand notified in the Second Schedule of Relevant Acts.

(b) As per the provisions of IMCC Act, 1970 and HCC Act, 1973 the Regulatory Councils do carryout the inspection of the colleges. The number of inspections as carried out by Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM) and Central Council of Homoeopathy (CCH) during current year are as follows:

1. CCIM-306 ASU Medical Colleges
2. CCH-70-Homeopathic Medical Colleges

The colleges where in the shortcomings with respect to respective Acts and Regulations and norms/criteria have been observed; necessary action is taken as provided in the Section 13A of IMCC Act and 12A of HCC Act.

(c) The Government has not derecognized any college during the current year as on 3.8.2011.

(d) and (e) At present there are neither any proposal for relaxation of the criteria/norm being implemented during academic year 2011-12 nor the rules framed by the CCIM.

*[English]***Spreading Rumours by Companies**

1069. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some companies have been found to have resorted to spreading rumours to increase their share prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last two years; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No instance has come to the notice of the capital market regulator, Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), of companies spreading rumours to increase their share prices.

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

Engagement of Retired Bank Officers in Banks

1070. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India has engaged retired bank officers for their work;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, the State Bank of India has engaged retired officers for facilitating financial inclusion plan and in specialized fields like IT Project, Merger and Acquisition of Subsidiaries, Bank's History Project, Management Audit, Corporate Social Responsibility etc. The retired officers are engaged on contract for a fixed period not exceeding three years and are paid fixed wages with no increment. Further, SBI has formulated a policy for engagement of retired officers in specific areas with the approval of the Board in accordance with the guidelines of Government. Moreover, they are not placed against any permanent vacancies/post in the Bank.

(c) The Government has granted managerial autonomy to Public Sector Banks (PSBs) vide letter dated 25 February, 2005. On Human Resources issues including recruitment and its terms and conditions, PSBs may act as per these guidelines on managerial autonomy. Further, Government has issued guidelines on 29 December, 2008 on the engagement of retired officers as consultants/advisors in PSBs.

Tourism Policy

1071. SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has consulted various State Governments and stakeholders in framing tourism policy and schemes for promotion of tourism; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED) (a) and (b) The current Tourism Policy of the Government was formulated in 2002 after detailed interactions with the industry associations, concerned Ministries and Departments of Central Government, State Governments and other stakeholders. The Tourism Policy provides broad framework for the following:-

- (i) Positioning and maintaining tourism development as a national priority activity;
- (ii) Enhancing and maintaining the competitiveness of India as a tourism destination;
- (iii) Improving India's existing tourism products and expanding these to meet new market requirements;
- (iv) Creation of world class infrastructure; and
- (v) Developing sustained and effective marketing plans and programmes.

Based on this framework Ministry of Tourism is implementing a number of schemes for improvement of tourism infrastructure, capacity building, Incredible India promotional campaigns, development of various niche products such as medical and wellness tourism, golf tourism, etc.

*[Translation]***Externally Assisted Central Schemes in Rajasthan**

1072. SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) The number of Central Schemes financed from abroad are running behind schedule in Rajasthan; and

(b) The reasons for delay in their implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) There was initial delay in meeting early milestones with respect to two projects, namely: (i) Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan, funded by International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) & (ii) Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project funded by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The IFAD project was delayed due to restrictions imposed during the implementation of election code of conduct in various elections, as well as delay in selection of Field Level Non Government Organizations (FNGOs). The JICA project was delayed on account of finalization consultancy component and appointment of international consultant. However, the above problems have since been sorted out.

Debt Waiver for Rajasthan

1073. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an amount of Rs. 308.70 crore had been sanctioned for debt waiver in the year 2008-09 to the Government of Rajasthan under the scheme of Debt Consolidation and Relief Fund (DCRF);

(b) if so, the details thereof and status of implementation of the same;

(c) whether the latest figures for Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the State has not been accepted to decide the loan limit of the State for the waiver of debt;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government of Rajasthan has requested to consider the latest figures of GDP of the State to decide the loan/waiver limit; and

(f) if so, the response of the Union Government thereto alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Government of Rajasthan was given a provisional debt

waiver of Rs. 308.70 crore for the year 2008-09, as according to the State's 2008-09 Budget Estimates its fiscal deficit (FD) to Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) ratio was 3.3%, within the prescribed limit of 3.5%. The final eligibility of debt waiver to Government of Rajasthan was reassessed upon the availability of the State's 2008-09 finance accounts. The FD to GSDP ratio was found to be higher than the ratio prescribed for that year. Therefore, the provisionally granted debt waiver could not be confirmed.

The Debt Consolidation and Relief Facility (DCRF), was based on the recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC). DCRF provided for (i) Consolidation of central loans from Ministry of Finance contracted till 31.3.2004 and outstanding as on 31.3.2005, for a fresh tenure of twenty years at the interest rate of 7.5% per annum and (ii) Debt waiver to States based on their fiscal performance. Enactment of fiscal responsibility legislation was a precondition for availing the DCRF.

In order to reduce the time lag in providing debt relief, States have been assessed for provisional debt waiver based on the revenue deficit indicated in the revised budget estimates of the preceding year, so that the relief in respect of a year is available in the immediately succeeding year. Necessary adjustment is carried out subsequently once the finance accounts for that year became available.

The DCRF scheme was implemented from 2005-06 to 2009-10. The Thirteenth Finance Commission, whose award covers the years 2010-11 to 2014-15, has recommended only debt consolidation for two States that had not availed the benefit of consolidation during the award period of TFC, provided these States enact their fiscal responsibility legislation.

(c) to (f) The annual net borrowing ceiling of a State is determined on the basis of estimated GSDP and the FD/GSDP targets prescribed for that year. For the purpose of assessing DCRF benefit, subsequent increase in GSDP estimates can result in inaccurate assessment of the fiscal performance of the State.

Government of Rajasthan had originally asked that provisional debt waiver amount of Rs. 308.70 crore be counted in the State's revenue receipts while assessing the State's fiscal performance for 2008-09. Subsequently the State Government had asked that higher revised GSDP estimates be applied retrospectively to assess the State's eligibility for debt waiver for 2008-09.

The first case implied an artificial overstatement of the revenue receipts of the State. The second case involved changing the denominator in the application of an explicitly prescribed ratio, to inaccurately depict improved performance.

Therefore, the points raised by the Government of Rajasthan could not be accepted. Government of Rajasthan was advised on the above on July 12, 2010 and July 15, 2011.

[English]

Surveillance of imported Food

1074. SHRI P. LINGAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether chances of import of contaminated food products have increased due to certain recent incidents viz. Massive earthquake in Japan, outbreak of E-Coli bacteria cases in Europe, adulteration of honey with antibiotics etc.; and

(b) if so, preventive measures taken by the Government to increase surveillance on imported food items into the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Following the earthquake in Japan on 11.03.2011, cases of E-coli outbreak reported in European countries at the end of May, 2011 and reports of presence of banned antibiotics in honey, Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has issued instructions that all samples of food from Japan, fresh produce from European Union and honey from other countries are to be tested on the basis of 100% sampling.

[Translation]

German Technology for Solar Power Production

1075. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

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

(a) whether Germany has proposed to provide advanced technique for solar power production;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any feasibility study regarding successful use of German technique in Solar Power generation; and

(d) if so, details thereof alongwith work plan formulated by the Government to set up a solar power plant in the country on the basis of technique provided by Germany?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (d) Germany is a leader in Solar power. Several German companies are already working in India. The technology available in Germany is being made available in India through commercial projects. Besides this in October 2010, the Ministry has sanctioned a research project to World Renewal Spiritual Trust (WRST), Mount Abu to develop, install and test a 1 MW solar thermal prototype power plant with 16 hours of thermal storage based on the technology of parabolic solar dishes with Mr. W. Scheffler, a visiting German Scientist as a Co-Principal Investigator. Fraunhofer Solar Energy Institute, Freiburg, Germany is an official participant in this project. The Federal Environment Ministry of Germany (BMU) is co-funding the project alongwith an Indian industry. The duration of the project is 3 years. This project is likely to result in an indigenous technology for power generation.

[English]

Anganwadi Centres

1076. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
WAKCHAURE:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the requirement of Anganwadi Centres [AWCs] in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has received proposals from various State Governments for setting up of AWCs in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise alongwith the number of proposals sanctioned;

(e) whether the Government provides subsidy to the State Governments for providing basic facilities in these AWCs;

(f) if so, the quantum of subsidy given annually, State-wise including Jharkhand; and

(g) the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the State Governments during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (g) With a view to universalize the ICDS, Government of India has approved 14 lakh AWCs including Mini-AWCs and 20,000 Anganwadi on Demand. Based on the requirements indicated from time to time by the State Governments/UT Admns., Government of India has so far sanctioned 13.67 lakh AWCs. The State-wise details of sanctioned AWCs is given in the Statement-I.

Under the Scheme of ICDS, there is no provision for giving subsidy to the States/UTs. The ICDS is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in which the sharing of expenditure between the 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 North East it is 50:50 for SNP and 90:10 for all other components. There is a one time provision for basic infrastructure which includes, dari, almirah, furniture, equipments and weighing scales etc., Besides, they are annually given funds for meeting the cost of medicine kits, pre-school kits, contingencies, stationery and flexi fund. The quantum of Grant-in-Aid released to States/UTs including Jharkhand for the last three years and current financial year and utilization thereof as reported by the States/UTs is given in the Statement-II.

Statement I

Details of Anganwadi Centres/Mini-AWCs sanctioned to the States/UTs

[As on June, 2011]

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	AWCs/Mini-AWCs Sanctioned
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	91307
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6225
3.	Assam	62153

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	91968
5.	Chhattisgarh	64390
6.	Goa	1262
7.	Gujarat	50226
8.	Haryana	25699
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18925
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	28577
11.	Jharkhand	38296
12.	Karnataka	63377
13.	Kerala	33115
14.	Madhya Pradesh	90999
15.	Maharashtra	110486
16.	Manipur	11510
17.	Meghalaya	5115
18.	Mizoram	1980
19.	Nagaland	3455
20.	Odisha	72873
21.	Punjab	26656
22.	Rajasthan	61119
23.	Sikkim	1233
24.	Tamil Nadu	54439
25.	Tripura	9906
26.	Uttarakhand	23159
27.	Uttar Pradesh	187517
28.	West Bengal	117170
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	720
30.	Chandigarh	500
31.	Delhi	11150
32.	Daman and Diu	107
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	267
34.	Lakshadweep	107
35.	Puducherry	788
	Total	1366776

Statement II

Statement Showing State-wise Position of Funds Released and Expenditure Reported under ICDS Scheme (General) during year 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 upto 30.06.2011

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	Exp. Reported by States
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27163.56	33101.35	34974.13	38787.19	34784.04	35544.83	6405.34	NR
2.	Bihar	17508.23	20764.15	28965.41	31936.06	24380.95	13155.65	5788.42	NR
3.	Chhattisgarh	8992.46	12051.94	14068.71	14051.59	11717.92	9252.353	3102.90	NR
4.	Goa	406.56	633.18	816.47	827.87	802.74	802.05	341.45	NR
5.	Gujarat	16491.86	15596.07	15631.96	20852.35	18542.23	11863.21	3793.06	NR
6.	Haryana	8455.60	8798.38	7940.70	10813.28	10534.06	11760.06	2123.29	NR
7.	Himachal Pradesh	8232.21	7159.69	7002.53	8175.08	8669.69	4405.61	1269.28	NR
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	4557.80	8529.92	8282.34	8383.48	14470.74	4368.01	2037.73	NR
9.	Jharkhand	9776.60	9851.86	12697.56	14210.21	17629.62	14923.35	3271.37	4318.76
10.	Karnataka	19473.26	22474.61	20579.49	22455.76	19039.59	25934.32	5087.40	NR
11.	Kerala	15020.66	13726.91	14037.04	13939.26	12595.35	9952.02	2926.57	NR
12.	Madhya Pradesh	29168.81	24141.32	19973.34	33876.48	30430.04	26445.14	7285.77	NR
13.	Maharashtra	31996.55	27893.15	31780.80	46795.76	41719.66	16180.029	7360.38	NR
14.	Odisha	16934.58	18081.79	22026.29	20363.01	21230.41	24121.61	5867.08	4968.18
15.	Punjab	9125.15	8709.66	8779.45	10508.30	11704.90	12443.24	2538.68	NR
16.	Rajasthan	19486.76	20226.22	22254.95	20252.76	16803.64	15532.35	4964.65	NR
17.	Tamil Nadu	18163.08	17203.97	17653.51	23576.79	25965.27	14596.75	4902.54	NR
18.	Uttarakhand	4627.72	3259.16	3596.44	5171.40	3762.59	5081.57	1093.71	1195.2
19.	Uttar Pradesh	54349.16	48226.21	50853.63	55257.16	48102.00	62027.87	12984.09	11816.16
20.	West Bengal	33616.96	33083.08	36739.78	36741.91	30419.35	32101.28	9981.60	NR
21.	Delhi	3885.71	3246.06	3137.32	2952.40	3584.50	3461.85	607.25	NR
22.	Puducherry	332.37	254.44	222.47	303.84	355.54	350.62	213.70	NR
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	299.10	296.05	288.66	292.06	322.89	326.59	148.82	NR
24.	Chandigarh	250.94	232.44	252.29	252.29	240.87	240.87	320.50	NR
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	85.87	88.89	129.84	126.57	137.53	69.94	50.25	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26.	Daman and Diu	58.81	58.48	56.55	56.65	58.18	58.16	25.03	NR
27.	Lakshadweep	62.87	75.87	121.03	75.87	27.49	22.82	27.10	NR
28.	Arunachal Pradesh*	3395.68	2741.45	3122.59	3507.97	6321.28	3567.93	881.61	NR
29.	Assam	26033.82	19677.98	23551.88	18713.10	35901.57	22078.69	4551.36	NR
30.	Manipur	2888.69	2966.4	3307.42	2464.68	3581.11	3720.66	907.32	NR
31.	Meghalaya	1817.13	1586.44	2047.16	2505.69	2443.06	2400.38	542.64	NR
32.	Mizoram	1603.55	1612.93	2081.27	1681.91	2293.96	2117.39	330.10	NR
33.	Nagaland	2527.14	2504.40	4994.32	2499.13	2225.38	4539.71	518.37	NR
34.	Sikkim	884.29	479.29	660.21	627.69	480.80	710.38	275.53	NR
35.	Tripura	2975.26	2808.10	7362.81	3290.20	8099.64	4266.00	843.69	NR
	LIC			691.80		742.00		0	
	Total	400648.80	392141.84	430682.15	476325.75	470120.58	398423.29	103368.58	22298.30

NR: Not reported

Use of New and Renewable Energy Sources

1077. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:-

(a) whether certain Government Departments and Public Sector Units (PSUs) are using New and Renewable Energy sources as on now;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government for improvement in its usage by the different agencies?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes Madam. Renewable energy systems - mainly Solar water heating and Solar photovoltaic - are being used by many Government Departments and Public Sector Units as of now.

(b) The Ministry is encouraging installation of Renewable Energy systems in Government Departments and PSU units under its various programmes. A list of such systems supported in recent past is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The following main steps have been taken to further encourage usage of renewable energy by different Government agencies:

- Meetings have been held with different Ministries and Organizations *viz.* Railways, Food Processing, Tourism, Chemical & Fertilizers, Hospitals and Banks, in which the merits and requirements for installation of these systems have been explained.
- Provision for extending central financial assistance for installation of renewable energy systems in Government and PSU establishments has been made under different programmes.
- A model regulation/bye-laws for installation for installation of solar assisted water heating systems in functional buildings has been circulated to all States/UTs with a view to make installation of these systems mandatory in certain categories of buildings.
- The Government has also taken a decision to construct all its new buildings based on solar passive design and architecture which can help in conservation of conventional energy/electricity.

Statement*Renewable Energy systems in Government Departments and PSU units*

Sl. No.	Location	Systems	
		Solar PV Power Plant	Solar Water heating System
A. Under SADP Programme			
1.	Parliament House, New Delhi	80 kW	2000 LPD
2.	Raj Bhawan, Jammu	20 kW	2000 LPD
3.	Raj Bhawan, Srinagar	20 kW	2000 LPD
4.	Raj Bhawan, Punjab	45 kW	2000 LPD
5.	Raj Bhawan, Kolkata	50 kW	4000 LPD
6.	Raj Bhawan, Jaipur	35 kW	4500 LPD
7.	Chhattisgarh Vidhan Sabha, Raipur, Chhattisgarh	20 kW	
8.	Punjab State Lagislative Assembly	20 kW	2000 LPD
9.	Punjab Civil Secretariat	12 kW	500 LPD
10.	Collectorate, Raipur District, Chhattisgarh	4.5 kW	
11.	Collectorate, Bilaspur District, Chhattisgarh	4.5 kW	
12.	Collectorate, Narayanpur District, Chhattisgarh	4.5 kW	
13.	Collectorate, Rajnandgaon District, Chhattisgarh	4.5 kW	
14.	Collectorate, Surguja District, Chhattisgarh	4.5 kW	
B. Under National Solar Mission - SPV Programme			
15.	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, New Delhi	22.5 kW	
16.	NHPC Khandwa, Madhya Pradesh	20 kW	
17.	Office of SEZ, Vishakhapatnam	10 kW	
18.	Office of SEZ, Noida	100 kW	
19.	Airports Authority of India, Jaisalmer	100 kW	
C. Under National Solar Mission - Solar Thermal Programme			
20.	Government Medical College, Srinagar		50000 LPD
21.	Government Medical College, Jammu		50000 LPD
22.	Sher-e-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar		25000 LPD
23.	Institute of Hotel Management, Srinagar		10000 LPD
24.	JK Tourism, Srinagar		81000 LPD
25.	Western Railways, Sholapur		6000 LPD
26.	Kolhapur Zila Parishad, Maharashtra		13200 LPD
27.	Central Agricultural University, Aizwal		7100 LPD

[*Translation*]**Allocation of Funds**

1078. SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central allocation for Scheduled Tribes is made in proportion to their population;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The Total Sub-Plan (TSP) strategy stipulates allocation of funds by Central Ministries/Departments *inter-alia* in proportion to the Scheduled Tribe population in the Country.

(b) For the year 2011-12 onwards, the Planning Commission has made a classification of Central Ministries/Departments for the purpose of TSP. A total of 28 Ministries/Departments have been identified for differentiated earmarking of Plan funds under TSP and the details of these Ministries/Departments alongwith corresponding percentage of earmarking of funds is given in the statement enclosed. The Planning Commission has requested the other Ministries/Departments also to make effort to provide allocations under TSP on voluntary basis in the interests of Scheduled Tribes.

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

Statement*Ministry-wise Earmarking of Plan Outlays under TSP for 2011-12*

Ministry/Department	Percentage Earmarking of funds
1	2
Department of Telecommunications	0.25
Ministry of Textiles	1.20
Ministry of Water Resources	1.30
Department of Food and Public Distribution	1.40
Ministry of Culture	2.00

1	2
Department of AYUSH	2.00
Ministry of HUPA	2.40
Ministry of Tourism	2.50
Department of Science & Technology	2.50
Ministry of Road Transport & Highways	3.50
Department of Agriculture Research & Education	3.60
Ministry of Mines	4.00
Department of Information Technology	6.70
Department of Higher Education	7.50
Department of Agriculture & Cooperation	8.00
Ministry of MSME	8.20
Ministry of Coal	8.20
Department of Youth Affairs	8.20
Ministry of Labor and Employment	8.20
Ministry of Panchayati Raj	8.20
Department of Sports	8.20
Ministry of Women & Child Development	8.20
Department of Health & Family Welfare	8.20
Department of Land Resources	10.00
Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation	10.00
Department of School Education & Literacy	10.70
Department of Rural Development	17.50
Ministry of Tribal Affairs	100.00

[*English*]**Taxes Locked in Litigation**

1079. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount of taxes locked in litigation, region-wise during each of the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for speedy recovery of the amounts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) So far as direct taxes are concerned, the demand locked up in cases pending before Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals), and amount disputed before Income Tax Appellate Tribunals, High Courts, Supreme Court etc. for last three years are given in the enclosed Statement. So far as indirect taxes are concerned, the jurisdiction in Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) is not specified region-wise. Therefore, region-wise information

is not maintained. However, a total of Rs. 57702.12 crore is locked up in litigation with regard to indirect taxes as on 31.3.2011.

(b) The issue of recovery arises only in cases which have been decided in favour of the Government. However, as and when cases decided in favour of the Government, all necessary steps are taken by the Government agencies to recover outstanding amount as per procedure prescribed under the law.

Statement

Region-wise demand locked up in Appeals before CITs (Appeal) and amount disputed before ITAT/HC/SC for the last 3 years

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Regions	Before CITs (Appeals) Years			Before ITAT/HC/SC Years		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	North West Region Chandigarh	10,830	7,020	2,744	1,300	452	1,140
2.	Delhi	23,529	29,429	50,982	1,262	527	4,468
3.	Jaipur	4,871	1,298	1,542	140	91	141
4.	Ahmedabad	3,651	11,855	6,093	1,399	5,567	2,958
5.	Mumbai	106,588	105,863	71,978	3,692	78,727	189,062
6.	Pune	2,165	2,831	4,004	4,224	1,550	3,812
7.	Nagpur	178	215	835	213	278	292
8.	Bangalore	5,391	15,249	8,421	3,801	2,247	1,404
9.	Cochin (Kochi)	509	1,974	3,633	169	112	183
10.	Chennai	5,128	16,135	9,125	28	28	1,074
11.	Hyderabad	4,104	7,747	9,777	415	813	1,031
12.	Bhubaneswar	669	378	1,629	87	95	103
13.	Kolkata	19,067	4,111	5,317	235	19	448
14.	Bhopal	4,786	2,354	7,571	7	5	268
15.	Lucknow	3,250	1,138	1,713	130	37	335
16.	Kanpur	2,975	9,554	4,230	37	184	290
17.	Patna	1,280	996	1,611	335	353	286
18.	Guwahati	130	2,004	6,885	59	2	139
	Total	199,101	220,148	198,088	17,533	91,087	207433

Credit to MSMEs

1080. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the credits provided to the Agriculture and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) by the Public Sector Banks during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the credits provided by the Public Sector Banks have been fully utilised;

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

(d) the percentage of the recovery of such loans vis-a-vis the loans sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The bank-wise details of the loans and advances to agriculture sector during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The outstanding credit by Public Sector banks to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) sector (State-wise) during the last three years period 2008 to 2010 is furnished in the enclosed Statement-II.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) does not collate data on recovery of loans sanctioned by banks to MSEs.

Statement I*Loans and Advances to Agriculture Sector*

Bank Name	Amount Outstanding		
	March 2009	March 2010	March 2011
1	2	3	4
Allahabad Bank	9,568	11,567	13,387
Andhra Bank	6,834	9,173	10,369
Bank of Baroda	14,913	19,081	22,510
Bank of India	16,284	18,256	22,069
Bank of Maharashtra	5,084	6,250	4,691
Canara Bank	20,144	25,051	29,656
Central Bank of India	13,644	17,984	20,111
Corporation Bank	4,323	6,175	5,513
Dena Bank	3,747	4,954	6,389
IDBI Bank Limited	7,904	12,746	15,523
Indian Bank	7,838	9,144	11,048
Indian Overseas Bank	10,817	12,008	16,056
Oriental Bank of Commerce	7,841	10,644	12,367
Punjab and Sind Bank	2,899	5,063	5,993
Punjab National Bank	21,908	30,207	35,315
Syndicate Bank	11,079	13,120	14,746
UCO Bank	11,239	14,309	11,643

1	2	3	4
Union Bank of India	11,404	17,057	20,681
United Bank of India	3,344	4,085	5,708
Vijaya Bank	4,251	5,376	4,969
Nationalised Banks	1,95,065	2,52,251	2,88,746
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	4,538	5,317	7,315
State Bank of Hyderabad	7,050	8,580	10,675
State Bank of India	52,121	63,349	94,826
State Bank of Indore	3,343	3,942	
State Bank of Mysore	3,839	4,123	5,378
State Bank of Patiala	5,023	6,327	6,827
State Bank of Travancore	2,926	3,351	5,580
SBI Group	78,840	94,989	1,30,601

Statement II

Outstanding credit to MSE sector by Public sector banks as on last reporting Friday of March

(Amount Rs. in crore)

State/Union Territories	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4
North Eastern Region	1839.27	1839.27	3732.07
Assam	1358.63	1715.77	2514.84
Meghalaya	176.71	188.91	293.30
Mizoram	11.75	46.71	111.34
Arunachal Pradesh	69.27	99.21	156.58
Nagaland	40.83	118.65	241.12
Manipur	59.42	68.78	109.35
Tripura	122.67	161.27	305.54
Eastern Region	15464.84	20552.59	38319.99
Bihar	1344.93	1790.32	4610.07
Jharkhand	1664.59	3312.52	5198.89
West Bengal	9653.66	11873.33	21809.06
Odisha	2646.42	3407.91	6397.18

1	2	3	4
Sikkim	91.10	96.62	159.28
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	64.14	71.89	145.52
Central Region	19895.60	24067.88	39652.90
Uttar Pradesh	11327.32	12398.09	22577.52
Uttarakhand	1295.62	1924.58	2700.07
Madhya Pradesh	5305.58	7769.50	11110.73
Chhattisgarh	1967.08	1975.71	3264.59
Northern Region	33461.08	42491.96	60467.26
Delhi	8974.48	14497.53	19016.73
Punjab	9318.06	10507.23	14987.41
Haryana	5521.48	6179.45	9712.61
Chandigarh	1346.64	2088.48	2573.62
Jammu and Kashmir	635.75	744.97	1243.91
Himachal Pradesh	1232.00	1291.04	2916.08
Rajasthan	6432.67	7183.25	10016.90
Western Region	39816.30	51001.07	65248.65
Gujarat	10460.41	12216.11	16808.69
Maharashtra	28603.82	37600.63	46447.46
Daman and Diu	37.91	80.97	81.01
Goa	672.98	1055.02	1847.50
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	41.19	48.35	64.00
Southern Region	40660.40	50895.52	68898.09
Andhra Pradesh	10282.47	12664.95	16676.34
Karnataka	8799.30	11686.10	15845.47
Lakshadweep	2.26	2.39	4.53
Tamil Nadu	17091.73	20610.33	26983.61
Kerala	4294.38	5770.68	9108.22
Puducherry	190.25	161.09	279.92
All India	151137.48	191408.32	276318.97

Public Debt Management

1081. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Public Debt-Gross Domestic Product ratio has been increasing over the years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is planning to introduce the Public Debt Management Agency of India Bill;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) The Government has set up a Middle Office in the Ministry of Finance to facilitate the transition to a full fledged Debt Management Office. The Government has also proposed to introduce the Public Debt

Management Agency of India Bill in the current financial year in pursuance of the announcement made in the Budget Speech, 2011-12. A sub-group has been constituted under Joint Implementation Committee (JIC) and draft legislation has been prepared and forwarded to Reserve Bank of India for their comments.

Gas-based Power Plants

1082. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain foreign countries have provided assistance to the Government for setting up of gas-based power plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the assistance provided alongwith the total number of power projects being installed with such assistance in the country; and

(c) the power expected to be generated from such power plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Following power projects have been set up in the country with bilateral/multilateral assistance:-

Sl. No.	Project	Executing Agency	Country/ Multilateral Agency	Foreign Assistance (Million)
1.	Kawas Gas Based Power Project	NTPC	France	FF 1540.93
2.	Dadri Gas Based Power Project	NTPC	Germany	DM 484.90
3.	Uran Combined Cycle Power Project	MSEB	Germany	DM 310.00
4.	Assam Gas Turbine Power Project	NEEPCO	Japan	JY 59373
5.	Basin Bridge Gas Turbine Power Project	TNEB	Japan	JY 11450
6.	Gandhar Gas Based Power Project	NTPC	Japan	JY 75183
7.	Faridabad Gas Based Power Project	NTPC	Japan	JY 23536
8.	Composite Loan for Anta, Auriya and Kawas Gas Based Power Projects	NTPC	World Bank	US\$ 485.00

(b) The details of financial assistance provided is in part (a). Presently no gas based power generating project is being installed with bilateral/multilateral financial assistance. All the projects mentioned above have already been installed.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Economic Growth

1083. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI YASHWANT SINHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the target set by the Government for economic growth for the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 alongwith achievements made and reasons for shortfall, if any, sectorwise as on date;

(b) the growth rate of under-developed and developing economies including India during the said period;

(c) whether the growth has shown a declining trend;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the efforts being made by the Government to accelerate the pace of development of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No specific annual targets are set by the Government for real gross domestic product (GDP) growth.

(b) The growth rates projected by World Economic Outlook (WEO) for the years 2011 and 2012 are 6.6 per cent and 6.4 per cent for emerging and developing economies and 8.2 per cent and 7.8 per cent for India.

(c) The growth rates for emerging and developing economies and for India, projected by the WEO, for the year 2012 is less than that for 2011. While year on year modest decline is projected, there is no discernible declining trend.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Government has pursued prudent macroeconomic policies on an ongoing basis with a countercyclical focus in recent years, strengthened structural measures to promote growth, develop product as well as financial markets, and increased social spending to provide a stronger foundation to protect the poor.

Promotion of Tourism

1084. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:
KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN:
SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPLAN:
YOGI ADITYA NATH:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA:
SHRI DEVENDRA NAGPAL:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI VITTHALBHAI HARNRAJBHAI
RADADIYA:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:
SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received, sanctioned and rejected for providing Central Financial Assistance for the promotion and development of tourism infrastructure including religious and historical spots, State-wise and project-wise during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the amount sanctioned, State and project-wise during the above period;

(c) whether the Union Government has any monitoring mechanism to ensure proper and timely utilisation of funds by the State Governments in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the State Governments have adopted Public Private Partnership (PPP) for mobilising additional resources for the development of tourism; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) Promotion and Development of tourism projects including those pertaining to religious and historical spots are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance for tourism projects based on the proposals received which are complete in all respects as per the Scheme Guidelines, *inter-se* priority and subject to availability of funds.

A list of projects and amount sanctioned to various States/UTs during 2008-09 to 2010-11 for promotion and development of tourism is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Timely completion of tourism projects is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administration. Ministry of Tourism also monitors the implementation of projects through Regional Conferences, field inspections by the officers of the Ministry, periodical review meetings with the State/UT officers. State

Governments/UT Administration are required to submit the reports of the State Level Monitoring Committees to the Ministry of Tourism periodically.

(e) and (f) It is primarily the responsibility of State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to adopt the Public Private Partnership (PPP) for mobilising additional resources for the development of tourism. However, Ministry of Tourism assists public-private partnership for development of tourism through the Scheme of Large Revenue Generating Projects.

Statement

Tourism Projects Sanctioned during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		Total	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	109.89	13	37.29	10	20.38	31	167.56
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	31.47	14	36.54	13	32.26	40	100.27
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
4.	Assam	4	21.08	7	22.76	4	23.55	15	67.39
5.	Bihar	10	25.05	3	6.99	1	3.60	14	35.64
6.	Chandigarh	5	7.99	5	11.51	5	11.04	15	30.54
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	11.34	0	0.00	4	20.95	5	32.29
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	0.24	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.24
9.	Daman and Diu	1	0.12	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.12
10.	Delhi	1	0.15	9	44.91	5	9.75	15	54.81
11.	Goa	2	43.14	2	17.00	3	12.78	7	72.92
12.	Gujarat	7	21.33	1	7.33	1	0.14	9	28.80
13.	Haryana	7	36.70	6	12.37	6	27.41	19	76.48
14.	Himachal Pradesh	10	34.58	6	23.95	12	34.98	28	93.51
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	28	43.42	31	49.75	20	56.17	79	149.34
16.	Jharkhand	0	0.00	3	0.25	5	7.56	8	7.81
17.	Kerala	12	42.68	7	12.98	3	42.87	22	98.53
18.	Karnataka	4	42.73	13	42.42	2	8.59	19	93.74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
20.	Maharashtra	3	41.10	2	5.01	3	11.30	8	57.41
21.	Manipur	9	29.44	9	27.14	8	39.40	26	95.98
22.	Meghalaya	7	17.14	7	14.73	9	22.53	23	54.40
23.	Mizoram	4	3.18	7	24.06	9	11.51	20	38.75
24.	Madhya Pradesh	11	31.41	11	60.99	13	30.85	35	123.25
25.	Nagaland	11	25.40	13	24.60	10	29.10	34	79.10
26.	Odisha	6	41.15	9	23.69	6	20.29	21	85.13
27.	Puducherry	4	2.52	3	5.57	3	50.26	10	58.35
28.	Punjab	5	24.93	3	9.48	4	11.91	12	46.32
29.	Rajasthan	9	44.31	7	19.74	7	31.32	23	95.37
30.	Sikkim	20	66.78	19	42.36	14	23.48	53	132.62
31.	Tamil Nadu	16	36.14	10	16.28	6	60.00	32	112.42
32.	Tripura	6	3.61	13	20.67	12	40.73	31	65.01
33.	Uttar Pradesh	6	38.40	6	21.90	14	27.85	26	88.15
34.	Uttarakhand	2	44.68	1	0.55	8	29.78	11	75.01
35.	West Bengal	10	37.94	7	28.37	8	22.02	25	88.33
Grand Total		245	960.04	247	671.19	228	774.36	720	2405.59

Inflation

1085. SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an increase in inflation rate, causing rise in the prices of essential commodities including food items;

(b) if so, the rate of sector-wise inflation registered since January 2011, till date along with the reasons for such rise in inflation, month-wise; and

(c) the stringent measures or new initiatives taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check rise in inflation and contain prices of essential commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The month-wise details of prices of 31 essential commodities including food items is given at Table 1. After falling sharply in previous months till March 2011, prices have started to go up, mostly due to edible oils, gram, some seasonal rise in onion, coarse grains, cotton and energy.

(c) Measures taken to contain prices of essential commodities include; import prices reduced to zero on

rice, wheat, pulses, edible oils (crude) and onion, ban on export of non-basmati rice, edible oils (except coconut oil and forest based oil) and pulses (except Kabuli chana and organic pulses upto a maximum of 10000 tonnes per year), futures trading suspended in rice, urad and tur by the Forward Market Commission, stock limit orders extended in the case of pulses, paddy and rice up to 30 September 2011, duty under Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) for Skimmed Milk Powder (SMP) reduced from 15% to 5% for import upto an aggregate of 10000 metric tonnes in a financial year, import of 30000 tonnes of Milk Powder and 15000 tonnes of Milk Fat at zero duty allowed to

National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) during 2010-11 under TRQ, reduction in custom duty on crude oil and import duty on petrol and diesel.

As part of the monetary policy review stance, the RBI has taken suitable steps with 11 consecutive increases in policy rates and related measures to moderate demand to levels consistent with the capacity of the economy to maintain its growth without provoking price rise. As per the most recent announcement of the RBI on 26 July 2011, the repo rate and reverse repo rate have been revised to 8.0 per cent and 7.0 per cent respectively.

Table 1: Inflation in 31 essential commodities since January 2011 (%)

Commodities	Weight (%)	Jan-11	Feb-11	Mar-11	Apr-11	May-11	Jun-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All Commodities	100.00	9.47	9.54	9.68	9.74	9.06	9.44
Food combined	24.31	10.28	6.77	6.78	8.95	7.98	8.42
31 essential commodities	14.60	5.85	4.93	5.03	6.19	7.38	9.39
Rice	1.79	3.58	3.84	2.27	2.32	2.57	1.89
Wheat	1.12	-3.79	-1.28	0.17	0.18	-0.12	-0.06
Gram	0.33	0.19	8.74	8.52	5.98	5.27	9.78
Arhar	0.14	-27.52	-12.21	-9.40	-11.77	-16.01	-18.40
Potatoes	0.20	-13.80	-10.86	1.42	-1.09	0.00	-0.72
Onions	0.18	129.07	5.17	4.55	6.01	10.29	15.38
Tea	0.11	1.12	0.35	7.05	10.64	-5.94	10.05
Sugar	1.74	-14.40	-15.43	-7.14	3.45	5.34	7.79
Oil, mustard & rapeseed	0.45	1.84	6.26	6.22	10.14	10.29	10.86
Oil, groundnut	0.30	9.95	9.37	8.44	12.39	14.03	13.46
Salt	0.05	-7.86	-2.60	-0.63	-4.38	-7.81	-7.81
Vanaspati	0.71	15.97	15.61	13.92	11.16	11.10	12.09
Jowar	0.10	15.73	20.48	17.96	26.81	34.95	42.67
Bajra	0.12	-0.34	1.61	2.94	9.40	14.43	7.83
Moong	0.08	-14.34	-12.11	-16.39	-19.43	-22.27	-24.05
Masur	0.06	-29.29	-25.02	-19.28	-22.33	-25.72	-26.00
Urad	0.10	-10.95	-6.01	-1.53	-1.83	-6.35	-12.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Milk	3.24	13.77	12.54	4.43	2.87	6.40	12.51
Fish-Inland	0.57	14.72	16.06	16.84	14.24	14.52	16.23
Mutton	0.35	2.35	12.99	2.29	2.77	1.73	5.55
Chillies (Dry)	0.16	9.02	25.51	33.55	28.06	36.40	33.95
Wheat flour (atta)	0.39	5.40	6.64	1.34	4.97	6.61	6.92
Gur	0.08	-10.28	-15.37	-14.01	-8.98	-4.19	-0.53
Oil, Copra	0.10	14.09	15.73	21.97	23.41	24.89	26.00
Coking Coal	0.38	0.00	8.17	32.76	32.76	32.76	32.76
Kerosene	0.74	35.44	35.44	35.44	35.44	35.44	30.06
Cloth finished/processed, cotton	0.45	9.73	16.13	19.27	20.47	22.60	24.61
Grey cloth (bleached/unbleached)	0.11	14.95	12.85	16.00	17.96	15.29	14.76
Dyed/printed textiles, cotton	0.13	15.89	19.49	22.84	24.31	21.16	21.96
Soap, washing	0.23	7.37	8.49	9.04	7.59	8.12	9.18
Matches, safety (match box)	0.09	-5.45	-6.36	-11.34	-13.03	-11.45	-11.45

FII Investment

1086. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN
SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the capital investment being made by the Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) in the capital market has been increasing constantly during the recent years;

(b) if so, the funds invested by the said FIIs in the capital market during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 separately;

(c) the value of shares/bonds sold out by the said FIIs during the same period; and

(d) the rate of dividend on their capital investment recorded during each of the said years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) monitors

the capital investments made by Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) in Capital Markets in India. It has informed that there has been an increase in the net investment by FIIs during the last three financial years *i.e.* from 2008-09 to 2010-11.

(b) and (c) The details of investments (equity and debt) made by FIIs during the last three financial years are as follows:

Year	Gross Purchases (INR Cr.)	Gross Sales (INR Cr.)	Net Investment (INR Cr.)
2008-09	614575.60	660386.30	-45810.80
2009-10	846438.00	703780.00	142658.00
2010-11	992598.70	846161.30	146438.10

(d) SEBI does not monitor the rate of dividend on the capital investments made by FIIs.

Committee on Black Money

1087. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
 SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
 SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
 SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
 CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:
 SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a High Level Committee to check black money;

(b) if so, the details thereof including its composition and terms of reference;

(c) the progress made by the Committee so far and the time frame fixed to submit its report;

(d) whether the Government had constituted similar Committees on black money earlier; and

(e) if so, the details of Committees constituted on black money till date, the recommendations given by such Committees and the follow-up action taken so far by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) The Government has constituted a Committee headed by the Chairman, CBDT to examine ways to strengthen laws to curb generation of black-money in India, its illegal transfer abroad and its recovery. The Members of the Committee are Member (Legislation & Computerisation), CBDT, Director, Enforcement Directorate, Director General (Currency), Director General, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Joint Secretary (Foreign Tax & Tax Research), CBDT, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Law, Director, Finance Intelligence Unit-India and Commissioner of Income Tax (Investigation), CBDT.

The Committee shall examine the existing legal and administrative framework to deal with the menace of generation of black money through illegal means including, inter alia (a) declaring wealth generated illegally as national asset; (b) enacting/amending laws to confiscate and recover such assets; and (c) providing for exemplary punishment against its perpetrators.

The Committee shall consult all stakeholders and submit its report within a period of six months.

(d) No such Committee on black money has been constituted by the Government in the recent past.

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

[English]

Shortfall of Medical Professionals

1088. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:
 SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
 SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:
 SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:
 DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
 SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
 SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA:
 YOGI ADITYA NATH:
 DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:
 SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
 DR. TARUN MANDAL:
 SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:
 SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the shortfall of doctors, nurses and other para-medical professionals against their present requirement, particularly in the rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the ratio of doctor-population, nurse-population and doctor-nurse in the country;

(c) the total number of doctors and nurses graduating from the medical and nursing colleges every year in the country;

(d) whether the Government has drawn any action plan to increase the doctor and nurse population ratio, particularly in the rural areas of the country and constituted a high powered Committee for the purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Assessment of human resources for health is a continuous process and augmenting human resources for health, particularly in rural areas of the country is one of the focal areas of the Government. As per the current estimation, the doctor-population ratio works out to 1:2000 approximately. In addition there are more than six lakh practitioners of Indian system of Medicine and Homoeopathy. Similarly, the nurse-population ratio is 1:1130 and the doctor-nurse ratio is around 1:1.5.

(c) Currently, there are 335 medical colleges in the country for teaching modern system of medicine with annual intake of 41,569 who add up to the existing medical manpower. The current training capacity of nurses in the country is around 1.75 lakh per annum.

(d) and (e) In the past, the Central Government constituted various Committees to inter alia assess the requirement of human resources for the health sector. On the basis of these recommendations and consultations with Medical Council of India and other experts, the Government has taken following steps to facilitate setting up more medical colleges and nursing institutions, improve the doctor/nurse- population ratio in general and also correct the imbalance in the distribution of doctors/nurses across the country:-

- Rs. 1350 crore have been earmarked for providing financial assistance for strengthening and upgradation of State Government medical colleges.
- Six AIIMS like institutions are being established in under-served States.
- Upgrading 13 existing Government Medical Colleges/Institutions in ten States.
- Liberalization of Medical Council of India's norms/regulations related to land, bed strength, etc. to enable opening up of new medical colleges.
- The ratio of post graduate medical teacher to the student has been relaxed from 1:1 to 1:2 which will result in availability of more medical specialists.
- Financial support is provided under NRHM for engagement of staff on contractual basis. Multi-skilling of doctors to overcome the shortage, of specialists, provision of incentives to serve in rural areas, improved accommodation arrangements.
- It has been proposed in the scheme of development of nursing services for upgradation of existing schools of nursing into colleges of nursing.

[*Translation*]

Recovery of Loans

1089. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether public sector banks are facing difficulties in the recovery of loans particularly from the big multinational companies and industrial houses;

(b) if so, the details of such defaulters having an outstanding amount in excess of Rs. 1 crore, as on date, bank-wise;

(c) a comparative figure of such bad debt between the Public Sector and Private Sector Banks as on date;

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to recover such outstanding loans alongwith progress made in this regard;

(e) whether such outstanding loans of defaulters have been waived/written off in the recent past; and

(f) 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) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) disseminates list of non-suit filed borrowers of banks and Financial Institutions (FIs) with outstanding aggregating Rs. 1 crore and above as on 31st March and 30th September each year for their confidential use. Further, Credit Information Bureau (India) Limited (CIBIL) is maintaining a database on suit-filed accounts of Rs. 1 Crore and above. As on 30.09.2010 (latest available), the bank-wise details of non-suit filed and suit-filed defaulters of public sector banks of Rs. 1 crore and above are given in the enclosed Statements-I & II respectively.

(c) The comparative figures of defaulters having outstanding amount of more than Rs. 1 crore for public and private sector banks is given as under:

	Non-Suit filed accounts (As reported to RBI)		Suit filed accounts (CIBIL website)	
	(As on September 30, 2011)		(As on September 30, 2011)	
	No. of accounts	Amount (Rs. crore)	No. of accounts	Amount (Rs. crore)
Public Sector Banks	1628	17,363	4043	34,558
Private Sector Banks	592	4,477	1468	10,011

(d) To improve the health of financial sector, to reduce the NPAs, to improve asset quality of the banks and to create a good recovery climate, RBI and the banks have already taken various steps over the years, which, inter-alia, include prescribing prudential norms for provisioning and classification of non-performing assets, guidelines for prevention of slippages, Corporate Debt Restructuring and other restructuring schemes, One Time Settlement schemes, enactment of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002, the Credit Information Companies (Regulation) Act, 2005 and the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions (DRT) Act, 1993 etc. Due to these concerted efforts, the NPAs of public sector banks have been reduced to Rs. 29,897 crore and Rs. 43,016 crore during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively.

(e) and (f) Although, the banks have various channels of recovery for dealing with bad loans, they write-off bad loans after exhausting all the avenues of recovery including legal action and the recoverable value of the asset charged to the banks becomes nil. The details of write-offs by public and private sector banks during the financial years ended March 2009, 2010 and 2011 are given as under:

Write-Offs during the year ended (Rs. Crore)

	Mar-09	Mar-10	Mar-11
Public Sector Banks	7,217	10,966	17,292
Private Sector Banks	5,740	7,667	2,936

Statement I

Non-suit filed accounts of defaulters of Rs. 1 crore and above as on September 30, 2010

(As reported to Reserve Bank of India)

Sl. No.	Name of the Public Sector Bank	Number of Accounts	Amount in Rupees (In crore)
1	2	3	4
I. SBI GROUP			
1.	State Bank of India	317	4186.05

1	2	3	4
2.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	13	179.62
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	31	252.38
4.	State Bank of Mysore	22	117.05
5.	State Bank of Patiala	8	155.41
6.	State Bank of Travancore	9	81.63
	Total of SBI Group	400	4972.14
II. NATIONALISED BANKS			
1.	Allahabad Bank	2	47.65
2.	Andhra Bank	25	262.09
3.	Bank of Baroda	33	226.68
4.	Bank of India	149	2304.74
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	54	270.88
6.	Canara Bank	98	704.60
7.	Central Bank of India	125	787.49
8.	Corporation Bank	28	235.79
9.	Dena Bank	33	277.36
10.	Indian Bank	33	532.81
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	112	1533.95
12.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	72	906.97
13.	Punjab and Sind Bank	21	150.64
14.	Punjab National Bank	83	756.10
15.	Syndicate Bank	70	694.02
16.	UCO Bank	86	642.93
17.	Union Bank of India	48	1123.95
18.	United Bank of India	118	380.48
19.	Vijaya Bank	38	551.29
	Total of Nationalised Banks	1228	12390.42
	Total of Public Sector Banks	1628	17362.56

Statement II

Suit filed accounts of defaulters of Rs. 1 crore and above as on September 30, 2010

(As available on the website of CIBIL on August 1, 2011)

Sl. No.	Name of the Public Sector Bank	Number of Accounts	Amount in Rupees (In crore)
1	2	3	4
I. SBI GROUP			
1.	State Bank of India	845	6003.05
2.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	48	450.46
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	55	293.58
4.	State Bank of Mysore	56	242.92
5.	State Bank of Patiala	NR	NR
6.	State Bank of Travancore	106	716.22
	Total of SBI Group	1110	7706.23
II. NATIONALISED BANKS			
1.	Allahabad Bank	55	278.07
2.	Andhra Bank	85	514.11
3.	Bank of Baroda	259	1340.59
4.	Bank of India	NR	NR
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	188	1000.46
6.	Canara Bank	433	2825.85
7.	Central Bank of India	759	3928.09
8.	Corporation Bank	NR	NR
9.	Dena Bank	9	101.29
10.	Indian Bank	336	11995.48
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	340	2032.82
12.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	NR	NR
13.	Punjab and Sind Bank	150	816.56
14.	Punjab National Bank	222	1544.77
15.	Syndicate Bank	97	473.79

1	2	3	4
16.	UCO Bank	NR	NR
17.	Union Bank of India	NR	NR
18.	United Bank of India	NR	NR
19.	Vijaya Bank	NR	NR
	Total of Nationalised Banks	2933	26851.89
	Total of Public Sector Banks	4043	34558.12

NR : Not Received by CIBIL

Misbehaviour by Doctors

1090. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAV:
SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether incidents of misbehaviour by some of the doctors of Government hospitals, particularly the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital (RML) with patients have been reported during the last three years and current year;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check such incidents in future and also to penalize erring doctors?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) No such incident has happened at AIIMS during last three years. Few such cases have been reported in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital but no complaint has been established during last three years and current years. However, the details of complaints received in Safdarjung Hospital during last three years and current year are as under:

Year	No. of complaints registered
2008	06
2009	06
2010	06
2011	01

(c) Stern action is taken against the erring doctors as per rules.

[English]

Spurious and Expired Drugs

1091. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:
SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) whether a number of spurious, substandard and expired drugs have been recovered across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the value of drugs seized and the action taken against the persons involved during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring new technologies, strengthen the drug regulatory mechanism alongwith the drug testing laboratories and also devise fast track judicial system to administer severe punishment to the persons found involved in such activities;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has set up any task force and issued directions/guidelines to tackle the growing menace of such drugs; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken/proposed to raise the awareness of consumers as well as pharmacists about spurious, substandard and expired drugs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP

BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Yes, cases of manufacture and sale of spurious, substandard drugs have been detected by the State Drugs Control Authorities. The detail of information as made available by the State Drug Controllers for spurious/substandard drugs is given in the enclosed Statement-I and for expired drugs is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Yes, Strengthening of drug regulatory system by bringing in new technologies is an on-going process. Moreover, the Central Government has taken initiative to strengthen manpower in the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation to cope with the increasing workload. The posts are in the process of being filled up. Drugs and Cosmetics Act was amended in 2008 for making a provision for setting up of special courts for trial of cases related to the offences under the said Act. States/UT's of Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Tripura, Lakshadweep, Arunachal Pradesh, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Kerala have set up designated special courts.

(e) and (f) To tackle the growing menace of spurious, sub-standard and expired drugs, several steps have been taken:-

1. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 was amended under Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act 2008. Under this Act, stringent penalties for manufacture of spurious and adulterated drugs were provided. Certain offences were made cognizable and non-bailable.
2. Whistle Blower Scheme has been announced by Government of India to encourage vigilant public participation in the detection of movement of spurious drugs in the country. The details of policy are available at the website of CDSCO (www.cdsc.nic.in).
3. 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.
4. State Drugs Control authorities, from time to time, place advertisements in the press for making consumers aware of the steps which are required to be followed to ensure that they buy drugs against cash memo only.

Statement I

Showing No. of Samples tested, No. of Samples declared not of Standard Quality, No. of Samples declared Spurious, No. of Prosecution Launched, and No. of cases decided, No. of persons arrested and approximate value of drugs seized during last four years as per the feed back 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 prosecution launched for manufacturing, sale and distribution of spurious/ adulterated drugs	No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided	No. of persons arrested	Approximate value of drugs seized (In Rs.)
1.	2008-09	45145	2597	157	220	11	133	157403667
2.	2009-10	39248	1942	117	138	6	147	100752807
3.	2010-11	49682	2372	95	167	9	72	12121783.24

Statement II

Showing cases of expired drugs, Quantity expired drugs seized, No. of persons arrested, approximate value of drugs seized, Action taken against offenders, No. of Prosecution Launched for expired drug, and No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided during last three years as per the feed back available from the States

Sl. No.	Year	Cases of expired drugs	Quantity expired drugs seized	No. of persons arrested	No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided	No. of prosecutions launched for expired drugs	Approximate value of drugs seized (In Rs.)
1.	2008-09	27	260	5	18	12	4071008
2.	2009-10	17	44	2	2	10	68150
3.	2010-11	32	67391	28	6	13	6583579

[Translation]

Health Spending

1092. DR. TARUN MANDAL:
SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) the share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country spent on health services at present;

(b) whether the above said ratio is extremely low in comparison to other countries of the world;

(c) if so, the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the ratio;

(d) whether the Government proposes to implement schemes for Zero tolerance death for want of proper treatment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) According to World Health Statistics 2011 published by World Health Organization (WHO), the total expenditure on health as percentage share of Gross Domestic Product in India is 4.2% as compared to total expenditure on health in respect of China - 4.3%, USA - 15.2%, Malaysia - 4.3%, Thailand - 4.1% and Sri Lanka - 4.1% in 2008. Statement annexed gives total expenditure on health as percentage of Gross Domestic Product for 2006, 2007 and 2008 for select countries. It may be observed that the total expenditure on health in India has increased from 3.6 percent in 2006 to 4.2 percent in 2008. The Central Plan Allocation for the health sector has also registered significant increase in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and it increased from Rs. 14363 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 26760 crore in 2011-12.

(d) and (e) The Government has taken several steps to enhance public health facilities in order to provide proper treatment to the people, which *inter-alia*, include:

- Launching of National Rural Health Mission with a view to provide accessible, affordable, accountable, effective and quality healthcare services, especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the population. The Mission covers the entire country. However, it has identified 18 States with weak public health indicators and weak health infrastructure for special attention. These include hilly and north-eastern States, amongst others.
- Implementation of programmes for control of communicable and non-communicable diseases.
- Mainstreaming of Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy.
- Making available specialized health care services through strengthening of hospitals.
- Increased public allocation of funds for health programmes.

Statement

Total Expenditure on Health as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product

Sl.No.	Countries	2006	2007	2008
1	2	3	4	5
1.	USA	15.3	15.7	15.2
2.	Germany	10.6	10.4	10.5

1	2	3	4	5
3.	France	11.0	11.0	11.2
4.	Canada	10.0	10.1	9.8
5.	UK	8.2	8.4	8.7
6.	Brazil	7.5	8.4	8.4
7.	Mexico	6.6	5.9	5.9
8.	China	4.6	4.3	4.3
9.	Malaysia	4.3	4.4	4.3
10.	Indonesia	2.5	2.2	2.3
11.	Thailand	3.5	3.7	4.1
12.	Pakistan	2.0	2.7	2.6
13.	Sri Lanka	4.2	4.2	4.1
14.	Bangladesh	3.2	3.4	3.3
15.	Nepal	5.1	5.1	6.0
16.	India	3.6	4.1	4.2

Source: World Health Statistics for the year 2009, 2010 and 2011.

[English]

Agricultural Loans

1093. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the subsidized agricultural loans disbursed by the Scheduled Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Cooperative Banks and other financial institutions during the last three years and the current financial year, State/UT-wise including Delhi and bank-wise;

(b) the details of the criterion prescribed for an applicant to be eligible for raising agricultural loans;

(c) whether the said banks have diverted farm loans to the commercial real estate sector in the recent past;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The quantum of subsidized agricultural loans disbursed by banks during the last three years is as under:-

Year	Amount of loans disbursed (Rs. in crore)		
	Public Sector Banks	Cooperative Banks and RRBs	Total
2008-09	94,147.87	62,642.72	156,790.59
2009-10	128,164.75	86,748.05	214,932.80
2010-11	74,344.21*	102,335.49	176,679.70

*(Provisional. Figures still being compiled)

State-wise details in respect of Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statements-I, II and III. State-wise details in respect of Public Sector Banks is not maintained by Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

(b) 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 per cent 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 target and actual flow of credit to the agriculture sector in the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 is shown below:-

(Amount in Rs. crore)		
Year	Target	Achievement
2008-09	2,80,000	3,01,682
2009-10	3,25,000	3,84,514
2010-11	3,75,000	4,46,778.98

It would be seen that the target for flow of credit to the agriculture sector are being met and the flow is steadily increasing. The Government reviews disbursement of crop loans on an ongoing basis. This is also regularly reviewed at the level of District Level Bankers Committee (DLBC) and State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC).

Statement I

State-wise/Agency-wise Ground Level Credit (GLC) for Production Credit (Crop Loan) for the year 2008-09

(Rs. lakh)				
Sl. No.	Name of the State	Cooperative Bank	RRB	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
2.	New Delhi	82	0	82
3	Haryana	344177	117049	461226
4.	Himachal Pradesh	17925	6855	24780
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1671	2466	4137
6.	Punjab	845747	124872	970619
7.	Rajasthan	272550	212302	484852
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	133	133

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Assam	353	12382	12735
10.	Manipur	0	7	7
11.	Meghalaya	303	877	1180
12.	Mizoram	75	415	490
13.	Nagaland	157	68	225
14.	Tripura	52	2789	2841
15.	Sikkim	207	0	207
	North Eastern Region	1147	16671	17818
16.	Bihar	31658	137566	169224
17.	Jharkhand	0	14220	14220
18.	Odisha	134685	39883	174568
19.	West Bengal	83120	43095	126215
20.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	157	68	225
	Eastern Region	249620	234832	484452
21.	Madhya Pradesh	251053	148644	399697
22.	Chhattisgarh	56133	20791	76924
23.	Uttar Pradesh	204002	509540	713542
24.	Uttarakhand	33326	9655	42981
	Central Region	544514	688630	1233144
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
26.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
	Northern Region	1482152	463544	1945696
27.	Gujarat	324693	73243	397936
28.	Goa	125	0	125
29.	Maharashtra	368267	28612	396879
	Western Region	693085	101855	794940
30.	Andhra Pradesh	184677	266377	451054
31.	Karnataka	268937	178606	447543
32.	Kerala	441751	205237	646988
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
34.	Puducherry	1594	277	1871
35.	Tamil Nadu	155526	85240	240766
	Southern Region	1052435	735737	1788222
	Total	4023003	2241209	6264272

Statement II*State-wise/Agency-wise Ground Level Credit (GLC) for Production Credit (Crop Loan) for the year 2009-10*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Cooperative Bank	RRB	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
2.	New Delhi	88	0	88
3.	Haryana	457287	181183	638470
4.	Himachal Pradesh	24736	7158	31894
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1761	2919	4680
6.	Punjab	1023252	144244	1167496
7.	Rajasthan	364839	301382	666221
	Northern Region	1871963	636886	2508849
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	163	163
9.	Assam	327	7197	7524
10.	Manipur	0	0	0
11.	Meghalaya	326	1482	1808
12.	Mizoram	0	2	2
13.	Nagaland	327	115	442
14.	Tripura	58	3152	3210
15.	Sikkim	149	0	149
	North Eastern Region	1187	12111	13298
16.	Bihar	35250	166868	202118
17.	Jharkhand	0	7893	7893
18.	Odisha	251208	50728	301936
19.	West Bengal	119918	51248	171166
20.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	271	0	271
	Eastern Region	406647	276737	683384
21.	Madhya Pradesh	387062	194367	581429
22.	Chhattisgarh	78927	22673	101600
23.	Uttar Pradesh	257098	601641	858739
24.	Uttarakhand	41599	10486	52085
	Central Region	764686	829167	1593853

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
26.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
27.	Gujarat	396002	86943	482945
28.	Goa	52	0	52
29.	Maharashtra	731600	52409	784009
	Western Region	1127654	139352	1267006
30	Andhra Pradesh	434651	413403	848054
31	Karnataka	289624	247879	537503
32	Kerala	598083	302243	900326
33	Lakshadweep	0	00	
34	Puducherry	986	2724	3710
35	Tamil Nadu	199088	119734	318822
	Southern Region	1522432	1085983	2608415
	Total	5694569	2980236	8674805

Statement III

*State-wise/Agency-wise Ground Level Credit (GLC) for Production Credit (Crop Loan) for the year 2010-11
(Provisional)*

(Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Cooperative Bank	RRB	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chandigarh			0
2.	New Delhi	58.37		58.37
3.	Haryana	5002.16	228323	728539
4.	Himachal Pradesh	24903.35	14615.17	39518.52
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	62.82	7231	7293.82
6.	Punjab	1091785.53	200900.26	1292685.79
7.	Rajasthan	556046.14	406823.54	962869.68
	Northern Region	2173072.21	857892.97	3030965.18
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	103.41	109.41
9.	Assam	46.18	8857.12	8903.3

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Manipur	4.93	0	4.93
11.	Meghalaya	1116.97	1304	2420.97
12.	Mizoram	80.03	4063.56	4143.59
13.	Nagaland	408.61	30.5	439.11
14.	Tripura	215.98	11715.36	11931.34
15.	Sikkim	214.33	0	214.33
	North Eastern Region	2093.03	26073.95	28166.98
16.	Bihar	42189.21	173721.53	215910.74
17.	Jharkhand	0	14077.18	14077.18
18.	Odisha	284698.98	46666.79	331365.77
19.	West Bengal	208664	89659	298323
20.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	74.73	0	74.73
	Eastern Region	535626.92	324124.5	859751.42
21.	Madhya Pradesh	574682.48	250280.99	824963.47
22.	Chhattisgarh	103319.99	34736.73	138056.72
23.	Uttar Pradesh	315361.7	687137.11	1002498.81
24.	Uttarakhand	60989.25	10526.48	71515.73
	Central Region	1054353.42	982681.31	2037034.73
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			0
26.	Daman and Diu			0
27.	Gujarat	423417.52	97302.27	520719.79
28.	Goa	532.69	0	532.69
29.	Maharashtra	829208.95	62547.6	891756.55
	Western Region	1253159.16	159849.87	1413009.03
30.	Andhra Pradesh	563112.45	500651.93	1063764.38
31.	Karnataka	384615.45	385316.05	769931.5
32.	Kerala	165202.88	293667	458869.88
33.	Lakshadweep			0
34.	Puducherry	1020.11	6268.62	7288.73
35.	Tamil Nadu	320468.78	244298.01	564766.79
	Southern Region	1434419.67	1430201.6	2864621.28
	Total	6452724.41	3780824.2	10233548.62

Antibiotic Policy

1094. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated a draft antibiotic policy to check the recurrence of the cases of drug resistant infections by restricting and rationalising the use of antibiotics in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features of the said policy;

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to ensure that all antibiotics are sold by the medicine shops only on doctor's prescription; and

(d) the time by which the antibiotic policy is likely to be operationalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (d) A Task Force was constituted under the Chairmanship of Director General of Health Services to assess, review and suggest measures on anti-microbio resistant. The Task Force, in its recommendations, has *inter alia* suggested to include a separate Schedule under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules to regulate sale of antibiotics, curtailing the availability of Fixed Dose combinations, colour coding of third generation of antibiotics and restricting their access only to tertiary care hospitals, development of standardised AST (Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing) methodology, development of detailed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for microbial identification and for reporting and training of doctors.

There are provisions under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, which mandate that antibiotics are sold on the prescription of a Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP).

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana

1095. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total number of villages electrified and those yet to be electrified alongwith the number of Below Poverty Line people/households provided with electricity under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the total funds released against sanctioned projects in various States/UTs during the above said period, project, year and State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the implementation of the RGGVY is not satisfactory in certain States/UTs;

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

(e) the corrective measures being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure hundred per cent electrification of un-electrified villages in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), as on 15.07.2011, the electrification works in 98,174 un/de-electrified villages have been completed and free electricity connections to 167 lakh Below Poverty Line (BPL) households have been provided. The details of the total number of villages electrified and those yet to be electrified as per sanctioned DPR and the number of BPL connections provided under RGGVY during the last three years and the current year, State-wise, are given in the enclosed Statements-I, II and III.

(b) State-wise and Year-wise release of funds for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY for the last three years and the current year, is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(c) and (d) There have been delays in some States in execution of the projects mainly for the following reasons:-

- (i) Delay in forest clearance for the land proposals required for execution of the Projects in some States.
- (ii) Delay in land acquisition for 33/11 KV substations by States.
- (iii) Limited number of good agencies available for execution of turnkey contracts.
- (iv) Delay in issuance of road permit and way bills in some States.
- (v) Inadequate upstream transmission infrastructure in some States.
- (vi) Delay in finalization of BPL lists by some States.
- (vii) Delay in taking decision to waive State and local taxes on line materials by some States.
- (viii) Difficult terrain in some States.

(e) The following steps have been taken for effective implementation of the RGGVY:-

- (i) Government of India has set up an inter-Ministerial Monitoring Committee which periodically meets to sanction projects and review progress of implementation.

- (ii) States have been advised to set up district committees to monitor the progress of rural electrification works. All the States have notified formation of district committees.
- (iii) The States have also been requested by MOP to hold monthly meeting under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to resolve the bottlenecks in implementation of RGGVY.
- (iv) Ministry of Power, the Government of India as well as Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), the nodal agency for RGGVY, conduct frequent review meetings with all the stakeholders; the concerned State Governments, State power utilities and implementing agencies for expeditious implementation of the scheme as per the agreed schedules.
- (v) For speedier and effective implementation of projects, execution of project has been taken up on turnkey basis.
- (vi) To ensure qualitative execution of rural electrification works, a three tier quality control mechanism has been enforced under RGGVY.
- (vii) Grant amount of BPL connection has been enhanced to Rs. 2200/- in XI Plan from Rs. 1500/- in X Plan.
- (viii) Benchmark, cost norms for village electrification has been revised upward.

Statement I

State-wise and Year-wise achievement of electrification of un/de-electrified villages and yet to be electrified for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY

Sl.No.	States	Revised coverage	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto 15.7.2011)	Cumulative Achievement upto 15.7.2011	Balance no of un/de-electrified villages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2129	0	215	285	128	807	1322
3.	Assam	8298	651	1198	3036	575	6594	1704
4.	Bihar	22485	3098	2584	1458	249	21230	1255
5.	Chhattisgarh	1076	50	48	38	74	249	827

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	109	0	0	13	4	30	79
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	249	46	22	39	7	120	129
10.	Jharkhand	19134	4933	7088	2755	129	17310	1824
11.	Karnataka	61	11	0	1	2	61	0
12.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	848	69	5	154	101	377	471
14.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Manipur	882	57	35	102	22	293	589
16.	Meghalaya	1866	90	47	13	1	151	1715
17.	Mizoram	137	0	0	31	23	59	78
18.	Nagaland	105	0	14	38	12	69	36
19.	Odisha	15000	1427	5870	4272	195	13382	1618
20.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Rajasthan	4322	158	773	1093	55	3872	450
22.	Sikkim	25	0	0	14	3	23	2
23.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0		0
24.	Tripura	160	0	13	51	30	108	52
25.	Uttar Pradesh	27759	695	56	23	0	27759	0
26.	Uttarakhand	1511	175	80	24	2	1511	0
27.	West Bengal	4169	596	326	63	0	4169	0
	Total	110325	12056	18374	13503	1612	98174	12151

Statement II

State-wise & Year-wise release of BPL connections for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY

Sl.No.	State	Revised Coverage (Provisional)	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (as on 15.7.2011)	Cumulative Achievement (as on 15.7.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2700896	945368	566518	230839	31375	2635416
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40810	0	967	7203	6565	16737

1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9
3.	Assam	983587	32718	189816	298092	55388	630159
4.	Bihar	2725282	474277	560985	486811	45490	1789588
5.	Chhattisgarh	778075	75592	145990	142385	25812	459248
6.	Gujarat	848398	116310	85931	364963	44057	744741
7.	Haryana	224073	16930	69453	83902	0	183825
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12448	392	148	1047	2490	6667
9.	Jharkhand	1805317	243830	555289	211610	17310	1178468
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	100296	3924	14163	4914	5988	36589
11.	Karnataka	880199	226046	134949	35530	24382	808974
12.	Kerala	54614	3394	6131	1117	0	17238
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1378256	76026	75477	146457	95314	459732
14.	Maharashtra	1344087	145715	429026	322984	62249	1096664
15.	Manipur	107369	2056	1640	3207	1429	10822
16.	Meghalaya	109478	1264	17832	9199	3728	35704
17.	Mizoram	27417	0	378	6807	2001	10508
18.	Nagaland	69899	0	4368	11693	3476	21278
19.	Odisha	3199270	144056	650678	1047598	114041	2343854
20.	Punjab	148860	0	19507	28637	0	48397
21.	Rajasthan	1144590	237727	208695	178242	26118	983857
22.	Sikkim	11458	0	66	5155	1053	8240
23.	Tripura	123037	0	22085	32610	7919	66890
24.	Tamil Nadu	498883	296	383533	115044	10	498883
25.	Uttar Pradesh	872372	251575	157263	16891	452	872372
26.	Uttarakhand	227523	50111	72382	17796	2253	227523
27.	West Bengal	2645310	37181	345198	729119	154780	1521687
	Total	23061804	3084788	4718468	4539852	733680	16714061

Statement III*State-wise and Year-wise Amount Disbursed* under RGGVY as on 15.07.2011*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State	During 2008-09	During 2009-10	During 2010-11	During 2011-12 (As on 15.07.2011)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	80.58	158.28	155.10	8.02
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	92.70	225.27	165.54	0.00
3.	Assam	510.05	459.62	698.42	31.20
4.	Bihar	695.90	697.41	580.38	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	100.08	333.56	163.65	19.81
6.	Gujarat	52.38	94.32	76.80	0.00
7.	Haryana	37.10	60.67	21.27	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	79.28	122.46	59.90	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	1068.58	750.48	161.89	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	181.17	363.92	67.32	0.00
11.	Karnataka	68.10	67.60	62.92	25.83
12.	Kerala	0.84	10.59	31.89	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	185.88	416.47	288.27	30.56
14.	Maharashtra	139.53	200.77	162.08	24.60
15.	Manipur	39.36	63.17	95.95	25.21
16.	Meghalaya	12.20	129.38	86.86	0.00
17.	Mizoram	78.31	81.02	78.28	0.00
18.	Nagaland	54.40	59.26	61.86	4.03
19.	Odisha	994.65	998.65	605.74	29.85
20.	Punjab	56.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Rajasthan	290.50	159.10	83.58	14.74
22.	Sikkim	43.74	44.90	43.62	0.87
23.	Tripura	24.28	52.29	33.96	5.01
24.	Tamil Nadu	16.76	119.30	39.12	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	86.84	192.92	72.45	19.14
26.	Uttarakhand	78.53	102.06	9.69	0.00
27.	West Bengal	623.35	619.18	508.95	15.62
	Total	5691.99	6582.65	4415.49	254.49

*It includes 10% loan component also.

Inclusion of Limestone under MMDR Act

1096. SHRI C.R. PATIL:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from Gujarat Government for inclusion of limestone mineral and grant of relaxation to Gujarat Minerals Development Corporation (GMDC) under provision of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR) for limestone mineral from the existing lignite mining lease at Village Tadkeshwar (Surat);

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the permission in this regard is likely to be granted by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Ministry of Mines has received a proposal from the Government of Gujarat on 21.2.2009 seeking relaxation of Section 6(1)(b) of the MMDR Act for grant of Mining Lease for Limestone over an area of 964.44.01 hecets in village Tadkeshwar, District Surat in favour of M/s Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation.

(c) Mineral concession proposals recommended by the State Governments are examined by the Ministry of Mines in the light of the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) 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.

Compensation to States for Loss in CST Revenue

1097. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is considering to pay compensation to States for the loss of Central Sales Tax (CST) revenue for the year 2010-11;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the guidelines for payment of compensation to States in this regard have since been finalised and the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers (EC) has suggested the appropriate formulation for payment of compensation;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the time by which compensation to the States for the loss of CST revenue is likely to be released;

(f) whether the Government proposes to roll back the CST level to 4%; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. An amount of Rs. 2411 crore has been released to 10 States for loss of CST revenue in the financial year 2010-11.

(c) and (d) The guidelines for payment of compensation to States for the loss of Central Sales Tax (CST) revenue for the financial year 2010-11 have not been finalised. The Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers (EC) has suggested that the formulation used for calculating compensation for loss of CST revenue for financial years 2007-08 to 2009-10 be followed for working out the compensation payable for the financial year 2010-11 also.

(e) Release of compensation to the States for the loss of CST revenue for the year 2010-11 has already started. The details of the release made so far are given in the enclosed Statement. States have been asked to send claims for the full financial year 2010-11 and revenue collection figures duly certified by the Accountant General to enable settlement of claims for the full financial year.

(f) No, Madam.

(g) Does not arise.

Statement

Amount released for loss of CST revenue in financial year 2010-11

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Amount
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	833.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	219.00

1	2	3
3.	Delhi	422.00
4.	Haryana	356.00
5.	Jharkhand	93.00
6.	Karnataka	235.00
7.	Odisha	118.00
8.	Puducherry	56.00
9.	Rajasthan	48.00
10.	West Bengal	31.00
Total		2411.00

Trauma Care Centres

1098. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

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

(a) the present status of the scheme for establishment of a network of trauma care facilities in Government Hospitals situated on the National Highways;

(b) whether the Government proposes to update the existing trauma care centres in certain medical colleges/hospitals including Medical College Hospital, Muzaffarpur and establish trauma care facilities in certain new Government Hospitals during the 12th Plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the medical colleges/hospitals identified for the purpose, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has made any evaluation of the said scheme;

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

(f) the steps taken/proposed to open trauma care facilities in medical colleges/hospitals in hilly areas?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (f) Out of 140 identified government hospitals situated along the Golden

Quadrilateral, North-South and East-West Corridors of the National highways, during the 11th Five Year Plan starting in the year 2007-08 for Trauma care facilities, funds have been released to 113 identified government hospitals, in stages, after signing of Memorandum of Under Standing (MoU) with the respective State Government. Out of 113 Centers, 17 Centers are functional (Andhra Pradesh-4, Assam-1, Gujarat-3, Haryana-1, Madhya Pradesh-2, Maharashtra-1, Punjab-2, Tamil Nadu-1, and in Uttar Pradesh-2).

As per the provision of the scheme there would be additional 160 new Government Hospitals to be identified for trauma care facility including and backward District areas during the 12th Plan based on the outcome of MidTerm Appraisal. S.K. Medical college and Hospital at Muzaffarpur is already one of the identified (L-II Center) in 11th Plan, where funds (Rs. 80 Lakh) were released during the year 2009-10.

Evaluation of the scheme has not been made.

Ten Government Medical College/District Hospitals have been identified and provided funds for trauma care facilities in Hilly areas during the 11th Plan period.

Mental Illness

1099. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any survey/study to ascertain the number of people including women and children suffering from mental illness in the country;

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

(c) the number of hospitals equipped to treat patients suffering from mental illness alongwith the number of such hospitals/institutes upgraded for the purpose during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) the programme being implemented by the Government for the treatment of such patients alongwith the funds allocated for the purpose during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(e) whether the Government has received any reports of non-utilisation/ misutilisation of funds allocated for mental health care facilities; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken/proposed thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The State/UT-wise details of persons with mental illness as per 58th round (2002) report of National Sample Survey is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) There are 3 mental health institutes being run by the Government of India, 40 State run mental hospitals alongwith 335 Departments of Psychiatry in various medical colleges (154 in Government and 181 in private) across the country which are equipped to treat patients suffering from mental illness. The number of such hospitals/institutes strengthened/upgraded under the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) for the treatment and care of patients suffering from mental illness during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) To address the huge burden of mental disorders, Government of India is implementing the NMHP since 1982. A total of 123 districts in 30 States have been covered under the District Mental Health Programme (DMHP). Under the 11th Five Year Plan, the NMHP has been restructured to include the following components:-

I. Manpower Development Scheme:

- (i) Establishment of Centres of Excellence
- (ii) Scheme for manpower development in Mental Health

II. District Mental Health Programme

III. Upgradation of Psychiatric Wings of Government Medical College

IV. Modernization of Government Mental Hospitals

There is no separate State/UT-wise budgetary allocation of funds under NMHP. However, the details of funds allocated by the Central Government for implementation of NMHP during the last three years and current year is as under:-

Sl.No.	Year	Budget Allocation
1.	2008-09	70.00 crore
2.	2009-10	55.00 crore
3.	2010-11	101.00 crore
4.	2011-12	130.00 crore

(e) and (f) Utilization Certificates against the funds released are received from the grantee institutions/State Governments, as they are asked to furnish the same after every release of grants-in-aid and also from time to time. Besides, progress reports on quarterly basis are also obtained from them to ascertain the utilization of funds released under the NMHP.

Statement I

State/UT	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jammu and Kashmir	216	137	177	169	66	119	206	123	165
Himachal Pradesh	294	126	207	133	36	83	278	117	195
Punjab	101	81	92	84	82	83	95	82	89
Chandigarh	90	0	54	57	71	62	60	63	61
Uttarakhand	157	41	106	65	101	83	136	61	101
Haryana	105	77	91	86	61	74	100	73	87
Delhi	50	32	42	28	37	32	34	36	35
Rajasthan	104	64	84	89	53	71	100	61	81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Uttar Pradesh	122	72	98	106	75	92	118	73	97
Bihar	145	62	105	105	92	99	141	66	105
Sikkim	173	95	136	63	24	45	162	87	126
Arunachal Pradesh	369	11	193	17	0	9	316	9	167
Nagaland	60	70	65	30	55	42	51	65	58
Manipur	133	101	117	134	127	140	138	108	123
Mizoram	179	138	160	155	82	115	170	112	141
Tripura	42	31	37	110	62	86	50	34	42
Meghalaya	133	130	131	79	89	84	126	124	125
Assam	136	74	108	81	92	87	132	75	106
West Bengal	224	112	171	190	134	163	216	117	169
Jharkhand	111	60	86	79	51	65	105	59	82
Odisha	182	168	175	169	97	134	180	160	170
Chhattisgarh	64	130	97	113	84	99	72	123	97
Madhya Pradesh	105	93	99	125	61	95	110	85	98
Gujarat	126	101	114	122	57	91	125	86	106
Daman and Diu	13	42	24	121	23	76	51	34	44
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	84	55	70	19	21	20	75	50	63
Maharashtra	108	92	100	89	55	73	100	78	90
Andhra Pradesh	70	78	74	69	43	56	70	68	69
Karnataka	54	49	51	61	35	48	56	45	50
Goa	108	66	85	153	231	184	123	102	112
Lakshadweep	169	195	183	130	214	172	146	205	177
Kerala	281	275	278	282	222	250	282	263	272
Tamil Nadu	101	82	91	101	61	81	101	75	88
Puducherry	69	14	40	59	95	75	62	61	62
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	203	308	258	109	53	84	175	246	211
All India	128	91	110	105	71	89	122	86	105

Statement II

Number of hospitals/institutes upgraded for the purpose of treatment of persons with mental illness during the last three years and the current year

1. Upgradation of Psychiatric Wings of Government Medical Colleges/General Hospitals

Sl. No.	State	Number of Psychiatric Wings of Government Medical College/ General Hospitals
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
2.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
3.	Gujarat	2
4.	Maharashtra	2
5.	Odisha	1
6.	Rajasthan	2
7.	Tamil Nadu	3
8.	Uttar Pradesh	1

2. Modernization of Government Mental Hospitals

Sl.No.	State	Number of Mental Hospitals
1.	Maharashtra	1
2.	Meghalaya	1

3. Manpower Development Schemes**(i) Scheme—A : Establishment of Centres of Excellence**

Sl.No.	State	Number of Institutes
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1
2.	Chandigarh	1
3.	Delhi	1
4.	Gujarat	1
5.	Haryana	1
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
7.	Kerala	1
8.	Odisha	1
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1
10.	West Bengal	1

(ii) Scheme—B : Scheme for Manpower Development in Mental Health

Sl.No.	State	Number of Institutes
1.	Assam	1
2.	Delhi	1
3.	Gujarat	2
4.	Jharkhand	1
5.	Kerala	1
6.	Rajasthan	2
7.	Tamil Nadu	1
8.	Uttar Pradesh	1

Death of Children due to Immunisation

1100. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

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

(a) whether the cases of death of children due to Adverse Effects After Immunisation (AEFI) are increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the reported death of children are attributed to the vaccine procured from certain private sector companies and closure of three public sector vaccine units;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against such companies;

(e) the payment made to the said private companies during the last three years for purchase of vaccines, company-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Yes. The reported number or cases of death of children due to Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI) have gone up during 2010 as compared to previous two years. The increase in number of reported AEFI deaths could be due to strengthening of AEFI reporting system, increased sensitization and training of personnel after publication of revised guidelines. The year-wise details for the last three years is enclosed as Statement.

(c) No. The reported deaths of children are not attributed to the vaccine procured from private sector companies or to the closure of three public sector vaccine units.

(d) and (e) In view of (c) above, question does not arise.

(f) The various measures taken by the Government in this regard are as under:-

- Guidelines for AEFI were revised in 2010 and the revised guidelines have been disseminated.
- Training of officers associated with immunization at various levels has been carried out so that AEFI deaths due to programmatic errors are minimized. During this training emphasis has been given for immediate case management of any AEFI cases.
- All reported AEFI cases are analyzed by District/State/National AEFI committees and in case of any programmatic error immediate actions are taken.
- From time to time, State Governments are given instructions by the Central Government on 'dos and don'ts' to minimize AEFI due to programmatic error.
- Supervisory visits are made to monitor and review immunization programme so as to minimize AEFI deaths due to programmatic errors.

Statement

The year-wise details of deaths due to AEFI for the last three years

Year	Injection Reaction	Programme Error	Vaccine Reaction	Co-incident	Unclassifiable	Total
2010	1	11	10	78	38	138
2009	0	4	6	53	53	116
2008	0	5	5	51	50	111

Profit Sharing Plan for Miners

1101. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has finalised the legislation which mandates profit sharing plan for miners;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimated additional revenue likely to be generated for the development of mining areas and to rehabilitate displaced tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) No, Madam.

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

Infant/Maternal Mortality Rate

1102. SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) whether infant and maternal mortality rate in India is one of the highest in comparison to other countries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the number of cases of infant and maternal mortality reported in rural and urban areas during the last three years and the current year in the country, State-wise and Union Territory-wise including Madhya Pradesh;

(c) whether the malnutrition is one of the main causes for this high rate of mortality; and

(d) if so, the details of the programmes/schemes that are operational to boost up nutrition both in pre-natal and post-natal period in the country to reduce the high rate of mortality particularly in tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) As per the report, "Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2008" released by the WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and the World Bank, the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in India is 230 per lakh live births and India ranks 117 among 172 countries when arranged in ascending order of MMR.

As per the State of World Children, UNICEF Report 2010, India with an Infant mortality rate (IMR) of 50 per 1000 live births, is ranked 49th in the descending order of the estimated Infant mortality rate for the year 2009 among 192 countries.

(b) Lack of awareness, poor health seeking behaviour, inappropriate child care practices and insufficient health services are contributing factors for IMR. The medical causes of infant deaths in India 2001-03 as given by the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, are:-

- (i) Perinatal conditions (46%)
- (ii) Respiratory infections (22%)
- (iii) Diarrhoeal disease (10%)
- (iv) Other infectious and parasitic diseases (8%).
- (v) Congenital anomalies (3.1%)

The State-wise and rural-urban-wise IMR as given by Sample Registration System (SRS) for the years 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 are given in enclosed Statement-I.

Maternal Mortality Ratio by Registrar General of India (RGI) is reported only for a block of 3 years. It does not

give rural and urban estimates of MMR. The State-wise MMR for the last 3 RGI reports, including for the State of Madhya Pradesh is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

As per the Report of RGI titled "Maternal Mortality in India: 1997-2003 trends, causes and risk factors", major causes of maternal deaths in the country are Haemorrhage (38%), Sepsis (11%), Hypertensive Disorders (5%), Obstructed Labour (5%), Abortion (8%) and Other Conditions (34%).

(c) Yes. As per WHO/CHERG 2010 estimate, Malnutrition is an underlying cause and contributes about 35% of Under 5 Morality.

(d) Steps taken in this direction are:-

Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) (2005-2012), the Reproductive and Child Health Programme Phase II, the following interventions are implemented to reduce maternal and infant mortality.

- (i) Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI) and Facility Based Integrate Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (F-IMNCI).
- (ii) Early detection and appropriate management of Diarrhoea disease and Acute Respiratory Infections.
- (iii) Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK), a programme for training health care providers in Essential newborn care and resuscitation.
- (iv) Improving Infant and young child feeding practices including early initiation of breastfeeding, exclusive breast feeding for first six months of life and promotion of breast feeding.
- (v) Immunisation against six vaccine preventable diseases.
- (vi) Vitamin A supplementation.
- (vii) Establishment of Special New Born Care Units (SNCU) at District Hospitals, New-Born Stabilization Units at Community Health Centres (NBSU) at CHCs and New Born Care Corners (NBCC) at 24x7 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) to provide new born and child care services.
- (viii) Home based newborn care by ASHAs by at least six home visits in postnatal period and one additional visit with-in 24 hours of birth for home deliveries.

- (ix) Establishment of Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres to address severe and acute malnutrition.
- (x) Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), a conditional cash transfer scheme to promote Institutional Delivery with a focus on Below Poverty Line (BPL) and SC/ST pregnant women, which has brought about significant increases in institutional delivery.
- (xi) Upgrading and operationalizing the Primary Health Centres (PHCs) as 24x7 facilities and the Community Health Centres (CHCs) as First Referral Units (FRUs) for providing basic and comprehensive obstetric and new-born care services.
- (xii) Augmenting the availability of skilled manpower through 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.
- (xiii) Provision of Ante-natal and Post Natal Care services including prevention and treatment of Anaemia by supplementation with Iron and Folic Acid tablets during pregnancy and lactation.
- (xiv) Organizing Village Health and Nutrition day in rural areas every month at Anganwadi Centres for provision of maternal and child health services.
- (xv) Engagement of an Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) to facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
- (xvi) Establishing Referral systems including emergency referral transport, for which the States have been given flexibility to use different models.

New initiatives:

- Name Based Tracking of Pregnant Women and children
- Maternal Death Review
- Mother and Child Health Protection Card
- Janani-Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK): Ensuring cashless (free) institutional delivery of pregnant women (normal and caesarean) including free drugs and consumables, free diagnostics, free blood, free diet. Free referral transport from home to facility, from facility to higher facility and drop back home to pregnant women and similar entitlements for sick neonates upto 30 days after birth.

Statement I*Comparison of Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births in Urban and Rural areas*

Sl. No.	State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births											
		2006			2007			2008			2009		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	India	57	62	39	55	61	37	53	58	36	50	55	34
Bigger States													
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56	62	38	54	60	37	52	58	36	49	54	35
2.	Assam	67	70	42	66	68	41	64	66	39	61	64	37
3.	Bihar	60	62	45	58	59	44	56	57	42	52	53	40
4.	Chhattisgarh	61	62	50	59	61	49	57	59	48	54	55	47
5.	Delhi	37	42	36	36	41	35	35	40	34	33	40	31
6.	Gujarat	53	62	37	52	60	36	50	58	35	48	55	33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7.	Haryana	57	62	45	55	60	44	54	58	43	51	54	41
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	52	54	38	51	53	38	49	51	37	45	48	34
9.	Jharkhand	49	52	32	48	51	31	46	49	32	44	46	30
10.	Karnataka	48	53	36	47	52	35	45	50	33	41	47	31
11.	Kerala	15	16	12	13	14	10	12	12	10	12	12	11
12.	Madhya Pradesh	74	79	52	72	77	50	70	75	48	67	72	45
13.	Maharashtra	35	42	26	34	41	24	33	40	23	31	37	22
14.	Odisha	73	76	53	71	73	52	69	71	49	65	68	46
15.	Punjab	44	48	36	43	47	35	41	45	33	38	42	31
16.	Rajasthan	67	74	41	65	72	40	63	69	38	59	65	35
17.	Tamil Nadu	37	39	33	35	38	31	31	34	28	28	30	26
18.	Uttar Pradesh	71	75	53	69	72	51	67	70	49	63	66	47
19.	West Bengal	38	40	29	37	39	29	35	37	29	33	34	27
Smaller States													
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	40	44	19	37	41	15	32	34	19	32	35	14
2.	Goa	15	14	16	13	11	13	10	10	11	11	11	10
3.	Himachal Pradesh	50	52	26	47	49	25	44	45	27	45	46	28
4.	Manipur	11	11	11	12	13	9	14	16	8	16	18	11
5.	Meghalaya	53	54	43	56	57	46	58	60	43	59	61	40
6.	Mizoram	25	32	13	23	27	16	37	45	24	36	45	19
7.	Nagaland	20	18	27	21	18	29	26	25	28	26	27	23
8.	Sikkim	33	35	16	34	36	20	33	35	19	34	36	21
9.	Tripura	36	37	30	39	40	32	34	36	26	31	33	20
10.	Uttarakhand	43	54	22	48	52	25	44	48	24	41	44	27
Union Territories													
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	31	35	21	34	38	23	31	35	23	27	31	20
2.	Chandigarh	23	23	23	27	25	28	28	22	29	25	25	25
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35	38	24	34	28	18	34	38	20	37	41	24
4.	Daman and Diu	28	33	18	27	29	23	31	29	36	24	21	30
5.	Lakshadweep	25	19	31	24	25	23	31	28	35	25	22	28
6.	Puducherry	28	35	24	25	31	22	25	31	22	22	28	19

Statement II

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

[Translation]

Duty on Export of Raw Gold

1103. SHRI VITTHALBHAI HARNSRAJBHAI
RADADIYA:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any duty is imposed on the export of raw Gold;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, Madam. Currently, export of raw gold does not attract any duty.

(b) and (c) India does not export raw gold in significant quantities.

[English]

Janani Suraksha Yojana

1104. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:
SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

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

(a) whether Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) has been implemented in all the States including Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the guidelines issued in this regard alongwith the amount of funds allocated for the purposes;

(c) the target fixed vis-a-vis persons benefited under JSY during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether certain guidelines of JSY are dubious and arguable in nature; and

(e) if so, the corrective steps taken by the Government in the matter and also to strengthen health infrastructure at district and sub-district level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Yes. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is being implemented in all the States including Rajasthan.

(b) The guidelines issued on Janani Suraksha Yojana are available at the website of Ministry at www.mohfw.nic.in.

The amount of funds earmarked by States/UTs for the purpose is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) No specific targets are assigned to the States by Government of India. Based on the estimated number of women likely to avail assistance under JSY, States provide funds in their annual Project Implementation Plans (PIPs) under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

The number of JSY beneficiaries State-wise for the

last three years and for the current year till June, 2011 as reported by the States is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) No.

(e) Question does not arise.

Statement I

Details of Financial Allocation under JSY

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	States	Allocation 2008-09	Allocation 2009-10	Allocation 2010-11	Allocation 2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
High Focus States					
01.	Bihar	173.60	229.96	249.97	250.85
02.	Chhattisgarh	34.87	57.40	74.67	68.85
03.	Himachal Pradesh	1.03	1.01	2.18	1.90
04.	Jammu and Kashmir	28.07	27.81	26.25	21.93
05.	Jharkhand	50.00	57.69	70.22	69.70
06.	Madhya Pradesh	160.00	248.32	200.78	188.08
07.	Odisha	105.51	104.44	121.17	108.31
08.	Rajasthan	150.00	140.01	143	184.06
09.	Uttar Pradesh	260.93	310.28	399.38	475.33
10.	Uttarakhand	13.02	13.50	20.31	15.12
NE States					
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.70	1.60	1.64	1.41
12.	Assam	88.95	92.83	101.5	93.39
13.	Manipur	1.15	1.18	1.32	2.20
14.	Meghalaya	1.81	1.96	2.28	1.28
15.	Mizoram	1.33	1.47	1.66	1.78
16.	Nagaland	4.02	2.36	3.66	2.73
17.	Sikkim	0.20	0.22	0.53	0.59
18.	Tripura	1.80	2.29	3.17	3.36

1	2	3	4	5	6
Non High Focus					
19.	Andhra Pradesh	47.88	45.50	50.36	32.88
20.	Goa	0.15	0.08	0.1	0.1
21.	Gujarat	18.08	16.10	22.38	21.00
22.	Haryana	5.00	6.00	6.99	6.60
23.	Karnataka	30.00	27.40	46.03	38.54
24.	Kerala	9.36	14.79	9.66	13.55
25.	Maharashtra	20.00	28.90	22.59	35.28
26.	Punjab	1.86	4.90	6.12	6.46
27.	Tamil Nadu	29.18	31.68	35.3	34.52
28.	West Bengal	40.00	43.39	43.3	58.37
Small States/UTs					
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.05	0.11	0.12	0.06
30.	Chandigarh	0.51	0.08	0.08	0.08
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.40	0.14	0.14	0.15
32.	Daman and Diu	0.02	0.00	0	0
33.	Delhi	0.72	1.69	3.18	2.18
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.09	0.05	0.07
35.	Puducherry	0.30	0.23	0.33	0.34
36.	Head quarter				
Grand Total		1281.47	1515.40	1670.39	1741.05

Statement II*JSY Beneficiaries*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*	2011-12**
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. High Focus States					
1.	Bihar	1144000	1246566	1383000	171039
2.	Chhattisgarh	225612	249488	376000	12261
3.	Jharkhand	268661	215617	345000	14360

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	7771	91887	112210	11618
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1152115	1123729	1140000	199684
6.	Odisha	506879	587158	533000	98504
7.	Rajasthan	941145	978615	911000	178596
8.	Uttar Pradesh	1548598	2082285	2339000	380673
9.	Uttarakhand	71285	79460	75000	
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8215	16851	21000	1274
	Sub Total	5874281	6671656	7235210	1068009
B. Other States					
11.	Andhra Pradesh	551206	318927	1439000	
12.	Goa	688	650	1000	302
13.	Gujarat	213391	356263	340000	8888
14.	Haryana	0	63326	63000	5017
15.	Karnataka	400349	475193	340000	39887
16.	Kerala	136393	134974	180000	
17.	Maharashtra	224375	347799	249000	107375
18.	Punjab	67911	97089	108000	12159
19.	Tamil Nadu	386688	389320	350000	43812
20.	West Bengal	748343	724804	535000	26704
	Sub Total	2737559	2908342	3605000	244144
C. Union Territories					
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	197	498	132	
22.	Chandigarh	467	199	213	41
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	157	594	1273	64
24.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	
25.	Delhi	23829	21564	19000	2347
26.	Lakshadweep	288	899	548	
27.	Puducherry	4807	4932	5000	867
	Sub Total	29745	28686	26166	3319

1	2	3	4	5	6
D.	NE States				
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	10180	10257	9000	838
29.	Assam	327894	366433	390000	52312
30.	Manipur	11096	17375	20000	1693
31.	Meghalaya	5329	14738	12000	2665
32.	Mizoram	15482	14265	14000	141
33.	Nagaland	9790	22728	9000	2552
34.	Sikkim	3606	3292	4000	
35.	Tripura	20166	20500	14000	3970
	Sub Total	75649	469588	472000	64171
	Grant Total	9036913	10078275	11338376	1379643

*Figures are provisional (Source: NRHM Bulletin January-April, 2011) **HMIS, MOHFW: Report for the period April-June, 2011

Royalty from Mining Companies

(excluding coal and lignite) by various States is given below:-

1105. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

(in crore)

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount collected by States as royalty from mining companies, State-wise;

(b) whether the amount so collected in the form of royalty is being utilised for the development of the mining areas;

(c) if so, the amount spent for the development of mining areas during the last three years;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Supreme Court has given any judgement regarding utilisation of at least 20 per cent of revenue earned from mining in the scheduled areas for the development of that area; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) As per available information, amount collected as royalty for major minerals

State	2008-09	2009-10 (P)	2010-11 (upto December) (P)
1	2	3	4
Assam	0.63	0.94	0.84
Andhra Pradesh	242.85	370.38	272.90
Bihar	2.69	NA	1.38
Chhattisgarh	153.89	474.39	298.60
Gujarat	157.86	250.00	420.33
Goa	27.46	285.91	256.53
Haryana	0.06	NA	NA
Jammu and Kashmir	2.93	NA	1.20
Jharkhand	63.23	319.04	62.62
Karnataka	184.13	433.12	241.61
Kerala	7.24	8.81	2.39
Madhya Pradesh	191.42	351.49	164.91

1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	107.42	85.10	88.67
Meghalaya	NA	7.26	1.63
Odisha	431.35	654.46	102.90
Rajasthan	641.81	997.28	643.12
Tamil Nadu	104.24	130.56	51.34
Total	2319.21	3997.42	2610.97* (P)

NA - Not available, (P) Provisional,
Source: Indian Bureau of Mines

(b) The amount collected as royalty by the State Government is credited to its Consolidated Fund of State Government concerned, and details on utilisation of royalty revenues for development of mining areas is not centrally maintained.

(c) and (d) Does not arise in view of (b) above. (e) and (f) In the matter of *Samatha vs. State of Andhra Pradesh and others* (AIR 1997 SC3297), the Supreme Court in its judgment dated 11.7.1997 has directed that since the mining activities are being carried out mostly within the scheduled areas it is the duty of the State to see that a part of the profits earned by the lessees should be spent for ameliorating the living conditions of the tribals by the lessees themselves. The Supreme Court further observed that appropriate legislation should be made for making it compulsory for the lessees within the tribal area to spend a portion of the income arising out of the mining business for the general upliftment of the living conditions of the tribal people, which should be in addition to the royalty and other cess under different legislations, and at least 20 per cent of the net profits should be set apart as a permanent fund as a part of Industrial/business activity for establishment and maintenance of water resources, schools, hospitals, sanitation and transport facilities by laying roads etc. This 20% allocation would not include the expenditure for reforestation and maintenance of ecology. The National Mineral Policy, 2008, already enunciates creation of a Sustainable Development Framework with suitable models of stakeholder interest for indigenous (tribal) population.

ICDS Scheme

1106. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) whether the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme has been implemented throughout the country including tribal/rural/urban/backward regions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the growth in the enrollment rate of the ICDS during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the current initiatives of the Government are adequate to meet its target as assigned in the United Nation's Millennium Summit of halving malnutrition among children by 2015; and

(e) if not, the steps taken by the Government to expand the coverage of ICDS Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) With a view to universalize ICDS in the context of revised population norms of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) and mini-AWCs, the Government made a demand assessment in 2007 by undertaking a micro-level survey through the States/UTs in the country. Consequent to this, Government approved total of 7076 ICDS Projects and 14 lakh Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)/mini-AWCs including 20,000 AWCs-on-demand. So far 13.67 lakh AWCs/Mini-AWCs have been sanctioned by Government of India against which 12.62 lakh AWCs/Mini-AWCs have been made operational across the country as on 31st March, 2011.

ICDS is a self selecting Scheme. The State-wise growth in the number of beneficiaries namely Children (6 months to 6 years) and pregnant and lactating mothers under ICDS during the last three years and current year is given in the Statement annexed.

The problem of malnutrition is complex, multidimensional and inter-generations 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.

Under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, supplementary nutrition is provided to bridge the gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowance and the Actual Dietary Intake. Children under six years are provided with 500 k. calories and 12-15 g. proteins while severely underweight children are given 800 k. calories and 20-25 g. of protein in the form of Take Home Ration and/or morning snack and hot cooked meal. Besides the supplementary nutrition, the other services under ICDS include pre-school non-formal education, nutrition and health education, immunization, health checkup and referral services for women and children. Three of the services namely immunization, health check-up and referral services are delivered through the public health system of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Besides, the ICDS programme, the Government is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UTs which impact directly or indirectly on the nutritional status. These schemes, include National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid Day Meals Scheme, Drinking Water and 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 Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG), namely SABLA would provide

a package of services including health and nutrition to adolescent girls in the age group of 11-14 years for out of school girls and 15-18 years for all girls for nutrition 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 support for providing early and exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life on pilot basis in 52 districts initially.

The State Governments and UT Administrations have a crucial role to play in addressing the nutrition challenges as they implement most of these multi-sectoral nutrition related programmes. The States/UTs have been requested to expedite the setting up of the State Nutrition Council under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister. This will be an Inter-Departmental Coordinating Committee at the apex level. The States/UTs have been asked to constitute District Coordination Committees and District Nutrition Councils for developing State and District Plan of Action on Nutrition.

Nutrition has been receiving priority attention of the Government. Several of the above mentioned schemes have become universal in recent years. They have the potential to together improve the nutrition status and contribute towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

Statement

Number of beneficiaries viz. children (6 months to 6 years) and Pregnant and lactating women receiving supplementary nutrition and number of children (3-6 years) attending pre-school education during the last three years and current year under ICDS Scheme

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of children (6 month to 6 years) and pregnant and lactating women receiving supplementary nutrition				No. of children (3-6 years) receiving pre-school education			
		2007-08 (as on 31.3.2008)	2008-09 (as on 31.3.2009)	2009-10 (as on 31.3.2010)	2010-11 (as on 31.3.2011)	2007-08 (as on 31.3.2008)	2008-09 (as on 31.3.2009)	2009-10 (as on 31.3.2010)	2010-11 (as on 31.3.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5078607	5395143	5070799	5378590	2017989	1969862	1772660	1747144
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	208685	216853	243726	250380	87493	94278	103243	108425
3.	Assam	3846071	2710918	2361967	3065212	1272429	1359241	1442279	1647244
4.	Bihar	4218255	4218255	4218255	4218255	1937398	1937398	1937358	1937398

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Chhattisgarh	2362082	2495513	2379715	2492705	817944	832264	865594	876028
6.	Goa	57451	60354	64094	66959	20246	20545	20894	21823
7.	Gujarat	2453136	2881760	2817156	3858783	1203930	1275659	1246374	1413151
8.	Haryana	1338053	1300085	1220749	1195064	456121	421130	364652	355069
9.	Himachal Pradesh	532941	522133	516294	514571	173968	169833	161134	156151
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	587246	509948	509948	509948	212596	218353	218353	21S353
11.	Jharkhand	2845980	3020561	3257491	3367760	1149907	1224451	1348699	1362891
12.	Karnataka	3901032	4058805	4309811	4410336	1539412	1551912	1596432	1689631
13.	Kerala	1400634	1384421	1352278	1256958	566415	544979	531096	514040
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5311957	6502932	7285441	8103403	2417543	2609920	3019372	3055276
15.	Maharashtra	6553012	6820883	6711341	7408807	2957159	3040925	3098490	3150080
16.	Manipur	369186	370339	370339	370339	146734	156752	156752	156752
17.	Meghalaya	348308	388348	401148	410326	134466	132754	149451	149512
18.	Mizoram	155741	152213	149708	159087	49872	50537	55360	52202
19.	Nagaland	349988	348798	308442	359483	110635	123024	123904	154029
20.	Odisha	4823199	4894185	5016766	4915625	1126017	1290321	1455479	1515535
21.	Punjab	1349839	1363679	1394399	1448014	531327	514297	546267	539108
22.	Rajasthan	3710225	3826488	3655230	3917833	1270073	1208122	1178849	1189704
23.	Sikkim	28536	37802	41126	16157	10589	10041	13601	13005
24.	Tamil Nadu	2701479	2821798	2866558	2983586	1195794	1121574	1127815	1138831
25.	Tripura	328632	342322	308277	381024	146369	161410	874413	157010
26.	Uttar Pradesh	22324080	23235096	24352738	25192054	9491098	9252602	9469516	9299157
27.	Uttarakhand	478173	582454	395054	692706	206148	233460	200471	217050
28.	West Bengal	5916971	6061592	5968492	8142539	2334211	2270787	2122208	3508857
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24682	24627	21046	20013	9238	8868	7530	6624
30.	Chandigarh	39444	41415	46052	46573	14220	14843	16441	16409
31.	Delhi	608388	681194	749071	719266	285502	221709	252017	239034
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20550	20052	17920	18071	6197	8021	6324	6677
33.	Daman and Diu	9408	8413	8413	8388	3750	3091	3091	2862
34.	Lakshadweep	7338	8950	8950	7691	2512	2703	2703	2511
35.	Puducherry	37506	35484	36158	40948	5571	4558	4725	4958
	All India	84326815	87343813	88434952	95947454	33910873	34060224	35493587	36622551

[Translation]

Closure of Bank Branches in Rural Areas

1107. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain Government Scheduled Banks have closed down their branches in rural areas;

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

(c) whether such closure of bank branches have adversely affected the development of rural areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of the Government thereon; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The number of branches of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in rural areas declined by 3 in 2008-09. Two branches of Bank of Baroda in Roza Junction and Kherwa Mor Basti, were merged with branches in the vicinity. Three branches of United Bank of India in Assam were merged with their branches in the same premises in the year 2008-09 and with the opening of two new branches by the Bank, the net reduction in the number of branches was only one in 2008-09. There was no decrease in the rural branches of PSBs in 2009-10 and 2010-11.

There were 33,463 branches of scheduled commercial banks in rural areas out of the total 89,396 branches as on 31.3.2011.

General permission has been granted to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (other than RRBs) to open branches/mobile branches/Administrative Offices/CPCs (Service Branches), (i) in Tier 3 to Tier 6 centres (with population up to 49,999) and (ii) in rural, semi-urban and urban centres of the North-Eastern States and Sikkim subject to reporting. RBI has advised banks that while preparing their Annual Branch Expansion Plan (ABEP), the Banks should allocate at least 25 percent of the total number of branches proposed to be opened during a year in unbanked rural (Tier 5 and Tier 6) centres.

As per Reserve Bank of India's policy closure of even loss making branches at rural centres having a single commercial bank branch (excluding RRB) is not permitted.

[English]

Assessment/Review of NRHM

1108. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed/reviewed the working of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in the country recently;

(b) if so, the details and outcome thereof alongwith the deficiencies noticed during the review of the Mission;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding implementation of the Mission;

(d) if so, the nature of the complaints and the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to remove the deficiencies;

(e) whether the Government proposes to empower the local bodies for the effective management of the various health schemes in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the other steps being taken or proposed to be taken for effective implementation of NRHM in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Yes, the performance of NRHM has been assessed/reviewed by the concurrent evaluation of NRHM done by International Institute of Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai and also by Fourth Common Review Mission held from 15th to 22nd December, 2010.

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. The report indicates only 2/3rd of the

Gram Panchayats have constituted Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC) and preparation of village health action plan is done in only one third of the Gram Panchayats.

The Fourth Common Review Mission of NRHM was conducted in 14 States and one Union Territory. The States and UTs covered by the Common Review Mission includes 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 and 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 substantial improvement in the financial management process.

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

(c) and (d) Complaints received from time to time, are immediately sent to the concerned State Government for necessary action. In addition, mechanisms like Quarterly Financial Monitoring Reports, Annual Statutory Audits, Concurrent Audit and Visits by the teams of the Financial Management Group of the Ministry to States for periodical reviews are in place for ensuring adherence to financial procedures. Further, deficiencies/shortcomings noticed during the reviews are immediately brought to the notice of the States for remedial action.

(e) and (f) Local bodies like Zila Parishad and Panchayats play a key role in implementation and monitoring of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). At the district level the District Health Mission chaired by Chairman of Zila Parishad, is responsible for planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating progress of the Mission. At village level, Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC) comprising of the Panchayats representatives among others is responsible for preparing village health plan, creating public awareness and ensuring better implementation of activities under NRHM. At the facility level, Rogi Kalyan Samitis (RKS) have members from local Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) to ensure accountability of the public health providers to the community, supervise the implementation of National Health programmes, improve participation of the Society in the running of the hospital, ensure scientific disposal of hospital waste and ensure proper use, timely maintenance and repair of hospital building equipment and machinery.

Rehabilitation of Rape Victims

1109. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for relief and rehabilitation of rape victims in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the name of the States where such schemes have been implemented;

(c) the number of women benefited including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) women under the said scheme during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has set up a Criminal Injuries Relief and Rehabilitation Board for these victims; and

(e) if so, the details of criteria/procedure adopted by this Board for providing relief and rehabilitation during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) The Government has formulated a Scheme to provide financial assistance and

support services to victims of rape, The scheme envisages financial assistance of Rs. 1.50 lakh in two tranches and support services of upto Rs. 50,000/- which may include shelter, counselling, legal and medical and vocational training etc. depending upon the need of the victims. Criminal Injuries Relief and Rehabilitation Boards are envisaged at the National, State and District levels which would be responsible for implementation of the scheme. The scheme is awaiting approval as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme after which funds would be released to the States/UTs.

Inclusion of Communities in STs List

1110. SHRI MURARI LAL SINGH:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHATAB:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals for inclusion of various communities including Medara and Marati, etc. in the list of Scheduled Tribes from various State Governments including Karnataka, Kerala and Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the number of communities included in the list of Scheduled Tribes during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether a number of recommendations of eligibility for inclusion as Scheduled Tribes in the Scheduled Tribes List is still pending with the Government for approval;

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

(e) the details of protection being given to these newly included Scheduled Tribes?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) No community has been included in the list of Scheduled Tribes during last three years.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) In order to ensure that only genuine communities are included in the list of Scheduled Tribes, the

Government on 15th June 1999 further amended on 25.6.2002 Government had laid down modalities for deciding claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in the Orders specifying the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

According to modalities, the concerned State Government recommends the proposal alongwith justification and forwards it to the Central Government. Thereafter, proposals received from State Government are sent to the Registrar General of India (RGI). The RGI, if satisfied with the recommendation of the State Government, recommends the proposal to the Central Government. Thereafter, Central Government refers the proposal to the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes for their recommendation. After the National Commission for STs recommends it, the matter is processed for the decision of the Cabinet. According to the above procedure only those cases that have been agreed to by the concerned State Government, the Registrar General of India as well as National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) are considered for amending legislation. After the matter is decided by the Cabinet, a Bill is introduced in Parliament. In case a proposal is not supported by the RGI/NCST, it is referred back to the State Government for reviewing or further justifying their recommendation in the light of the observations of the RGI/NCST. The various proposals for inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes are at various stages as per procedure prescribed in the afore cited modalities.

(e) No community has been included in the list of Scheduled Tribes in the recent past.

[Translation]

Losses of Cooperative Banks

1111. SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:
SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:
SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cooperative Banks have suffered losses on account of disbursement of short-term loans at concessional rates to the farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current financial year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make good the losses of the said banks during the same period;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to provide seventy five per cent of interest subvention as interest free revolving fund to the Cooperative Banks; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the other corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (f) The Interest Subvention Scheme is being implemented by the Government of India since 2006-07 to make short-term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh for a period of one year available to farmers at the interest rate of 7 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.

The revival package for the short term cooperative structure (Vaidyanathan-I) is under implementation in 25 States. An amount of Rs. 8992.36 crore has been released as Government of India (Gol) share to 53026 eligible Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies (PACS) in 16 states. Measures such as training of staff, Board of Directors and Secretaries of PACS, Branch Managers of State Cooperative Banks (SCBs) and District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs), Master Trainers, Auditors, Supervisors, Inspectors, etc, and Business Development Programme for increased profitability and diversification have been rolled out and are under implementation.

Solar Energy Plants

1112. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:
SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN:

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAV:
SHRI DEVENDRA NAGPAL:

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

(a) the details of solar energy plants set up/being set up alongwith their installed capacity during the last three years and the current year in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of funds sanctioned/released and spent for the purpose during the above said period;

(c) the proposals received from various State Governments including Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Rajasthan for setting up of solar power plants and solar cities in their States separately, State-wise; and

(d) the time by which these proposals are likely to be approved by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) State-wise list of Off-grid and grid-connected SPV power plants installed during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) An amount of Rs. 432.13 crores was released for Off-grid SPV systems including standalone power plants and grid-connected SPV power plants during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11.

(c) and (d) The Ministry receives project proposals from the State Renewable Energy Development Agencies and other implementing agencies throughout the year for setting up of off-grid solar photovoltaic systems including stand-alone SPV power plants. These proposals are sanctioned if found as per the scheme and on availability of funds with the Ministry. During the current financial year, the Ministry has sanctioned projects for installation of stand-alone SPV power plants to various States including Gujarat (60 kWp), Madhya Pradesh (1123 kWp), Maharashtra (144 kWp), Odisha (30 kWp), and Rajasthan (363 kWp). The Ministry has received proposals from 54 cities covering 24 States for developing as Solar Cities. In-Principle approval has been given for 48 cities.

Out of the 48 cities which have been provided In-Principle approval, sanctions have been given to 35 cities based on papers received. No proposal has been received for Bihar State. State-wise details are given in enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

State-wise stand-alone and Grid Connected SPV power projects installed during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are given below

Sl.No.	State/UT	SPV Power plants	
		Stand alone	Grid connected
		kWp	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	467.38	2000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.2	0
3.	Assam	2.5	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	1096.3	0
5.	Delhi	50	2000
6.	Goa	1.72	0
7.	Gujarat	322	6000
8.	Haryana	393.15	0
9.	Jharkhand	20	0
10.	Karnataka	80	6000
11.	Kerala	3	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	152	0
13.	Maharashtra	23.1	4000
14.	Nagaland	6	0
15.	Odisha	10	0
16.	Puducherry	0	0
17.	Punjab	50	2000
18.	Rajasthan	964.2	5000
19.	Sikkim	3.03	0
20.	Tamil Nadu	37.25	5000
21.	Tripura	1	0
22.	Uttar Pradesh	969.5	0
23.	Uttarakhand	100	0
24.	West Bengal	100	1000
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
26.	Others	90	0
Total		4951.33	33000

Statement II

State-wise list of 54 Cities from which proposal for Solar Cities has been received

Sl. No.	State	Cities for which in-principle approval given
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Vijaywada* 2. Mahabubnagar**
2.	Assam	3. Guwahati* 4. Jorhat* 5. Silchar**
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6. Itanagar*
4.	Chandigarh	7. Chandigarh*
5.	Chhattisgarh	8. Bilaspur* 9. Raipur*
6.	Gujarat	10. Rajkot* 11. Gandhinagar* 12. Surat*
7.	Goa	13. Panji City*
8.	Haryana	14. Gurgaon* 15. Faridabad*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	16. Shimla* 17. Hamirpur*
10.	Karnataka	18. Mysore* 19. Hubli-Dharwad*
11.	Kerala	20. Thiruvananthapuram 21. Kochi
12.	Maharashtra	22. Thane* 23. Kalyan-Dombiwali* 24. Aurangabad 25. Nanded 26. Shirdi* 27. Navi Mumbai** 28. Nagpur*

1	2	3
13. Madhya Pradesh	29. Indore	
	30. Gwalior*	
	31. Bhopal	
	32. Rewa	
14. Manipur	33. Imphal*	
15. Mizoram	34. Aizawl*	
16. Nagaland	35. Kohima*	
	36. Dimapur	
17. Odisha	37. Bhubaneswar	
18. Punjab	38. Amritsar*	
	39. Ludhiana*	
	40. SAS Nagar (Mohali)	
19. Rajasthan	41. Ajmer	
	42. Jaipur	
	43. Jodhpur*	
20. Tamil Nadu	44. Coimbatore*	
21. Tripura	45. Agartala*	
22. Uttarakhand	46. Dehradun*	
	47. Haridwar & Rishikesh*	
	48. Chamoli-Gopeshwar*	
23. Uttar Pradesh	49. Agra*	
	50. Moradabad*	
	51. Bareilly**	
	52. Allahabad**	
24. West Bengal	53. Howrah	
	54. Jyoti Basu Nagar (New Town, Kolkata)**	

In-Principle Approval : 48 nos

*Sanction issued for these Cities : 35 nos

**Proposal under consideration : 6 nos

Solar Energy Lighting System

1113. SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
SHRI DEVENDRA NAGPAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has fixed any targets for installation of solar energy lighting system in rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the villages and habitations where solar energy lighting system has been installed in the country, State-wise particularly tribal and economically backward areas of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra;

(d) the schemes/norms fixed for the installation of such solar energy lighting system in the rural areas alongwith targets fixed/achieved during last three years; and

(e) the details/guidelines for proper maintenance of the solar energy lighting systems in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Ministry does not fix any targets for installation of solar photovoltaic lighting systems in the country. However, under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, Government has approved a target of 200 MWp equivalent of Off-grid solar applications including solar lighting systems for the first phase of the Mission upto March 2013.

(c) State-wise list of Remote Villages/Hamlets where SPV systems have been installed under the Remote Village Electrification Programme as on 30.06.2011 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

State-wise cumulative installation of SPV lighting systems in the country including Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Under the Remote Village Electrification (RVE) Programme, the Ministry provides 90% of the costs of systems, subject to pre-specified maximum amount for lighting/basic electrification in those remote un-electrified census villages and hamlets of electrified census villages where grid extension is not found feasible by State Governments and hence not covered under Rajiv Gandhi Viduytikaran Yojna. State-wise targets are not set under the RVE Programme. Under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM), the Ministry provides subsidy of 30% of the project cost of lighting subject to a maximum of Rs. 81/- per watt peak and/or loan at 5% annual interest rate in General Category States. In Special

Category States and districts with international borders and UT islands, subsidy of 90% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 243/- per watt peak is available for installation of SPV lighting systems by Central and State Government Ministries, Departments and their Organisations, State Nodal Agencies and local bodies. State-wise targets are not set under JNNSM Programme. During the last three years, 53,024 solar lanterns; 1,62,513 numbers of solar home lights and 50,254 numbers of solar street lights have been installed in different parts of the country.

(e) Under RVE Programme, Ministry provides financial assistance for 5 year annual maintenance contract with the suppliers besides training of the beneficiary and establishment of service center by the supplier. In order to ensure satisfactory performance and long life of the solar photovoltaic systems, Ministry has specified performance specifications and standards for the systems to be supplied under the JNNSM. In addition, there is a provision of five years annual maintenance contract.

Statement I

State-wise list of Remote Villages/Hamlets electrified through Solar Energy as on 30.06.2010

Sl.No.	State	Villages/Hamlets completed
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	820
3.	Assam	1688

1	2	3
4.	Chhattisgarh	568
5.	Gujarat	38
6.	Haryana	286
7.	Himachal Pradesh	21
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	160
9.	Jharkhand	449
10.	Karnataka	30
11.	Kerala	607
12.	Madhya Pradesh	381
13.	Maharashtra	338
14.	Manipur	191
15.	Meghalaya	97
16.	Mizoram	20
17.	Nagaland	11
18.	Odisha	602
19.	Rajasthan	292
20.	Sikkim	13
21.	Tamil Nadu	101
22.	Tripura	775
23.	Uttar Pradesh	184
24.	Uttarakhand	506
25.	West Bengal	1178
	Total	9369

Statement II

State-wise cumulative installation of SPV Lighting Systems up to 30.6.2011

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Solar photovoltaic systems		
		Lanterns	Home lights Nos.	Street lights
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38215	1958	4186
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13937	10178	1071
3.	Assam	1211	5870	98

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar	50117	3350	955
5.	Chhattisgarh	3192	7233	1923
6.	Goa	1065	362	619
7.	Gujarat	31603	9231	2004
8.	Haryana	73116	49418	20074
9.	Himachal Pradesh	22970	16848	4072
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	28672	23083	5596
11.	Jharkhand	16374	6876	620
12.	Karnataka	7334	36134	2694
13.	Kerala	41181	32326	1090
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9444	2651	6138
15.	Maharashtra	68683	2431	8420
16.	Manipur	4787	3865	928
17.	Meghalaya	24875	7840	1273
18.	Mizoram	8331	5395	431
19.	Nagaland	6317	720	271
20.	Odisha	9882	5156	5834
21.	Punjab	17495	8620	5354
22.	Rajasthan	4716	91754	6852
23.	Sikkim	5200	4640	212
24.	Tamil Nadu	16818	7536	6350
25.	Tripura	42360	26066	1199
26.	Uttar Pradesh	60123	132203	89160
27.	Uttarakhand	64023	91307	8568
28.	West Bengal	17662	130873	8076
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6296	405	358
30.	Chandigarh	1675	275	229
31.	Delhi	4807	0	301
32.	Lakshadweep	5289	0	0
33.	Puducherry	1637	25	417
34.	Others	125797	24047	9150
Total		835204	748676	204523

*[English]***Education amongst ST Girls**

1114. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme, namely, Education among Scheduled Tribe (ST) Girls;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government provide assistance for construction of educational complexes/schools under the said schemes in low literacy districts;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds sanctioned, released and utilised by the State Governments during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(e) the number and percentage of the enrolled tribal girls in these schools; and

(f) the impact of the said scheme on the enrollment of tribal girls in the schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) Yes, Madam. The Ministry has one scheme namely "Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts".

(b) The scheme is being implemented in 54 identified low literacy Districts where the ST population is 25% or more, and ST female literacy rate is below 35% as per 2001 census. The scheme is also being implemented in Blocks which fulfil this criteria. The scheme aims to bridge the gap in literacy levels between the general female population and tribal women.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The number of ST girls enrolled during 2010-11 was 19324. The percentage of ST girls in these Educational Complexes/Hostels is 100.

(f) No specific study has been conducted to assess the impact of this scheme on the enrollment of tribal girls.

MMDR Act

1115. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has finalised the draft Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 2010 (MMDR);

(b) if so, the details and salient features thereof;

(c) if not, the progress made in regard to its finalisation alongwith its present status;

(d) whether powers to prescribe minimum area for minor minerals are likely to be assigned to the State Government under proposed Act; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) No, Madam.

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

(c) The draft Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act was referred to a Group of Ministers (GoM) set up by the Government on 14.6.2010. The said GoM held five rounds of detailed discussions and on 7.7.2011 has recommended the draft Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011 to be placed before the Cabinet. The Bill is proposed to be introduced in Parliament as per prescribed procedure, after obtaining Cabinet approval.

(d) and (e) The details of provisions as they stand in the draft MMDR Bill at present are by their nature secret, since the draft MMDR Bill is in the process of Cabinet approval.

Additional Coal and Gas Linkages

1116. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Electricity Authority has received proposals from any State Government for additional coal and gas linkages;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) 55 proposals totaling to 67,972 MW for coal linkage and 20 proposals totaling to 20,482 MW for allocation of gas linkage have been received from different State Government Utilities. Details of these proposals are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II respectively.

(c) The proposals received for accord of coal linkages are pre-qualified and prioritized as per the coal linkage policy for 12th Plan of Ministry of Power. The prioritized list is sent to Ministry of Coal for allocation of coal linkage.

Government has already finalized a criteria for recommending allocation of gas for 12th Plan power projects. Gas allocation to new power projects would be considered once the additional availability of gas for power sector is indicated by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

Statement I

Details of Thermal Power Projects for which proposals for Coal Linkage received from State Government Utilities

Sl.No.	Name of Project/Agency	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3
Haryana		
1.	Deenbandhu Chhotu Ram TPP Ex. - (U-3)/Haryana Power Generation Corporation	1 X 660
2.	Harduaganj TPP Ex.-II/UPRVUNL	
Rajasthan		
3.	Suratgarh TPS St.-V (U-7 and 8)/RRVUNL	2 X 660
4.	Chhabra TPP Ex. St.-I (U-5 and 6)/RRVUNL	2 X 660
5.	Kalisindh TPP U-1 and 2/RRVUNL	2 X 600
6.	Banswara TPP Banswara Thermal Power Company Ltd. (A subsidiary of RRVPNL) (Case-II)	2 X 660
7.	Suratgarh TPS St.-VI (U-9 and 10)/RRVUNL	2 X 660
8.	Banswara TPP U-1 and 2/RRVUNL	2 X 660
9.	Kalisindh TPP U-3 and 4/RRVUNL	
Maharashtra		
10.	Maharashtra Industrial Development Corp (Case-II)	2 X 660
11.	Latur Joint Venture Company. Project/(JV between MAHAGENCO and BHEL)	2 X 660
12.	Bhusawal Replacement Project/Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Ltd.	1 X 660
13.	Gondia TPP, Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Ltd.	2 X 660 MW
14.	Kanpa TPP, Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Ltd.	2 X 660 MW
15.	Mendaki TPP, Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Ltd.	2 X 660 MW
16.	Nashik TPP U-6, Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Ltd.	1 X 660 MW

1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh		
17.	Shahpura TPP/Shahpura Thermal Power Co. Ltd. (a subsidiary of MP Power Trading Company Ltd.) (Case-II)	2 X 660
18.	Shree Singaji TPP St.-II (Malwa)/MPPGCL	2 X 660
19.	Bansagar TPP/MPPGCL	2 X 800
20.	Dada Dhuniwale Khandwa Power Ltd./Jt. Venture of BHEL & MPPGCL	2 X 800
Chhattisgarh		
21.	Korba South TPP/(by Chhattisgarh State Power Generation Co. Ltd. - a successor company of CSEB)	2 X 500
22.	Godhna STPP in Janjgir-Champa/KPCL	2 X 800
23.	Banji Bundeli TPP/(by Chgh. State Power Generation Co. Ltd. - a successor company of CSEB)	2 X 500
Bihar		
24.	Barauni Ext. TPP/BSEB	2 X 250
25.	Buxar TPP/BSEB (Case-II)	2 X 660
26.	Pirpainti TPP/BSEB (Case-II)	2 X 660
27.	Lakhisarai TPP/BSEB (Case-II)	2 X 660
Uttar Pradesh		
28.	Lalitpur Thermal Power Project/UPPCL	3 X 660
29.	Panki Ex. Thermal Power Project/UPRVUNL	1 X 250
30.	Jawaharpur Thermal Power Project/UPPCL (Case-II)	2 X 660
31.	Anpara-E TPP/UPRVUNL	2 X 660
32.	Dopaha Thermal Power Project/UPPCL (Case-II)	3 X 660
33.	Obra 'C' Thermal Power Project/UPRVUNL	2 X 660
34.	Yamuna Expressway TPP/UPPCL (Case-II)	3 X 660
Punjab		
35.	Gidderbaha TPP/PSPCL (Case-II)	4 X 660
36.	GNDTP (Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Plant) ST-III/PSPCL	2 X 250
37.	GHTP St.-III Lehra Mohabat/PSPCL	2 X 250
West Bengal		
38.	Katwa Thermal Power Project/WBPDCL (West Bengal Power Development Corporation Ltd.)	2 X 800
39.	Bakreshwar TPP Ex. U-6/WBPDCL (West Bengal Power Development Corporation Ltd.)	1 X 600

1	2	3
40.	Sagardighi TPP Ex. U-3 and 4/WBPDCL (West Bengal Power Development Corporation Ltd.)	2 X 500
	Karnataka	
41.	Gulbarga Thermal Power Project/PCKL (Power Company of Karnataka Ltd.) (Case-II)	2 X 660
42.	Yermarus TPP/KPCL (Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd.)	2 X 800
43.	Ediapur TPP/KPCL	1 X 800
44.	Bellary TPS (U-III)/KPCL	1 X 700
45.	Ghatprabha TPP/PCKL (Power Company of Karnataka Ltd.) (Case-II)	2 X 660
	Odisha	
46.	TPP at IB TPS/OPGCL	2 X 660
47.	Odisha Thermal Power Corporation Ltd./JV Company of Odisha Hydro Power Corporation Ltd. and Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.	3 x 660 (Ph-I 2 X 660 MW, Ph-II 1 X 660 MW)
	Tamil Nadu	
48.	Ennore TPS Annexe Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Ltd.	1 X 600 (1 X 500 + 20%)
49.	Udangudi Super Critical TPP/UPCL (JV of TNEB and BHEL)	2 X 800
50.	Ennore SEZ Supercritical TPP/TNEB Andhra Pradesh	2 X 800
51.	IGCC Power Plant/APGENCO	1 X 182
52.	Sattupalli TPP/APGENCO	1 X 600
53.	Vodarevu TPP/APGENCO	5 X 800
54.	Rayalseema TPP St-IV/APGENCO (Enhancement in capacity)	1 x 600*
	Assam	
55.	Margherita TPP/JV of Assam PGCL and NTPC	2 X 250

*Instead of 1 X 500 MW for which coal linkage approved.

Statement II

Details of Thermal Power Projects for which proposals for gas Linkage received from State Government Utilities

Sl.No.	Name of Power Station/Agency	Capacity for 12th Plan (MW)	Located in State
1	2	3	4
1.	Karim Nagar CCGT by APPDCL	2100	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Pragati-II CCGT (Bamnauli) by PPCL	800	Delhi
3.	CCPP at Hazira by GSEG	350	Gujarat

1	2	3	4
4.	Pipavav CCGT by GSPC	351	Gujarat
5.	Dhuvaran CCPP-III by GSECL	395	Gujarat
6.	Faridabad CCGT by M/s HPGCL	1500	Haryana
7.	Bidadi CCGT by KPCL	1400	Karnataka
8.	Tadadi CCGT by KPCL	2100	Karnataka
9.	Brahampuram CCGT by KSEB	1026	Kerala
10.	Cheemeni CCGT by KSIDC	1200	Kerala
11.	Uran CCGT by MAHAGENCO	1220	Maharashtra
12.	Ropar CCGT by PSPCL	1000	Punjab
13.	Chabra CCPP by RRVUNL	330	Rajasthan
14.	Dholpur CCPP by RRVUNL	330	Rajasthan
15.	Kota CCPP by RRVUNL	330	Rajasthan
16.	Keshorai Patan CCGT by RRVUNL	1000	Rajasthan
17.	Jahangirpur Gas Project by UPCL	1200	Uttar Pradesh
18.	Gautambudh Nagar Gas power project by UPPCL	1600	Uttar Pradesh
19.	Yamuna Expressway Power Project by UPPCL	2000	Uttar Pradesh
20.	Yanam Power Generation (P) Limited	250	Puducherry UT

Adoption of Children

1117. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are a large number of complaints in the adoption process of children in the country and international adoptions;

(b) if so, whether the Government has any proposal to set up online database of children and prospective parents in this regard;

(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) Government have received some complaints regarding the adoption process. These complaints are about delays in the legal process and non-availability and lack of information on adoptable children. To facilitate adoption and ensure transparency in the process, Government, in February, 2011 launched a web based management system, Child Adoption Resource Information and Guidance System (CARINGS) which provides information on children available for adoption and also details of prospective adoptive parents waiting to adopt. Selected information would be available in the public domain. The system also provides facility for on-line registration and status tracking to Prospective Adoptive Parents. It also provides information to the parents on the number of adoptable children available in each agency.

Implementation of the Schemes through ICDS Scheme

1118. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are many additional schemes implemented/ongoing through Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed that the State Governments monitor the above schemes;

(d) whether there is any provision for administrative staff and funds for these schemes under the ICDS Scheme;

(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 (f) Two (2) new pilot schemes introduced in the year 2010-11 namely Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) - Sabla in 200 districts and Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog (IGMSY) - a Conditional Maternity Benefits Scheme in 52 districts are being implemented using ICDS infrastructure and Anganwadi Centre (AWC) platform: In addition, Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) is also being implemented using ICDS infrastructure.

These schemes have their separate guidelines, funds and monitoring mechanism and States are required to monitor the schemes.

There is a provision of additional manpower at State and district level under IGMSY. Every State ICDS Cell having two districts covered under the scheme have one State Coordinator and one Programme Assistant at the State level and one District Coordinator and one Programme Assistant at district level on contractual basis to support implementation of the scheme.

Fiscal Hole

1119. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there would be Rs. 49,000 crore fiscal hole to offset fuel price pinch in revenue for 2011-12;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering other ways to compensate the revenue loss; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The estimated loss is a function of a number of variables such as, international price, exchange rate, quantum of imports and domestic consumption. The estimated revenue loss for reduction in basic customs duty on petroleum crude, petrol, diesel and other refined products and in basic excise duty on diesel is likely to be Rs. 49,000 crore for the full financial year. The details are in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Instructions have been issued to strengthen the tax administration by certain measures such as, identification of stop filers, conducting special audit, liquidation of arrears.

Statement

CUSTOM

Sl. No.	Item	Reduction in basic customs duty rate		Estimated Revenue (Rs. in crore)
		From	To	
1.	Petroleum crude	5%	Nil	
2.	Petrol and diesel	7.5%	2.5%	
3.	Other Petroleum products (except those at Nil/2.5%)	10%	5%	
Sub-Total				26000

EXCISE

Sl. No.	Item	Reduction in basic excise duty rate		Revenue Loss (Rs. in crore)
		From	To	
1.	Petroleum crude	Rs. 2.60/Litre	Nil	23000
Grand Total				49000

[Translation]

Healthcare Facilities in PHCS

1120. DR. SANJAY SINH:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) the total number of primary health centres in the country including Uttar Pradesh as on date alongwith the details of facilities to be made available in a primary health centres as per the provisions;

(b) the number of such health centres wherein the prescribed facilities are not available;

(c) whether the Government has made any inquiry for lack of prescribed facilities in such health centres;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed to provide prescribed medical facilities in all the primary health centres across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) State-wise statements-I & III showing the Primary Health Centres [PHCs] functioning across the country alongwith the facilities available at PHCs, as per the Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India, 2010 is annexed.

(c) to (e) Health being a State subject the Primary Health Centres are up- graded and strengthened for providing better medical facilities by respective State/UT Governments. All State/UT Governments incorporate their requirements in their annual Programme Implementation Plan[PIPs] under National Rural Health Mission[NRHM] as per their felt needs and priorities and based on approval accorded by Government of India, they are taken up for implementation.

Statement I

Facilities at Primary Health Centres

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of PHCs Functioning	(As on March, 2110)					
			Number of Primary Health Centres					
			With Labour Room		With Operation Theatre		With 4-6 Beds	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1570	1429	91.0	1413	90.0	1570	100.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	97	67	69.1	11	11.3	59	60.8
3.	Assam	856	654	76.4	33	3.9	479	56.0
4.	Bihar	1863	480	25.8	480	25.8	533	28.6
5.	Chhattisgarh	716	319	44.6	95	13.3	255	35.6
6.	Goa	19	13	68.4	13	68.4	13	68.4
7.	Gujarat	1096	1105	100.8	1105	100.8	1105	100.8
8.	Haryana	334	272	81.4	60	18.0	250	74.9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	449	152	33.9	136	30.3	159	35.4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	375	172	45.9	70	18.7	275	73.3
11.	Jharkhand	330	33	10.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
12.	Karnataka	2193	1679	76.6	1679	76.6	1679	76.6
13.	Kerala	813	103	12.7	85	10.5	24	3.0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1155	961	83.2	0	0.0	961	83.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15.	Maharashtra	1816	1549	85.3	1540	84.8	1816	100.0
16.	Manipur	73	38	52.1	0	0.0	19	26.0
17.	Meghalaya	109	109	100.0	0	0.0	105	96.3
18.	Mizoram	57	57	100.0	57	100.0	0	0.0
19.	Nagaland	126	88	71.5	39	31.7	123	100.0
20.	Odisha	1279	1151	90.0	89	7.0'	132	10.3
21.	Punjab	446	236	52.9	100	22.4	241	54.0
22.	Rajasthan##	1504	1193	79.3	154	10.2	1503	99.9
23.	Sikkim	24	24	100.0	24	100.0	24	100.0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1283	1283	100.0	70	5.5	450	35.1
25.	Tripura	79	60	75.9	'2	2.5	48	60.8
26.	Uttarakhand	239	115	48.1	97	40.6	186	77.8
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3692	1071	29.0	982	26.6	1147	31.1
28.	West Bengal	909	904	99.4	165	18.2	842	92.6
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19	19	100.0	19	100.0	19	100.0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	6	100.0	4	66.7	6	100.0
32.	Daman and Diu	3	3	100.0	2	66.7	1	33.3
33.	Delhi	8	1	12.5	1	12.5	4	50.0
34.	Lakshadweep	4	4	100.0	4	100.0	4	100.0
35.	Puducherry	24	20	83.3	6	25.0	16	66.7
All India		23673	15370	64.9	8535	36.1	14048	59.3

Facility status exclude that of 107 PHCs in Haryana which are co-located with CHCs

Data for 2009 repeated

Data for 2009 for columns (2) to (7) is used

Statement II

Facilities at Primary Health Centres (Contd.)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of PHCs Functioning	(As on March, 2110)									
			Number of Primary Health Centres									
			Without Electric Supply		Without Regular Water Supply		Without All-Weather Motorable Approach Road		With Telephone		With Computer	
			Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1570	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1387	88.3	1387	88.3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	97	31	32.0	29	29.9	11	11.3	13	13.4	0	0.0

1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3.	Assam	856	83	9.7	392	45.8	29	3.4	447	52.2	549	64.1
4.	Bihar [#]	1863	1330	71.4	311	16.7	52	2.8	533	28.6	480	25.8
5.	Chhattisgarh	716	191	26.7	324	45.3	115	16.1	355	49.6	383	53.5
6.	Goa	19	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	100.0	19	100.0
7.	Gujarat	1096	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1105	100.8	1073	97.9
8.	Haryana	334	3	0.9	11	3.3	0	0.0	260	77.8	197	59.0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	449	68	15.1	67	14.9	35	7.8	31	6.9	14	3.1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	375	42	11.2	78	20.8	53	14.1	96	25.6	59	15.7
11.	Jharkhand	330	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
12.	Karnataka	2193	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1620	73.9	860	39.2
13.	Kerala	813	0	0.0	0	0.0	48	5.9	368	45.3	813	100.0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1155	0	0.0	0	0.0	192	16.6	280	24.2	12	1.0
15.	Maharashtra	1816	156	8.6	327	18.0	485	26.7	1740	95.8	1806	99.4
16.	Manipur	73	15	20.5	55	75.3	12	16.4	6	8.2	73	100.0
17.	Meghalaya	109	7	6.4	13	11.9	59	54.1	18	16.5	85	78.0
18.	Mizoram	57	0	0.0	57	100.0	57	100.0	57	100.0	45	78.9
19.	Nagaland	126	25	20.3	20	16.3	16	13.0	118	95.9	15	12.2
20.	Odisha	1279	198	15.5	312	24.4	6	0.5	210	16.4	117	9.1
21.	Punjab	446	20	4.5	12	2.7	0	0.0	114	25.6	49	11.0
22.	Rajasthan	1504	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1504	100.0	276	18.4
23.	Sikkim	24	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	4.2	21	87.5	24	100.0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1283	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1165	90.8	1165	90.8
25.	Tripura	79	5	6.3	12	15.2	26	32.9	40	50.6	52	65.8
26.	Uttarakhand	239	16	6.7	16	6.7	23	9.6	98	41.0	42	17.6
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3692	902	24.4	695	18.8	300	8.1	290	7.9	308	8.3
28.	West Bengal	909	32	3.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	84.2
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	100.0	6	100.0
32.	Daman and Diu	3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	3	100.0

1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
33.	Delhi	8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	87.5	6	75.0
34.	Lakshadweep	4	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	4	100.0	4	100.0
35.	Puducherry	24	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	100.0	15	62.5
	All India	23673	2124	14.2	2731	12.4	1524	7.5	11939	54.4	9953	47.0

Notes:

¹Facility status exclude that of 107 PHCs in Haryana which are co-located with CHCs

#Data for 2009 repeated ## Data for 2009 for columns (13) to (16) is used

[English]

Supply of Power

1121. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether unreliable and costly power is one of the reasons hindering the growth of the economy; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to provide quality power at reasonable rates to all sectors of the economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Provision of adequate reliable and quality power at reasonable prices is one of the essential requirements for rapid growth of any economy. Therefore, Government has initiated a number of steps not only to increase availability of power in the country but also to improve its reliability and quality.

A capacity addition target of 62,374 MW during the 11th Plan has been fixed by the Planning Commission during the mid-term appraisal. Projects aggregating 37,971 MW have already been commissioned during the 11th Plan upto 30th June, 2011, which is approximately 180% of the total capacity addition of 21,180 MW during the 10th Plan and the balance capacity is under execution. Consequently, energy availability in the country recorded a Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 6% during the first four years of 11th Plan and energy and peaking shortages came down from 9.6% and 13.8% in 2006-07 (end of 10th Plan) to 6.6% and 9.2% respectively during April to June, 2011. The average price of electricity transacted through Traders and Power Exchanges came down from Rs. 7.29 per kWh and Rs. 7.49 per kWh in 2008-09 to Rs. 4.79 per kWh and Rs. 3.47 per kWh respectively in 2010-11.

Sub-transmission and distribution system is being strengthened through Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) as a major step towards reduction of Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses which have a bearing on the consumer tariff. IT enabled system for energy accounting/auditing and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisitions (SCAD) for big cities contemplated under Part-A of R-APDRP as well as regular distribution system upgradation and strengthening projects under Part-B, would inter-alia improve reliability of power. The State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) have notified performance standards for power quality and reliability of supply to be adhered to by Distribution Companies.

No report about slowing down of economy attributable to unreliable and costly power has been received in the Ministry of Power from any State.

Comprehensive Capital Planning in Banks

1122. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to undertake a comprehensive capital planning exercise;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the PSBs have expressed certain reservation to undertake the said planning exercise; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines to Scheduled Commercial Banks on Basel-II capital

requirements and these banks have already implemented the basic approaches under Basel-II. RBI has also listed a road map for implementation of Advanced Approaches under Basel-II. Basel-II guidelines provide for Total Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of 8%, of which a minimum of 50% must be Tier-I capital. RBI has mandated a minimum CAR of 9%, with minimum Tier I capital of 6%.

Government of India, in order to keep the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) well capitalized, has decided to maintain a minimum CAR of 12% for PSBs, of which at least 8% should be Tier-I capital. This is also required to prepare the PSBs for Basel-III which envisages improving the quality, consistency, risk coverage and transparency of capital and these are supplemented by non risk based leverage ratio improvement and global liquidity standards.

[Translation]

Information on Tax Evasion

1123. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Income Tax Department has received information regarding tax evasion from the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI);

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

(c) the dates on which information on each such case are received;

(d) the case-wise reasons for delay in disposing the said cases, if any; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for early disposal of each of the said cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Income Tax Department receives information indicating tax evasion from other law enforcement agencies, including the Central Bureau of Investigation.

(b) to (e) Information is received from time to time at the field level of the Income Tax Department located all over the country. Appropriate verification is carried out without delay in all such cases. Details of such information received all over the country are not maintained centrally in the Ministry.

[English]

Women Dying during Child Birth

1124. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the findings of the Save the Children's State of World Mother Report 2011 one out of every 140 women in the country runs the risk of dying during the child birth due to non-availability of trained health workers and 47 per cent of women are at higher risk while giving birth;

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

(c) whether India is stepped to 75 on Mom wellness index; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or being taken by the Government for well-being of the mothers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (d) Yes. The Report titled "Champions for Children, State of the World's Mothers 2011", published by the organisation "Save the Children" compares the well-being of mothers and children in 164 countries by ranking them on a composite index called the "Mother's Index", based on a country's performance with respect to a defined set of indicators related primarily to health, nutrition, education, economic and political status of women and those related to children's well being. Further, India is ranked 75 on the Mother's Index among the Less Developed Countries.

As per the Report, in India the "Life time risk of maternal death" or the risk of a woman dying of pregnancy and child birth related causes during her reproductive life span is 1 in 140. However, as per the latest RGI-SRS report on Maternal Mortality in India 2007-09, the "Lifetime risk of maternal death" is estimated to be 0.6% or 1 in 167.

The Report also seems to indicate that in India, 47% of women who do not have access to skilled attendance at birth are at higher risk while giving birth.

Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and within its umbrella the Reproductive and Child Health Programme Phase-II, many interventions have been launched to improve the well-being of the mothers in the country and include the following:-

- Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana.

- Capacity building of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care.
- Operationalisation of sub-centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and District Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric services.
- Name Based Tracking of Pregnant Women to ensure antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care.
- Mother and Child Protection Card in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor service delivery for mothers and children.
- Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant and lactating women for prevention and treatment of anemia.
- Engagement of more than 800,000 Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
- Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of maternal and child health services.
- Health and nutrition education to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron and folate rich food as well as food items that promote iron absorption.
- 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.

ULIPs

1125. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of insurance companies providing Unit Linked Insurance Policies (ULIPs) in the country;

(b) the details of number of ULIPs sold during the last three years, year-wise and company-wise;

(c) the details of ULIPs surrendered during the same period, year-wise, State-wise and company-wise;

(d) the details of premium collected against the surrendered policies during the same period, year-wise and company-wise; and

(e) the details of claim amount paid for the surrendered policies during the same period, year-wise and company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Shortage of Bank Branches

1126. SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the minority and tribal dominated and rural areas in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat have shortage of bank branches;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) whether the Government/Reserve Bank of India has directed Public and Private Sector Banks to open their branches in the said areas;

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

(e) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government/RBI to provide adequate banking facilities in the said areas of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) 12 districts in Gujarat and 41 districts in Madhya Pradesh have been identified as underbanked. List of such districts is kept at Statement.

(c) to (e) Government of India has already directed banks to provide banking services in all unbanked villages in the country having population over 2000 by March,

2012 under Financial Inclusion Campaign 2010-12, Under this campaign in the States of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, 3502 and 2736 villages respectively have been identified and allocated among Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks for coverage by March, 2012.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised banks that while preparing their Annual Branch Expansion Plan (ABEP), the Banks should allocate at least 25 percent of the total number of branches proposed to be opened during a year in unbanked rural (tier V and tier VI) centres.

Statement

List of underbanked districts in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh

Sl.No.	Gujarat	Madhya Pradesh
1	2	3
1.	Amreli	Balaghat
2.	Banaskantha	Barwani
3.	Bhavnagar	Betul
4.	Dahod	Bhind
5.	Dangs	Chhatarpur
6.	Junagadh	Chhindwara
7.	Narmada	Damoh
8.	Panch Mahals	Datia
9.	Patan	Dewas
10.	Sabar Kantha	Dhar
11.	Surat	Dindori
12.	Surendranagar	Est Nimar
13.		Guna
14.		Harda
15.		Hoshangabad
16.		Jhabua@
17.		Katni
18.		Mandla
19.		Mandsaur

1	2	3
20.		Morena
21.		Narsimhapur
22.		Neemuch
23.		Panna
24.		Raisen
25.		Rajgarh
26.		Ratlam
27.		Rewa
28.		Sagar
29.		Satna
30.		Sehore
31.		Seoni
32.		Shahdol
33.		Shajapur
34.		Sheopur
35.		Shivpuri
36.		Sidhi@
37.		Tikamgarh
38.		Ujjain
39.		Umaria
40.		Vidisha
41.		West Nimar

[English]

Multiple PAN Cards

1127. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is gap between the number of Permanent Account Number (PAN) card holders and the tax returns;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has taken any steps to weed out multiple PAN cards and ensure tax compliance;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No. of PAN card holders

As on 31.3.2009 8,09,21,993

As on 31.3.2010 9,59,26,877

As on 31.3.2011 12,10,45,706

No. of Returns Filed during the Financial Year

FY 2008-09 3,38,69,567

FY 2009-10 3,27,36,625

FY 2010-11 3,47,75,956

(c) Yes.

(d) The department has identified the multiple PANs belonging to the same person through an automated Computer System of the Department. Till date 11,69,238 multiple PANs have been detected and deleted.

(e) Not applicable.

[*Translation*]

Electricity Act, 2003

1128. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission has not implemented the rules relating to private power distribution companies which have been given licences to maintain the quality, sustainability and credibility under section 79 of the Electricity Act, 2003;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Section 79 of the Electricity Act, 2003, provides functions of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) which do not

include grant of licenses to distribution companies. License for distribution is to be granted by the State/Joint Electricity Regulatory Commissions under Section 86(d) of Electricity Act, 2003. CERC is empowered to grant licenses to entities for inter- state transmission in electricity and inter- state trading in electricity.

The CERC has already framed regulations defining terms and conditions for grant of license for inter-state transmission and inter-state trading in electricity. As required under Section 79 of the Act, the CERC has already notified Indian Electricity Grid Code Regulations 2010 which lay down the rules, guidelines and standards to be followed by various persons and participants in the system to plan, develop, maintain and operate the power system, in the most secure, reliable, economic and efficient manner, while facilitating healthy competition in the generation and supply of electricity. These regulations apply equally to public as well as the private sector licensees.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[*English*]

Shortage of Doctors and Para-Medical Staff

1129. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of doctors and paramedical staff in Primary Health Centres/Community Health Centres/Sub- Centres of the country under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to meet the shortage;

(d) the number of sanctioned posts of doctors/specialist doctors laying vacant under NRHM;

(e) the steps taken by the Government to fill up the vacant posts;

(f) whether the Government has any plan to provide full induction training to Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to enable them to provide all kind of services in health centres in the country; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (e) A State-wise Statement showing shortfall in doctors and Para-Medical staff in Primary Health Centres (PHCs)/Community Health Centres (CHCs)/Sub Centres (SCs) as per the bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India, 2010 is annexed.

Various reasons attributed for the shortage include, non availability of requisite number of doctors and paramedics, shortage of medical colleges and training institutes, unwillingness to work in difficult and hard to reach areas, lack of accommodation, unavailability of general infrastructure in rural areas etc.

A total of 6148 posts of doctors at PHCs and 4156 posts of Specialists at CHCs are lying vacant across the country.

Augmentation of human resources is one of the thrust area under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). Financial support is provided under NRHM for engagement of staff on contractual basis. Multi-skilling of doctors to overcome the shortage of specialists, provision of incentives to serve in rural areas, improved accommodation arrangements, measure to set up more medical colleges, GNM Schools, ANM Schools to produce more doctors and paramedics are also measure taken to bridge the gap in availability of human resources. A statement showing the staff appointed under NRHM on

contractual basis across the country as on 31st March, 2011 is as under:-

Sl.No.	Designation	No of staff added
1.	Specialists	7063
2.	General Duty Medical Officers	9432
3.	AYUSH Doctors	11575
4.	Staff Nurses	33667
5.	ANM	60268
6.	Para Medics	21740
7.	AYUSH Para Medics	4616

The posts in the/2 health facilities are filled up by respective State/UT Governments. They are impressed upon from time to time to fill up the vacant post.

(f) to (g) ASHAs are trained on different modules to orient them about the healthcare issues of the community especially related to the health of mother and child. The main function of ASHA is to provide an interface between the community and the health facility. They generate awareness about health and demand for healthcare services available in the public health system. However, they are also being trained to provide basic home based newborn care.

Statement

State-wise Statement showing the shortfall of Doctors at PHC, Specialist at CHC and Paramedical staff as per bulletin RHS in India 2010 (As on March, 2010)

Name of State	Doctors at PHCs	Specialists at CHCs	Health Worker (F)/ ANM at SCs & PHCs	Health Worker (M) at SCs	Health Assistants (F)/LHV at PHCs	Health Assistants (M) at PHCs	Radiographers at CHCs	Pharmacists at PHCs & CHCs	Laboratory technician at PHCs & CHCs	Nursing staff at PHCs & CHCs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	*	188	*	6395	6	*	102	123	374	*
Arunachal Pradesh	5	191	8	138	97	19	39	89	57	140
Assam	*	223	*	3213	NA	NA	47	*	*	*
Bihar	298	176	2432	8622	1384	1229	55	1494	1798	928
Chhattisgarh	139	526	2506	2425	33	366	83	489	579	1387
Goa	*	7	*	39	8	7	*	*	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Gujarat	259	1081	1939	2390	221	338	168	482	411	421
Haryana	*	358	*	581	11	441	34	138	204	*
Himachal Pradesh	11	289	810	846	348	399	28	178	328	581
Jammu and Kashmir	*	143	218	1342	287	285	7	*	*	131
Jharkhand	*	668	8	3310	240	*	165	174	101	1068
Karnataka	*	574	8	4381	*	1535	295	464	1174	159
Kerala	*	158	1215	3290	18	180	223	32	778	*
Madhya Pradesh	614	1087	*	5324	800	1037	195	1157	1104	1655
Maharashtra	*	506	*	1662	*	*	244	260	1011	*
Manipur	*	63	*	89	1	0	4	*	8	*
Meghalaya	*	112	*	272	30	40	7	*	4	*
Mizoram	6	32	*	*	2	1	0	12	*	*
Nagaland	24	50	*	155	95	111	20	35	43	*
Odisha	205	455	645	4118	325	1238	198	*	1122	2247
Punjab	36	216	*	1050	93	233	22	*	99	*
Rajasthan	*	980	*	10155	97	1369	110	1285	*	*
Sikkim	*	0	*	17	4	19	0	0	*	8
Tamil Nadu	*	1024	*	7747	415	*	158	380	669	*
Tripura	*	44	300	378	73	65	4	*	24	*
Uttarakhand	5	142	*	1461	102	155	42	27	207	281
Uttar Pradesh	831	804	5004	18424	1652	*	352	680	3212	4670
West Bengal	*	1217	*	6275	909	909	122	154	923	*
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	*	16	*	88	0	19	0	*	0	*
Chandigarh	0	*	*	12	0	0	*	*	*	*
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	4	*	41	5	6	0	*	*	*
Daman and Diu	*	8	*	2	3	1	*	1	1	6
Delhi	*	0	6	41	0	4	0	1	2	1
Lakshadweep	*	12	4	1	1	4	*	*	*	*
Puducherry	*	7	*	53	15	19	0	*	*	*
Total	2433	11361	15079	94337	7275	10029	2724	7655	14225	13683

Note: *Surplus

Institute of Hotel and Catering Management

1130. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat has requested to sanction Rs. 15 crores to Hemachandracharya North Gujarat University, Patan for setting up of State Institute of Hotel and Catering Management at Dethali (Siddhpur-Patan);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) The proposal has been received from the State Government of Gujarat seeking Central financial assistance for setting up a State Institute of Hotel Management at Dethali (Siddhpur-Patan) under Hemachandracharya North Gujarat University, Patan.

(c) The existing guidelines on the Plan "Scheme of Assistance to IHMs/FCIs" etc. do not permit for the setting up of a State Institute of Hotel Management as a part of the University.

Blood Safety Programme

1131. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Blood Safety Programme under the National AIDS Control Programme has been successful in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of model blood banks currently functional in the country;

(d) whether the Government has fixed any time frame for the setting up of blood bank in every district; 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) Yes. The Blood Safety Programme under the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) has been successful in the country.

During National AIDS Control Programme, the sero-reactivity for HIV has decreased from 15.38% to 0.2% since 1992.

(c) There are 28 Model Blood Banks currently functional in the Country.

(d) and (e) It was proposed to establish blood banks in 39 Districts where there were no blood banks available during NACP-III (2007-2012) (Statement-I). 18 blood banks in the districts have been made functional (Statement-II). As the infrastructure and manpower is not available in other districts blood banks have not been established.

Statement I

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Target for NACP-III
1.	Bihar	1
2.	Chhattisgarh	3
3.	Jharkhand	11
4.	Karnataka	4
5.	Kerala	1
6.	Mizoram	2
7.	Uttar Pradesh	14
8.	Uttarakhand	3
Total		39

Statement II

Sl.No.	State	Name of Blood Bank
1	2	3
1.	Chhattisgarh	Government Hospital, Bastar
2.		Government Hospital, Sarguja
3.		Government Hospital, Korea
4.	Jharkhand	Government Hospital, Garhwa
5.		Government Hospital, Dumka
6.		Government Hospital, Gumla
7.		Government Hospital, Simdega
8.		Government Hospital, Sahebgunj

1	2	3
9.	Kerala	Government Hospital, Painavu, Idukki
10.	Karnataka	Government Hospital, Haveri
11.		Pandit General Hospital, Sirasi, Uttar Kannada
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Government Hospital, Hathras (Mahamaya Nagar)
13.		Government Hospital Khusinagar
14.		Government Hospital, Sidhart Nagar
15.		Government Hospital Soanbhadra
16.		Sant Kabir Nagar
17.	Mizoram	District Hospital Lawntlai
18.		District Hospital Mamit

Allocation of Funds under NFWP

1132. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides financial assistance to the poor families in the country under the National Family Welfare Programmes (NFWP);

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the salient features of the programme;

(c) the funds allocated to the States including Andhra Pradesh for the purpose under NFWP during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) the number of cases pending for financial assistance under this programme; and

(e) the time by which all the pending cases are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (e) The National Family Welfare Programme has been subsumed under the National Rural Health Mission which was launched in 2005 to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care to the rural population especially the vulnerable sections of the country.

The States/UTs project the activities to be taken up by them in their Programme Implementation Plans and the same are considered and approved by the Ministry.

A Statement showing the Allocation, Release and Expenditure under National Rural Health Mission to States/UTs including Andhra Pradesh for the F.Ys. 2008-09 to 2011-12 (upto 30.06.2011) is annexed.

Statement

Allocation, release and expenditure under NRHM during the Financial years 2008-09 to 2011-12 (Upto June, 2011)

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	States	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12	
		Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.71	12.56	12.76	16.82	8.23	20.11	20.28	15.84	18.65	22.64	3.09
2.	Andhra Pradesh	663.37	638.73	700.13	717.30	708.32	774.92	816.11	810.23	673.31	931.81	242.02
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	43.95	36.51	57.69	51.14	57.32	66.16	66.67	73.76	80.79	56.02	20.78
4.	Assam	638.94	606.89	698.32	906.72	813.93	763.71	894.01	736.45	945.55	851.35	304.63
5.	Bihar	777.70	821.18	783.19	860.29	649.71	826.20	977.40	1035.18	1434.84	1122.10	226.67
6.	Chandigarh	8.04	5.31	6.47	9.86	7.59	8.25	11.20	6.91	9.81	11.72	0.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
7.	Chhattisgarh	259.35	249.72	162.12	292.01	261.65	240.41	345.76	327.24	306.89	392.54	111.17
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.45	3.28	3.86	4.27	3.27	4.62	4.77	6.30	5.77	5.92	0.99
9.	Daman and Diu	3.07	2.60	2.41	3.51	2.33	3.46	3.92	3.06	3.97	4.98	0.50
10.	Delhi	100.37	99.62	55.68	121.25	83.03	75.82	136.74	108.48	89.77	145.27	8.10
11.	Goa	13.52	14.09	8.89	12.90	12.43	18.59	16.68	17.21	19.07	20.47	5.84
12.	Gujarat	414.07	342.81	495.43	464.90	500.55	634.27	528.69	556.79	757.88	600.61	164.86
13.	Haryana	166.20	165.02	187.73	179.72	206.17	336.78	203.94	219.69	263.82	233.52	62.27
14.	Himachal Pradesh	77.74	64.21	94.84	97.07	115.41	167.81	110.68	113.22	164.79	123.89	31.21
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	102.24	76.48	111.94	134.94	130.34	155.59	153.87	173.80	209.97	175.54	47.69
16.	Jharkhand	294.00	247.27	299.30	349.39	179.34	195.45	398.78	356.90	348.50	458.88	106.56
17.	Karnataka	461.83	437.84	428.94	505.17	436.86	680.64	551.80	586.38	752.43	612.69	246.31
18.	Kerala	253.61	222.88	331.20	284.34	237.62	385.19	308.59	253.41	420.48	345.37	160.90
19.	Lakshadweep	2.13	1.22	2.18	2.09	1.09	2.86	2.28	2.54	2.57	3.99	0.39
20.	Madhya Pradesh	609.02	707.88	686.97	705.88	604.79	741.28	766.66	784.40	956.56	870.83	203.00
21.	Maharashtra	779.15	587.43	873.15	860.39	959.72	1044.71	981.28	903.36	1229.62	1078.51	289.28
22.	Manipur	66.34	56.58	62.06	90.09	81.45	64.11	98.67	67.98	73.76	88.49	6.94
23.	Meghalaya	65.48	44.76	51.27	85.75	79.78	75.13	88.95	52.50	86.35	94.25	3.59
24.	Mizoram	40.24	37.44	54.26	50.72	49.87	58.66	62.15	70.49	54.04	63.46	18.79
25.	Nagaland	57.96	56.23	57.65	78.30	73.87	64.26	82.47	66.40	81.84	83.31	46.86
26.	Odisha	392.88	388.05	334.05	457.57	470.18	646.74	494.09	549.44	661.58	568.53	210.09
27.	Puducherry	11.31	5.12	7.29	11.32	12.04	13.34	13.94	16.32	17.36	15.17	4.68
28.	Punjab	185.89	183.03	190.08	209.58	359.53	241.41	246.77	252.81	335.95	276.56	69.52
29.	Rajasthan	596.53	798.15	909.16	633.19	748.96	1001.74	743.41	863.97	1164.51	824.17	327.34
30.	Sikkim	21.44	19.88	50.62	26.73	25.80	35.73	35.54	32.94	33.37	34.01	4.25
31.	Tamil Nadu	515.70	501.60	534.42	568.68	639.10	691.93	659.92	702.09	931.11	765.42	286.62
32.	Tripura	88.32	77.58	68.73	125.20	111.98	81.10	116.91	85.47	106.12	117.46	6.27
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1727.59	1474.91	1546.06	1867.65	1965.82	2230.74	2079.73	2191.36	2677.69	2224.00	554.39
34.	Uttarakhand	100.16	98.44	132.48	117.75	130.85	144.00	129.18	147.39	203.21	169.95	62.98
35.	West Bengal	639.93	539.79	563.75	678.81	741.25	730.24	771.41	680.79	922.54	870.31	254.97
	Grand Total	10192.23	9625.09	10565.10	11581.30	11470.18	13225.99	12923.25	12871.11	16044.48	14263.72	4094.13

1. Expenditure figures for 2009-10 and 2010-11 are provisional.

2. Release figures do not include "Others" i.e. HQ Expenditure.

3. Statement figures do not include supply of Commodities, IEC, RCH Drugs and Equipments.

[*Translation*]**Tribal Tourism**

1133. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote tourism in tribal areas which are still practicing their age old customs and life-styles so that the knowledge of these cultures could be spread and these areas could be developed;

(b) if so, the details thereof, area-wise alongwith such areas which have been developed during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to promote the tourism in tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) Development and promotion of tourist places including tribal areas is primarily undertaken by the concerned 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. Central financial assistance is also provided under the Rural Tourism Scheme with the main objective of showcasing rural life, art, culture and heritage in villages, including those in tribal areas, which have core competence in art & crafts, handloom, textiles, natural environment, etc. A total of 172 rural tourism projects in 29 States/Union Territories have been sanctioned up to 31st March, 2011, as per details given in the enclosed Statement.

The Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination in the domestic and international markets, covering its various tourism products and tourist destinations, including tribal areas with tourism potential. These tourist destinations and products are promoted through media campaigns, tourist literature and publicity material.

Statement

Rural Tourism Sites Sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism

(As on 31.3.2011)

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Projects Sanctioned
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5

1	2	3
3.	Assam	4
4.	Bihar	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	7
6.	Delhi	2
7.	Gujarat	5
8.	Haryana	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	25
11.	Jharkhand	2
12.	Karnataka	5
13.	Kerala	6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7
15.	Maharashtra	2
16.	Manipur	4
17.	Meghalaya	3
18.	Mizoram	1
19.	Nagaland	12
20.	Odisha	8
21.	Puducherry	1
22.	Punjab	5
23.	Rajasthan	3
24.	Sikkim	11
25.	Tamil Nadu	9
26.	Tripura	10
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4
28.	Uttarakhand	11
29.	West Bengal	5
Total		172

[*English*]**Setting up of PHCs/CHCs**

1134. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up more number of new Primary Health Centres (PHCs)/Community Health Centres (CHCs) under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in the country; and

(b) if so, the number of PHCs set up, State-wise during the last three years and the number of PHCs proposed to be set up during the year 201112?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) The Primary Health

Centres and Community Health Centres are established on the basis of population norms, case/work load and distance by respective State/UT Governments. All State/UT Governments incorporate their requirements in their annual Programme Implementation Plan (PIPs) under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) as per their felt needs and priorities and based on approval accorded by Government of India, they are taken up for implementation.

A Statement showing the number of PHCs functional in all States/UTs during the last three is annexed.

Statement

*The number of PHCs functional during the last three years In all States/UTs
(As per Data available In RHS in India 2008, 2009, 2010)*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	PHCs functional on March, 2010	PHCs functional on March, 2009	PHCs functional on March, 2008
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar	1863	1776	1641
2.	Chhattisgarh	716	715	721
3.	Himachal Pradesh	449	449	449
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	375	375	375
5.	Jharkhand	330	321	330
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1155	1155	1149
7.	Odisha	1279	1279	1279
8.	Rajasthan	1504	1503	1503
9.	Uttar Pradesh	3692	3690	3690
10.	Uttarakhand	239	239	239
11.	Andhra Pradesh	1570	1570	1570
12.	Goa	19	19	19
13.	Gujarat	1096	1084	1073
14.	Haryana	441	437	420
15.	Karnataka	2193	2193	2195
16.	Kerala	813	697	909
17.	Maharashtra	1816	1816	1816
18.	Punjab	446	394	484

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Tamil Nadu	1283	1277	1215
20.	West Bengal	909	922	924
21.	Assam	856	844	844
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	97	116	116
23.	Manipur	73	72	72
24.	Meghalaya	109	105	103
25.	Mizoram	57	57	57
26.	Nagaland	126	123	86
27.	Sikkim	24	24	24
28.	Tripura	79	76	76
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19	19	19
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	6	6
32.	Daman and Diu	3	2	3
33.	Delhi	8	8	8
34.	Lakshadweep	4	4	4
35.	Puducherry	24	24	39
All India		23673	23391	23458

Note : Kerala (2009) - Because of the implementation of standardization of health institutions some of the PHC were changed to CHC and *vice versa*, Hence a wide variation of figures from the previous year.

Kerala (2010) - Because of the implementation of standardization of health institutions some of the PHC were changed to CHC and *vice versa*. Some of the CHCs with more facilities and patient attendance have been changed to Taluk Hospitals. Hence a wide variation of figures from the previous year.

Punjab (2009) - Confirmed that there is a reduction in number of PHCs functioning from 484 in 2008 to 394 in 2009.

Punjab (2010) - It is performed that the State Government notified 50 rural hospital/other institution functioning in the State as PHCs. One SDH denotify as PHC.

West Bengal (2010) - 13 PHC have been upgraded to BPHC.

Hydro Power Generation

1135. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of hydro power generation capacity and its untapped resources in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the rivers flowing towards West in the country are having good potential of hydro power generation;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has identified certain areas for setting up hydropower generation projects on these rivers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to exploit the hydro power generation capacity of these rivers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) As per the re-

assessment studies of hydro-electric potential of the country done by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) earlier, the hydro power potential in terms of installed capacity (IC) is estimated at 148701 MW out of which 145320 MW of the potential consists of hydro-electric schemes having IC above 25 MW. Of the above identified capacity, 33320.8 MW (22.93%) has so far been developed and another 15130 MW (10.41%) is under development. Thus about 66.66% of the identified potential is yet to be developed. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) to (e) A total of 94 hydro electric schemes having 9430 MW (IC) have been identified in the Western flowing river system, out of which 60 hydro schemes are above 25 MW with total IC of 8997 MW. The list of the hydro

electric schemes identified for hydro power generation on West flowing rivers is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Out of the identified capacity of 8997 MW, a total capacity of 5660.7 MW (62.92%) have been developed and 100 MW (1.56%) is under construction. Further, Gundia-I H.E. Project (200 MW) has been cleared by CEA. The details of the hydro schemes developed and under construction is given in the enclosed Statement-III. The Government has adopted multi-pronged strategy to harness the hydro potential of these rivers. Some of the Policy measures and initiatives, taken by the Government are finalization of investor-friendly National Hydro Policy, 2008, Liberal National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, National Water Policy, 50,000 MW Hydro electric Initiative and Three stage clearance procedures etc.

Statement I

Status of Hydro Electric Potential Development (In terms of Installed capacity - above 25 MW)

As on 30.06.2011

Region/State	Identified Capacity as per reassessment study		Capacity Developed		*Capacity Under construction		Capacity Developed + Under Construction		Capacity yet to be developed	
	Total (MW)	Above 25 (MW)	25 MW (MW)	%	(MW)	(%)	(MW)	(%)	(MW)	%
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NORTHERN										
Jammu and Kashmir	14146	13543	2340.0	17.28	1109.0	8.19	3449.0	25.47	10094.0	74.53
Himachal Pradesh	18820	18540	6693.0	36.10	4182.0	22.56	10875.0	58.66	7665.0	41.34
Punjab	971	971	1206.3	100.00	0.0	0.00	1206.3	100.00	0.0	0.00
Haryana	64	64	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	64.0	100.00
Rajasthan	496	483	411.0	85.09	0.0	0.00	411.0	85.09	72.0	14.91
Uttaranchal	18175	17998	3226.4	17.93	1825.0	10.14	5051.4	28.07	12946.7	71.93
Uttar Pradesh	723	664	501.6	75.54	0.0	0.00	501.6	75.54	162.4	24.46
Sub Total (NR)	53395	52263	14378.3	27.51	7116.0	13.62	21494.3	41.13	30768.8	58.87
WESTERN										
Madhya Pradesh	2243	1970	2395.0	100.00	400.0	20.30	2795.0	100.00	0.0	0.00
Chhattisgarh	2242	2202	120.0	5.45	0.0	0.00	120.0	5.45	2082.0	94.55
Gujarat	619	590	550.0	93.22	0.0	0.00	550.0	93.22	40.0	6.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Maharashtra	3769	3314	2487.0	75.05	0.0	0.00	2487.0	75.05	827.0	24.95
Goa	55	55	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	55.0	100.00
Sub total (WR)	8928	8131	5552.0	68.28	400.0	4.92	5952.0	73.20	2179.0	26.80
SOUTHERN										
Andhra Pradesh	4424	4360	2177.8	49.95	410.0	9.40	2587.8	59.35	1772.3	40.65
Karnataka	6602	6459	3585.4	55.51	0.0	0.00	3585.4	55.51	2873.6	44.49
Kerala	3514	3378	1881.5	55.70	100.0	2.96	1981.5	58.66	1396.5	41.34
Tamil Nadu	1918	1693	1722.2	100.00	60.0	3.54	1782.2	100.00	0.0	0.00
Sub Total (SR)	16458	15890	9366.9	58.95	570.0	3.59	9936.9	62.54	5953.2	37.46
EASTERN										
Jharkhand	753	582	233.2	40.07	0.0	0.00	233.2	40.07	348.8	59.93
Bihar	70	40	0.0		0.0	0.00	0.0		40.0	100.00
Odisha	2999	2981	2027.5	68.01	0.0	0.00	2027.5	68.01	953.5	31.99
West Bengal	2841	2829	77.0	2.72	292.0	10.32	369.0	13.04	2460.0	86.96
Sikkim	4286	4248	570.0	13.42	2066.0	48.63	2636.0	62.05	1612.0	37.95
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0.0						0.0	
Sub Total (ER)	10949	10680	2907.7	27.23	2358.0	22.08	5265.7	49.30	5414.3	50.70
NORTH EASTERN										
Meghalaya	2394	2298	156.0	6.79	166.0	7.22	322.0	14.01	1976.0	85.99
Tripura	15	0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Manipur	1784	1761	105.0	5.96	0.0	0.00	105.0	5.96	1656.0	94.04
Assam	680	650	375.0	57.69	0.0	0.00	375.0	57.69	275.0	42.31
Nagaland	1574	1452	75.0	5.17	0.0	0.00	75.0	5.17	1377.0	94.83
Arunachal Pradesh	50328	50064	405.0	0.81	4460.0	8.91	4865.0	9.72	45199.0	90.28
Mizoram	2196	2131	0.0	0.00	60.0	2.82	60.0	2.82	2071.0	97.18
Sub Total (NER)	58971	58356	1116.0	1.91	4686.0	8.03	5802.0	9.94	52554.0	90.06
ALL INDIA	148701	145320	33320.8	22.93	15130.0	10.41	48450.8	33.34	96869.2	66.66

Note: 1 In addition to above 4785.6 MW Pumped Sotrage Schmes (PSS) are under operation

Statement II*Hydro Electric Schemes in Western River Systems (As Identified in Re-assessment Study 1978-87)*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	State	River	Probable I.C.(MW)	Probable I.C. (Above 25 MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Damanganga St.-I	Gujarat	Damanganga	14	
2.	Damanganga St.-II	Gujarat	Damanganga	6	
3.	Surya	Maharashtra	Surya	4	
4.	Pinjal I	Maharashtra	Pinjal	4	
5.	Pinjal II	Maharashtra	Pinjal	7	
6.	Vaitarna I	Maharashtra	Vaitarna	28	28
7.	Vaitarna II	Maharashtra	Vaitarna	7	
8.	Vaitarna III	Maharashtra	Vaitarna	7	
9.	Bhatsa R.B.C.	Maharashtra	Bhatsa	3	
10.	Bhatsa R.B.C.	Maharashtra	Bhatsa	10	
11.	Kalu	Maharashtra	Kalu	16	
12.	Dolwahal	Maharashtra	Kundalik	10	
13.	Bhira Tail Race	Maharashtra	Kundalik	55	55
14.	Kapshi	Maharashtra	Kapshi	13	
15.	Bav	Maharashtra	Bav	22	
16.	Kajvi	Maharashtra	Kajvi	14	
17.	Machkandi	Maharashtra	Machkandi	11	
18.	Vaghotan	Maharashtra	Vaghotan	19	
19.	Gad	Maharashtra	Gad	21	
20.	Tillari	Maharashtra	Tillari	39	39
21.	Sonal	Goa	Mandavi	55	55
22.	Kotni	Karnataka	Mandavi	24	
23.	Krishnapur	Karnataka	Mandavi	210	210
24.	Kalinadi I (Supa)	Karnataka	Kalinadi	140	140
25.	Kalinadi I (Dandeli II)	Karnataka	Kalinadi	60	60
26.	Kalinadi I (Nagjhari)	Karnataka	Kalinadi	855	855
27.	Kalinadi I (Kadassali)	Karnataka	Kalinadi	95	95

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Kalinadi I (Kadra)	Karnataka	Kalinadi	100	100
29.	Kalinadi I (Mardi)	Karnataka	Kalinadi	175	175
30.	Gangavali (Bedti) St.I	Karnataka	Gangavali	380	380
31.	Gangavali (Sonda) St.II	Karnataka	Gangavali	105	105
32.	Aghnashini	Karnataka	Aghnashini	370	370
33.	Bannehole	Karnataka	Bannehole	55	55
34.	Linganamakki	Karnataka	Saravathi	125	125
35.	Saravathi	Karnataka	Saravathi	1365	1365
36.	Saravathi Tail Race	Karnataka	Saravathi	157	157
37.	Mani Dam	Karnataka	Varahi	14	
38.	Varahi	Karnataka	Varahi	305	305
39.	Machchattu	Karnataka	Varahi	35	35
40.	Neria	Karnataka	Neria	12	
41.	Netravathy	Karnataka	Netravathy	60	60
42.	Sirpadi	Karnataka	Netravathy	38	38
43.	Gundia	Karnataka	Gundia	20	
44.	Kumaradhari	Karnataka	Kumaradhari	49	49
45.	Barapole I	Karnataka	Barapole	335	335
46.	Barapole II	Kerala	Barapole	85	85
47.	Kuttiyadi	Kerala	Kuttiyadi	80	80
48.	Chalipuzha	Kerala	Baypore	50	50
49.	Cholathipuzha	Kerala	Baypore	80	80
50.	PandiyarPunnapuzha II	Kerala	Pandiyar	85	85
51.	Silent Valley	Kerala	Kundipuzha	130	130
52.	Idukki I & II	Kerala	Periyar	565	565
53.	Iddukki III	Kerala	Periyar	130	130
54.	Lower Periyar	Kerala	Periyar	145	145
55.	Pallivasal Replacement	Kerala	Mudirapuzha	190	190
56.	Sengulam	Kerala	W. Kallar	55	55
57.	Anayirankal	Kerala	Panniar	11	
58.	Rajakad P/H	Kerala	Mudirapuzha	23	

1	2	3	4	5	6
59.	Mudirapuzha	Kerala	Mudirapuzha	17	
60.	PanniarPerinjankutty	Kerala	Panniar	10	
61.	Panniar	Kerala	Panniar	40	40
62.	Neriamangalam	Kerala	Mudirapuzha	65	65
63.	Perinjankutty	Kerala	Perinjankutty	120	120
64.	Manali	Kerala	Idamlayar	36	36
65.	Kudal	Kerala	Idamlayar	47	47
66.	Manikulam	Kerala	Puyankutty	14	
67.	Puyanukutty	Kerala	Puyanukutty	285	285
68.	Idamalayar	Kerala	Idamalayar	55	55
69.	Sholaiyar	Kerala	Sholaiyar	75	75
70.	Anaikayam	Kerala	Chalakuddi	12	
71.	Karapara	Kerala	Karapara	12	
72.	Pullikallar	Kerala	Kuriakutty	14	
73.	Kuriakutty	Kerala	Kuriakutty	65	65
74.	Poringalkuthu (R.B.)	Kerala	Chalakuddi	65	65
75.	Poringalkuthu (L.B.)	Kerala	Chalakuddi	60	60
76.	Adirapally	Kerala	Chalakuddi	65	65
77.	Sabarigiri	Kerala	Pamba	410	410
78.	Kakkad	Kerala	Kakkad	75	75
79.	Lower Sabarigiri	Kerala	Kakkad	55	55
80.	Twin Kallar Multipurpose	Kerala	Achankovil	65	65
81.	Kallada	Kerala	Kallada	15	
82.	Upper Pandiyar I	Tamil Nadu	Pandiyar	11	
83.	Upper Pandiyar II	Kerala	Pandiyar	8	
84.	Pandiyar-Punnapuzha I	Tamil Nadu	Pandiyar	125	125
85.	Akkamalai	Tamil Nadu	Bharatpuzha	14	
86.	Upper Aliyar	Tamil Nadu	Bharatpuzha	90	90
87.	Periyar Lake	Tamil Nadu	Periyar	145	145
88.	Nirar	Tamil Nadu	Idamalayar	26	26
89.	Sholaiyar-I	Tamil Nadu	Sholaiyar	75	75

1	2	3	4	5	6
90.	Sholaiyar-II	Tamil Nadu	Sholaiyar	14	
91.	Sarkarpathi	Tamil Nadu	Periyar	33	33
92.	Kodayar-I	Tamil Nadu	Kodayar	65	65
93.	Kodayar-II	Tamil Nadu	Kodayar	30	30
94.	Paraliyar	Tamil Nadu	Paraliyar	39	39
Total (West Flowing Rivers-94 schemes)				9430	8997

Statement III*Hydro Potential Developed (Under Operation)*

As on 30.06.2011

Sl.No.	Scheme	IC (MW)
1	2	3
1.	Sharavathy	1035.00
2.	Jog	139.20
3.	Linganamakki	55.00
4.	Kalinadi I (Supa DPH)	100.00
5.	Kalinadi I (Nagjhari)	855.00
6.	Pallivasal	37.50
7.	Sengulam	48.00
8.	Neriamangalam & Extn.	70.00
9.	Sabarigiri	300.00
10.	Kuttiadi	75.00
11.	Sholayar	54.00
12.	Idamalayar	75.00
13.	Panniar	30.00
14.	Idukki I & II	780.00
15.	Poringalkuthu	32.00
16.	Periyar	140.00
17.	Parambikulam-(Aliyar, sholayar, Sharkarapathy)	185.00

1	2	3
18.	Vaitarna	60.00
19.	Tillari	60.00
20.	Bhira TR	80.00
21.	Kodyar I&II	100.00
22.	Varahi	230.00
23.	VarahiExtn	230.00
24.	Lower Periyar	180.00
25.	Kalinadi II-Kadra	150.00
26.	Kodasalli	120.00
27.	Kakkad	50.00
28.	Saravathy TR (Gerusoppa Dph)	240.00
29.	Kuttiyadi Ext	50.00
30.	Kuttiyadi Addl.	100.00
Total		5660.7

Hydro Schemes under Construction

Sl.No.	Scheme	IC (MW)
1.	Pallivasal	60.00
2.	Thottiyar	40.00
Total		100.00

Destruction of Illegally Grown Cannabis

1136. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the hybrid varieties of cannabis which are a feed stock for high grade narcotics are grown in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the law enforcement agencies engaged in destroying the illegally grown cannabis are backed by Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) workers in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and future plan of the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): a) and (b) Yes. Hybrid varieties of cannabis have been found to have been grown in the inaccessible mountainous regions of Himachal Pradesh. Such varieties are found to be different in terms of resin yield, plant height and hemp quality and have apparently been grown by local villagers with assistance from outsiders.

(c) and (d) Yes. MNREGA workers are being employed by Law Enforcement Agencies and District authorities, temporarily, in the destruction of Cannabis as well as Poppy plants, in the State. The total fund allotted for the destruction of illegal Narcotics crop in the State are to the tune of Rs. One Crore provided by District Rural Development Authority (DRDA) to concerned district under the head MNREGA, which are distributed as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of District	Amount allotted for distribution (in Rs.)
1.	Chamba	22,00,000/-
2.	Kullu	30,00,000/-
3.	Shimla	11,00,000/-
4.	Mandi	18,00,000/-
5.	Kangra	08,00,000/-
6.	Sirmour	09,00,000/-
7.	Solan	02,00,000/-
Total Amount		1,00,00,000/-

Government is strengthening the drug law enforcement machinery in the State. Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs has recently opened its Mandi Intelligence Cell in Mandi, Himachal Pradesh. Financial assistance is provided to the State to strengthen their narcotics units.

Implementation of NUHM

1137. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of implementation of the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM);

(b) the extent to which it is likely to benefit in reducing the under-five mortality rate among the urban poor and also provide better health care facilities to urban slum dwellers;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up Urban Health Centres in various cities in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Currently, process of wider consultations with stakeholders including State/UT Governments and concerned Central Ministries/Departments to finalize contours of the proposed National Urban, Health Mission is underway. The NUHM has not yet been launched.

Construction of Thermal Power Units

1138. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of thermal power units takes more time owing to delay in the supply of Balance of Plant (BoP) instruments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the BoP instruments required and the instruments supplied for thermal power plants during the last three years and the current year?

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

(b) Delay in the supply of Balance of Plant (BoP) equipments is one of the reasons identified due to which construction of thermal power units takes more time.

A list of thermal power units commissioned during the XI Plan are given in the enclosed Statement-I in which delay in supply of BoP equipments is one of the identified reasons for delay in commissioning of the units.

(c) Details of major BoPs equipments required and BoPs equipments supplied for thermal units commissioned during the last three years (2008-11) and thermal

units commissioned/likely to be commissioned during the current year (2011-12) are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

Thermal power units affected due to delay in supply of Balance of Plant (BoP) equipment and their readiness

Sl. No.	Project Name & Unit No.	Implementing Agency	Cap (MW)	Contractual comm. date	Actual comm. date (A)	Name of BOP caused delay (supply and erection)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Thermal units Commissioned in 2007-08						
A	Central Sector					
	Mejia TPS U-6	DVC	250	Jan-07	01.10.07(A)	CHP, AHP, PT PLANT
		Sub-total	250			
B	State Sector					
	GH (LehraMohabbat) TPS-II U-3	PSEB	250	Oct-06	03.01.08(A)	CHP, AHP, CT, FO SYSTEM, CHLORINATION PLANT, DM PLANT
	Dhuvaran CCPP Ph-I Extn. ST	GSECL	40	Jan-06	13.08.07(A)	CT, CW SYSTEM
	Rayalaseema TPS-II U-4	APGENCO	210	Dec-06	20.11.07(A)	AC, VENTILATION SYSTEM, COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM, CLARIFIED WATER SYSTEM
	Bellary TPP U-1	KPCL	500	Mar-07	03.12.07(A)	BOTTOM ASH SYSTEM, CHP
	Santaldih TPP U-5	WBPDC	250	Jan-07	07.11.07(A)	PT PLANT, DM, FO SYSTEM
	Sagardighi TPP U-1	WBPDC	300	Jan-07	21.12.07(A)	DM PLANT, PT PLANT
	Bakreshwar TPS-II U-4	WBPDC	210	Mar-07	23.12.07(A)	AHP
	Sanjay Gandhi TPP Extn St-III (Birsinghpur) U-5	MPPGCL	500	Sep-06	18.06.07(A)	CHP, AHP, DM PLANT, PT PLANT
	Paras TPS Ext U-1	MSPGCL	250	Nov-06	31.05.07(A)	AHP
	Durgapur TPS U-7	DPL	300	Jan-07	24.11.07(A)	CW SYSTEM, AHP
	Korba East TPP St-V	CSEB	250	May-07	11.12.07(A)	CHP, AHP, DM PLANT
		Sub-total	3060			
C	Private Sector		NIL			
		Sub-total	0			
Total			3310			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Thermal units Commissioned in 2008-09</i>						
A	Central Sector					
	Bhilai TPP.U-1	NTPC & SAIL JV	250	Jul-08	20.04.08(A)	CHP, AHP, CW SYSTEM/ RAW WATER SYSTEM
		Sub-total	250			
B	State Sector					
	GH (LehraMohabbat) TPS-II U-4	PSEB	250	Jan-07	27.07.08(A)	CHP, AHP, CT, CHLORINATION PLANT, DM PLANT
	Sagardighi TPP U-2	WBPDCL	300	Apr-07	20.07.08(A)	DM PLANT, PT PLANT
	Amarkantak TPS Ext. U-5	MPPGCL	210	Feb-07	15.06.08(A)	CHP, AHP, DM, FO SYSTEM
	Trombay TPS Extn U-8	TPCL	250	Aug-08	26.03.09 (A)	CW SYSTEM, FGD SYSTEM
		Sub-total	1010			
C	Private Sector					
		Sub-total	0			
			Total	1260		

Thermal units Commissioned in 2009-10

A	Central Sector					
	Kahalgaon STPS-II (Ph-II) U-7*	NTPC	500	May-07	31.07.09 (A)	CHP
	Bhilai TPP.U-2	NTPC & SAIL JV	250	Oct-08	12.07.09 (A)	CHP, AHP, CW SYSTEM/ RAW WATER SYSTEM
	Chandrapura TPS Ext U-7	DVC	250	Dec-06	04.11.09 (A)	CHP, AHP, CW SYSTEM, FO SYSTEM, PT PLANT, CT, AC&VENTILATION SYSTEM
	Chandrapura TPS Ext U-8	DVC	250	Feb-07	31.03.10 (A)	CHP, AHP, CW SYSTEM, FO SYSTEM, PT PLANT, CT, AC&VENTILATION SYSTEM
		Sub-total	1250			
B	State Sector					
	Kutch Lignite Ext- U-4	GSECL	75	Sep-06	01.10.09 (A)	LIGNITE HANDLING SYSTEM, AHP

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Chhabra TPS U-1	RRVUNL	250	Nov-08	30.10.09 (A)	CHP, AHP, RAW WATER SYSTEM
	New Parli TPP U-2	MSPGCL	250	Mar-09	10.02.10 (A)	CHP
	Giral Lignite-II U-2	RRVUNL	125	Aug-08	06.11.09 (A)	LIGNITE HANDLING SYSTEM
	Kota TPP U-7	RRVUNL	195	Feb-09	31.08.09 (A)	CT, CHP
	Suratgarh TPP-IV U-6	RRVUNL	250	Nov-08	29.08.09 (A)	CHP, AHP, CT
	Bakreshwar TPS-II U-5	WBPDCCL	210	Sep-07	07.06.09 (A)	AHP
	Paras TPS Ext U-2	MSPGCL	250	Jul-09	27.03.10 (A)	CHP
		Sub-total	1605			
C	Private Sector					
	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP U-1	Raj west power Ltd.	135	Oct-09	06.10.09 (A)	RAW WATER PIPE LINE
		Sub-total	135			
		Total	2990			

Thermal units Commissioned in 2010-11

A CENTRAL SECTOR

	Barsingsar Lignite U-2	NLC	125	Jun-09	25.01.11(A)	AHP
	Barsingsar Lignite U-1		125	Dec-08	28.06.10(A)	AHP
	Indira Gandhi TPP U-1	APCPL	500	Oct-10	31.10.10(A)	FO System
	Mejia TPS Extn U-1	DVC	500	Mar-10	30.09.10(A)	CHP, Fire fighting System
	Mejia TPS Extn U-2		500	Jun-10	26.03.11(A)	CHP,CC Pumps, Fire fighting System
	Farakka STPS- III U-6	NTPC	500	Dec-10	23.03.11(A)	CW duct, CHP, AHP
	Korba STPP U-7	NTPC	500	Apr-10	26.12.10(A)	CHP,
		Sub-Total	2750			

B STATE SECTOR

	Kakatiya TPP U-1	APGENCO	500	Mar-09	27.05.10(A)	Civil works for BOPs
	Pragati CCGT-III GT-1	PPCL	250	Mar-10	24.10.10(A)	DM Plant
	Pragati CCGT-III GT-2		250	May-10	16.02.11(A)	DM Plant
	Raichur U-8	KPCL	250	Oct-09	26.06.10(A)	AHP, CHP
	Chhabra TPS U-2	RRVUNL	250	Feb-09	04.05.10(A)	AHP

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rayalseema TPP St-III U-5	APGENCO	210	Oct-09	31.12.10(A)	DM Plant, Slow civil works of BOPs
		Sub-Total	1210			
C	PRIVATE SECTOR					
	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP U-2	Raj West Power Ltd. (JSW)	135	Nov-09	08.07.10(A)	Raw water Pipe line
	Udipi TPP U-1	UPCL	600	Apr-10	23.07.10(A)	CHP
		Sub-Total	135			
		Total	4095			
	<i>Thermal units Commissioned in 2011-12 (31.07.11)</i>					
	CENTRAL SECTOR					
	Kodrma TPP U-1	DVC	500	Jun-10	20.07.11(A)	Water System, AHP, Fire fighting System
	Durgapur Steel TPS U-1	DVC	500	Jul-10	29.07.11(A)	Water System, AHP, Fire fighting System
		Sub-Total	1000			
	STATE SECTOR					
	Santaldih TPP Extn Ph-II U-6	WBPDCCL	250	Aug-09	29.06.11(A)	AHP
	Kothagudem TPP-VI U-1	APGENCO	500	May-10	26.06.11(A)	Slow progress of civil works of BOPs
		Sub-Total	750			
	PRIVATE SECTOR					
	Maithon RB TPP U-1	DVC-JV Tata	525	Oct-10	30.06.11(A)	CHP, AHP, Bottm ring header.
	Udupi TPP U-2	UPCL	600	May-10	17.04.11(A)	CHP
		Sub-Total	1125			
		Total	2875			

Abbreviations:

CHP	: Coal Handling Plant
AHP	: Ash Handling Plant
FO System	: Fuel Oil System
CW System	: Circulating Water System
CT	: Cooling Tower
PT Plant	: Pre-Treatment Plant
AC System	: Air Conditioning System
DM Plant	: Demineraliz-ation Plant
FGD System	: Flue gas De-sulphurisation System

Statement II

Name of Major BoPs	Number of BoP's supplied/erected for thermal power projects commissioned during last three years	Number of BoP's supplied/erected for thermal power projects Commissioned during the year 2011-12	Number of BoP's required for thermal power projects likely to be commissioned during the year 2011-12
Coal handling Plant	37	6	8
Ash handling Plant	37	6	8
Cooling Tower(No's)	82	10	21
Chimney	38	7	9
Demineralization Plant	37	5	8
Total	231	34	54

[Translation]

Healthcare Services in the Country

1139. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of people die each year in various parts of the country due to poor healthcare services;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise for the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government proposes to include Health in Concurrent List of the constitution for monitoring of health services in various States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Specific attribution of deaths to poor healthcare services is difficult to make. However, there has been significant improvement in health care services in the country, especially in rural areas under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), launched in April, 2005 to provide affordable, accessible and quality health care services to people. Financial infusion and systematic reforms in health sector under NRHM has led to considerable improvement in infrastructure of health facilities, augmentation of manpower, availability of drug and equipment.

(c) to (e) Presently, there is no such proposal.

Malpractices in Blood Banks

1140. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether any nexus between the blood bank employees of Government hospitals and the private blood banks has been reported in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has ever reviewed the functioning of various blood banks in the hospitals including Lok Nayak Jai Prakash hospital; and

(f) if so, the details alongwith the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) No. There is no reported nexus between the blood bank employees of Government Hospitals and the private blood banks.

(c) and (d) In view of reply 'a' and 'b', question does not arise.

(e) and (f) As per the report received from Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) the review of functioning of blood banks are as under:

1. Whenever the inspections are carried out for the purposes of Grant/Renewal/Surveillance Audit functioning of blood bank are simultaneously reviewed by state and central drugs inspectors.
2. Based on the following action have been taken by the concerned State Licensing Authorities.

Tamil Nadu:-

- Stop order issued to 7 Blood Banks
- One blood bank License has been cancelled
- One renewal application of blood bank has been refused
- Six prosecution cases have been launched against erring Blood Banks

Karnataka:-

- Stop order issued to 14 Blood Banks
- One blood bank License has been suspended
- Show cause notice issued to 67 Blood Banks

Madhya Pradesh:-

- License of Shri Radhaswamy Blood Bank, Gwalior was suspended for 10 days on 22.12.2010

Kerala:-

- The Drugs Licenses of 16 Blood Banks were suspended.

[English]

School Canteens

1141. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to improve children's nutrition by setting health standards for snacks and beverages sold in school canteens in the country including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The Food Safety and Standard Authority of India (FSSAI), a statutory body under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, has proposed to undertake a project for development of guidelines for making available quality and safe foods in schools and has invited proposals in this regard.

Further, to discourage consumption of Junk/fast foods in schools and colleges, Minister of Health and Family Welfare has requested Health Ministers of all the States/UTs and Ministry of Human Resource Development to consider issuing instructions for withdrawing of junk food/fast food and carbonated drinks from school and colleges. Also letters have been written to Chief Ministers of all States to consider issuing instructions to Vice Chancellors of Universities including Medical and Agricultural Universities for withdrawing of junk food/fast food and carbonated drinks from schools and colleges. Under School Health Programme, health education session and counseling on nutrition are given to cultivate healthy eating habits, to encourage physical activity and promote consumption of balanced diet in order to prevent both under-nutrition and overweight in students.

Revised Implementation framework of ICDS Scheme

1142. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to introduce a revised national implementation framework for Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme;

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

(c) whether it has been planned in collaboration with the World Bank directions; and

(d) if so, the details of the main features of this programme and the main differences with the present ICDS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) The ICDS Scheme is a

Centrally sponsored Scheme implemented by the States/UTs on a sharing pattern of 90 : 10 for all components including Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) for North East and 50 : 50 for SNP and 90 : 10 for all other components for all States other than North East. The Scheme offers a package of six services viz. supplementary nutrition, pre-school non-formal education, nutrition and health education, immunization, health check-up and referral services. The latter 3 services are provided through the Public health Infrastructure and system of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Currently, the scheme is being implemented through a network of 12.64 lakh operational Anganwadi Centres (AWCs), against 13.67 lakh sanctioned AWCs as on May, 2011, across the country.

It has been constant endeavor of the Government to continuously improve the ICDS Scheme. To address the programmatic and operational gaps in ICDS, it is proposed to strengthen and restructure the ICDS with (a) special focus on pregnant and lactating mothers and children under 3 years, (b) forging strong institutional convergence with National Rural Health Mission and total sanitation campaign, particularly, at the district and village levels and (c) models providing flexibility at local levels for community participation etc. Separately, an IDA (World Bank) assisted "ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project (ISSNIP)" Programme in select 8 States and 160 districts has also been formulated for undertaking pilots and innovations, experimentation of good practices development of protocols/standards etc. for systems improvement in ICDS Programme.

Award of Mining Lease

1143. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the procedure for allotment and utilisation of mining leases has led to serious violations of forest and environment laws of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Ministry of Law and Justice has also opined against the present procedure;

(d) if so, whether Ministry of Mines is going to evolve a transparent and competitive process for awarding mining leases for mining blocks;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) All the mining leases allotted in terms of the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and Rules framed thereunder have to comply with Forest and Environment laws of the country. However, Central Empowered Committee of the Supreme Court in its Report on mining in Odisha had pointed out that 215 mines were working on deemed extension basis in terms of Rule 24A(9) of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960, pending renewal of the mining leases, mainly for want of forest clearance. The State Government of Odisha has been advised to dispose off the pending applications for renewal at the earliest.

(c) No such specific opinion of the Ministry of Law and Justice has been communicated.

(d) to (f) Yes, Madam. The draft Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act was referred to a Group of Ministers (GoM) set up by the Government on 14.6.2010. The said GoM held five rounds of detailed discussions and on 7.7.2011 has recommended the draft Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011 to be placed before the Cabinet. The Bill is proposed to be introduced in Parliament as per prescribed procedure, after obtaining Cabinet approval. The details of provisions as they stand in the draft MMDR Bill at present are by their nature secret, since the draft MMDR Bill is in the process of Cabinet approval.

[*Translation*]

Amendment to Banking Regulation Act

1144. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend Banking Regulation Act, 1949;

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

(c) whether the Government has approved the draft guidelines of Reserve Bank of India on new banking licence with condition of 74 per cent Foreign Direct Investment with some conditions;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has issued a discussion paper on the subject 'entry of new banks in the private sector' in August, 2010; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of the suggestions received in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. To further develop the banking sector in India, to strengthen the banking entities by increasing their access to capital, and also to enhance the regulatory and supervisory capabilities of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), some wide-ranging and progressive amendments have been proposed in the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Acts of 1970 and 1980. For the purpose, the Government has introduced "The Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011" in the Lok Sabha on 22nd March, 2011.

(c) to (f) With a view to examine the need to issue revised guidelines for bank licencing, a Discussion Paper marshalling the international practices, the Indian experience as also the extant ownership and governance guidelines was prepared and placed on the web-site of RBI for wider comments and feedback. As a follow-up, RBI held detailed discussions with all the stakeholders. However, RBI has not issued guidelines in this regard.

[English]

Solar Payment Security Fund

1145. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a Solar Payment Security Fund in order to encourage private investments in grid connected solar power projects;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the extent to which these measures are likely to help in improving solar power production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government has approved a Payment Security Scheme to provide backup financial support to NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam (NVVN). This will ensure regular payments by NVVN to the Project Developers for purchase of Solar Power, even in the event of any failure by distribution utilities to make regular payment to NVVN. A Solar Payment Security Account (SPSA) will be opened by NVVN in this regard, for which Ministry will provide necessary funds from Gross Budgetary Support.

(c) The Scheme is likely to help setting up grid connected solar power projects by improving their bankability.

Sasan Ultra Mega Power Project

1146. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to mis-representation of facts the Sasan Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP) earlier awarded to consortium was cancelled and allotted to next bidder; and

(b) if so, to details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government to invoke the bid bond and initiating criminal action against the defaulting consortium, its officials and the Auditors for alleged misrepresentation of facts and concealment of information?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Madam. Due to misrepresentation of facts by Globeleq-Lanco consortium, the Sasan Ultra Mega Power Project earlier awarded to the consortium was cancelled.

(b) The Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) set up for facilitating expeditious decisions in all cases concerning Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) examined the matter relating to the award of 4000 MW Sasan Ultra Mega Power Project in Madhya Pradesh. Keeping in view the overall public interest and after examination of various clauses of the bid documents, the EGoM inter-alia decided that the procurer should cancel the Letter of Intent (LoI) issued to the Globeleq-Lanco consortium, as the consortium was not qualified even at the RFQ stage and its response to the Request for Qualification (RFQ) was void ab-initio. It was also decided that the procurer should return the Bid Bond of the consortium after deducting a sum of Rs. 1 crore, and hold negotiations with the remaining bidders and seek their final bid(s) for levelised tariff.

Accordingly, Letter of Intent (LoI) issued to Globeleq-Lanco consortium was cancelled and the bid bond of the consortium was returned after deducting a sum of Rupees 1 crore. Further, Sasan Power Limited (SPL), the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for the project received revised offers from the remaining valid bidders, of which the bid of M/s. Reliance Power Limited, offering a levelised tariff of Rs. 1.19616 per kilo watt hour was the lowest and the SPV was transferred to the successful bidder on 07.08.2007.

Further, Power Finance Corporation (PFC), the nodal agency for UMPPs, has informed that an outstanding amount of Rs. 51,20,000/- has been forfeited and an

amount of Rs. 76,80,000/- has also been claimed by PFC from M/s. Ernst and young. PFC has also debarred M/s. Ernst and Young from future assignment of PFC for a period of three years. A complaint has also been filed by PFC with Institute of Chartered Account of India (ICAI) against the Chartered Accountant M/s. RPVS and Associates who signed/certified the computation sheets related to RfQ.

[*Translation*]

Revival of Industry

1147. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to revive some of the closed industries in the country;

(b) if so, the names of such industries; and

(c) the financial assistance to be provided by the Government for the revival of these industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) There is no proposal to revive the closed industries in the country. However, the Board for Industrial Finance and Reconstruction (BIFR) was set up in 1987 for possible revival/rehabilitation of industrial undertakings covered under schedule 1 of the industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951. Further, for the rehabilitation of sick Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) identified as potentially viable, financial assistance by way of debt restructuring, including fresh loans, are provided by the primary lending Institutions (PLIs), including commercial banks.

Treatment of Old Persons

1148. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the old persons and patients have to stand in long queues for hours for treatment in the CGHS Dispensaries;

(b) if so, the measures taken/proposed by the Government to deal with the same;

(c) whether a number of needy patients have to return without getting treatment in view of the `first come first served` token system; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No. As per existing instructions, CGHS Wellness Centres are required to arrange separate queues for the benefit of Senior citizens.

(c) and (d) No such instances have been reported.

Agreement with Tanzania

1149. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has signed an agreement with regard to investment by Indian companies in Tanzania during the Prime Minister's recent visit to Tanzania;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any assessment has been made with regard to foreign exchange to be earned by India after investment by Indian companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Benefits to STs

1150. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is ensuring that the benefits given to the Scheduled Tribes in one State be carried over to others;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) The list of Scheduled Tribes is State/UT specific and community notified in a State need not be so in other State/UT. When a person migrates from one State to another, he can claim to belong to a Scheduled Tribe only in relation to the State to which he originally belonged and not in respect of the State to which he has migrated.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The list of Scheduled Tribes is State/UT specific.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (1) Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Copper Limited and the Ministry of Mines for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4594/15/11]

- (2) Memorandum of Understanding between the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Mines for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4595/15/11]

- (3) Memorandum of Understanding between the National Aluminum Company Limited and the Ministry of Mines for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4596/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Article 151(1) of the Constitution:-

- (i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Civil) (Report No. 6 of 2011-12) (Performance Audit)-Audit Report on XIXth Commonwealth Games, 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4597/15/11]

- (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Railways) (No. 33 of 2010-11)-Railways Finances for the year ended March, 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4598/15/11]

- (iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Railways) (No. 34 of 2010-11) for the year ended March, 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4599/15/11]

- (iv) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Civil) Autonomous Bodies (No. 38 of 2011-12) for the year ended March, 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4600/15/11]

- (v) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Defence Services) (No. 7 of 2011-12) Coast Guard Performance Audit-Role and Functioning of Indian Coast Guard for the year ended March, 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4601/15/11]

- (vi) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Civil) (No. 8 of 2011-12)-Performance Audit of Fertilizer Subsidy-Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year ended March, 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4602/15/11]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (i) Appropriation Accounts (Part-I-Review) of the Indian Railways for the year 2009-2010.

- (ii) Appropriation Accounts (Part-II-Detailed Appropriation Accounts) of the Indian Railways for the year 2009-2010.

- (iii) Appropriation Accounts [Part-II-Detailed Appropriation Accounts (Annexure-G)] of the Indian Railways for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4603/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): On behalf of my colleague, Shri S.S. Palanimanickam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the 16th Progress Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Action Taken pursuant to

the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Stock Market Scam and matters relating thereto — June, 2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4604/15/11]

- (2) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited and the Ministry of Finance for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4605/15/11]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 21 of the Coinage Act, 1906:-

- (i) The Coinage of the Fifty Paise, One Rupee and Two Rupees Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 374(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th May, 2011.
- (ii) The Coinage of the Five Rupees coins containing Nickel Brass Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 375(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th May, 2011.
- (iii) The Coinage of Bi-Metallic coin or Rupees Ten Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 376(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th May, 2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4606/15/11]

- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 30 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992:-

- (i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Stock, Brokers and Sub-brokers) (Amendment) Regulations, 2011 published in Notification No. F. No. LAD-NRO/GN/2011-12/01/11486 in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 2011.
- (ii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Change in Conditions of Registration of Certain Intermediaries) (Amendment) Regulations, 2011 published in Notification No. F. No. LAD-NRO/GN/2011-12/03/12650 in Gazette of India dated the 19th April, 2011.

- (iii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Amendment) Regulations, 2011 published in Notification No. F. No. LAD-NRO/GN/2011-12/05/13907 in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 2011.

- (iv) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Institutional Investors) (Amendment) Regulations, 2011 published in Notification No. F. No. LAD-NRO/GN/2011-12/06/13995 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd May, 2011.

- (v) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Debenture Trustees) (Amendment) Regulations, 2011 published in Notification No. F. No. LAD-NRO/GN/2011-12/13/21222 in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 2011.

- (vi) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Underwriters) (Amendment) Regulations, 2011 published in Notification No. F. No. LAD-NRO/GN/2011-12/15/21214 in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 2011.

- (vii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Merchant Bankers) (Amendment) Regulations, 2011 published in Notification No. F. No. LAD-NRO/GN/2011-12/09/21233 in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 2011.

- (viii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an issue and share Transfer Agents) (Amendment) Regulations, 2011 published in Notification No. F. No. LAD-NRO/GN/2011-12/11/21228 in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 2011.

- (ix) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Credit Rating Agencies) (Amendment) Regulations, 2011 published in Notification No. F. No. LAD-NRO/GN/2011-12/10/21232 in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 2011.

- (x) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Bankers to an Issue) (Amendment) Regulations, 2011 published in Notification No. F. No. LAD-NRO/GN/2011-12/12/21225 in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4607/15/11]

- (5) 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. 180(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd March, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 4/2006-CE dated 1st March, 2006.
 - (ii) G.S.R. 232(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th March, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting mobile handsets including cellular phones from so much of the duty of excise leviable thereon.
 - (iii) G.S.R. 233(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th March, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 1/2011-CE dated 1st March, 2011.
 - (iv) G.S.R. 234(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th March, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 2/2011-CE dated 1st March, 2011.
 - (v) G.S.R. 235(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th March, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 3/2006-CE dated 1st March, 2006.
 - (vi) G.S.R. 236(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th March, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 4/2006-CE dated 1st March, 2006.
 - (vii) G.S.R. 237(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th March, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 5/2006-CE dated 1st March, 2006.
 - (viii) G.S.R. 238(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th March, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 6/2006-CE dated 1st March, 2006.
 - (ix) G.S.R. 239(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th March, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting waste, parings and scrap arising in the course of manufacture of goods, subject to certain conditions.
 - (x) G.S.R. 240(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th March, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 8/2003-CE dated 1st March, 2003.
 - (xi) G.S.R. 241(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th March, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 63/95-CE dated 16th March, 1995.
 - (xii) G.S.R. 242(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th March, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 30/2004-CE dated 9th July, 2004.
 - (xiii) G.S.R. 243(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th March, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting all goods bearing a brand name or sold under a brand name under from the whole of Excise Duty leviable thereon, subject to certain conditions.
 - (xiv) The Central Excise (Second Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 244(E) in Gazette of India dated 24th March, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum.
 - (xv) The CENVAT Credit (Second Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 245(E) in Gazette of India dated 24th March, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum.
 - (xvi) G.S.R. 246(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th March, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting from the operation of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 to every mine engaged in the production or manufacture of goods where the producer or manufacturer of such goods has a centralized billing or accounting system.

- (xvii) G.S.R. 247(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th March, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 49/2008-CE(N.T.) dated 24th December, 2008.
- (xviii) G.S.R. 248(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th March, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 20/2001-CE (N.T.) dated 30th April, 2001.
- (xix) G.S.R. 249(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th March, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 21/2002-CE dated 1st March, 2002.
- (xx) The CENVAT Credit (Third Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 286(E) in Gazette of India dated 31st March, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xxi) G.S.R. 332(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th April, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 62/1995-CE dated 16th March, 1995.
- (xxii) G.S.R. 486(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th June, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 4/2006-CE dated 1st March, 2006.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4608/15/11]

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-

- (i) G.S.R. 107(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th February, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 39/1996-Cus., dated 23rd July, 1996.
- (ii) G.S.R. 249(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th March, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 21/2002-Cus., dated 1st March, 2002.

- (iii) G.S.R. 250(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th March, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 20/2006-Cus., dated 1st March, 2006.
- (iv) G.S.R. 321(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th April, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 21/2002-Cus., dated 1st March, 2002.
- (v) G.S.R. 322(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th April, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting all goods, other than those which are clearly not to be used as fertilizers, when imported into India from so much of additional duty of customs leviable thereon.
- (vi) G.S.R. 377(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th May, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 21/2002-Cus., dated 1st March, 2002.
- (vii) G.S.R. 405(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th May, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 51/2008-Cus., dated 21st April, 2008.
- (viii) G.S.R. 422(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st June, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 96/2008-Cus., dated 13th August, 2008.
- (ix) G.S.R. 423(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st June, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum providing duty concession to Philippines and other ASEAN countries in view of India ASEAN FTA.
- (x) G.S.R. 471(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st June, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 107/2008-Cus., dated 6th October, 2008.
- (xi) G.S.R. 380(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th February, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain

- amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.) dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xii) G.S.R.430(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th February, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 6/2011-Cus.(N.T.), dated 27th January, 2011.
- (xiii) G.S.R. 450(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th February, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xiv) G.S.R. 566(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th March, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xv) G.S.R. 646(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th March, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 14/2011-Cus.(N.T.), dated 24th February, 2011.
- (xvi) G.S.R. 668(E) published in Gazette of India dated 31st March, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xvii) G.S.R. 748(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th April, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xviii) G.S.R. 841(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th April, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 24/2011-Cus.(N.T.), dated 29th March, 2011.
- (xix) G.S.R. 912(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th April, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xx) G.S.R. 1047(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th May, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xxi) G.S.R. 1223(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th May, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 32/2011-Cus.(N.T.), dated 27th April, 2011.
- (xxii) G.S.R. 1234(E) published in Gazette of India dated 31st May, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xxiii) G.S.R. 1400(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th June, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xxiv) G.S.R. 487(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th June, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 21/2002-Cus.(N.T.), dated 1st March, 2002.
- (xxv) G.S.R. 501(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st July, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 21/2002-Cus.(N.T.), dated 1st March, 2002.
- (xxvi) G.S.R. 499(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st July, 2011 seeking to prescribe preferential tariff for specified goods imported from Malaysia under the India-Malaysia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement subject to fulfillment of Rules of Origin.
- (xxvii) The Courier Imports and Exports (Electronic Declaration and Processing) Amendment Regulations, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 290(E) in Gazette of India dated 1st April, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xxviii) G.S.R. 1541(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th July, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum assigning the functions of the proper officer to the officers

of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Directorate General of Central Excise Intelligence, Preventive Commissionerates and Central Excise Commissionerates for the purposes of Section 17 and 18 of the Customs Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4609/15/11]

(7) 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. 95(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th February, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on all import of circular weaving machines having six or more shuttles for weaving PP/HDPE Fabrics of a width exceeding 30 cms originating in, or exported from China PR and Austria.
- (ii) G.S.R. 98(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th February, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to extend levy of anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of Sodium Nitrate, originating in, or exported from, People's Republic of China, upto and inclusive of 30th June, 2011, pending finalization of Sunset review investigations being conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and allied duties.
- (iii) G.S.R. 186(E) published in Gazette of India dated 4th March, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 87/2005-Cus., dated 27th September, 2005.
- (iv) G.S.R. 187(E) published in Gazette of India dated 4th March, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 42/2010-Cus., dated 5th April, 2010.
- (v) G.S.R. 188(E) published in Gazette of India dated 4th March, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on "Glass Fibre", originating in, or exported from China PR, when imported into India.
- (vi) G.S.R. 265(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th March, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 33/2006-Cus., dated 7th April, 2006.
- (vii) G.S.R. 328(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th April, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of Acetone, originating in, or exported from Thailand and Japan at the specified rates.
- (viii) G.S.R. 336(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st April, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 121/2006-Cus., dated 26th December, 2006.
- (ix) G.S.R. 371(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th May, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 45/2006-Cus., dated 24th May, 2006.
- (x) G.S.R. 395(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd May, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to provide for provisional assessment of imports of vitrified porcelain tiles when exported to India by M/s Jiangxi Zhengda Ceramics Company Limited, China PR (producer) through M/s Foshan Z&D Ceramics Company Limited, China PR (exporter) without collecting anti-dumping duty already imposed vide Notification No. 82/2008-Cus., dated 27.06.2008 subject to such security as the proper officer deems fit.
- (xi) G.S.R. 415(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th May, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 121/2006-Cus., dated 26th December, 2006.
- (xii) G.S.R. 416(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th May, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to provide provisional assessment to imports of Acetone, originating in, or exported from Chinese Taipei by M/s Chang Chun Plastics Company Limited (exporter), pending the outcome of New Shipper Review.

- (xiii) G.S.R. 450(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th June, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to levy final anti-dumping duty on imports of Pentaerythritol, originating in, or exported from the China PR at the rate of USD 515/MT.
- (xiv) G.S.R. 457(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th June, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to extend levy of anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of 'Metronidazole', originating in, or exported from the China PR, upto and inclusive of 15th June, 2012, pending finalization of Sunset review investigations being conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.
- (xv) G.S.R. 473(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd June, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on the import of the Sewing Machine Needles, originating in, or exported from the China PR.
- (xvi) G.S.R. 519(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th July, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No. 54/2008-Cus., dated 28th April, 2008.
- (xvii) G.S.R. 525(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th July, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose definite anti-dumping duty on imports of "Sodium Tripoly Phosphate", originating in, or exported from China PR at the specified rates, in pursuance of the final findings dated 3rd May, 2011 of the Designated Authority.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4610/15/11]

- (8) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994:-

- (i) G.S.R. 266(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th March, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 7/2010-Service Tax dated 27th February, 2010.

- (ii) G.S.R. 267(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th March, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 8/2010-Service Tax dated 27th February, 2010.
- (iii) G.S.R. 268(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th March, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 9/2010-Service Tax dated 27th February, 2010.
- (iv) The Export of Services (Second Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 280(E) in Gazette of India dated 31st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (v) The Taxation of Services (Provided from Outside India and Received in India) Amendment Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 281(E) in Gazette of India dated 31st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (vi) The Service Tax (Determination of Value) Second Amendment Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 282(E) in Gazette of India dated 31st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (vii) The Point of Taxation (Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 283(E) in Gazette of India dated 31st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (viii) The Service Tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 284(E) in Gazette of India dated 31st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ix) G.S.R. 285(E) published in Gazette of India dated 31st March, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 19/2009-Service Tax, dated 7th July, 2009.
- (x) G.S.R. 293(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st April, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to notify certain taxable services as continuous supply of service.

- (xi) G.S.R. 338(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th April, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum exempting the taxable service referred to in Section 65 (105)(zzzzz) finance Act, 1994 from the whole of service tax leviable under Section 66 of the said Act.
- (xii) G.S.R. 339(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th April, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt the taxable service referred to in Section 65(105)(zzzzw) of the Finance Act, 1994, when the declared tariff is less than Rs. 1000 from the whole of service tax leviable under Section 66 of the said Act.
- (xiii) G.S.R. 340(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th April, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No. 25/2006-Service Tax dated 13th July, 2006.
- (xiv) G.S.R. 341(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th April, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt any preschool coaching and training any coaching or training leading to grant of certificate/diploma/degree recognized by law when provided by any commercial coaching or training centre from whole of Service Tax leviable under Section 66 of the Finance Act, 1994.
- (xv) G.S.R. 342(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th April, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 1/2006-Service Tax dated 1st March, 2006.
- (xvi) The Service Tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R 343(E) in Gazette of India dated 25th April, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xvii) The Taxation of Services (Provided from Outside India and Received in India)(Third Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R 345(E) in Gazette of India dated 25th April, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xviii) The Export of Services (Third Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R 344(E) in Gazette of India dated 25th April, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xix) G.S.R. 447(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th June, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 07/2010-Service Tax, dated 27th February, 2010.
- (xx) G.S.R. 448(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th June, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 08/2010-Service Tax, dated 27th February, 2010.
- (xxi) G.S.R. 449(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th June, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 09/2010-Service Tax, dated 27th February, 2010.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 4611/15/11]
- (9) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R 432(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd June, 2011 exempting the individual premises from registration where the producer or manufacturer of recorded smart cards has a centralized billing or accounting system in respect of such goods produced or manufactured by these individual premises and opts for registering only the premises or office from where such centralized billing or accounting is done under sub-rule (2) of Rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 4612/15/11]
- (10) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income Tax Act, 1961:-
- (i) The Income-tax (First Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 495(E) in Gazette of India dated 9th March, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ii) The Income-tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 647(E) in Gazette of India dated 29th March, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum.

- (iii) The Income-tax (3rd Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 693(E) in Gazette of India dated 5th April, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iv) The Income-tax (4th Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 694(E) in Gazette of India dated 5th April, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (v) The Income-tax (5th Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1214(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th May, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (vi) The Income-tax (6th Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1497(E) in Gazette of India dated 1st July, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4613/15/11]

- (11) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 435(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 25th February, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum notifying the United Stock Exchange of India Limited as a recognized Stock Exchange for the purpose of the Section 43(5) of Income tax Act, 1961 issued under section 43 of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4614/15/11]

- (12) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 1046(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 13th May, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum notifying the rate of interest as 9.5% to be credited in the employee's account of a recognized provident fund w.e.f. 1st of September, 2010 for the year 2010-11 issued under Rule 6 of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4615/15/11]

- (13) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 1438(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd June, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 709(E) dated 20th August, 1998 issued under section 48 of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4616/15/11]

- (14) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 1439(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd June, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting an individual whose total income for the assessment year, 2011-12 does not exceed Rupees Five lakh and consists of only income chargeable to income-tax under some specified conditions specified therein, from the requirement of furnishing a return of income issued under section 139 of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4617/15/11]

- (15) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002:-

- (i) G.S.R. 1029(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th December, 2010 together with an explanatory memorandum containing corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R. 18(E) dated the 7th January, 2010.

- (ii) G.S.R. 1030(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th December, 2010 together with an explanatory memorandum containing corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R. 19(E) dated the 7th January, 2010.

- (iii) G.S.R. 1031(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th December, 2010 together with an explanatory memorandum containing corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R. 20(E) dated the 7th January, 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4618/15/11]

- (16) A copy of the Prevention of Money-Laundering (Appointment and Conditions of Service of Chairperson and Members of Adjudicating Authority) Amendment Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 189(E) in Gazette of India dated 7th March, 2011 under section 74 of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4619/15/11]

- (17) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 337(E) (Hindi and English versions) in Gazette of India dated 25th April, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum appointing the 1st day of May, 2011, as the date on which the provisions of the Finance

Act, 2011 shall come into force issued under Section 74 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4620/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): On behalf of my colleague, 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 for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, 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 4621/15/11]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune, 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 Naturopathy, Pune, for the year 2009-2010.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4622/15/11]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, 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 for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4623/15/11]

- (7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 36 of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970:-

(i) The Indian Medicine Central Council (Postgraduate Ayurveda Education) (Amendment) Regulations, 2011 published in Notification No. 4-90/2009/Ay.PG Regulations in weekly Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 2011.

(ii) The Indian Medicine Central Council (Minimum Standards of Education in Indian Medicine) (Amendment) Regulations, 2011 published in Notification No. 4-90/2009/Ay.PG Regulations in weekly Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4624/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Power Training Institute, Faridabad, 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 Power Training Institute, Faridabad, 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 4625/15/11]

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

(i) Memorandum of Understanding between the NTPC Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4626/15/11]

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4627/15/11]

(iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Power Finance Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4628/15/11]

(iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the SJVN Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4629/15/11]

(v) Memorandum of Understanding between the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4630/15/11]

(vi) Memorandum of Understanding between the THDC India Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4631/15/11]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Damodar Valley Corporation, Kolkata, 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 Damodar Valley Corporation, Kolkata, for the year 2009-2010.

(5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4632/15/11]

(6) A copy of the Annual Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4633/15/11]

(7) A copy of the Notification No. F. No. 23/2/2005-R&R (Vol.V) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th July, 2011, making certain amendments in the para 5.1 and 7.1 of the Tariff Policy 2006 notified under Section 3 of the Electricity Act, 2003, under Section 179 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4634/15/11]

12.03 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

12th and 13th Reports

[English]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Nagpur): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (2010-11):-

(1) Twelfth Report on Demands for Grants (2011-12) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution); and

(2) Thirteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2011-12) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs).

12.03¹/₂ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT

14th and 15th Reports

[English]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Urban Development (2010-11):-

(1) Fourteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2011-12) of the Ministry of Urban Development.

- (2) Fifteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2011-12) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

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 Government Business during the week commencing Monday, the 8th of 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 National Institute of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2010;
 - (b) The Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research Bill, 2010;
 - (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; and
 - (e) The Constitution (One Hundred and Eleventh Amendment) Bill, 2009.
3. Consideration and passing of the Jawaharlal Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry (Amendment) Bill, 2011, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
4. 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; and
 - (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please calm down. Dr. Rajan Sushant.

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT (Kangra): Madam, kindly include the following urgent matters in the List of Business of next week:

1. Delimitation should be carried out forthwith on the basis of population, powers should be transferred to Panchayats as has been done in other States and the problems of 13 lacs refugees should be sorted out at the earliest for ensuring development and justice for Jammu and Kashmir State.
2. Proper share should be given to Himachal Pradesh in forest, water, powers and railways.
3. Early dispensation of justice to every State including Himachal Pradesh by solving Maoist problems.

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Bahrapur): Madam, kindly include the following matters in the business of next week:

- (1) In view of the competitive economic scenario, Government should formulate a "National Wage Policy".
- (2) In the context of poor health infrastructure, Government should initiate legislation for "Right to Health".

[Translation]

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Madam, kindly include the following matters in the business of next week:

1. One of the three units of ordinance factory situated at Rajgir in Nalanda district of Bihar State on which Rs. 1100 crore has been spent should be made operational as soon as possible.
2. The requisite percentage of 60 per cent required to qualify the Central Teacher's Eligibility Test conducted by Central Board of Secondary Education be reduced as it impedes the recruitment of teachers required for the implementation of Right to Education Act, 2009.

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA (Bharuch): Kindly include the following matters in the business of next week:

1. An over-bridge should be constructed at Jhareshwar Chowkri in view of the problems being faced by the local people and outsiders due to hour long traffic jam at Jhareshwar Chowkri near Bharuch on Mumbai-Delhi National Highways.
2. The amount spent on the ongoing welfare schemes for the tribes in the country and misuse of the said amount.

[English]

SHRI S. ALAGIRI (Cuddalore): Madam, kindly permit to include the following subjects in the agenda of next week of Parliament business.

- (1) Paddy, sugarcane, jam fruit, cashew, banana and groundnut are the major agricultural products in my parliamentary constituency Cuddalore. The farmers of this area are illiterate and innocent and they are working in old pattern. The work of setting up of a research centre for the above mentioned agricultural products or any one product in my parliamentary constituency Cuddalore to enable use of the latest technology may be taken up.
- (2) The work of extending the train service between Bangalore and Viruthachalam up to Cuddalore be taken up for facilitating railway passengers of Cuddalore district and nearby places.

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-durgapur): Madam, I wish to submit that the following items be included in the next week's agenda:

1. Bye-pass at Panagarh at National Highway No. 2, in West Bengal has not been constructed. Widening of NH-2 at that place is not possible because a number of structures are to be dismantled. This causes serious traffic congestion. Hence I demand that work on a bye-pass at NH-2 be immediately undertaken.
2. There is a Railway over-bridge at Burdwan-Katwa road at Burdwan in West Bengal. The over-bridge is in a dilapidated condition. It causes much traffic congestion. So, the Railway Board should come forward to build a four lane over-bridge there immediately.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Madam, kindly permit to include the following subjects in the list of business of the next week:

1. The work of gauge conversion from Ahmedabad to Udaipur via Himmatnagar should be expedited and requisite fund should be provided for this purpose.
2. Fertilizers are required to be supplied to my Parliamentary Constituency Sabarkantha of Gujarat as per its demand.

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): I request to include the following subjects in the list of the business of the House of the next week submitted by the Hon'ble Minister of Parliamentary Affairs:-

1. Special status should be accorded to Bihar.
2. The Ministry of Human Resources Development has not taken step to open Kendriya Vidyalaya in Nawada district of Bihar despite 8 acres of land has been registered for this purpose.

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Hon'ble Speaker Madam, kindly permit to include the following subjects in the list of business of the next week:

1. Madhya Pradesh is one of the agrarian States of the country but fertilizers are not being provided there to sow Rabi crops. Hence Union Government is requested to provide the same.
2. A canal situated on the right side of the Bargi Irrigation Project should be included in the national project.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the Calling Attention . Shrimati Sushma Swaraj to call the attention of the Minister.

...(Interruptions)

DR. K.S. RAO (Eluru): Madam, this Calling Attention has been given by the Leader of the Opposition without knowing the facts and figures about the State, exclusively on political grounds. There is a precedent ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let her speak.

...(Interruptions)

DR. K.S. RAO: The point is that in the Calling Attention, only BJP people are given opportunity and other persons from Telangana ...(Interruptions)

But most of us are representing the current form of the State of Andhra Pradesh. So, we must be given an opportunity to speak. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA (Malkangiri): Telengana has to be carved out. ...(Interruptions)
Telengana issue must be debated. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Okay, I have heard you.

...(Interruptions)

DR. K.S. RAO: We would not have bothered if it were to be anybody else ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam Speaker, treasury benches is disturbing. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: You are going to speak. I have told you. Then, why are you raising it? Please sit down.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Don't get so much agitated. Do not get agitated so much. Sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let calling attention go on.

[English]

There is a Calling Attention going on. Let it go on. Please take your seat.

12.13 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Situation arising out of delay in creation of Telangana State and steps taken by the Government

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Hon'ble Madam Speaker, I want to draw the attention of Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs to a matter of urgent public importance and request him to make a statement regarding the following subject.

"Situation arising out of the delay in the creation of Telangana and the steps taken by the Government in this regard."

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Madam Speaker, hon. Members are aware of the circumstances under which the Government of India set up a five member Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice (Retd.) B.N. Srikrishna in February 2010. The Committee was requested to hold consultations with all sections of the people and all political parties and groups in Andhra Pradesh to examine the situation in the State of Andhra Pradesh with reference to the demand for a separate State of as well as the demand for maintaining the present status of a united Andhra Pradesh.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I would request that a copy of the statement may be given to me also.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I have given copies.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: No, I have not got the copy. That is why, I am saying.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I have given the copies.

This Committee submitted its report on December 30, 2010. In its report, the Committee has listed the following six solutions/possible options as the way forward:

- (i) Maintaining *status quo*,
- (ii) Bifurcation of the State into Seemandhra and with Hyderabad as a Union Territory and the

two States developing their own capitals in due course,

- (iii) Bifurcation of the State into Rayala and coastal Andhra regions with Hyderabad being an integral part of Rayala,
- (iv) Bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh into Seemandhra and with enlarged Hyderabad Metropolis as a separate Union Territory. This Union Territory will have geographical linkage and contiguity via Nalgonda district in the southeast Guntur in coastal Andhra and via Mahboobnagar district in the south to Kurnool district in Rayalaseema,
- (v) Bifurcation of the State into and Seemandhra as per existing boundaries with Hyderabad as the capital of and Seemandhra to have a new capital,
- (vi) Keeping the State united by simultaneously providing certain definite Constitutional/Statutory measures for socio-economic development and political empowerment of region - creation of a statutorily empowered Regional Council.

Following the submission of the report, I convened a meeting of all the major political parties represented in the Andhra Pradesh State Legislature on January 6, 2011 and requested them to consider the report of the Justice Srikrishna Committee and form an opinion in this regard.

The consultation process with various political parties of Andhra Pradesh is continuing. A suitable decision will be taken in the light of these discussions. The Government of India is keeping a close watch on the political developments as well as on the law and order situation in the State.

Meanwhile, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh requested the Government of India to consider the demand to delete paragraph 14(f) of the Andhra Pradesh Public Employment (Organization of Local Cadres and Regulation of Direct Recruitment) Order 1975. Under paragraph 14(f) of the Order, any post of Police Officer, as defined in section 3 (b) of the Hyderabad City Police Act, 1348 F, is exempted from the purview of aforesaid Order. This implied that Hyderabad City would be a 'free zone' for the purpose of recruitment to the police. The deletion of paragraph 14(f) would include Hyderabad city in Zone VI for the purpose of recruitment to the police of the city. The Chief Minister commended the resolution of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly dated March 18, 2010 that supported deletion of paragraph 14(f).

After careful consideration, Government has decided to recommend to the President that clause (f) of paragraph 14 of the Andhra Pradesh Public Employment (Organization of Local Cadres and Regulation of Direct Recruitment) Order, 1975 may be deleted subject to the Resolution on the subject earlier passed being re-iterated by the Legislative Assembly of Andhra Pradesh. The decision of the Government was communicated to the State Government on July 13, 2011 for suitable action.

The Chief Minister, vide letter dated August 1, 2011, has informed the Government of India that the earlier resolution of the Legislative Assembly dated March 18, 2010 still holds good and there is no change in the composition of the Legislative Assembly. He has, therefore, requested that a recommendation may be made to the President on the basis of the resolution of March 18, 2010. The matter is under active consideration.

The Government would like to make an earnest appeal to all sections of the people in Andhra Pradesh that they should allow the consultation process to reach its logical conclusion. Meanwhile, the Government would like to reiterate the appeal issued at the end of the all party meeting on January 6, 2011 that 'peace, harmony, and law and order should be maintained in the State of Andhra Pradesh.'

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh elects 17 MPs. Out of them 13 MPs have tendered their resignations from the Membership of the House by expressing their pain and resentment. ...*(Interruptions)* In the same way, 119..... in the Legislative Assembly of Andhra Pradesh ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA (Malkajgiri): Madam, it is not 13 Members. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Yes, it is 13 Members....*(Interruptions)*

DR. K.S. RAO: Is the Leader of the Opposition saying this? ...*(Interruptions)* Twelve Members of Lok Sabha did not resign. ...*(Interruptions)* It is wrong information being mentioned here. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, resignations are lying with you. 119 MLAs get elected in the Legislative

Assembly of Andhra Pradesh from Telangana region and 101 MLA have resigned from the Membership of Andhra Pradesh's Legislative Assembly. Just now, a Member from that side were asking for a discussion on Telangana issue. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

DR. K.S. RAO: Hon. Shrimati Sushma Swaraj, 13 Members of Lok Sabha did not resign. Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, Shri Anjankumar M. Yadav, and Shri Sarvey Satyanarayana have not resigned. ...(*Interruptions*) How can you say that all the Members from Telangana have resigned? They are before you. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Four members comprising three members mentioned here have not resigned and the thirteen Members have resigned. It is true that the three members whose names have been mentioned have not resigned. The four MPs who have not tendered their resignations include Shri Jaipal Reddy and the two others. But Madam Speaker, I was saying all these things to convey that I had moved the Calling Attention motion today to get the voice of Telangana heard which has not ever been heard in the Lok Sabha of the country and Vidhan Sabha of Andhra Pradesh.

Madam Speaker, the history of Telangana is replete with the stories of struggle. I don't know how many of us in the House know the fact that India got independence on August 15, 1947 but Telangana did not get independence with it. Telangana got freedom on Sept. 17, 1948 after one year of India's independence and long struggle and sacrifices of thousands of persons. No sooner did they start celebrating independence than the fear of its merger with Andhra Pradesh started looming large on them. They were not in favour of its merger with Andhra Pradesh so they started protesting against it. A Fazal Ali Commission constituted was not in favour of its merger but if it is inevitable let us wait till the elections of 1961 is over. Moreover, it recommended that Telangana should be merged with Andhra Pradesh provided the two thirds of the Members of Legislative Assembly coming from the Telangana region acceded to it.

Madam Speaker, I would like to remind my colleagues in the treasury benches that the then Prime Minister Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru who was very popular Prime Minister of the country. Referring this merger as unsuitable, he was of the opinion that the merger of Telangana with

Andhra Pradesh is like the marriage of an innocent girl with a mischievous boy. He had said that this merger should not last long. Therefore, it is in the fitness to get separate as it happens when a marriage does not last long, they opt for divorce. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL (Vijayawada): No, he never said that. ...(*Interruptions*) He never said that. ...(*Interruptions*) He never said that. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Why have you stood up? You take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, I am quoting Pandit ji. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: You will get your chance to speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You will get your chance to speak. Let her speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Panditji never uttered those words. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, I am not quoting statement of any Member of my party. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: You will get your chance. Your name is there.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You will get your chance. Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: This is very famous quote of Pandit ji. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA (Malkajgiri): As rightly mentioned by Sushmaji, Panditji said that Telangana is like an innocent baby being married to a mischievous boy, an Andhrite. They should live together for long. If this baby demands divorce, it should be granted. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: You will get your chance. Please sit down, Sarvey Satyanarayanaji.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Shri Sarvey Satyanarayana ji, please sit down.

[English]

...*(Interruptions)**

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Sushmaji is saying.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please you sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You will get your chance.

[Translation]

You speak on your time. Please sit down now.

...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

[English]

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: We want the name of Pandit Nehru to be deleted from the record. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Pandit Nehru said that. He has compared Telangana with a baby. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Sushma ji, you may speak now.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, I am not quoting the statement of any BJP leader. This is a famous quotation made by Pandit ji and this quotation was published in the newspapers then. I firmly assert that they might see the Indian Express dated 6 March, 1956. This famous quotation was put into inverted commas. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam Speaker, even after the opposition by the people of Telangana ...*(Interruptions)*.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be seated.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Even after the opposition of the people of Telangana, they were merged ...*(Interruptions)*.

[English]

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: You can read the speeches of Pandit Nehru available in our Parliament Library. ...*(Interruptions)* You do not know even one per cent about Telangana and you are talking about Telangana. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You are getting your chance. You can speak whenever your turn comes.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: They are opposing formation of Telangana State because they have vested interests. They are playing with the lives of innocent

*Not recorded.

people. They should not behave like this. They are not politicians, but they are businessmen. They are playing with the lives of our people and innocent people are dying there. ...(*Interruptions*)

DR. K.S. RAO: You can speak in your own way. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: There is a virtual division between Telangana and Andhra. Separate Telangana State should be created. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: All of you sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, despite the protests made by the people of Telangana, they were merged. A lot of efforts have been made to ensure smooth functioning after merger. Various types of formulate such as Mulki Rules, Presidential Orders, Formula Number Six, G.O. Number 610 were adopted. Giglani Commission was set up to see the matter.

Several measures were adopted but no measures proved effective, because all these measures became the adoration of papers and they were not sincerely implemented. And the situation became worse. It can be said that as the treatment go on, the disease become worse. I have cited the history here because as I have said earlier that there has been delay in the creation of Telangana. Perhaps the Home Minister is getting irritated, but I want to tell the fact to him. I am not taking much time on this issue. It is necessary to turn the pages of history so that the House may understand the background of the merger.

Now I am taking the instances of the year 2004, the first government of UPA, in 2004, the Congress entered into agreement with TRS and they both entered in the election together. At that time the UPA Chairperson had assured the people in a meeting at Karim Nagar that they would form Telangana. People believed on her

assurance and they voted generously in their favour. After that they formed Government and TRS was one of their allies. Later they drafted a Common Minimum Programme (CMP) ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now please conclude.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: A CMP was drafted ...(*Interruptions*) In fact CMP ...(*Interruptions*). In that CMP, they wrote about a demand of Telangana with three riders.

[*English*]

“The UPA Government will consider the demand for the formation of the Telangana State at an appropriate time after due consultations and consensus.”

[*Translation*]

They put three riders. This is the CMP of May, 2004, when the Government was formed. After that the President addressed to the House in June. I quote the statement from this CMP, but one of the riders has been removed in the President's Address. A am quoting.

[*English*]

“The Government will consider the demand for the formation of a Telangana State at an appropriate time and after due consultations.”

[*Translation*]

The word ‘consensus’ was removed in the President's Address. We thought that it was some evolution. There were riders in the CMP. We felt that the Government was serious over this issue and they stressed on consultation and did not mention ‘consensus’. Perhaps, it was not possible to reach on any consensus and so, this rider was eloped. This is the President's Address, which is the directive principles of the Government and the Government has to obey this. You will accept this view, will you? The President's Address was based on the CMP and there were two riders therein instead of one. The Government could not find a suitable occasion for this during their full tenure from 2004 to 2009. We know there were consultations alongwith much political melodrama. Your alliance with TRS broke up and they resigned from their posts, then got re- elected and resigned once again. I do not want to go into that political melodrama. Then came the 2009 Elections wherein the Telangana people chose to vote for Congress in hope of their separate State which TRS could not materialise. So, with such one sided voting/

Congress got 12 out of 17 seats in Telangana region and one of those hon. MPs from the region is present here with us.

SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Infact, two of them are present here.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Yes, yes, two members are present here, that is why I said that four members are present here and 13 members have resigned and left. You have also resigned but the House and there is someone who is supporting my view. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: We are fighting for a just cause.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, 12 MPs got elected from Telangana in 2009 elections but nothing transpired on the issue for the next months. Then, the TSR leader K.S. Rao went on fast on 29th November 2009. I did raise this issue in this House on 7th November, 2009 and this is not the first time I am speaking on Telangana here. Creation of Telangana has always been my pet issue and we have not won any seat from that region. So being the principal Opposition Party it is our duty to have our concern on this issue. Earlier, Advani Ji used to raise this issue being the Leader of Opposition and now 1.1 now, being the incumbent Leader of the Opposition, am duty bound to raise this issue as any principal Opposition Party cannot disassociate itself from such grave issue.

So, Madam, I did raise this issue on 7th December and the day after *i.e.* on 9th December, you intervened from the Chair. Then the condition of Shri K.S. Rao was deteriorating. You intervened from the Chair that the entire House was worried about the scenario and something should come out of this. And then the leaders from all political parties took up this issue. We have here with us Gurudas Das Gupta Ji, who spoke on this, followed by Shri Sharad Yadav Ji, Shri Mulayam Singh Ji, Shri Lalu Ji, Shri Anant Geete Ji and Ajnala Ji. There was hardly anyone who remained silent on this. This was on 9th December which is very crucial date in the history of Telangana and that's why I am referring to it here. You yourself intervened on 9th December followed by all the leaders. And then, the Government swing into action and what a co-incidental date it chose to make an announcement on this. 10th December is Smt. Sonia Gandhi's birthday! So, at the midnight hour of 9th December, Shri Chidambaram, the present Home Minister made an announcement which I would like to read out here.

[English]

The Home Minister Shri P. Chidambaram, late in the night said:

"The process of forming the State of Telangana will be initiated and appropriate Resolution will be moved in the Assembly. We are concerned about Rao's health. We request him to withdraw his fast immediately. We also appeal to all concerned specially students to withdraw their agitation and help restore normalcy."

[Translation]

and to all riders vanished from this. No consultations, no consensus, only a categoric assurance came from the Home Minister that too at midnight and this issue looked to be resolved! The people of Telangana started celebrating. They thought that the Home Minister of the country gave them a birthday gift on the eve of Smt. Sonia Gandhi's birthday. So the people celebrated for whole night as one celebrates Deepawali. Because for the first time, the people of that region thought that their hopes would be fulfilled as the Home Minister said.

[English]

The process of forming the State of Telangana will be initiated and appropriate Resolution will be moved in the Assembly.

[Translation]

But, there were no consultations and consensus in this and now he feels that a categoric assurance ...*(Interruptions)* I am raising a good point, am not I? I am not raising a bad point ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please cool down.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: So, the people looked at it as birthday gift. It was good on your part. Why do you take exception of this good this. I only said the people vehemently celebrated.

MADAM SPEAKER: Sushma Ji, please address the chair.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I only said that the people of Telangana celebrated the announcement. Now their expectation has found an assurance because it came on a right date! And, you people are taking exception on this ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: No, Madam Speaker, I have just begun.

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: It is not a debate Shrimati Sushmaji.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Gopinath Ji and Ramesh Bais ji are not going to speak, so may I request you for allowing me.

MADAM SPEAKER: They have to ask only one question. They need not to narrate whole stories.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Please give me an opportunity to speak. I want a little indulgence from you, it is my request.

Madam, on 10th December, when the proceedings of the house started, the leader of opposition Advaniji stood and said—

“I am grateful that you have given me an opportunity. I would like to congratulate the house that you have set a new example by interfering into the matter of Andhra Pradesh. The Government has taken an important decision due to the interference of the house. For that congratulate both the Government and the house for the two issues and which the house had expressed its concern. In a way both the issues were resolved. We wanted that the Telangana state should be created as per the wishes of the people of Telangana. We wanted that the house have shown concern over the condition of the members who were on fast for the last ten days and their health was deteriorating. I am happy and given thanks that their health is not adversely affected and both the purposes has been served”.

Madam Speaker, I am quoting this statement because the expectation of not only Telangana people but also of the house turned into belief. It seemed that the government has taken an important decision. On 10th December Pranab Mukherjee Sahab also spoke on it and congratulated in the house because it seemed to us that 9th December would be a milestone in the creation of Telangana State.

But Madam Speaker, I am surprised that it all happened in the house on 9th of December and people

of Telangana celebrated with fireworks. But on 23rd, Minister of Home Affairs charged his stance and within 14 days a statement of the Minister of Home Affairs came,

[*English*]

there is no consensus on creation of Telangana’.

[*Translation*]

I want to ask when you deleted the concensus word from the president's address, mentioned only wider consultation no consensus, you had not mentioned about consensus. On 23rd December when the process should have initiated, you talked about concensus and we came back to square one. On 23rd December the things got changed and a justice Shri Krishna Commission came into existence from all this which has been mentioned just now in the statement of the Minister of Home Affairs. I want to say today without any hesitation that Justice Shrikrishna Commission has done gross injustice to Telangana which will be remembered in the history of Telangana forever ...(*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

SHRI ARUNA KUMAR VUNDAVALLI (Rajahmundry): Madam, this is too much. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: This is not too much. ...(*Interruptions*) I will show you. ...(*Interruptions*) Yes, I will tear it apart. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

Now you listen. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, you conclude your speech. This is calling attention, it is becoming a debate. You come to the main point and conclude.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: This is my major point. Do not stop me. I am coming to the main point. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANURAGH SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur, H.P.): Our both the other members will not speak. Please allow her to speak. ...(*Interruptions*) why are they speaking in between ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You take your seat. I am stopping them. You should take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI ARUNA KUMAR VUNDAVALLI: Madam, there is a small request. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): It is being converted into a debate. If this is being converted into a debate, there will be different points of view. But this is a Calling Attention; and the Leader of the Opposition should confine her points to the Calling Attention; there cannot be a debate. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, it is a Calling Attention. Let us retain the form of the Calling Attention. Let us not turn it into a debate.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Please give me five minutes only. The whole statement of the honourable Minister of Home Affairs is on the report of Srikrishna Committee and he said that Srikrishna Committee had given you 6 formulae. But Madam, so many commissions and committees have been constituted in the country and every time their reports are given publicly. But it has happened for the first time and it is the first commission which has submitted two reports one for public domain and the secret one and the secret report has not got space in the Minister of Home Affairs statement. That is why I want to ask your whether the Shrikrishna Commission has indeed submitted any secret report to the government. If they deny it, I can give a reply to it but they cannot deny it because nothing can be secret in this era, investigative journalists can unearth anything. Now reports are leaked before they are submitted. Shri M. Narayan Reddy an ex-Member of Parliament of Congress himself filed a petition in High Court of Andhra Pradesh. He has petitioned before the Hon'ble Court to make Shrikrishna Commission Report public as he has come to know that so submitted contains a secret report as well. The Hon'ble Judge who was hearing the said petition has asked the Government to submit the document, if any, before it. The Government has submitted the said report there. Madam Speaker, I am quoting statement from the said judgement itself.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The judgment has been stayed. Can you read that out? ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: The judgement is in public domain. The operation of judgement has been stayed. I am pointing it out only ...*(Interruptions)*. You cannot say that report has not been made public.

MADAM SPEAKER: You have asked for five minutes and you time is now over.

[English]

You cannot have a long debate on this. It is a Calling Attention.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, I will not take my seat until I finish all my points ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, take your seat as the time allotted to you is over. You please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I will not take my seat as it will divulge the secret, you please listen to me completely. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Sushmaji, you are leader of Opposition. There is rules and procedures for Calling Attention and you should confine your remarks to that. The time asked by you is over. Now you please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam I will conclude soon. The judge said—

[English]

“The Committee travelled beyond the Terms of Reference in its endeavour to persuade the Union of India not to accede to the demand for Telangana . It is demonstrated in a three-page supplementary note appending to the note representing Chapter 8.”

[Translation]

He accepted that a secret note was appended to Chapter-8. You will be surprised to learn that in the said note there is mention of political management and media management. I am pointing out surprising facts in the House. It has been stated in the note.

[*English*]

“There is a need for ensuring unity among the leaders of the Ruling Party in the State. There is also a need for providing strong and firm political leadership and placement of representatives of Telangana in key positions. This aspect was discussed with FM and HM in September 2010. Action also needs to be initiated for softening the TRS to the extent possible.”

“The Congress high command must sensitize its own MPs and MLAs and educate them about the wisdom for arriving at an acceptable and workable solution. With the Ruling Party and main Opposition Party being brought on the same page, these support mechanisms have a higher probability of becoming successful.”

[*Translation*]

The note suggests to manage the media. It has been suggested that electronic media and print media should be managed. Justice Reddy says—

[*English*]

“More disturbing is the suggestion given by the Committee to the Government.”

More disturbing is the suggestion given by the Committee to the Government and it reads:

“The print media is hugely dependent on the Government for advertisement revenue and if carefully handled can be an effective tool to achieve this goal.”

[*Translation*]

Madam, this is the report. It is not Shri Krishna Commission report but a report of AICC and never has such report been submitted. I want to ask Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs that. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please concluded and take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, this is the judgement ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You yourself had said that you will conclude your points within five minutes. Your time is over and as promised please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, I want to raise last point. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please finish your point quickly.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (BAHRAMPUR): Madam, I am on a point of order....(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Under which Rule do you want to raise the point of order?

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, this is the judgement ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please refer the rule of point of order.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Madam, the submissions made by the hon. Leader of Opposition should be authenticated by her. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I just want to authenticate it. This is a copy of judgment.

Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs, I have raised these points because different types of manipulations are being done here. People are committing suicide in frustration caused by the misdemeanour of the present government. Six hundred people have committed suicide during last one and half year. Madam, you are asking me to sit down but what I am going to tell you will shake your conscience. A boy, Yadi Reddy, visited Delhi and wrote a suicide note in Telugu before committing suicide. I want to read out four lines before you. That boy committed suicide in Delhi. He wrote that a number of thoughts criss-crossing my mind before boarding the train at Hyderabad. At times I was thinking to have food prepared by my mother and have her blessing but I was afraid of diverting from my aim, so I had not done this. I am

leaving my place. I had visualized many dreams. I am leaving Telangana. I am quite in pain. I have to speak the truth, I do not know how did I come here. I have cherished only one desire ever since I have come here and I am not thinking of anything else. I shall do what have thought. I will also become a part of the process of information of Telenagana. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. K.S. RAO: Please authenticate that letter.

MADAM SPEAKER: She is ending the speech. Are you ending?

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, it seems to me that I will be allowed to speak with the seriousness commensuration with the seriousness of the subject but I have not been allowed to do so and I have been interrupted frequently. I would, therefore, like to urge upon the Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs through you without making any further queries that the consensus is enough and now you have promised to bring in a fresh resolution which has been termed as uncalled for by the Chief Minister. I do not want to ask anything. ...*(Interruptions)* I have to make a request to you for introducing the Telangana Bill and it requires a two-third majority for its passage as it is a constitutional amendment Bill and we shall mobilize the required support of the MPs. I would like to request you. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: OK, thank you.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, one minute please ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Sushmaji, how many more one minutes will you take?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Pravan Da, you had appealed yesterday seeking co-operation of the opposition for passage of the Bills which we are introducing. Today, I am appealing you to introduce the Bill. We all shall extend our support and Telangana should be formed. But, if I am appearing to your-self and the Government to

introduce the Bill and at the same time I am also appearing to the House that we should make an appeal to the people who are committing suicides for Telangana. We should ask them not to kill themselves. But they should remain alieve to see the dream for creation of Telangana come true. Their suicides shall not be in the interest of the country. Therefore, I would like to appeal to my sisters and brothers of Telangana—

[English]

“Sodhara, Sodharimanulaara, Telangana kosam balidaanam vaddhu.

Telangana Choodadaaniki Brathakaali, Brathakaali”

It means: “Brothers and sisters, do not sacrifice your lives for Telangana. You should live to see Telangana.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Gopinath Munde and Shri Ramesh Bais have withdrawn. Now, I call Shri Gurudas Dasgupta.

DR. K.S. RAO: Madam, before that I humbly request the hon. Leader of the Opposition to certify that secret letter written by the person who died, which she has read. It is because she is reading the letter....*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Madam Speaker, I want to say something ...*(Interruptions)* I may be granted leave. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Gurudas Dasgupta Ji please start. Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Madam, at the beginning, I plead for patience, for tolerance and for a consensus on the issue. I should not be misunderstood. The situation is quite sensitive and explosive in whole of the Andhra Pradesh. There is division in the political spectrum of Andhra Pradesh.

*Not recorded.

The Congress Party is divided and everybody knows it. There is nothing to find something unique in it. This happens when emotions rise very high. Therefore, I plead, please do not put fuel in the fire. I plead let us not fish in the troubled waters. Nobody will be friend of India if we seek to fish in the trouble waters. I am not saying it to you. You should understand the implication of it. You are quite an intelligent person.

Madam, it is a sensitive issue. It is an emotional issue. A part of the history has been spoken by her, but there is another part of history.

MADAM SPEAKER: You have to ask your question.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, you have allowed her, kindly allow me also.

MADAM SPEAKER: She is allowed more time but you have to ask one question.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, I plead you for some time.

MADAM SPEAKER: No. Please ask a question. You ask a clarificatory question. We are not going into the history.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, I plead with you as it is a very important issue. I shall not take a long time.

I only remember the great struggle, the martyrdom of Sriramulu for the formation of Vishaal Andhra. Let us remember him. I also remember the great struggle of Telangana people. Telangana people fought against Nizam for the land. Therefore, Telangana is a part of India and has a great history. Andhra Pradesh also has a great history and is a part of India. Therefore, there has to be some patience and tolerance.

While saying so, I say that it is a well known truth and it is a fact beyond doubt that overwhelming majority of the people of Telangana wants a separate State. It is a clear truth. Let there be no dispute. There is a complaint that they were discriminated upon. There is a complaint that when the merger took place, there were certain conditions and those conditions were not adhered to by the Governments that had ruled Andhra Pradesh. There is a complaint that there is under-development in that particular area. There is a complaint that temporary arrangement that has been made to address the grievances of the people of Telangana did not work well. It is a part of history.

Therefore, having respect to the emotions of the people of Telangana, having understood that integrity of a State cannot be maintained by coercion, we stand to support unequivocally the demand for a separate Telangana State. But there is a crisis in Andhra Pradesh. Please do not mind that a political party in Andhra Pradesh has to be blamed for the debacle that has been created.

There are little more facts also. The Central Government has, undoubtedly, said that Telangana will be formed and a process will be initiated...(*Interruptions*). I am saying that a process will start...(*Interruptions*). Please listen to me. I am saying that a process of setting up of a State will be initiated. But it was not done and that has created a serious crisis. Please Mr. Rao, you cannot say that there is no crisis. There is a crisis. Therefore, the indecision of the Government of India can be taken to be a factor which has aggravated the crisis in Telangana.

I remember there was a Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Mr. Pranab Mukherjee and only one Party has not given an opinion. Sushmaji has forgotten to say that...(*Interruptions*). No, it was the Congress Party...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Dasgupta, please address the Chair.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I am saying the Congress Party had not given their opinion in the All Party meeting. Therefore, situation is very bad today and it needs a solution.

Madam, I am coming to my question. I would like to refer to the statement of Shri Chidambaram. He is always looked upon as a man of strong will. He always says that he is a man of strong will and I do not doubt the strength of his will, though I may have differences with him. But is it the statement of a strong personality? It is full of indecision. He has only quoted some recommendations. These are all options. What is the Government of India saying? It is saying from the beginning that consultations will be made, consensus would be sought to be done and will be done at an appropriate time, may be the appropriate time will be when Shri Chidambaram will not be in power or will not be in office. What is the appropriate time?

Therefore, my accusation is that the active role that the Central Government had to play in order to sort out

the issue was not done. It is a disservice to the nation, not a disservice to the Telangana alone. Please let us not stand in solidarity with Telangana only but let us also stand in solidarity with the whole of Andhra Pradesh. The whole of Andhra Pradesh is burning, not Telangana alone. Therefore, this indecision, this insipid character of the statement, this failure of the Government to reach a consensus is because their house is in disorder. He has to make a statement.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please come to your question.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I only have a pity for a strong man. I am very categorical. I support Telangana. But I respect the emotions and sentiments of the people of Rayalseema. I respect the sentiments and emotions of the people of the coastal area. I have a respect for them also. I cannot say that I stand out only for Telangana and the rest of Andhra Pradesh should go to hell. No. I stand out for the whole and find out a solution.

MADAM SPEAKER: Put your question please.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, I am coming to my question...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, the point is that I plead for peace in Andhra Pradesh, I plead for ending of turmoil in Andhra Pradesh, I plead for a consensus on this issue in Andhra Pradesh. I must remind the supporters of Telangana that you cannot get your demand realized through coercion. You cannot get the demand of Telangana through coercion, you cannot do it. Yes, I agree that there should be consensus, but the Government must take the steps. They are responding only when she is raising it.

MADAM SPEAKER: What is happening? Please put your question. You are such a senior Member.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, I support Telangana, I respect Rayalaseema. I support Telangana but I respect the coastal region...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: All right. Thank you so much. You have said what you had to say. Now, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, what I am saying is that while supporting the people of Telangana, I do not show any disrespect to Rayalaseema or coastal region, but there has to be a consensus. Transition can

only take place through a peaceful way in a democratic system. I want a democratic and a peaceful solution.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you.

...*(Interruptions)*

13.00 hrs.

SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Madam Speaker, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak in this august House over the issue of Telangana where I come from. I am a pukka Telanganite. People in Telangana are sacrificing their lives. They are committing suicide. It is a sensitive issue. The whole Telangana is burning and as you said, even Andhra Pradesh is also burning. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down. Why are you murmuring.

[English]

You address the Chair.

SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Madam, I am very much thankful to Shri Dasgupta and I appreciate his stand. All these years, his Party was not supporting us. Madam, I am thankful to him that now he has come out with a statement supporting the demand for a separate understanding the sentiments of the people there. We are very much thankful to him. The whole is thankful to him but I have a personal request to make. He should ask for a separate and not for Andhra State and all that.

[Translation]

Dada, you please do not bovo this that heads, I view talk your loose. The stand an Telangana should be same time to that of BJP. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: The BJP has an axe to grind...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Gurudas Gupta ji what is this going on? You please sit down and Shri Satyanarayana, please address the Chair. What are you addressing his. He is getting up repeatedly and you talk with him.

SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Madam Speaker, I would pray to god that one leader and the Chairperson of UPA, Shrimati Sonia ji, leader of Congress Party.

[*English*]

I consider Shrimati Sonia Gandhi as my mother. She gave me rebirth in politics.

[*Translation*]

Had Soniaji been here and listened debate on Telangana the issue of Telangana would have definitely been expedited.

[*English*]

Today she is not here with us. She is hospitalised. I pray God on behalf of the entire people of and this House that God should give her patience, strength and good health and she should recover very well. She must come back with very good health and do justice to the people of because she has always been saying that she has not let the people of Telangana down.

The chapter of Telangana is not yet closed. The debate on is still on and that is the reason why I have been trying to convince all the political parties including the Opposition to have a consensus on the issue of . Since there was no consensus, this issue was getting delayed but due to different statements from the Government, from the Congress Party and other political parties, people of are at a loss to understand the matter. They have developed a fear psychosis that a separate may not be formed and that is why, people are committing suicides. Let us not play with the lives of the people.

Telangana was a separate State or for that matter, we were a separate country. We were called the Hyderabad State. We got Independence only in 1948 and not in 1947. We were ruled by the then Nizam.

[*Translation*]

We were under state rule. Mulk means a country. The resident of that state were known as Mulki. And that was to continue.

[*English*]

We were merged with the Seema Andhra people on the basis of linguistics, language and all that. These Andhra people were with Madras State. There is no doubt that they are our brothers and sisters.

[*Translation*]

For separate Madras state Telugu people united and said that

[*English*]

they wanted to come out from the Madras State. They demanded a separate State and on the basis of language and all that, we were forcibly merged with Andhra Pradesh. At that time they had even demanded for a separate Madras State because they had contributed much for the development of Madras. But Madras was not given to them as they are now demanding Hyderabad as their right on the plea that they have contributed so much for its development. On the same lines, they had demanded in those days. It was not considered too but was merged. On the day it was merged, as Shrimati Sushma Swaraj has said, Jawahar Lal Nehru has commented on it.

Telangana is an innocent baby. Being married to a mischievous boy, they should live together for long and as much as they can. But if this innocent baby demands a divorce, it should be granted.

[*Translation*]

That day Jawahar Lal Nehru ji spoke and today his grand daughter, in law, who is one leader,

[*English*]

she is prepared to fulfil that commitment. She understood that a lot of injustice has been done to the people of Telangana. They are being treated as second class citizens of this country. They demand justice. The development is not taking place there....(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask the question.

SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: There is no education for our children, there are no jobs for our children, we have no industries. We become more and more poor, we are innocent people, good people, we are

considerate to everybody, our situation is cosmopolitan we love all. Today and after creation of Telangana also.

[English]

we will allow everyone to stay in Telangana itself. We will not ask anybody to go away from Telangana as KCR has said:

[Translation]

People of Telangana should make up and Andhra go away.

[English]

Congress is not for the bhago slogan and we are not for bhago slogan. Everybody should live. Why are we demanding Telangana? Telegana is for self-respect and self-governance. The State wants a development. That is the reason we have been demanding Telangana. A lot of people have laid down their lives. Even the hon. Minister of Home Affairs has made the statement on 29th in both the Houses of Parliament. Again, on 23rd there was a statement issued by the Government about the people who have lost their lives. More than 600 people have lost their lives. We are very sorry to say this. As Shrimati Sushmaji has rightly pointed out, one person

[Translation]

Madam, Yadi Reddy, a 20 years old boy committed suicide here. The police officials, employees, constables etc. have killed themselves by shooting before their wives and children because they wanted Telangana, a separate state. People are sacrificing their lives in such a pitiable manner.

[English]

That was the reason in the last Session we have created pandemonium here. We said, 'yes, we will commit suicide

[Translation]

We cannot see our children die anymore, we will have Telangana for sure

[English]

As Bal Gangadhar Tilak has said, "Swaraj is my birth right. I will have it". Sarvey Satyanarayana and the Telangana people.

[Translation]

and the four crore people will say only one thing that the Telangana is their birth right.

[English]

We will have it and we will take it. The creation of separate Telangana is imminent. It should be given and nobody can oppose that. Shrimati Sonia Gandhi is our Leader. She has made up her mind to give Telangana. That was the only reason....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Madam, people are dying in Telangana. Our MPs has resigned on behalf of four crore people of Telangana. Therefore, I request you to give me a chance to speak. I am not as senior as Sushmaji and Gurudas Dasgupta ji, who can present this news in a decent manner.

[English]

Madam, I must be in a position to give my presentation.

[Translation]

Now, the entire world is watching that what is going to happen in Telangana?

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I am giving you the chance. So, please ask your question.

[Translation]

SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Telangana will get the justice. No doubt, it is being delayed by the congress and the UPA Government, but the justice would be done for sure. We are fighting for that justice. People are sacrificing their lives because of making of false statements and that is the reason for such a pitiable situation. Today all the MLAs have resigned.

[English]

Ministers are not going to their offices.

[Translation]

Now all the State Government staff is on pen down strike and doing nothing. Students are not going to schools

and nobody is working in offices. The whole system has shattered there. Members have resigned from the House. We should have also resigned but if I also with my colleagues would have resigned, then there was nobody here to talk about Telangana. There is no leader except me to talk about Telangana. I will not go against the Government.

[*English*]

I will not defy my Leader. I will not challenge the authority of my Leader. I am a loyalist because she gave me birth in politics.

Madam, as she said, it was a birthday gift given by Shrimati Sonia Gandhi on 9th December, 2009. It was really a birthday gift to the people of Telangana. Once she has given the birthday gift, she will not take it back. It is true that once she commits or promises, she will abide by that. The only thing is that certain disturbances have been created. That is the reason it is getting delayed. Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad is our Leader. He has already started consultations. He is trying to find out a solution. As soon as the discussions are over, definitely the Bill is to be placed in the House. And, it should be placed in the House.

[*Translation*]

Madam, these people ask about Hyderabad. Give us Telangana or declare it as a Union Territory or common territory. Such demands are being raised by our colleague. By tomorrow, give them Telangana except Hyderabad, then

[*English*]

they will agree. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, please sit down. You took so much time. Now, please ask your question and take your seat.

SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Hyderabad is not anybody's dynasty. Hyderabad is like our head. As such body is nothing without head and hand, in the same way Telangana is nothing without Hyderabad.

[*English*]

Nothing more and nothing less.

[*Translation*]

If Telangana is formed, then it should consist of Hyderabad alongwith ten districts.

[*English*]

Nothing more and nothing less.

[*Translation*]

Madam, Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs has recently made a statement about the Sri Krishna Committee.

[*English*]

The Sri Krishna Committee was appointed with reference to the demand for a separate State of Telangana as well as the demand for maintaining the present status as the united Andhra Pradesh.

[*Translation*]

A Committee has been constituted to decide whether it would be called as Telangana or Andhra Pradesh.

[*English*]

Of course, the Sri Krishna Committee is not the Supreme Court for us, the Telangana people. Their findings are not binding on us. Even we ignore the Government also.

[*Translation*]

We will dump its Report. We will do so because just now we came to know that how much conspiracy has been hatched about Telangana. These people have political interests. This Report has been framed by such people who are not politicians, hence we do not accept it. But only two points have been asked in this statement i.e. say 'yes' or 'no' for Telangana. They had mentioned six points. Do this or do that also, there was no need say so much?

[*English*]

This itself is a wrong statement.

[*Translation*]

so, we reject this ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

Regarding deletion of Paragraph 14 (f), I think that issue is getting solved.

[Translation]

But Chidambaramji has shown too much sympathy to us on it. His mistake was caught by all of us in the statement given by him after 9th December on Telangana. They asked how Mr. Chidambaram has spoken like this overnight. But he spoke on behalf of the Government.

[English]

Our appreciation and our thanks are there to Shri Chidambaram.

[Translation]

But what happened about deletion of 14 (F),

[English]

He is clearly mentioning that the Central Government will reiterate the State Assembly to get it passed again.

[Translation]

What is the need to pass a resolution again. When the deletion of 14 (F) has already been passed in the assembly. Children are dying due to this confusing statement. So, we are agitating. Such things should not be there

[English]

Now, this matter is settled. No doubt, it is going to help us.

[Translation]

But it will not be with 14(F). Telangana will not get justice by putting other regional boards or granting funds by appointing any commission. Telangana will get justice only by constituting a separate state. Our people will not agree on granting less than it. So, Telangana should be created as a separate state.

[English]

“The process on Telangana will be initiated and an appropriate Resolution will be moved in the House, and almost all the cases that are being booked against the students will be withdrawn...”

[Translation]

likewise, the Minister of Home Affairs has given a statement on 9th December and on 10th December in

both House of the Parliament. What is in that? According to me, that is not a strong statement.

[English]

By when will you initiate and when will you complete it? There is no time-bound programme in that. An Appropriate Resolution should be moved. It is not necessary that it should be approved with a majority. It is not necessary that it should be approved unanimously. It is sufficient if it is placed in the House and discussed.

[Translation]

This is it. And there is one more thing in that statement.

[English]

“All the cases that are being booked against the students who participated in the agitation will be withdrawn...”

[Translation]

But it has not been withdrawn till date.

[English]

We are very sorry to say that.

[Translation]

That should be done and 14 (F) should also be deleted. Telangana should be a separate state.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: I am just finishing. Madam talked about Fatul Ali Commission, that is true. We can have voting on Telangana. If two third MLAs of Telangana agree on merger then create Andhra Pradesh state but they have told the Fazal Ali Commission

[English]

who are the helm of affairs, they have ignored and they have formed the state.

[Translation]

one more thing is being said that by constituting second SRC we listen to the people of all the smaller states and if possible, we will include Telangana in those states. We will include Telangana in them.

[English]

It is clearly a message of opening Pandora's Box.

[Translation]

This will send a clear message that constituting second SRC for creation of Telangana would be like opening a Pandora Box. This is not being spoken by the Government, Sonia ji or Union Council of Ministers. But this thing come up that time.

[English]

In 'UPCC' there was an unanimous resolution passed for trifurcation of the State of Uttar Pradesh into three. This is the resolution of the Congress Working Committee.

[Translation]

This was the resolution of Congress Working Committee. That is why second SRCC was constituted. But our people from Andhra and Royal seema are saying that second SRCC has been constituted but Telangana could not be created. Our children are dying due to misinterpretation of facts. Second SRC should be set up not only for Uttar Pradesh, but for other states also from where there is such a demand. Get their representation and listen to them. If the demand is reasonable, then it should be acceded to. You can just see how many states were there, when our country got freedom and how many are today. They have created Uttarakhand, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you please sit down. You have expressed your view point.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: The issue of Telangana existed during the BJP and NDA regime also. But they had ignored it. Our colleagues from Andhra Pradesh have given this circular to all. I want to read it out:

[English]

"I have had the matter examined. The Government of India is of the view that regional disparities in

economic development can be tackled through planning and efficient use of available resources. The Government, therefore, do not propose creation of separate State of Telangana."

[Translation]

Advani Ji had written a letter to Narendra Ji a BJP MP in the year 2002 ...(*Interruptions*) There people are very happy. They are very happy to circulate it. But we are also happy, because you could not create Telangans at that time, but today, you have come your goodwill for the people of Telangana. Had you created Telangana at that time there would have not been such s problems now our children would have not been dying like that if you had created Telangana that time. Justice delayed but delivered. It is too late but not never for Creating Telangana...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: You made it into a debate. It is a 'Calling Attention' of the Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Shri Chandra Babu Naidu was the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh at that time. ...(*Interruptions*)* He told the BJP that Telangana should not be created. So, they did not created Telangana. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: All right. This will not go on record.

(*Interruptions*)...*

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. K.S. Rao.

Nothing else will go on record except what Dr. K.S. Rao is saying.

(*Interruptions*)...*

DR. K.S. RAO: Madam, I sincerely thank you for giving me an opportunity to tell the fact prevailing in Andhra Pradesh. I am particularly requested to, because only people who are supporting the demand for a separate State of Telangana...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, will two Members of his party speak?

*Not recorded.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I have my own special discretion and I have allowed him.

DR. K.S. RAO: Only because the responsible Leader of the Opposition representing the whole country, and a major opposition party has raised this issue, I had to speak today. If it were to be a Member of Parliament from Telangana, I would not have bothered so much about it because by virtue of his being from Telangana, naturally, they would like to say so. I have no objection on that. Here, I will quote some of the points mentioned by our Opposition Leader.

Hon. Sushmaji was telling that some Congress leader, in a public campaign during the election in 2004, said that they will give a separate Telangana State. She also says that it is mentioned in the Common Minimum Programme and also she said that it is mentioned in the President's Address. I want to make a statement here that nowhere a separate Telangana State was promised. But on many of the occasions, it is said ...*(Interruptions)* I am talking about what hon. Leader of the Opposition has said. Nowhere is it mentioned categorically that a separate Telangana State will be created. But it did mention that the difficulties and the conditions prevailing in Telangana will be considered. If there are any regional differences in the development and if there are any grievances regarding employment, education, health care, they will definitely go into the details and address all those things. If necessary, the Government of India may ultimately decide to give a separate Telangana State for which we will not have any objection.

But the point here is that the hon. Leader of the Opposition is finding fault with the Congress Party. Let me quote what her party said. In their Plenary Session in Kakinada in 1998, your whole party said, 'one vote, two States'. They said that if one vote is given to the BJP and its supporting party, they will give two States. That means, they will divide Andhra Pradesh into two States immediately. She is the leader here, though she might not have been present there on that day. But who was responsible for it? Immediately after 1998, when they came to power they forgot that and the excuse they gave was that the TDP was not willing and so we will not give a separate Telangana State. ...*(Interruptions)* This is the letter which Shri Sarvey Satyanarayana has quoted. ...*(Interruptions)* Now a responsible party with no representation from Andhra Pradesh in Lok Sabha today, they are pleading about the conditions prevailing in Andhra

Pradesh. How pathetic is this? ...*(Interruptions)* They do not even have one MP from Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)* Let them go and fight the election there independently. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Satyanarayanaji, why are you standing? Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Dr. K.S. Rao is saying.

(Interruptions)...*

MADAM SPEAKER: Satyanarayanaji, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. K.S. RAO: Madam Speaker, Sushma Swaraji raised this issue pertaining to Andhra Pradesh where not only they do not have any representation in Parliament, but they will not get even 2 per cent of the vote in Andhra Pradesh if they were to go alone in the election. They must either associate themselves with the Congress or TDP or some other party. Otherwise, there is no existence of BJP in Andhra Pradesh and they are now pleading for a separate Telangana State. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Ganesh Singhji, why are you standing? Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. K.S. RAO: Madam, Srikrishna Commission was appointed by the Government of India...*(Interruptions)* Srikrishna Commission was appointed by the Government of India with the consent of all the parties of Andhra Pradesh. Every one of us had agreed that we will abide...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I have given him a chance to speak; let him speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

DR. K.S. RAO: I will limit my expression on the BJP; no more on BJP.

My point here is this. A major opposition party...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record except what K.S. Rao ji is saying.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. I being speaker have given time a chance to speak. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Okay, please sit down. You also sit down. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

DR. K.S. RAO: Nobody else is asking the question; he has to ask the question. ...*(Interruptions)*. Okay, I will leave it. I will not touch over BJP. Now let me say about the position in Andhra Pradesh....*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You have again stood up. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

DR. K.S. RAO: Madam, Telangana agitation is a golden history. It was started by discontented politicians be it Congress or be it some other Party....*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. K.S. Rao ji, you ask your question.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I am asking him to ask the question.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

DR. K.S. RAO: Andhra Pradesh was formed not because the people of Rayalaseema, of coastal region wanted it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. K.S. Rao ji, you ask your question.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: We will be able to do something only if you will take your seat.

[English]

DR. K.S. RAO: It is the Telangana leaders sacrificing the position of their Chief Ministership. Dr. Burgula Ramakrishna resigned as Chief Minister, passed a resolution with more than 2/3rd majority asking Andhra region to join and make Vishalandhra...*(Interruptions)* But the discussion went on in Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. You also please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. You also please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Will you ask the question, Mr. Rao?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask the question.

...(Interruptions)

DR. K.S. RAO: Madam, 2/3rd of the Assembly of Telangana, of Hyderabad had approved this....*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

DR. K.S. RAO: Madam, you must hear me also. You permitted them so much today.

My point here is this. I am also the people's representative....*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. You also sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You also sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. This was the Calling Attention and I think all the hon. Members who had listed have spoken. I request the hon. Minister to reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Your name is not here....*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let the reply come.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Only the statement of the hon. Minister will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

*Not recorded.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Your name is not here. Please sit down.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down; the hon. Minister is speaking.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go in record except what the hon. Minister is saying.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam Speaker, I rise with a sense of sadness that this Calling Attention Motion has become, as I fear, into a very divisive debate.

Please understand that there are a very large number of people in Andhra Pradesh who are divided on this issue and nothing should be said and done in the Parliament that will only inflame passions there.

My effort from the very beginning has been to tell the leaders of Andhra Pradesh that the solution to the problem which has arisen — demand for Telangana on the one side and the demand for maintaining a united Andhra Pradesh on the other — must come from the Telugu speaking people. It must come from the people of Andhra Pradesh and the Government of India can only facilitate the solution. That has been my approach.

In fact, those who attended the All-Party meeting on the 5th of January, 2010 and the All-Party meeting on the 6th of January, 2011 will know — I said this repeatedly — that Parliament can only facilitate a solution, the Government can only facilitate a solution, the solution must really come from the people of Andhra Pradesh.

Madam, there is indeed a long history. That history is well known to everyone. The hon. Leader of the Opposition, in her wisdom, referred to that history. I am not quarrelling with her recounting of the history. But the fact remains that while there is an old history there is also a recent history. She referred to the Report of the States Reorganisation Commission, the Gentlemen's Agreement of 1956, the amendment to Article 371 (1) of the Constitution, the six-point formula of 1973, the introduction of Article 371 (D), and the elections to the State Assembly in May, 2009. All this is a part of that long history. But there is also a more recent history. Unless one looks at those events, it will be difficult to

*Not recorded.

understand why the Government of India is proceeding with great care and caution.

As recently as December 7, 2009, there was a Business Advisory Committee meeting followed by an All-Party meeting in Hyderabad. It is based on the minutes of those meetings that the Government of India, through me, made an announcement on December 9. I sincerely hope that no one is so naive as to believe that an individual could have made that announcement without a decision by the Government or without a decision by the leaders of the Government. But shortly after that statement was made on December 9, the situation at the ground altered. That is an undeniable fact. The principal political party in Andhra Pradesh and the principal Opposition party in Andhra Pradesh divided.

I did not divide them. No one in this House wishes them to be divided but the fact is that they are divided. And when they divided, the Government of India was obliged to take notice of that fact. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY (Narasaraopet): Including your Party. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I said so. Did I not say that? I said the Ruling Party in Andhra Pradesh and the principal Opposition Party in Andhra Pradesh. None of us wanted them to be divided. When they divided, we had to take note of the altered situation and then we made a statement on December 23. After that, the Srikrishna Committee was appointed.

Now, I do not think that in our anxiety to score a point over an imaginary adversary or a real adversary we should run down a distinguished Judge like Mr. Justice Srikrishna. Of course, the Committee consulted everyone. The Committee consulted the Finance Minister as the Committee was bound to. The Committee consulted me. The Committee consulted everyone. But we did not tell them what they should put in the Report. It is not the business of the Ministers of the Government to tell a Committee "do this or do that or write this or write that". If they wrote a Report, they are the authors of the Report and they take responsibility for what they write in the Report.

But in our anxiety and in a situation of inflamed passions, I respectfully submit that we should not run down a distinguished Judge like Mr. Justice Srikrishna who has served this country with great distinction for many years. What has he done? He has adhered to the

Terms of Reference. The Terms of Reference did require the Srikrishna Committee to explore the options that are available in order to find a way forward. In his wisdom, the Committee's wisdom, they have explored the options, they have given six options. It is for us, the political parties which are represented in Andhra Pradesh and with the support of political parties in other States — Parties in Uttar Pradesh, Odisha and Punjab — to find a solution in this House. And that is precisely what I am trying to do in the Government and what my colleague, Shri Azad is trying to do in our Party.

I am sure each one of you in your party has also got a person responsible in your party to find a solution. This is nothing unusual in party based democracy where the Government does its work as Government, party leaders try to find a consensus within their own parties. There is nothing unusual.

Therefore, my respectful submission is, let us not say or do anything that will only — I have to borrow the words of my friend, Mr. Gurudas Dasgupta — add fuel to the fire. The attempt must be to douse the flames, to douse the passions, and let us try to find a solution.

Madam, this is the Call Attention. I have made a statement. I can be asked to clarify my statement. But there are some things, which I cannot do; I cannot clarify why the Justice Srikrishna Committee added the Chapter VIII and said, 'this Chapter may be classified as secret'. How can I clarify that? I got a Report in which one Chapter is marked as secret; it remains secret. Now, the matter is being debated in the Andhra Pradesh High Court. A learned single Judge for whom I have great respect, passed an Order but the Division Bench has stayed that Order. Now, what can I clarify there? There is a Chapter, which is marked as secret.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Just one minute, please.

I did not ask you to clarify. My question was very specific. Is there any Chapter by the name of Chapter VIII marked as secret?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am answering that ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: That you have admitted.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAN: I am answering that.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I never asked you to clarify.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAN: Thank you.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: My only question was:

[Translation]

whether Chapter VIII the Srikrishna Committee was marked as secret.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: There is. I am saying so.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: This was precisely what he has said.

MADAM SPEAKER: All right.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: There is a Chapter. It is marked 'secret'. Whether it should be made public or not, it is a matter, which is sub-judice in the Andhra Pradesh High Court. A learned single Judge has pronounced an Order and the Division Bench has stayed the operation of that Order. Therefore, that matter is sub-judice. That is the best I can say.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: But the judgment is in public domain.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Of course, it is. The judgment will be in the public domain but the judgment is not operative. It is stayed.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: 'That judgment is not operative' means what? I am telling you. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: 'The judgment is not operative' is something, which any lawyer knows...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him reply.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: What is the operative part? The operative part is that you make it public within two weeks. That is the operative and that has been stayed. That has been stayed na?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sorry, Madam. 'The judgment is not operative means...*(Interruptions)* I will tell you what that means.

You have asked me a question; let me answer. 'Judgment is not operative' means the conclusion in the judgment and the reasons leading to the conclusion are being reviewed by a Division Bench, and, therefore, cannot be implemented or relied upon.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: But not the contents of the judgment.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Who says? Nobody is erasing the content...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I was reading from the contents of the judgment.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Anyway, I agree.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Mr. Home Minister, I was reading from the contents of the judgment.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I agree Madam.

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him reply.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I agree Madam, my law may be rusty; I agree. But this is how I understand the law...*(Interruptions)*

Kirti Azad, please. Kirti Azad, take law from me; I will take cricket from you...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KIRTI AZAD (Darbhanga): Do not take it from Dhoni, now...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The conclusion of the judgment and the reasoning leading to the conclusions are being reviewed by a Division Bench. The judgment has been stayed.

Number two, Madam Speaker, a young boy comes to Delhi. It is reported that there is a death. Police are investigating it. It is suspected to be a case of suicide. There is a suspicion that the note reportedly or allegedly written by him was in his pocket. The matter is under investigation. Now, what can I clarify? Can I assert, like some have the confidence to assert that it is a note written by him or can I assert, that it is a note not written by him? Can I assert it is a genuine suicide note or can I say it is not a genuine suicide note? Every death in such circumstances saddens us; it diminishes each one of us. one of our young men, for whatever reasons, driven by whatever motive, by whatever passion, by whatever resentment, or by whatever anger, if he commits suicide, it diminishes each one of us.

My sincere appeal is, let us all join and appeal to the youth of Andhra Pradesh, please do not take these extreme steps while we debate the subject now.

Number three, the hon. Leader of the Opposition said: "Bring a Bill, we will support."

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Yes.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Well, that is her party's political position. I am not quarreling with that political position. Her party has obviously changed its mind.

There is nothing wrong if people changed their minds....(Interruptions) I am not denying it. For example, the then Home Minister on the 1st of April 2002 in response to a matter raised in the Lok Sabha said, "I have had the matter examined. The Government of India is of the view that regional disparities and economic development can be tackled through planning and efficient use of available resources. The Government, therefore, do not propose creation of a separate State of Telangana." That was the position then. If they have changed their position, that is their privilege. A political party can certainly change its position....(Interruptions)

Advani Ji, I am not saying anything wrong. All I am pointing out is that in 2002, the BJP had a position. In 2011, the Leader of the Opposition says the Party's position is different. Therefore, both are facts. I am not criticising you for that. All I am saying is, as Government, we have to follow a particular process in order to find the solution, and in that process, we will certainly take note of the fact that notwithstanding the earlier position, the principal Opposition Party in the Lok Sabha today maintains that Telangana should be created. This is a factor that we will certainly take into account with the respect that it deserves.

At the same time, I must also tell, Madam Speaker, that there are eight recognised political parties in Andhra Pradesh. One of them, the PRP, has announced that it will merge with the Congress. That makes it seven. But a new party has arisen, known as YSR Congress. There are still eight parties represented in the State Legislature.

Now, what is the position of these eight parties? Three parties, including the BJP, are clearly for Telangana, TRS, the CPI and the BJP. One Party, the CPI(M), is opposed to the creation of Telangana. Three parties, and perhaps, the eighth party—I say this with caution—have still not made a final decision. The Congress Party has

told me that they have not made up their mind finally. They are still in the process of consultation....(Interruptions)

The TDP is divided and they have told me, as the Party, the TDP, has not taken a final decision. The YSR Congress, a new party, has not told us anything about taking a final decision. In fact, according to my reports, in their Conference which they held a month ago, they did not take a final decision. And, the MIM told me that they would like to know the decision of the Congress Party and the TDP before they make up their mind. So, there are four parties which have not made up their mind. I told them I will call another all-Party meeting when all of you are ready to come and give your views.

We called a meeting on the 5th of January, 2010. We called a meeting on the 6th of January, 2011, and I said I am ready to call the next meeting; please tell me whether you have come to a final conclusion. But the fact is—this is what I want the House to kindly understand—that there are, at least, four out of eight parties, which have not yet reached a final conclusion. I envy a party which has already made up its mind. I wish the other four parties will quickly make up their mind. But the fact is, four parties have not yet made up their mind....(Interruptions) Please, this is a serious matter. And, we are urging the parties to kindly complete the process of consultation quickly....(Interruptions) That is what we are saying. Kindly complete the process of consultation quickly so that we can call a meeting and we can take a decision based upon what they report to us at the meeting.

Madam, I do not think I have to say anything more. All I can do is, I would urge all the political parties to kindly go through their process of consultation and kindly come and tell us what they would like us to do. In the meanwhile, please, for the sake of our own children, let me tell you that these are our children. These boys and girls of Osmania University and Kakatiya University are our children. These boys and girls, who are sometimes demonstrating in Hyderabad and sometimes demonstrating in Vijayawada, are our children. Why should they die? Why should they be injured in a *lathi* charge? Why should they suffer injuries? My appeal is, please allow the process of consultation to be taken to its logical conclusion.

It may take a few weeks, it may take a couple of months or it may take three months. But, we must be patient. This involves the future of about 12 crore people in Andhra Pradesh. There are many, many more Telugu-

speaking people all over the world, who are watching what is happening to their beloved State of Andhra Pradesh. So, my appeal is, please allow the process of consultation to be taken to its conclusion.

In the meanwhile, Madam Speaker, I sincerely appeal through you to the people of Andhra Pradesh, especially the young men and women to maintain peace and harmony until we come to a conclusion.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4635/15/11]

13.51 hrs.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGY, DESIGN AND
MANUFACTURING, KANCHEEPURAM BILL,
2011*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Item No. 11 — Shrimati D. Purandeswari.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Madam, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Kapil Sibal, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to declare the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Kancheepuram, in the State of Tamil Nadu, to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its incorporation and for matters connected therewith.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to declare the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Kancheepuram, in the State of Tamil Nadu, to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its incorporation and for matters connected therewith.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: I introduce the Bill.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 05.08.11.

13.52 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: INDIAN INSTITUTE OF
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, DESIGN AND
MANUFACTURING, KANCHEEPURAM
ORDINANCE, 2011 (No. 2 of 2011)*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for immediate legislation by the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Kancheepuram Ordinance, 2011 (No. 2 of 2011).

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2:45 pm.

13.52¹/₂ hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Forty-Five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.48 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Forty-Eight Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Item No. 13, hon. Minister.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Bolpur): Sir, I want to raise an urgent matter....(Interruptions)

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT—4636/15/11.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can raise this issue in the evening. As your point is not being recorded at present, therefore please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): It will be taken up during the 'Zero Hour'. Time factor is there. Before the Private Members' Business starts, I shall have to finish it. ...(Interruptions)

14.50 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS—(GENERAL), 2011-2012-Contd.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to start by thanking the 19 honourable, distinguished colleagues who spoke in the discussion on the first Supplementary Demands for Grants, 2011-12. The 2011-12 Budget was presented with a total expenditure estimates of Rs. 12,57,729 crore, comprising Rs. 8,16,182 crore on Non-Plan expenditure and Rs. 4,41,547 crore on Plan expenditure. It was estimated that with this level of expenditure, fiscal deficit during the financial year 2011-12 will be 4.6 per cent of GDP.

During the current Session of Parliament in pursuance of sub-clause (a) of clause (1) of article 115 of the Constitution, Supplementary Demands-for-Grants are sought from the Lok Sabha for certain items of expenditure. The first batch of Supplementary Demands-for-Grants for 2011-12 include 53 grants out of 106 grants. The salient features of the first Supplementary Demands for which an authorisation is being sought to the gross additional expenditure of Rs. 34,724.50 crore. This gross amount of Rs. 34,724.50 crore includes technical supplementaries with expenditure being matched by savings in other sectors or enhanced receipts or

recoveries of Rs. 25,707.84 crore and token provision for enabling re-appropriation of savings involving items of the new service or new instruments of service of Rs. 0.6 crore. As a result of that, the net cash outgo would be, if the technical Supplementaries are excluded from the gross Supplementaries, Rs. 9,016.06 crore. The major heads under which this Rs. 9,016 crore are distributed are: Rs. 1,066.46 crore for transfer of the National Clean Energy Fund for financing various new projects relating to clean energy; Rs. 2,300 crore for BPL survey; and Rs. 2,370 crore for MPLADS; Rs. 1,500 crore for Integrated Child Development Scheme to meet the additional expenditure on enhanced rate of honorarium to anganwadi workers and anganwadi helpers; Rs. 705 crore for settlement of pending claims of the Air India and maintenance cost of aircraft for VVIP travel; Rs. 500 crore for modernisation of the police force and assistance to the States for raising India Reserve Battalion; and Rs. 410.73 crore towards *ex gratia* to victims of the Bhopal Gas Tragedy.

Now, hon. Members may legitimately ask me that while presenting the Budget, why I did not take into consideration all these expenditures which I am projecting after six months of the presentation of the Budget. This is a legitimate query of the hon. Members because this House is the master and supreme master in respect of money and finance. Without the approval of the House, the Executive cannot raise a single paisa in the form of taxation, cannot spend a single penny on any account and cannot even withdraw a single naya paisa from the Consolidated Fund of India. In these three ways, the House is supreme and master. Therefore, I owe an explanation to the hon. Members.

First of all, the hon. Members will recollect that I had to concede to the demand of a section of the hon. Members to increase the MPLADS Fund from rupees two crore to rupees five crore per year and naturally, when I presented the Budget, I could not anticipate that. That accounts for Rs. 2,370 crore.

In respect of the funds from the clean energy, I announced the amount, but I wanted to have the various Ministries identify the projects and place their demand. They have done so, and I am having Rs. 1,066 crore for it. The Indian Registrars also indicated that there would be a requirement for additional Rs. 2,000 crore for the BPL survey. So, that amount has also been provided.

*Not recorded.

I had announced in the Budget for increasing the Anganwadi workers and their helpers remuneration from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 3,000, and Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,500. But it was not possible at that state to estimate what would be the total outgo. So, when the information came, we calculated and for this year we will require about Rs. 1,500 crore.

So far as Air India is concerned, as the hon. Members are fully aware that even yesterday or day before yesterday — I do not exactly remember — the Prime Minister had to intervene and respond in regard to the payment of salaries and productivity-linked incentives to the employees of Air India. Air India's health is poor. Keeping that in view, we decided and for that revamping, there is a scheme and towards that end we are providing Rs. 705 crore. Of course, this amount is due to the Government. The accounts were not ready by then for the VVIP flights, which is being organised by the Air India. The estimates for the modernisation of the Police force and ex-gratia victims of the Bhopal gas leak disasters came later on. Therefore, I have included them.

Now, the second important question that the hon. Members may ask me is this. There is an apprehension, which we must be very careful about and we shall have to handle it effectively that if we want to maintain the fiscal deficit at the projected level, then we cannot allow the expenditure to go beyond a point. Then the fiscal deficit will increase. Fortunately, up to now — I am saying up to now as I do not know what would happen in future — the revenue growth is satisfactory. So far as the indirect taxes are concerned, it is around 30 per cent, and so far as the direct taxes are concerned, it is around 26 per cent. But if the industrial production goes down, then it will have an adverse impact in future. We are trying to maintain this level of buoyancy by enhancing/strengthening the tax collecting machinery; by bringing more people through survey and other information within the tax net; and trying to resolve through dispute settlement mechanism to unlock the money that is being locked in disputes and cases.

So, in this way, I am trying to maintain the tax buoyancy. I am not taking into account that last year I got the benefit of auction from 3G spectrum where I projected Rs. 35,000 crore, but I actually got Rs. 1,06,000 crore. But, every time, luck may not favour me. So, I do not know whether there will be any unexpected source. Keeping that in view, I am keeping the fiscal control over the whole thing.

15.00 hrs.

Regarding the outlook for the year 2011-12, the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council have downgraded the growth rate from 9.9 per cent — my projection in the Budget was 9 per cent plus or minus 0.25 per cent; that means, on the lower side, it was 8.75 per cent — to 8.2 per cent. Even if we maintain that, it may be possible to retain the present momentum which we are having.

Some hon. Members have legitimately expressed the concern about the fuel subsidy. Surely, with the level of increase in the fuel prices, and everyday we are watching the situation, it is almost varying, sometimes, between \$ 116 and \$ 117 per barrel, it is just like a monkey moving on the greased pole. If it moves up by three inches, it comes down by five inches; it is going like that. The average price of Brent Crude is varying between \$ 116 and \$ 117 per barrel, which is extremely high. But at the same time, despite all these problems which are there, we shall have to maintain the process of fiscal consolidation because without fiscal consolidation, it would not be possible for us to achieve the growth, but I am emphasising that this growth must not be at any cost, and this growth must not merely be in statistical terms, but this growth must be such that it will generate employment which will provide jobs, and this must be growth with moderate rate of inflation. I do hope that with the cooperation of all sides concerned, it would be possible to achieve these objectives.

Some of my colleagues have raised some important issues and I will like to clarify the position. My distinguished colleague Shri Harin Pathak raised the issue that about 18 per cent of the total expenditure budget is being spent on the interest payment on the foreign debt. My response to that would be that the total interest payment in the Budget Estimate for the year 2011-12 is Rs. 2,68,000 crore. That is the total interest payment, both domestic and external. Out of this amount, interest payment on external account is only Rs. 3,572 crore. Therefore, it would not come to 18 per cent, but it would come to about 0.3 per cent.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad East): The total interest payment comes to Rs. 2,00,000 crore or something.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Out of Rs. 2,68,000 crore which is the total interest, domestic and external taken together ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: That is 18 per cent of the total.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: That is substantial. Interest payment is one of the substantial expenditures of the Non-Plan expenditure of the Government of India. You can easily imagine that out of Rs. 12,50,000 crore expenditure, if Rs. 2,68,000 crore goes for interest payment, in terms of percentage, it is reasonably a high percentage.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: That is what I mentioned.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am just talking about the foreign borrowing component, which is not much.

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh wanted to know why, at two places, I had given Rs. 15 crore for the 150th Birth Anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore. Out of this Rs. 15 crore, Rs. 10 crore is through the cash supplementary and another Rs. 5 crore is through the technical supplementary because in the same head, there will be some savings and, therefore, there will be no net cash outgo. There will be spending of Rs. 15 crore, but the net cash outgo will be only Rs. 10 crore.

Shri Sivasami has addressed the problem of Tiruppur zero liquid discharge effluent treatment system. I would like to remind him that in my Budget Speech itself in 2010-11, not 2011-12, I assured the Central assistance of Rs. 200 crore towards the zero liquid discharge system in Tiruppur and it was announced. And of this, Rs. 100 crore has already been sanctioned and released.

Shri Tathagata wanted to know whether the AIBP plan is going on as per the schedule. The figure which is with me, clearly indicates that in 2009-10, the actual expenditure was Rs. 8,524 crore and in 2010-2011, actual expenditure is not available but Revised Estimates is available that is Rs. 9,500 crore and in 2011-12, the Budget Estimate which I have given is Rs. 12,624 crore.

Shri Shailender kumar ji wanted to know that there should be monitoring of the MPLAD Scheme. I entirely agree with him and I would like to suggest that there is a Committee consisting of the Members of Parliament itself to look into MPLADS. The Members in the Committee should take more interest and the meetings should take place more frequently so that the various issues coming out of it, can be fully taken care of.

Shri Pandey ji wanted to know about the allocation of the resources for Uttar Pradesh under PMGSY. I do not have the figures for 2011-12, the budgetary allocation that I have made. But 2009-10 and 2010-11 figures are there. It is Rs. 2,845 crore for 2009-10 and for 2010-11, it is rupees 1,309 crore.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I again express my gratitude for the overwhelming support which the hon. Members have given.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Bahrapur): I had asked for the DVC.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Insofar as DVC is concerned, they are having the problems of cash. I have discussed this issue with them. This is one of the organizations which was established even before we started our Planning process. The Act was passed in 1948, before the constitution of Lok Sabha which was called the Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament in those days. They are basically having the problem of infusing cash. They wanted to have additional cash through equity route. But it is not possible for me for the obvious reasons what I have explained to you that I shall have to keep my fiscal deficit at a particular level. To overcome their crisis in cash management, Government will stand guarantee for the bank loan which they will be provided with. That will meet their liquidity problem.

With these words, I commend that the supplementary Demands be approved by the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2011-2012 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

“That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2012, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 9, 11, 12, 16, 19, 23, 24, 30 to 33, 38, 40, 41, 45 to 48, 50, 52 to 54, 57 to 61, 66, 72 to 75, 82, 85, 87, 90, 91, 93, 94, 96 and 101 to 105”

Demands for Supplementary Grants — (General) for 2010-2011 submitted to Vote of the Lok Sabha

No. of Demand		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1		2	3
1.	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	2,00,000	...
2.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	2,00,000	...
4.	Atomic Energy	1,00,000	...
6.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	420,21,00,000	...
9.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	1,00,000	...
11.	Department of Commerce	3,00,000	...
12.	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	1,00,000	...
16.	Department of Consumer Affairs	2,00,00,000	...
19.	Ministry of Culture	15,04,00,000	...
23.	Defence Services - Navy	1,00,000	...
24.	Defence Services - Air Force	85,56,00,000	...
30.	Ministry of Environment and Forests	1,00,000	...
31.	Ministry of External Affairs	198,54,00,000	...
32.	Department of Economic Affairs	1111,79,00,000	10612,83,00,000
33.	Department of Financial Services	...	1,00,000
38.	Department of Expenditure	90,00,000	...
40.	Indian Audit and Accounts Department	25,00,00,000	...
41.	Department of Revenue	1,00,000	...
45.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	95,50,00,000	...
46.	Department of Health and Family Welfare	6,00,000	1,00,000
47.	Department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	3,00,000	...
48.	Department of Health Research	2,00,000	...
50.	Department of Heavy Industry	32,00,000	...
52.	Ministry of Home Affairs	1,00,000	...
53.	Cabinet	434,64,00,000	...
54.	Police	1759,47,00,000	2,00,000

	1	2	3
57.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	1,00,000	...
58.	Department of School Education and Literacy	2,00,000	...
59.	Department of Higher Education	2,00,000	...
60.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	...	8,93,00,000
61.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	1,00,000	...
66.	Ministry of Mines	...	98,87,00,000
72.	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	2,00,000	...
73.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas		1688,74,00,000
74.	Ministry of Planning	1,00,000	...
75.	Ministry of Power	31,49,00,000	...
82.	Department of Rural Development	2300,01,00,000	...
85.	Department of Science and Technology	2,00,000	...
87.	Department of Biotechnology	1,00,000	...
90.	Department of Space	...	1,00,000
91.	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	2375,00,00,000	...
93.	Ministry of Textiles	3,00,000	18,00,00,000
94.	Ministry of Tourism	2,00,000	...
96.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	35,56,00,000	...
101.	Department of Urban Development	1,00,000	2,00,000
102.	Public Works	1,00,000	...
103.	Stationery and Printing	...	3,55,00,000
104.	Ministry of Water Resources	1,00,000	...
105.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	1500,00,00,000	...
	Total	10391,48,00,000	12297,69,00,000

The motion was adopted.

15.10 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL, 2011*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up Item number 14.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 05.08.11

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the Financial year 2011-12.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums

from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the Financial year 2011-12.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I introduce* the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister may move the Bill for consideration.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I beg to move*:

“That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the Financial year 2011-12, be taken into consideration.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the Financial year 2011-12, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall 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.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I beg to move:

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

*Introduced and moved with the recommendation of the President.

15.13 hrs.

STATE BANK OF INDIA (SUBSIDIARY BANKS LAWS) AMENDMENT BILL, 2009

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we go to item No. 16.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, on behalf of Shri Pranab Mukherjee, I beg to move:

“That the Bill further to amend the State Bank of Hyderabad Act, 1956 and the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, be taken into consideration.”

The transfer of ownership of the State Bank of India (SBI) from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to the Central Government was carried out pursuant to the coming into force of the State Bank of India (Amendment) Act, 2007 (30 of 2007). There are certain provisions in the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 and the State Bank of Hyderabad Act, 1956 dealing with the approval of consultation with the RBI (in the capacity as owner of SBI) in the management and functioning of the Subsidiary Banks of SBI. Due to change in ownership, those provisions need to be suitably modified to reflect the change in ownership.

The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 12th December, 2009 and was referred to the Standing Committee on Finance. The Standing Committee had suggested two legislative amendments and the Government accepted both of them.

The first amendment recommended by the Standing Committee will enhance the ability of the Subsidiary Banks of the SBI to raise capital through rights issue. The second amendment suggested by the Standing Committee on Finance relates to substituting original heading of Section 63 relating to ‘Power of the State Bank to make Regulations’, with the word ‘Power of the Subsidiary Banks to make Regulations’.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion Moved:

“That the Bill further to amend the State Bank of Hyderabad Act, 1956, and the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, be taken into consideration.”

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker. It definitely gives us a nice yeling when the hon. Finance Minister stated that there reforms were initiated by our Government and they are taking it formed.

[English]

“The financial sector reforms initiated during the early 1990s have borne good results for the Indian economy. The UPA Government is committed to take this process further. Accordingly, I propose to move the following legislations in the financial sector: 1) the Insurance laws; 2) the Life Insurance Corporation Bill; 3) Revised Pension Fund (Regulatory and Development) Authority Bill; 4) Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill; 5) Bill on the Factoring and Assignment of Receivables; 6) The State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks Laws) Bill, which we are discussing now, and 7) Bill to Amend RDBFI.”

[Translation]

We have started a process wherein we are honouring our commitments made in Manifesto. Further, you have stated something. I was completely disappointed the way the discussions were held in regard to inflation. We were completely disappointed by the replies given by the Hon'ble Finance Minister in reply to Hon'ble Yashwant Sinhaji. We were even more dejected when Hon'ble Salman Khursheed from that side quoted a dialogue from a film Deedar wherein he said that even though you did not have mother, we have Manmohan Singh ji. The Hon'ble Minister is not here otherwise I would have asked him directly. I do agree that you have Manmohan Singh Ji, Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Shri C. Rangrajan, Shri Kaushik Basu, Shri Sam Pitroda and Guru of all Hon'ble Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee Ji. They were nowhere when he assumed the office of Finance Minister in 1972. It seems to me that the disciple has excelled the master. There are so many economists in this Government that there is a saying — too many cooks spoil the both. There is a story of Hitopadesh. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I, through you, want to tell that they only consult the book and after consulting it try to find the solution. There is a story of Alokika Pandita in Hitopadesh wherein four boys go to study and after finishing their education, they become economists like our Prime Minister. While coming back after completing their

education they stray at cross-road. After straying they are not able to find the way leading to their houses. They again consult the book and find therein — ‘Mahajano yen gata so pantha’. They observe that the path followed by the greatmen is right. They see a funeral procession on the way which they follow and reach the crematorium. They find no one there except a donkey at that spot. They started embracing the donkey as they consult their book which states — “Rajdware Shamshane jyo, Yash tishthati Sou bandhava. They think that the donkey standing at the crematorium is their brother. Later on they see a Camel running towards them which reminds them of a maxim in their book ‘dharmam tivram gatim’. They think that the righteousness (dharma) is moving very fast. They mistake the running Camel for dharma’. Then They tie donkey and Camel together. When owner of the donkey beats that up they move ahead of him. On the way they come across a river. Then they are at the end of their wits what will further happen in the river? They want to cross the river with the help of a leaf. Then again they consult their book and see two persons are drowning and two are safe. Here, their book states, ‘Sarvnashe Samutpanne Ardhtyajayali Paanditya’. They think that let those two persons be drowned and we - the other half are safe. Then they reach a village where a person was serving ‘Sewains’. Again they consult their book which states ‘diraghsutri Vinashyati’. They think that a thing like a long thread is a cause for destruction. It would, therefore, not be good to eat ‘Sewains’. I want to say that all the economists with the Government are not able to view things in proper perspective.

While speaking on the price-rise Yashwant Sinha ji had asked the Government to come out with a reply on the F.D.I, and Retail. The Government did not give any reply. My only point is that please do not elaborate on employment. I belong to rural area. Earlier, villages were a source of livelihood. People used to rear cows and buffalows and sustain their family by selling milk. How many people are rearing cattle ever since the Mother Dairy has become operational? What would be the means of their livelihood? What would be the fate of employment if you allow the entry of the Walmart, Kingfisher, Tesco and other major multinationals? You have also not replied to it. We had asked you to close down the Forward Market Commission. We are with you. But you did not respond to the point in regard to the F.M.C. You are trying to confuse us with, the figures. What the common man has to do with the NIFTI? You are talking of inflation rate that it has increased to 9%. It is not clear whether inflation rate is based on year 2008-09 or 2010-11. At present, your production whether it be the production of wheat,

rice, sugar or the mustard oil is higher compared to that of 2008-09. Have we succeeded in achieving this rate? You display only inflation that such and such was the rate during 2011 and on the basis of which a 9% increase has been registered. People are not aware of the GDP and inflation. They know only that they were getting rice at Rs. 12 per kg. in 2008 and today they have to pay Rs. 20 per kg. and this rate persists and refuses to come down. You can talk of inflation only in terms of figures. What measures did you take for the Common man and I am very disappointed because when Hon'ble Minister of Finance speaks, I hold him in high esteem. The reply he gave was very interesting to me. He said that he had strayed during the course of his speech and started discussing the Lokpal. We have promised to extend the cooperation on the reforms which you have sought from the Bharatiya Janta Party. Today the Government is creating mess and fretting and fuming over the Lokpal. Who created Anna Hazare? I compare the case of Anna Hazare with the Hurriyat. It was the issue of the B.J.P. we were talking of the Lokpal. It is true that it was referred to the Committee in 2002 and we could not bring in the Lokpal Bill. Did you come forward to engage Bharatiya Janta Party — the principal opposition Party? You did not talk to us. You talked to Anna Hazare instead. You made Anna Hazare a leader and this issue has met the same fate as it is now. You are solely responsible for humiliation of the Parliament. The BJP had promised in its manifesto to bring back black money. You did not talk to us and went to welcome Baba Ramdeo at the Airport. The state of affairs will be as they are now if you meet Baba Ramdeo and Anna Hazare and try to ignore and undermine the main opposition party the BJP, this Constitution, this Parliament ...*(Interruptions)*. I am coming to the Bill itself. Since they had spoken on this while speaking yesterday ...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have strayed from your topic.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Sir, I have myself stated that I have strayed. Now I am coming to the Bill ...*(Interruptions)* You listen if you want to listen on the Bill ...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI MAHESH JOSHI (Jaipur): Anna Hazare says that he does not have any account ...*(Interruptions)*. You are dragging him into the debate ...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Please listen to me. One of the colleague from Left has just said that there is an All India strike of Bank employees association. I am just coming on bank ...*(Interruptions)*.

15.25 hrs.

[DR. GIRIJA VYAS *in the Chair*]

Banks are on strike. Why are they on strike? There is an OECD report, which is included in the economic survey, says that:-

[*English*]

“The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development has presented its Report on Indian Economic Survey and has recommended among other things wide-ranging financial sector reforms to be implemented”

[*Translation*]

It further states that—

[*English*]

“The Report has recommended speeding of financial sector reforms and privatisation of public sector banks by reducing the Government capital to 33 per cent and thus increase private shareholding to 67 per cent.”

[*Translation*]

The amendments and the banking reform proposed to be brought by the Government, the OECD report and the economic survey report all are indicating about the looming danger. That is why bank employees are resorting to strike. Government should reply about the action being taken on the recommendations of Rauram Rajan Committee and Khandelwal Committee. Even then we have some queries. We are supporting this bill, but we have some queries.

[*English*]

Question No. 1 — Certain amendments were made in the year 2007, as per the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Finance, which examined the SBI Subsidiary Laws, 2006. Why have these amendments not been implemented?

Question No. 2 — Can the State Bank of India take over the business of its own subsidiaries under Section 35 of the SBI Act without seeking the approval of the Parliament?

Question No. 3 — What are the reasons for increase in NPAs?

[Translation]

Today Government has replied that NPAs are increasing.

[English]

How good is the performance of the subsidiary banks in the area of Credit Deposit Ratio, CRR, operating margins and achievements in the financial inclusion? How autonomous are the subsidiary banks, whether it is practicable for the Chairman of the SBI to attend the Board meeting of the subsidiary bank?

Question No. 4 — What are the effects on SBI after merger of subsidiary banks; pre and post merger on performance parameters? What is the economic justification for the merger of banks in general and that of subsidiary bank of the SBI? What is the Government policy on consolidation in the banking industry? How will it be managed when the SBI itself is not managed properly?

Question No. 5 — What is the experience of SBI with regard to merger of State Bank of Saurashtra and State Bank of Indore. Why is the merger of one or two subsidiary banks with SBI was taken earlier, not this time?

Question No. 6 — What shall be the difference between autonomy be given to the subsidiary banks and the autonomy of the nationalised banks? What will be the consequences of giving autonomy to subsidiary banks to frame their own rules?

Question No. 7 — Why is that the NPAs of the subsidiary banks are larger than their profits?

Question No. 8 — Please provide the data on NPA and wilful defaulters. Has SBI given adequate attention to the national priorities?

Question No. 9 — What are the salient features of the long-term vision / strategy papers submitted by SBI to the Government and whether the Government has given any response to this paper? If not, state the reason.

Question No. 10 — What is the economic justification in integrating the subsidiary banks with the State Bank of

India? The increasing NPAs of SBI indicate mismanagement. When the NPAs of the subsidiary banks are also increasing, why is the decision taken to integrate the subsidiary banks and how will the increasing NPA to be managed? Will it not complicate the problem of management of NPAs?

Question No. 11 — Merger will complicate the promotion avenues and the industrial relations. The employees of the State Bank of Indore have been stubbornly opposing the integration. So, in spite of the Employees' opinion and administration and problem of mismanagement of NPAs, why is the Government ignoring this and allowing merger of subsidiary banks with the SBI?

Question No. 12 — Does the Government want to disinvest a part of its share, that is being acquired from RBI for raising revenue? Further, what is the present shareholding of the Government in SBI? What is the present shareholding of the Government in SBI?

Question No. 13 — How have the benefits of the employees being affected after the merger? Has SBI thought about the deployment of the staff of the merged subsidiaries?

Question No. 14 — I would like to know whether the Chairman of SBI also being the Chairman of subsidiary banks is present in the board meetings of all the subsidiaries.

Question No. 15 — It may be explained as to how the State Bank of Hyderabad has been making profit in spite of rise in NPAs.

Question No. 16 — It may be explained whether any assessment has been done about regulatory capital requirements of subsidiary banks. If so, had they been found self-sufficient? If not, I would like to know whether SBI seeks to infuse capital into these banks. The Government is requested to furnish a copy of the Assessment Report.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nishikantji, now it is 3.30 p.m. and we have to take up Private Members' Business. You may continue next time.

15.30 hrs.

**MOTION RE: SIXTEENTH AND
SEVENTEENTH REPORTS OF COMMITTEE
ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND
RESOLUTIONS**

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now, we would take up Private Members' Business.

SHRI UDAY SINGH (Purnea): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Reports of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on 24 March, 2011 and 4 August, 2011, respectively."

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That this House do agree with the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Reports of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on 24 March, 2011 and 4 August, 2011, respectively."

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri P.L. Punia to move his amendment.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): I beg to move:

That in the motion,—

add at the end—

"subject to the modification that the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2010 (Amendment of section 3, etc.), contained in sub-para 3 of para 4 and sub-para 3 of para 5 of the Seventeenth Report, be referred back to the Committee for reconsideration of their recommendation with regard to the said Bill."

[Translation]

Madam Chairman, before you take the however in confidence for this, I would like to tell the House that the cases of atrocities on the scheduled castes and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are constantly increasing. These figures are on the rise for the last many years. Education and awareness has increased in the country. Education and awareness has increased among the

scheduled caste and scheduled tribes. Even then these cases are increasing. I would like to give an example that cases are not being registered in the police stations. There is a proof in this regard. If the cases are not registered in the police stations under section 156 of Cr. P.C. cases can be registered by the direct interference of Court. There are one thousand and five hundred reports in Uttar Pradesh and it is in other states also. I am not pointing out Uttar Pradesh only that reports are not registered in U.P. The reports are registered with great difficulties and then no action is taken. Therefore, I have proposed for provision of stringent punishment. Special courts should be created. In fact, special courts should be set up, but it is not done. Despite a provision in this regard First Additional Courts are designated as Special courts for the purposes of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989. These are special only in name. The Act provides that these courts will function as Special court. Number of provisions have been made by the Central Government. First, Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 came into being for abolition of untouchability. The said Act provides for total abolition of untouchability. Abolition of untouchability has also been envisaged in Article 17 of our Constitution. But, despite it, cases of atrocities have been increasing in place of decreasing. And no action is being taken to check them. Therefore, there is a need to act tough in this regard. Several such proposals have been mooted by the government earlier also, but no concrete step has been taken. I am also the Chairman of National Commission for Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes and in this capacity I have observed that in none of the states this issue is being handled seriously. Therefore, I would urge the Parliament, apex body, to intervene and take cognizance of it and place this matter in category-A.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the amendment moved by Shri P.L. Punia to the vote of the House.

The question is:

That in the motion,—

add at the end—

"subject to the modification that the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2010 (Amendment of section 3, etc.), contained in sub-para 3 of para 4 and sub-para 3 of

para 5 of the Seventeenth Report, be referred back to the Committee for reconsideration of their recommendation with regard to the said Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now, I put the motion, with modifications, since the amendment has been adopted.

The question is:

“That this House do agree with the Sixteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members’ Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on 24 March, 2011 and 4th August, 2011, respectively, subject to the modifications that the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2010 (Amendment of section 3, etc.) by Shri P.L. Punia, contained in sub-para 3 of para 4 and sub-para 3 of para 5 of the Seventeenth Report be referred back to the Committee for reconsideration of their recommendation with regard to the said Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

15.36 hrs.

PRIVATE MEMBER’S BILLS—INTRODUCED

(i) Land Acquisition Bill, 2011*

[Translation]

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY (Mathura): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to acquisition of law for public purposes.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to acquisition of land for public purposes.”

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: I introduce** the Bill.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Supriya Sule — Not Present

Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda — Not Present

15.36¹/₂ hrs.

(ii) Abolition of Capital Punishment Bill, 2011*

[Translation]

SHRI PRADEEP TAMTA (Almora): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for abolition of Capital Punishment in India.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for abolition of capital punishment in India.”

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI PRADEEP TAMTA: I introduce the Bill.

15.37 hrs.

(iii) Government Servants (Declaration of Assets and Investigation) Bill, 2011*

SHRI PRADEEP TAMTA: I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for declaration and investigation of assets held by Government servants employed in certain departments and for matters connected therewith.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for declaration and investigation of assets held by Government servants employed in certain departments and for matters connected therewith.”

The motion was adopted.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 05.08.11

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 05.08.11

SHRI PRADEEP TAMTA: I introduce the Bill.

15.38 hrs.

(iv) Intelligence Services (Powers and Regulation) Bill, 2011*

[English]

SHRI MANISH TEWARI (Ludhiana): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the manner of the functioning and exercise of powers of Indian Intelligence Agencies within and beyond the territory of India and to provide for the co-ordination, control and oversight of such agencies.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to regulate the manner of the functioning and exercise of powers of Indian Intelligence Agencies within and beyond the territory of India and to provide for the co-ordination, control and oversight of such agencies.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Madam, I introduce the Bill.

15.39 hrs.

**(v) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2011*
(Amendment of articles 15 and 16)**

[English]

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Madam, I introduce the Bill.

15.39¹/₂ hrs.

**(vi) Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2011*
(Insertion of new Sections 302A and 364B)**

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, I introduce the Bill.

15.40 hrs.

**(vii) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2011*
(Insertion of new articles 16A and 29A)**

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Madam, I introduce the Bill.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 05.08.11

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 05.08.11

15.41 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL,
2011—*Contd.*

(Insertion of new articles 275A and 371J)

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up item No. 28. Prof. Ranjan Prasad Yadav may continue now.

[Translation]

PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV (Pataliputra): Madam Speaker, with your permission, I would like to put forth my views on the Bill. In the last session, I had briefly informed the House about the loss incurred by Bihar as a result of its division. Though, Bihar has always lagged behind economically, but its economic condition became far more worse after it was divided in 2000.

Earlier Bihar had 54 districts with an area of about 1.79 sq. km. and the State of Jharkhand was created out of it with 18 districts when Bihar was divided into two parts in 2000.

15.43 hrs.

[SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ *in the Chair*]

Thus, 46 per cent of the total area and 1.5 crore population of Bihar went to Jharkhand and the remaining 38 districts covering 54 per cent of the total area was left with Bihar. The Undivided Bihar had a population of about 10.5 crore out of which 1.5 crore people went to Jharkhand state with 18 districts and 46 per cent area and the remaining 9 crore people in their 38 districts with 54 per cent area became the divided Bihar. The result is now that those divided 18 districts now command 99 per cent of the total mineral deposits of at the State area like iron ore, copper ore, bauxite, graphite, limestone, mica and uranium, which is 40 per cent of the total national produce. Even the 99 per cent of the total forests of Bihar are in those 18 districts only. So, while the said 18 districts of undivided Bihar were the source of, say, 70% revenue of the state, now the remaining 38 districts of present day Bihar commands only 30% of it.

Thus, the economic condition of Bihar has worsened because about 70 per cent of the remaining state with

38 districts is flood prone area due to 13 big rivers here, i.e. Ghaghra, Gandak, Budhi, Gandala, Bagmati, Kamla Balan, Kosi, Mahananda, Sone, Punpun, Keul, Chandan and Ganga, and the 27 per cent of the said 70 per cent area is drought-prone. The condition is now so bad there that no development can take place there until the Central Government grants a special package to Bihar. I am bringing these points related to division of the state before this House again though I had already brought these points to the knowledge of the other House when it was considering the Bill affecting division of Bihar. And at that very moment, I had demanded an economic package of about Rs. 1,79,000 crore for Bihar and, simultaneously, of Rs. 31,000 crores of its loan. Bihar Government has to part with Rs. 2000 crore annually on account of interest itself. Accepting a number of points raised by me, the then Minister of Home Affairs had given assurance on behalf of the Government that the economic needs of Bihar would be taken care of completely. An announcement was also made that the Government had set up a separate cell under the Vice Chairman of the Planning Commission which would look after the development related matters of Bihar only. The Government then had expressed its commitment that development of core infrastructure in Bihar would be ensured. The then Leader of Opposition in the House, hon. Shri Manmohan Singh ji had also concurred with the said statement by the then Minister of Home Affairs Shri L.K. Advani had also sought for his assurance to make special arrangements for the development of Bihar. I hope that since he is the Prime Minister now, he would remember his statement which he made ten years ago and he may give directions for making arrangements for a special package for the development of Bihar.

Sir, more than ten years have elapsed since the division of the state. I am sorry to say all this now and it can be understood as to how much the Central Government is apathetic towards assistance to Bihar. While presenting the Economic Survey in Lok Sabha on 25th February, 2011, the Minister of Finance Pranab Dada had said that Bihar ranked number two as far as the pace of development was concerned.

Sir, the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, which I am presenting before the House for consideration, has been brought after an intense deliberation. The development of Bihar is not a concern just for that state only, but for the entire nation. So, may I tell you that we have waited for 10 years for this in the state and now we feel that there is a wide gap between what the Central Government says and what it does.

Sir, despite the availability of limited resources the State has achieved new milestone in the field of development. Today, the Bihar is moving forward firmly on the way of economic prosperity. To supplement the efforts being made by the State Government of Bihar for development, I propose through my bill that a lump sum of Rs. thirty thousand crore should be given to Bihar every year from the consolidated fund of India for the development of infrastructure, to create the employment opportunities, for relief and rehabilitation work for the people living in the flood and drought affected area of Bihar. The Bill also provides that this grant will be in addition to annual allocation made by the Finance Commission and other financial assistance to be given by the Government of India.

Sir, it is not a fact that in the Bill only financial assistance has been sought, but the utilisation of the said financial assistance responsibility has also be provided for. For this purpose we have also made a provision that the Union Government will make arrangements the implementation of the following development programmes.

First, the implementation of long term schemes for the development of the State, second, to control the flood being made by the rivers of neighbouring countries, third, an integrated scheme for supply of drinking water and irrigation in the drought affected area of Bihar, fourth, schemes for the development of the infrastructure e.g. roads, highway, power, industry, health etc. And fifth, technical education, vocational training for the opportunities of employment in the public and private sector and other welfare schemes.

Sir, first of all, this State needs industrial development. There is huge potential for agriculture based industries in the state. Bihar is lagging far behind in the power sector. Present installed capacity of power in Bihar is only 586 megawatt, which is only 0.4 per cent of total installed capacity of power in the country, whereas 8.15 per cent of the total population of the country lives in this State. No thermal power station is generating power in the State. Today, we are totally dependent on the Union Government to meet our needs. The Bihar should be given a special financial package by the Union Government.

The United Nation was so much impressed with the simplified tax system that they awarded Bihar with 30 thousand dollar. This simplified tax system is being followed by Sri Lanka, African countries and United Nations federations.

The World Bank has mentioned in its study that Patna is the second place after Delhi to start a new business.

The basic policy of the present State Government is to bring about overall development through good Governance. The State Government has made it the second most developed state in the country with the help of limited, resources. This is just the beginning. We have to traverse a long growth—trajectory but that is not possible without special Central Financial Assistance.

Sir, entrepreneurs want to invest in Bihar. But, I would like to mention that Bihar's economic growth may get momentum only when its infrastructure is developed.

I know that these works cannot be completed overnight. State Government and Central Government need to work together for this. I want to inform and assure this House that the State Government is fully committed. What is needed to make it happen is that the Central Government should support the State Government strongly and help them in every possible way. Recently, the Government of India is reported to have provided a special package of Rs. 20,000 crore to West Bengal Government which has not yet completed even a month of its formation. We want that without any discrimination, keeping in view the present condition of Bihar, a special package may also be provided to it immediately. I know that without the support of the ruling party, my bill cannot be passed. But, I am speaking not only on the behalf of my party Janta Dal (United) but also on the behalf of the entire State as a State representative and a responsible citizen. The overall development of Bihar is not a responsibility of a single man. If Bihar prospers, the entire country is likely to be benefited.

So, I request every party and every Hon'ble Member of Parliament to read my bill and express his opinion on it in this House, it is not necessary that the Members of Parliament hailing only from Bihar can speak on it. I would like to request the Members of Parliament from all the States and all the parties as well to express their views on this bill in the Parliament and give their support. If all the parties are with us then we can even get this bill passed.

Sir, thank you, for giving me an opportunity to express my views in detail and with these few words, I present my bill before the House for consideration.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Bahrapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I honour the feelings of Prof. Ranjan Prasad Yadav who has introduced a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2009. We all know that Bihar was bifurcated in 2000 and Jharkhand State was carved out of Bihar. I belong to the nearby State of Bengal. All know this fact that there was a leftist Government in Bengal for 34 years. Due to this, the economic condition of Bengal is so grave that it has to pay Rs. 15 thousand crores per annum for interest on loans. Now the Government of Bengal is suffering from a burden of loan of Rs. 2 lakh and 10 thousand crore. The Government of Bengal has to pay rupees 15 thousand crore per annum as interest. This is why we want that a special package should be given to Bengal. Though, it is true that Bihar was bifurcated and its demands are somewhat different from that of Bengal. But, keeping in view the economic condition of Bengal, I want to state that the economic condition of Bengal is equally grave along with the Bihar. We all respect Bihar as this is a place in India which is called the 'cradle of civilization.'

[English]

Bihar is recognized as the cradle of civilization. You will be astonished to note that the first republic in our country, named after Lichavi, came into existence in Bihar. Etymologically it is called abode. Bihar is the abode of spiritual wisdom. Bihar is the abode of intellectual exercises. It had witnessed the vicissitudes of great empires. The Magadha Empire was established in this land. Sir, Bihar is not only an ancient region of our country but also a place where two most popular religions were born: one, Jainism and the other Buddhism. A number of eminent persons, male and female, were born in Bihar. It is the land of the Buddha, Mahavira, Aryabhata, Chanakya, Valmiki, Viswamitra, Patanjali and Gargi. In the medieval period also, Bihar was known for Sher Shah, Guru Gobind Singh.

Over the years and especially in the wake of bifurcation of Bihar, the demand for a special package has often been raised by various forums.

16.00 hrs.

A PIL for the grant of special status to Bihar was filed in the Patna High Court. As a Respondent, the Union Government stated that Bihar does not fit the bill for the grant of special package. The reasons were cited for not

allowing Bihar as a State for obtaining special package—geographical isolation, inaccessible terrain, poor resource base, remoteness to larger market and poor infrastructure. These are the parameters which are required before offering any State a status of special package.

In India, the States have been divided between special category and non-special category. It is true that after bifurcation of Bihar, it has lost a great deal of its resources. The division of Bihar only gave debt and disaster. Actually, Bihar was bequeathed upon by debt and disaster in the wake of bifurcation because all the mineral-rich areas that once belonged to the State of Bihar were left to Jharkhand. Naturally, the revenue earning capacity of Bihar got dwindled and the situation was further aggravated by the recurring floods. The devastating floods in Kosi is still haunting our memory. River Kosi consists of the catchment area in Himalaya and even Kanchanjunga. Every year, Bihar has been the victim of discharging the water through Kosi, which even turned into a flowing sea, destroying everything in its trail and thus led Bihar pauperised. Therefore, both north Bihar and South Bihar are the victims of flood because in South Bihar it is destined to discharge the water into River Ganges. So, Bihar is such a State which is very much prone to floods. More than 73 per cent of area in Bihar is prone to floods. Large chunk of Bihar also is prone to drought. So, Bihar is destined to be invaded by floods on the one hand, and by drought, on the other hand.

It is ironical to note that after bifurcation, three-fourth of the assets went to Jharkhand but three-fourth of the liability went to Bihar.

Sir, 46 per cent of land area went to Jharkhand whereas 3/4th of the population of the former State remained with Bihar.

Sir, actually, the entire eastern region, after the permanent settlement brought about by Cornwallis in the year 1793, over the centuries, has been the victim of primitive capital accumulation without generating any productive assets and still that colonial hang over has been bearing upon the State of Bihar, Bengal and even Orissa.

Sir, in so far as the National Human Development Report is concerned, the report was prepared by the Planning Commission in the year 2001 which says that Bihar is at the lowest position among major States in India. Today, when the hon. Member from Bihar Shri Jagadanand Singh put a question to the hon. Minister

Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde in regard to power, we came to know the dismal power situation in Bihar. This is because all the power generation centres, which earlier belonged to Bihar, have now been shifted to Jharkhand. Therefore, Bihar is compelled to depend upon the Central power sector to have power in Bihar.

Bihar has the weakest infrastructural base among all major States in India even worse than some of the Special Category States. It has the lowest road density in the country with 100 kms. per lakh population which is lower than the Special Category States because most of the major road networks have now gone to the State of Jharkhand.

The problem is, India is a country which is following the norm of federal structure. We have the Union List, State List, and Concurrent List and for the devolution of finances we have to follow some specific norms. Here, if we go by the precedents, we will find that prior to the Fourth Five Year Plan, the allocation of Central Assistance to States was based upon the schematic pattern. There was no definite formula for allocation prior to the Fourth Five Year Plan. But in view of the general demand for an objective and transparent formula for allocation of Central Assistance to States, a formula, which is known to us as Gadgil Formula, was devised in the year 1969 and since then up to the Fifth Five Year Plan, the Gadgil Formula was set in motion and it was continuing, after some modification, up to 1980. The modified formula became the basis for allocation of Central Assistance to States in the Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plans. That formula was again revised in the year 1990 which formed the basis for allocation of Central Assistance for the year 1991-92 only. Following representation, the formula was further revised in the year 1991 and a new formula called Gadgil-Mukherjee Formula came into existence.

It has been in operation since the Eighth Five Year Plan. However for comparison purposes all the four formulae, with criteria and weight, in respect of distribution among States are also prescribed. So, the problem is that we have been entangled by the various criteria that were devised for the allocation of fund to various States of our country. But the fact is that bifurcation of Bihar had cost a lot to the people of Bihar.

Sir, in Bihar, as I have already stated and I may again refer, the rural road density is as merely as 36.75 kms. per lakh population as against the all India average of 141.34 kms. In case of Railway infrastructure, Bihar is the weakest; it has 4.15 kms. per lakh population, while

Gujarat has 7.34 kms. per lakh population. In Bihar, only 40 per cent to 45 per cent people have access of public telephone facilities. About 47 per cent villages in Bihar have no electricity.

Post-bifurcation, Bihar had got only the wealth of soil and water. As far as water is concerned, Bihar does not have the requisite financial capacity to channelise the water resources so as to optimally utilise the water wealth. So far as soil is concerned, Bihar basically is a State of agrarian economy where primarily villagers are earning their livelihood by subsistence farming. This is the problem. Bihar has a 700 kms. of international border. Naturally, we have to look into the plight of Bihar in a more cordial way.

Sir, I would simply give you an example to ascertain the loss of Central funds being incurred upon Bihar. The Union Government has been providing food subsidy to all the States of our country. But the fact is that three-fourth of rice and more than 80 per cent of wheat purchased by Food Corporation of India are from relatively well off States, like Haryana, Punjab and Andhra Pradesh. Haryana and Punjab are called the rice bowl of our country.

I am not envious upon any State, but the reality is that those are the States which are getting the benefit of food subsidy.

Those States are giving us three-fourth of rice and 80 per cent of wheat through FCI, even though these States produce only one-fourth of India's rice and about one-third of India's wheat. Punjab and Haryana together account for 67 per cent of the subsidy and receive more in FCI subsidy than they do through the formal transfer system.

The annual loss of Bihar in this transfer could be more iniquitous for its huge agrarian base. About 11 per cent of State's population inhabit in urban areas. That means nearly 90 per cent population of Bihar lives in rural areas. While productive capacity of its farmers is severely crippled by poor infrastructure base, a huge volume of Central funds annually by-passes them in favour of States having stronger infrastructural base and richer agrarian economy. As Punjab, Haryana and Andhra Pradesh are rich in infrastructure so they are deriving the large chunk of food subsidy, whereas in the case of Bihar, it has been deprived because it does not have the requisite infrastructural facilities to raise the productivity of the farming community.

It is estimated that in the two years, that is, 2002-03 and 2003-04 a sum of Rs. 23,196 crore of Central revenue has by-passed the farmers of Bihar in favour of rich farmers of other States. That is why

[Translation]

Sir, I have already submitted that I fully appreciate his feelings and I want more assistance for Bihar. Give them all the compensations which you can give. We shall have to bring a change in our existing federal structure because in some States in India, progress has been made and in many States it has not happened. This is why a regional imbalance is developing and we shall have to think comprehensively to remove it.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks to Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhuryji. He has put all the points regarding Bihar before the House and the country in detail. The people of Bihar will remain grateful to him for the analysis made by him alongwith the figures, documents and facts. Hon. Ranjan Prasad Yadav ji is a scholar, lecturer, researcher and he has put his point with many figures and facts which are recorded before the House and which will remain as a guiding principle for the people of Bihar.

Sir, I belong to that area of Bihar which has a network of rivers- Kosi, Kamla, Gandak, Bhutali, Balan, Lakhandei and Adhwara tributaries — all these are river networks in which we remain stuck. You would have seen roads in other countries but would not have seen the roads floating on water anywhere. When you will visit Bihar during flood, then you will find our roads appear to be floating on water. I used to go to a middle school far away from my village during my student life. Whenever I rode a bicycle during the rainy season it was impossible to count the number of times I had to lift the bicycle on my shoulders and the number of times, I sat on the bicycle because I used to lift the bicycle on my shoulders on facing slush or water and rode it when there was dry road. We used to sit on the branches of trees for 15 days to a month during the flood fury of Kosi, Kamla and Gandak and our women had to relieve themselves in knee deep water. This pain can be realized only by those who have been through such situations. Such are the circumstances there. Efforts were also made to come out of it. From cons till now we all including the farmers in the village, sit and offer prayer to the God in the morning just like our ancestors used to do. When I was a Sarpanch of the village and an MLA, I also used to

recite the prayers. Even today, I recite it sometimes. This prayer which we have had been reciting till now, is in Maithili language and I will sing it as it is!

“Kakhan Harab Dukh Mor, He Bhola
Kakhan Harab Dukh Mor Bala.
Dukh hee Janan bhel dukh hee gamaul, subh
sapanehu
Nahi, bhel, he, bhole baba, Kakhan Harab Dukh Mor”

We have been reciting this prayer for centuries but no one knows where the Bhole Baba has vanished who has been listening this prayer from us and our ancestors but our suffering has not been eradicated till now. Efforts are being made and I would not say that efforts have not been made, that would be a negative thinking. It does not matter which Government was in power, be it Congress or anyone else but the direction of development or the vision for removal of that suffering has had been wrong. With vision and direction, we have moved a bit towards resolution. When we have the right vision, right direction, resolve, commitment and are ready with complete sincerity to develop Bihar more than any developed state of India and when its Government, Chief Minister, Deputy Chief Minister, politicians, administration all are making efforts with unanimity so receiving the Central Government's assistance then would prove to be very effective for us just like having the poles, wires, transformers etc. is meaningless in the absence of electricity. Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana has everything but there is no line, no electricity and the Central Government says that providing electricity is the responsibility of the State Government. So, from where should we bring electricity? Electricity cannot be brought in a day or two. We cannot produce electricity in the farms, we cannot extract electricity through pumping set. For generation of electricity, funds, means coal, gas or oil are needed — electricity can be produced only through these things. Do we have all these resources? We have neither coal, or oil or gas rather we are dependent on centre for all these things. We cannot produce electricity and therefore, saying why Bihar did not produce electricity would be like asking a man with damaged liver as to why he did not drink a litre of milk everyday for his health.

We do not have the resources and demand them from the Central Government. Foundation of a thermal power station was also laid in Barh and the construction plan is also lying pending. It is the kindness of George Fernandes that he got a thermal power station built in Kaanti where he was a Minister in the Janta Party

Government in 1977. Though, George Fernandes belongs to Maharashtra but he tried to give Bihar everything honestly on becoming a Union Minister. Whichever, region he visited, he provided a lot for it. People will remember him. It is worth pondering over. Ranjanji is demanding about Rs. 1,25,000 crore which is not much for the Government because scams more than ten times, this amount from all the States are published everyday in the newspapers of the country today. You are, therefore, requested to pay attention to this.

Our National Highways belong to the Central Government. I would like to thank Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji from the bottom of my heart in the House and Mithilanchal we belong to as long as the land of Mithilanchal will exist would remain obliged to Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji. Because that Government has provided highway No. 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107 i.e. roads as long as 750 km was given to Mithilanchal at once in North Bihar and the NH-57, which links west to east and which starts from Dwaraka and ends at Kohimfe, passes through 6 districts of Bihar. All the highway connect with this. When Nitish Kumar was Minister of Railways, Atal Bihari Vajpayee has laid the foundation of rail mega bridge on Koshi river which is still incomplete. A map has been drawn by linking east and west of North Bihar which can transform the whole state but these are roads with pot holes.

While travelling I saw one day that a youth was going to see cinema with his wife. While riding on motorcycle he often used to search by touching his wife to ensure whether she is sitting or not behind him. After crossing ahead of him I asked what he was doing. He replied that he is making himself sure whether his wife is sitting or not. Didn't you see the pot holes on the roads? Whenever the motorcycle crosses the pot holes I ensure myself whether she is sitting or has been dropped in the pot hole. Such is the pathetic condition in Bihar. No matter whether the leader of Bihar is Karpoori Thakur, Bhola Paswan Shastri or Hukmdeo Narayan Yadav, the life expectancy of people of Bihar is reduced by 25 percent due to bad roads. We have been travelling on such roads and the Government of Bihar has got the roads repaired with its own funds. The Government of Bihar has spent Rs. 711.97 crore on repair works and when we made demand for repair of that highways the Central Government says that the reimbursement of this amount could not be made because these works were done without getting prior permission of Central Government and keeping in view the availability of funds with State govt. Is it the justice? The State Government

has got repairing works done by its own funds to avoid accidents of trucks and buses and to save lives of people. About Rs. 711 crores Central Government says that it would not reimburse the amount because it was spent without its prior permission.

If a village in Bihar is enveloped in fire will you seek order from the Union Government to call fire brigade to extinguish the fire or will they bear the cost or not? How absurd and illogical is this?

Mr. Chairmar Sir, I would like to attract your attention to an issue. What an injustice is being done to us in the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in Bihar. Even Ranjanji is demanding. Roads were approved to be constructed here. Five agencies have been approved by you and not by us to construct the roads. Having entered into tripartite agreement, the Planning Commission has engaged five agencies in this work. Total number of roads approved to be constructed till December 2010 was 3590. While only 1383 roads had been completed till December 2010. Total 18903 km roads had to be constructed, against which only 8448 km roads had been constructed. This was the pace of work because funds had not been provided. When were the roads constructed? Estimates had been prepared and now estimates of funds increased. The Union Government is of the opinion that since the estimates of funds has now been increased therefore funds will be provided for the construction of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana on the basis of estimates made for 2001-2002 and the increased estimates of funds will be borne by the states. This is injustice, isn't this? If the increased amount is higher than the Union Government should give 90 per cent of the increased estimates and the States will bear the remaining 10 per cent of it. But why such treatment is meted out to us?

Sir, you are talking about agriculture. There are 64.77 per cent marginal farmers and percentage of small farmers is 18.52. But there are 89.64 per cent i.e. 90 per cent marginal farmers in Bihar and the percentage of small farmers who own more than two hectares is only 7%. The huge gap can easily be perceived. Hence, I request the government to pay heed to certain issues. The Government should release this funds as the constructions of roads are the need of the hour. I will take only 2-3 minutes more. It is alleged that Bihar is a castiest state. I have a list — Late Ashok Mehta, Late Acharya Kriplani, Late Madhu Limey, George Fernandes, Ravindra Verma,, Shyam Sunder Prasad, Yunus Salim, Sharad Yadav, Indra Kumar Gujral, all these personalities became MP from Bihar. There is hardly a state in the country who is

generous and developed other than Bihar wherefrom a large number of outsiders have made their way to Parliament either through Parliamentary election or through Rajya Sabha. It is alleged that there is imbalance in Bihar. I would like to say that the people of Bihar have shown such a tremendous generosity and wisdom in electing Chief Ministers such as Dr. Krishan Singh, Pt. Vinodanand Jha, Jagannath Mishra, Bindeswari Dubey, Kedarnath Pandey who are Brahmins. Sardar Harihar Singh, Chandrashekhar, Satyendra Narayan Singh became Chief Minister and they were Rajputs. Bindeshwari Prasad Mandal, Daroga Prasad Roy, Lalu Prasad Yadav, Rabri Devi all of them are Yadavs who became Chief Minister. Abdur Gafur also became Chief Minister of Bihar and he belongs to minority community. Shri Bhola Paswan Shastri became Chief Minister and he belong to a sub caste of scheduled castes. Shri Ram Sunder Das also belongs to another sub-caste of Scheduled caste who became CM of Bihar. Karpuri Thakur who belonged to most backward class became CM. We are proud of them that despite being from the most backward class having the least population, continue to be the people's leader for long. Shri Krishna Vallabh ji, a Kayasth, became CM. Shri Satish Prasad Kushawaha became Chief Minister. Shri Nitish Kumar who is Kurmi by caste, is CM now. Despite these facts, we are alleged to be a castiest state but Bihar has given a number of genius persons to India as well as the whole world by its brilliance, ability, strength, efficiency, mobility and magnanimity. It is the negligence of the Union Government which led us to suffer injustice and exploitation. Not only we but the entire nation is under social, political and regional imbalance caused by the faulty economic policy and budget.

So, thanks to Shri Ranjan Yadav for his move. But I will conclude with the confession that we too are responsible for this situation also. I became the head (Pradhan) of village panchayat in 1959. I have been contesting elections for quite a long period and is active in politics of Bihar. I became village pradhan, block pradhan, president of Zila Parishad, elected MLA for three times, MP and a minister in the Government of India. I have been actively taking part in politics from 1959. But I honestly confess our fault and the people of Bihar are also now sincerely accepting the facts that politics has initiated our caste system, caste has perpetuated the criminalisation as crime has got a social status which further corrupted the society that swepted into our administration and ultimately promoted sycophancy in the society. Bihar has been trying hard to be free from all these evils for the last five-six years. And having been free from all these evils, we want to build a new Bihar,

a new society in which we can progress with social harmony. We are giving a new dimension to women empowerment in Bihar by providing them 50% reservation in panchayat raj system. We are opening a new vistas in all the fields.

I, therefore, humbly request this august house to put an end to all those disparities whether they are regional or social or economical or political and to bring about progress in undeveloped and underdeveloped states or regions of India along with Bihar. If these disparities are not removed then it will give rise to extremism and maoinism which in turn inflict severe damage to our unity and integrity. So, let us resolve to create a new society by removing these imbalances.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important issue. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2009 introduced by Prof. Ranjan Prasad Yadav. I was listening to him keenly and as it is a Private Member's Bill so we have also got a chance to hear a good song from Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav ji. It is a fact that Bihar was divided and Jharkhand was created thereby. Shri Ranjan Prasad ji has just mentioned that most of the natural resources of Bihar have gone to Jharkhand's side and the economic benefits meant for undivided Bihar are now for Jharkhand's only. So, a special package of Rs. 90,000 crore is demanded by the hon. Members, I suppose, and I rise to fully support this constitution (Amendment) Bill 2009 presented by him.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we see that Madhya Pradesh was also divided and the state of Chhattisgarh was formed. Our own State Uttar Pradesh was also divided to form a new State, Uttarakhand from where you are an elected Hon. Member. But as far as my party and our leader, Shri Mulayam Singh is concerned, they have always been against the division of states and districts. We have never supported this move because such division of districts or states leads to division of resource-power and then everybody looks for one's selfish interests and that ultimately weakens us economically, socially and educationally which has a cascading effect on our country's development.

As far as Bihar is concerned, the general perception about Bihar is that it is a poorest state in the country.

But it is rich in natural resources that can be used for its development. However, Bihar has demanded for special package from time to time. This has been their permanent demand. Even today, during the discussion on a starred question we have seen the unity of MPs of Bihar across the party lines, on the issue of demand and supply of power. We have seen pandemonium in the House. So, one can understand their pain. Just now, Shri Hukmadeo Narayan was speaking about roads and electricity. These things are the lifeline for the development of a state. Without this, no state can progress. Shri Dara Singh ji was also raising this issue. He was also stressing upon the injustice being meted out to his State. It is true that in U.P. also we are not getting required amount of power. It is all in the open. It is not that the tourists do not like to visit there. Bihar excels in almost every department, be it religion, history, social and entertainment fields. It is not that the tourists do not like to visit. There is in view of the backwardness of the State. Foreign tourists visit the Buddhist circuit there. We talk of FDI for the development of our states and the country but we should try to develop our infrastructure first to facilitate the foreign pilgrims visiting such places. The Union Government should make allocation to the states in the budget considering this fact.

The problem with regard to river Kosi has also been mentioned here. Actually, it is the lowest part of the area where flood water of various rivers outflow there excess water. That is why Bihar faces the maximal impact of floods. Flood water flowing down from Nepal is the main cause of floods in Bihar and in Uttar Pradesh. Many Hon'ble Members were speaking about power demand. We can install good thermal power-plants conducive geography of that area. But we are unable to do that. We can become self-sufficient in this sector. Many such favourable conditions exist there unexploited and we have not been able to make use of them.

Moreover, Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have also witnessed here the sentiments expressed by Hon. Members with regard to creation of Telengana. We have seen many Members of parliament expressed their sentiments on the issue irrespective of party affiliation. I think we should go for a public referendum on the creation of a new State. We must take into account of people's feelings and mandate as such an issue with regards to their development. It is shameful that approximately 600 suicides were committed. If you can form Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, so Telengana can also be created. We can go for people's mandate on this from AP and Telengana regions. Let a new state be created

and a package be given to them. So far the UP is concerned it is altogether different matters. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, our Behenji, is more than eager to create four States out of one! She is out to form Bundelkhand, Poorvanchal, Harit Pradesh and Paschimanchal Pradesh by dividing Uttar Pradesh. We are against it. You can give your opinion but we are against it. If this becomes an Act, it will be claimed that they have come with this bill. It is also a fact that if the black money, stashed in the foreign banks and the money involved in the corruption, is mobilized and properly utilized, I think India will be a developed country and all the backward states will be developed. We are not able to do so. What is our helplessness that needs to be contemplated.

Sir, I will say only that I support the statements made by the honourable members Prof. Ranjan Prasad Yadav, Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav and Adhir Ranjan ji and through you I demand that the special package demanded for Bihar state, should be provided to it. Now I was going through the bill. Even the honourable Chief Minister called on Montek Singh Ahluwalia ji and requested the Planning Commission for the same. Even he has demanded the package. The package is needed and we emphasize that the state should be provided with the package and let it be developed. With these words, I reiterate my support to this bill and conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ramashankar Rajbhar.

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salempur): Sir, please allow me to deliver my speech from here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Alright, you can give your speech.

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR: Sir, whatever may be the fate of this bill presented by Prof. Saheb, but the intention expressed in the house through this bill is praiseworthy. Today, we will have to think about the condition of Bihar. As far as my knowledge goes, population dominated areas of the country where the population density is much, those areas should be brought forward by providing them special package. Many friends expressed their views. It is a fact that Bihar has given not only poets, litterateurs, president, the founders of several religions but many more things. My Parliamentary Constituency, Salempur is situated on the border of Ballia and Deoria in Bihar. All my relatives are from Bihar and the people from Bihar, all the voters visit me round the clock. Our culture is analogous to the culture of Gopalganj, Chhapra, Buxur and Bihar. Bihar has produced not only

Chief Ministers, President and poets but many more things. The people of Bihar travelled in general boggies and on the roof of the non-electric trains and crossed thousands of Kilometres and developed Haryana, Rajasthan, Punjab. The labourers of Bihar went to Mumbai, Gujarat to make them developed. If better labourers are needed and this question is put before the contractor, he says to bring the skilled labours either from Bihar or Bengal or Chhattisgarh or Odisha. If we want to bring Bihar forward, we have to be clear on some issues. We have all the resources in Bihar, let it be population density, all types of natural resources, water and fertile land, all these things are available there.

Sir, I have knowledge of some states. My senior Colleague honourable Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav was saying that there is no equality in one thing in Bihar. You will find both the richest and the poorest people there. How will it be possible? This will be solved by the money. This is prevalent in every area. I do not say that work has not been done in the area of the society, but still superstitions, witchcraft are prevalent there which are weakening the social fabric.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, if we have to develop some state, we bring water there first. Subsequently, greenery and prosperity follow. Health, education and roads are the basic needs of every state.

The Government does not have sufficient funds so it cannot provide package. Several budgets have been presented but the Government fail to mobilize sufficient funds. I am a new member. Since last one year or one and a half year it is being discussed that our money is in Swiss Bank but is black money not prevailing in our country itself? On one hand we are facing crunch of resources to mobilize the revenue on other hand we find tens of quintal of gold, fives of quintal of silver and more than lacs of crore of rupees in our country. How will we meet the scarcity of funds? If you bring out a hundred rupee note, it will have working capital of fifty rupees and rest fifty rupees would be dumped and the capital would remain no longer a working capital then how would you generate revenue? Therefore setting this issue aside, I would like to tell the Government of India through this Bill that Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are densely populated States. I would like to mention that Bihar has made progress with its own resources after the division but a package has to be provided for the States which have more density of population, as only a finger is affected by cancer it will damage the entire body. Similarly, if a part of the society is lagging behind then the entire

country would suffer. This is the reason if we can't provide electricity, road, education and health facility in the areas which are more densely populated, people of beloved motherland are taking the law in their hands and we are thinking to control them, to save our DM and army men as well. So we should follow honesty to clean the system. I do not advocate to spoil the system but we need detergent to clean the stain. Package in form of detergent should be given to the States desirous of the same. Not only Bihar but UP has also demanded package.

Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, UP has been divided and our hydro-power projects have shifted to your area. You were supplying electricity from Uttarakhand. Electricity was being generated there. There are 80 MP and 403 MLA from Uttar Pradesh. The State has demanded a package of Rs. 80 thousand crore. Why it has been demanded?

Sir, we talk about health sanitation and education. AIIMS is over crowded as people from throughout the country come here for treatment. Even a serious patient have to wait for a year for undergoing surgery. How many hospitals we have set up in entire Purvanchal and Bihar having PGI level facilities? If all unemployed youth of the country go to Mumbai, Delhi and Haryana, you will say that had the factories been set up in Bihar, crowd in Delhi and Haryana would have been reduced. In the same way in health sector, can we not provide AIIMS or PGI level facilities in Medical Colleges of Bihar and UP. I would like to emphasize this point that Bhojpuri is spoken in eastern part of Uttar Pradesh and in Bihar. People of the area are also living in Mauritius. Bhojpuri is part of their culture and civilization. After independence of India and after Maithali Sharan Gupta, a demand is always being made to include Bhojpuri in eighth schedule to the Constitution. What are we doing? Where do we want to take UP and Bihar?

Sir, we talk about sanitation we feel ashamed to see our sisters and daughters sitting along roadside for toilet while passing through road by our vehicle during night. Even after sixty three years of independence, we could not provide toilets to them. Can there be anything shameful more than this? If it is not a matter of shame then it is more shameful that we are playing with the poors. The poors will be given two thousand five hundred rupees, if they construct toilets. It is the country where people take 50 gram Arhar Dal for four hundred rupees in five star hotel and a litre of water for 55 rupees, a cup of tea for two hundred fifty rupees but subsidy of rupees two thousand five hundred is given to the poors for construction of toilet. I think rupees two thousand and five hundred is given for building toilet on paper.

Mr. Chairman Sir, through this Bill I would like to submit that this situation is not prevailing only in Bihar or Uttar Pradesh, but in Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh also. Today we have to provide more funds for the welfare of marginalized people.

17.00 hrs.

If we want to make India a beautiful country, then we shall have to provide more funds for the welfare of marginalized people. We shall have to go ahead by providing special package for their education and health. I firmly want to say that it will not be better, if it is delayed. We had so far identified the poor people as SCs, STs, OBCs and BPL, but now beyond this point you have to see in which category you will include a person who is engaged in the iron finishing by the road side under plastic sheet cover with his family members to earn his livelihood? Now, we shall have to identify such tribes in the entire country. Nomadic tribes and jugglers do not know whether they belong to SCs, STs or OBC? So I am very thankful to Prof. Ranjan Prasad Yadav for introducing a private member bill in this regard. Pressing for this Bill, I demand special package of Rs. 80,000 crore for Uttar Pradesh. Reminding it, I support this Bill.

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Chairman, I stand here today to deliberate on the Bill that has been moved by Prof. Ranjan Prasad Yadav. I was also present that afternoon when he initiated the discussion, and, today, I made it a point that I should be present here.

At the outset, I would say that the concern that he has expressed would have been much better if the concern for Bihar would have been expressed by a non-Bihari Member of Parliament in the Lok Sabha. This would have demonstrated that this country is concerned for what is happening in another part of the country.

With all humility I would express here that when my friend Shri Adhir Chowdhury demanded funds for West Bengal; when my predecessor speaker demanded funds for Uttar Pradesh; should I also demand funds for Odisha? Every State will demand funds for their State, and we have a provision in our Constitution. The forefathers / makers of the Constitution in their wisdom, in 1949, in the Constitutional debates have made the provision that when we are making a Federation of States and when

we are giving more power to the Union Government, then there is a need to distribute funds/taxes that are being collected and to see that there is a holistic development. Especially, attention should be given to those areas that are underdeveloped because of social, political and historical reasons, and have remained underdeveloped / undeveloped for very many reasons.

Prof. Ranjan Prasad Yadav has moved a specific Bill, and he has cited two clauses of the Constitution, namely, clause 275 and he wants to insert 'A', and he has also mentioned 371J. These two clauses are mentioned in it. He is not saying something beyond the Constitution. Hence, it has got support from all sections of this House.

Before I delve into the Bill, I would say that from the very beginning or from its very inception, the Constitution is loaded in favour of the Centre.

It has its historical reason — the country was divided. Many historians were members of the Constituent Assembly and they, in their hindsight, found what had happened after the demise of Ashoka, what had happened after the demise of Akbar, what had happened when the centre of power weakens and how the country was divided. That was the main reason why when the Constitution was being framed, at that time, it was loaded in favour of the Centre, though it was mentioned that it is a Union of States, federal in character. But at the same time, the Centre was provided more power. Being a member of the regional party, I started my speech saying Constitution has loaded Centre with more power. The constitutional amendments that have been effected subsequently have tilted the balance further in favour of the Centre. The concept of a strong Centre has been incorporated in the anatomy of the Constitution through a variety of devices. I need not go into those details.

That is why, I think Prof. Ranjan Yadav has been forced to raise the issue through a Private Members' Bill today in this House. Otherwise, he would have been agitating in Bihar, as many other political groups are agitating in very many different ways in different parts of the country.

We should remember that our Constitution provides for two layers of Government . one at the Centre and the other at the State. The federal polity of this kind requires division of powers and responsibility between the Centre and States and it has been done to a great extent. Although the taxation powers allotted to the Centre and the States are mutually exclusive, all the taxes and duties

levied by the Union are not meant entirely for the purpose of the Union. Revenues from certain taxes and duties leviable by the Union are totally assigned to or shared with the States to supplement their revenues in accordance with their needs.

17.08 hrs.

[SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI *in the Chair*]

It is a tribute, that is what I would say, to the foresight of the founding fathers that they realised that the sources of revenue allocated to the States may not prove sufficient in view of their growing welfare maintenance and development activities. So, when a Member from the Samajwadi Party would say that he is not in favour of small States because if smaller States are made, then this type of problem will occur, that is a bigger question which needs to be deliberated separately. But at one point of time, it was construed that each State should generate sufficient revenue so that it can sustain itself, but that is not the case in our country.

The Constitution provides the Centre to allocate funds through different mechanisms which are available in the Constitution — the sharing of revenue is there, the Finance Commission is there, budgetary provisions are there. I will come to what the provisions are through which Centre allocates its funds, and provides finances to the States. Here, I would mention that specific provisions were made to set apart a portion of the Central revenue for the benefit of the States.

This provision indicates the flexibility of India's Constitution in terms of distribution of financial resources between different layers of the Government. Over the last six decades, the economic development of India is unique in several ways.

The Planning Commission was set up in March, 1950 by a Resolution of the Government of India. It has taken responsibility on itself to discuss different plans with the respective State Governments and, accordingly, provide funds. It also advises the Central Government through different schemes as to how the money will go. This basic objective of economic plan is to ensure high rate of economic growth. We have been discussing for the last three days about what growth is. As far as I understand, it means increase in real *per capita* income. That also needs a long time as to how we can share the *per-capita* income equally.

The main issue through this Bill which Prof. Yadav has brought before this House is the regional imbalance. Regional imbalance may be natural due to unequal distribution of natural resources or even man-made in the sense of neglect of some regions and preference for others for investment and infrastructure facilities. During last 250 years since the fall of Mughal empire after 1757 or 1763, one can say that these things have multiplied. Imbalances have multiplied. At that time, people were not moving throughout the country as we are doing now or as we have been doing for the last 200 years. Regional imbalances got multiplied during the British rule. For their commercial activities, respective cosmopolis or cities were created. I would say that you would agree with me that there was a time in this country, when eastern India - Bengal, Bihar and Odisha and to a great extent, present Bangladesh and Assam was the rice bowl of this sub-continent. Eastern India provided food to the whole country. The Western part of this sub-continent was ravaged for very many reasons. To get staple food was a very difficult situation in western part of the country. But during that period, all land was rain-fed. Yet the best variety of paddy, quality rice was being produced in the eastern part of the country and was being exported. The history says that even South-East Asia was also being fed by this rice bowl of the sub-continent. And what has happened after the planned economy and the flow irrigation has started? That has shifted to western part of this country. Today Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury was mentioning about Haryana, about Punjab and about western U.P. Very lately, the Government of today has provided Rs. 400 crore to make a Second Green Revolution. Prof. Ranjan Yadav is mentioning that he needs Rs. thirty thousand crore every year to develop the infrastructure. He needs financial assistance for poverty alleviation, employment opportunities. He is not asking for doles. He is asking that his brothers and sisters can earn their livelihood with self-respect. For that they need money where it can be invested. I remember in nineties, in this House, a young Member elected from Kalahandi was a non-Congress Member. Of course, today he is a Congress Member. He was fighting vociferously and was drawing the attention of the then Congress Prime Minister that he has neglected Kalahandi, he has neglected Koraput and he has neglected Bolangir. It was in 1966 when Mrs. Indira Gandhi had gone to Kalahandi and had seen how drought-stricken people were languishing there.

Again in 1986, the then Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi along with Mrs. Sonia Gandhi had visited Kalahandi. Nothing much has changed. These were the

views which Shri Bhakta Charan Das was mentioning in nineties before Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao. We need special package; we need special attention. Unless the Central Government intervenes, the State of Odisha is not in a position to provide that much of funds. This is required. A special package was given and not what Prof. Ranjan Yadav has asked for — it was hardly Rs. 450 crore — and that too in a staggered manner in seven years. That is a provision of Article 275. The structure of Article 275 say that the grants are for each year, which may mean all the five or any one year. The amount need not be identical, that is, they can vary among the States. No order shall be made under the clause by the President except after considering the recommendations of the Finance Commission. That is how some funds were provided.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want to speak more?

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I will take some more time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already been given 18 minutes.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I will try to conclude in five to ten minutes.

What happens? This is an experience which we have in case of Kalahandi, Koraput and Bolangir districts. I would only express my fear that the same experience should not be repeated by others who are asking for funds from the Centre. Here, it was mentioned by Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav that a person who is weak, whose liver is weak — that is the word which he used — if you give him a glass of milk, he will die of indigestion. That is why, you can first give him half a cup of milk, after seven days, a full cup of milk, then half a glass of milk and then after a three months or eight months, you give him a full glass of milk so that his body gets adapted to the food intake. That is what we did in case of KBK district, which is now been divided into eight districts. It was Shri Biju Babu who did it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: A few years back, a special plan was mooted for KBK.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Yes, Sir. That is what I have mentioned. So, money was trickling down phase-wise so that adaptability of the people, absorption of the people to take the funds, implement it and get the benefit from it was done. But, it was to our ill luck that suddenly in 2006 or 2007 the Government stopped that project.

Our Chief Minister Shri Naveen Patnaik wrote frantically and met the Prime Minister. Now that area is absorbing the Plan funds; and thus, this is the time to give more funds so that they can benefit from that, earn their livelihood, and lead a respectable life. This is not the time to move away from that area. After much persuasion, our State Government, from its own resources came up with *Biju KBK Yojana*. Some funds came from different quarters; some came from the Centre also, but the demand is still there, for Rs. 4,500 crore to come to that area.

Similarly I would say that a one-time grant of Rs. 90,000 crore is asked for. How are they going to invest that much of money? It has to be staggered. I can understand if he asked for Rs. 30,000 crore per annum — that is understandable. But I was a bit surprised to see the one-time grant of Rs. 90,000 crore, as has been mentioned in the Bill.

We should remember that federalism is not only a unifying factor, but also a levelling up force. Considerable economic inequalities exist among different States of India, and their reduction is an argument in favour of centralization of resources, and *vice versa*. Many proponents are arguing for greater financial autonomy for the States, but what will a poor State like Bihar do with more taxation powers, in view of the already low standard of living of their people?

Prof. Yadav's Constitution (Amendment) Bill is basically moved to provide a special package. This can only be made as a grant, under article 275 of the Constitution.

When I was going through this Bill, at first, I was a bit envious . envious because in the 21st Century, Odisha is still reeling under poverty, but when I heard the Members from the Samajwadi Party and the Congress Party speak, especially from Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, I thought that it is better that I should not speak for Odisha now, and that one of our Party Members may move a Bill in that regard, so that we can discuss it here.

But I would be happy if the Government responds to the concerns which Prof. Yadav has expressed through this Bill. It is high time that Bihar needs attention because Bihar is the churning bowl of Indian civilization. It has created Mahavira, it has created Buddha, it has created Jayaprakash, it has created Lalu Yadav also, it has created Ranjan Yadav, it has created Nitish Kumar, and it has created very many people like the Bharat Ratna Rajendra Prasad!

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Thank you, Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to take part in this discussion.

First of all, I would like to associate myself with the hon. Member, Prof. Ranjan Prasad Yadav, who initiated the Private Member's Bill, seeking one-time grants-in-aid to the State of Bihar.

Backwardness of Bihar may be related to geographic location, historic neglect of the region, complex socio-cultural factors, etc. The soil of Bihar is extremely fertile with over-flowing rivers, but with inadequate irrigation facilities. Bihar has a huge potential to develop as one of the forward-ranking States, provided the Centre extends the required financial assistance and support to the State.

If Bihar gets special status from the Centre, it would give businessmen a lot of incentives including tax benefits which would take the State on a higher growth path. Who will break the shackles of poverty in Bihar? Centre does not seem to bother about the under-development of Bihar. Let the Centre give up the step-motherly treatment towards the non-Congress ruled States.

Let me come to the general issues. The Seventh Schedule of the Constitution needs to be amended by giving more powers to the States. The Central Government now collects nearly 65 per cent of the combined tax revenue leaving only 35 per cent tax revenue to be levied by the States. But the States account for 65 of the combined expenditure. I call it a vertical imbalance.

I am sure, the hon. Members will agree with me and the hon. Minister of State for Finance may also accept it. The Constitution of India gives certain responsibilities to the States which have a direct bearing on the well being of the people. A State Government answerable to the voters needs flexibility to raise revenue and plan the expenditure pattern. Sir, as we all know, revenue sharing between the Centre and the States leaves two things; the vertical imbalance, which I have mentioned just now, is in favour of the Union, leaving the States with a large revenue gap. Utilising this gap, the Centre extends conditional grant-in-aid to the States. It is necessary. As a result of this, the States are not allowed to decide what should be the projects and also the targets. The States have to implement what the Centre says. To me this is nothing but financial slavery.

The Centre is now increasingly eroding the powers, both financial and political, of the States and is trying to make the States dependent on the Centre. When the States are ruled by the elected representatives, they know the art of governance. In the name of ensuring better governance the Centre systematically erodes the powers of the States. This is against the true spirit of federalism. Take the case of the State of Tamil Nadu. The State's revenue deficit is estimated at Rs. 3,100 crore during 2010-11 against the revenue surplus of Rs. 4,545 crore in 2006-07. The fiscal deficit is projected at Rs. 13,506.85 crore. To salvage the position my Leader, the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has presented a Memorandum to the hon. Prime Minister on 14.6.2011 seeking the financial assistance of Rs. 1,82,402.18 crore for various development schemes including a bail out package of Rs. 40,000 crore for Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, Rs. 10,000 crore towards debt relief, Rs. 20,000 crore for improving urban infrastructure and another Rs. 10,200 crore for giving laptop to the students. Sir, I regret to say that there is no response so far either from the hon. Prime Minister or from the hon. Finance Minister. What am I to construe? A deliberate neglect towards the development needs of Tamil Nadu!

This apart, hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has requested for 1000 megawatt of electricity from the Central pool to tide over the power crisis for a period of one year. My leader has also urged the Centre to allot sufficient quantum of fertilizer to meet the needs of the farmers. In addition, a request has also been made to restore the level of quota of kerosene and also to increase the supply. Taking into account, the plight of the poor and for providing them relief, the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, my revered leader has put forth the demands along with others.

The UPA Government with its slogan of '*Aam Aadmi*' has not so far responded to the *aam aadmi* in Tamil Nadu. May I, therefore, request, the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister to look into all these issues raised by my revered leader and hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and provide the required financial assistance and other material relief as demanded.

I am sure the Centre will act immediately without giving room for any bi-partisan towards the people of Tamil Nadu.

[Translation]

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR (Supaul): Mr. Chairman, first of all, I request you to allow me to speak from this place.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, please speak.

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Sir, I rise to speak in favour of the bill introduced by Prof. Ranjan Prasad Yadav. I am thankful to our colleagues from other states for showing their concern and raising the points for the betterment of Bihar. I whole-heartedly thank them.

There are so many stories behind the reason as to why Bihar should be given the status of a special state. First of all, Bihar separated from Odisha, then from Bengal and it is our bad luck that in the year 2000 it was separated from Jharkhand. All the estates, minerals and factories existing at that time became part of Jharkhand and the Bihar got only the agriculture land. All the members have mentioned about the river Koshi in North Bihar. You know that the river Koshi flowing through my Parliamentary Constituency causes losses in my Constituency. All of you know about the floods in 2007 and the calamity prevailed in Koshi region during 2008. Our Prime Minister and also President of the Congress Shrimati Sonia visited there. They had observed that there had been devastating flood. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Vishwa Mohanji, please stop for a while, then you will continue your speech.

[English]

Hon. Members, the allotted time for the discussion on this Bill is over. I have five more Members to speak on this Bill. If the House agrees, the time for the discussion may be extended by one hour.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

[Translation]

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Sir, Nitishji had demanded an assistance to the tune of Rs. 14,800 crores at that time, but we have not been provided the same. Such a huge damage caused in that floods that as many as 34 lakhs people were affected. Huge live-stock was flown in that flood. There had been huge loss to life and property. We were not provided any relief at that time also. You know about the devastation and losses being caused by the river Koshi. 200 years back it used to flow in the Purnia and Arariya side, now had diverted its flow towards our Western belt. We had built a dam there during 1953 to 1956 and the river is flowing in it. The rivers flowing from Nepal, especially the river Koshi, everybody knows about this, about its soil, about its nature that

sometime it erodes bank on this side and sometime other side. Many villages of our areas fall near this river. It is seen during the floods that the whole village has submerged under its water. There is no whereabout of the villages. Therefore, if we will not get our special package or assistance from the Union Government, then, we will not be having any factories there, as we do not have any means for that.

Cultivable land is available there, but due to flood in north Bihar and drought in South Bihar, the agriculture Production has been declining. Due to flood in our area roads, culvert etc. everything gets devastated. In Dasmara, falling under my Parliamentary Constituency, a hydel power project was approved and the work was about to commence there, but Nepal Government raised objection by saying that their many villages would be devastated because of this project whilst the Kosi barrage is only 10 kilometers away from there. It is my request that the Union Government should commence work on that hydel power project by pursuing the Nepal Government. Initially there was plan to start it as a Pilot Project, but the Nepal government did not cooperate and even our engineers and labourers who went there were beaten up and forced them to flee.

A state cannot be developed until and unless there is adequate arrangements of roads, culverts, electricity etc. Just now, one of our fellow member was saying that labourers in a large number go to Punjab and Haryana for work. I would like to tell the House that in 2005 when Nitishji become the Chief Minister of Bihar, his Government carried out many development works, which resulted in decline in migration of labourers from Bihar to the States of Punjab, Haryana etc. Because, if one would get employment in one's state, then why the people will be migrated outside for search of work. Our agriculture production has also declined due to flood and drought. A large number of manpower is migrating from our State. Moreover, a number of officers from Bihar also go to other States to work there. In this way, there is no shortage of manpower, we need to develop our infrastructure and strengthen it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the labourer from Bihar would not migrate to Punjab-Haryana, then there would be difficulty because people of Bihar are mainly taking over agriculture work there.

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: That is ok Sir, but if one would be able to find work in one's own state then why the people will go to outside for work. Hence, the

Union Government should provide assistance to the State Government to develop infrastructure in Bihar. The population of our state is about 10 crore. When Jharkhand was created as a new state which was earlier a part of Bihar, most of the industries shifted to Jharkhand, whereas the population of Jharkhand is very less in comparison to Bihar. Jharkhand is also rich in mineral resources. If it happens in Bihar then the face of the state may be changed. People will get employment if industries are also set up there.

Law and Order is the backbone of any state. When Nitishji became the Chief Minister, he paid special attention on it and now you can see law and order situation has improved a lot there. Even the union Government and many other States are following Nitishji. Nitishji has implemented bicycle scheme in Bihar, which is being followed by many States. I would like to request to the Union Government especially to the Hon. Prime Minister that the way you have granted special status to some states, perhaps ten states as per my knowledge in the same way grant special status to Bihar also, so that it can become self reliant. In 2005, when Nitishji became the Chief Minister, Planning Commission had provided a package of approximately Rs. 4000 crore to Bihar, but now we are working on the project of Rs. 24-25 thousand crore. Hence, if we would not be able to get assistance from here then we are unable to arrange such a huge amount from our resources. From this purpose, I request to the Hon. Prime Minister and the Union Government that the Bill introduced by Prof. Ranjan Prasad Yadav for granting special status to Bihar state, be passed and special status should be granted to our State.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Hon. Members in their speech, first speak for Bihar but in the end demand for their own state.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to speak about Bihar and a little about my state also. I rise to support the constitution amendment bill introduced in the House by Professor Ranjan Yadav.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this motion has been moved by Professor Ranjan Yadavji and I have risen to support it which seeks to amend the constitution. Recently, a signature movement was launched in Bihar and approx. 1.25 crores of people handed over a signed memorandum to the President of India seeking special category status for Bihar. It means that it's a big thing in itself to take signatures on a paper from 1.25 crores of people out of

a population of ten crores in Bihar, approach them and take their signatures. I think Hon. Chief Minister himself had come to hand over this memorandum to the President Shri Sharad Yadav ji. As per a newspaper report the Hon. President has assured that he will direct the Government of India to grant special category status to Bihar.

Bihar was divided in 2000 at that time also, this assurance was given and it is always held out whenever elections are round the corner. In this regard, I want to say that when I was discussing it, he was saying that they had handed over the memorandum to the President and it was assured time and again in the House and despite this if Bihar does not get the status of a special category status this House and the President will lose their respective sanctities. If they want to maintain their sanctity, whether it be the Hon. President, this House the elected representatives or the Hon. Prime Minister otherwise the other parts of democracy will not spare us. Hon. Member of Parliament from Andaman and Nicobar is saying that it will lead to the rise of Anna Hajares.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is not saying Anna Hajare rather he is saying Andaman Nicobar.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Other parts will rise because it means that there is some problem if the assurances given by such high authorities are not fulfilled. Why the demand of Bihar for a special category status? Hon'ble Mehtab ji has gone out, he was talking about it.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): The reply is going to take place, may be, on next Friday on Special Category States. Regarding the request of according Special Category status to Bihar to avail 90 cent grant under States' scheme instead of 30 per cent grant does not meet the criteria laid down by the National Development Council. Now, after the recent request given again by the Chief Minister of Bihar, it is being re-examined by the Planning Commission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will continue the discussion till 6 p.m. The reply will come later on.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: He is saying that some initiative has been taken in this regard. We are thankful to Hon. Minister for that. But as per our information Bihar has still not been granted the special status.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sir, Ranjan ji should be happy now. Something concrete is being done.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: When the Britishers came here their headquarter was in Kolkata, they fought many battles to get the "Diwani" of Bihar, Odisha and Bengal and they won at last in the battle of Plassey and they got the "Diwani" of these three states and they celebrated it a lot. What was the reason? This area was well developed and rich in agricultural crops and wealth that the Britishers felt then that they could rule all over India too. They threw a grand party in England to celebrate this occasion. What is the condition of those states today. For this our policies are lacking somewhere. Regional imbalance has increased whereas constitution says that we will remove regional imbalances and it has widened after independence. The gap between the poor and the rich and the village and city also widened. This is the reason why Professor Sahib has brought this issue. I am also from Rajasthan.

Recently, the data of population are alarming. In the last ten years, people have migrated towards cities at the rate of 34 per cent. Aravali hill divided our Rajasthan in two parts. The area situated at this side of the Aravali Hills gets rain. This is an agriculturally rich area and in the north-west of Aravali hills, it does not get much rain. We call it desert. The desert of Thar is spread upto this area. It is the gateway for the Thar Desert into India and it begins from Iran. There can not be any comparison between the desert of Thar and the South-east region in which Udaipur etc. falls. A plan will have to be chalked out to remove regional imbalances otherwise the sharable scheme of the north-east under which 90 per cent will be contributed by the centre and 10 per cent by the states or any other like schemes, under which the centre contributes cent-percent are implemented. They have demanded for Rs. 90 thousand crores and after that Rs. 30 thousand crores per year, it has some similar plans in which they have said that a plan should be made for the handicraft sector of Bihar.

I am supporting and speaking in favour of these demands as I wish that employment should be provided to the people of Bihar through livelihood missions for improving their skills. Bihar is changing. MLALAD scheme has not been stopped in any state except Bihar and due to this move corruption is decreasing. Other states may also have their reformative measures but Bihar has taken this solid step to curb corruption. Media and other studies are praising this step. To abolish MLALAD Scheme is a revolutionary step and it might have angered some MLAs.

The State Government of Bihar has said recently they cannot monitor the MPLAD scheme or can maintain any account. The MPs of Bihar are ready to contribute from their MPLADS fund if the Union Government allots some grant. Other MPs are also ready. Nitish Kumar ji has given some suggestions to the Government also. If those suggestions are accepted, then the situation could further improve alongside the accordance of special state status to Bihar. Bihar was a leading state during Magadh Kingdom era and it has always given great leaders. We can still see some of them sitting here. Bihar has no dearth of leadership but due to bad politics, inequality has increased in Bihar and that is why it is asking for the status of a Special State.

Sir, Bihar has a vast rail-line network, hence all the leaders belonging to Bihar want to become the Minister of Railways. Paswan ji, Nitish ji and Lalu ji became Rail Ministers. There is plenty of available land along the rail lines there. This issue raised from Rajasthan also. I have raised the subject of bio-diesel with the Planning Commission under which Jatropha plantation is needed. Can we not plant Jatropha in the vacant fields along the railway line? The plantation can well be irrigated through railway's water pipeline. The climate of Rajasthan may not be that suitable for producing Jatropha. But I think the geographical conditions of Bihar are good for that. Such a move will not only generate bio-diesel, it will contain encroachment of vacant railway land also. Some employees of Railway may also be deployed to water the crop and the railways can use the bio-diesel so produced. We need to take such kind of experimental steps. The Planning Commission has also approved of this idea. There is a vast railway-lines network in Bihar with plenty of land lying unused on which people have constructed hutments. You may plan to plant Jatropha there; water is available there for irrigation and the climate is also suitable. The Bio-diesel so produced would be an asset of the Railways and the amount paid by them to Bihar on this account can be used for the development of the state. These are some of my suggestions which could help Bihar to get the status of a Special State as well as to develop it. Thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI (Jalaun): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the issue raised by Prof. Ranjan Prasad Yadav ji today is very important. I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this. Bihar is perhaps the most backward state of the country, but the situation in my native region is far more worse, I suppose. Bihar is almost always the victim of some natural calamity,

be it floods or drought and is considered to be the most backward region in as for the development is concerned. The maximum number of poor is living in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Both these states are readily reckoned as backward states of India because development has virtually never taken place there and we are clueless to understand the reasons for it.

Bihar has a major contribution in the independence of the country. A number of people from Bihar has sacrificed their lives during the freedom struggle. Lacs of people have participated in the freedom struggle and it is a birth place of great people. Similarly, there is a place in Uttar Pradesh called Bundelkhand and it is the battlefield of Rani Laxmibai and other patriotic people but I am unhappy to see that today no arrangement has been made for irrigation as well as for education of youth there. Today we are discussing the issue of electricity. I would like to state that there is no electricity in number of villages. If there are poles but without wires, if there is wire, there is no transformers and if there are transformers then there is no electricity, it is a very serious issue. Let me come to the issue of roads. The moment you enter in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, you will be automatically came to know that you have entered in these states as roads are dilapidated and big pit holes on the roads. Similarly, the condition of roads in Jharkhand is also the same. I through you would like to aware the government that there is no development in the bordering districts adjoining Bundelkhand such Ramabai Nagar, Itawah and Auraiya. The situation is very grave there. People are dying due to hunger and poverty. They are migrating to the metropolitans in search of job. When they go, they are harassed. If they go to Mumbai they are beaten up there. They feel humiliated in other states and the education of their children is affected. Therefore, I would like to request to make arrangement for education of their children and medicines should also be provided to them as Bihar and Bundelkhand are maximum affected by diseases. Therefore, I reiterate my demand to make necessary arrangements for medicines, education and irrigation. There was a hue and cry relating to land all over the country. You come to our place, there is vast ravine useless land. If you cannot arrange irrigation here, then set up some industries here. Youths of here will get employment if you set up some of the big industries here. Poverty will surely come down after the arrangements of employment opportunities. You give employment to some and give job to some on vacant government posts. If you cannot give employment then give them unemployment allowance to make their financial

condition strong. It is my request to you to make such a planning so that districts of Bundelkhand from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh under special zone can get helps.

Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, as we see that there are all the facilities in the country on one side. There is no space in Delhi to make roads underground, railway lines has been laid here whereas there is no roads and railway lines here at our place. You lay down railway line here and make roads. From the last four years, no budget has been provided to Uttar Pradesh under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. They put a pole in the far side of the village under Rajiv Gandhi Bijli Pariyojana and say that work is completed. Please do not do that, if you want to give electricity then give it to the whole village. Development will not be done by putting a bulb or a pole, it could be done when electricity will be supplied to home at least. If you can not run AC there then run at leasi a fan. The situation is worst in Bihar and Bundelkhand of Uttar Pradesh, but what we can do? News are published in newspaper daily that so much black money are deposited overseas, you bring back this money and put it in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar so that development may be progressed. A handful of people became big person of country whereas people of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are dying out of hunger. Some people do not know how much wealth they have got. The Government has benefitted such people indirectly somewhere. How they became big person, it should be enquired. Big power projects have been constructed wherever there is corruption. Like the corruption was played in Commonwealth games. This is serious subject, when you grant projects here. It becomes 'Bandar baant' and whatever go to Uttar Pradesh, it becomes hay there. This is a serious matter and such matters should be enquired into. A package was granted to Bundelkhand and people discussed that a big package has been given to Bundelkhand. But everything was given on paper, nothing happened on field.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anuragi ji, this debate needs to be completed by 6 o'clock, this will continue further. Please be brief.

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Sir, nothing was granted to Bundelkhand. Only data was given in papers. Will the condition of people there be improved by goat rearing? Sick goats were given. Six were given and they died in a week. Will the financial condition be improved by sick goats?

18.00 hrs.

You arrange irrigation in the fields, arrange power and say that free education will be provided to every person, medicine will be free, roads will be made. You should make such arrangements. If you want to tie then tie buffaloes not goats.

Hon. Chairman Sir, you have given me an opportunity to speak on such an important issue. We support this. We want that the whole country develop along with Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and this is my request to the Union Government that only that States should not be developed where your Government is ruling but your non-ruling States should also be developed. I end my speech with showing my gratitude to you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Dara Singh Chauhanji please speak.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): May I speak in zero hour?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, you may start on this. Your speech will be continued on the next day. You only address the Chair. After that, we will have zero hour. We will give you time in zero hour too. But, now you can start on here.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Prof. Ranjan Prasad Yadav has rightly raised the issue of granting package to Bihar today. Definitely, Bihar is an important State.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your speech will be continued next time. Now we take up the Zero Hour.

18.01 hrs.

SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBERS

(i) RE: Need to include Bhojpuri language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Hon'ble Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the matter of urgent public importance. Not only in the whole country but also in

other countries, almost 25 crores people speak Bhojpuri language. Bhojpuri language is being spoken in each corner of the country, especially from Bihar to entire Poorvanchal area and in other countries too. This language is associated with their culture, civilization and feelings. But today, Bhojpuri language is going into oblivion. I have been observing it for many years, since this is my third term in Lok Sabha. Shri Prabhunath Singh has raised this issue during the last Lok Sabha term and then the hon'ble Minister had replied that the Bhojpuri language will be included in 8th Schedule of the Constitution and all the facilities being provided to other languages will be provided to this language also. But it is unfortunate that voice for inclusion of Bhojpuri in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution have been raised under rule 377, during Zero Hour and other occasions also right from the last Lok Sabha till date. Today, you must have seen in newspapers also as there is a prominent coverage regarding this. You would have particularly seen in Delhi that there has been large demonstration for including Bhojpuri language in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution. There has been TV coverage also regarding this.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, placed before you that it is a very important issue. This is a language linked with the emotions of 25 crores people. Now-a-days television channels relating to this language have started their transmission and even isongs, music and films are being produced in this language.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a channel named 'Mahua'. Now-a-days, Shri Shatrughan Sinha is hosting "Kaun Banega Crorepati" in Bhojpuri.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Yes Sir, it is broadcast in Bhojpuri and Shri Shatrughan Sinha is hosting it. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have made indication from the chair also and in a way you have emphasized on it. I am grateful to you as you yourself also belong to that area. I would like to have an assurance on this from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, who is present here.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): We have great respect for Bhojpuri language and not only crores of Indians but also there are many more speaking this language in all over the world. The literature of this language is very rich. I will convey the feelings of hon'ble Member and sentiments of the House to the Minister of Home Affairs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Ran Meghwal and Dr. Rajan Sushant associate themselves with this subject.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, with your kind permission I want to speak from this side. I, through you, want to draw attention of the House to Tihri dam in Uttarakhand. The production of one thousand Megawatts electricity is being generated by Tihri dam located between mountains and valleys. Vehicles are being run on the famous dams of all over the world, but movement of vehicles on the Tihri dam is restricted till date.

With the movements of vehicles on Tihri dam, the travelling distance between Bhagirathipuram to Bhaintogi Khala, Tipri will be reduced by almost 14 kilometers. The road on the way which is in vogue, at present, is getting collapsed at the dam side of zero point area there. Many accidents have occurred there during rainy season and even today the fear of accidents persist. It is a main road, which leads Shri Kedarnath Dham via Ghansali and Badrinath via Srinagar. This road touches the border area. The administration says that the movement of traffic has been restricted on this road due to security reasons. But this road is opened for traffic in case of obstruction on the road in use.

Sir, through you, I request the Union Government to open the movement of local vehicles on Tihri dam also alike the entry of vehicles in five star hotels and in other important buildings is allowed after intensive security check. It will not only save the time, but also will reduce the expenditure on fuel and people could have safe journey.

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL (Bhind): Hon'ble Mr. Chairman, Sir, my submission is about the installation of ATMs. I belong to Bhind Parliamentary Constituency which also includes Datiya which is a part of the Chambal Division. In my constituency I often see very long endless queue at the ATMs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Argal, ji, there are frequent news reports on various T.V. channels about fraud in the ATMs there. From an ATM of a Bank Rs. 125 crores had been illegally withdrawn.

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: More security measures are needed to be taken by the Govt, for the safety of ATMs. There is a large number of unemployed youth in the country and they should be deployed at the ATMs. A lot of reforms can be made. I want that the pressure of

customers at the ATMs in the form of long queues should be eased. I have also observed that there are ATMs at big villages and towns. Farmers live in villages and they are the grower of food. Even in their areas, no ATMs have been installed. ATMs are installed in big cities and at prominent locations. I request the Union Government to install ATMs at villages also apart from cities. Survey should be conducted to find out the reasons for long queues at the ATMs as well as the reasons why the ATMs remain out of order. This is my submission and I want it to be improved.

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT (Kangra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have to say it with a great regret that even after 64 years of independence Shanan Power House located in Himachal Pradesh is still not under the control of H.P. Government. In 1992 the King of then Princely state, Mandi had signed an agreement with Colonel Baity of the British Government and under this agreement this power house was built in 1932 and in 1933 the then Viceroy had inaugurated it. The country became independent in 1947 and the king of Mandi state passed away. In independent India the rule of princely states came to an end. The agreement signed in 1922 should have automatically been deemed cancelled. But it is a matter of great regret that the control of this power house has not been given to the Government of Himachal Pradesh till date, while this power house is located at Jogendra Nagar of Himachal Pradesh. It is an irony that the land on which this power house is situated and the water used therein belongs to the state of Himachal Pradesh. But it is not under the control of Himachal Pradesh. There is intense resentment among the lakhs of people of this state against this injustice and this resentment is also growing.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to remind you that I had mentioned that injustice is being done to Himachal Pradesh during the discussion on Rail Budget. I had demanded for the control of the electricity being generated in Shanan Power House, Bhakhra Nangal Dam, BSL and Pong dam including laying of seven new rail lines in this hilly state alongwith the release of billions of rupees as arrears to the state. Himachal Pradesh had demanded to control over the river water flowing within its territory and royalty over its forest resources and had also sought a special package for more than two lakhs for serving and retired defence personnel and the families of the martyrs and warned of a decisive agitation and 'satyagrah' to be launched if the above demand was not accepted. Regrettably, there has been no progress in this regard even after almost three years have passed.

So, having been compelled, the people of Himachal Pradesh are going to hold a token dharna on 15th August, 2011 during the first phase of its struggle for getting the control of Shanan Project and payment of arrears of Rs. 11000 crpres. So, the Government of India is requested to transfer the ownership of this power house to Himachal Pradesh and to make payment of almost Rs. 11000 crores to this hilly state immediately so that the state can be capable to provide employment to almost 9 lakhs of unemployed youths, to make payment of salaries along with allowances and arrears to its employees and labourers and the state can be made economically strong by exploiting the resource of electricity onr its own. Thanks a lot.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it under the ownership of Pakistan? Who is the owner of Shanan Project?

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT: Sir, different states have been given ownership over it and there is no link among them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, other states.

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT: Yes Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then it is within the country.

Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal associates himself on this subject with Dr. Rajan Sushant.

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Sir, today a very large number of work force and youth of villages are migrating towards cities under the influence of urban pomp and show which results in mushrooming many a villages in every city whether it be Delhi, Mumbai or Chennai. Thousands of people flock to the cities and settle there in an organized manner leading to an increased burden over the economy of cities. The population of cities has increased more than two and a half times as compared to that of villages during the last decade. The population of the country has increased at the rate of 17.64 per cent in the last decade. While this increase in rural areas is 12.18 percent and in urban areas it is 31.80 percent. The villages are appearing desolate due to the rapid urbanization in the country. The people are continuing to keep urban areas under pressure through their migration from rural areas. This situation is not good for the country. The absence of basic facilities in the rural areas are adversely affecting the ecological balance. Even today only 40 per cent of the agricultural land has been brought under irrigation. 47 per cent villages are at the distance of 5 kilometers from the bank

branches. Even now there are no post offices in 78 per cent villages. The school girls in rural areas have to cover a distance of ten kilometers on foot in order to attend classes at higher secondary and high school level after passing out of the middle schools and as a result of that a number of such students have to remain deprived of education. Police stations are situated at very long distances from villages. If incidents like looting, murder occur in the evening or at night, the police reaches there in the morning. We have several villages even today, where the people have to cross miles to fetch water. Today it is a serious challenge before the Government to save villages. There is a need to lessen the burden on the urban areas by providing basic amenities to the villages.

Therefore, through you, I request the Union Government to extend the facilities of roads, education, employment, hospitals, irrigation drinking water, electricity, police station to the villages honestly so that not only the villagers can progress living in their own areas but also both villages and agriculture can be saved.

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Sir, I hail from Uttar Pradesh. The poorvanchal region of Uttar Pradesh is grossly neglected and is wallowing in poverty. Both the Union and State government have not paid attention to the development of the region. The region is over populated, poverty stricken and unemployment is rampant there. The people of the area are migrating to the cities of Mumbai, Gujarat, Surat and Delhi and are searching for employment there. The land of the region is fertile but the farmers are leaving agricultural work in absence of irrigation facilities there. Even the Uttar Pradesh Government says that for the development of the area it would be made a separate state. We are not talking about a separate state. Regional imbalance is the reason for demanding separate States today whether it is Bundelkhand or Telangana or the regions of Bihar or Odisha, the demand for new States is due to the regional imbalance of development. We are not demanding new States. Poorvanchal has a vital role in the development of Uttar Pradesh. There is no electricity, proper provision for the education there and poverty and malnourishment is omnipresent. The weavers undertake weaving work at a large scale. Their condition is very bad and they are at the verge of starvation. There is no availability of silk and the government is not paying heed to their facilities.

Sir, through you, I would like to draw attention of the Government that the area between Gorakhpur and Banaras of Poorvanchal in Uttar Pradesh is struggling

with a serious malady. Apart from that the growing incidents of naxalite activities are due to these reasons. Disparity, helplessness and starvation are the root causes behind the spread of naxalism in Sonbhadra, Mirzapur and Chandauli of Uttar Pradesh. That is why through you, I would like to say to the government that it should try to work for the development of poorvanchal by taking the whole country as a unit in order to obliterate the regional imbalances. The soil is fertile here, the people of the area have contributed a lot to the freedom struggle, the youth have contributed a lot, the Government of India should announce a special economic package for the economic development of the region as has been given to Bundelkhand. I am not comparing, Bundelkhand deserved and got it which is a good thing. But all the political parties are doing politics on poorvanchal. BSP, Congress are making tall claims but they did not work for the development of the region. When we were in the government Hon'ble Mulayam Singh worked a lot for the development of Poorvanchal. There are canals but are in a dilapidated condition. There is biggest lift canal project at Chandauli in Asia but in absence of cementation water is not carried beyond 10-15 kilometers ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ramkishunji, you have problems in your throat so I think you should conclude your speech.

SHRI RAMKISHUN: I want to say if you give me opportunity, my throat will not be choked. They are poor people. You are aware that they are poor and helpless and I would like to voice their concern despite having problem in my throat that there is no AIIMS like hospital there and that is why all the people have to go either to Delhi or to Lucknow. More than 40% population of Uttar Pradesh lives in Poorvanchal. So, the Government should pay more attention to poorvanchal. We are not demanding poorvanchal as a separate state, but are talking about development of the region and I want to say to both the governments that they should work for the development of Poorvanchal in place of plundering Uttar Pradesh. ...(*Interruptions*)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I want to tell the Central Government that we do not have only expectation from the State Government. The State Government has come to power by erecting stone statues in Lucknow. I demand from the Government of India that for the development of Purvanchal and recognising the contribution made by the region it should provide a special economic package so that the people there could develop their region.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The names Shri Shailendra Kumar and Shri P.L. Punia are associated with the matter raised by Shri Ram Kishun.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on a very important issue. Issue of language is being discussed today. Shailendra ji has raised the issue of Bhojpuri. I want to state that my issue is also related to grant recognition to Rajasthani language. Hon. Minister is present here. I want to tell that a committee headed by Sitakant Mahapatra was set up to deal with 30-35 proposals pending with the Ministry. The said committee after examining all the pending proposals has pointed out that there are only two languages *i.e.* Rajasthani and Bhojpuri which are eligible for recognition. After that in the year 2004, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs had assured in this House that he would introduce a bill in this session itself for granting recognition to Bhojpuri and Rajasthani. I want to say that Government of India has passed Right to Education Bill and in section 29(2F) of this Act it has been mentioned that primary education should be given in mother tongue. I through you, want to ask the Government in which language should we give primary education in my Rajasthan? You have passed Right to Education Bill, but you have not included the languages eligible to be included in the eighth schedule of constitution.

We are not elected from any small state. Geographically, Rajasthan is the largest State of this country. Ten crore people speak Rajasthani language. You will ask how can they be ten crore? I want to tell you that six crore people live in Rajasthan alone. One crore people live in Bengal and seven sisters state and one crore live in rest of India and one crore live in foreign countries and they have been recognised by America. There are one crore people in Pakistan who speak Rajasthani language. I am raising this issue here because on June 24, 2011 the President of America has recognised Rajasthani as a international language during the process of presidential appointment of the White House. I want to ask the Government that when America is recognising Rajasthani language, then why India is not including it in the eighth schedule? When I talk about this, they say that it will open pandora box. I want to ask as to why you had constituted Sitakant Mahapatra committee? Mahapatraji has said that Bhojpuri and Rajasthani both languages are eligible for recognition. Why are you facing problem in recognising these languages? This is an important issue. Therefore, you are requested to include Rajasthani language so that ten crores people

could live with pride and due respect could be given to Rajasthani language for which it deserves to have.

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT: Sir, I associate myself with issue.

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Sir, I am going to speak about export of rice from the country. I want to remind the Government that India is Member of the World Trade Organisation. We import agricultural products from many countries. Fortunately, last year, our country had a bumper crop of cotton, wheat and paddy. Keeping this in view, farmers had sought permission for exporting of cotton and rice. The Government had given permission last month for exporting wheat and cotton, but permission for the export of rice has been given with some restriction. The country has bumper crop of paddy. Had the rice been exported to other countries, the farmers could have got higher prices thereof. When we were exporting cotton, we were getting higher prices for the same. Many agricultural organisations had demanded for lifting ban on export of cotton and requested to allow its export. When there was demand for cotton, the Government had not allowed. When world's market is hit by recession, the Government has granted permission for its export and farmers have suffered a huge loss. Through you, I want to say that farmers have suffered loss due to wrong policies of the Government. The Supreme Court has also observed that despite the huge storage of foodgrains in the country and it is rotting.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hansraj ji, if India faces shortage of non-Basmati rice due to export then what will you do?

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: We will not face shortage. I am telling you that production of rice in our country is more than our requirement. These are the official figures. Despite this if we curb the price-rise at the cost of farmers, then it is unjustified. If we want to check price rise. We will have to change the policies. Farmers have suffered losses due to it. When cotton was being sold at Rs. Five thousand for quintal, the Government had not allowed its import at that time. But when world it hit by recession, prices of cotton could not rise at that time. The same is being repeated about rice. There is much demand of Indian rice in African and Gulf countries. Despite much demand in the said countries, the Government of India has not allowed export of non-basmati rice, only basmati rice has been allowed to export. Due to this reason farmers of the country are not getting its appropriate price of rice. The Government increased,

through the MSP of rice by Rs. 80/- per quintal. It was inadequate. Government provides less rate despite being a member of WTO we can only import and not export in spite of it, there is increase in the agriculture produces. I, through you, demand from the Government to remove the ban imposed on the export of rice and to permit the export of non-Basmati rice also.

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK (Thane): Thank you, Chairman Sir, I through you would like to say that special kerosene quota may please be sanctioned for so many fishermen of Maharashtra who have boats and go for fishing. I through you would like to draw attention of the government on this issue. This issue has been raised through Centre by the State Government for last five to six years. Maharashtra has approximately 720 km long sea beach in which these fishermen go. Approximately 70000 fishermen go to the sea with their boats. Approximately 1500 fishermen are in the Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts and this is the demand specially from their side. Union Government has already sanctioned such special quota for the States of Kerala and Gujarat. This issue has been raised since 07 April, 2010. Two years have passed and repeatedly demanded that please give us extra quota because Kerosene is being distributed in the Maharashtra through PDS. I, through you would request that proposal for special quota already received by Union Government may please be approved at the earliest. I, through you, request this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sanjeevji, Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas belonged to Maharashtra for a long time in the past.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): Chairman Sir, I am happy and thanking you for giving me opportunity to speak here. Actually my pain is regarding Delhi Metro. At present three Ministers are present here. I also want to say that is somebody taking note of our speeches? Many a time we raised many issues here, but nobody called me, to ask me solution, till date. Nobody asked me what do you want from our side?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jai Prakash Ji, Rawat Ji is sitting here. He seems very responsible because he has given some assurances in Bhojapuri. I understand that Shri Rawatji will take it very seriously so that Jai Prakashji have no grievances.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Issue of Hon'ble Member is very important. Hon'ble Member raise many important

issues in the Zero hour. I will refer their questions related to Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

18.29 hrs.

(ii) RE: Need to formulate an effective scheme for Delhi Metro

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): Actually no person sitting here is small, they have something to say regarding some problems, I also know this point. It may be that resources of the Government may be limited. Government may consider some issues, it may not consider others. But the Minister of that Department have to at least do that he call us and ask that what improvements and what line of action he wants from our side in the issue he raised and what type of help can we do? But I am sorry to say that I have completed so many years here, raised many issues, but nobody even called me. I also say a bigger drama regarding it. When I raised issue here under rule 377 about Delhi Metro and then written a letter, the Minister replied about Metro that Metro line cannot be constructed in your Constituency because there is bank of river Yamuna. Excuse me, whomsoever I showed this letter, everybody took it in a funny way. Whole Delhi is situated on the bank of river Yamuna. People laid railway line under sea from Paris to London. Metro has been built by constructing bridge on the river Yamuna in six other Constituencies. I would like to say that Delhi Metro was constructed for Delhi. 75 percent area of Delhi is away from Delhi Metro till date, then why did you construct this Metro.

Basically, Metro was constructed to join one part of Delhi from other one and Hon'ble Minister, my pain is for me because density of population is largest in my Constituency and people who are residing there are poor and are service class people, people of Poorvanchal. Some of them came from Uttarakhand, some of them came from other places and they used to go here and there in search of service. Metro may be a way of transportation for them.

I have raised this issue several times. I do not have any other option but to go on hunger strike or sit on a dharna. I want that hon'ble Ministers and two-three colleagues sitting here should help me in this regard. I am not aware about what is the situation in Krishna Ji's area, but situation in my areas is very bad. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You definitely will get help. Rawat Ji' it is your duty now.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): I will do that.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Sir, it is an assurance. Mr. Chairman, Sir, it should come under assurance. She has said that she will do that. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Hon'ble Minister, please say this firmly. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: All the works relating to public interest must be executed. If Metro in Delhi can pass through one way, then it could also be expanded via other way. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR (Shahjahanpur): Hon'ble Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak during the zero hour. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mithilesh Ji, just a minute please. Shri Shailendra Ji, I may tell you that you are the member of Business Advisory Committee. We had constituted a Zero Hour Committee in Jharkhand in the presence of the Speaker likewise you would also constitute a Zero Hour Committee appointing a Chairman and other Members in the presence of the Speaker, then like other Committees it will call the Committee Officers and by raising your points will ask them as to why it is not being executing. What is the problem in it?

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: The fact is that until and unless someone do not take over as Minister, he/she is our friend, but soon after becoming a Minister that friendship come to an end. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: A Committee can be constitute on this issue. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR: Mr. Chairman, sir, I am an elected member from district Shahjahanpur of Uttar Pradesh. Our district is very advance in agriculture sector, but unfortunately, being a tarrayee area, it has been facing flood situation for the last two consecutive years. We have two seasons of Paddy crops, one Paddy crops has been harvested and the other is being sown. I belong to that area. I have been writing letters to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the last two years for construction of embankments in our area. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): It will be got constructed by the Union Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR: I want to raise my points. Dara Singh Ji, please co-operate me. You are the leader of BSP. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: You should ask the Union Government as to why it is not being constructed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is co-operating you.

SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR: Let me finish my points. There is a village named Kudariya under the development block Kalan. During last year floods, when a village separated from neighbouring villages a man died due to sinking in the presence of so many villagers. His body is not recovered as yet. There are 4-5 villages namely Kumiya, Moajampur, Bhartapur, Naugaya and some development blocks like Mirzapur, Kalan, Jaitpur, Madnapur and Nigohi which have suffered extensive loss due to floods. Package worth thousand crores of rupees has been provided for them.

On my request, the hon'ble Prime Minister of India sent a team there. An amount of Rs. 37.00 crores were also released for that area, but those embankments have not so far been constructed. On our writing repeatedly, the Government of Uttar Pradesh replies that they do not have funds for the construction of embankments. If you go to Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh you will see the shining stone everywhere, development of only Ambedkar village is taking place, but they don't have funds for the construction of embankments. I would like to request to the hon'ble Minister, hon'ble Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is present here. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: He should compliment the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the shining of Lucknow on the world map. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dara Singh Ji, let him express his agony.

SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR: I want that the hon'ble Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should intervene and direct the Government of Uttar Pradesh for allocating funds to the districts at least for the construction of embankments. We always raise this issue in the district meetings whenever they are convened. But the officers repeat the same thing saying that as they are not getting funds, so how can they spend.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Do not call them thokars, ask them embankments.

SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR: In our district we call them thokars, you can call them embankments also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are speaking to Lok Sabha then obviously you will ask from the Central Government.

SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR: I demand from Central Government to make arrangements for that. I want to say one more thing. A huge bridge has been built at Kolaghat. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot add another topic with this.

SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR: I am speaking the same topic. The one side of Kolaghat bridge is likely to collapse. A letter has been written in this regard but there is no money available for that dam. Crores of rupees would be lost if that bridge collapses.

Sir, I request through you to make an arrangement that money may be allocated for the dam.

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA (Palamau): Mr. Chairman Sir, I give thanks to you that you have given me an opportunity to speak about the country and on my constituency in the zero hour. Whatever I am going to say, I am saying with heavy heart. In the year of 1973, foundation stone for Kadvan reservoir now known as Inderpuri reservoir was laid.

It was decided in a high level meeting on 3.3.1982 by Hon'ble Minister of Water Resources to construct a dam and barrage of Kadvan reservoir. On 17th June, 1989, Governments of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh entered into agreement for its construction. In the year of 1990 its foundation stone was laid by Dr. Jagannath Mishra. In 1989 a DPR was submitted by Central Water Commission. Proposed outlay for the said reservoir was 533 crores 26 lacs for hydel power generation, Rs. 577 crores 78 lacs i.e. a total outlay of Rs. One thousand one hundred eleven crore fourteen lakhs. The proposed height and length of the reservoir was 40 meters and 3895 meter respectively. On the right side of the dam is Garhwa district of Jharkhand and on the left side, is Matiyavan in Rohtas of Bihar. As the catchment area of this project was spread over Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh, therefore the consent of all the three states was necessary. Due to the proposed height of the dam was 175 meter, Uttar Pradesh

Government had apprehensions that the water level of tail race of hydel power house of Obra dam may get affected and Chopan canal and Railway bridge may be submerged.

Sir, I speak with pain that it was only apprehension of Uttar Pradesh Government. No survey has been undertaken so far by the survey of India despite the request made by the officer of nodal office during last four years. Only after the survey work is complete the project can be sanctioned and work can commence.

It can be mentioned that Inderpuri Barrage do not get required water as per Baan Sargar agreement after the construction of Baansagar and Rehand Project.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kameshwar ji, do you want Baansagar Project constructed.

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: Water from the reservoir was likely to be given but it was alleged that the area will be submerged. Bihar and Jharkhand were one state at that time and I am raising the issue of Jharkhand. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kameshwar Baitha ji, you are speaking very well but I want that you say straight to the point. So that it can be included in proceedings and you get that work done. If you give a long speech, it will be of no use.

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: Sir, through this House, I demand from the Government that survey by Survey of India may be conducted immediately and submitted to Central Water Commission. This is the first demand so that the construction of Kadavan reservoir may be started at earliest.

Secondly, the up-to-date progress report of Survey of India may be submitted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You give all the points in written to Hon'ble Minister.

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: Sir, let it be read so that people may know the reasons as to why the reservoir or barrage has not been constructed so far. Sir, my humble submission to you is that I may be allowed to read these four points.

Third, directions may be given to Survey of India for submitting utilization certificate against the payments made for the survey work undertaken so far.

Fourth, remaining timebound programme must be ensured by Survey of India, Government of India. A meeting of Survey of India, BHPC, Water Resources Department Government of Jharkhand and Water Resources Department of Bihar must be held at Patna because the regional office of Survey of India is still today in Patna.

I have to say painfully that an amount of 40 lack rupees was granted for survey but survey is not yet done. Objection is being made on this verbally that like sinking of dams etc. These objections must be finalised after survey and work must be initiated at barage.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please follow the way which I have told you. You spoke well. I gave you enough time. Please sit down.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Thanks Mr. Chairman, I am thankful to you as you have given me an opportunity to speak on an important issue of public interest. In my Lok Sabha constituency Barabanki in Uttar Pradesh, bridge/dam on river's bank near Manjha Raipur, Manjha, Parsawal, Behta, Para, Bans Gaon, Atwa, Kichuli villages of Ramnagar Tehsil broke down due to the fast current of Ghaghra river. Due to this, thousands of farmers and labourers are facing calamity. Crops and agricultural land is affected and people's houses have destroyed completely. Besides, economic loss, indirect losses have also been caused which has affected education, medical and other development. Various rivers of the country pass through Uttar Pradesh and the neighbour country Nepal also releases water on Uttar Pradesh border after heavy rains due to this many districts of Uttar Pradesh have to face flood every year. Ghaghra river flows in my Lok Sabha constituency Barabanki where water current grows very fast in rainy season. Lacs of people of Suratganj, Siroli Gauspur block, besides Ramnagar block are affected every year. The width of this river is around 6-7 kilometers. It flows in serpant shape. Dams have been built at some places to check it from over-expansion. Poor farmers cultivate and reside in temporary shelters on the riverside.

I would like to request Hon. Prime Minister through the House to send a central team and provide all facilities and help and to conduct a survey of all dams built on Ghaghra river. Railway maintenance and alignment in the flow area of Ghaghra river so that natural calamities may be completed easily and its information may be available. Permanent breakers and strong dams must be built wherever required on Ghaghra riverside so that such incidences may not happen in future.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Hon. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards an important but sad issue. There is a village Dhilet, Firozpur in Madhuban tehsil 35 kms. Away from my parliamentary constituency headquarter Ghosi. Airforce Jaguar plane JS 197 flew from Gorakhpur air base at 11.40 O'clock. After few minutes, it blast with fire due to some technical error and got crashed. Flight Lieutenant Siddharth Pandey, Jyoti Ruma working in field and many animals faced the burnt of this accident. Hundreds of acres of crops were destroyed. Such Jaguar plane, retired by France in 2005 and UK in 2007 are being purchased by Government of India for security of the country. We may understand how safe our country is. 24 fighter planes have been destroyed in last three years in which 4 pilots and many citizens lost their lives. Last week, Mig-21 crashed in which pilot died. Plane crashed in Madhya Pradesh on 4.2.11 due to technical error. Last year, 10 fighter planes including 4 Mig-27 and 2 Mig-21 crashed. According to specialists, 80% of Jaguar fighter planes are destroying due to technical error. Jaguar planes are very costly. Government of India is importing them. Due to this, the money of the country is being wasted and citizens and crew ...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Dara Singh, Are you blaming that the planes that are used there are being imported by the Government of India?

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Yes Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Minister, it is not possible. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Planes are being imported after retiring from there. This is specialist's report ...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: A plane crashed in my area of ...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: During its use aircraft gets old. But it is not possible that a used aircraft was brought from abroad.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: I have not said used aircraft. I am saying that Jaguar aircraft were brought but they are rendered outdated now. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: New aircrafts were brought, and they rendered outdated while in use, but it cannot happen that India would bring outdated aircraft from England.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: According to experts in 80% cases the cause of crash is technical snag,

causing loss of property and lives. My demand is that in my Constituency Mau ...*(Interruptions)* in that incident a pilot, a farmer Ruma and his animals lost their lives. The debris spread in a radius of 3 k.m. crops destroyed. The matter should be investigated and the victims should be provided compensation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal associates himself with the issue raised by Shri Dara Singh Chauhan.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Chairman Sir, you have made a good point. Three Hon'ble Ministers are sitting here, that a Committee on Zero hour was formed and the Hon'ble Members who placed their demands in the meeting of that Committee their reply should be sent through letter after collecting information. Now a days a new trend has been set. Nobody is willing to listen as to what are the demands of Member of Parliament, people, public. That was the reason for advent of Shri Anna Hazare. Now Shri Anna Hazare will pose big challenge before Lok Sabha and Constitution.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Now I come to the Indira Point which is the Southern Most Part of India at Campbell. The Southern Most Point of Andaman Nicobar is Indira Point where Ex-soldiers were deployed at Campbell in 70s and 80s to guard. There is a village called Laxmi Nagar there. Laxminagar is a Settlement Village. There was a quarry at the revenue land. There is one more village there called Govind Nagar. There was also quarry run by a private man. That quarry helped in development of Campbell island, Jetty roads and Buildings development there. The area witnessed Tsunami. That quarry was setdown after the Tsunami in the pretext of overcharging. After the setdown of quarry in Kampbell Stone was imported from Thailand. That stone was brought to Port Blair, the same stone chips cost 25 thousand in Campbell. You can imagine the how much they are overcharging. They are not buying the stone chips being sold for 5 thousand rupees at Campbell instead they buy from other place by paying rupees 20 thousand or 30 thousand. Thus in the pretext of products of Stone quarry and their transport they have looted three-four hundred crore rupees since 2004 that is over the past seven years causing loss to country's exchequer. On behalf of the people of the region I am raising their demand. I wrote a letter to State Plan Advisory Board headed by the Hon'ble Lt. Governor in the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 to demanding re-opening of quarry so that the losses crores of rupees on account of transport could be saved. He gave me assurance in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)* The Hon'ble Lt. Governor ordered the D.C. of Nicobar to take appropriate action immediately to re-open the quarry.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, three Ministers are sitting here and through you I would like to bring to their notice that

farms in Campbell are submerged in water brought by Tsunami. People in the region have no job there if the stone quarry is reopened it will create employment, stone at reasonable rate will be available and development will take place with less money and it will lead to progress.,

Lastly, I demand that earlier I had made demand to open quarry in middle or North Andaman. I would like that the quarries operational earlier in the middle and north Andaman are reopened so that Andaman could be developed with the local quarry and revenue could be saved but my demand has not been fulfilled. In the meeting of State Plan Advisory Board I had made demand for opening of quarry to the Hon'ble LtGovernor so that cheap stone could be made available to the region but this has not happened so far. Lt. Governor had given an order in 2010 but has not been implemented so far. I request the Hon'ble Minister to take appropriate action on the matter. I demand the quarry in Campbell and in the middle and North Andaman of Andaman Nicobar be opened.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (UDHAMPUR): Mr.Chairman, Sir, I would like to give thanks for your thinking about Parliament and Parliamentarian while you are in Chair, I have observed you always think what can help Parliament and Parliamentarian.

Sir, when you were not present in the House in the recent past, I have not raised any issue in Zero hour. But today I want to speak during Zero hour. But today I want so speak during Zero hour. They said what sort of point he was raising. It is irony of the fate. Today, I am on my legs for the protection of Zero. This is my second term. Before this second term, I have been Minister and M.L.A. as well. But most of the members do not take interest in the evening Zero hour. As far as Zero hour is concerned, not only a single member but also the majority of the members want to be called in the morning. Now the worst situation is prevailing. We always go in the evening after the adjournment of the proceedings of the House. This is my submission to you it would be better to give ruling for the constitution of a Committee in this respect. I think it will be a major step. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Lai Singh ji, and Dara Singh Chauhanji are present here and they belong to the same party. I have requested them for this. Consequent upon being an independent member, I cannot participate in the BAC. Hence, if these leaders give their opinions, then (Eng) Speaker is all competent to do it.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: I want to say. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you have any subject, come to that very subject.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Sir, you know that I do not stand up without any subject.

My Constituency spreading over an area of 22,000 square kilometer has seven districts and seven DCs, But three of them have been covered under BRGF and the rest three districts have been left uncoverejd. There is a Riyasi district about which the Jammu-Kashmir Government has written to its District Development Board that were 47 per cent people in this district are literate. Let him know there are 275 villages. Each of the villages has 120-122 person and the entire village is illiterate. They survey of India, a department of Government of India which maintains such data should have highlighted that this area is devoid of education. Riyasi, Udhampur and Kathua districts are hilly terrain and situated in the remotest area — which have ever been known as den of militancy. This area is bereft of proper road-connectivity, adequate supply of drinking water and power and proper arrangements for school. I would like the honourable Minister to intervene into the matter and ensure that the remaining three districts are included in the BRGF. First of all, Riyasi district should be included in the BRGF, so that it may facilitate child education, career building and area development and people may get a feel that the Parliament has taken a good decision for them. Thanks, Jai hind.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, this point must be noted.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): Honourable Member has requested only for Riyasi district.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Lal Singhji, please tell the Minister the names of the districts.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: The names of the districts are Riyasi, Kathua and Uhampur.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet on Monday, the 8th August, 2011 at 11 a.m.

19.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 8, 2011/Sravana 17, 1933 (Saka.)

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