

Friday, September 2, 2011
Bhadra 11, 1933 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Eighth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 80.00

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Fifteenth Series, Vol. XIX, Eighth Session, 2011/1933 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, September 2, 2011/Bhadra 11, 1933 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour, Question No. 421

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let us run the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL (Bhatinda): Madam Speaker, I would like to draw your attention towards the election of SGPC for which the notification was withdrawn by the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAVA (Ferozpur): Madam, gross misjustice is being meted out with Punjab. ...(Interruptions)

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The hon. Minister wants to say something. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. The hon. Minister has got up to say something.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Harsimrat ji, please sit down. Gulshan ji, you too take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Madam Speaker, I would like to make a statement. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record except the statement of the hon. Minister.

...(Interruptions)*

11.02 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Court cases relating to elections to the SGPC

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Madam Speaker, last evening, the Ministry of Home Affairs received a report that Shri Harbhagwan Singh, a Senior Advocate, appeared in the High Court of Punjab and Haryana in the cases relating to elections to the SGPC. He appears to have made a claim that he was representing the Government

* Not recorded.

of India and he stated that the Notification dated 8.10.2003 was being withdrawn by the Government of India. On his statement, the High Court is reported to have passed certain orders. On a suggestion that a suitable Senior Counsel may be engaged to appear in the matter, the Ministry of Law and Justice had written a letter dated 1.9.2011 approving the engagement of Shri Harbhagwan Singh in two of the three cases before the High Court. A copy of the order has not yet been received in the Ministry of Home Affairs. Neither the Ministry of Law nor the Ministry of Home Affairs had given a vakalatnama to Shri Harbhagwan Singh. No one from the Government had briefed him. In particular, he had no authority to make a statement that the Notification dated 8.10.2003 would be withdrawn.

The Government also wishes to make it clear that there is no proposal to rescind or withdraw the Notification dated 8.10.2003. I may add that the elections to the SGPC will be held according to the published schedule. The Government will also bring the above facts to the notice of the High Court today.

I humbly request that the matter be closed.

11.03 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No. 421

Shri Ashok Kumar Rawat: Not present

Shrimati Annu Tandon.

[Translation]

Diversification in Tourism Ventures

*421. ⁺ SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any plan for diversification of tourism product in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the tourism potential of 'Adventure Tourism' including 'Camping Sites';

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of the schemes/programmes undertaken for promotion of adventure tourism and camping sites;

(f) the funds sanctioned and released to the State Governments and utilised thereof for the purpose during the last three years and the current year, State/year-wise; and

(g) the further steps taken by the Government to promote such tourism in the country?

[English]

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

Statement

(a) and (b) The National Tourism Policy, 2002, acknowledges the need to diversify the tourism products in India, in order to position tourism as a major engine of economic growth and employment. The Ministry of Tourism has taken the initiative of identifying, diversifying, developing and promoting the various nascent and upcoming niche products of the tourism industry in order to attract tourists with specific interests. The major niche tourism products identified include inter-alia adventure, rural, eco, medical, wellness, golf, polo, cruise, Meeting Incentives Conference and Exhibitions (MICE) and spiritual travel.

(c) and (d) Recognising the potential of India as an adventure tourism destination, the Ministry of Tourism has formulated guidelines for the approval of Adventure Tour Operators. Considering the overall shortage of accommodation in tourist destinations, especially in the remote areas where permanent construction is either not permissible or feasible, the Ministry of Tourism in July, 2008, in consultation with the stakeholders has evolved guidelines for (i) setting up of campsites and (ii) project approval and classification of tented accommodation to ensure adherence to quality standards and safety norms. The guidelines for 'Development of Camp Sites' encourage the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to promote and facilitate the setting up of camp sites.

(e) and (f) Development, promotion and monitoring of tourism projects, including adventure

tourism, is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Project proposals submitted by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are finalised based on the discussions in the prioritization meetings held in the Ministry of Tourism. The Ministry of Tourism extends Central Financial Assistance for all approved projects, subject to availability of funds, inter-se priority, adherence to scheme guidelines and submission of utilization certificates for funds released earlier under various schemes. The progress of these projects is monitored, as an ongoing activity, through periodic review meetings and field visits. Details of the funds sanctioned and released by the State Governments/UTs primarily for adventure tourism during the last three years and in the current year (up to 30.06.2011) are enclosed as Annexure.

(g) Further steps taken by the Government to promote Adventure Tourism are as follows:

- (i) Release of Incredible India campaigns, including adventure activities in print, electronic and online media, both in the domestic and international markets, to promote India.
- (ii) Coordination with related Administrative Ministries such as Home, Defence, External Affairs, Telecommunications, is undertaken to address areas of concern relating to the development of Adventure Tourism in the country.
- (iii) The Ministry of Tourism has issued guidelines for central financial assistance to State Governments for developing Caravan Parks.

Annexure

Details of Funds Sanctioned and Released during the last three years and current years (2008-09, 2009 2010-11 and 2011-12 upto 30.06.2011) Primarily for Adventure Tourism

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11 (Upto 30.06.2011)			2011-12			Total			
		No. of proj-ects	Amt. San-ctd.	Relea-sed	No. of proj-ects	Amt. San-ctd.	Relea-sed	No. of proj-ects	Amt. San-ctd.	Relea-sed	No. of proj-ects	Amt. San-ctd.	Relea-sed	No. of proj-ects	Amt. San-ctd.	Relea-sed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1	387.05	309.64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	387.05	309.64
2	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	451.82	361.46	0	0	0	1	451.82	361.46	
3	Haryana	0	0	0	2	681.87	545.50	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	681.87	545.50	
4	Manipur	2	380.13	305.24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	380.13	305.24	
5	Mizoram	1	298.38	298.38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	298.38	298.38	
6	Nagaland	2	907.58	907.58	1	383.06	306.45	3	1719.40	1375.52	0	0	0	6	3010.04	2589.55	
7	Sikkim	0	0	0	1	490.54	392.43	1	398.01	318.40	0	0	0	2	888.55	710.83	
8	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	250.00	200.00	0	0	0	1	250.00	200.00	
Total		5	1586.09	1511.20	5	1942.52	1554.02	6	2819.23	2255.38	0	0	0	16	6347.84	5320.60	

Sanctd. = Sanctioned

[Translation]

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Madam, first of all, I would like to thank the Ministry of Tourism and especially the hon'ble Minister who is sitting here. ... (Interruptions)

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

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: I would like to thank the hon'ble Minister for identifying and promoting new sports and avenues of tourism in rural sector. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

... (Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record except Shrimati Annu Tandon's question. Please take your seat.

... (Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: In order to promote tourist spots several important sectors have been included in the UP privatization list during the year 2011-12 in Uttar Pradesh especially in the constituency, which I represent. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

... (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: this list also includes several historical and religious places from Unnao circuit like Valmiki Ashram, Shafipur Mosque, Birthplace of Chandrashekhar Azad, memorial of Raja Raoram Baks, Bird sanctuary of Nawabganj and village of Pandit Suryakant Tripathi Nirala. Madam, through you, I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister whether any concrete steps have been taken by the Government recently in the direction of implementation of the UP

privatization list, 2011-12? Have any funds been allocated to the State Government under this programme and scheme?

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Madam Speaker, we have included the places like Unnao Circuit, Jankikund, Shafipur and birth place of Chandrashekhar Azad, Badakar Bird sanctuary and Nawabganj. All these places have been linked with the entire scheme of rural tourism. This comes under our priority.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Madam, many many thanks for giving me an opportunity to speak. This question is related to adventure tourism. I also belong to the same state of Jharkhand to which the hon'ble Minister belongs. There are good prospects of adventure tourism, rafting, rock climbing, safari in Jharkhand. I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister whether he has formulated any special scheme for adventure tourism in Jharkhand. Please give the details if any scheme has been formulated in this regard.

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Madam Speaker, I know that there are very bright prospects related to adventure tourism and especially water sports and mountaineering in the state. We have requested the State Government to handover the projects of Tilaiya dam, Chandii dam and other similar projects of water sports and we have also prioritized the projects of one or two sites. But adventure tourism is possible in the state on a large scale and I hope that we shall keep it in our priority when any proposals for such projects are received from the State Government.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Madam Speaker, through you I would like to tell the hon'ble Minister that several tourist places from Uttar Pradesh got transferred to Uttranchal after bifurcation of the state. Bhadohi parliamentary constituency in eastern Uttar Pradesh from where I have been elected is a rural area. Bhadohi has been a famous area for carpet industry. This area is between Kashi and Prayag. There is historical city of Kashi on one side and on the other side there is Tirthraj Prayag. In between there is the place where Sita took samadhi. Mythologically Sita took samadhi at that place which

* Not recorded

is known as Sitamarhi. Thousands of tourists from foreign countries visit this place every month. Attached with the same, there is Vindhyanchal Dham which is important from religious point of view. On the other side, there is a place famous as Lakshagriha where Pandavas lived during their exile. If a corridor is made linking Kashi, Prayag, Sita Samahit Sthala, Vindhyanchal Dham and Lakshagriha, it will be helpful both from the point of view of tourism and cottage industry and for the planning to develop rural areas. Through you, I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister whether he is formulating any scheme to make a corridor by linking Kashi, Prayag, Vindhyanchal, Sita Samahit Sthala and Lakshagriha and declare it as a tourist place to develop tourism in rural areas of eastern Uttar Pradesh. Are any efforts being made in this regard?

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Madam Speaker, definitely this eastern part of Uttar Pradesh about which the hon'ble Member has said is very important for Buddhist Circuit as well. We can work on it by linking the entire area from Sarnath with the part of Buddhist Circuit and add on the area of carpet industry also for rural tourism. So far we have selected Buddhist Circuit from the total schemes given by the State Government. But there is the possibility to link rural tourism of eastern Uttar Pradesh and ethnic industries.

[English]

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH: Madam Speaker, development of tourism in any area can be an economic boom for that region. Therefore, the development of different products and models is of great importance, especially in an area like mine, on the river Chambal, which has a lot of potential for water sports and boat cruises.

Madam, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister, as to what is being done to develop water sports and cruises in the Hadoti area on the river Chambal. What emphasis is being placed on developing facilities and services to collect garbage, refuse and having toilet facilities wherever these attractions are there?

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: We are having guidelines, particularly in the area of hygiene and sanitation and how we can provide the biodegradable toilet, etc. These are part of our schemes.

So far as the development of this region is concerned, proposal should come from the State for prioritisation because whatever scheme we finalize, it is only with the consultation of the State Government. They fix the priority and then we go ahead. I think what the hon. Member is saying, if the proposal comes from the State Government, we will take care of.

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Madam Speaker, you have identified 46 cities for mega tourist destination under the motto "welcome, information, facility, security, cooperation and infrastructure" in a diversification in tourism venture of the Ministry of Tourism and that diversification also includes cultural and heritage centres. I belong to Deoghar and the hon'ble Minister is also from the same area. Mahatma Gandhi Ji has mentioned this area in his "autobiography and told that he wished to open his centre in Deoghar and wanted to launch freedom struggle from there. Maharishi Aurobindo's Ashram was in Deoghar before it was shifted to Puduchery. The first bomb blast took place in Deoghar and there is such a big temple for religious tourism. I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister whether he has held any meeting with the committee for mega tourism destination regarding Deoghar under the said six mottos or what plan the Ministry of Tourism has for the development of Deoghar?

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Madam Speaker, Deoghar is a very important religious place of Lord Shiva for us. We have developed Deoghar on the pattern of mega tourism circuit and sanctioned about 24 crore rupees for this purpose. When the infrastructure for the entire scheme gets started, we shall also work for all these issues like hygiene and the target of "Atithi Devo Bhavah" i.e. welcome, respect will be kept in mind. So far, we have initially allocated fund for the State Government to start work in this

direction. Unfortunately, several projects have not been completed there till date since the year 2006 and are lying incomplete. Therefore, this is our priority that the fund, which we are allocating for Deoghar Mega Circuit should be utilized under a time bound scheme. We are striving hard to do this.

[English]

National Mineral Policy

*422. ⁺ SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Mineral Policy, 2008 has been able to address certain serious areas of concern relating to the mining sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the mining operations in some of the mining units in the country were stopped at the directions of courts taking into account the environmental hazards around such mining units;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of workers affected due to the closure of these mining units;

(e) whether any measures have been taken by the Union Government in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (f) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The National Mineral Policy, 2008, seeks to address areas of serious concern in mining sector relating inter-alia to:

(i) making the regulatory mechanisms more conducive to technology and investment flows by ensuring greater transparency in allocation of mineral concessions, seamlessness and security of tenure in the concession processes;

(ii) strengthening the role of Geological Survey of India, Indian Bureau of Mines, and State Directorates of Mining and Geology;

(iii) developing and enforcing a Sustainable Development Framework ensuring stakeholder rights to the indigenous population and that the mining activity takes place along with suitable measures for restoration of the ecological balance;

(iv) discourage and prevent sub-optimal and unscientific mining by promoting zero-waste mining;

(v) developing new concession instruments to attract high technology for incentivizing exploration of large areas; and

(vi) developing a cluster approach to mining of small deposits in a scientific and efficient manner.

(c) and (d) As per available information for current leases for major minerals, details on the total number of mines where mining was stopped by Court direction on account of environmental hazard, and the number of workers affected due to such stoppage is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of mines	Number of affected workers*
1	Madhya Pradesh	64	698
2	Goa	10	161
3	Karnataka	133	10304 (P)
4	Rajasthan	157	600
5	Haryana	87	3595 (P)
6	Tamilnadu	2	16

(P) provisional

* figures indicate workers employed in major mineral mines only

(e) and (f) In terms of the policy directions in the National Mineral Policy, 2008, the Government has drafted a Sustainable Development Framework for the Indian mining sector (non-coal and non-fuel minerals) to facilitate more sustainable development in the mining sector aided by guidance steps, measurable outcomes and reporting and assurance. The following seven principles form the core of the draft Sustainable Development Framework:

- Incorporating Environmental and Social Sensitivities in decisions on leases
- Strategic Assessment in Key Mining regions
- Managing impacts at the Mine level impact through sound management systems
- Addressing Land, Resettlement and Other Social Impacts
- Community engagement, benefit sharing and contribution to socio-economic development
- Mine Closure and Post Closure; and
- Assurance and Reporting

Legislative backing for the Sustainable Development Framework is proposed to be incorporated in the draft Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011, currently under finalisation.

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Madam, mining operations are undertaken by lease as per the approved mining plan of the Indian Bureau of Mines or the State Government. The mining activities are also subject to other laws of the land including Forest Conservation Act, 1980 and rules framed hereunder and the Environment Protection Act, 1986.

I would like to know whether any objection has been made by iron-ore rich States in the matter of giving mining leases to companies having their operations in other States. If so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Union Government on this?

MADAM SPEAKER: How many questions have you asked?

[Translation]

SHRI DINSHA PATEL: Madam, the hon'ble Member has asked a number of questions. Mining leases are provided after thorough examination. In certain cases two permits i.e. RP and PL (Prospecting License) are issued. Thereafter mining lease is provided. But environment clearance as well as clearance from Forest Department is equally necessary. Then decision is taken as to whether mining lease should be provided to them or not. But I have given a statement despite various hurdles that operation of various mines have been stopped and closed at the directions by courts in many places in different States. I admit that mines located in Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Haryana, Tamil Nadu etc. have been closed on large scale. I admit that there is a need to preserve environment as well as wild life. Other species apart from wild life have been included therein under the right to life. Therefore, I would like to urge all the hon'ble Members. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to state that the hon'ble Members will co-operate to minimize the problems being faced due to illegal mining. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DINSHA PATEL: I accept that contribution of mining sector in GDP of the country is 2.62 percent out of which contribution of metallic minerals is 0.50 percent. Growth rate of mineral sector for the year 2011 is 7.43 percent on the basis of Index of industrial production. We have to pay attention towards conservation of environment while promoting mining industry for the economic growth of the country.

Therefore, through august House, I would like to urge that the State governments should ensure compliance of conditions stipulated by the Ministry of Environment and Forests while granting environment clearance to the lease holders in order to avoid closing of mines on the orders of the hon'ble Courts on account of violation of conditions laid down under mining lease. Therefore, I would like to inform the hon'ble Members that the Union Government will

consider the issue quite seriously. The Union Government is making efforts to minimize illegal mining and ensure operation of mines in order to continue contribution of mining sector in development of the country while holding meetings of Secretaries of the States.

Madam Speaker, I would like to submit in respect of the data sought by the hon'ble Member as to how many mines were closed alongwith the reasons therefor that 64 mines were closed in Madhya Pradesh and 698 workers were affected therein. 10 mines were closed in Goa wherein 161 workers were affected. 93 mines were closed in Bellary district of Karnataka wherein 8186 workers were affected. Besides, 18 and 21 mines were closed in Chitradurga and Tumkur district of Karnataka. Hence, a total of 132 mines were closed in Karnataka. Around 2118 workers were affected in Kudremukh iron ore mine in Karnataka. 157 mines were closed in Rajasthan out of which there were 52 major and 105 minor mineral mines and 600 workers were affected in major mines. In Haryana 3595 workers were affected in 87 mines. In Tamilnadu 2 mines were closed and 16 people were affected therein. But all this happened due to the notice by the court and the Environment and Forests Department. ...(Interruptions) I do not have information in respect of Uttar Pradesh. ...(Interruptions) I will inform you about illegal mining in Uttar Pradesh. ...(Interruptions) I do not have ready information in respect of Uttar Pradesh. I accept that the High Court has constituted a committee of Environment and Forests Department for the mines closed in Karnataka. The committee will submit its report within three months and the Government take appropriate action after considering the said report.

[English]

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Madam, what steps have been taken by the Central Government for preserving mineral resources for our future generation and why is the Government not banning the export of iron ore?

[Translation]

SHRI DINSHA PATEL: I have already stated that the Ministry has taken steps in the matters related to closure of mine at the directions by the courts. Most of the cases are related to environment. Therefore, the Ministry of Environment and Forests is dependent in the matter because mining dependant cannot be made dependant. The Ministry has provided information in respect of iron ore required in the country in the matter related to closure of iron ore mines in Bellary as per the direction of the Supreme Court, wherein information regarding development infrastructure is included. Therefore, I have already stated that the committee of Environment and Forests Department will submit its report in three months and necessary action is taken after consideration of the said report.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Nripendra Nath Roy - not present.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Madam, we are all aware that minerals are finite and non-renewable resources. It is used as raw material in small and medium industries. There are 87 types of minerals found in India. I would like to suggest that Afghanistan is our neighbouring country and we have cordial relation with Afghanistan. Besides we are providing substantial assistance for the development of Afghanistan. I have come to know that Chinese companies are carrying out extraction activities in Afghanistan. We have ONGC like companies in our country, which carry out oil exploration activities in overseas territories. Then why not the country make efforts to carryout mineral extraction activities in country like Afghanistan with which we have cordial relations. Whether the Government is contemplating any plan in this direction? Since, the question has been raised in respect of mineral policy in the House today, hence, I would like to seek certain information. Secondly, how much money is being incurred by the Ministry for research works? Since, research is a major issue, how much funds are being incurred on research works?

SHRI DINSHA PATEL: Madam, India is trying to acquire iron ore mines in Afghanistan. As far as the iron ore and the decision of export is concerned it is taken by the Ministry of Commerce and industry and shall consider simplifying the provision on mining of minerals. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Umashankar Singh Ji, please look here. Please ask him to get up.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VIRENDER KUMAR: Madam, there are certain coal mines above ground near Dhanbad in Jharkhand which have become so hot that most of the people from the area have settled elsewhere. However, there are certain families in large number which are still residing there, who do not have drinking water, the walls of their houses have development cracks and the ground beneath is becoming hot. There are many mines in that area which are causing menace to the environment affecting the life of people on large scale? Whether any measure is being taken to rehabilitate the persons affected in such area? secondly, as per your reply workers have been affected by the closure of mines. Is there any scheme to employ the affected workers in other mines?

SHRI DINSHA PATEL: Hon. Speaker, the question which has been asked pertains to the Ministry of Coal and not to this Ministry, However, I would like to inform the hon. Member that the new Amendment Act 2011 which will be brought after amendments to MMDR Act, shall have a provision for such affected persons.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Hon. Speaker, recently, there was a lot of discussion on corruption in the country. It is such a sector where there is maximum corruption. In a way this sector is a mine of corruption & corruption is done openly. The legislation is so complicated that its enforcement is not proper. I belong to Jabalpur, the Sihora, Katni etc. areas which are rich in mineral reserves. But there is so much loot in that area, it is a state subject. There are several anomalies to safeguard the property, the wealth that we have inherited for thousands of years since you

have the charge of the Ministry of Mines while it is also related to the Ministry of Coal. So the Government and the august House should bring such a legislation so as to check the outflow of iron ore, mining in hilly areas, extraction of sand and changing the course of rivers. There are several departments to which the issue pertains and lack of coordination among them results in the unabated loot of the mineral wealth of the country. I would like to know from the hon. Minister if the Government would take an initiative to bring a comprehensive legislation in this regard?

SHRI DINSHA PATEL: Hon. Speaker, I have already stated and would reiterate that I agree with the submission of the hon. Member that large scale illegal mining is being carried out in several states, approval and cooperation of State Government is required to check the illegal mining. I have already stated that we need cooperation of all the hon. Members sitting here, if we all work together then I believe that your objection would be fulfilled. The cooperation of the State Government is pertinent to check illegal mining. The State Governments also have the power to give mines on lease and also the responsibility to take care of them. The State Government also earn the royalty on mines. They also have the powers to monitor and check illegal mining. In regard to the point of checking illegal mining raised by the hon. Member I would state that the State Government have been asked to make a provision as per section 23(C) of the MMDR Act and that this provision should be made soon. The State Governments have also been requested since the year 2005 to set up office at state district level to check illegal mining. Regular advisories have also been issued to the State Governments to strengthen the system for checking illegal mining. It has also been advised to set up coordination and high powered Committee of the representatives of Railways, Customs and Airport Authority for coordinating the efforts to check illegal mining. It has also been suggested to formulate state mining policy on the basis of model mining policy formulated by the Ministry of mines and formulate transparent policies to empower them so as to minimize or check illegal mining. The Ministry. of

mines convened four meetings with the State Governments to review the action taken on mining on 3/8/2009; 27/11/2009, 22/2/2010 and 16/04/2010. And a final review meeting was also convened on 21/09/2010. Thereafter another was also convened on 21/09/2010. Thereafter another review meeting was held as a part of the Central Coordination and empowered committee meeting. I would like to tell the hon. Members that in the matter of process of automation of issuing transit pass, all the State Governments have been requested to computerize the system for collection of royalty and issuing transport permit on the basis of online royalty pass system implemented by Fertilizer Company having importance in Gujarat through encode solution. The objective of Encode System is to facilitate automatic solutions, efficient system for payment of royalty, issuing unit royalty permit in a transparent manner on 24x7 basis, minimizing contact with the local officers, Centralised data collection, online accounting of minerals produced in state and imported minerals for monitoring the lease activities through internet. This kind of system would definitely improve revenue collection and the states will get an opportunity to strengthen their mineral policies. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Hon. Speaker, the reply is not at all in sync with the question asked. If you will not protect us who else would? My question is that what are the schemes for the entire mineral wealth of the country and what initiatives are being taken by the Government in this regard? Is any initiative being taken or a law being introduced. The entire House is with you. Please tell us.

SHRI DINSHA PATEL: I have made the same appeal to the hon. Member that efforts will be made to check illegal mining after a threadbare discussion with the State Governments on the new MMDR Act 2011.

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 423

Shri Ramkishun - Not present.

Shri Harish Choudhury.

[Translation]

Funds for Renewable Energy Sources

423. ⁺ SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

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

(a) the funds provided by the Union Government to various States including Uttar Pradesh for generating power through new and renewable energy sources during the last three years and the current year, State -wise;

(b) whether the Government has ensured proper utilization of the funds provided;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to promote participation of private sector in setting up of renewable energy projects in the States;

(e) if so, the details thereof, State -wise including Uttar Pradesh; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (f) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Projects for power generation from various renewable energy sources are being set up mostly in private sector with largely private investment backed with fiscal and financial incentives from the Union Government. The eligible Central Financial Assistance (CFA)/ Subsidy is disbursed to project developers either directly or through designated State Nodal Agencies/ Departments. State-wise details of the CFA provided for these projects including those in Uttar Pradesh, during the last three years and the current year (as on 31.07.2011), are given in Annexure.

(b) and (c) The utilization of funds is a dynamic process. Mostly the funds are released to project developers only after projects completion to ensure complete utilization. Some funds are released to/ through State Nodal Agencies in installments linked with projects progress, with further releases being made only after utilization of the funds released earlier. The Ministry holds periodic meetings with concerned implementing agencies to review the progress of the projects and hasten the pace of funds utilization.

(d) to (f) Yes, Madam. The Government has taken several measures to facilitate private sector participation in setting up of the renewable energy projects. These include:

- Fiscal and financial incentives such as, capital/ interest subsidy/ generation based incentive, accelerated depreciation, nil/ concessional excise and customs duties;
- Generation Based Incentives Scheme introduced for Wind power and Solar Power to attract private investment by Independent Power Producers not availing Accelerated Depreciation benefit.

- Directives under Electricity Act 2003 to all States for fixing a minimum percentage for purchase of electricity from renewable energy sources;
- Preferential tariff for grid interactive renewable power in most potential States following the provisions made under the National Electricity Policy 2005 and National Tariff Policy 2006; Uniform guidelines by CERC for fixation of such preferential tariffs being issued every year.
- Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission initiated in January 2010 to enable large scale capital investment in solar energy applications; Payment Security Mechanism for Grid Connected Solar Power Projects under the Mission.

As a result, Grid-interactive power generation capacity of around 20,800 MW (14,723 MW wind power, 3,133 MW small hydro power, 2,898 MW biomass power, and 46 MW solar power) has been installed in various States, including 638 MW in Uttar Pradesh (25 MW small hydro power, 608 MW biomass power, 5 MW Waste-to-power and 0.4 MW solar power) as on 31.7.2011, majority of which is in private sector.

Annexure

State-wise details of CFA provided for power generation projects during last 3 years and 2011-12 (as on 31.07.2011)

(Rs. In crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	3.88	1.91	9.02	2.07	16.88
2	Arunachal Pradesh	19.47	51.39	65.70	10.00	146.56
3	Assam	3.60	3.60			
4	Bihar	1.19	2.56	4.87	1.23	9.85
5	Chhattisgarh	1.50	1.50			
6	Goa					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	Gujarat					
8	Haryana	0.77	2.00	1.15	3.92	
9	Himachal Pradesh	28.59	4.51	11.87	0.43	45.40
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0.58	0.06	8.72	9.36	
11	Jharkhand	0.11	0.11			
12	Karnataka	13.32	7.93	15.19	5.70	42.14
13	Kerala	0.53	2.73	8.19	3.52	14.97
14	Madhya Pradesh	0.42	0.42			
15	Maharashtra	8.01	19.91	33.37	12.09	73.38
16	Manipur	0.28	0.28			
17	Meghalaya	0.80	1.35	2.15		
18	Mizoram	1.18	1.29	0.90	3.37	
19	Nagaland	2.20	0.41	1.20	3.81	
20	Odisha					
21	Punjab	4.35	1.41	3.13	4.45	13.34
22	Rajasthan	1.85	1.85			
23	Sikkim	2.18	2.32	3.00	7.50	
24	Tamil Nadu	3.10	4.41	1.52	9.03	
25	Tripura					
26	Uttar Pradesh	0.43	0.43			
27	Uttarakhand	10.08	5.15	1.57	16.80	
28	West Bengal	0.66	0.50	1.16		
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands					
30	Chandigarh	7.70	7.21	5.50	20.41	
31	Dadar and Nagar Haveli					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32	Daman and Diu					
33	Delhi	1.61	13.08	16.00	30.69	
34	Lakshwadeep					
35	Puducherry					
36	Others *	15.71	47.43	28.02	91.16	
Total		85.99	144.89	236.03	103.17	570.08

* Interest subsidy/Generation based Incentives (GBI) released towards various grid power projects in the country to IREDA.

SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY: Sir, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether a provision to disallow windmills within two kilometer range of populated areas has been included in the terms for the Central Financial Assistance being granted for renewal of energy. Isn't the said provision being violated? Besides in the areas of Orange Gauchar these things are happening there or not? Even in my parliamentary constituency Banner these windmills are to be established in the areas adjacent to Jaisalmer where tourism is proposed to be promoted. Windmills are to be put-up in the area where tourism is at its peak. Have any provisions been made to ensure that windmills are not put-up on lands being given central finance.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Madam, as far as windmills are concerned, I want to tell the hon. Member that an atlas of windmills has been prepared between C-Vat and Denmark where windmills would be put up at the most suitable places. As far as Jaisalmer is concerned, I had gone there myself and saw that new machines which generate two megawatts have been installed there. People told me that sand dunes were endangered due to these machines. I told them that the area is so sandy that they will have no effect on the dunes and in fact the electricity generated would benefit them as well as the nation. I want to set-up wind mills everywhere except on cultivable land. I have this point in mind and if they have any area where they want wind mills to be put up then my

Ministry would conduct a study and share the results with them.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, please answer his question.

...(Interruptions)

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: I will answer your question. Your question is very clearly answered. I am not going to run away from giving this answer.

We are not here to destroy the tourism circuit at any cost. You should be clear about it. We have to produce electricity. There is no doubt about it. The demand is ever growing. We want to maintain the environment. We also want to increase the production of energy from this renewable source. You have already seen that the environment all over the world is being affected by other forms of energies that have been produced. That is why, the renewable energy has got a lift up. I can assure this House that in no place we will see this. I would like to tell you that in

* Not recorded

Maharashtra, they have got a very good wind farm, which has become an attraction even for tourism. So, in many ways, people want to see these things also while they have been producing power.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Madam Speaker, the country has lots of hope from solar energy. The country is facing an acute power crisis. I would like to tell you that solar panels are installed at the bungalows of MPs and the Chief Minister's residence but not even a glass of water is heated with it. Sometimes such strange noises emanate from the panels that it seems some strange being has taken up residence on the roofs.

Besides this, I would also like to tell you that fake solar energy plates are being sold to the Panchayats and blackmarketing of these panels is also being done.

I would like to know from the Minister, through you, whether the quality of the panels has been tested? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be calm.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Madam Speaker, I have a Member sitting next to me. He also gets hot water, In my house also I am getting hot water from the same plant. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

If any Member has the complaint that water cannot be heated with this system in his house. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Why have you stood up. Let the Minister reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: If my reply does not satisfy you then you can get up.

MADAM SPEAKER: How can they get up?

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Madam, the point is that if there is any complaint that water is not getting heated with solar energy then these complaints should be sent to me.

[English]

I will get it examined by CPWD.

[Translation]

My Ministry does not instal them.

[English]

It is done by CPWD. They are the ones who are installing these plants. They are the ones who have to manage them. ...*(Interruptions)* It is for them to manage. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.R. BAALU: It is a wasteful expenditure. It is not working for the last two years. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down, Baaluji.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: The expenditure was not incurred by my Ministry. It is the CPWD, which has done this. But we are ready to look into this matter. ...*(Interruptions)* I will get every hon. Member's unit examined from my Ministry. I will see that it is done.

[Translation]

What you have said that the Panchayats are being given such substandard units. What is regrettable is that this is the responsibility of the states. ...*(Interruptions)* There is CPWD, PWD. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, please do not get into this discussion. Let us not get into this discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: I haven't stopped anyone. You should write to me to inform me of this problem in your home. ...(Interruptions) I haven't received any letter.

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Madam, the power situation in Uttar Pradesh is in a shambles. A shortfall of about eight thousand megawatts occurs during peak demand. While the average power consumption in the country is 672 units per annum, it is 340 units in my state. This is the situation when crores of houses have not even been given electricity-connections. In such a scenario I believe that we should give a lot of importance to small mini grids and alternative sources of power.

I would like to ask the Minister as to why Uttar Pradesh got a bid of merely five megawatts in the first phase of bidding under the solar mission despite the high potential of the state which has high levels of insulation. Why is investment not being made there? Would he effect any amendments in the incentives schemes to prepare a solar insulation based differential incentive scheme?

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Madam, I will definitely reply to this point. This scheme is being properly advertised ever since its inception. After that we told the people that since it is totally a privately manned scheme and we are only facilitators, we started the bidding. Whatever demand was received from the states, we fulfilled it. We had provided for 100 megawatts with individual allotment of one or two megawatts. The demands of those states which had sent us their requirements were fulfilled. If his state lagged behind in putting up a demand it is not my fault. If the state had made a request we would have fulfilled it. Even now we have six units of solar energy from your state which are in the pipeline. It is not my fault. We will grant whatever number of projects that are submitted by the states. Your state has been given the highest amount of grant of 114 crore rupees for renewable energy.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Madam, when the topic of Jaisalmer had started, I had wanted to ask the

question, but since it might seem parochial on my part I am a little hesitant. Jaisalmer is my home. The Minister got angry while talking about Jaisalmer. ...(Interruptions) I am asking simply to pacify him.

I would like to request you with utmost respect that the wind mills set up in various places in Jaisalmer have spoiled the real character of Jaisalmer. I request you to take it seriously. These wind mills shaped like the hands of spiders riding the skylines are standing like demons at different places. We do not want these demons in Jaisalmer. Jaisalmer has already emerged as a district with surplus energy. If we take into consideration the wind energy generated from Rampur plant in addition to the power generated from other existing plants, we find that Jaisalmer is exporting energy. Please do not set up any more such wind mills.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: I will look into it as you say that these wind mills have spoiled your area. I had gone there to visit the area. I will try to ensure that no more wind mills are set up in your area.

[English]

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Madam, farming sector is the most important sector in our country, and the farmers are the backbone of our economy.

Actually, the State Government of Tamil Nadu, the State Government of Punjab and other State Governments have come forward to make it free, power to agricultural pump sets are concerned. They have made it free.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: In what way?

SHRI T.R. BAALU: By giving free power supply to the pump-sets for agriculture. In this connection, I would like to know from my friend, the hon. Minister, whether the Government of India would fund in establishing renewable energy just like wind energy, solar energy and other such energy, so that at least, tiny and small farmers can get the benefits like 3-horse power motors, 5-HP motors, etc.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: I would like to know whether the Government of India will fund for it, at least, in the Interim Budget.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: No doubt, it is a big thing. Maximum diesel is now also utilized for these pump-sets that are generating, getting water out of the ground. Earlier, there used to be a scheme where cent per cent was given for these pumps. Then, it was reduced to 30 per cent. We are, now, requesting in the 12th Plan more funds may be given so that wherever it is possible, more power can be generated. We are nowadays even working on solar energy being used to generate power enough to get that water. We are requesting that further grants may be given so that the States would not have to utilize their power nor their diesel would be utilized; and we feel that solar energy, wind energy, and in many places biomass energy can be also given to the water pumps.

We are hoping that the 12th Five Year Plan would be generous to us so that we would be able to do more in the renewable energy sector.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Madam, the conventional sources are getting exhausted. So, there is a need and thrust to be given in the non-conventional sector. The steps explained by the hon. Minister are worth appreciating. But the wind energy and solar energy are the two potential areas. In the wind energy sector, the private participation is there, which has also been explained in the question.

There was an investment subsidy being given by the Government of India, the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy for establishing wind turbines and also the solar energy panels. But now, of late, in the last two years, the investment subsidy for the wind turbines being given by the Government of India, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is being dispensed with. Considering the wind velocity maps prepared by the hon. Minister's Department, there is a huge potential in this area. Private Sector is ready to invest also. So, the investment subsidy, which is 50 per cent of the total cost of the project, was given by

the Department. That was one point, which was giving a lot of encouragement to the private sector to come to this field. There is no reason for dispensing with this investment subsidy.

Therefore, will the Minister assure this House that the investment subsidy for the wind mills to be established by the private sector continue to encourage the non-conventional energy production in the wind sector?

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Madam, as far as wind energy is concerned, depreciation was being given in the 11th Plan. Then, we shifted to generation based incentive; that the power that you would generate, the incentive would be given. The wind mill people — because it is a private industry that does this — were of the opinion that depreciation based incentive may kindly be continued till the 11th Plan period is over; and then those people, who want to take up generation based incentive, might utilize this thing. But lately, they say now that they should get both. Unfortunately, that is not so. We are giving generation based incentive from the 12th Plan, but in the 11th Plan, we are continuing with the depreciation based incentive which we have been giving. We are hopeful. I will take the hon. Member's suggestion and see with the Finance Ministry what we can do for the future.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Q.. 424 - Shri Suresh Angadi.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KISHUN: Madam, the original question was admitted in my name. But my train was delayed. I seek your permission. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: We have moved on to the next question.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. We have already moved on to the next Question.

Healthcare Facilities under NRHM

*424. ⁺ SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken effective measures for providing adequate healthcare/medical facilities in the country particularly in the backward/inaccessible/tribal and rural areas under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the budgetary allocation made by the Government for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether various schemes/programmes under NRHM are being implemented successfully in the country including Jharkhand and the North-Eastern Region (NER);

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

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

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

Statement

(a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Government of India launched the National Rural Health Mission in the year 2005 to support the States in providing accessible, affordable and quality health care to the rural population, especially the vulnerable sections. Further, the following measures have been taken under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for providing adequate healthcare/ medical facilities in the backward/tribal/inaccessible areas:

1. 264 backward districts have been identified for focused attention. States have been advised to consider higher allocation to these districts.

2. Under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), a scheme to promote institutional deliveries, higher cash incentive is provided to women for accessing Government institutions for delivery in low performing (backward) States.
3. Some States like Odisha and Andhra Pradesh have provided the facility of birth waiting homes in tribal areas for stay of pregnant women prior to delivery.
4. 461 districts have been equipped with 1,787 Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) to provide health care services to unserved/ underserved areas.
5. Monetary and Non-Monetary incentives are provided to the staff posted in backward, inaccessible and hard to reach areas as approved in the State Programme Implementation Plan.
6. Healthcare infrastructure has been strengthened under NRHM by taking up new construction/up-gradation of public health facilities.
7. Human Resources in health in the States have been augmented.
8. 8.05 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) have been engaged to bridge the gap between community and health facilities and create awareness on health issues.
9. Community ownership of health facilities has been promoted by constituting 4.83 lakhs Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC) and 33,149 Rogi Kalyan Samities (RKS).
10. Joint Monitoring Teams have been constituted comprising of officers of the Ministry, National Institute of Health & Family Welfare (NIHFW) and National Health Systems Resource Centre (NHSRC) for regular monitoring of implementation of NRHM in these districts and providing help and support to the district officials.

The State-wise allocation of funds including allocation to Jharkhand and North-Eastern Region

under NRHM last three years and the current financial year is enclosed as Annexure-I.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Under NRHM, schemes/programmes have been implemented successfully in the country including Jharkhand and North Eastern Region. There has been improvement in vital health indicators like Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), Total Fertility Rate (TFR) and institutional deliveries. Concurrent evaluation of NRHM conducted by the Indian Institute of Population Sciences, Mumbai, in 187 districts of 33 States/UTs indicates considerable progress in the patients' satisfaction level and increase in IPD and OPD cases. The State-wise data of important indicators including progress of Jharkhand and North Eastern States is enclosed as Annexure-II.

(f) The following new initiatives have been taken recently by the Government to further improve the

outcomes under NRHM:

- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) has been launched to provide free and cashless services to pregnant women including normal deliveries and caesarean operations and sick new born (up to 30 days after birth) in Government institutions.
- Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) through ASHAs and payment of performance linked incentives to them.
- Name based Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS) to ensure registration of all pregnant women and children and to monitor ante-natal and post natal check up of women and immunization of children.
- Delivery of contraceptives (condoms and oral pills) at the doorsteps by ASHA.

Annexure-I

The State-wise allocation and release of funds including Jharkhand and North-Eastern Region under NRHM for last three years and the current financial year

(Rs. In crores)

Sl. No.	States	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	10.71	12.56	16.82	8.23	20.28	15.84	22.64	3.09
2	Andhra Pradesh	663.37	638.73	717.30	708.32	816.11	810.23	931.81	242.02
3	Arunachal Pradesh	43.95	36.51	51.14	57.32	66.67	73.76	56.02	20.78
4	Assam	638.94	606.89	906.72	813.93	894.01	736.45	851.35	304.63
5	Bihar	777.70	821.18	860.29	649.71	977.40	1035.18	1122.10	226.67
6	Chandigarh	8.04	5.31	9.86	7.59	11.20	6.91	11.72	0.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7	Chhattisgarh	259.35	249.72	292.01	261.65	345.76	327.24	392.54	111.17
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3.45	3.28	4.27	3.27	4.77	6.30	5.92	0.99
9	Daman & Diu	3.07	2.60	3.51	2.33	3.92	3.06	4.98	0.50
10	Delhi	100.37	99.62	121.25	83.03	136.74	108.48	145.27	8.10
11	Goa	13.52	14.09	12.90	12.43	16.68	17.21	20.47	5.84
12	Gujarat	414.07	342.81	464.90	500.55	528.69	556.79	600.61	164.86
13	Haryana	166.20	165.02	179.72	206.17	203.94	219.69	233.52	62.27
14	Himachal Pradesh	77.74	64.21	97.07	115.41	110.68	113.22	123.89	31.21
15	Jammu & Kashmir	102.24	76.48	134.94	130.34	153.87	173.80	175.54	47.69
16	Jharkhand	294.00	247.27	349.39	179.34	398.78	356.90	458.88	106.56
17	Karnataka	461.83	437.84	505.17	436.86	551.80	586.38	612.69	246.31
18	Kerala	253.61	222.88	284.34	237.62	308.59	253.41	345.37	160.90
19	Lakshadweep	2.13	1.22	2.09	1.09	2.28	2.54	3.99	0.39
20	Madhya Pradesh	609.02	707.88	705.88	604.79	766.66	784.40	870.83	203.00
21	Maharashtra	779.15	587.43	860.39	959.72	981.28	903.36	1078.51	289.28
22	Manipur	66.34	56.58	90.09	81.45	98.67	67.98	88.49	6.94
23	Meghalaya	65.48	44.76	85.75	79.78	88.95	52.50	94.25	3.59
24	Mizoram	40.24	37.44	50.72	49.87	62.15	70.49	63.46	18.79
25	Nagaland	57.96	56.23	78.30	73.87	82.47	66.40	83.31	46.86
26	Odisha	392.88	388.05	457.57	470.18	494.09	549.44	568.53	210.09
27	Puducherry	11.31	5.12	11.32	12.04	13.94	16.32	15.17	4.68
28	Punjab	185.89	183.03	209.58	359.53	246.77	252.81	276.56	69.52
29	Rajasthan	596.53	798.15	633.19	748.96	743.41	863.97	824.17	327.34
30	Sikkim	21.44	19.88	26.73	25.80	35.54	32.94	34.01	4.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
31	Tamil Nadu	515.70	501.60	568.68	639.10	659.92	702.09	765.42	286.62
32	Tripura	88.32	77.58	125.20	111.98	116.91	85.47	117.46	6.27
33	Uttar Pradesh	1727.59	1474.91	1867.65	1965.82	2079.73	2191.36	2224.00	554.39
34	Uttarakhand	100.16	98.44	117.75	130.85	129.18	147.39	169.95	62.98
35	West Bengal	639.93	539.79	678.81	741.25	771.41	680.79	870.31	254.97
Grand Total		10192.23	9625.1	11581.30	11470.18	12923,25	12871	14263.72	4094

Note:

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 etc.
4. The release figures does not include the 15% states' contribution.

Annexure-I*State-wise Improvement of IMR, MMR, TFR and Institutional Delivery*

State/UT	IMR (per 1000 live births)		MMR (per 1 lakh live births)		TFR		Institutional Delivery (in lakhs)	
	SRS 2005	SRS 2009	SRS 2004-06	SRS 2007-09	SRS 2005	SRS 2009	2005-06	2010-11
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
India	58	50	254	212	2.9	2.6	109.22	167.79
A & N Islands	27	27	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.05	0.05
Andhra Pradesh	57	49	154	134	2	1.9	12.55	14.06
Arunachal Pradesh	37	32	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.09	0.11
Assam	68	61	480	390	2.9	2.6	1.49	4.18
Bihar	61	52	312	261	4.3	3.9	2.37	13.83
Chandigarh	19	25	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.15	0.20
Chhattisgarh	63	54	335	269	3.4	3	1.03	3.25
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	42	37	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.03	0.03
Daman and Diu	28	24	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.04	0.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Delhi	35	33	NA	NA	2.1	1.9	2.14	2.16
Goa	16	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.02	0.20
Gujarat	54	48	160	148	2.8	2.5	7.53	10.99
Haryana	60	51	186	153	2.8	2.5	1.68	4.02
Himachal Pradesh	49	45	NA	NA	2.2	1.9	0.52	0.65
Jammu and Kashmir	50	45	NA	NA	2.4	2.2	0.91	1.42
Jharkhand	50	44	312	261	3.5	3.2	0.52	3.45
Karnataka	50	41	213	178	2.2	2	5.75	7.18
Kerala	14	12	95	81	1.7	1.7	5.79	5.01
Lakshadweep	22	25	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0.01
Madhya Pradesh	76	67	335	269	3.6	3.3	5.99	13.31
Maharashtra	36	31	130	104	2.2	1.9	11.03	16.23
Manipur	13	16	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.12	0.26
Meghalaya	49	59	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.20	0.33
Mizoram	20	36	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.13	0.18
Nagaland	18	26	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.13	0.11
Odisha	75	65	303	258	2.6	2.4	2.55	5.07
Puducherry	28	22	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.26	0.40
Punjab	44	38	192	172	2.1	1.9	2.11	2.73
Rajasthan	68	59	388	318	3.7	3.3	5.37	11.00
Sikkim	30	34	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.06	0.06
Tamil Nadu	37	28	111	97	1.7	1.7	10.78	10.80
Tripura	31	31	4	NA	NA	NA	0.29	0.37
Uttar Pradesh	73	63	440	359	4.2	3.7	19.22	25.93
Uttarakhand	42	41	440	359	NA	NA	0.2	1.03
West Bengal	38	33	141	145	2.1	1.9	7.31	9.51

SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Madam, through you, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that neither there are doctors available nor there is existence of proper health care facilities related to infrastructure and Primary Health Centres in various rural and urban areas of the country. There is an acute shortage of medical doctors in the country, especially in the rural areas. The prime objective of the National Rural Health Mission is defeated here.

Further, there is no uniformity in the implementation of this scheme in different States. Appointment of doctors on casual basis and using the infrastructure available with the hospitals run by NGOs, Trust or Society are helpful to some extent. In view of this, I would like to state that there are many AYUSH doctors in the country. If they take their services, the rural people can get the facilities and they will be treated as in Andhra Pradesh where they have given the opportunity for the AYUSH doctors. Likewise, if we give opportunities to the Ayurvedic doctors all over the country, it will be more helpful. This is my first supplementary.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, this is a fact that there is an acute shortage of doctors. I have been saying this time and again in this House and also in the other House, and that is why, we have taken a number of steps, particularly during the last two years to increase the number of seats and thereby increasing the number of medical colleges. Also to attract the entrepreneurs, we have given a number of incentives and we have changed the rules of the Medical Council of India.

Land, infrastructure, equipment—all these things have been rationalized so that the capital investment is much less or it is reasonable to set up a Medical College. We have also taken steps to increase the number of intakes, as a result of which in just two years' time, the intake of MBBS seats has gone up by almost 9,000 and the intake of MD seats has gone up by 8,000, and this has never happened before that such a big jump has taken place in the increase of intake in MBBS and MD seats. But besides that, it is not only Andhra Pradesh but it is a scheme

of Government of India and money is also paid under the NRHM by the Government of India. Should the State Governments employ doctors, nurses, specialists, ANMs, para-medics and AYUSH doctors? Particularly, if they push these doctors to the rural areas, difficult areas, inaccessible areas and remote areas, in addition to what the State Government is providing, the Government of India under the NRHM will also provide funds.

I am happy to state that during the past 5-6 years, ever since the NRHM has been launched, as on 31st March, 2011, 1,84,000 human resources have been engaged on contractual basis under the NRHM. These are, 7,063 specialists, 9,432 doctors, 11,575 AYUSH doctors, 33,667 staff nurses, 60,268 ANMs, 21,740 para-medics and 4,616 AYUSH para-medics.

SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Madam, there are infrastructures, Primary Health Centres but there are no doctors, and in some areas there are doctors but they do not have any infrastructure. Can he make the arrangement of some good NGOs, good societies and good health doctors? Wherever the doctors are not available in the primary health centers, can they give those primary health centers on the contractual basis to those who are doctors? They can utilize the infrastructure and give better service to the people of this country.

[Translation]

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam Speaker, hon'ble Member has asked the question in two parts. The first part is related to lack of infrastructure and the second part is related to non-availability of doctors. If there is lack of infrastructure, the hon'ble Member must be aware that health is a state subject and it is not in the union list. Yet the UPA government felt that it was very difficult for the state governments to set up district hospitals with their own resources on account of lack of funds for setting up infrastructure for the last sixty years. Therefore NRHM was introduced. The Union government has provided about 70,000 crore rupees under NRHM for five years which is meant for setting up sub-district hospitals, primary

health centres and sub centres by the state governments. Polio vaccines, vaccines, medicines for children for non-communicable or communicable diseases are provided in addition to the said funds. The union government has been providing a large amount of funds to the state governments for setting up infrastructure for the last six to seven years. So far as privatization is concerned, the state governments have been asked to appoint doctors, nurses and paramedics on contract basis for which the union government would pay. From where would the private hospitals engage them? The state governments have been using the resources available in the country itself as the resources cannot be imported from other places.

SHRI RAM SINGH RATHWA: Hon. Speaker Madam, I would like to know, through you, as to what has been proposed by the government for public health in the tribal areas of Gujarat and the rural extensions adjacent to Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh border.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam Speaker, we have paid special attention to the backward areas and tribal areas during the last one and a half year and we have made a list of 264 backward districts which include the backward areas and other areas. All the states have been covered. The districts having very poor health indicators have been selected in the said list of 264 districts. The districts having more than 35 percent population of the scheduled caste and scheduled tribes have been covered. 33 left wing extremists affected districts have also been included. We have covered 40 percent population of the country. The infant mortality rate is 60 percent and maternal mortality rate is 75 percent in these districts. Keeping all these things in view we have provided so many facilities in Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttaranchal, and about 18 such states.

11.59 hrs.

[DR. M. THAMBIDURAI in the Chair]

As I have told earlier that the appointments are to be made on contract basis. Hence we give top priority to the districts and areas which are backward and tribal areas.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Irregularities in Forex Derivatives Trade

[English]

*425. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the commercial banks penalised by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for contravention of various instructions relating to derivative products;

(b) whether serious irregularities have taken place in forex derivatives trade in the country, if so, the details thereof for the last three and current year;

(c) whether the spread of rumours of rupee likely to appreciate by 35 for a US dollar had caused import/export companies to buy forex derivative instruments from the public/private and foreign sector banks;

(d) if so, the details alongwith the consequences thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to inquire into the forex derivatives trade during these years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India had imposed penalties on 19 commercial banks on April 26, 2011, for contravention of various instructions issued by the Reserve Bank of India in respect of derivatives. These penalties were imposed by RBI in exercise of powers vested under the provisions of the

Banking Regulation Act, 1949. The details of penalties imposed and banks involved are given in the Press Release issued by RBI on 26th April, 2011 and is available on RBI's website at www.rbi.org.in.

(c) and (d) RBI has informed that it is not aware of any rumours being spread of rupee appreciation.

(e) to (f) As informed in reply to parts (a) and (b) above, the banking sector regulator, that is, RBI, has taken action against the banks involved for violation of the instructions of RBI. Further, in the light of experience gained in implementation of the Comprehensive Guidelines on Derivatives over the last four years, guidelines were modified and issued vide RBI Circular dated August 2, 2011. The circular is available on the website of the RBI (www.rbi.org.in).

Task Force on Pharmaceutical Industry

*426. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether the Government has constituted a task force to evolve a long-term strategy for addressing the issues faced by the Indian pharmaceutical industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the important issues taken up thereby;

(c) the terms of reference of the said task force;

(d) whether the task force has since submitted its report;

(e) if so, the details of the measures suggested to make India the hub of drug discovery, research and development; and

(f) the follow-up action taken/proposed by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. A Task Force was constituted by the Government in the Ministry of Health and Family

Welfare on 31st March, 2011, for the purpose of formulating a long term policy for strengthening the drug sector in the country. The terms of reference for the Task Force are as under:

(i) Evolve a short, medium & long-term policy & strategy to make India a hub of drug discovery, research & development.

(ii) Formulate and recommend strategies to further the interests of Indian pharmaceutical industry in the light of issues related to intellectual property rights and also strategies to capitalize the opportunity of drugs worth 60-80 billion US dollars going off-patent over the next 5 years.

(iii) Evolve and suggest policy options/measures to assure National Drugs Security i.e.

- Promoting indigenous production of bulk drugs.

- Preventing takeover of Indian Pharma companies by Multinational Corporations (MNCs)

- Pricing of drugs.

- Promotion of generic drugs and adequate availability of quality generic drugs at affordable prices.

(iv) Recommend measures to tackle the problem of spurious and adulterated drugs.

(v) Devise roadmaps for implementation of all recommended strategies and measures.

(vi) Consider and advise on any other issue incidental to the above.

(d) to (f) The first meeting of the Task Force was held on 6th June, 2011, wherein it decided to constitute the following 6 sub-groups to deliberate on different terms of reference of Task Force:

1. Drug Discovery and Research and Development
2. Intellectual Property Rights

3. Promoting Indigenous Production of Bulk Drugs
4. Takeover of Indian Pharma Companies
5. Pricing of Drugs & Generic Drugs
6. Spurious and Adulterated Drugs

These Sub-Groups have not yet submitted their reports to the Task Force. The Chairman of the Task Force has been requested to submit the report to the Government at the earliest.

New Cases of Leprosy

*427. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

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

(a) whether the Government had set any target to eliminate leprosy cases in the country by 2005;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken note of a recent report of the World Health Organisation (WHO) which states that India contributed 65 per cent of all new cases of leprosy globally between April, 2010 and March, 2011;

(c) if so, the facts in this regard indicating the new cases of leprosy reported during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise;

(d) the reasons for the high prevalence and recurrence rate of the disease in the country alongwith the funds allocated and spent for eradication of the disease during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the remedial measures taken and the plan chalked out by the Government to launch a special leprosy eradication drive during the Twelfth Five Year Plan Period?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) The Government of India, in its National Health Policy 2002, envisaged the goal of leprosy elimination (i.e. less than one case per 10,000 population) to be achieved by 2005. This goal was achieved at the national level in December, 2005.

In the latest report of WHO published in August, 2010, India accounted for about 55% of new leprosy cases in the world (133,717 cases in India out of total 244,796 leprosy cases globally). State/UT-wise new cases of leprosy reported during the last 3 years and current year upto June, 2011, are given in Statement-I enclosed.

The prevalence of leprosy has been decreasing in India over the years. From a level of 42 cases per 100,000 population in 2001-02, it has come down to 7 cases per 100,000 population in 2010-11. However, considering very long incubation period of the disease, India will continue to have new leprosy cases for many more years to come.

State/UT-wise funds released and expenditure reported for leprosy elimination activities are given in Statement-II.

Government of India continues to accord high priority to elimination of leprosy within the overall framework of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). Leprosy diagnosis and treatment services have been integrated into general healthcare system, and village level functionaries like ASHAs and Anganwadi Workers are involved in bringing leprosy suspects to the health care system for their detection and proper treatment. The Government of India is advocating a district-specific approach for elimination of leprosy, which will be further strengthened during the 12th Plan period.

Statement-I*State/UT-wise Reported New Cases of Leprosy*

Sl. No.States/UTs		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Upto June 2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	9546	9012	7448	1911
2	Arunachal Pradesh	38	24	32	2
3	Assam	1192	1176	1252	318
4	Bihar	20086	21431	20547	4649
5	Chhattisgarh	7994	7641	7383	2170
6	Goa	117	86	70	13
7	Gujarat	7581	7373	7309	1846
8	Haryana	451	365	321	125
9	Himachal Pradesh	207	164	214	56
10	Jharkhand	5181	5345	4448	1084
11	Jammu and Kaslimer	205	159	211	42
12	Karnataka	4411	4408	3891	1030
13	Kerala	827	884	931	190
14	Madhya Pradesh	6309	5592	5708	1395
15	Maharashtra	14274	15071	15498	4284
16	Manipur	38	31	26	9
17	Meghalaya	17	20	61	1
18	Mizoram	21	10	19	6
19	Nagaland	65	79	67	20
20	Odisha	6381	6481	6742	3281
21	Punjab	933	824	819	819
22	Rajasthan	1177	1200	1024	266

1	2	3	4	5	6
23	Sikkim	29	20	16	10
24	Tamil Nadu	5022	5046	4617	1092
25	Tripura	66	56	29	11
26	Uttar Pradesh	27577	27473	25509	6662
27	Uttarakhand	667	587	532	129
28	West Bengal	11891	11453	10321	2953
29	A and N Islands	25	15	26	11
30	Chandigarh	37	25	43	5
31	D and N Haveli	121	156	205	80
32	Daman and Diu	10	2	2	0
33	Delhi	1631	1448	1408	364
34	Lakshadweep	0	2	0	0
35	Puducherry	57	58	71	12
Total		134184	133717	126800	34846

Statement-II*State/UT-wise Release & Expenditure of Funds*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name State/UT	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12
		Release (Cash + Kind)	Expenditure (Cash + Kind)	Release (Cash + Kind)	Release (Cash + Kind)	Expenditure (Cash + Kind)	Release (Cash + Kind)	Release (Cash) upto 29/8/ 2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	231.01	253.27	239.53	238.41	259.91	236.18	46.06
2	Arunachal Pradesh	57.35	78.03	73.95	66.67	59.62	54.11	22.79
3	Assam	129.20	59.65	90.02	87.99	87.06	34.68	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	Bihar	150.80	163.58	93.01	154.35	128.84	183.21	-
5	Chhattisgarh	196.38	186.33	62.91	131.08	136.29	38.06	-
6	Goa	11.29	8.39	9.51	11.22	12.66	9.05	6
7	Gujarat	170.21	162.70	226.00	292.91	199.71	217.30	55.24
8	Haryana	123.18	50.40	67.93	60.19	2.80	69.21	3.46
9	Himachal Pradesh	76.82	40.62	20.20	42.61	25.86	39.35	15.55
10	Jharkhand	190.05	139.18	12.69	89.07	108.98	123.94	74.02
11	Jammu and Kashmir	28.96	37.20	32.96	78.69	48.85	38.73	-
12	Karnataka	158.19	190.26	166.16	177.92	168.50	178.88	60
13	Kerala	33.70	31.11	0.00	37.58	56.59	16.53	-
14	Madhya Pradesh	272.54	170.76	59.50	139.09	156.55	135.84	69.5
15	Maharashtra	346.07	358.68	296.25	255.88	292.77	340.74	92.82
16	Manipur	42.17	45.00	46.23	37.74	24.23	37.93	24.67
17	Meghalaya	31.94	30.17	31.02	27.00	20.91	23.68	15.82
18	Mizoram	51.57	25.93	40.67	34.19	31.00	12.63	-
19	Nagaland	51.12	65.94	52.34	52.34	52.73	52.73	29.66
20	Odisha	181.19	135.75	97.00	121.55	91.53	134.03	48.26
21	Punjab	121.45	90.17	66.00	73.02	74.67	107.07	23.85
22	Rajasthan	151.98	145.79	145.30	180.10	108.40	217.54	61.56
23	Sikkim	26.02	23.73	24.72	24.62	17.47	17.05	-
24	Tamil Nadu	242.43	152.43	127.53	161.45	134.50	181.04	59.56
25	Tripura	4.23	8.06	30.34	8.71	0.55	14.62	3.2
26	Uttar Pradesh	750.98	651.78	634.06	521.00	425.51	413.29	-
27	Uttaranchal	48.42	39.97	50.58	44.51	25.26	50.77	20.37
28	West Bengal	354.21	300.00	246.25	263.75	292.91	299.57	32.4
29	A and N Islands	8.53	7.09	0.03	6.57	8.17	6.32	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
30	Chandigarh	7.62	9.57	13.00	11.61	11.75	12.44	3.83
31	D and N Haveli	10.58	10.98	13.55	11.30	13.59	12.25	7.18
32	Daman and Diu	0.00	2.01	1.50	4.12	7.87	5.30	1.64
33	Delhi	85.80	62.63	10.00	37.36	73.32	39.42	-
34	Lakshadweep	0.00	3.00	0.14	2.14	Nil	Nil	-
35	Puducherry	6.47	6.35	13.91	9.79	10.24	10.44	-
Total		4352.46	3746.51	3094.79	3496.53	3169.60	3363.93	777.44

Funds for Power Sector

*428. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the requirement of funds for the power sector for the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposed National Electricity Fund (Interest Subsidy Scheme) would help the States and the power utilities in implementing transmission and distribution reforms;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to meet the requirement of funds for the Twelfth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a), (b) and (e) The Planning Commission has set up a Working Group on Power for the Twelfth Five Year Plan under the chairmanship of Secretary (Power). One of the nine Sub-Groups constituted under this Working Group is on financial issues. The terms of reference of this Sub-Group includes review of financial issues, assessment of investment requirement for the 12th Plan in the power sector and policy issues concerning arrangement of funds for the power sector. Based on the report of this Sub-Group and deliberations within the Working

Group, the Working Group on Power will suggest requirement of funds, along with the measures required for mobilization of such resources, for the power sector in the Twelfth Five Year Plan, which will be subsequently finalised by the Planning Commission while formulating the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(c) and (d) A proposal for setting-up of National Electricity Fund (Interest Subsidy Scheme) to provide interest subsidy for the loans taken by power utilities to strengthen and upgrade distribution network is under consideration of Government. It has been proposed that States which undertake to carry-out certain fundamental reforms in the Electricity Sector would be eligible to avail interest subsidy, and the quantum of interest subsidy would be linked to the performance of the utility on reduction in Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses, reduction in the gap between Actual Cost of Supply (ACS) and Average Revenue Realized (ARR) on subsidy received basis, provision of return on equity and multi-year tariff.

Bank's Borrowings

*429. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the rise in borrowings by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) by pledging Government securities;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current financial year, bank-wise;

(c) the reasons for the rise in borrowing during the above period; and

(d) the likely impact on the economy as a result of this market intervention?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Scheduled Commercial Banks including the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) invest in Government Securities as part of their statutory requirement to maintain the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR). The RBI manages day-to-day liquidity in the banking system through its Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF), which is available to scheduled commercial banks. Under this facility, banks in short of liquidity can borrow from the RBI overnight (for one day) at the Repo Rate (currently at 8 per cent) by keeping government securities as collateral. This is in line with the best international practices.

(b) The details of the borrowings by banks from RBI under the LAF during the last three years and the current Financial Year are given below:

(Rs. Crore)

Year	Average Net Daily Borrowings by Scheduled Commercial Banks (including Public Sector Banks) and Primary Dealers under LAF from RBI
2008-09	(+M.212
2009-10	(+)100,310
2010-11	(-)46.946
2011-12 (upto August 29)	(-)46,298

Note: (+) indicates placement of funds by banks with RBI and (-) indicates borrowings by banks from RBI. Data are annual averages.

(c) Borrowings by banks from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) with the Government securities as a collateral is a normal liquidity management operation for banks and this happens whenever there is overall liquidity deficit in the system.

(d) The net borrowings of banks from RBI, in the recent times, is a reflection of the deficit liquidity conditions. This has helped strengthen the monetary transmission mechanism and is consistent with the anti-inflationary stance of monetary policy.

Hydro Power Projects

*430. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI CHARLES DIAS:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has carried out any feasibility/assessment studies for identifying the hydro power potential in the country;

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

(c) the details of the hydro power projects under-construction in the country including Jharkhand along with the time by which these projects are likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) carried out in 1987 re-assessment studies of hydro-electric potential of the country. According to these studies, hydro power potential of the country in terms of Installed Capacity (IC) is estimated at 1,48,701 MW, out of which 1,45,320 MW of the potential consists of hydro-electric schemes having IC above 25 MW. The details of hydro-electric potential identified in the country is given at Statement-I.

In Jharkhand, the hydro power potential is estimated at 753 MW, out of which 582 MW is from schemes having installed capacity above 25 MW.

(c) As on 01.08.2011, fifty hydro power projects with 15,530 MW capacity are under construction. The details of these projects including their commissioning schedule in the country is given at Statement-II.

At present, no hydro power project above 25 MW is under construction in Jharkhand.

Statement-I*Status of Hydro Electric Potential Development
(In terms of Installed capacity - Above 25 MW)*

As on 1.08.2011

Region/ State	Identified Capacity as per reassessment study		Capacity Developed*		Capacity Under construction		Capacity Developed + Under Construction		Capacity yet to bedeveloped	
	Total	Above 25 MW		%						
	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	%	(MW)	(%)	(MW)	(%)	(MW)	%
1	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
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										

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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
A and N 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
Trtpura	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 1000 MW Pumped Storage Scheme (PSS) are under construction and 4785.6 MW PSS are under operation

Statement-II*List of Hydro projects under execution (Excluding projects under Ministry of New & Renewable Energy)*

(As on 1.08.2011)

Sl No.	Name of Project	Unit No.	State/ Implem. Agency	Capacity (MW)	Likely Commissioning
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Parbati St. II 4x200= 800 MW	U-1 to U-4	Himachal Pradesh/ NHPC	800	2014-15
2	Chamera III 3x77= 231 MW	U-1 to U-3	Himachal Pradesh/ NHPC	231	2011-12
3	Parabati-III 4x130= 520 MW	U-1 to U-4	Himachal Pradesh/ NHPC	520	2012-13
4	Kol Dam 4x200= 800 MW	U-1 to U-4	Himachal Pradesh/ NTPC	800	2012-14
5	Rampur 6x68.67= 412 MW	U-1 to U-6	Himachal Pradesh/ SJVNL	412	2013-14
6	Uri-II 4x60= 240 MW	U-1 to U-4	Jammu & Kashmir/ NHPC	240	2011-12
7	Chutak 4x11=44 MW	U-1 to U-4	Jammu & Kashmir/ NHPC	44	2011-12
8	Nimoo Bazgo 3x15=45 MW	U-1 to U-3	Jammu & Kashmir/ NHPC	45	2012-13
9	Koteshwar 4x100= 400 MW	U-1 to U-4	Uttarakhand/ THDC	200	2011-12
10	Tapovan Vishnugad 4x130=520 MW	U-1 to U-4	Uttarakhand/ NTPC	520	2013-14
11	Teesta Low Dam-III 4x33= 132 MW	U-1 to U-4	West Bengal/ NHPC	132	2012-13
12	Teesta Low Dam-IV 4x40= 160 MW	U-1 to U-4	West Bengal/ NHPC	160	2013-14
13	Subansiri Lower 8x250= 2000 MW	U-1 to U-8	Arunachal Pradesh/ NHPC	2000	2013-15
14	Kameng 4x150= 600 MW	U-1 to U-4	Arunachal Pradesh/ NEEPCO	600	2016-17
15	UN-III3x33.33= 100 MW	U-1 to U-3	Himachal Pradesh/ Beas Valley Power Corp. Ltd. (BVPC)	100	2012-13
16	Swara Kuddu 3x36.6= 110 MW	U-1 to U-3	Himachal Pradesh/ HPPCL	110	2013-14
17	Nagarujana Sagar TR2x25= 50 MW	U-1 & U-2	Andhra Pradesh/ APGENCO	50	2012-13
18	Lower Jurala 6x40= 240 MW	U-1 to U-6	Andhra Pradesh/ APGENCO	240	2012-14
19	Pulichintala 4x30= 120 MW	U-1 to U-4	Andhra Pradesh/ APGENCO	120	2012-13
20	Pallivasal 2x30= 60 MW	U-1 to U-2	Kerala/ KSEB	60	2012-13

1	2	3	4	5	6
21	Bhawanl Barrage II 2x15= 30 MW	U-1 & U-2	Tamil Nadu/ TNEB	30	2011-12
22	Bhawanl Barrage III 2x15= 30 MW	U-1 & U-2	Tamil Nadu/ TNEB	30	2012-13
23	Myntdu3x42= 126 MW	U-1& U-2	Meghalaya/ MeSEB	126	2011-12
24	New Umtru 2x20= 40 MW	U-1& U-2	Meghalaya/ MeSEB	40	2013-14t
25	Karcham Wangtoo 4x250= 1000 MW	U-2 to U-4	Himachal Pradesh/ JKHCL	500	2011-12
26	Budhil 2x35= 70 MW	U-1 & U-2	Himachal Pradesh/ LANCO	70	2011-12
27	Malana-II 2x50= 100 MW	U-1 & U-2	Himachal Pradesh/ Everest Power	100	2011-12
28	Sorang 2x50= 100 MW	U-1 & U-2	Himachal Pradesh/ Himachal Sorang Power	100	2012-13
29	Shrinagar 4x82.5= 330 MW	U-1 to U-4	Uttarakhand/ M/s GVK Industries	330	2012-13
30	Maheshwar 10x40= 400 MW	U-1 to U-10	Madhya Pradesh/ SMHPCL	400	2012-13
31	Chujachen 2x49.5= 99 MW	U-1& U-2	Sikkim/ Gati	99	2012-13
32	Teesta- III 6x200= 1200 MW	U-1 to U-6	Sikkim/ Teesta Urja Ltd.	1200	2012-13
33	Tehri PSS 4x250= 1000 MW	U-1 to U-4	Uttarakhand/ THDC	1000	2015-16
34	Kishanganga 3x110= 330 MW	U-1 toU-3	Jammu & Kashmir/ NHPC	330	2015-16
35	Pare2x55= 110 MW	U-1 to U-2	Arunachal Pradesh/ NEEPCO	110	2013-14
36	Tuirial2x30= 60 MW	U-1 to U-2	Mizoram/ NEEPCO	60	2014-15
37	Baglihar-II* 3x150= 450 MW	U-1 to U-3	J&K/ JKPCDC	450	2014-15
38	Kashang-I 65 MW		Himachal Pradesh/ HPPCL	65	2012-13
39	Kashang-II & III 1x65 + 1x65= 130 MW	U-1 U-2	Himachal Pradesh/ HPPCL	130	2013-14
40	Sainj 100 MW		Himachal Pradesh/ HPPCL	100	2013-14
41	Thottiyar 1x30 + 1x10= 40 MW	U-1 to U-2	Kerala/ KSEB	40	2013-14
42	Tidong-I 2x50= 100 MW	U-1 to U-2	Himachal Pradesh/ M/s Nuziveedu Seeds	100	2013-14
43	Tangu Romai-1 2x22= 44 MW	U-1 to U-2	Himachal Pradesh/ Tangu Romai Power Gn	44	2014-15
44	Phata Byung 76 MW		Uttarakhand/ M/s Lanco	76	2013-14

1	2	3	4	5	6
45	Singoll Bhatwari 3x33= 99 MW	U-1 to U-3	Uttarakhand/ L&T Utt. Hy. Po. Ltd	99	2015-16
46	Teesta- VI 4x125= 500 MW	U-1 to U-4	Sikkim/ LANCO	500	2013-14
47	RangIt-IV 3x40= 120 MW	U-1 to U-3	Sikkim/ Jal Power corp. Ltd.	120	2013-14
48	Jorethang Loop 2x48= 96 MW		Sikkim/ M/s DANS Energy	96	2013-14
49	Bhasmey 3x17= 51 MW	U-1 to U-3	Sikkim/ Gati Infrastructure	51	2014-15
50	Demwe Lower 5x342 + 1x40= 1750 W	U-1 to U-6	Arunachal Pradesh/ Athena Demwe Power	1750	2014-16
Total- Under Execution:				15530	

* Works allotted with Baglihar -1

Note:- Construction of Loharinagpala HEP (600 MW) by NTPC in Uttarakhand has been discontinued.

Detection of Tuberculosis

*431. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

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

(a) whether the World Health Organisation (WHO) has termed the commonly used methodology to detect Tuberculosis (TB) as unreliable;

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

(c) the prevalent systems for TB detection in the country alongwith the action taken/proposed by the Government in the wake of the above WHO report;

(d) whether the WHO has recommended use of certain other testing system for the detection of TB; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken/proposed by the Government to find affordable alternatives for TB diagnosis in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Serological tests (based on blood samples), which are

commonly used by the private sector for diagnosis of Tuberculosis (TB), have been termed unreliable by World Health Organization (WHO) because of their inconsistent and imprecise sensitivity and specificity.

Sputum smear microscopy which is recommended by WHO, is the best available diagnostic tool to detect TB and is used under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP).

The TB Division under the Directorate General of Health Services in the Ministry has issued an advisory to all concerned including State Governments and Indian Medical Association (IMA) endorsing the advice of WHO against the use of serological tests.

In addition to sputum smear microscopy, sputum culture (in solid and liquid media) and Line Probe Assay (LPA) have also been recommended by WHO for diagnosis of TB and are used under RNTCP. However, sputum microscopy is the most affordable, user friendly and widely used test for the diagnosis of TB. Smear microscopy facilities are provided under RNTCP through 13,000 Designated Microscopy Centres (DMCs) located in the health care centres/hospitals in the Government and other sectors.

Commitment charges on External Assistance

*432. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether unutilised committed external assistance has been increasing over the years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, sector-wise and State-wise during each of the last three years;

(c) whether inadequate planning by Ministries/ Departments resulted in avoidable expenditure in the form of commitment charges;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Externally aided Government projects generally have implementation period of 6 to 7 years, with low plan disbursement in the initial stages. Different activities including procurement of goods, works and services are spread, as per need, throughout the implementation period. Accordingly, the Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) utilize the committed external assistance, in a phased manner. The unutilized committed external assistance in a year also increases due to signing of new agreements in that year. State-wise and Sector-wise details of unutilized committed external assistance during last three years is enclosed as Statement I and II respectively.

(c) and (d) Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) enters into relevant financing agreements with external

lending agencies after considering the preparedness of the projects and readiness of the implementing Ministries / State Governments for launching the project. As part of the terms and conditions of the loans under external assistance, commitment charges are levied by some lending agencies on unutilized loan commitments. Commitment charge is the charge levied for holding available the undisbursed balance of a loan commitment. Generally, these charges are levied after a grace period of signing the loan agreements (2 to 6 months, depending on the terms and conditions of the loan). Since only the disbursed portion of the loan earns interest for the lender, the undisbursed funds remain blocked without earning any interest. The lender incurs cost on these blocked funds, as these funds have to be kept in liquid assets, ready for disbursement. To compensate for this, a commitment charge is charged on the undisbursed loan balance. It is an integral part of terms and conditions of multilateral and bilateral loans and unavoidable, as such. Being usually a fraction of interest rate, it is significantly lower than alternate funding options.

As the average implementation period ranges from 6 to 7 years, projects may get delayed due to difficulties arising out of unforeseeable contingencies, often beyond the control of the implementing Ministries / State Governments and paying of commitment charges may not necessarily be attributed to inadequate planning by Ministries/Departments or State Governments.

(e) In order to ensure timely utilization of the committed external assistance, regular review meetings are taken up by DEA, Line Ministries/State Governments and external lending agencies to monitor the progress of implementation and identify bottlenecks to take corrective measures.

Statement-I*State-wise unutilized external assistance in Government projects*

(Rs. crore)

Central/State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (As on 28.08.2011)
1	2	3	4	5
Central Government	33,549.39	42,040.25	42,728.15	48,621.75
State Governments	71,562.65	63,319.01	67,681.32	75,693.61
Andhra Pradesh	10,559.97	12,063.03	13,076.63	14,170.42
Assam	2,464.30	2,131.18	2,551.80	2,938.57
Bihar	2,844.22	1,777.93	3,387.40	3,834.52
Chhattisgarh	1,061.72	658.28	223.78	213.98
Goa	1,178.16	1,089.27	1,198.74	1,271.61
Gujarat	1,301.79	726.58	644.82	700.68
Haryana	46.63	1,385.06	1,065.06	1,079.22
Himachal Pradesh	2,591.45	2,013.86	2,725.47	2,528.59
Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	810.89	827.23
Jammu and Kashmir	1,074.79	691.07	497.35	453.15
Karnataka	9,519.11	7,727.04	8,024.43	9,578.42
Kerala	3,174.28	2,379.22	2,020.90	2,930.32
Meghalaya	90.48	80.30	83.80	58.64
Maharashtra	3,841.22	2,621.90	2,244.30	2,119.37
Madhya Pradesh	4,935.76	4,090.60	3,114.18	5,676.41
Mizoram	107.32	250.81	270.53	243.91
Odisha	4,124.90	3,677.00	3,667.37	3,547.78
Puducherry	160.89	161.91	149.39	136.20
Punjab	1,816.74	1,544.06	1,433.62	1,384.95

1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan	2,444.19	1,938.73	1,959.40	3,630.52
Sikkim	0.00	261.61	382.70	411.07
Tamil Nadu	9,119.56	7,096.18	7,544.80	7,314.31
Tripura	369.31	315.63	322.08	339.16
Uttar Pradesh	2,889.68	3,222.59	2,870.01	2,943.04
Uttarakhand	2,626.20	2,070.66	1,705.48	1,514.59
West Bengal	1,934.93	1,384.07	2,016.64	1,922.91
Multi-States	1,285.05	1,960.44	3,689.75	3,924.03
Grand Total	105,112.04	105,359.26	110,409.48	124,315.36

Statement-II*Sector-wise unutilized external assistance in Government projects (Rs. crore)*

Central/State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (As on 28.08.2011)
1	2	3	4	5
Agriculture	4,049.11	4,207.10	4,523.48	4,471.83
Education	2,821.20	865.47	4,242.07	4,147.52
Energy: Atomic Energy	5,384.52	3,910.62	3,229.88	3,316.08
Energy: Coal	0.52	0.46	0.48	0.50
Energy: General	469.74	1,475.82	1,447.80	1,480.16
Energy: Power	7,643.69	7,958.87	7,882.55	10,583.71
Environment and Forests	4,309.95	3,786.70	5,334.83	6,588.78
Fertilizer	129.19	-	-	-
Financial Sector	-	-	57.50	57.34
Health	6,756.96	4,864.68	4,705.77	4,491.28
Industry and Finance	58.17	607.18	601.32	619.91

1	2	3	4	5
Information Technology	-	-	-	688.57
Infrastructure: General	6,383.01	5,495.34	3,569.62	3,644.40
Infrastructure: Railways	918.87	5,201.61	5,709.56	6,122.81
Infrastructure: Roads	14,420.30	11,617.47	16,651.35	18,330.13
Law, Justice and Public Administration	-	-	-	904.44
Natural Disaster Management	-	-	1,161.67	1,158.61
Rural Development	6,432.58	5,350.39	6,455.42	11,026.12
Social	1,041.63	709.00	1,171.93	1,137.85
Structural Adjustment	1,616.65	9,077.58	89.28	92.04
Urban Development	23,897.16	23,882.75	23,351.74	24,618.83
Water Resources	9,363.51	7,329.55	9,788.95	9,836.93
Water Supply and Sanitation	9,193.65	8,810.24	9,235.77	9,781.43
Water, sanitation and flood protection	-	-	964.15	960.68
Others	221.62	208.45	234.36	255.38
Grand Total	105,112.04	105,359.26	110,409.48	124,315.36

Allocation of Unallocated Power to States

*433. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain State Governments whose share from the unallocated power of the Central generating stations was reduced during the last two years and the current year, have requested the Union Government to reconsider its decision;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof Along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government has cancelled the special quota of 143 MW of power allocated in 2003

to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh from the nuclear power plant at Kota, Rajasthan;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh have requested for additional allocation of power from the unallocated quota of Central power generating stations to meet the shortage of power; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) As most of the States/UTs have been facing shortage of power,

requests for additional allocation out of unallocated power of Central Generating Stations (CGSs) are received from State Governments from time to time to overcome the shortage situation in their States. The quantum of unallocated power being limited and it being fully allocated at any point of time, the enhancement/diversion 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 earmarked for any State/UT. The States where allocation gets reduced sometimes request for repatriation/reconsideration.

(c) and (d) An allocation of 143 MW (65% of 220 MW from Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant, Unit-III) of Rajasthan in Northern Region was made to Madhya Pradesh on 18th December, 2003, keeping in view the request of Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited, a constituent of Northern Region, for reduction in the existing allocation and prevailing power situation in Madhya Pradesh. This allocation was withdrawn on 21st September, 2004 in view of the increased power demand in the Northern Region and persistent requests from the constituents of Northern Region for allocation of power from RAPP, Unit-III.

(e) and (f) Requests from Government of Kerala and Andhra Pradesh for additional allocation of power from the unallocated quota of CGSs were received during the current financial year. Their requests were examined and keeping in view the quantum of unallocated power allocated to them and the power supply position, it was not feasible to provide additional allocation of unallocated power to these states.

No request from Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat for additional allocation from unallocated power of CGSs has been received in the current financial year.

HIV/AIDS Patients

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

(a) whether the Government has framed certain policies and issued directives relating to the care, support and treatment of people infected with HIV/AIDS in the country;

(b) if so, the detail thereof;

(c) whether the above policies and directives address the issues of discrimination, stigmatization and denial of HIV/AIDS infected patients in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether cases of suicides by HIV/AIDS infected patients due to improper behavior and discrimination by the hospital authorities have come to the notice of the Government in the recent years; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the corrective measures taken/proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (f) Government of India is implementing National AIDS Control Programme (NACP), through National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) for prevention and control of HIV / AIDS in the country. The Care & Support of people infected with HIV/AIDS was an integral component of Phase - II of National AIDS Control Programme (1999 -2007). During the later part of Phase - II, "free Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Programme" was initiated with effect from 1st April, 2004, initially at 8 Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Centres in 6 high prevalent States of the country. This was further upscaled under NACP - III (2007 - 2012) and currently 313 ART Centres are functional as on June, 2011, wherein a cumulative number of 13,20,797 HIV positive persons are registered for HIV care and a total of 4, 26,195 patients are receiving free ART.

A State wise list of patients on ART is enclosed as Statement.

In order to provide treatment to the HIV positive persons nearer to his/her place of residence, 641 Link ART Centres have also been established. In addition to this, a total of 259 Community Care Centres have also been established to provide care and support services to the People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIVs).

A directive was issued by National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) on 26th August, 2008, on 'comprehensive care for PLHIVs at ART Centres. This directive provides guidelines for enhancing the extent and efficacy of treatment administered to HIV positive persons. All State AIDS Control Societies (SACS) were directed to ensure that "all doctors, nurses, hospital

staff shall treat HIV positive persons in a professional and humane manner with dignity and care". Further, it must be ensured that there is no 'stigma' or 'discrimination' at health care facilities or otherwise. The cases of 'denial of services' to HIV positive persons should be viewed seriously and action be initiated in all such cases. As per this directive, all States have established "State Grievance Redressal Committees" to address to various issues related to Care, Support & Treatment including stigma, discrimination and denial.

As per information obtained from SACS, no case of suicides by HIV infected patients due to improper behaviour and discrimination by hospital authorities have come to the notice of the Government in the recent years.

Statement

State/UT wise details of ART Centres & PLHIV who are alive & 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
10	Haryana	1	1333	821	2	138	2294

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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	Uttaranchal	2	491	378	0	72	941
31	West Bengal	9	5651	2837	16	440	8944
Total		313	228807	171571	731	25050	426159

Medical and Nursing Colleges

*435. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether there is shortage of medical and nursing colleges and also the faculty therein across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of Government and private medical and nursing colleges and the sanctioned strength of the under graduate and post graduate seats therein, State/UT-wise;

(c) the criteria fixed for the opening of new medical and nursing colleges alongwith the measures taken/proposed by the Government to set up new medical and nursing colleges and also to meet the shortage of faculty therein;

(d) whether the Government has received a number of proposals from the State Governments for opening new medical and nursing colleges and institutes including one in Sagar in Madhya Pradesh; and

(e) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year alongwith the action taken/proposed by the Government on each of these proposals, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The question of shortage of medical and nursing colleges and of faculty must be seen in the context of present availability and distribution of doctors and other health human resources. The current doctor-population ^ ratio is approximately 1:2000. To reach the desired target of 1:1000, the country will require an additional 15.4 lakh doctors. It is not possible to specify the number of colleges this would entail as this would depend on student undertake capacity. However, to facilitate setting up more medical and nursing colleges and to increase the faculty in medical colleges, the Central Government has rationalized the respective norms in terms of teacher-students ratio, land requirement, bed strength, bed occupancy, maximum admission capacity and increase in age of teaching faculty, etc. The sanctioned strength of the undergraduate and postgraduate seats in medical and nursing colleges, State/UT-wise is enclosed as Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

(d) and (e) Out of 165 proposals received for setting up of new medical colleges during the last three years, 46 proposals were approved including one medical college at Sagar in the year 2009-10. For the current session 2012-13, the last date for receiving the proposal by MCI is 30.09.2011. State-wise status of the proposals received during the last three years is given as Statement-II.

As regards nursing colleges, there is a proposal to set up 6 colleges of nursing at the sites of AIIMS like institutions.

Statement-I

Number of Medical Colleges, MBBS and PG seats in the country as on date

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Medical Colleges			Total Number of MBBS seats			PG Seats
		Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	14	23	37	1875	2950	4825	2392
2	Assam	4	0	4	526	-	526	363
3	Bihar	7	3	10	540	220	760	425

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	Chandigarh	1	-	1	50	-	50	38
5	Chhattisgarh	3	-	3	300	-	300	79
6	Delhi	5	1	6	700	100	800	938
7	Goa	1	-	1 J 100	-) 100	71	
8	Gujarat	8	11	19	1280	1450	2730	1537
9	Haryana	1	4	5	200	400	600	273
10	Himachal Pradesh	2	-	2	200	-	200	121
11	Jammu and Kashmir	3	1	4	250	100	350	331
12	Jharkhand	3	-	3	250	-	250	174
13	Karnataka	10	31	41	1250	4375	5625	2833
14	Kerala	6	17	23	1000	1800	2800	920
15	Madhya Pradesh	6	6	12	720	850	1570	554
16	Maharashtra	19	22	41	220,	2710	4910	2382
17	Manipur	2	-	2	200	-	200	72
18	Odisha	3	3	6	464	300	764	368
19	Puducherry	2	7	9	250	900	1150	301
20	Punjab	3	7	10	350	795	1145	960
21	Rajasthan	6	4	10	800	550	1350	806
22	Sikkim	-	1	1	-	100	100	14
23	Tamil Nadu	18	22	40	1945	3170	5115	2119
24	Tripura	2	-	2	200	-	200	17
25	Uttar Pradesh	11	14	25	1349	1550	2899	1119
26	Uttarakhand	2	2	4	200	200	400	119
27	West Bengal	12	2	14	1600	250	1850	1092
Grand Total		154	181	335	18799	22770	41569	20868

Statement-II*State-wise Distribution of Nursing Institutions and the admission capacity 2011*

State Name	B.Sc. (N)						M.Sc. (N)					
	Govt.	Seats	Pvt.	Seats	Total		Govt.	Seats	Pvt.	Seats	Total	
					Instt.	Seats					Instt.	Seats
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andaman & Nicobar					0	0					0	0
Andhra Pradesh	7	421	234	12085	241	12506	2	30	55	1011	57	1041
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0								
Assam	2	120	6	290	8	410	3	62	1	10	4	72
Bihar	1	40	1	40	0	0						
Chandigarh	1	60	1	60	1	20	1	20				
Chhattisgarh	61	290	40	1880	46	2170	1	20	11	186	12	206
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0								
Delhi	7	415	9	460	16	875	2	30	2	50	4	80
Goa	1	50	2	80	3	130	0	0				
Gujarat	7	350	30	1385	37	1735	1	251	3	50	4	75
Haryana	1	75	23	1010	24	1085	1	10	2	40	3	50
Himachal Pradesh	2	120	11	500	13	620	0	0				
Jammu & Kashmir	2	100	4	180	6	280	4	66	4	66		
Jharkhand	1	50	4	180	5	230	0	0				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Karnataka	6	410	342	18293	348	18703	3	44	180	3437	183	3481
Kerala	7	465	114	6215	121	6680	4	50	53	1061	57	1111
Madhya Pradesh	3	170	103	5075	106	5245	1	10	24	381	25	391
Maharashtra	7	350	81j	3590	88	3940	3	60	26	416	29	476
Manipur	4	160	4	160	0	0						
Meghalaya	1	50	1	40	2	90	0	0				
Mizoram	2	63	2	63	0	0						
Nagaland	0	0	0	0								
Odisha	1	20	13	650	14	670	1	20	5	69	6	89
Puducherry	12	875	12	875	1	17	4	85	5	102		
Punjab	3	200	83	3960	86	4160	j	20	26	390	27	410
Rajasthan	5	256	140	5970	145	6226	1	25	6	65	7	90
Sikkim	1	100	1	60	2	160	0	0				
Tamilnadu	4	200	159	8860	163	9060	2	65	58	1322	60	1387
Tripura	1	60	1	60	0	0						
Uttar Pradesh	38	1770	38	1770	5	95	5	95i				
Uttaranchal	1	60	9	420	10	480	3	50j	3	50		
West Bengal	6	260	11	495	17	755	3	50	3	57	6	107
Grand Total	85	4695	1475	74543	1560	79238	31	558	471	8841	502	9399

Statement-III

Number of proposals received from Government & Non-Government Sectors for establishing medical college during last three years.

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of proposals received					
		In 2008 for the academic year 2009-10		In 2009 for the academic year 2010-11		In 2010 for the academic year 2011-12	
		Received	Approved	Received	Approved	Received	Approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	-	4	3	10	1
2.	Assam	0	-	0	1	1	-
3.	Bihar	5	-	2	-	3	1
4.	Chhattisgarh	2	-	2	-	2	-
5.	Delhi	1	-	1	-	3	-
6.	Gujarat	5	3	5	-	6	3
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3	-	2	-	-	-
8.	Haryana	0	-	1	1	4	1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	-	1	-	1	-
10.	Jharkhand	2	-	0	-	2	-
11.	Karnataka	3	-	0	1	5	
12.	Kerala	3	2	2	-	5	-
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3	2	0	-	2	1
14.	Maharashtra	1	-	1	-	7	-
15.	Manipur	1	-	0	1	-	-
16.	Odisha	1	-	0	-	4	-
17.	Puducherry	0	-	0	1	-	-
18.	Punjab	0	-	1	-	2	2
19.	Rajasthan	0	-	0	-	2	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20. Tamil Nadu		8	2	11	5	13	3
21. Uttar Pradesh		3	2	1	-	8	4
22. Uttarakhand		2	-	1	-	-	-
23. West Bengal		2	-	2	1	5	3
Total		50	11	37	14	85	21

Total Proposals received : 43+37+85= 165

Proposal approved during the last three years* : 11+14+21= 46

Immunization against AES/JE

*436. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched immunization/vaccination programme against Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES)/Japanese Encephalitis (JE) in the country;

(b) if so, the present status of the said programme alongwith the details of the co-ordinating and monitoring agencies set up for the purpose, State/AJT-wise;

(c) the achievements made as a result thereof indicating the extent to which immunization has helped in checking the recurrence of the disease in the country, particularly Eastern Uttar Pradesh;

(d) whether the Government has received any proposal from certain States including Uttar Pradesh regarding the implementation of the vaccination/immunization programme against AES/JE; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present status of each of these proposals, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Madam, Government of India has introduced Japanese Encephalitis (JE) vaccination since 2006 under Universal Immunization Programme (UIP).

(b) JE Vaccination is now carried out in 112 JE endemic districts in 15 States. List of districts covered under the programme is enclosed as Statement.

The vaccination programme is coordinated and monitored at the Central level by Immunization Division and Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme. State Immunization and Vector Borne Disease Control Program Officers coordinate and monitor at the State level.

(c) During period from 2006-07 to 2010-11, 704.02 lakh children have been vaccinated which amounts to 79.92% coverage of the target population.

In the year 2010-11, nine districts (7 from Uttar Pradesh and 2 from Assam) were taken up for repeat mass vaccination due to low coverage, in which 74.95 lakh children were vaccinated with a 97.85% coverage.

JE vaccination in the endemic states has helped in reducing number of JE cases. In the State of Uttar Pradesh, as against 35.8% sero-positive cases reported during 2005 (prior to launch of JE vaccination), only 11.9% cases were reported during 2010.

(d) and (e) No proposal has been received from the State of Uttar Pradesh. A list of 9 States that have requested introduction of JE vaccine in selected districts is placed at Statement-II. The decision to introduce JE vaccination in a district is guided by the disease burden obtaining in the district which, in turn, involves a detailed analysis of scientific evidence.

Statement-I

Sl.No.	State	Name of Districts
1	Andhra Pradesh (10 Districts)	Warangal, Kurnool, Adilabad, Nellore, Medak, Krishna, Khamam, Nalgonda, Mahboobnagar, Nizamabad
2	Arunachal Pradesh (1 District)	Lohit
3	Assam (11 Districts)	Dibrugarh, Sivsagar, Golaghat, Jorhat, Dhemaji, Tinsukia, Kamrup, Lakimpur, Sonitpur, Nagaon, Udalgiri
4	Bihar (6 Districts)	Muzaffarpur, West Champaran, Gaya, Gopalganj, Nawada, Siwan
5	Goa (2 Districts)	Goa North, Goa South
6	Haryana (6 Districts)	Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Ambala, Panipat, Yamunanagar
7	Karnataka * (8 Districts)	Bellary, Kollar, Raichur, Koppal, Mandaya, Bijapur, Dharwar, Chikballapur
8	Kerala (2 Districts)	Allepy, Thiruvananthapuram
9	Maharashtra (8 Districts)	Amravati (Dist & Corp), Bhandara, Nagpur (Rural), Yeotmal, Gadchiroli, Washim, Beed, Latur
10	Manipur (5 Districts)	Imphal East, Imphal West, Thoubal, Bishnupur, Chandel
11	Nagaland (2 Districts)	Dimapur, Mokongchung
12	Tamil Nadu * (9 Districts)	Kaddalore, Villupuram, Virudh Nagar, Madurai, Perambalur, Thiruvarur, Trichy, Tanjavur, Thiruvanamalai, Chayyar
13	Uttar Pradesh* (35 districts)	Lakhimpur Kheri, Deoria, Gorakhpur, Kushinagar, Maharajganj, Sant Kabir Nagar, Siddharth Nagar, Ambedkar Nagar, Balrampur, Barabanki, Bahraich, Gonda, Mau, Rai Bareilly, Sharanpur, Shravasti, Sitapur, Basti, Azamgarh, Ballia, Bareilly, Faizabad, Hardoi, Lucknow, Muzafarnagar, Sultanpur, Unnao, Allahbad, Pratapgarh, Kanpur Nagar, Shahjahanpur, Fatehpur, Jaunpur, Ghazipur
14	Uttarakhand (1 district)	Udham Singh Nagar
15	West Bengal (5 Districts)	Burdwan, Birbhum, West Midnapur, Hoogly, Howrah
Total		112

* Kollar district in Karnataka was bifurcated to have one more district - Chikballapur Thiruvannamalai district in Tamilnadu was bifurcated to have one more district - Chayyar Raibareilly district in Uttar Pradesh was bifurcated to have one more district - Shahuji Maharaj district. Hence 109 + 3 districts = Total 112 districts

Statement-II*[Translation]**New districts to be covered under JE Vaccination*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of district	Total No. of Districts
1	Andhra Pradesh	Chhittur Karimnagar Barpeta Morigaon	2
2	Assam	Darrang Nalbari Goalpara Araria	5
3	Bihar	Motihari Samastipur	3
4	Jharkhand	Pakur	1
5	Karnataka	Tumkur	1
6	Tamil Nadu	Karur West Khasi Hill	1
7	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hill RI Bhoi	3
8	Maharashtra	Gondia Churachandpur	1
9	Manipur	Senapati Kangpokpi	3
Total			20

Promotion of Solar Energy

*437. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI
BAVALIA:

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

(a) whether the Government has initiated schemes/programmes for harnessing solar energy both for lighting and heating purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated and utilised by the State Governments for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the present status of electrification of un-electrified villages/hamlets through solar energy?

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

(b) The Government has been providing central financial assistance of 30% of the cost of installation subject to a maximum of Rs. 81/- per Wp under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission for solar lighting systems in general category states and up to 90% in Special category states, UT Islands and districts with International Border. The Ministry is also providing 30% subsidy and 50% re-finance of the benchmark cost of Rs. 300/- per Wp for solar lighting systems through NABARD.

The Ministry has been providing central financial assistance (CFA) under the Remote Village Electrification Programme (RVE) for lighting/ basic electrification in those remote un-electrified census villages and un-electrified hamlets of electrified villages, where grid extension has not been found feasible by the State Governments and hence are not covered under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojna. Under the Programme, the Ministry provides CFA of

up to 90% of the cost of systems subject to pre-specified limits.

The Ministry has been providing central financial assistance of Rs. 3000/- per sq. meter of collector area for evacuated tube based solar water heaters and Rs. 3300/-per sq. meter for flat plate collectors based systems. The Ministry is also providing assistance for solar air heaters, solar cooker and solar steam systems at 30% of cost subject to certain benchmarks.

(c) State-wise details of funds released by the Ministry for Off-grid SPV Systems Programme, Remote Village Electrification Programme and Solar Thermal

Programme during the last three years and current year are given in Statement-I, II and III respectively. Most of these funds have been utilized. Projects normally take a year for completion. Further funds are released only after receiving utilization certificates and monitoring of physical progress of projects.

(d) Full electrification of villages as per definition of electrification is not being done using solar in these villages. However, under the Remote Village Electrification Programme, lighting/ basic electrification of 8846 nos. of remote villages and hamlets has been completed as on 30th June, 2011 in different parts of the country.

Statement-I

State-wise Funds released under SPV Programmes during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (up to 30.8.2011)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Fund released in Rs. in Lakhs during			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39.38	240.02	631.00	3.54
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	400.45	133.00	372.67	250.00
3.	Assam	44.40	38.19	651.22	50.00
4.	Bihar	9.75	0	2.25	45.80
5.	Chhattisgarh	235.50	1086.26	2891.53	657.56
6.	Delhi	0	52.03	0	0
7.	Goa	0	35.80	2.95	0
8.	Gujarat	100.00	113.57	13.75	38.42
9.	Haryana	509.54	387.44	603.07	318.85
10.	Himachal Pradesh	598.12	148.50	440.00	100.00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	671.56	384.21	2145.58	3191.76

1	2	3	4	5	6
12	Jharkhand	636.31	12.00	206.70	53.00
13.	Karnataka	0	456.93	95.75	58.46
14.	Kerala	0	28.85	4.50	38.00
15.	Lakshadweep	11.33	0	1387.00	0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	0	150.88	1071.91	476.27
17.	Maharashtra	196.14	1148.68	115.35	61.08
18.	Manipur	201.85	53.69	265.98	179.00
19.	Meghalaya	88.65	0	618.98	0
20.	Mizoram	0	0	246.40	0
21.	Nagaland	0	0	14.86	136.02
20.	Odisha	1.88	3.84	12.50	12.00
21.	Puducherry	0	11.54	0	0
22.	Punjab	189.50	421.23	489.57	150.00
23.	Rajasthan	0	666.99	3097.37	1667.70
24.	Sikkim	11.68	91.68	223.20	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	0	88.80	45.08	319.27
26.	Tripura	0	571.11	91.23	0
27.	Uttarakhand	1054.76	482.74	2064.67	172.90
28.	Uttar Pradesh	370.05	743.04	1753.53	1245.25
29.	West Bengal	324.00	1178.61	1247.02	61.95
30.	Others (CEL, REIL, Regional Rural Banks, NGOs etc.)	155.13	233.61	4417.21	507.16
Total		5849.98	8963.23	25449.60	9793.99

Statement-II

*State-wise funds released under RVE Programmes during 2008-09,
2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (up to 30.8.2011)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No	State/IREDA/Banks	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (so far)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	17.94	6.13	0	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	278.57	0		
3	Assam	2025.79	1185.43	444.86	217.07
4	Bihar	0			
5	Chhattisgarh	820.01	510.83	0	
6	Delhi	14.96			
7	Goa	9.74			
8	Gujarat	0			
9	Haryana	55.69	12.86	0	
10	Himachal Pradesh	0			
11	Jammu and Kashmir	1107.89	366.83	2923.74	
12	Jharkhand	1036.62	576.38	1.70	342.00
13	Karnataka	10.13	0.42		
14	Kerala	330.96	0		
15	Madhya Pradesh	515.05	704.84	1085.83	
16	Maharashtra	593.35	337.99	163.26	
17	Manipur	409.02	0		
18	Meghalaya	8.08	117.86	0	
19	Mizoram	0			
20	Nagaland	52.89			
21	Odisha	313.49	1750.65	185.08	2353.20

1	2	3	4	5	6
22	Rajasthan	449.15	817.85		
23	Sikkim	8.04	0		
24	Tamil Nadu	66.76	0		
25	Tripura	1159.61	588.65	0	
26	Uttarakhand	184.11	55.23	8.39	22.01
27	Uttar Pradesh	545.05	797.78		
28	West Bengal	1340.63	1135.76	308.85	
29	Others (TERI)	15.04	0		
30	Total	8881.43	8285.32	7816.99	3406.39

Statement-III

State-wise Expenditure under Solar Thermal Programme for the 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (so far) (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No	State/IREDA/Banks	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (so far)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	48.67	29.23	626.28	-
2	Assam	15.55	-	-	-
3	Bihar	-	-	3.45	-
4	Chandigarh	-	4.88	3.98	-
5	Chhattisgarh	2.27	36.84	93.43	-
6	Delhi	0.55	0.55	31.55	-
7	Gujarat	35.85	131.72	181.08	-
8	Goa	-	4.05	-	-
9	Haryana	32.29	59.97	164.37	27.04
10	Himachal Pradesh	8.60	12.13	69.20	111.12

1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Jammu and Kashmir	-	16.00	103.00	438.74
12	Karnataka	8.23	16.6	113.73	75.00
13	Kerala	17.40	5.12	4.96	8.07
14	Meghalaya	-	1.44	25.00	-
15	Lakshadweep	4.31	-	-	-
16	Madhya Pradesh	0.38	8.82	55.41	8.56
17	Maharashtra	13.83	157.22	117.17	39.98
18	Manipur	4.27	25.00	1.00	
19	Mizoram	0.72	-	-	-
20	Nagaland	-	3.48	25.00	-
21	Puducherry	-	2.03	1.81	-
22	Punjab	6.60	15.30	50.92	1.40
23	Rajasthan	5.93	6.00	29.53	2.25
24	Sikkim	1.-79	5.37	2.88	-
25	Tamil Nadu	11.80	24.93	91.56	-
26	Uttar Pradesh	58.98	33.46	59.46	-
27	Uttaranchal	8.18	28.05	132.80	0.99
28	West Bengal	10.50	15.92	0.46	-
29	Tripura	-	2.88	54.44	-
30	IREDA/Banks/Others	1311.10	671.4	1193.00	349.50
31	AIWC/WEC	-	2.40	-	-
32	CPWD/TERI	-	27.08	-	
Total		1587.98	1342.00	3259.47	1063.65

[English]

Tribals Below Poverty Line

438. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey to identify the tribals living Below Poverty Line (BPL);

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

(c) whether the Government has formulated any special scheme/ programme for the upliftment of the tribals living BPL; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of tribals benefited therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) Planning Commission as the Nodal agency in the Government of India estimates poverty ratios, social-group wise, at national and state levels based on large Sample Surveys on 'Household Consumer Expenditure' conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation once every five years. The latest such survey based on which the poverty line has been drawn was undertaken during the period July, 2004 to June 2005.

The Ministry of Rural Development in association with States and UTs conducts the BPL census to identify the households living below the poverty line in the rural areas, including tribals. The last census was conducted in 2002 and the detailed list of BPL rural households with social classification is maintained by the State Governments.

The details of State-wise percentage of ST Population below poverty line for 2004-05 as per Planning Commission is at Statement-I.

(c) & (d): The Ministry of Tribal Affairs supplements the efforts of other Ministries and States

for upliftment of the tribals in the country. Under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP), a special area programme, grant is provided by this Ministry to the State Governments as an additive to the State Plan to bring about a more rapid economic development of tribals in the States. The objective of SCA to TSP is to cover the employment-cum-income generation activities of BPL ST families/ Self-Help Groups (SHGs)/ Community. Quantification of deliverable outputs in terms of beneficiaries is not feasible, as number of beneficiaries benefited through the schemes is primarily family oriented and the schemes are to be implemented in conjunction with other schemes of the State/ Central Governments.

Fund released to the State Governments under SCA to TSP during the last three years and current year is at Statement-III.

Statement-I

State-wise Percentage of ST Population population Below Poverty Line (Based on NSS-2004-05)

Sl. No.	States	% of ST population below poverty line	
		Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	30.5	50.0
2	Assam	14.1	4.8
3	Bihar	53.3	57.2
4	Chhattisgarh	54.7	41.0
5	Delhi	0.0	9.4
6	Gujarat	34.7	21.4
7	Haryana	0.0	4.6
8	Himachal Pradesh	14.9	2.4
9	Jammu and Kashmir	8.8	0.0
10	Jharkhand	54.2	45.1

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
11	Karnataka	23.5	58.3	18	Tamil Nadu	32.1	32.5
12	Kerala	44.3	19.2	19	Uttar Pradesh	32.4	37.4
13	Madhya Pradesh	58.6	44.7	20	Uttarakhand	43.2	64.4
14	Maharashtra	56.6	40.4	21	West Bengal	42.4	25.7
15	Orissa	75.6	61.8	All India		47.3i	33.3
16	Punjab	30.7	2.1	Legend ST = Scheduled Tribes, NSS = National Sample Survey Source: Planning Commission			
17	Rajasthan	32.6	24.1				

Statement-II*Releases of SCA to TSP during 2008-09 to 2011-12*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State/U.T	Released			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (as on 01.09.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	4176.7,5	1930.00	5746.50	2543,00
2	Assam	3755.65	2883.00	3500.00	0.00
3	Bihar	0.00	870.94	650.00	0.00
4	Chhattisgarh	6829.2	6322.88	8453.00	0.00
5	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Gujarat	4571.435	5635.53	8126.00	2400.00
7	Himachal Pradesh	1276.00	1179.40	1506.00	750:00
8	J and K	676.00	263.79	489.57	0.00
9	Jharkhand	2198.25	0.00	9481.55	0.00
10	Karnataka	1544.00	1647.96	2053.00	0.00
11	Kerala	396.25	440.00	240.00	
12	Madhya Pradesh	12644.25	8722.00	15214.00	7700.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
13	Maharashtra	2500.00	895.91	6696.00	0.00
14	Manipur	989.00	527.795	1187.00	0.00
15	Orissa	10110.5	8885.55	12393.00	5864.00
16	Rajasthan	5236.00	3400.00	8209.00	1840.00
17	Sikkim	315.00	291.38	369.00	0.00
18	Tamilnadu	469.00	108.00	393.05	0.00
19	Tripura	1548.00	143129	1879.00	95000
20	Uttarakhand	000	108.135	0.00	0.00
21	Uttar Pradesh	644.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	West Bengal	3255.75	2654.34	3384.00	2000.00
Grand Total		63135.29	48124.00	90169.67	24287.00

Exclusive of fund release made for Development of Forest Villages.

[*Translation*]

National Parks as Tourist Spots

*439. SHRI ZAFAR ALI NAQVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry/National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology (NCHMCT) has launched a "Save Our Tiger Campaign" in the year 2010-11 to sensitize National Park Authorities about basic courtesies and behaviour;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the National Parks selected to conduct survey and training programme;

(c) the expenditure incurred thereon, National Park-wise;

(d) whether suggestions/requests have been received from various quarters for the development of National Parks including Dudhwa National Park as tourist spot; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism undertook an independent assessment of the ground situation in select National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries in the country, through the students of various Institutes of Hotel Management, affiliated to the National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology (NCHMCT). This assessment was done for hotels, lodges, resorts, camps & guest houses in six National Parks during December, 2009 to June, 2010. The findings of these assessment surveys have been shared with the concerned Administrative Ministry, namely the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The park-wise expenditure incurred by the Ministry of Tourism for conduct of these surveys is - Jim Corbett, Uttarakhand (Rs.2.37 lakh), Kaziranga, Assam (Rs.3.32 lakh) Mudumalai, Tamil Nadu (Rs.0.82 lakh), Bandhavgarh and Kanha, Madhya Pradesh (Rs.5.42 lakh) and Pench (Rs.1.30 lakh), Madhya Pradesh.

(d) and (e) Development and promotion of tourism including national parks as tourist spots is primarily the responsibility of State Governments/UT

Administrations concerned. The Ministry of Tourism extends Central Financial Assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations for development and promotion of tourism projects including development of National Parks on the basis of proposals received from them, subject to adherence to scheme guidelines, availability of funds, inter-se priorities.

One project for development of infrastructure and destination development in Dudhwa National Park in District Kheri, Uttar Pradesh under Dudhwa-Katernia Ghat Tourist Circuit was sanctioned for Rs.312.60 lakh, as Central Financial Assistance, by the Ministry of Tourism in 2005-06. The project has since then been completed by the State Government.

[English]

Rehabilitation of Sex Workers

*440. SHRI ARUN YADAV:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

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

(a) the scheme being implemented by the Government for prevention of trafficking and for rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration of the victims of commercial sexual exploitation in the country;

(b) whether the said scheme addresses the issue of rehabilitation of sex workers in the country;

(c) if so, the number of sex workers rehabilitated thereunder indicating the estimated number of sex workers in the country, State/UT-wise;

(d) if not, whether the Hon'ble Supreme Court has asked the Government to prepare scheme for rehabilitation of sex workers and appointed a panel to recommend rehabilitation measures for them;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the present status of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2006?

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

KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) The Government is implementing 'Ujjawala', a comprehensive Scheme for prevention of trafficking and rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation since 4th December, 2007. The Scheme is envisaged for women and children who are vulnerable to trafficking and those who are victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation. However, sex workers who are voluntarily in the trade and wish to be rehabilitated, can also avail of rehabilitation services provided under the Ujjawala Scheme.

Under the Scheme, 76 Protective and Rehabilitative Homes have been sanctioned, in the country, which can accommodate upto 3800 beneficiaries. These Rehabilitative Homes are given financial support for providing the inmates basic amenities such as food, clothing and shelter, medical care, legal aid, education in case the victims are children as well as for undertaking vocational training and income generation activities to provide the victims with alternate livelihood option.

A comprehensive study on 'Girls and Women in Prostitution', conducted in 2004, which was sponsored by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, had estimated that there were about 2.8 million prostitutes in the country of which 36% are children. The State/Union Territory wise data on number of girls/women in prostitution, as estimated by the Study, is given in Statement.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated 14.2.2011 had asked the State and Central Governments to prepare schemes for rehabilitation of sex workers in all cities in India by giving them technical/vocational training. Subsequently, vide order dated 19.7.2011, the Hon'ble Court has a Panel which will make suitable suggestions to the Court on different aspects including rehabilitation of sex workers who wish to leave sex work. The Court has asked the Panel to first take up the problems of sex workers in the 4 metropolitan cities i.e. Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai. The Panel has met three times to discuss the issues before it.

(f) The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2006 was introduced in the Lok Sabha in 2006. The Bill lapsed in 2009 with the dissolution of the Lok Sabha. The amendments proposed included widening the scope of the Act, enhancing punishment for traffickers, preventing re-victimization of victims and making the implementation of the Act more effective. Consultations are being held to fine tune the amendment proposals.

Statement

Number of girls/women in Prostitution in India

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Number of girls/women in Prostitution
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	320024
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2750
3.	Assam	52625
4.	Bihar	161321
5.	Chhattisgarh	12500
6.	Goa	5375
7.	Gujarat	146950
8.	Haryana	15500
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5375
10.	Jharkhand	20000
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	15500
12.	Karnataka	200701
13.	Kerala	68750
14.	Madhya Pradesh	144338
15.	Maharashtra	401300
16.	Manipur	4875

1	2	3
17.	Meghalaya	4250
18.	Nagaland	6000
19.	Odisha	45066
20.	Punjab	45000
21.	Rajasthan	167305
22.	Sikkim	425
23.	Tamil Nadu	303750
24.	Tripura	1375
25.	Uttar Pradesh	271868
26.	Uttaranchal	8125
27.	West Bengal	367058
28.	Chandigarh	10750
29.	Delhi	16785
30.	Puducherry	1400
31.	Daman and Diu	493
32.	India	2827534

This does not include information regarding Mizoram, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep.

Source: 'Girls and Women in Prostitution in India', Dr. K. K. Mukherjee and Dr. (Mrs.) Sutapa Mukherjee, Gram Niyojan Kendra, Ghaziabad (UP.), 2004.

Separate Cell for SCs/STs

4831. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a separate cell is being operated to look after the service interests of SCs/STs in his Ministry;

(b) if so, whether the Government plans to establish such cell in every State to safeguard the interests of SCs/STs;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) other measures proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes. An SC/ST Cell has been set up in the Ministry to look after the service interests of SC/STs.

(b) and (c) Special Cell have been set up in all the Departments, Attached and Subordinate Offices located at various States under this Ministry to safeguard the interests Of SCs/STPs.

(d) Policies laid down by the Department of Personnel & Training, which is nodal Department., are followed in the matter.

Prime Minister's 15-Point Programme

4832. DR. KIRIT PREMJI BHAI SOLANKI:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister's 15-Point Programme for tribals is being implemented in the country;

(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) As per the information received from the Ministry of Minority Affairs, the Prime Minister's 15-Point Programme for the welfare of Minorities" covers only the Minority communities notified under section 2 (c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Audit of Distribution Companies

4833. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether suggestions/requests have been received from various quarters for audit of power distribution companies of the National Capital Region (NCR) by the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the likely time frame by which the audit of distribution companies is likely to be started and completed?

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

(b) Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (DERC) has made recommendation to Government of NCT of Delhi for conduct of a CAG audit of DISCOMs during the MYT period from 2007-08 onward.

(c) and (d) Government of NCT of Delhi has not taken a decision on this as yet.

Exchange of Tribal Students

4834. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any special scheme for inter-State exchange of tribal students;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the number of tribal students benefited from the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

National Clean Energy Fund

4835. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of National Clean Energy Fund alongwith the corpus of the fund as on date;

(b) whether the Union Government has drawn up the guidelines for utilisation of the fund; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) National Clean Energy Fund has been established for funding research and innovative projects in clean energy technologies, so as to harness renewable energy sources to reduce dependence on fossil fuels as a credible strategy for combating global warming and climate change.

The Fund has been created this year, and during the current year, an amount of Rs.1066.46 crore has been budgeted to flow in to National Clean Energy Fund.

(b) and (c) Government has notified Guidelines dated 18.04.2011 for appraisal and approval of projects/schemes eligible for financing under the National Clean Energy Fund. As per the Guidelines, any project/scheme relating to innovative methods to adopt Clean Energy technology and Research & Development shall be eligible for funding under the NCEF. An Inter Ministerial Group, chaired by Finance Secretary will appraise the proposals received for funding. Funds would be available for specific projects relating to innovative methods to adopt Clean Energy technology and Research and Development:

- (i) Sponsored by a Ministry/Department of the Government; and
- (ii) Submitted by Individual/ consortium of organizations in the Government/public sector/ private sector in the form of loan or viability

gap funding. However, the participating organizations will have to put in a minimum financial commitment of 40%. The Government assistance under the Fund shall in no case exceed 40% of the total project cost.

Instant Cheque Encashing at ATMs

4836. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some banks have started a facility of instant cheque encashing at ATMs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which such facility will be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Indian Banks' Association (IBA) has reported that some of the banks in India are in the process of testing a technology that facilitates instant cheque encashing at Automated Teller Machines (ATMs). To offer better banking services to their customers, the banks take their own decisions on adoption of such technological innovations keeping in view various factors, such as availability of technology, benefits of adoption, etc.

ICDS

4837. SHRI P. LINGAM:
CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:

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

(a) whether a large number of children and pregnant women who were included in the Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) Scheme with an aim to provide nutritious food and health care facilities died during the last three years and the current year in the country including Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any enquiry to find out the causes in this regard; 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) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented by the States/UT Administrations. No such data, about death of children and pregnant women included in the ICDS Scheme, is maintained by the Central Government.

Invoking of Epidemic Act

4838. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have invoked Epidemic Act to tackle the challenges of certain diseases like Swine Flu;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per available information State/UT Governments of Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Delhi have recently invoked Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 to tackle the challenges of communicable diseases like Swine Flu.

(c) Health being a state subject, invoking of Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 is the prerogative of the State/UT Government.

[Translation]

Implementation of Chiranjeevi Scheme

4839. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has implemented Chirjeevi Scheme in all the States of the country;

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

(c) the number of people provided assistance under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current financial year. State-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(d) the amount allocated under the scheme alongwith its utilization during the said period, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to implement the scheme effectively in all the States of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) The Government of India is implementing Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) in all the States of the country. JSY is a safe motherhood scheme with the objective of reducing maternal and infant mortality by promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women through the provision of cash assistance. In the case of Gujarat, the State Government is implementing a scheme named Chiranjeevi Yojana which is a public private partnership with private gynaecologists/trust hospitals to promote institutional delivery.

(c) to (e): The details of the number of people provided assistance under the JSY, State-wise for the past three years and the current financial year are enclosed as Statement-I. The details of the amount earmarked under the JSY, State-wise and its utilization during the said period is enclosed as Statement-II. Details of number of people provided assistance under the Chiranjeevi Yojana in Gujarat and the amount allocated with its utilization in the last three years and the current financial year are as given below:

Year	2008-09	2000-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Up to July)
Beneficiaries of Chiranjeevi Yojana*	1,35,706	1,55,721	1,50,979	42,491
Amount fund allocated Rupees in lakhs	3100.00	4500.00	3500.00	4500.00
Utilization in Rupees lakhs	2400.84	2919.74	2478.97	277.83

* Financial assistance is not provided directly to beneficiary, but they are provided free maternity services.

Statement-I

Number of JSY Beneficiaries

States/UTs		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. High Focus State					
1	Bihar	1144000	1246566	1383000	171039
2	Chhattisgarh	225612	249488	376000	12261
3	Jharkhand	268661	215617	345000	14360
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

1	2	3	4	5	6
14	Haryana	0	63326	63000	5017
16	Karnataka	400349	475193	340000	39887
17	Kerala	136393	134974	180000	
18	Maharashtra	224375	347799	249000	107375
19	Punjab	67911	97089	108000	12159
20	Tamil Nadu	386688	389320	350000	43812
21	West Bengal	748343	724804	535000	26704
	Sub Total	2737559	2908342	3605000	244144
C.	Union Territories				
22	A and N Islands	197	498	132	
23	Chandigarh	467	199	213	41
24	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	157	594	1273	64
25	Daman and Diu	NA	0	0	
26	Delhi	23829	21564	19000	2347
27	Lakshadweep	288	899	548	
28	Puducherry	4807	4932	5000	867
	Sub Total	29745	28686	26166	3319
D.	NE States				
29	Arunachal Pradesh	10180	10257	9000	838
30	Assam	327894	366433	390000	52312
31	Manipur	11096	17375	20000	1693
32	Meghalaya	5329	14738	12000	2665
33	Mizoram	15482	14265	14000	141
34	Nagaland	9790	22728	9000	2552

1	2	3	4	5	6
35	Sikkim	3606	3292	4000	
36	Tripura	20166	20500	14000	3970
	Sub Total	75649	469588	472000	64171
	Grant Total	9036913	10078275	11338376	1379643

* Figures are provisional

** HMIS, MOHFW: Report for the period April-June 2011

Statement-II

Sl.No.	States	Details of allocation and expenditure under JSY (Rupees in Crores)						
		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12
		Alloc.	Expend.	Alloc.	Expend.	Alloc.	Expend.*	Alloc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
High Focus States								
1	Bihar	173.6	161.81	230	236.9	250	241.85	250.85
2	Chhattisgarh	34.87	21.46	57.4	32.08	74.67	65.54	68.85
3	Himachal Pradesh	1.03	0.79	1.01	1.03	2.18	1.31	1.9
4	Jammu and Kashmir	28.07	264	27.81	12.61	26.25	15.46	21.93
5	Jharkhand	50	49.85	57.69	26.05	70.22	56.55	69.7
6	Madhya Pradesh	160	203.62	248.3	208.75	200.8	202.49	188.08
7	Odisha	105.5	82.73	104.4	96.31	121.2	100.73	108.31
8	Rajasthan	150	150.8	140	162.73	143	180.04	184.06
9	Uttar Pradesh	260.9	277.5	310.3	380.63	399.4	450.18	475.33
10	Uttarakhand	13.02	12.78	13.5	13.64	20.31	14.04	15.12
North East States								
11	Arunachal Pradesh	1.7	1.08	16	1.27	1.64	0.99	1.41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12	Assam	88.95	63.79	92.83	74.56	101.5	77.96	93.39
13	Manipur	1.15	0.88	1.18	1.04	1.32	1.22	2.2
14	Meghalaya	1.81	0.92	1.96	1.07	2.28	1.34	1.28
15	Mizoram	1.33	1.36	1.47	1.42	1.66	1.29	1.78
16	Nagaland	4.02	2.29	2.36	1.21	3.66	1	2.73
17	Sikkim	0.2	0.38	0.22	0.23	0.53	0.41	0.59
18	Tripura	1.8	1.42	2.29	1.98	3.17	2.39	3.36
Non-High Focus States								
19	Andhra Pradesh	47.88	50.35	45.5	40.86	50.36	17.45	32.88
20	Goa	0.15	0.04	0.08	0.04	0.1	0.09	0.1
21	Gujarat	18.08	13.64	16.1	21.28	22.38	16.65	21
22	Haryana	5	3.14	6	4.28	6.99	4.29	6.6
23	Karnataka	30	29.31	27.4	35.06	46.03	33.48	38.54
24	Kerala	9.36	12.82	14.79	11.61	9.66	9.2	13.55
25	Maharashtra	20	23.77	28.9	26.26	22.59	31.82	35.28
26	Punjab	1.86	3.85	4.9	5.65	6.12	5.61	6.46
27	Tamil Nadu	29.18	27.01	31.68	29.32	35.3	26.71	34.52
28	West Bengal	40	30.67	43.39	43.84	43.3	56.64	58.37
Small States/UTs								
29	A and N Islands	0.05	0.02	0.11	0.06	0.12	0.02	0.06
30	Chandigarh	0.51	0.08	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.01	0.08
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.4	0	0.14	0	0.14	0.08	0.15
32	Daman and Diu	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	0.72	1.43	1.69	1.5	3.18	1.18	2.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
34	Lakshadweep	0	0.06	0.09	0.12	0.05	0.06	0.07
35	Puducherry	0.3	0.32	0.23	0.33	0.33	0.31	0.34
36	Head Quarter Expenses							
Total		1281	1241.33	1515	1473.77	1670	1618.39	1741.05

* Figures are provisional

[English]

NCHMCT Team

4840. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of the National Council of Hotel Management and Catering Technology (NCHMCT) has visited the Delhi Institute of Hotel Management (DIHM);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the areas of issues discussed;

(c) the recommendations made by the NCHMCT and the basis of the recommendations made; and

(d) the action taken or proposed by the Government in the said recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAI): (a) to (d) The Board of Governors (BOG) of the Delhi Institute of Hotel Management (DIHM) is chaired by Secretary, Tourism of Delhi Govt, and includes four more representatives of the Delhi Government, three representatives of the Central Government and one representative of the National Council for Hotel Management & Catering Technology (NCHMCT).

In its meeting held on 16-9-2010, the Board of Governors of DIHM proposed an increase in intake for the B.Sc Hospitality Administration course from 60 to

120 to NCHMCT from the academic session 2011-12. Based on the BOG's recommendations, the intake was increased from 60 to 120 from 2011-12 by NCHMCT.

In addition, on the recommendation of the Institute, the Ministry of Tourism sanctioned Rs.1.00 crores to the DIHM for procurement of additional necessary equipments for the new campus after prior consultation on the list of equipments with the NCHMCT.

Offshore Loans by SBI

4841. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India (SBI) has any proposal to raise \$5 billion through offshore loans by December, 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said bank has maintained its profitability in the recent past;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not 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) and (b) State Bank of India (SBI) has informed that there is no proposal to raise \$ 5 billion through offshore loans by December 2011. However, based on

requirements, the bank may look to raise Foreign Currency funds through issue of bonds sometime during the third or fourth quarter of the current financial year.

(c) to (d) SBI has informed that the net profit of the bank was Rs.9121 crore for the financial year 2008-09; Rs. 9167 crore for 2009-10 and Rs. 8265 crore for the year 2010-11. The Net profit is lower by 9.84% in 2010-11 over 2009-10 mainly due to higher pension, gratuity, loan loss provisions, higher investment depreciation and standard assets provision on special home loan schemes.

(e) Does not arise.

Drugs in Medical Colleges

4842. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether use of some drugs like Amphetamine (USAN) by the students in certain medical colleges to boost their performance has been reported in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to discourage the use of drugs among the students and also providing them medication and behavioural therapy?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC), Ghaziabad (U.P.), the national nodal drug de-addiction treatment centre, has denied any report of such misuse of the drug Amphetamine amongst students.

The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is the nodal agency responsible for implementation of various demand reduction and rehabilitation programmes concerning alcohol and drug abuse in

the country. That Ministry implements a Central Sector Scheme of "Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse and for Social defence Services" for identification, counselling, treatment and rehabilitation of addicts. Under the Scheme, financial assistance is provided to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and other eligible organisations for running Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCAs) under which one of the components is awareness generation for all categories of persons, including students.

That Ministry has started, in collaboration with National Bal Bhawan, an awareness generation programme among the children of the age group of 12-16 years. The project is to be implemented by National Bal Bhawan through its network of 155 affiliated Bal Bhawans and 77 Bal Kendra during the current year. Awareness about ill effects of drugs will be generated among children through a series of activities like poster making, creative writing, lecture, rally, nukkad natak, etc at local, zonal and national level. The cost of the project is Rs.1.06 crore.

The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare also runs a limited Drug De-addiction Programme in the form of financially augmenting the medical facilities in Government hospitals for post-abuse treatment in the Central Government hospitals, State Government hospitals, and district level Government hospitals. This Ministry has also helped establish 122 drug de-addiction centres across the country of which 43 Centres have been established in the North Eastern Region. These also include NDDTC (AIIMS) and drug de-addiction centres at NIMHANS (Bangalore), PGIMER (Chandigarh), JIPMER (Puducherry), Dr. RML Hospital (New Delhi) and Smt. S.K. Hospital (New Delhi). The drug de-addiction centres at these Government hospitals not only provide de-addiction and rehabilitation services to the patients but also conduct workshops, research and training as well as awareness generation programmes in the area of drug de-addiction.

Pilot Projects in Power Sector

4843. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has planned certain Pilot Projects to improve power generation in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has also allocated any funds for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Improving power generation from the existing power stations is a continuous process. The steps taken to improve power generation in the existing power stations include Renovation JL Modernization of old and inefficient generating units, adoption of better operation and maintenance practices, thrust to import of coal to bridge the shortfall between requirement of coal and its availability from domestic sources. Further, higher sized generating units, super critical technology, Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) have also been envisaged to improve power generation in the country.

(c) and (d) Government is not providing any funds for Pilot Projects to improve power generation or for improving power generation in general, the funds for the projects are provided by the developers.

[*Translation*]

Minor Forest Produce

4844. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is formulating any plan for preservation and promotion of minor forest produce;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of assistance being provided by the Union Government to State Governments for enhancement of minor forest produce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) As per the information received from Ministry of Panchayati Raj a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. T. Haque had been set up to examine to consider among other things various issues relating to Minor Forest Produce.

(b) The Committee in its report has recommended that the Minimum Support Price for 14 major Minor Forest Produces be fixed centrally through a National agency. It has also made recommendations about value addition marketing, shifting away from monopoly, ownership and management by people, oversight by Gramsabha & Panchayats, sustainability and regeneration and expanding knowledgebase on MFP and Amendment in State Laws and Indian Forest Act etc.

(c) Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing Central Sector Scheme of Grants-in-Aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (STDCCs) for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) Operations for increasing the quantum of MFP, setting up of scientific warehousing facilities, establishing processing industries for value addition and supplementing Research and Development efforts. The details of the funds released to the concerned states during the last three years is at Statement.

Statement

The details of the funds released to the concerned states during the last three

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Year 2008-09	Year 2009-10	Year 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	250.00	158.00	158.00
2	Assam	46.00	65.00	-
3	Chhattisgarh	249.00	87.00	-
4	Gujarat	130.00	146.00	130.00
5	Himachal Pradesh	33.00	5.00	33.00
6	Kerala	-	7.00	58.00
7	Madhya Pradesh	372.00	-	312.00
8	Maharashtra	270.00	168.00	234.00
9	Meghalaya	-	39.00	92.00
10	Odisha	100.00	219.00	225.00
11	Tripura	150.00	20.00	71.00
12	West Bengal	-	86.00	145.00
13	Rajasthan	-	-	42.00
Total		1600.00	1000.00	1500.00

*[English]***Children Orphaned due to Communal Violence**

4845. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of children who became orphans and destitute due to communal violence or riots in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and incident-wise;

(b) whether her Ministry has received any

financial aid from foreign countries in this regard during the above period;

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

(d) the measures taken or being taken by the Government to rehabilitate such orphan and destitute children in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Government does not have data of such children.

(b) and (c) No, Madam.

(d) The National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH), an autonomous organization of the Ministry of Home Affairs provides financial assistance to the children rendered orphan or destitute in various communal, caste, ethnic or terrorist violence, to the families who are below poverty line, @ Rs.8007- per month per child for A & B Class cities and @ Rs. 7507-per month per child for other places for care, education and training to such children on the recommendations of the concern district authorities. The assistance is available from zero year to 18 years in normal course and upto 21 years in exceptional cases.

[*Translation*]

Irregularities in Disinvestment

4846. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of alleged irregularities in the process of privatization/ disinvestment of the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs);

(b) if so, the details of the complaints received in this regard;

(c) the action taken/ proposed to be taken on such complaints; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to make the disinvestment process error free?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India in his Report for the year ended March 2004-Union Government Transactions Audit Observations No.2 of 2005 (tabled in Parliament in May, 2005), which include the sale transactions of Hotel Juhu Centaur, Mumbai and Hotel Airport Centaur, Mumbai, has inter-alia observed that valuations of these properties were not consistent with the practice followed by the Ministry in other cases. In the light of observation made by C&AG, sale transactions of these hotels were referred

to CBI for an inquiry in July, 2005. CBI inquiry did not establish any malafide behind the decision making. However, the matter has been referred to Attorney General for India for his opinion.

The Comptroller and Auditor General of India conducted audit examination of 9 PSUs, including VSNL, disinvested through strategic sale between 1999 and 2003. The report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March 2005 [Union Government (Civil), Performance Audit No. 17 of 2006] on Performance Audit of Disinvestment of Government Shareholding in Selected Public Sector Undertakings during 1999-2003, was laid in the Parliament on 25th August, 2006. This report contains, inter alia, observations on the valuation of these PSUs. The Public Accounts Committee (PAC) had selected this report for detailed examination during 2006-07. Further action will be taken on receipt of the recommendations of the PAC, if any.

(d) The Government has streamlined the process and procedure for disinvestment and have placed the same in public domain.

Production at NALCO

4847. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of Aluminium in metric tonnes produced by National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) during each of the last three years and the percentage thereof utilised by it alongwith the details of the procedure through which the rest was sold off;

(b) whether certain selected companies/institutions have been authorised for its trading;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the names of the companies/institutions to which Aluminium was sold alongwith the rate and quantum thereof during the said period;

(e) whether there is a difference in the sale price(USD/MT) of NALCO and the domestic buying price (USD/MT) thereof in the open market; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the losses incurred by NALCO, if any, due to such difference in prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) National Aluminium Company Limited(NALCO) has informed the following details of its aluminium production and internal consumption during the last three years:

[Unit in metric tonnes(MT)]

Year	Cast metal production	Internal consumption
2008-09	3,61,262	4,590
2009-10	4,31,488	3,785
2010-11	4,43,597	8,302

After meeting internal consumption, which is around 1 to 2 per cent of the total, rest of the cast metal production is mostly sold in the domestic market as per prices prevailing on the date of despatch and same it is exported through competitive bidding.

(b) No, Madam. No companies/institutions have been authorized by NALCO for trading.

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

(d) NALCO has declined to divulge the names of its buyers and related details or. grounds of commercial confidentiality. However, during last three financial years, NALCO has sold to around 200 customers each year with average domestic realization as given below:

Year	Sale price (Rupees/ MT)
2008-09	1,08,624
2009-10	95,851
2010-11	1,12,553

(e) NALCO has informed that the domestic sale price of the Company is in terms of Rupees/MT and not in US\$. In open market as well domestic sale

price is in Rupees/MT. The open market domestic sale price is not available in NALCO on day to day basis for comparison with Company's domestic sale price. However, domestic sale prices are decided by NALCO based on market scenario, demand supply trend, inventory holding, US\$ exchange rate, LME price trend, etc.

(f) NALCO has informed that since the Company's price is market driven, on overall, there does not seem to be any loss.

[English]

Anganwadi Centres in A & N Islands

4848. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether each Anganwadi Centre in Andaman and Nicobar Islands is to be given Rs.1000/- per annum for pre school education kit, medicine kits Rs.600/-, contingency Rs.1000/- per annum, flexi fund Rs.1250/-and Rs.750/- for urban and Rs.200/- for rural areas as rent according to Government of India(Gol) guidelines;

(b) if so, the time by which the above norms of payment are likely to be implemented in A & N Islands;

(c) whether Rs.75/- per head per day as honorarium to Anganwadi workers and helpers for undergoing training fixed by the Gol is being paid to them in A & N Islands;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which the benefits are released to those who have undergone training in A & N Islands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) The Integrated Child Development Services [ICDS] Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented by the States/

UTs. Funds under ICDS [General] are released in the ratio of 90:10 to all the States/UTs. by the Government as per the approved schematic norms for operating and administrative cost of running Anganwadi Centres [AWCs], As per the ICDS norms, each Anganwadi Centre across the country including Andaman & Nicobar Islands is to be given Rs.1000/- per annum for pre school education kits(PSE), Rs.600/- per annum for medicine kits, Rs.600/- per annum for meeting contingent and operating expenses Rs.1000/- per annum as flexi fund, and Rs.750/- per month for urban and Rs.200/- per month for rural areas as rent.

Funds are released to UT Administrations in 2 or more instalments for implementation of ICDS. As per the information available for 2010-11, PSE kits and medicine kits are being provided by the UT Administration of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The UT Administration has also incurred expenditure on contingency, flexi funds and rent during 2010-11.

As per ICDS guidelines, stipend equalvent to one month honorarium to Anganwadi Workers is paid to the trainees who attend job training course of one month duration with an incentive @ Rs.500/-per trainee [w.e f. 1.4.2009], for successful completion of Job Training. The funds are released to the State Governments/UT Administrations on approval of the State Training Action Plans [STRAP]. During 2010-11, UT Administration has reported expenditure of Rs. 2.40 lakh on training.

Outstanding Loan to Farm Household

4849. DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount of outstanding loans per farm household in some States has exceeded the national average;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken to reduce the indebtedness of farmers in such States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Average loan per household in tie year 2003 for the major States as per the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), Situation Assessment Survey of Farmers, 2003 is given in 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*Incidence of Indebtedness in Major States: 2003*

State	Estimated Number of Indebted Farmer Households	Per cent of Indebted Farmer Households	Average Loan Per Household, Rupees
Andhra Pradesh	49493	82.0	23965
Tamil Nadu	28954	74.5	23963
Punjab	12069	65.4	41576
Kerala	14126	64.4	33907
Karnataka	24897	61.6	18135
Maharashtra	36098	54.8	16973
Haryana	10330	53.1	26007
Rajasthan	27828	52.4	18372
Gujarat	19644	51.9	15526
Madhya Pradesh	32110	50.8	14218
West Bengal	34696	50.1	10931
Odisha	20250	47.8	5871
Uttar Pradesh	69199	40.3	7425
Himachal Pradesh	3030	33.4	9618
Bihar	23383	33.0	4476
Jammu & Kashmir	3003	31.8	1903
Assam	4536	18.1	813
All India	434242	48.6	12585

Source: NABARD

Medical Practitioners

4850. SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH:
 SHRI C SIVASAMI:
 SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI:
 SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
 SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
 SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:
 DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:
 SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH:
 SHRI P. KUMAR:
 SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
 SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA:
 SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
 PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
 SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

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

(a) the total number of registered medical practitioners indicating their current ratio with the population in the country as compared to the world average and the World Health Organisation (WHO) benchmark;

(b) the estimated shortfall of medical practitioners at present in the country;

(c) whether the Medical Council of India (MCI) has prepared a document viz. Vision 2015 which envisages to achieve the doctor-population ratio of 1:1000 by the year 2031; and

(d) if so, the plan chalked out and implemented so far to achieve this target?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per information furnished by Medical Council of India (MCI), the total number of registered medical practitioners (allopathic) in the country till 31st July 2011 is 8,56,065 out of which approximately 6 lac are presently active practitioners. The current doctor-population ratio has been worked out to be approximately 1:2000.

The current doctor population ratio in India is low which needs to be improved. The Central Government has already taken various measures by relaxing MCI norms required for setting up of medical colleges to increase the availability of medical practitioners and make the doctor population ratio comparable to that of developed countries.

(c) Yes.

(d) A large number of steps have been taken to address shortage of doctors, specialists and faculty in the country:

1. The norms for setting up of a medical college in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/ bed strength and other infrastructure have been relaxed.
2. Teacher-student ratio has been relaxed, to increase the seats at Postgraduate level.
3. DNB qualifications have been recognized for appointment to various faculty posts in medical colleges.
4. Maximum intake capacity at MBBS level has been increased from 150 to 250.
5. Maximum age for appointment of faculty has been enhanced from 65 to 70 years.
6. 46 new medical colleges have been set up between 2009-11.
7. Under the scheme of 'Strengthening and Upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges', financial support to State Government medical colleges is being provided to increase postgraduate seats in various disciplines or start new postgraduate medical courses.

[Translation]

FEMA Violation in Commonwealth Games

4851. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been violations of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) in connection with the organizing of the Commonwealth Games, 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of cases filed in different courts and the number of 'show cause notice' issued during the last two years in this regard; and

(c) the action taken against the persons found responsible for violation of this law during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (c) The investigations conducted so far in the organizing of Commonwealth Games, 2010 by the Directorate of Enforcement, prima-facie, indicate contravention of provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA). Investigations in the matter are in progress.

Investment in Wind Energy

4852. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign investment in wind energy is nominal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to start any special scheme to assess the wind energy sources in various States including Madhya Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to amend foreign investment policy to attract more investment in wind energy sector;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) No Madam. Wind Energy is the fastest growing renewable energy sector in the country and the foreign investment inflow in this sector is significant. An investment of about Rs.1510 crore has been received as Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the wind energy sector during the last three years and the current year (upto June, 2011).

(c) and (d) The Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), an autonomous institution of this Ministry has been undertaking wind resource assessment studies in the country including Madhya Pradesh. A total of 627 locations in the country have been covered so far which include 37 in Madhya Pradesh.

(e) to (g) FDI upto 100% under the automatic route is permitted in renewable energy generation and distribution projects including wind energy, subject to provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003. Besides existing policy enablers under the Electricity Act, other key initiatives taken in recent past to attract foreign investment in wind energy sector include introduction of a Generation Based Incentive scheme for wind power projects which do not avail accelerated depreciation.

[English]

Child Rights Legal Cells

4853. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether her Ministry proposes to set up child rights legal cell in all States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether her Ministry has issued guidelines to all States to set up child rights legal cell in their respective States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the funds earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) No, Madam. However, the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 provides for setting up of State Commission for Protection of Child Rights in every State, but does not make it mandatory for the State Governments to do so. The State Governments have been urged from time to time by the Ministry in writing and during discussions with them at the Conferences of State Ministers/ State Secretaries to set-up.

The States/Union Territories which have set up the State Commissions are: (i) Assam (ii) Bihar (iii) Delhi (iv) Goa (v) Maharashtra (vi) Odisha (vii) Sikkim (viii) Karnataka (ix) Madhya Pradesh (x) Rajasthan (xi) Chhattisgarh (xii) Punjab.

[*Translation*]

Power Projects in Nepal

4854. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO": Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited (SJVNL) proposes to set up power projects in Nepal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated cost of project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) SJVN Limited (SJVNL) is proposing to set up Arun-III Hydro Electric Project (900 MW) in Sankhuwasabha District of Nepal. The estimated cost of the project is Rs.5,139.88 crores at May, 2010 Price Level including Interest During Construction (IDC) of Rs.929.86 Crores. The Project is likely to be completed in 7.5 years including 2.5 years for development of infrastructural facilities.

Interest Rebate to Farmers

4855. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints against Public Sector Banks for not giving the rebate of two per cent to the farmers on timely repayment of agricultural loans during each of the last three years and the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and bank-wise alongwith action taken on such complaints; and

(c) 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 (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 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. Hence the prompt payee farmers will get the short term crop loan upto Rs.3 lakh at the rate of 4% p.a. in 2011-12.

Public Sector Banks have a grievance redressal mechanism to take necessary action on the complaints received. Such complaints are also being redressed by the Banking Ombudsman. The Government also receives some complaints which are forwarded to the concerned banks, Reserve Bank of India, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and Banking Ombudsman for redressal. Disposal of cases at the office of Banking Ombudsman is monitored by the Reserve Bank of India.

The data reporting system of Reserve Bank of India does not generate information of Bank-wise and sector wise disposal of complaints.

[English]

Protection of SC/ST from Slowdown

4856. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fiscal slowdown had actually not affected India as much as it had hit other industrially advanced and developed countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken for future to face such difficult situation especially to protect the general public especially SCs/STs from such fiscal slowdown?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Economic slowdown in the global economy arising from global financial crisis in 2008-09 impacted the Indian economy.

(b) Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth slowed down to 6.8 per cent in 2008-09 from levels of above 9 per cent in the previous three years. However, relative to many other countries the levels of slowdown was lower in India. Besides, India was among the first few countries to effect a recovery with growth in real GDP at 8.0 per cent in 2009-10.

(c) The resilience of the economy to the global crisis and fast paced recovery owes to the prudent macroeconomic and sectoral policies including fiscal stimulus measures put in place to obviate the impact of the crisis. Government, on ongoing basis, continues to calibrate macroeconomic and sectoral policies with a particular emphasis on protecting vulnerable sections of the society and sectors of the economy.

[Translation]

Computerisation in Banks

4857. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the banks in the country have been computerised; and

(b) if not, the time by which all the banks are likely to be computerised in the country particularly in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) About 98% branches of the public sectors banks in the country are computerized on Core Banking Solution (CBS) platform. In the state of Jharkhand, all branches of commercial banks are computerized.

Hostels for ST Students

4858. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of hostels for Scheduled Tribe students in the country;

(b) if, so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of proposals received, sanctioned and pending with the Union Government for setting up/construction of hostels for Scheduled Tribe girls and boys during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise, year-wise;

(d) the details of follow-up action taken thereon; and

(e) the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the State Governments during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) and (b) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Hostels for ST girls and boys" is being implemented by the Ministry under which grant-in-aid

is released to State Governments/UT Administrations and Universities for construction of hostel buildings based on proposals sent by the States/UTs/Universities according to their requirement of such hostels. The details of funds released under the scheme during the last three years and current financial year to various States/UTs/Universities for enhancement of hostel facilities for ST students in the country is given at Statement-I.

(c) and (d) The receipt of proposal from the State Governments/UT Administrations/Universities for grant of funds under the scheme is an ongoing and continuous process. Funds are released only if the proposals are complete in all respects including utilization certificates and physical progress report of funds released earlier and subject to availability of funds in a particular year. At the end of a particular financial year proposals received during that particular year lapse. The State/UT/University has to revalidate the proposal for the next financial year. The details of proposals which were complete in all respect during the last three years and funds for which were released as per availability of funds under the scheme during the last three years and current year (State-wise) are given in Annexure-1. The details of proposals received from different State Governments/UT Administrations/Universities during the current financial year are at Statement-II.

(e) The details of funds sanctioned and released during the last three years and current year and utilization thereof by States/UTs/Universities is at Statement-III.

Statement-I

Grant-in-aid released to State Governments/UT Administration/Universities during the last three years i.e. from 2008-10 to 2010-11 and during the current year i.e. 2011-12 along with number of hostels and seats sanctioned.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT /University	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12 (As on 29.8.2011)		
		Amt.	Hostel	Seat	Amt.	Hostel	Seat	Amt.	Hostel	Seat	Amt.	Hostel	Seat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	75.09	6	121	0	0	0
2	Assam	601.39	9	750	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Chhattishgarh	803.83	40	2050	830.83	Arrear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Gujarat	0.00	0	0	646.10	44	4400	1296.43	Arrear	0	0	0	0
5	Himachal Pradesh	200.00	2	131	236.04	Arrear	0	f&180.47	1	88	0	0	0
6	Jharkhand	128.69	11	600	259.17	Arrear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Karnataka	125.01	0	0	250.00	10	700	105.38	Arrear	0	0	0	0
8	Kerala	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	146.79	3	160	0	0	0
9	Madhya Pradesh	255.00	Arrear	0	1300.00	60	3000	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Maharashtra	889.56	15	2375	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Manipur	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	1372.54	19	899	0	0	0
12	Nagaland	87.50	1	100	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Odisha	87.60	30	1200	0.00	0	0	1000.00	65	6500	0	0	0
14	Rajasthan	1240.53	41	1850	1503.83	13	975	3123.87	62	3100	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0	0	200.00	8	400	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Tripura	1380.90	11	650	664.00	12	1200	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Uttarakhand	100.00	2	200	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	37.48	Arrear	0
18	West Bengal	0.00	0	0	10.03	1	20	179.90	2	200	0	0	0
19	University of Hyderabad	73.73	Arrear	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Delhi University	0.00	0	0	500.00	Arrear	0	173.20	Arrear	-	0	0	0
21	The English and foreign Uni. (Shillong Campus), Hyderabad (AP.)	526.27	2	420	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat, Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.00	1	100	0	0	0
23	Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi, U.P.	0	0	0	0	0	0	46.33	1	80	0	0	0
Total		6500.00	164	10326	6400.00	148	10695	7800.00	160	11248	37.48	0	0

* Released to Himachal Pradesh University.

Statement-II

Details of proposals received during the current year 2011-12 from different States/UTs/Universities under the scheme of Hostels for ST girls and boys.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	Amount asked	No. of Hostels proposed
State Governments			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	860.00	13 (8 girls' + 5 boys') number of seats not mentioned
2.	Uttarakhand	76.75	2 (1 girls' + 1 boys') 16 seat each
		37.475	Final inst. for two hostels sanctioned during the year 2008-09
4.	Madhya Pradesh	2775.50	33 new (20 girls' + 13 boys') + Arrears of 60 hostels which were sanctioned during 2009-10
5.	Uttar Pradesh	420.64	5 hostels (3 girls' + 2 boys') one boy and girls each in LWE
6.	Rajasthan	7356.21	73 girls' hostels
7.	Nagaland	395.25	3 (1 girls' + 2 boys')
8.	Tripurra	2088.73	11 hostels (7 girls' +4 boys')
9.	Chhattisgarh	11526.20	100 hostels (boy'and girls') in naxal affected Distts.
Universities			
1.	Jahwar Lal Nehru Agr. University, Jabalpur	304.20	2 hostels (1 boys' 100 seats + 1 girls'50 seats)
2.	Assam University	956..02	2 hostels (1 boys' + 1 girls') 100 seated each
3.	National Law School of India University, Banglore	100.00	1 girls' hostel (19 seats)
4.	Rajiv Gandhi University, Arunachal Pd.	148.00	Final instalment for completion of 2 hostels (1 girls' + 1 boys') sanctioned during the year 2007-08

Statement-III

Details of funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations/ Universities and utilization thereof under the Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys during the last three years and current financial year i.e. from 2008-09 to 2011-12.

Rs. in lakh

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT/ University	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (As on date)	
		Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.	75.09	**	0.00	N.A.
2	Assam	601.39	f&540.89	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.
3	Chhattisgarh	803.83	803.83	830.83	830.83	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.
4	Gujarat	0.00	N.A.	646.10	1296.43	f&295.49	0.00	N.A.	
5	Himachal Pradesh	200.00	200.00	236.04	*	180.47	**	0.00	N.A.
6	Jharkhand	128.685	128.685	259.17	*	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.
7	Karnataka	125.01	125.01	250.00	*	105.38	**	0.00	N.A.
8	Kerala	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.	146.79	**	0.00	N.A.
9	Madhya Pradesh	255.00	255.00	1300.00	1300.00	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.
10	Maharashtra	889.56	*572.21	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.
11	Manipur	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.	1372.54	**	0.00	N.A.
12	Nagaland	87.50	*	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.
13	Odisha	87.60	87.60	0.00	N.A.	1000.00	f&299.73	0.00	N.A.
14	Rajasthan	1240.53	* 141.09	1503.83	*	3123.87	**	0.00	N.A.
15	Tamil Nadu	0.00	N.A.	200.00	*	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.
16	Tripura	1380.90	f&1325.00	664.00	f&479.25	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.
17	Uttarakhand	100.00	100.00	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.	37.48	•*
18	West Bengal	0.00	N.A.	10.03	*	179.90	**	0.00	N.A.
19	Delhi University	0.00	N.A.	500.00	f&325.10	173.20	**	0.00	N.A.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20	University of Hyderabad	73.73	*	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.
21	The English and Roretgn University., (Shillong Campus), Hyderabad, (AP)	526.27	*	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.
22	Veer Narmad South Gujrat University, Surat	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.	100.00	**	0.00	N.A.
23	Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.	46.33	**	0.00	N.A.
Total		6500.00	4279.315	6400.00	2935.18	7800.00	595.22	37.48	0.00

*UC awaited/Further UC awaited

** UC not yet due

N.A. (Not Applicable)

Financial Assistance for Emergency Services

4859. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

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

(a) whether the Government has provided financial assistance for launch of 108 emergency services in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has given contracts for ambulance and emergency healthcare services to private parties in ten States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of private players which were awarded the contracts and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP

BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Under the National Rural Health Mission, funds are provided to State/UTs to strengthen their health care delivery system in rural areas. Govt, of India provides financial assistance for approved activities including 108 Emergency Referral services.

(b) State wise details of Financial Allocation for the year 2011-12 for referral transport including 108 type emergency services in the country are given in the Statement.

(c) and (d) Based on their felt needs and priorities State/UT Governments incorporate their proposals for Emergency services in rural areas in their annual Programme Implementation Plan [PIPs] under NRHM. Based on approval accorded by Government of India, they are taken up for implementation by respective State/UT Governments. The model for implementation of the programme, / particular activity is selected by respective State/UT Government depending upon its requirement and suitability.

Statement

*Financial Allocation for Referral transport including
108 type Emergency services in the country*

State	2011-12 Amount approved (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2
Arunachal Pradesh	37.60
Assam	795.64
Manipur	77.95
Meghalaya	174.70
Mizoram	85.12
Nagaland	60.25
Sikkim	0
Tripura	80
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11
Daman and Diu	3.12
Lakshadweep	0
Chandigarh	73.66
Bihar	1953.68
Chhattisgarh	3162.27
HP	1179.81
J&K	118.64
MP	2854.78
Rajasthan	5425.85
UP	5311.5
Uttarakhand	486.40
Andhra Pradesh	2052.50

1	2
Goa	391
Gujarat	591.84
Haryana	1513.43
Karnataka	3182.40
Kerala	300
Maharashtra	4900.02
Punjab	3217.93
Tamil Nadu	1574.26
Dadar Nagar &Haveli	0
West Bengal	4393.57
Odisha	840.04
Puducherry	156.75
Delhi	7.85
Jharkhand	. 553.20

[English]

Children in Sex Trade

4860. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a rise in the involvement of children in sex trade in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether child sex trade is more prevalent in Banchra tribe in Madhya Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith outcome of the cases probed in connectio therewith; and

(e) the preventive measures adopted by her Ministry to curb this practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) A comprehensive study on 'Girls and Women in Prostitution in India' conducted in 2004, which was sponsored by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, had estimated that there were about 2.8 million prostitutes in the country of which 36% are children.

(c) to (d) As per the information received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh, the probe into child sex trade among Banchra tribe has been completed. As part of the measures taken to curb the instances of child sex trade amongst the Banchra tribe, a survey was conducted by the State Government in the abodes of the tribe where the arrival of minor girls was closely observed. As a result of the survey 25 minor girls were rescued and sent to shelter homes where they are being provided with education and other facilities.

(e) The Government of India is taking a number of measures to prevent and combat trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation in the country. The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 supplemented by the Indian Penal Code prohibits trafficking in human beings, including children and lays down penalties for trafficking. A Comprehensive Advisory on Preventing and Combating Human Trafficking in India has been issued on 09.09.2009 by the Government of India to all States/ Union Territories. Further, the Ministry has been implementing the "Ujjawala" Scheme, under which financial assistance is being provided, inter alia, for prevention of trafficking through formation of community vigilance groups/adolescence groups, holding sensitization and awareness generation workshops and preparing awareness generation material.

Initial Public Offerings of Banks

4861. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Public Sector Banks are planning to raise money through the Initial Public Offerings (IPOs) this fiscal;

(b) if so, the names of such banks and money they are likely to raise either through IPOs or via Certificates of Deposits (CDs);

(c) whether some of the said banks have shown losses during the last three years and the current financial year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No, Madam. Government has not received any such proposal.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

SBI's Global Presence

4862. SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some public Sector Banks including State Bank of India (SBI) have proposals to expand their global presence;

(b) if so, the details thereof, country-wise alongwith the revenue likely to be generated from such expansion; and

(c) the reaction of the Government?

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

(c) Indian banks are opening their branches abroad under a policy framework of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Government of India. The banks are opening their branches abroad based on commercial considerations, host country regulations, presence of ethnic Indians, reciprocity and business potential of the place. Under Section 23(1)(b) of Banking Regulation Act, 1949, no banking company incorporated in India shall open a new place of business outside India, without obtaining prior permission of Reserve Bank of India.

While giving the approval for opening offices, RBI/Government of India desires that only banks, which have capacity to survive in a competitive global market are allowed presence abroad.

Banks are generally guided by commercial considerations and future business potential as perceived by them, while making proposals for their overseas expansion.

State Bank of India has informed that the bank proposes to open additional branches/ offices in Bahrain, Bangladesh, China, Germany, Hongkong, United Kingdom, South Africa and Sri Lanka.

[Translation]

Allocation of Funds under FWS

4863. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated and utilised by the various State Governments for implementation of Family Welfare Schemes (FWS) during the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Rajasthan;

(b) whether certain States are not able to fully utilise the funds allocated under the said schemes/ programmes including Rajasthan;

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

(d) whether the Government has received complaints regarding alleged misutilisation of funds allocated for the implementation of said scheme in Rajasthan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) A Statement showing the Allocation, Release and Expenditure under National Rural Health Mission to States / UTs including Rajasthan for the Financial Years 2008-09 to 2011-12 (up to 30.06.2011) is enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) It would be seen from the annexe Statement that the States have been able to utilize most of the funds during this period. The pace of utilization was slow during the initial years of the implementation of the National Rural Health Mission [NRHM] 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.

(d) and (e) No complaints have been received from the State of Rajasthan regarding misutilization of funds allocated under NRHM. However, annual statutory audit of NRHM is conducted for all States. The audit reports are examined in the Ministry and the deficiencies and observations are communicated to the States for taking appropriate remedial action.

Statement

State wise Allocation, Release & Expenditure under NRHM since 2009-10 to 2011-12 (30.06.2011)

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
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

Rs. in crores

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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

Note:

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 E.....ents etc.
4. The release figures does not include the 15% states' contribution.

[*English*]

Funds to NGOs for Anti-Tobacco Campaign

4864. DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) engaged in anti-tobacco campaigns are receiving funds from foreign sources;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the mechanism set up by the Government to ensure the proper functioning of these NGOs; and

(d) the number of NGOs supported and allocated funds by the Government for anti-tobacco campaigns during the last three years and the current year so far?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) As per information received from Ministry of Home Affairs, they are concerned only with the grant of registration or prior permission to the NGOs who are desirous of receiving foreign contribution and monitoring the receipt and utilization of foreign contribution by such NGOs as also taking action against the NGOs who violate the provisions of the foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010. Information relating to receipt of foreign contribution by NGOs engaged in anti tobacco campaign is not available separately.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Facilities to LIC Agents

4865. SHRI NATUBHAI GOMANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to provide pension and medical facilities to Life Insurance agents after attaining the age of sixty years by them;

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

(c) the time by which the said facilities are likely to be introduced; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this direction?

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

(b) The Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has informed that LIC agents are not employees of the Corporation.

(c) and (d) LIC has also informed that they grant one time interest free ad hoc advance of Rs. 1,000 to subscribe to the "Swavalamban Scheme" launched by the Government for the Non Club Agents whose annual commission is less than Rs.1.00 lakh. LIC also provides Group Medical Insurance Scheme for the Club Member Agents as per their eligibility level to which the agent belongs. For this, 50% of the premium is borne by LIC and 50% is recovered from agents commission.

Financial Assistance for Upgradation of Hospitals

4866. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme with the Government of India to provide financial assistance to upgrade the hospitals at district level in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme;

(c) whether any request has been received from the Government of Gujarat in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Under the National Rural Health Mission, upgradation of district hospitals can be taken up. The State/UT Governments based on the needs and priorities proposed various activities including upgradation of district hospitals and

incorporate their requirements in annual Programme Implementation Plan [PIP]. The same is appraised in this Ministry based on the recommendations of National Programme Coordination committee (NPCC) approval is accorded to the annual programme implementation plan.

(c) and (d) Approval has been accorded for the following works in the PIP for 2011-12:

- A. Hospital strengthening -Upgradation of CHCs ,PHCs. District hospitals to IPHS.
1. for 15 District Hospital -Rs 1945.50 lakhs
 2. for 26 CHCs - Rs. 298.38 lakhs
 3. for 28 PHCs Rs. 236.10 lakhs
- B. New Construction” Renovation and setting up
1. Construction of two (2) CHC Buildings Rs- 300 lakhs
 2. Construction of ten (10) PHC Buildings Rs- 500 lakhs
 3. Construction of sixty five (65) SC Buildings Rs- 200 lakhs
 4. Renovation / up gradation of SCs as per IPHS - Rs-10 lakhs

Total approval for upgradation and construction for infrastructure for Gujarat for financial year 2011-12 is Rs. 3489.98 lakhs.

[English]

Forest Tourism

4867. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is huge potential for forest, wildlife and plantation tourism in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds earmarked/released to the State Government during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to exploit the tourism potential in States?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b) Development and promotion of tourism including forest, wildlife and plantation tourism is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/UT Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism extends Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for development of tourism products under the scheme of Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits, based on the proposals identified in consultation with them, subject to availability of funds inter-se priority and adherence to scheme guidelines.

(c) An amount of Rs.2405.59 crore was sanctioned as CFA for 720 tourism projects including forest, wildlife and plantation projects during the years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 to the different State Governments/UTs Administration.

(d) The steps taken by the Government to promote tourism products including forest, wildlife and plantation tourism in the country include inter-alia Incredible India campaigns, production of promotional material like brochures, CDs, films, and by participation in travel marts and road shows.

Empanelled Private Hospital for CGHS Beneficiaries

4868. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new multi-speciality private hospitals have recently been empanelled under the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) in Delhi and National Capital Region,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken by the Government to empanel more such hospitals under the scheme in order to meet the requirement of CGHS beneficiaries?

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

Yes. A total of 70 private hospitals have been empanelled in Delhi including NCR under CGHS. In addition, 10 private hospitals have been empanelled under CGFIS exclusively for cancer treatment. List of private hospitals recently empanelled under CGHS, Delhi (including NCR) is available at the website of this Ministry i.e. www.mohfw.nic.in.

(c) Does not arise.

**Surrogate Advertisements of
Tobacco Products**

4869. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of certain studies/surveys which have found adolescents more receptive to the direct and indirect advertisements of cigarettes and other tobacco products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to put a ban on surrogate advertisements for all types of tobacco products in the country;

(d) whether certain studies have also estimated that India accounts for one-fifth of tobacco attributable diseases and is likely to face an exponential increase in tobacco-related mortality from 1.4 per cent in 1990 to 13.3 per cent in 2020; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the corrective measures taken/proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Taking note of various studies including World Health Organization (WHO) and the article in British Medical Journal (Tobacco Control) regarding the effect of direct and indirect advertisement of tobacco on youth, Government is taking steps to reduce the exposure of adolescents from direct and indirect advertisements.

In order to protect the youth from the misleading advertisement of tobacco products, the Government of India has already enacted "the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of

Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, (COTPA), 2003. Section-5 of this Act prohibits all direct or indirect advertisements, promotion and sponsorship of all tobacco products.

In order to give effect to Section 5 of COTPA, 2003, and regulate the depiction of smoking scene in films and TV programme, this Ministry notified "the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Amendment Rules, 2006 in consultation with Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on 20-10-2006: These Rules have not come into effect as the matter is sub-judice in the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Further, a notification dated 27th February, 2009 issued by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting under the Cable Television Network Rules, 1994, allows "Genuine Brand Extension" of tobacco products. These Rules are not operational as it has been strongly opposed by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(d) As per Tobacco Control Report in India, 2004, the estimated tobacco attributable toll will rise from 1.4 percent in 1990 to 13.3 percent in 2020.

(e) Government of India enacted "The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003" (COTPA) to protect citizens, with special attention to risk groups such as pregnant women and children, and to discourage consumption of cigarettes and other tobacco products. The salient features of the Act are as under:

i. Ban on smoking in public places. (Section -4)

- ii. Ban on direct/indirect advertisement, promotion and sponsorship of tobacco products. (Section - 5)
- iii. Ban on sale of tobacco products to children below 18 years & ban on sale of tobacco products within 100 yards of the educational institution.(Section- 6)
- iv. Mandatory display of Specified health warnings on all tobacco products. (Section - 7)

The National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) was launched in 2007-08 with the objective of enforcing the provisions under COTPA, 2003, creating awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco use and as an obligation to FCTC. Presently, the NTCP is under implementation in 42 districts of 21 States. The programme broadly envisages-

National level

- i. National level public awareness/mass media campaigns for awareness building and for behavioural change through various medium.
- ii. Establishment of tobacco product testing laboratories, to build regulatory capacity, as required under COTPA, 2003.
- iii. Mainstreaming the program components as a part of the health delivery mechanism under the NRHM framework.
- iv. Mainstream Research and Training - on alternate crops and livelihoods with other nodal Ministries.
- v. Monitoring and Evaluation including surveillance e.g. Adult Tobacco Survey.

State level

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

District level

- i. Training of health and social workers, NGOs, school teachers etc.

- ii. Local IEC activities.
- iii. School programme
- iv. Setting up tobacco cessation centres
- v. Monitoring of tobacco control Act.

National Commission for Scheduled Tribes

4870. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the budgetary allocation made to the National Commission for Scheduled Tribe (NCST) during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase the allocation of funds;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of complaints/atrocities cases pending for disposal before NCST and the number of cases disposed off during above said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) The budgetary allocation made to NCST during the last three years and the current year is given as under:

(Rs.in crore)

Year	B.E.	R.E.
2008-09 to 2010-11	13.92	15.38
2011-12 (current year)	6.09	-

(b) and (c) At present there is no proposal to increase the allocation.

(d) The total number of complaints/atrocities cases pending for disposal in NCST as on 31st July, 2011 is 2790 and number of cases disposed during 2008-09 to 2011-12 (upto 31st July, 2011) is 7269.

[*Translation*]

Dearness Allowance to Retired Pensioners of Banks

4871. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide neutralization of Dearness Allowance hundred per cent to the pensioners of the Public Sector Banks retired prior to November, 2002;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which such neutralization of D.A. is likely to be provided such retired employees of the said banks; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) There is no proposal for neutralization of Dearness Relief to 100% to the pensioners of Public Sector Banks retired prior to November, 2002.

(b) Do not arise.

(c) Pension to Bank employees are paid in terms of the Provision of Bank Employees Pension Regulations framed/amended based on settlement / joint note, which do not provide 100% neutralization of Dearness relief to those retired prior to November, 2002.

Rural Business Hub (RBH) Scheme

4872. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Business Hub Scheme is being implemented by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of panchayats selected for its implementation alongwith the progress made under the scheme so far;

(c) the details of proposals received from the State Governments under the scheme and the funds

allocated/released and expenditure reported by the States thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) the details of targets fixed under the scheme and the measures taken/proposed to be taken to achieve them; and

(e) the details of changes made in the scheme so far alongwith its revised guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has been implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Rural Business Hubs (RBHs) for promoting manufacturing of products using raw materials / skills available in the rural areas. The scheme works on a 4P (Public-Private-Panchayat-Partnership) model and is applicable in all the BRGF districts and all the districts in the North-Eastern Region. Setting up of RBHs is primarily done through convergence of resources from various ongoing schemes. Assistance under the RBH Scheme is available for professional support services, training/skill development and for purchase of minor equipment. RBH is a demand driven scheme and, therefore, no targets can be fixed under the Scheme. There is no State-wise allocation of funds. The financial assistance is provided to the Implementing Agencies in two installments keeping in view the viability of their projects and proper utilization of the funds released. A Statement indicating the approximate amount released in the context of proposals received from Implementing Agencies in different States during the last three years and the current year is enclosed.

(e) The guidelines of the RBH Scheme as revised till 17.03.2011 are available on the website of this Ministry (www.panchayat.gov.in). The last revision in the guidelines was made to the effect that the Implementing Agencies should send their proposals recommended by the Panchayati Raj Department of the concerned States / UTs or concerned District Collector or Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad of the concerned District.

Statement*Rural Business Hub Scheme*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Proposals Approved											Amount Released (Rs. in Lakh)			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total	Relea- sed (Rs. in lakh)		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	2	1		3	0.00	0.00	13.95	6.38	0.00	20.33			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1		1	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.60	0.00	6.60			
3.	Assam	2	0	2	0		4	14.49	0.00	14.18	2.46	2.27	31.13			
4.	Bihar	1	0	0	0		1	3.49	0.00	1.16	0.00	0.00	4.65			
5.	Chhattisgarh	6	2	0	0		8	37.63	16.47	13.13	0.00	0.00	67.22			
6.	Haryana	0	0	0	1		1	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.94	0.00	10.94			
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	4	0	0		4	0.00	24.00	7.09	0.00	0.00	31.09			
8.	Jharkhand	1	7	0	0		8	7.50	42.08	8.34	0.00	0.00	57.91			
9.	Karnataka	1	0	1	0		2	12.49	0.00	2.56	0.00	0.00	15.05			
10.	Kerala	0	1	2	0		3	0.00	7.50	12.63	0.00	0.00	20.13			
11.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	1		1	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.62	0.00	6.62			
12.	Maharashtra	0	1	4	0		5	0.00	2.56	30.78	0.00	0.00	33.34			

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13. Manipur			1	0	1	1		3	7.34	1.22	7.89	13.89	0.00	30.34
14. Meghalaya			0	0	1	0	1	1	0.00	0.00	9.29	0.00	0.00	9.29
15. Orissa			0	0	0	1	1	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.05	0.00	7.05
16. Rajasthan			3	5	0	0	8	19.00	36.63	3.85	3.85	0.00	0.00	59.47
17. Tamil Nadu			1	2	0	0	3	2.25	13.80	0.69	0.69	4.60	0.00	21.33
18. Tripura			1	0	0	0	1	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.50
19. Uttar Pradesh			2	2	1	2	1	8	6.71	15.20	11.02	21.92	11.05	54.86
20. Uttarakhand			0	1	0	0	1	0.00	7.13	0.00	0.00	2.38	0.00	9.50
21. West Bengal			1	1	3	0	5	4.26	8.24	20.25	20.25	3.36	0.00	36.11
Total			20	26	17	8	1	72	122.65	174.82	156.81	86.17	13.32	540.45

*[English]***Instructions to Banks**

4873. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given any instructions to the banking sector to depend upon their own deposits instead of taking loans from international agencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the banking sector in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Government has not issued any such instructions to the banks.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Clay Mining

4874. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tribals have opposed clay mining in many parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the tribals have objected to mining activities being undertaken in and around their habitations;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

Interest Subvention

4875. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to enhance interest subvention from the present three per cent to encourage farmers to pay loan on time;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the farm credit disbursed during the year 2010-11 and targets set for the same; and

(c) the details of the agricultural loans disbursed by Scheduled Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks in the year 2010 -11?

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 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. Hence the prompt payee farmers will get the short term crop loan upto Rs.3 lakh at the rate of 4% p.a. in 2011-12.

The Government of India has been setting an annual target for the flow of credit to the agriculture sector. The total credit flow to agriculture during 2010-11 by Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks was to the order of Rs.446,778.98 crore forming 119.14% of the annual target at Rs.3,75,000 crore.

The agency-wise breakup of credit flow is as under:

(Rs in crore)

Agency	Target	Achievement	% Achv. to Target
Commercial Banks	280,000	332,705.98	118.82
Cooperative Banks	55,000	70,105.30	127.46
Regional Rural Banks	40,000	43,967.70	109.92
Total	375,000	446,778.98	119.14

Mobile Blood Banks

4876. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licensed blood banks in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up more number of blood banks across the country;

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

(d) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government to set up mobile blood banks in various parts of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) There are 2477 licensed blood banks across the country. State/U.T.-wise list of number of licensed blood banks is given at Statement-I.

(b) and (c) As per the assessment carried out during the planning of National AIDS Control Programme, Phase-III, 39 districts in the country were not having a blood bank in the public sector. Thus, these 39 districts were taken up for support to set up blood banks in these districts by State Governments. 18 blood banks have started operation since then. The Government of India is supporting state government to establish brood oariks in the remaining 21 districts by providing one time equipment and annual recurring grant for salary of one lab technician

and funds for kits and consumables etc as per the approved pattern of assistance. The State/UT wise list of 39 districts is enclosed at Statement-II and 18 districts where blood banks have been established is enclosed at Statement-III.

(d) No.

(e) No.

Statement-I

Number of Licensed Blood banks in the Country up to June 2011

Sl.No.	Name of the State/U.T.	No. of Licensed Blood Banks
1	2	3
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3
2	Andhra Pradesh	286
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3
4	Assam	69
5	Bihar	67
6	Chandigarh	4
7	Chhattisgarh	43
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1
9	Daman & Diu	1

1	2	3
10	Delhi	63
11	Goa	6
12	Gujarat	152
13	Haryana	67
14	Himachal Pradesh	20
15	Jammu & Kashmir	25
16	Jharkhand	41
17	Karnataka	171
18	Kerala	153
20	Madhya Pradesh	132
21	Maharashtra	^89
22	Manipur	3
23	Meghalaya	6
24	Mizoram	10
25	Nagaland	4
26	Orissa	41
27	Puducherry	15
28	Punjab	99
29	Rajasthan	^90
30	Sikkim	3
31	Tamil Nadu	268
32	Tripura	7
33	Uttar Pradesh	201
34	Uttarakhand	23
35	West Bengal	111
Total		2477

Source: DCG (I), MOHFW

Statement-II

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-III

Sl. No.	State	Name of Blood Bank
1		Govt. Hospital, Bastar
2	Chhattisgarh	Govt. Hospital, Sarguja
3		Govt. Hospital, Korea
4		Govt. Hospital, Garhwa
5		Govt. Hospital, Dumka
6	Jharkhand	Govt. Hospital, Gumla
7		Govt. Hospital, Simdega
8		Govt Hospital Sahebgunj
9	Kerala	Govt. Hospital, Painavu, Idukki
10		Govt. Hospital, Haveri
11	Karnataka	Pandit General Hospital, Sirasi, Uttar Kannada
12		Govt. Hospital, Hathras

1	2	3
		(Mahamaya Nagar)
13	Uttar Pradesh	Govt Hospital Khusinagar
14		Govt. Hospital, Sidhart Nagar
15		Govt Hospital soanbhadra
16		Sant Kabir Nagar
17	Mizoram	District Hospital Lawntlai
18		District Hospital Mamit

[*Translation*]

Construction of CGHS Dispensaries

4877. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposal of the State Government of Madhya Pradesh Government for the construction of the AYUSH dispensaries, grants for the purchase of medicines and contingency expenditure in these dispensaries is lying pending with the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be approved and the amount to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) to (c) Yes. The State Government of Madhya Pradesh had submitted proposal during 2010-11 for upgradation of 100 AYUSH Dispensaries including contingency expenditure. These dispensaries were functioning from rented premises and therefore the proposal was not conforming to the scheme guidelines. The State government was asked to submit revised proposal for upgradation of AYUSH dispensaries functioning in Own/ Panchyat building. The revised proposal as and when received would be considered on clearance of pending utilization certificate of Rs. 2745.85 lakhs for the previous grant in aid

released upto 2009-10. No proposal for grant-in-aid for purchase of medicine for AYUSH Dispensaries is pending with the Central Government.

Levy of Double Surcharge on Minerals

4878. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to reconsider the policy regarding levying of custom and excise duty on main minerals by the Union Government and levying surcharge by the State Governments, leading to double the tax burden on mining companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to declare main minerals included in the first schedule as a non-important minerals;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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) No, Madam.

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

(e) All minerals are important for the growth of the industrial process in the country and hence there is no move to declare any mineral as non-important.

[*English*]

National Institute of Yoga

4879. SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the services of some officers continuing their job in Morarji Desai Institute of Yoga, beyond their tenure;

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

(c) whether prior permission had been taken for the same;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the action taken/proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) to (d) For effective running of the institute, Department of AYUSH sent a proposal to Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) to upgrade post of Director from Rs.12,000/- to 16,500/- to Rs. 14,300-18,300/- and creation of 3 Technical posts viz Programme Officer (Yoga, Education & Training) Programme Officer (Yoga Therapy) and Communication and Documentation Officer in Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga in 2002. While considering the proposal, Department of Expenditure approved the proposal with the condition that selection should be as per recruitment rules on contract basis for the period of 3 years.

The post of Director MDNIY was advertised in January, 2003 for appointment on contract basis but out of 32 applicants, none was found eligible.

Therefore, the recruitment rules were relaxed with the approval of Governing Council of the Institute by making provision for appointment on deputation. As such, the post was advertised second time on 08.05.2004 and again out of 24 applicants, none was found eligible. In order to cope with the problem, the RRs of the post were relaxed further incorporating the method of appointment by direct recruitment/ deputation/ contract basis as no candidate could be found suitable in response to earlier two advertisements. Selection Committee, considering the qualification of the candidates and their actual performance during interview, recommended a panel of two candidates in order of merit and therefore, Dr. I. V. Basavaraddi, who was first in the panel, was appointed to the post of Director until further orders with probation of 2 years.

Dr. Ishwar N. Acharya was appointed as Programme Officer (Yoga Therapy) on the same terms

& conditions as for Dr. Basavaraddi. As such, both Dr. Basavaraddi and Dr. Acharya are continuing in the MDNIY and now, they do not have lien in their earlier office.

As above, the posts of Director, MDNIY and one Programme Officer (Yoga Therapy) were filled up until further orders due to non-availability of suitable candidates despite of all efforts made by the Department.

(e) Department of AYUSH has taken action to obtain ex-post-facto approval of the Ministry of Finance for regularization of these appointments.

[Translation]

Loans to Minority Communities

4880. MOHAMMED AZHARUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether scheduled commercial banks have achieved the target to disburse 15% of their loans to minority communities in the year 2010-11;

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

(c) the action taken against the banks who failed to achieve the said target?

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 14.16% of the Total Priority Sector Lending as on 31st March 2011.

Bank-wise details of lending to minority communities under priority sector lending by Public Sector Banks as on 31st March, 2011 is at enclosed Statement.

(c) There has been a consistent increase in the share of Minorities in credit and their share has increased from 11.42% in 2008-09 to 13.14% in 2009-

10 and further to 14.16% in 2010-11. 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.

Statement

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Bank-wise details of lending to minority communities under priority sector lending by Public Sector Banks as on 31st March, 2011				% age of Minority Community Lending to Priority Sector lending as on 31st March of 2011
Sl.No.	Name of Bank	Total PSL	Minority share	
1	2	3	4	5
1	IDBI Bank Ltd	42200.00	464.48	1.10
2	Bank of Maharashtra	15949.50	665.88	4.17
3	Corporation Bank	23441.56	1186.72	5.06
4	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	15150.45	989.13	6.53
5	Dena Bank	15149.66	1400.37	9.24
6	Vijaya Bank	14671.00	1411.22	9.62
7	Andhra Bank	23082.42	2610.25	11.31
8	State Bank of Mysore	11789.47	1337.93	11.35
9	Union Bank of India	50967.04	5836.17	11.45
10	Bank of Baroda	57363.60	7195.10	12.54
11	Oriental Bank of Commerce	35475.51	4522.11	12.75
12	State Bank of Hyderabad	23639.45	3427.61	14.50
13	UCO Bank	27963.48	4106.56	14.69
14	Bank of India	60909.00	9148.17	15.02
15	Allahabad Bank	30819.42	4629.08	15.02
16	Punjab National Bank	75652.44	11392.03	15.06
17	United Bank of India	17751.16	2678.62	15.09

1	2	3	4	5
18	Indian Bank	25915.84	3915.15	15.11
19	Indian Overseas Bank	32648.15	4952.72	15.17
20	Syndicate Bank	36605.73	5569.30	15.21
21	Central Bank of India	40075.00	6135.53	15.31
22	State Bank of India	216050.78	34266.09	15.86
23	Canara Bank	70757.28	11718.03	16.56
24	State Bank of Patiala	19786.00	4153.97	20.99
25	Punjab & Sind Bank	11867.00	3776.48	31.82
26	State Bank of Travancore	17353.00	5908.00	34.05
Total		1013033.94	143396.70	14.16

Source: PSBs

Irregularities in ITDC

4881. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of irregularities and corruption are increasing in Indian Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC);

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether complaints of submitting fake papers by the employees of ITDC have also come to the notice of the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (d) The number of disciplinary cases in the last three years and the current year is given below:

Year	No. of Cases
2008-09	16
2009-10	14
2010-11	12
2011-12 (upto July, 2011)	03

The complaints of irregularities and corruption including submission of fake papers received in ITDC against the employees are dealt as per existing rules, regulations and guidelines in force.

[English]

Refinance by NABARD

4882. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Union Government to increase the refinance of loans from NABARD to Cooperative Societies from 40 to 60 per cent related to agricultural activities;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and;
 (c) the action taken on such request so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Bank had requested National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to enhance the quantum of refinance for crop loaning operations from 45% (current) to 70%.

It was informed to the Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Bank by NABARD that the Short Term Seasonal Agricultural Operations (ST(SAO)) refinance policy for the year 2011-12 has been framed on the basis of likely crop loan disbursement by the banks and as also the liquidity available with the banks. Further, region specific concessions are provided for additional refinance to certain regions mainly on account of weak financial position of the banks.

World Drug Report

4883. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
 DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether according to the "World Drug Report" 50% of the world's heroine is produced in India;
 (b) if so, whether the Government is planning to take action on the production of these drugs on such a large scale; and
 (c) if so, the details thereof and if not the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No. According to the World Drug Report 2011, only 3% of the actual global heroin production in 2009 was from India.

(b) and (c) Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985 provides for stringent punishment for various kinds of offences including manufacturing and trafficking of heroin. Several

enforcement agencies of the Central and State Governments are empowered to take action under this Act. These agencies have been undertaking enforcement measures including busting of clandestine laboratories set up for manufacture of heroin and prosecuting the persons involved in such illicit heroin production.

[*Translation*]

Bhakra-Beas Management Board

4884. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:
 SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:
 SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

Will the Minister of POWER y be pleased to state:

- (a) the present members of Bhakra-Beas Management Board (BBMB);
 (b) whether Rajasthan has not been given appropriate representation in BBMB since its inception;
 (c) if so, whether the Government proposes to include a member from Rajasthan in the BBMB; and
 (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI.K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) As per Section 79(2) of the Punjab Re-organization Act, 1966, a Whole time Chairman and two Whole time Members are appointed by Central Government in Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB). Moreover, a representative each from Government of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh and two representatives of the Central Government are also Members in the BBMB.

By convention, the Chairman of BBMB has always been appointed from outside the Member States and two Whole time Members are appointed from Haryana and Punjab and the arrangement is since continuing.

(c) and (d) On persistent demand made by Government of Rajasthan at various fora, Ministry of

Power moved a proposal to Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), which deals with administration of the Act relating to the reorganization of States, that the relevant Section of the Punjab Reorganization Act, 1966 namely, Section 79 (2) (a) may be amended to make provision for a third Member in BBMB, so as to meet the demand of the State of Rajasthan for one whole time Member being appointed in BBMB from that State. MHA intimated that they have considered the proposal in consultation with the Government of Punjab and Haryana and a view has been taken that no useful purpose would be served by amending Section 79 (2) of the Punjab Reorganization Act, 1966.

[English]

Welfare of Women and Children

4885. SHRI BHAKTACHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether her Ministry has set up special norms to fund the activities under special component plans for the Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-Plan for the benefit of women and children belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes communities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has not set any special norms to fund the activities for the benefit of women and children belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes communities. However, in accordance with the guidelines of Planning Commission, the Ministry has earmarked 20% and 8.2% of its Plan Outlay for the year 2011-12 under Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan respectively.

Health Bill

4886. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Laws relating to health passed last year could not be implemented in many States due to various reasons including non-availability of its Hindi version;

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

(c) the corrective measures taken or proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Three Bills namely (i) Indian Medical Council (amendment) Act, 2010 (ii) Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Act, 2010 and (iii) Clinical Establishment (Registration and Regulation), Bill, 2010 were passed last year.

Prior to Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Act, 2010 coming into force, certain modalities needed to be worked out. The States viz. J&K, West Bengal, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and U.P., where the Sowa Rigpa is being practiced have, accordingly been requested to give the details about the number of Sowa Rigpa (Amchi) practitioners, both hereditary as well as institutionally qualified details about the institutions imparting education in Sowa Rigpa / Tibetan Medicine and also the details of the course etc.

So far as the Clinical Establishments (Registration & Regulation) Act, 2010 is concerned, it was passed by Parliament and published in the Gazette of India on the 19th August, 2010. However, the Hindi version of the Act was published in the Gazette of India on the 17th February, 2011. Both Hindi and English versions of the Clinical Establishments (Registration & Regulation) Act, 2010 have already been circulated to all States/Union Territories (UTs) requesting for its adoption in their States/UTs. The Act (both in Hindi

and English) is also available on this Ministry's website mohfw@nic.in for general information.

No State/UT has informed this Ministry regarding delay in implementation of the above Central laws in their State/UT due to unavailability of Hindi version.

[*Translation*]

Power Project at Berethi

4887. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in respect of setting up of power projects of the NTPC in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the land acquisition for the said projects has been completed;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any provision to provide job/work to farmers' families displaced as a result of land acquisition by the Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which the projects are likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) A capacity of 1000 MW under stage-IV of Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Project is under implementation in Madhya Pradesh. Bids have been invited for main plant package for a 500 MW unit plant under stage-V of the project.

NTPC has also initiated actions for setting up of a 3960 MW (6x660 MW) at Barethi in the district of Chhattarpur in the Bundelkhand Region of Madhya Pradesh. Various site specific studies and clearances are in progress for the project.

(b) and (c) No additional land is required for plant and township towards implementation of stages-IV & V of Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Project. About 250 acres of land would be required for ash

disposal area for which Section 9 under Land Acquisition Act done on 30.07.2010.

The notification under section-4 of the Land Acquisition Act has been published on 15.07.2011 in respect of Barethi power project.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) NTPC follows the policy for providing job to farmers families displaced as a result of land acquisition by the Government in its projects, as per provisions laid down in the Government of India's National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy-2007 and based on requirement, suitability of candidates and availability of vacancies.

(f) Stage-IV of Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Project is likely to be commissioned during 2012-13. Stage-V of this project and the Barethi Super Thermal Power Project are envisaged to be commissioned during 12th Plan.

[*English*]

Lower Subansiri Hydrel Project

4888. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of some militant outfits operating in Assam, physically stopping unloading of turbine runners and other logistic supplies for the Lower Subansiri Hydrel Project being executed by the National Hydro Power Corporation Limited (NHPC) from vessels at Taripal Ghat of Biswananth Chariali during 2011;

(b) whether these vessels were stranded mid-way in the State since August, 2010 and unable to unload the machineries/equipments for the project;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to resolve these crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) The

equipment for Subansiri Lower Hydro-electric Project (2000 MW) were brought from Haldia Port (West Bengal) via Bangladesh on Bangladeshi barges to Assam in August, 2010. These equipment could not be unloaded either at Jahaj Ghat in Tezpur or in and around Guwahati due to local law and order problems. Recently, Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) vide their letter dated 18.08.2011 have permitted unloading of these equipment at Jogighopa port. Government of Assam has assured all necessary security arrangements during unloading and transportation of the equipment.

[Translation]

Cooperative Bank

4889. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the district cooperative bank in Lucknow region has been unable to get liberal financial assistance from the National Co-operative Development Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) 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) National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC) provides short term working capital loans to District Cooperative Banks. NCDC has sanctioned and released Rs.5 crore and Rs.100 crore to Firozabad District Cooperative Bank and Lakhimpuri District Cooperative Bank respectively. NCDC has reported that District Cooperative Bank in Lucknow has not approached NCDC for assistance.

(b) to (d) do not arise

[English]

Opening of Banks Branches Abroad

4890. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Banks are facing difficulties in opening their branches in Singapore while the Indian Government is giving approval easily to Singaporean banks to open branches in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken / being taken by the Government with the Government of Singapore in this regard under the India-Singapore Comprehensive Economic Co-operation Agreement (CECA)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) India and Singapore entered into Comprehensive Economic Co-operation Agreement (CECA), which among other areas covered banking sector. Under this Agreement, India has committed for allowing opening of 15 branches of Singapore banks over a period of 4 years whereas Singapore had agreed to give three Qualifying Full Banking (QFB) Licences to Indian banks. Since the operationalisation of CECA, India has granted 11 approvals (10 approval to DBS Bank and 1 approval to United Overseas Bank) to Singapore based banks. From Singapore side, State Bank of India and ICICI Bank have been granted QFB licences.

Alaknanda Hydro-Electric Project

4891. SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representations/complaints regarding construction of 330 MW Alaknanda Hydro Electric Project at Srinagar in Uttarakhand;

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

(c) whether the Government has made on any investigation on such representations/complaints;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (e) Srinagar Hydro Electric Project (330 MW) on river Alaknanda is being implemented by M/s Alaknanda Hydro Power Company Ltd. (AHPCL), near Srinagar

town in Uttarakhand.

Many representations/complaints have been received, which are mainly related to grant of environment clearance, delay in completion and consequent increase in project cost, increase in height of dam, submergence of Dhari Devi Temple etc. The details of representations and action taken thereon are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Representation/ Complaint	Action taken
1	2	3
1.	A letter dated 20.05.2009 from Dhari Devi, VPO Kaliasaur, Distt. Rudra Prayag, Uttarakhand alleging that CEA issued clearance to Srinagar HE Project without valid environment clearance.	CEA has clarified that concurrence to hydroelectric project is accorded by CEA whereas environment clearance is being accorded by Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF). These two approvals are independent of each other and obtaining of environmental clearance from MOEF is not a pre-requisite for concurrence by CEA.
2	Two letters dated 5.08.2009 and 12.10.2009 from Shri Santosh Kumar Mamgain, Society for Revolution against Corruption, Kanti Bhawan, Shiv Vihar, Srinagar, Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand - 246174 regarding possibility of the project getting delayed and increase in cost of Srinagar HE Project.	CEA has clarified that concurrence to Srinagar HE Project (330 MW) was accorded on 14.06.2000 which was later transferred on in favour of M/s AHPCL on 14.07.2004, on the same terms and conditions. After the enactment of Electricity Act, 2003, only concurrence of CEA is required and the cost mentioned in the concurrence is indicative only.
3	A letter dated 24.08.2010 from Shri Santosh Kumar Mamgain, Society for Revolution against Corruption, Kanti Bhawan, Shiv Vihar, Srinagar, Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand - 246174 regarding increase in height of dam and increase in capacity from 330 MW to 440 MW by Alaknanda Hydro Power Co. Ltd.	CEA has confirmed that they have neither permitted the developer to increase the height of the dam nor the installed capacity of the project. Further, the Full Reservoir Level (FRL) of the project i.e. 605.5 m has not changed.

1	2	3
<p>4 Receipt of representations by MOEF from Matu Peoples Organization in 2009 and another from Ms. Uma Bharati, former Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh in 2011 regarding submergence of Dhari Devi Temple</p>		<p>Site visits were undertaken by various agencies of MOEF and based on their reports, MOEF vide letter dated 30th May, 2011 has directed the developer that no further construction work other than safety and electricity supply works upto 200 MW should be undertaken on the project site. MOEF has also issued directions on 30th June, 2011 under Section 5 of Environment Protection Act, 1986 for causing pollution in river Alaknanda and has asked for a Bank Guarantee of Rs.1 Crore with a commitment for time bound action on the directions issued by MOEF. The project proponent has submitted the requisite commitments and the Bank Guarantee.</p>

Pending Promotions due to Non-Clearance of ST Certificate

4892. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether promotion/appointments of a large number of Scheduled Tribes (ST) employees are pending due to non-clearance of the genuiness of STs Community certificates from the State Level Scrutiny Committee in Tamil Nadu State;

(b) if so, the number of such cases for the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

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

(b) As per information provided by the State Government of Tamil Nadu, the year wise number of cases pending before the State Level Scrutiny

Committee of Tamil Nadu for verification of genuinness of Scheduled Tribes community certificates is as below:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of cases
1	2008	145
2	2009	112
3	2010	95
4	2011	109
Total		461

Out of the above cases, there are 15 cases in which promotion/appointments are pending for verification by the State Level Scrutiny Committee. In the remaining cases, appointments have already been made.

(c) This Ministry would write to the State Government to expedite the verification.

[*Translation*]

Fraud Cases against ICICI Bank

4893. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints from various institutions against ICICI Bank for its involvement in frauds;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year alongwith the action taken on such complaints;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any enquiry in this regard;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) Reserve Bank of India has informed that they have no information in this regard. However, Government has received a complaint from a Micro Finance Institution and the same has been forwarded to RBI for their views.

Inclusion in the List of STs

4894. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment in regard to benefits obtained by the new communities included in the list of Scheduled Tribes as compared to communities included in it earlier;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to ensure benefits of reservation to reach every community included in the list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) The Ministry has not made any assessment in this regard.

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

(c) The Central Ministries/ Departments/ State Governments / Union Territory Administration ensure benefits of reservation for communities included in the list of STs as per the policy in force.

Power Projects of NTPC

4895. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain cases of alleged corruption and irregularities in the construction work of various projects of National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year along with the present status of the construction works, project-wise;

(c) whether the Government has initiated any action in these cases;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of cases in regard to which enquiry has been initiated/completed and the action taken against the officers found guilty during the aforesaid period?

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

(b) The details of alleged corruption and irregularities in the construction work of various projects of NTPC Limited are given in Statement-I.

The status of construction of the projects, as referred to in Statement-I is given at Statement-II.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) As explained in Statement-I, Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has taken action in case no. CVC Ref.008/PMR/018 dated 07.03.08 and has closed the case on 01.06.10. In respect of case no. MOP Ref. C-13011/74/2010-V&S dated 7.12.10, a report has been sent to CVC. NTPC has initiated actions in respect of case no. CVC Ref 007/PWR/041-64187 dated 2.2.2011.

(e) As given in Statement-I of the reply at (b) above.

Statement-I

Date of Registration	Referred by	Name of the Project	Allegations In brief	Action
1	2	3	4	5
10-Dec-10	MOP REF. C-13011/74/ 20 10-V&S DT. 7.12.10.	KOLDAM	Complaint against Sh. K.B. Dubey, Ex. Director(Project), NTPC Ltd.	Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) forwarded the complaint seeking a report. CVO, NTPC vide letter dated 6.4.2011, recommended to close the complaint since the allegation contained in the complaint were not substantiated. After examining the report of CVO, NTPC, a reply has been sent to CVC on 30.5.2011 agreeing with the report of CVO, NTPC. Recovery of Rs.63,71,537/- was made and a Circular was issued to improve the system.
21-Sep-10	Internal	SIPAT	Under Insurance Coverage (no proper insurance) on "Comprehensive All Risk Insurance" by M/s.ERA at Mouda Project -reg. Irregularities in Repair Work of Diversion Tunnel of NTPC, Koldam	Recordable Warning issued to Sh. M.K. Aggarwal, DGM(Civil) and R.P. Ahiwar, the then Sr.Mgr.(Civil), Koldam
27-Jan-10	Internal	KOLDAM	Irregularities in Steam Generator (SG) Area Civil Works Package for Sipat, Stage -1 (3 x 660 MW). No proper insurance coverage in SG area Civil Works package	Recordable Warning Memos issued to Sh. B.C. Mukherjee, Sr.Mgr.(Civil), and Sh. R. Kannan, DGM(Civil) and Recovery of Rs.47.62 lakhs made. CVC closed the case on 01.06.2010.
27-Mar-08	CVCREF.008/PW R/018DT.07.03.08	SIPAT	Irregularities in the Road/Drain works covered under the Ash Handling	Kumar, Sr. A.E.(Civil) and Advisory Memo issued to Sh. A.K. Gayen,
9-Jul-10	Internal	Vindhyachal STPP		

1	2	3	4	5
28-Jan-10	CVC REF. 008/PWR/0 38/70060 DT.11.01.10.	KOLDAM	System Package, Stage-III at VSTPP. Thickness of water bound macadam (WBM) and Moorum was less in the road/drain De-silting Arrangement Package of Koldam Hydro Power Project. Payment of reinforcement laps was not admissible as per contract while project authority has released the payment	AGM (Civil), Vindhyachal. CVC has advised vide letter dated 30.05.11 that responsibility should be fixed for the lapse to facilitate recovery from one partner i.e. M/s. Afcons, and fix responsibility of the concerned officials for showing undue favour. Matter is under arbitration
1-Jan-10	Internal	MOUDA	Pilferage of Construction Steel at Mouda Project reg.	Matter approved to be kept in abeyance till Police investigation are over. CVO approved transfer of sh. J.M. Jambulkar, Asstt.(Mat.) & Sh. S.P.Thakre, Dy.Mgr.(C&M) and action reg. recovery of Rs.44 lacs from M/s. Era referred to General Manger, In charge, Mouda
1-May-08	Internal	SIPAT	Use of inferior quality tapes in wrapping underground pipelines.	Recovery of Rs.174.35 lakhs made from M/s.IVRCL.
1-Mar-11	CVC Ref.007/PWR/041 -64187 LETTER DT.2.2.2011	Feroze Gandhi Unchahar TPS	Main Plant area Civil works for Unchahar STPP Stage-III. The Committee had imposed token penalty instead of levying the liquidated damages as per provision in the Contract.	Advisory Memos to all concerned under issue.

Statement-II

Details of NTPC's On-going Projects LS PQ 9672 (Admitted No. 4895) for 2.9.2011

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Location	Capacity (MW) under construction	Fuel	Likely date of comm. (full load)
NTPC Projects					
1	Sipat-I	Chhattisgarh	1320 (2x660) (Out of 3 units, (3x660) U#1 commissioned in Jun'2011)	Coal	2011-12
2	Mauda-I	Maharashtra	1000 (2x500)	Coal	2012-13
3	Vindhyachal-IV	Madhya Pradesh	1000 (2x500)	Coal	2012-13
4	Kol Dam HEP	Himachal Pradesh	800 (4x200)	Hydro	2012-13

Healthcare Facilities in Hospitals

4896. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:
SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

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

(a) whether existing facilities with the Government hospitals in the country are not sufficient for the poor, helpless and the expectant mothers;

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

(c) whether a number of problems are being faced in admission of the expectant mothers and providing proper treatment to the poor helpless patients;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the complaints received in this regard during the last three years and the current year so far; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to provide adequate facilities in the Government hospitals of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP

BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Health care is currently provided across the country through, 154 ^ Government Medical Colleges, 635 District Hospitals, 944 Hospitals at Sub-district level, 4535 Community Health Centres (CHCs), 23673 Primary Health Centres and 147069 Sub Centres apart from health facilities in private sector.

(c) and (d) No specific complaint in this regard has been received. Health being a State subject, the management of public health facilities is carried out by respective State Governments.

(e) Financial assistance is provided to States under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for improvement in health system including infrastructure of health facilities, procurement of drugs and equipments, addition of Human Resource on contractual basis and referred transport etc.

[English]

Development of Tribals

4897. SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of indicators for the backwardness of scheduled tribes in various parts of the country;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any study to know the factors responsible for the backwardness of tribals;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) The information maintained by the Registrar General of India (RGI) and the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in respect of Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE), Below Poverty Line (BPL), Literacy rate reflects that the Scheduled Tribes population is comparatively backward. Statements indicating State-wise MPCE, BPL percentage, literacy rate of ST population vis-a-vis other

sections of the Society are enclosed at Statement-I, II and III.

(b) The Ministry has not conducted any study in this regard.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Central Government and the State Governments implement various schemes for improvement in employment opportunities, infrastructure and educational developmental, etc. of backward sections of the society including the tribal population. Ministry of Tribal Affairs supplements such efforts of Central Ministries and States by implementing Special Area Programmes, Central sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes for socio economic development of tribals in the country.

Statement-I

All India Average MPCE across social groups

States	Rural					Urban				
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	Others	ALL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	430.01	495.06	580.98	721.72	585.55	697.61	829.37	908.33	1244.46	1018.55
Assam	560.27	511.06	572.77	533.15	543.18	829.62	811.15	1111.34	1124.56	1057.99
Bihar	394.60	344.68	419.58	511.73	417.11	937.65	639.10	614.96	856.08	696.27
Chhattisgarh	361.67	489.61	444.16	506.44	425.10	819.42	696.68	869.26	1364.88	989.97
Gujarat	483.59	521.58	546.46	822.93	596.09	920.12	942.95	845.35	1288.88	1115.20
Haryana	986.69	572.90	755.22	1155.34	862.89	1554.30	700.41	896.20	1394.86	1142.35
Jharkhand	389.14	382.81	441.60	503.56	425.30	653.68	718.46	807.79	1357.89	985.43
Karnataka	426.80	417.75	494.28	602.94	508.46	638.27	680.59	832.18	1331.38	1033.21
Kerala	518.05	753.11	995.62	1191.32	1013.15	1515.74	756.19	1187.79	1671.81	1290.89
Madhya Pradesh	342.71	383.77	463.93	595.85	439.06	717.64	585.06	677.98	1246.21	903.68
Maharashtra	418.13	457.22	578.70	659.37	567.76	880.59	866.63	967.89	1326.78	1148.27

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Orissa		283.97	362.93	434.97	523.24	398.89	548.68	500.55	679.84	923.15	757.31
Punjab		640.64	651.86	828.48	1063.88	846.75	846.56	809.82	988.20	1704.07	1326.09
Rajasthan		464.20	527.25	636.30	666.94	590.83	861.05	739.17	789.76	1259.17	964.02
Tamil Nadu		497.80	476.27	640.49	1010.95	602.17	951.84	748.58	1027.28	1952.13	1079.65
Uttar Pradesh		479.04	454.55	528.36	648.56	532.63	960.25	637.45	702.31	1103.13	857.05
West Bengal		442.08	529.55	635.68	587.34	562.11	867.87	766.89	984.57	1234.40	1123.61
A & N Islands		-	-	761.75	1071.34	1069.08	1758.19	-	1803.38	1802.39	-
Arunachal Pradesh		783.68	1103.85	590.71	735.77	771.53	858.84	740.07	1069.03	888.77	881.10
Chandigarh		986.23	728.94	872.38	862.75	963.17	1042.62	1305.67	2069.27	1769.52	-
Dadra & N. Haveli		478.53	1466.54	1078.67	1306.93	569.80	1013.77	587.63	1651.75	1577.04	1407.50
Daman & Diu		936.62	2453.22	891.64	1489.08	1160.89	1078.41	1274.39	917.37	1104.68	1079.59
Delhi		722.28	710.95	1028.62	918.50	1096.96	796.29	918.75	1606.60	1319.31	-
Goa		1948.59	804.60	608.33	992.26	985.49	766.28	940.43	1638.01	1431.97	-
Himachal Pradesh		786.81	635.69	752.45	896.19	798.11	1282.45	1022.33	994.57	1546.69	1390.07
Jammu & Kashmir		719.55	744.37	757.18	812.04	793.16	2201.40	875.94	893.82	1085.20	1070.12
Lakshadweep		1316.91	670.00	1093.90	2045.95	1312.55	1405.50	1834.00	1109.10	2054.61	1421.22
Manipur		552.80	583.71	669.92	654.47	614.20	756.26	773.83	721.83	706.65	726.38
Meghalaya		652.17	644.40	834.06	668.12	655.30	1156.46	1779.16	1071.76	1285.69	1190.09
Mizoram		779.85	1252.90	688.29	632.75	778.35	1201.22	1284.57	800.23	1569.86	1200.51
Nagaland		1019.99		588.53	1328.68	1010.81	1552.92	1068.15	1218.95	1400.75	1498.47
Puducherry		-	480.15	868.82	1645.60	735.31	1004.38	562.10	1028.49	1334.23	1022.53
Sikkim		655.36	753.25	700.56	740.31	688.53	1233.21	838.51	1145.65	1048.75	1106.79
Tripura		435.67	480.48	513.59	519.23	487.63	1142.77	700.42	836.58	1166.51	1000.54
Uttaranchal		568.68	553.94	618.70	705.34	647.15	826.90	714.61	765.11	1111.37	978.26
All India		426.19	474.72	556.72	685.31	558.78	857.46	758.38	870.93	1306.10	1052.36

Source - Household Consumer Expenditure Among Socio-Economic Groups: 2004 - 2005, NSSO

Statement-II*State-wise Percentage of population Below Poverty Line (Social groups wise) -2004-05*

Sl. No.	States	Rural				Urban			
		ST	SC	OBC	Others	ST	SC	OBC	Others
1	Andhra Pradesh	30.5	15.4	9.5	4.1	50.0	39.9	28.9	20.6
2	Assam	14.1	27.7	18.8	25.4	4.8	8.6	8.6	4.2
3	Bihar	53.3	64	37.8	26.6	57.2	67.2	41.4	18.3
4	Chhattisgarh	54.7	32.7	33.9	29.2	41.0	52.0	52.7	21.4
5	Delhi	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	9.4	35.8	18.3	6.4
6	Gujarat	34.7	21.8	19.1	4.8	21.4	16.0	22.9	7.0
7	Haryana	0.0	26.8	13.9	4.2	4.6	33.4	22.5	5.9
8	Himachal Pradesh	14.9	19.6	9.1	6.4	2.4	5.6	10.1	2.0
9	Jammu and Kashmir	8.8	5.2	10.0	3.3	0.0	13.7	4.8	7.8
10	Jharkhand	54.2	57.9	40.2	37.1	45.1	47.2	19.1	9.2
11	Karnataka	23.5	31.8	20.9	13.8	58.3	50.6	39.1	20.3
12	Kerala	44.3	21.6	13.7	6.6	19.2	32.5	24.3	7.8
13	Madhya Pradesh	58.6	42.8	29.6	13.4	44.7	67.3	55.5	20.8
14	Maharashtra	56.6	44.8	23.9	18.9	40.4	43.2	35.6	26.8
15	Odisha	75.6	50.2	36.9	23.4	61.8	72.6	50.2	28.9
16	Punjab	30.7	14.6	10.6	2.2	2.1	16.1	8.4	2.9
17	Rajasthan	32.6	28.7	13.1	8.2	24.1	52.1	35.6	20.7
18	Tamil Nadu	32.1	31.2	19.8	19.1	32.5	40.2	20.9	6.5
19	Uttar Pradesh	32.4	44.8	32.9	19.7	37.4	44.9	36.6	19.2
20	Uttarakhand	43.2	54.2	44.8	33.5	64.4	65.7	46.5	25.5
21	West Bengal	42.4	29.5	18.3	27.5	25.7	28.5	10.4	13.0
All India		47.3	36.8	26.7	16.1	33.3	39.9	31.4	16.0

Legend SC=Scheduled Castes, ST=Scheduled Tribes, OBC = Other backward classes Source: Planning Commission

Statement-III

*Literacy rate of total population and Scheduled Tribes Population and Gap in Literacy rate - India /States/
Union Territories: 1991-2001 (Figures in percentage)*

Sl.No.	India/State/UT#	Literacy Rate-1991		Gap in Literacy Rate	Literacy Rate-2001		Gap in Literacy Rate
		Total	ST		Total	ST	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	India	52.2	29.6	22.6	64.8	47.1	17.7
01.	Andhra Pradesh	44.1	17.2	26.9	60.5	37.0	23.4
02.	Arunachal Pradesh	41.6	34.4	7.2	54.3	49.6	4.7
03.	Assam	52.9	49.2	3.7	63.3	62.5	0.7
04.	Bihar	37.5	18.9	18.6	47.0	28.2	18.8
05.	Chhattisgarh	42.9	26.7	16.2	64.7	52.1	12.6
06	Goa	75.5	42.9	32.6	82.0	55.9	26.1
07	Gujarat	61.3	36.4	24.9	69.1	47.7	21.4
08	Haryana	55.8	NST	-	67.9	NST	-
09.	Himachal Pradesh	63.9	47.1	16.8	76.5	65.5	11.0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	NA	NA	NA	55.5	37.5	18.1
11.	Jharkhand	41.4	27.5	13.9	53.6	40.7	12.9
12.	Karnataka	56.0	36.0	20.0	66.6	48.3	18.4
13.	Kerala	89.8	57.2	32.6	90.9	64.4	26.5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	44.7	18.4	26.3	63.7	41.2	22.6
15.	Maharashtra.	64.9	36.8	28.1	76.9	55.2	21.7
16.	Manipur	59.9	53.6	6.3	70.5	65.9	4.7
17.	Meghalaya	49.1	46.7	2.4	62.6	61.3	1.2
18.	Mizoram	82.3	82.7	0.4	88.8	89.3	0.5
19.	Nagaland	61.6	60.6	1.0	66.6	65.9	0.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Odisha	49.1	22.3	26.8	63.1	37.4	25.7
21.	Punjab	58.8	NST	-	69.7	NST	-
22.	Rajasthan	38.6	19.4	19.2	60.4	44.7	15.8
23.	Sikkim	56.9	59.0	2.1	68.8	67.1	1.7
24.	Tamil Nadu	62.7	27.9	34.8	73.5	41.5	31.9
25.	Tripura	60.4	40.4	20.0	73.2	56.5	16.7
26.	Uttarakhand	57.8	41.2	16.6	71.6	63.2	8.4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	40.7	20.0	20.7	56.3	35.1	21.1
28.	West Bengal	57.7	27.8	29.9	68.6	43.4	25.2
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands#	73.0	56.6	16.4	81.3	66.8	14.5
30.	Chandigarh	77.8	NST	-	81.9	NST	-
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	40.7	28.2	12.5	57.6	41.2	16.4
32.	Daman and Diu	71.2	52.9	18.3	78.2	63.4	14.8
33.	Delhi#	75.3	NST	-	81.7	NST	-
34.	Lakshadweep	81.8	80.6	1.2	86.7	86.1	0.5
35.	Puducherry #	74.7	NST	-	81.2	NST	-

Source: Census 2001

Anganwadi Centres

4898. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to create awareness among people about their right to demand the opening of Anganwadi Centres under anganwadi on demand;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if no, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) Integrated Child

Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, being implemented by the States/UTs, Hon'ble Supreme Court in its Order dated 13.12.2006, in WP No. 196/2001 - PUCL Vs. UOI & Others, inter-alia, directed that rural communities and slum dwellers should be entitled to an Anganwadi on Demand (AoD) in cases where a settlement has at least 40 children under six but no AWC. In 2008, Government of India approved universalization of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, under the 3rd phase of expansion, bringing the total number of AWCs to 14 lakh, including an additional provision of 20,000 AoDs. The guidelines for setting up of AoDs were circulated to all the States/UTs vide Ministry's letter dated 29th May, 2009. On the basis of

requests received from the States, 1929 AoDs have been approved for sanction. These guidelines have since been uploaded on Ministry's website www.wcd.nic.in.

CIBIL

4899. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the norms set by the Credit Information Bureau of India Limited (CIBIL) for declaring borrowers defaulter for the loan raised by them from various Banks;

(b) whether the CIBIL can take unilateral decision to declare a borrower defaulter only upon the information of a particular bank without hearing the borrower;

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

(d) the corrective steps taken / being taken by the Government to make CIBIL customer friendly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) CIBIL is a credit information company registered with Reserve Bank of India under the Credit Information Companies (Regulation) Act, 2005 to collect, process and collate information on trade, credit and financial standing of the borrowers of the member credit institutions. CIBIL disseminates the same data / information received from member banks / institutions in the form of credit reports to the specified users/ individuals.

Every credit institution before furnishing credit information of a borrower to a credit information company, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, shall ensure that the credit information is accurate and complete with reference to the date on which such information is furnished or disclosed.

HIV Infection in High Risk Groups

4900. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has ascertained the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in High Risk Groups i.e. Truck Drivers, Female Sex Workers (FSWs), Men who have Sex with Men (MSM), Injecting Drug Users (IDUs) and street children across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of infection of HIV/ AIDS among the above High Risk Groups, separately during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the number of deaths due to AIDS reported in these Groups, separately during the said period. State/UIT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) Yes. NACO contracts HIV Sentinel surveillance among high risk groups- Female Sex Workers (FSW), Men who have Sex with Men (MSM), Injecting Drug Users (IDU) - and bridge population-Single Male Migrants & Long Distance Truckers - to monitor the trends of HIV epidemic across the country. As per HIV Sentinel Surveillance 2008-09, HIV prevalence among FSW is 4.94%, MSM 7.30%, IDU 9.19% and Long Distance Truckers 1.62%.

Street children are not categorised as a High Risk Group for HIV/AIDS and there are no separate estimates available for this group.

(c) Required information is given in the Statement enclosed. The information submitted is based on Computerised Management Information System (CMIS) data shared by respective State AIDS Control Societies and UTs.

(d) Information on number of deaths due to AIDS is not available separately for these Groups.

Statement-I*HIV/AIDS cases reported among High Risk Groups in 2011-12 (Up to July 2011)*

State/UT	FSW	MSM	IDU	Trucker
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	504	77	9	29
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Assam	10	4	5	2
Bihar	30	7	15	0
Chandigarh	2	2	0	0
Chhatisgarh	21	4	0	1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu				
Delhi	8	8	12	0
Goa	52	2	1	2
Gujarat	47	72	2	18
Haryana	6	18	35	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	1	4	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	9	4	0	4
Karnataka	225	111	1	13
Kerala	92	1	3	5
Madhya Pradesh	28	25	109	2
Maharashtra	280	146	15	4
Manipur	16	2	94	2
Meghalaya	12	0	1	0
Mizoram	15	4	70	0
Nagaland	17	5	22	0

1	2	3	4	5
Odisha	22	18	5	
Puducherry	0	0	0	0
Punjab	6	12	91	3
Rajasthan	18	14	3	2
Sikkim	1	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	167	97	2	11
Tripura	2	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	100	41	124	5
Uttarakhand	4	9	3	0
West Bengal	74	17	13	10
India	1,768	701	639	113

HIV/AIDS cases reported among High Risk Groups in 2010-11

Andhra Pradesh	380	134	27	54
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Assam	35	4	12	5
Bihar	21	10	44	3
Chandigarh	6	11	17	0
Chhattisgarh	26	20	5	21
Dadra and Nagar Havceli	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
Delhi	92	154	225	11
Goa	11	14	4	4
Gujarat	154	285	15	71
Haryana	75	32	108	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	4	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
Jharkhand	32	0	0	18
Karnataka	1,144	289	1	34
Kerala	23	10	28	1
Madhya Pradesh	91	60	88	5
Maharashtra	1,296	576	123	136
Manipur	81	54	673	0
Meghalaya	2	1	0	0
Mizoram	.47	4	200	0
Nagaland	57	31	56	1
Odisha	69	56	21	0
Puducherry	4	3	0	0
Punjab	41	22	408	10
Rajasthan	152	36	17	5
Sikkim	0	0	2	0
Tamil Nadu	804	615	5	138
Tripura	10	1	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	97	75	182	13
Uttarakhand	9	7	23	0
West Bengal	158	55	48	59
India	4,917	2,559	2,336	589

HIV/AIDS cases reported among High Risk Groups in 2009-10

Andhra Pradesh	1213	424	47	112
Arunachal Pradesh	4	0	3	0
Assam	29	1	14	7
Bihar	39	15	0	0
Chandigarh	52	9	22	0

1	2	3	4	5
Chhattisgarh	43	17	7	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	No Data Available			
Delhi	135	408	244	0
Goa	58	15	1	2
Gujarat	220	374	16	47
Haryana	369	29	10	0
Himachal Pradesh	10	2	2	0
Jammu and Kashmir	5	0	0	1
Jharkhand	34	6	0	3
Karnataka	1,033	173	51	13
Kerala	13	239	37	0
Madhya Pradesh	98	87	185	0
Maharashtra	1,630	464	26	70
Manipur	112	9	651	4
Meghalaya	4	0	0	0
Mizoram	29	2	152	3
Nagaland	48	10	107	3
Odisha	130	103	30	0
Puducherry	8	0	0	0
Punjab	77	22	388	0
Rajasthan	103	4	10	7
Sikkim	0	0	58	0
Tamil Nadu	199	180	16	29
Tripura	19	9	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	638	422	743	2

1	2	3	4	5
Uttarakhand	28	8	35	0
West Bengal	253	434	36	17
India	6,633	3,466	2,891	320

HIV/AIDS cases reported among High Risk Groups in 2008-09

Andhra Pradesh	759	266	5	11
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Assam	110	5	3	13
Bihar	32	3	6	8
Chandigarh	7	13	10	0
Chhatisgarh	No data available			
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	No data available			
Delhi	204	207	122	0
Goa	23	2	0	
Gujarat	256	557	0	4
Haryana	180	40	73	0
Himachal Pradesh	21	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	2	0	1	0
Jharkhand	260	4	5	0
Karnataka	198	214	0	0
Kerala	119	752	14	0
Madhya Pradesh	75	11	0	0
Maharashtra	613	174	64	1
Manipur	14	4	149	0
Meghalaya	2	0	0	0
Mizoram	22	3	111	1

1	2	3	4	5
Nagaland	43	9	69	1
Odisha	16	22	8	0
Puducherry	No data available			
Punjab	26	15	257	1
Rajasthan	163	3	1	0
Sikkim	0	0	2	0
Tamil Nadu	6	15	5	3
Tripura	13	0	1	0
Uttar Pradesh	200	143	249	2
Uttarakhand	7	5	1	0
West Bengal	164	33	38	29
India	3,578	2,526	1,196	74

[Translation]

Allocation of Coal Block

4901. SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electricity Authority has sent any proposal to the Ministry of Coal for allocation of coal block during 2011-12 for a private thermal power plant of 600 mega watt in the State of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the coal block is likely to be allocated for the power plant?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of reply at (a) above.

Loans by Banks

4902. DR. BALI RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the loans disbursed by the public Sector Banks to big business houses during the last three years and the current financial year, State-wise and Bank-wise;

(b) the details of the amount recovered and recoverable from the said business houses out of such disbursed loans, as on date, State-wise and Bank-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) In accordance with the practices and usages customary amongst the banks and in conformity with provisions of statutes governing the financial institutions, information relating to name of the borrowers cannot

be divulged. However, the amount outstanding of large borrowers (exposure more than 100 crore) with public sector banks as at the end of March, 2009, 2010 and 2011 was Rs. 4,17,179 crore, Rs. 5,04,372 crore and Rs. 5,80,476 crore respectively

(c) Banks are required to monitor Non-performing Assets (fsIPAs) and take steps to bring them down through recovery / other channels. Reserve Bank of India also monitors the NPA levels of all the sectors. This aspect is examined during Annual Financial Inspections and monitored on an ongoing basis through regulatory returns submitted by banks and periodical meetings with banks. The channels of recovery available to banks include Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002, Debt Recovery Tribunals, Lok Adalats etc.

[English]

Sustainable Cities

4903. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote sustainable cities in the country that generate and use as much electricity from renewable sources; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken and plan mooted to fully map and utilize all renewable sources like solar, wind and municipal waste etc. available in and around each metropolitan city and State capitals in the country?

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

(b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing a programme on 'Development of Solar Cities' which aims to reduce a minimum of 10% of the projected demand of conventional energy of the city through renewable energy installations and energy efficiency measures. Sixty Cities are proposed to be

developed as Solar Cities during the Eleventh Plan period including four Model Solar Cities and 10 Pilot Solar Cities. The Master plan for each Solar City is being prepared to assess and utilize various renewable sources including Solar, Wind, Municipal Waste etc.

The Ministry is providing financial support up to Rs. 50 lakh for each solar city to the respective City Government for preparation of a master plan, setting-up institutional arrangements for the implementation of the master plan, awareness generation and capacity building activities. So far, sanctions have been given for developing 36 Solar Cities including State Capitals in the Country.

Besides, the Ministry is also promoting renewable energy systems and projects on solar and municipal waste-to-energy technologies through fiscal and financial incentives in the cities under other national level programmes.

Private Practice by Government Doctors

4904. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of private practice by doctors of Government hospitals and their tendency of recommending and diverting patients for diagnostic tests and examination to private laboratories on a consideration from such labs;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the incidents reported in this regard especially in Delhi; and

(c) the action taken/contemplated to stop this unethical practice?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (c) As far as Central Government Hospital in Delhi viz., Dr. RML Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital and LHMC & Associated Hospital are concerned, no such case has been reported.

[Translation]

Car Museum

4905. CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has a policy to build a "Car Museum";

(b) if so, the details thereof and when the policy came into being;

(c) the details of financial assistance being provided by the Government under the policy for setting up of museum;

(d) whether "Heritage Transport Trust" in Haryana has received an amount of Rupees 6 crore for the same; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of the proposals received in this regard from various States, State-wise and the norms followed for selection?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance to State Governments/ Union Territory (U.T.) Administrations for development of tourism infrastructure under the Scheme of Product/ Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC). Some of the components covered for financial assistance under this scheme are:

(a) Improvement of surrounding the destinations.

(b) Improvement in solid waste management and sewerage management, public conveniences, etc.

(c) Construction of Wayside Public Conveniences.

(d) Refurbishment of monuments.

(e) Tourist Reception Centres.

There is no specific policy to provide financial assistance to build "Car Museum".

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Tourism has not sanctioned any financial assistance to "Heritage Transport Trust" in Haryana.

Cashless Health Insurance Scheme

4906. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cashless health insurance facility is being misused by the hospitals;

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

(c) whether the insurance companies are turning their back on policy holders due to the said misuse;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that as per the study conducted by Insurance Information Bureau of IRDA for 2008-09 and 2009-10, it was found that the Claims severity for 'cashless' basis of settlement is 83% more than the 'reimbursement' and that the cashless basis of settlement is costing more for all types of diseases.

(c) and (d) The insurers offer cashless facility in their Partner Network of hospitals as a form of claim settlement procedure under the contract. This Network is dynamic and subject to change from time to time. Based on their claims experience, and after examining the costs of different medical procedures as evidenced by the Claims settled, the insurance companies negotiate rates for certain medical procedures and normally include in the Network only those hospitals who have agreed to the rates. The cashless facility will remain available in all hospitals in the Partner network listed by the insurers.

(e) In order to ensure that the interests of the policyholders are not adversely affected, at times when a change in Network is effected by insurer, it has directed all the insurers offering cashless facilities under medical insurance to inform the policyholders at

all times, the nearest possible alternative hospitals where the cashless facility is available and the conditions thereof.

Record of Vehicle and Home Loans

4907. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has records of vehicle and home loans disbursed by the public sector banks during the last three years and the current financial year;

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

(c) whether the Government has formulated, any

strategy/ policy for timely disbursement of the said loans and their recovery;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Details in respect of retail home and vehicle loans outstanding of Public Sector Banks during the last three years and the current financial year (upto June 2011) are given as Statement.

(c) to (e) Each Bank's Board is authorised to frame a loan policy as directed by RBI for disbursal of these loans.

Statement

Retail and Housing Loan of Public Sector Banks

(Rs. Crore)

Bank Nme	Retail Vehicle Loans - Outstanding at end				Retail Home Loans - Outstanding at end			
	March 2009	March 2010	March 2011	June 2011	March 2009	March 2010	March 2011	June 2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Allahabad Bank	309	477	607	1,108	3,225	3,198	3,253	3,321
Andhra Bank	137	275	347	348	2,232	3,480	4,478	4,621
Bank of Baroda	888	1,371	1,963	2,109	8,264	10,306	12,510	12,911
Banke of India	860	1,218	1,408	1,435	6,937	7,880	7,057	7,088
Bank of Maharashtra	514	464	433	428	2,959	3,639	4,280	4,380
Canara Bank	1,112	1,391	1,497	1,501	7,896	10,117	15,219	15,241
Central Bank of India	444	557	858	863	4,535	5,438	6,424	5,961

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Corporation Bank	749	812	1,416	1,486	4,594	5,280	6,025	6,177
Dena Bank	378	511	493	513	2,866	3,595	4,016	4,296
IDBI Bank Limited	10	77	190	188	11,877	16,354	22,833	22,342
Indian Bank	220	248	301	321	4,751	4,991	5,225	5,266
Indian Overseas Bank	444	627	582	848	3,530	2,921	2,594	2,849
Oriental Bank of Commerce	463	705	954	991	3,376	3,856	4,450	4,588
Punjab and Sind Bank	314	279	253	231	1,181	1,319	1,580	1660
Punjab National Bank	1,172	1,309	1,626	1,816	8,394	9,538	11,816	11,835
Syndicate Bank	276	452	457	463	6,310	7,399	10,531	10,592
UCO Bank	182	211	232	324	3,626	4,043	4,205	4,204
Union Bank of India	1,011	1,189	1,230	1,229	6,621	8i115	9,211	9,423
United Bank of India	540	602	546	629	4,131	4,806	5,429	5,422
Vijaya Bank	425	370	842	767	4,428	4,453	4,213r	4,168
State Bank of Bikaner Jaipur	255	513	591	576	2,146	2,415	2,835	2,854
State Bank of Hyderabad	476	865	1,189	1,191	3,859	5,106	6,501	6,790
State Bank of India	7,828	14,161	20,910	21,545	46,028	71,418	86,769	89,881
State Bank of Indore	278	381			1,347	1,387		
State Bank of Mysore	291	398	481	608	2,186	2,595	3,155	3,172
State Bank of Patiala	940	127	1,538	1,531	3,198	3,443	3,946	3,907
State Bank of Travancore	984	1,324	1,419	1,397	4,858	6,144	6,714	7,609
All PSBs	21,499	30,913	42,363	44,445	165,356	213,238	255,272	260,558

Source' Latest Updated OSMOS Database (Domestic

*[English]***Electricity Act, 2003**

4908. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding inaction by some power distribution companies under the Section 143 and 149 of the Electricity Act, 2003;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) As per the available records of the Ministry no complaint has been received regarding inaction by power distribution companies under the Section 143 and 149 of Electricity Act, 2003.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Supply of Power

4909. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rates of power supplied to the State of Madhya Pradesh from Gandhar and Kawas Gas based Power Plant are exorbitant;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to rationalize these rates; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The tariff of the Gandhar and Kawas gas based power plants for the period 2009-14 has been provisionally

allowed by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC). The cost of power supply to beneficiary states, including Madhya Pradesh, these plants for the year 2010-11 is Rs.3.39 per kwh and Rs.3.30 per kwh respectively.

(c) and (d) CERC is the Appropriate Commission under Section 79 (1) read with sections 61 and 62 of the Electricity Act, 2003 to regulate the tariff of the generating companies owned or controlled by the Central Government and also the tariff of generating companies other than those owned or controlled by the Central Government having composite scheme of generation and sale in more than one State.

Section 61 of the Electricity Act, 2003 provides for various factors to be borne in mind by the Regulatory Commissions while specifying the terms and conditions for determination of tariff. The factors include inter alia safeguarding of consumers' interests and at the same time recovery of the cost of electricity in a reasonable manner, the principle of rewarding efficiency in performance etc.

The Central Commission in exercise of its powers under section 178 (2)(s) read with section 61 of the Electricity Act, 2003 has notified the terms and conditions for determination of tariff for the generating companies and inter-State / transmission companies regulated by the Commission.

*[English]***HIV Infected Needles**

4910. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for detection of HIV infected needles at Indira Gandhi Medical College and Hospital Complex in Nagpur;

(b) the directives issued by the Union Government to the medical college and hospital in this regard;

(c) whether the medical colleges and hospitals have violated the National Aids Control Organisation (NACO) norms; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) There was no HIV infected needles detected at Indira Gandhi Medical College and Hospital Complex in Nagpur.

(b) Directives in this regard have been sent to Medical Colleges and hospitals through a National Guideline on HIV testing.

(c) and (d) As per reports, neither Medical Colleges nor Hospitals have violated the NACO norms.

[Translation]

Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana

4911. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had launched the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY);

(a) if so, the details and the objectives thereof alongwith the districts covered thereunder, State-wise;

(b) the funds allocated and released alongwith utilization reported thereunder during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether some funds are still to be released under the said yojana;

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

(e) the present status of the said yojana?

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

CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) The Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) was launched in 2003-04 with the objective of putting in place programmes and policies that would remove barriers to growth, accelerate the development process and improve the quality of life of the people in 147 identified backward districts of the country with the joint efforts of the Centre and the States. The scheme aimed at focused development programmes for backward areas which would help reduce imbalances and speed up development. The State-wise list of the districts covered under RSVY is at Statement-I.

(c) to (f) Initially RSVY was implemented by the Planning Commission. Subsequently it was decided to launch Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme to be implemented by Ministry of Panchayati Raj in 2006-07 with RSVY subsumed into the BRGF. Each district under RSVY was to get Rs. 45 crore @ Rs.7.50 crore per year. Part of the funds were released by the Planning Commission and balance of the entitlement was released from BRGF. All the 147 districts covered under the RSVY had been released their full allocation of Rs.45 crore each by December, 2009. The State-wise details of funds released and utilization reported under the RSVY is at Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of the District Covered under Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY)

Sl. No.	State/District	District
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh		
1		Adilabad
2		Chittoor
3		Karimnagar
4		Khammam
5		Mahboobnagar

1	2	3	1	2	3
		6 Medak			15 Patna
		7 Nalgonda			16 Purnea
		8 Nizamabad			17 Rohtash
		9 Vizianagaram			18 Samastipur
		10 Warangal			19 Sheohar
Arunachal Pradesh					20 Supaul
		1 Upper Subansiri			21 Vaishali
Assam			Chhattisgarh		
		1 Dheemaji			1 Bastar
		2 Karbi-Anglong			2 Bilaspur
		3 Kokrajhar			3 Dantewada
		4 N.C. Hills			4 Jaspur
		5 North Lakhimpur			5 Kanker
Bihar					6 Kawardha/ Kabirdham
		1 Araria			7 Rajnandgaon
		2 Aurangabad			8 Sarguja
		3 Bhojpur	Gujarat		
		4 Darbhanga			1 Dahod
		5 Gaya			2 Dangs
		6 Jamui			3 Panchmahais
		7 Jehanabad			
		8 Kaimur	Haryana		
		9 Katihar			1 Sirsa
		10 Lakhisarai	Himachal Pradesh		
		11 Madhubani			1 Chamba
		12 Muzaffarpur			2 Sirmaur
		13 Nalanda	Jammu & Kashmir		
		14 Nawadah			1 Doda

1	2	3	1	2	3
		2 Kupwara			2 Barwani
		3 Poonch			3 Dindori
Jharkhand					4 Khargone
		1 Bokaro			5 Mandla
		2 Chatra			6 Satna
		3 Dhanbad			7 Seoni
		4 Garhwa			8 Shahadol
		5 Giridih			9 Sidhi
		6 Godda			10 Umaria
		7 Gumla	Maharashtra		
		8 Hazaribagh			1 Ahmednagar
		9 Koderma			2 Bhandara
		10 Latehar			3 Chandrapur
		11 Lohardagga			4 Dhule
		12 Palamu			5 Gadchiroli
		13 Ranchi			6 Gondia
		14 Saraikela			7 Hingoli
		15 Simdega			8 Nanded
		16 West Singhbhum			9 Nandurbar
Karnataka			Manipur		
		1 Bidar			1 Tamenglong
		2 Chitradurg	Meghalaya		
		3 Davengere			1 West Garo Hills
		4 Gulbarga	Mizoram		
Kerala					1 Lawngtlai
		1 Palakkad	Nagaland		
		2 Wayanad			1 Mon
Madhya Pradesh			Odisha		
		1 Balaghat			1 Gajpati

1	2	3	1	2	3
		2 Ganjam			4 Chandauli
		3 Keonjhar			5 Ghitrakoot
		4 Mayurbhanj			6 Fatehpur
		5 Sundargarh			7 Gorakhpur
Punjab					8 Hamirpur
		1 Hoshiarpur			9 Hardoi
Rajasthan					10 Jalaun
		1 Banswara			11 Jaunpur
		2 Dungarpur			12 Kaushambi
		3 Jhalawar			13 Kushinagar
Sikkim					14 Lalitpur
		1 North Sikkim			15 Mahoba
Tamil Nadu					16 Mirzapur
		1 Cuddalore			17 Pratapgarh
		2 Dindigul			18 Raebareli
		3 Naggapattinam			19 Sitapur
		4 Sivganga			20 Sonbhadra
		5 Tiruvannamalai			21 Unnao
Tripura	Dhalai		West Bengal		
Uttaranchal					1 24 South Paragana
		1 Chamoli			2 Bankura
		2 Champawat			3 Birbhum
		3 Tehri Garhwal			4 Jalpaiguri
Uttar Pradesh					5 Midnapur West
		1 Azamgarh			6 North Dinajpur
		2 Banda			7 Purulia
		3 Barabanki			8 South Dinajpur

Statement-II

Funds Released & Utilisation Reported Under Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) as on 31.07.2011

Sl. No.	State of	Number amount released Districts	Total released to be reased	Amount released in										Total Reported released	Utilisation
				2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2009-10	2009-10	2009-10		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
1	Andhra Pradesh	10	450.00	40.00	72.50	37.50	82.50	105.00	105.00	7.50	7.50	450.00	378.97		
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	45.00	0.00	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	45.00	36.31			
3	Assam	5	225.00	10.00	27.50	7.50	52.50	52.50	75.00	0.00	225.00	212.68			
4	Bihar	21	945.00	0.00	157.50	135.00	232.50	97.50	300.00	22.50	945.00	757.47			
5	Chhattisgarh	8	360.00	40.00	57.50	90.00	127.50	45.00	0.00	0.00	360.00	348.67			
6	Gujarat	3	135.00	17.50	20.00	15.00	37.50	7.50	30.00	7.50	135.00	104.63			
7	Haryana	1	45.00	0.00	7.50	15.00	22.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.00	45.00			
8	Himachal Pradesh	2	90.00	5.00	25.00	15.00	30.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	90.00	86.88			
9	Jammu & Kashmir	3	135.00	5.00	25.00	22.50	22.50	15.00	22.50	22.50	135.00	106.15			
10	Jharkhand	16	720.00	37.50	120.00	142.50	315.00	82.50	22.50	0.00	720.00	610.56			
11	Karnataka	4	180.00	12.50	25.00	15.00	37.50	45.00	45.00	0.00	180.00	145.26			
12	Kerala	2	90.00	20.00	17.50	15.00	15.00	7.50	7.50	7.50	90.00	77.38			
13	Madhya Pradesh	10	450.00	22.50	142.50	150.00	135.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	450.00	449.78			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	Maharashtra	9	405.00	15.00	67.50	60.00	90.00	107.00	58.00	7.50	405.00	396.71
15	Manipur	1	45.00	7.50	7.50	15.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.00	45.00
16	Meghalaya	1	45.00	0.00	7.50	0.00	15.00	7.50	15.00	0.00	45.00	45.00
17	Mizoram	1	45.00	0.00	7.50	7.50	15.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	45.00	45.00
18	Nagaland	1	45.00	0.00	15.00	7.50	22.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.00	45.00
19-	Odisha	5	225.00	10.00	42.50	45.00	45.00	52.50	30.00	0.00	225.00	219.83
20	Punjab	1	45.00	0.00	7.50	7.50	15.00	7.50	7.50	0.00	45.00	44.35
21	Rajasthan	3	135.00	35.00	47.50	37.50	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	135.00	131.60
22	Sikkim	1	45.00	0.00	7.50	7.50	22.50	7.50	0.00	0.00	45.00	44.69
23	Tamil Nadu	5	225.00	20.00	77.50	75.00	30.00	22.50	0.00	0.00	225.00	211.69
24	Tripura	1	45.00	7.50	7.50	7.50	15.00	7.50	0.00	0.00	45.00	40.34
25	Uttar Pradesh	21	945.00	62.50	162.50	202.50	300.00	135.00	30.00	52.50	945.00	840.78
26	Uttarakhand	3	135.00	0.00	22.50	22.50	37.50	30.00	22.50	0.00	135.00	110.84
27	West Bengal	8	360.00	35.00	55.00	45.00	60.00	82.50	82.50	0.00	360.00	333.3
TOTAL		147	6615.00	402.50	1240.00	1207.50	1815.00	954.50	860.50	135.00	6615.00	5917.00

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana*[English]*

4912. SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quality of materials being used, i.e. wire, cable etc. for the electrification work under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana is not as per the fixed norms in the country including Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the action being taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the company engaged in the work of RGGVY in Madhya Pradesh is being paid at double rate in comparison to schedule of rates of Madhya Pradesh State Power Distribution Company; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), the major materials viz. cable, conductor, meter, pole, transformers, etc., in lots selected on random sample basis at Manufacturer's premises in all states including Madhya Pradesh are inspected as per prescribed material quality plan and approved technical specification standards and accordingly delivered to field for execution of RGGVY projects. Materials not conforming to the approved technical specifications are not cleared by the Quality Control Inspectors and fresh materials have to be offered by the manufacturers. Further, Rural Electrification (RE) works and materials under 11th Plan are subjected to inspection through Three Tier Quality Control Mechanism.

(c) and (d) Under RGGVY, RE works in Madhya Pradesh are being implemented on turnkey basis and in terms of guidelines, contracts are being awarded to the L-1 bidders on the basis of competitive bidding process.

Home Loans

4913. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to issue directions to Banks and Financial Institutions, which have provided loans to home buyers in Noida Extension area of Greater Noida, to waive off their interest in the wake of recent Allahabad High Court judgment regarding quashing of Land Acquisition by Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority (GNIDA);

(b) if not, whether the Government plan to provide financial relief to affected home buyers in Noida Extension;

(c) whether in case of refund of money by builders, insurance amount taken by the Banks/ Financial institutions LIC and GIC Housing Finance Limited and service tax taken by the Service Tax Department through builders shall also be returned back; and

(d) if not, the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard so that hard earned money of home buyers do not go waste without their mistake?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government at present.

*[Translation]***Disbursement of Funds**

4914. SHRIMATI RAJESH NANDINI SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds are provided by the Union Government to the State Governments for the development of tribal areas;

(b) if so, the criterion for disbursement of funds to the States;

(c) the funds released during the last three years and the current year including Madhya Pradesh, State-wise and year-wise; and

(d) the details of arrangements made by the Union Government for monitoring of the works undertaken by the State on account of that fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides grant-in-aid to States having ST Population under the Special Area Programme of grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution, to support and supplement the efforts of other Central Ministries, State Governments and NGOs to fill the gap in critical infrastructure like construction of roads, bridges, irrigation facilities, health and education etc.

(b) The grant is released on the basis of State-wise annual allocations made on the basis of the ST population in each state as a percentage to the total tribal population of the Country subject to submission of utilization certificate and physical and financial progress reports in respect of releases

made in previous years.

(c) A Statement showing State-wise/year-wise funds released during the last three years and current year including Madhya Pradesh is at enclosed Statement.

(d) The Ministry undertakes the following steps to ensure the proper implementation of the schemes:

(i) Utilization Certificates are insisted upon to ensure that the funds are used for the intended purpose;

(ii) Physical/Financial progress reports regarding works undertaken by the States' are obtained;

(iii) Central Government officers while on visits to the States review/inspect the implementation of schemes/programmes;

(iv) Meetings are convened with State Secretaries in charge of Tribal Welfare Development Departments to ensure proper and expeditious implementation of the schemes / programmes, and reviewing the physical and financial progress.

Statement

Amount of funds released under Article 275(1) of the Constitution during the financial years 2008-09 to 2011-12

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12(As on 31.8.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	1863.44	1946.20	5187.70	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	308.68	35.20	772.00	0.00
3	Assam	1444.88	1240.77	3517.96	0.00
4	Bihar	0.00	95.00	838.00	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	3211.43	2834.80	7786.00	0.00
6	Goa	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Gujarat	2372.77	4783.00	8302.00	3855.18
8	Himachal Pradesh	148.32	360.00	377.00	215.50
9	Jammu & Kashmir	193.66	282.74	607.00	0.00
10	Jharkhand	1852.43	3730.00	8004.00	0.00
11	Karnataka	1496.37	1823.00	3813.00	1826.00
12	Kerala	159.42	387.00	405.00	0.00
13	Madhya Pradesh	6466.80	6435.00	17311.31	7772.00
14	Maharashtra	2441.46	2000.00	9442.00	0.00
15	Manipur	324.44	352.50	819.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	155.33	0.00	2100.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	403.57	441.00	922.96	0.00
18	Nagaland	200.00	576.59	2047.42	0.00
19	Odisha	4129.73	7026.00	11144.33	5845.00
20	Rajasthan	3107.04	1500.00	8351.00	3500.00
21	Sikkim	65.00	149.20	226.00	0.00
22	Tamil Nadu	291.39	342.00	358.00	0.00
23	Tripura	434.88	780.00	1358.73	927.10
24	Uttar Pradesh	391.28	350.00	1200.00	127.60
25	Uttarakhand	20.00	120.00	250.00	0.00
26	West Bengal	2489.09	2320.00	4848.00	2774.00
Grand Total		33978.41	39910.00	99988.41	26842.38

[English]

Shortage of Midwives

4915. DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)'s the

first State of the World's Midwifery report which has revealed shortage of qualified and skilled midwives in India, particularly in rural and remote areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of qualified and skilled midwives available in the country against their present requirement;

(d) whether the above report estimates that countries like India require a minimum of six skilled midwives per thousand birth in order to achieve the aim of 95% coverage; and

(e) if so, the action taken/proposed by the Government to augment the number of qualified and skilled midwives in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (e) The state of World Midwifery report 2011 gives summary of 58 countries including India. In India chapter it has been stated that country's Midwifery workforce has 324624 Midwives including nurse-midwives.

9.30 Lakhs nurses are reportedly registered with various State Nursing Council. Presently there are 842 General Nursing and Midwifery Schools, including the Government and private sector, with training capacity of 71608. Midwifery is integrated in the nursing courses.

In addition to this, 1,91,457 Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs) are in position at Sub centers & PHCs in the country, as per Rural Health Statistics (RHS) 2010. ANMs are also trained in Midwifery.

Government of India has sanctioned opening of 132 Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery (ANM) and 137 General Nursing and Midwifery (GNM) schools in areas which do not have ANM and GNM training schools to increase the number of nurses and ANMs in the country.

Apart from this, three weeks' training for Skilled Birth Attendant is imparted to Nurses/ANMs to increase their proficiency.

Allocation of Funds under NRHM

4916. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds released to States under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) since its launch, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the details of the apparatus to audit and monitor the usage of NRHM funds so disbursed;

(c) the State-wise appraisal of NRHM fund utilisation so far;

(d) whether there is a structure in place in the Ministry to look into the misconduct of officers responsible for performance of NRHM;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Ministry has received any complaints regarding misuse of NRHM funds since its launch;

(g) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the action taken thereon;

(h) whether the Ministry has taken cognizance of allegations of misuse of NRHM funds in UP and Punjab; and

(i) if so, the action taken on these specific reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) A Statement showing the Allocation, Release and Expenditure under National Rural Health Mission to States / UTs for the Financial Years 2005-06 to 2011-12 (up to 30.06.2011) is enclosed.

(b) The grants-in-aid provided to the States under National Rural Health Mission [NRHM] are audited annually by Chartered Accountants' firms selected through open tender system by the States / Union Territories. In addition to this, audit at the Central level is conducted by the Director General of Audit, Central Expenditure (DGACE), New Delhi. The Comptroller & Auditor General of India (C&A.G) also had conducted a Performance Audit of the NRHM for the period 2005-06 to 2007-08 at the Central, State and sample District and Block levels. The report of the C&AG was laid on the Table of the House in December, 2009.

(c) The Ministry regularly monitors the utilization of funds through analysis of quarterly Financial Management Reports and annual statutory Audit Reports and also emphasizes on concurrent audits being conducted in the State. The Ministry also monitors the implementation of NRHM through annual Common Review Mission (CRM), Joint Review Mission (JRM) and review meetings. Teams are also sent periodically to States to review the management of funds under the Mission. The reports are shared with the States for taking corrective measures.

(d) and (e) NRHM is a centrally sponsored programme. Funds are made available to States for implementing the NRHM, and the primary responsibility for proper financial management and taking action against the officers and staff responsible for implementation lies with the States. The Central Government facilitates the State's effective implementation of the Mission and provide guidelines for implementation, monitoring and reporting of physical and financial progress.

(f) and (g) No specific complaints have been received regarding misutilization of funds allocated under NRHM since its launch. However, annual statutory audit of NRHM is conducted for all States which are examined in the Ministry and the deficiencies and observations are communicated to the States for taking appropriate remedial action.

(h) and (i) No complaint has been received regarding misuse of NRHM funds allocated under NRHM from Punjab.

A Central team reviewed fund management under the Mission in Uttar Pradesh during May, 2011 and the major findings are outlined below:

- (i) Irregularity in award of contract for procurement of Emergency Medical Transport Services and Mobile Medical Units, Management of Hospital cleaning and gardening, procurement of safe drinking water and R.O. systems etc.
- (ii) Supply of poor quality of IECV BCC material and poor quality of drugs and consumables etc.
- (iii) In respect of civil construction works, there was mere transfer of funds to various State Government agencies without any formal agreement and without any system.
- (iv) Poor monitoring of progress of the civil construction as well as quality of construction, and no action on the defects in constructions pointed out by JEs/ CMOs.
- (v) Non operationalisation of emergency transport services even after procurement of 779 ambulances.

The report and the observations of the Central team were sent to the State Government for necessary remedial action and for further investigations.

Statement

State-wise Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NRHM since 2005-06 to 2011-12 (30.6.2011)

Sl. No.	States	2005-06			2006-07			2007-08			2008-09		
		Allocation	Release	Exp	Allocation	Release	Exp	Allocation	Release	Exp	Allocation	Release	Exp
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5.96	9.11	5.32	8.26	9.90	8.28	5.60	13.01	9.01	10.71	12.56	12.76
2	Andhra Pradesh	309.93	302.84	216.44	424.83	383.97	405.91	628.43	608.94	505.18	663.37	638.73	700.13
3	Arunachal Pradesh	19.03	29.35	17.57	30.78	49.88	31.27	47.99	44.50	47.62	43.95	36.51	57.69
4	Assam	234.67	137.79	84.60	513.21	346.96	212.53	637.84	602.15	547.47	638.94	606.89	698.32
5	Bihar	382.89	255.51	186.69	556.65	361.89	235.64	590.66	350.24	423.25	777.70	821.18	783.19
6	Chandigarh	3.79	4.27	3.14	5.68	4.50	3.48	6.48	6.45	4.11	8.04	5.31	6.47
7	Chhattisgarh	119.22	94.13	107.37	174.21	149.11	187.69	222.60	190.85	197.77	259.35	249.72	162.12
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.86	2.13	1.46	2.72	2.71	1.71	3.08	2.36	2.85	3.45	3.28	3.86
9	Daman and Diu	2.22	2.24	1.64	2.63	3.48	1.86	2.79	1.98	2.43	3.07	2.60	2.41
10	Delhi	30.21	24.92	24.99	53.51	37.12	31.95	77.73	55.31	51.06	100.37	99.62	55.68
11	Goa	5.88	5.65	3.00	9.08	3.32	4.17	11.71	5.07	6.92	13.52	14.09	8.89
12	Gujarat	210.69	214.71	132.55	299.08	255.83	225.40	369.20	394.93	306.81	414.07	342.81	495.43
13	Haryana	79.12	83.13	54.61	117.96	114.84	76.96	137.25	115.79	98.57	166.20	165.02	187.73
14	Himachal Pradesh	47.01	58.57	39.47	56.02	70.99	57.04	67.32	52.41	56.55	77.74	64.21	94.84
15	Jammu and Kashmir	74.82	69.36	17.52	66.18	49.14	51.42	87.02	160.45	75.27	102.24	76.48	111.94
16	Jharkhand	114.48	129.00	135.35	216.20	158.64	91.89	266.54	159.15	124.99	294.00	247.27	299.30
17	Karnataka	213.74	197.45	153.50	302.74	253.80	194.34	393.94	297.32	275.29	461.83	437.84	428.94

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
18 Kerala	119.23	110.08	102.62	173.98	151.40	39.50	236.40	293.86	144.03	253.61	222.88	331.20		
19 Lakshadweep	1.28	1.72	0.77	1.69	1.71	0.93	1.79	1.08	0.62	2.13	1.22	2.18		
20 Madhya Pradesh	292.94	256.87	181.55	413.20	410.89	353.36	689.95	617.09	645.70	609.02	707.88	686.97		
21 Maharashtra	348.28	328.92	230.17	522.24	304.74	229.25	603.58	672.52	550.76	779.15	587.43	873.15		
22 Manipur	31.83	29.99	14.99	52.98	37.26	20.40	65.91	49.27	40.99	66.34	56.58	62.06		
23 Meghalaya	26.62	20.52	10.26	52.34	35.42	19.48	61.26	43.04	32.70	65.48	44.76	51.27		
24 Mizoram	27.84	25.17	17.00	26.28	50.31	28.78	37.46	32.67	56.22	40.24	37.44	54.26		
25 Nagaland	25.21	30.41	17.72	45.95	41.69	36.23	55.20	44.75	43.45	57.96	56.23	57.65		
26 Odisha	198.29	206.43	135.39	284.88	220.18	199.19	383.52	387.16	295.07	392.88	388.05	334.05		
27 Puducherry	2.32	3.81	3.50	4.24	5.66	8.66	9.41	4.71	7.14	11.31	5.12	7.29		
28 Punjab	81.88	90.71	65.45	130.42	138.93	86.62	161.69	107.84	111.64	185.89	183.03	190.08		
29 Rajasthan	281.32	293.41	201.24	398.52	406.45	299.48	571.89	660.90	537.65	596.53	798.15	909.16		
30 Sikkim	7.66	9.12	7.84	12.76	24.15	9.87	17.49	34.27	13.39	21.44	19.88	50.62		
31 Tamil Nadu	238.52	251.22	206.17	336.87	332.64	321.48	430.31	546.56	392.74	515.70	501.60	534.42		
32 Tripura	32.49	29.09	20.34	67.52	38.40	29.85	85.62	79.04	38.28	88.32	77.58	68.73		
33 Uttar Pradesh	726.07	793.97	573.24	1130.39	894.56	703.82	1325.09	1258.77	956.47	1727.59	1474.91	1546.06		
34 Uttarakhand	48.83	50.29	40.63	66.20	44.31	46.99	91.33	89.20	72.74	100.16	98.44	132.48		
35 West Bengal	286.24	281.86	190.05	436.86	379.52	263.30	544.73	525.23	335.33	639.93	539.79	563.75		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Grand Total	4633.39	4433.75	3204.17	6997.05	5774.30	4518.68	8928.85	8508.87	7010.07	10192.23	9625.09	10565.10		

Note:

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 etc.
4. The release figures does not include the 15% states' contribution.

Statewise Allocation, Release & Expenditure under NRHM since 2005-06 to 2011-12 (30-06-2011)

Sl. No.	States	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			Total (Rs. Crore)		
		Allocation	Release	Exp	Allocation	Release	Exp	Allocation	Release	Exp	Allocation	Release	Exp
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	16.82	8.23	20.11	20.28	15.84	18.65	22.64	3.09	90.28	71.74	74.13	
2	Andhra Pradesh	717.30	708.32	774.92	816.11	810.23	673.31	931.81	242.02	4491.77	3695.06	3275.88	
3	Arunachal Pradesh	51.14	57.32	66.16	66.67	73.76	80.79	56.02	20.78	315.58	312.10	301.09	
4	Assam	906.72	813.93	763.71	894.01	736.45	945.55	851.35	304.63	4676.73	3548.79	3252.17	
5	Bihar	860.29	649.71	826.20	977.40	1035.18	1434.84	1122.10	226.67	5267.68	3700.39	3889.81	
6	Chandigarh	9.86	7.59	8.25	11.20	6.91	9.81	11.72	0.61	56.79	35.62	35.25	
7	Chhattisgarh	292.01	261.65	240.41	345.76	327.24	306.89	392.54	111.17	1805.69	1383.87	1202.25	
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.27	3.27	4.62	4.77	6.30	5.77	5.92	0.99	27.06	21.03	20.26	
9	Daman and Diu	3.51	2.33	3.46	3.92	3.06	3.97	4.98	0.50	23.12	16.21	15.78	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
10	Delhi	121.25	83.03	75.82	136.74	108.48	89.77	145.27	8.10	665.09	416.58	329.26
11	Goa	12.90	12.43	18.59	16.68	17.21	19.07	20.47	5.84	90.23	63.61	60.63
12	Gujarat	464.90	500.55	634.27	528.69	556.79	757.88	600.61	164.86	2887.25	2430.48	2552.34
13	Haryana	179.72	206.17	336.78	203.94	219.69	263.82	233.52	62.27	1117.71	966.91	1018.46
14	Himachal Pradesh	97.07	115.41	167.81	110.68	113.22	164.79	123.89	31.21	579.72	506.02	580.51
15	Jammu & Kashmir	134.94	130.34	155.59	153.87	173.80	209.97	175.54	47.69	794.61	707.27	621.72
16	Jharkhand	349.39	179.34	195.45	398.78	356.90	348.50	458.88	106.56	2098.29	1336.86	1195.49
17	Karnataka	505.17	436.86	680.64	551.80	586.38	752.43	612.69	246.31	3041.91	2455.96	2485.15
18	Kerala	284.34	237.62	385.19	308.59	253.41	420.48	345.37	160.90	1721.52	1430.16	1423.03
19	Lakshadweep	2.09	1.09	2.86	2.28	2.54	2.57	3.99	0.39	15.26	9.74	9.94
20	Madhya Pradesh	705.88	604.79	741.28	766.66	784.40	956.56	870.83	203.00	4348.48	3584.92	3565.42
21	Maharashtra	860.39	959.72	1044.71	981.28	903.36	1229.62	1078.51	289.28	5173.43	4045.98	4157.65
22	Manipur	90.09	81.45	64.11	98.67	67.98	73.76	88.49	6.94	494.31	329.49	276.31
23	Meghalaya	85.75	79.78	75.13	88.95	52.50	86.35	94.25	3.59	474.65	279.63	275.18
24	Mizoram	50.72	49.87	58.66	62.15	70.49	54.04	63.46	18.79	308.15	284.72	268.97
25	Nagaland	78.30	73.87	64.26	82.47	66.40	81.84	83.31	46.86	428.41	360.19	301.15
26	Odisha	457.57	470.18	646.74	494.09	549.44	661.58	568.53	210.09	2779.77	2431.51	2272.02
27	Puducherry	11.32	12.04	13.34	13.94	16.32	17.36	15.17	4.68	67.72	52.34	57.30
28	Punjab	209.58	359.53	241.41	246.77	252.81	335.95	276.56	69.52	1292.78	1202.38	1031.16

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
29 Rajasthan	633.19	748.96	1001.74	743.41	863.97	1164.51	824.17	327.34	4049.03	4099.17	4113.78		
30 Sikkim	26.73	25.80	35.73	35.54	32.94	33.37	34.01	4.25	155.64	150.41	150.83		
31 Tamil Nadu	568.68	639.10	691.93	659.92	702.09	931.11	765.42	286.62	3515.41	3259.82	3077.85		
32 Tripura	125.20	111.98	81.10	116.91	85.47	106.12	117.46	6.27	633.52	427.83	344.42		
33 Uttar Pradesh	1867.65	1965.82	2230.74	2079.73	2191.36	2677.69	2224.00	554.39	11080.53	9133.77	8688.03		
34 Uttarakhand	117.75	130.85	144.00	129.18	147.39	203.21	169.95	62.98	723.39	623.45	640.06		
35 West Bengal	678.81	741.25	730.24	771.41	680.79	922.54	870.31	254.97	4228.29	3403.42	3005.19		
Grand Total	11581.30	11470.18	13225.99	12923.25	12871.11	16044.48	14263.72	4094.13	69519.79	56777.42	54568.50		

Note:

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 etc.
4. The release figures does not include the 15% states' contribution.

[Translation]

Medical Education

4917. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR:
YOGI ADITYA NATH:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to promote medical education in the country alongwith the amendments made in the guidelines of the Medical Council of India (MCI) for the purpose during the recent years;

(b) whether the Government has launched/proposed any scheme to provide free coaching classes for medical entrance examinations for the students belonging to low income group, particularly in the rural areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise including Uttar Pradesh;

(d) whether the MCI proposes to bring in certain changes in the MBBS curriculum; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Central Government, in consultation with Medical Council of India (MCI), has reviewed and amended following MCI Regulations to promote medical education in the country:

1. The norms for setting up of medical colleges have been relaxed in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength, other infrastructure, etc.
2. Maximum intake capacity at MBBS level has been increased from 150 to 250.
3. Maximum age for appointment of faculty has been enhanced from 65 to 70 years.

4. DNB qualifications have been recognized for appointment to various faculty positions.

5. Teacher - student ratio has been relaxed to increase the seats at Postgraduate level.

Further, the Central Government under the scheme of "Strengthening and Upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges" is providing financial support to State medical colleges to increase postgraduate seats in various disciplines or start new postgraduate medical courses.

(b) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has no such scheme.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes.

(e) MCI proposes to restructure the MDBS curriculum as following:

Foundation course (2-months); 1st MBBS course (12-months); IInd MBBS course (12-months); Final MBBS + Elective (28-months); Internship (1-month).

[English]

Swabhiman Scheme

4918. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding number of people that have been provided financial assistance under the Swabhiman Scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) In order to extend the reach of banking to the rural hinterland, Banks were advised in 2010-11 to provide appropriate banking facilities to habitations having a population in excess of 2000 (as per 2001 census) by March, 2012. These services are to be provided using the Business Correspondent and other models, with appropriate technology back up. This

Campaign has been named "Swabhimaan". The Banks have formulated their road maps for Financial Inclusion through the mechanism of the State Level Bankers Committee and have identified approximately 73,000 habitations across the country having a population of over 2000 for providing banking facilities. These habitations have been allocated to Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Private Sector Banks and Cooperative Banks for extending banking services by March, 2012. As per reports received from Banks, 29,569 such villages have been covered and 1.01 crore accounts have been opened as on 31.03.2011.

[*Translation*]

Forest Villages

4919. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented any scheme for the upliftment of forest villages; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) and (b) The programme for Development of Forest Villages was launched in 2005-06, during the 10th Five Year Plan with funding out of grant under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan. Under the programme, activities related to livelihood and infrastructure work relating to basic services and facilities viz. approach roads, healthcare, primary education, minor irrigation, rainwater harvesting, drinking water, sanitation, community hall etc; are taken up for implementation. There are 2,474 forest villages in the country, spread over 12 States. Rs. 63879.36 lakh has so far been released for 2423 forest villages in these 12 States. Details of forest villages funded and State-wise fund released from 2005-06 to 2010-11 are at Statement.

Statement

Details of fund released

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of forest villages	No. of villages for which projects approved	Fund Released				
				2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Assam	499	498	4059.00	1817.42	0.00	4696.05	-
2.	Chhattisgarh	425	422	4359.00	4161.37	1034.00	-	1500.00
3.	Gujarat	199	199	1979.00	1434.38	593.62	-	1351.96
4.	Jharkhand	24	24	129.71	173.87	-	-	-
5.	Madhya Pradesh	893	867	6190.65	10472.42	2829.00	6502.50	-
6.	Meghalaya	23	23	0.00	390.71	-	-	-
7.	Mizoram	85	85	202.50	1317.50	190.00	435.00	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8.	Odisha	20	20	157.14	133.46	-	180.00	
9.	Tripura	62	62	-	930.00	-	558.00	-
10.	Uttarakhand	61	41	-	566.96	-	-	
11.	Uttar Pradesh	13	12	-	%	-	30.00	151.14
12.	West Bengal	170	170	2104.00	699.00	-	2550.00	-
Total		2474	2423	19181.00	22097.09	4646.62	14951.55	3003.10

Note: No fund released during 2009-10 and 2011- 12 (as on date).

[English]

Geo-Sciences

4920. SHRI K. SHIVKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed Memoranda of Understandings (MoUs) with various countries in the field of Geo-Sciences during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the manner in which signing of such agreements help in meeting the demand of minerals of the country; and

(d) the follow-up action taken by the Government in pursuance of each of the MoUs signed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Mines signed seven Memoranda of Understandings (MoUs) from 1st September, 2009 to 31st August, 2011. These are with Namibia (on 31.10.2009), Canada (on 27.06.2010), Ontario Province of Canada (on 08.07.2010), Mozambique (on 30.09.2010), Malawi (on 03.11.2010), Saskatchewan Province of Canada (on 15.03.2011) and Colombia (on 04.05.2010). The Geological Survey of India (GSI) has signed an MoU with Servicio

Geologico Minero Argentino (SEGEMAR) of Argentina on 14.10.2009 for scientific and technical cooperation in earthsciences. GSI has also signed MoU with Saudi Geological Survey (SGS) on 02.03.2011 for technical cooperation.

(c) The MoUs generally provide an institutional mechanism like Joint Working Group or Steering Committee with these countries/Provinces on cooperation in the field of Geology and Mineral Resources. Joint Working Group/Steering Committee shall be formed to coordinate the implementation of the areas of cooperation under the MoUs. The composition, agenda, venue and date of the meetings of the Joint Working Group or the Steering Committee are determined by requirements of the countries by mutual consent.

(d): Joint Working Group has been formed with Namibia and its first meeting was held on 27-28 October, 2009. Joint Working Group has been formed with Ontario Province and three meetings held so far. A technical team visited Mozambique in February, 2011 to study the mineral capabilities of that country. Joint Working Group meeting with Malawi and Steering Committee meeting with Canada are scheduled for October, 2011 and November, 2011 respectively. Under the MoU between GSI and SGS, Geological Survey of India Technical Institute has been requested to formulate training module for geoscientists of SGS.

Group Medical Insurance

4921. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the beneficiaries have been provided the flexibility to increase their insurance cover under the Group Medical Insurance Scheme;

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

(c) whether the beneficiaries are provided insurance cover under the said scheme after their retirement/quitting the job;

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

(e) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government to protect the interests of the said beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has reported that where an employer buys a group insurance policy as a service benefit for its employees and pays the premium, the employer has to be treated as the policyholder with the employees being treated as beneficiaries. Therefore, the flexibility to increase the insurance cover or its terms and conditions is also applicable for entire group as desired by the policyholder but not on individual basis.

(c) and (d) The IRDA has reported that, it depends on the employers whether they want to provide insurance cover under the Insurance Scheme to their employees even after their retirement. Otherwise, the group insurance cover ceases as soon as a member leaves the group.

(e) IRDA vide its Circular dated 14.7.2005, issued detailed guidelines on group insurance business. Further, while giving clearance for insurance policy products filed under File & Use, IRDA insists that wherever the health insurance policy is being sold to a Group, the prospectus and policy documents

shall contain upfront disclosures on the mechanism for continuity of coverage being offered by the insurer to the individual members covered under the group insurance.

[Translation]

Open Access

4922. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO
JADHAO:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Open Access in transmission is aimed at promoting competition among the power distribution companies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in various States, including the National Capital Territory of Delhi the power distribution work has been entrusted to one company in a particular area and consumers are compelled to buy power from the same company leading to monopolization of that company;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The Electricity Act, 2003 mandates non-discriminatory open-access for use of the transmission lines or distribution system or associated facilities by any licensee or consumer or person engaged in generation in accordance with the regulation specified by the Appropriate Commission.

Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) has specified regulations on open access in inter-State transmission.

With regard to Open Access at Inter-State level, during the Financial Year 2009-10, the total number of transactions under Open Access was 18128 as against 778 in 2004-05. Further, Central Transmission Utility (CTU) is reported to have received 225 applications from private developers for Long Term Open Access amounting to 1,62,898 MW.

At State level, as per information available with Forum of Regulators secretariat, 24 SERCs have notified terms and conditions of Open Access Regulations, 20 SERCs have determined cross subsidy surcharge, 25 SERCs have allowed Open Access up to 1 MW and above, 22 SERCs have determined transmission charges and 18 SERCs have determined wheeling charges.

(c) to (e) The Electricity Act, 2003 provides, inter alia, for license to a distribution licensee to distribute electricity in a specified area of supply. Section 14 of the Act states that "the Appropriate Commission may, on an application made to it under section 15, grant a licence to any person-

- (a) to transmit electricity as a transmission licensee; or
- (b) to distribute electricity as a distribution licensee; or
- (c) to undertake trading in electricity as an electricity trader, in any area as may be specified in the licence."

Also, section 2 (3) of the Act defines "area of supply" as the area within which a distribution licensee is authorized by his license to supply electricity.

Further, section 14 of the Electricity Act, 2003 provides for the concept of multiple licensee in the same area of supply. The 6th proviso of Section 14 of the Act states:

"Provided also that the Appropriate Commission may grant a licence to two or more persons for distribution of electricity through their own distribution system within the same area, subject to the conditions that the applicant for grant of licence within the same

area shall, without prejudice to the other conditions or requirements under this Act, comply with the additional requirements relating to the capital adequacy, credit-worthiness, or code of conduct as may be prescribed by the Central Government, and no such applicant, who complies with all the requirements for grant of licence, shall be refused grant of licence on the ground that there already exists a licensee in the same area for the same purpose."

As regards the National Capital Territory of Delhi, the power distribution companies have been formed in accordance with the Delhi Electricity Reform Act, 2000 and the provisions of this enactment have been saved by the Electricity Act, 2003 subject to the condition that these provisions are not inconsistent with the Electricity Act, 2003.

In so far as provision of open access in National Capital Territory of Delhi is concerned, Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (DERC) has notified Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms & Conditions for Open Access) Regulations, 2005 and have also followed up by issuing DERC Order dated 29.8.2008 in the matter of "Determination of Transmission and Wheeling Charges, Cross Subsidy Surcharge, additional surcharge and other applicable charges under Open Access". As per these regulations, open access is available to consumers having a load of 1MW and above.

CGHS Cards Facility to Beneficiaries

4923. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the facility of making CGHS cards for pensioners and permanent employees is available at any other centre in Delhi besides Bikaner House;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the card holders have not been provided with bare minimum facilities at Bikaner House like water-shed and they have to stand in queue in the open space for hours; and

(d) the corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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

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

(c) and (d) Applicants waiting for submission of applications for issue of CGHS cards have the facility of sun shed, which normally accommodates the applications. Drinking water facility is available at CGHS (Hqr.), Bikaner House. The CGHS (Hqr.) is under shifting to CGHS Building, Sector-XII, R.K. Puram, New Delhi for better management of card section.

[*English*]

Requirement of Group C and D

4924. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has changed the recruitment policy of Group C&D staff in Government hospitals and hence, the hospitals have to take these personnel on contract basis from private agencies;

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

(c) whether the Association of the Group C&D staff in Government hospitals in Delhi has opposed the recruitment of employees on contract as the people hired on contract do not get any benefits and there is the danger of the contract not being renewed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) 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, the policy and guidelines laid down by the Department of Personnel & Training and Ministry of Finance, Deptt. of Expenditure issued from time to time are followed for recruitment on regular basis or engaging these personnel on contract basis.

(c) and (d) A representation has been received from the All India Health Employees & Workers Federation. Since their representation raises various issues relating to policy of the government, action to address their grievances has been initiated.

Ocean Mining

4925. DR. SUCHARU RANJAN HALDAR: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has explored the potential of ocean mining;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of projects taken up by the Government in this regard during the last three years and the current year alongwith the expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Geological Survey of India [GSI], an attached office with the Ministry of Mines has undertaken studies to assess the economic mineral bearing areas within the Exclusive Economic Zone [EEZ] and the Territorial Waters [TW] of India. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Details of expenditure incurred by the Geological Survey of India for exploration in offshore areas is given below:

Year	Amount (in crore)
2007-08	Rs.24.04
2008-09	Rs.56.85
2009-10	Rs.27.66
2010-11	Rs.38.71

GSI have delineated economic mineral bearing areas within the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of India including the Territorial Waters. The findings of the surveys are given below:

- Heavy mineral sands comprising ilmenite, rutile, zircon, sillimanite, monazite and garnet found off East coast (Orissa and Andhra Pradesh).
- Similar heavy mineral sands comprising ilmenite, rutile, zircon, sillimanite, monazite and garnet have been found off West coast (Kerala -Tamil Nadu).
- Heavy mineral sands comprising ilmenite and magnetite also have been found off Ratnagiri in the West coast.
- Oolites and calcareous sands have been found in the continental shelf off Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Gujarat coast.
- High grade of lime mud occurrences is found in water depth of 100 - 200 m off Andhra coast.
- High grade lime mud deposit found in water depth of 180 - 1200 m off Gujarat.
- Phosphatic sediment (17 - 19% P₂O₅) found in water depths of 100 - 200 m south east off Chennai.
- Phosphatic sediments (15 - 20% P₂O₅) found in water depths of 200 -1000 m off Gujarat coast.
- Reconnaissance Survey, for identification of potential areas for Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC) and occurrences of construction grade sand has been carried out off Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- Potential areas of occurrences of construction grade sand off Kerala coast have been identified.
- Occurrence of micro-manganese nodules has been identified, within a wide area west of Lakshadweep, at water depths ranging from 2800 meters to 4300 meters. The chemical composition of these nodules are as follows: Manganese: 5% - 41%, Iron: 0.3 - 5.3%, Copper: 530 - 900 parts per million [ppm]; Lead: 230 - 1600 ppm; Zinc: 790 - 4800 ppm; Nickel: 700

- 1000 ppm; Cobalt: 80 - 300 ppm; Ferromanganese encrustations has also been located in the Andaman sea off Batti Malva.

Contractual Employees in Hospitals

4926. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether various Government hospitals in National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi are recruiting employees on contract basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these contract employees are likely to get all the perks and facilities as admissible to regular Government employees;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether various employees unions have lodged protests against this practice; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith action taken by the Government to redress the discontent?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) No such information is maintained centrally as Health being a State subject. However, 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, Directorate General of Health Services engages personnel on contractual basis in case of exigency, till the regular incumbent are appointed. The contractual staffs are paid as per the terms of the contract subject to labour laws and rules for contractual appointment.

(e) and (f) As per the information received from the Directorate General of Health Services, no such representation against the recruitment on contract basis have been received from any of the Association/ Federation related to above mentioned hospitals.

Child Nutrition

4927. DR SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether her Ministry has received the recommendations of National Advisory Council specially on child nutrition;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction thereto; and

(c) the steps taken by her Ministry on these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) National Advisory Council (NAC) has made a number of recommendations which call for new strategies and reforms that address institutional, programmatic and managerial gaps in the delivery of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme. The recommendations relating to child nutrition *inter-alia* include Balanced and nutritious diet including proper food and freshly cooked meals; Early Childhood care and development; Growth monitoring; Care of severely malnourished children; Education and counseling; IEC; Convergence through Village-level Fixed Health and Nutrition Days (VFHND); Convergence through community-managed Health, Nutrition and Day-Care Centres (HNDCCs) etc.

These are to be achieved through programmatic, management and institutional reforms in ICDS.

The NAC recommendations have been given due consideration while formulating the proposal on Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS.

[*Translation*]

Contravention of Rules in Red Cross Society

4928. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding irregularities and contravention of rules in the Red Cross Society;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year so far; and

(c) the action taken/proposed thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) which is an autonomous body under the Indian Red Cross Society Act, 1920. The Indian Red Cross Society, National Headquarters, New Delhi has informed that it has received complaints against a few State Red Cross Society Branches like Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat for irregularities and contravention of rules.

As per Section 12 of the IRCS Act 1920 (as amended in 1992), all the branch committees of IRCS are independent entities empowered to receive, hold and expend all the monies received by them as per the first schedule (Section 7) of the Act. The National Headquarters does not have any administrative or financial control over them.

Complaints received in all the cases have been forwarded to the State Branches concerned. The State Branches of Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat have informed that cases have been filed in courts and are sub-judice.

[*English*]

Save the Girl Child

4929. SHRI NITYANAND PRADHAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

(a) whether as per a survey conducted by a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) "Save the Children", one out of every 5 children in Delhi is rag-picker;

(b) whether this NGO in its report has given certain indicators relating to denial of human rights to such children;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of her Ministry thereto; and

(d) the action plan of her Ministry to address this grim issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The NGO in its report has indicated that the children on the street have difficulties in gaining access to shelter, health and sanitation facilities, education, etc. and also face abuse. The Ministry of Women and Child Development cannot comment on the appropriateness of the methodology adopted for the study and the conclusions drawn therefrom.

However, 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 which such children can be provided care and rehabilitation services in Open Shelters, Shelter Homes and Children's Homes assisted under the scheme.

[Translation]

Appointment of Physiotherapists

4930. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rules for appointment of physiotherapists have not been amended since long time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether as per a Supreme Court's ruling, the rules for appointment of physiotherapists should be reviewed after every five year; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Yes, the recruitment rules for appointment to the posts of physiotherapists in Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML

Hospital, Lady Harding Medical College and Hospital and associate hospitals have not been amended due to administrative reasons involving consultations with various Government Departments. As per Government of India's instructions/guidelines the recruitment rules are required to be amended from time to time.

[English]

Dowry Deaths

4931. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of dowry death cases pending in the High Courts of various States in the country; and

(b) the other effective steps besides the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 taken by her Ministry to prevent dowry deaths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) does not collect data on pending cases in the High Courts. It collects data on cases pending trial in the lower courts. As per NCRB data, total of 25250, 26009 and 27/48 cases are pending trial under Section 304-B IPC (Dowry Death) in the years 2007, 2008 & 2009 respectively.

(b) Dowry deaths are covered under Section 304B of IPC. As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution. As such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women, lies with the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. However, the Central Government attaches importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against women and has been advising the State Governments from time to time depending upon the need regarding the steps that need to be taken to afford a greater measure of protection to the women and, in particular, to prevent incidence of crimes against them. These

advisories, *inter-alia*, emphasize gender sensitization of the police personnel, minimizing delays in investigations of crime against women and improving the quality of investigation and setting up 'Crime against Women Cells' in districts where these do not exist. States/UT Administrations have also been advised that Dowry related cases must be adjudicated expeditiously to avoid further harassment of the women and also to develop a community monitoring system to check cases of violence, abuse and exploitation.

[*Translation*]

Mirror Technology for Solar Energy

4932. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL
GANDHI:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposals or scheme to promote mirror technology for promoting solar energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) There is no specific programme for promoting mirror technology. However, the Government is promoting solar thermal energy through various programmes under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission for generating grid power as well as off grid applications, which involves technologies using highly reflective mirrors.

[*English*]

Discrepancies in Medical Entrance Tests

4933. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some discrepancies have been reported in conduct of medical entrance tests in certain

medical colleges including Tripura Medical College in the country;

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

(c) the action taken/proposed by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) During the last three years, only one case pertaining to admission of 32 students belonging to the ST category in the State Medical Colleges of Jharkhand on the basis of Jharkhand Combined Entrance Competitive Examination Board, has come to the notice of the Central Government. However, the matter could not be taken up with the Medical Council of India till recently due to non-receipt of details from the State Government of Jharkhand.

[*Translation*]

Rubella Vaccination for Girls

4934. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce Rubella vaccination for all the girls above 14 years of age in order to prevent birth of disabled babies in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to prevent birth of disabled babies in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) There is no proposal at present for introduction of Rubella vaccination for all girls above 14 years of age. However, National Technical Advisory Group on Immunization (NTAGI) has recommended the introduction of Rubella vaccination for 10-15 year old adolescent girls to reduce the incidence of Congenital Rubella Syndrome (CRS).

(c) Following steps has been taken to prevent birth of disabled babies:

- Provision of folic acid (400 microgram) to every pregnant woman during the 1st twelve weeks of pregnancy to prevent neural tube defects.
- Encouraging pregnant women to take iodized salts as a prophylactic measure to prevent physical / mental retardation of the baby.
- The referral of pregnant women having previous history of congenital anomaly to the higher facility for further antenatal checkup under the supervision of a Medical Officer / Obstetrician.

Illegal Mining on River Banks

4935. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of illegal mining on the banks of the river Yamuna and Ganga in the country, particularly in Haryana, Delhi and Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) The Government has received certain media reports on illegal mining of sand and stones on the banks of river Ganga in Haridwar district of Uttarakhand.

(c) In case of minor minerals, as per Section 15 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, entire regulation is delegated to the State Governments by the Parliament. Even though these minerals are minor minerals for which State Governments are empowered to regulate, details of inspection by Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) are given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

- (i) As per State Government of Uttarakhand, mining leases for minor minerals of sand, bajri, and boulders were granted in favour of State PSUs, Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam Limited and Uttarakhand Van Vikas Nigam in April 2001 and November 2002 respectively.
- (ii) The Mining sites are located in villages Ajitpur, Mishrapur and part of Ganga Shaympur fall in Kumbh Mela notified area (10 kms from Haridwar on western side), and mining was continuing till 17-6-2011.
- (iii) Mining activities in the river Ganga or areas in the tributaries of river Ganga (catching areas of river Ganga) had been undertaken in the past without obtaining environmental clearance, recent evidence had been washed away due to heavy rains.
- (iv) The District Magistrate had issued orders on 17-6-2011 to stop all mining activities in the area due to early monsoon and floods, and at the time of inspection no mining activity was noticed.
- (v) The state Government had earlier, directed the District Magistrate, Haridwar to ban all mining and crushing activities within the Kumbh Mela notified area on 10th December, 2010, and District Magistrate issued such directions on 14th December, 2010. Against this order, M/s Himalayan Stone Crusher has obtained a stay from Hon'ble High Court, Nainital on 29-12-2010 (petition No. 2137 M/S of 2010). Thereafter in the month of January, 2010 Swami Nigamanand filed writ petition against the Hon'ble High Court order dated 29-12-2010.
- (vi) Since, then operations in M/s Himalayan Stone Crusher unit is closed in compliance of High Court of Nainital judgement dated 26.5.2011, however, lifting of already crushed material was underway (nearly 6000 tones of crushed material and 1.35 lakh tonnes of uncrushed material was observed in the stock).

*[English]***Smuggling of Chinese Fire Crackers**

4936. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chinese made fire-crackers are being smuggled illegally into India in large quantities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and channels through which the fire-crackers are reaching the Indian markets

(c) whether any cases have been registered in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof for the last three years; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to stop such illegal smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, Madam. The number of cases booked by Customs Department and value/ Customs duty involved therein is not large.

The details of only two cases registered by the Customs Department during the last three years and current year (upto July, 2011) and modus operandi noticed therein are enclosed as Statement.

(e) Action under the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962 has been initiated against the offenders involved in such smuggling. All Customs field formations have also been sensitized and alerted to prevent such smuggling of Chinese made fire crackers into the country.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	No. of cases.	Value of seized goods.	Duty Involved.	No. of persons arrested.	Place of Seizure.	Modus operandi noticed.
2008-2009	-	-	-	-	-	-
2009-2010	1	15.26	4.10	2	CFS Nhava Sheva Port	Concealment and misdeclaration in import consignment.
2010-2011	1	44.21	11.87	3	ICD Tughlakabad	Concealment and misdeclaration in import consignment.
2011-2012 (upto July, 2011)	-	-	-	-	-	-

*[Translation]***Supply of Power**

4937. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any power sharing agreement has been signed to provide 175 MW power to Chhattisgarh out of 500 MW power project of the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited at Korba;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has cut down the supply by 100 MW power to the State;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which the State of Chhattisgarh is likely to get full supply of power?

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

(b) A Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) was signed by NTPC to supply 175 MW power to Chhattisgarh from the Korba-III power project (500 MW), when the project was initially being developed as a merchant power plant.

(c) to (e) Subsequent to the declaration of this unit as a regional station, the allocation of power from this unit has been made on the basis of extant guidelines of power applicable to the central thermal power generation stations. 75 MW has been allocated to Chhattisgarh. Other than this, NTPC has decided to supply 75 MW power through short term PPA as one time dispensation at the CERC tariff. With this, the State will get total power supply of 150 MW power from the project.

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)

[English]

Buddhist Tourism

4939. SHRI SANJAY BHOI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal

Subsidy to Farmers

4938. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the subsidy given to the Indian farmers as compared to the farmers of the United States of America and other developed countries is less during each of the last three years and the current financial year;

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

(c) whether the subsidy given to the Indian farmers is on the decline during the said period;

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

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide subsidy to Indian farmers at par with the farmers of the developed countries?

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

to organise International Buddhist Conclave in 2011 to enhance Buddhist Tourism;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other steps taken by the Government to enhance the Buddhist tourism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India, undertakes several promotional activities in the domestic and international markets for promotion of the varied tourism products and destinations of the country including Buddhist Heritage, Sites and Circuits. Some of the specific activities undertaken by the Ministry of Tourism to promote Buddhist tourism are as follows:

- (i) International Buddhist Conclaves were organized in New Delhi in February, 2004 and in Nalanda, Bihar in February, 2010.
- (ii) Publicity material and collaterals in English and foreign languages produced for the domestic and international markets.
- (iii) Media campaigns in the print and electronic media undertaken in the domestic and international markets.
- (iv) Presentations on Buddhist tourism made and Road Shows organized in the major source markets abroad. Ministry of Tourism organized presentation on Buddhist Tourism and Road Shows in Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam in the month of May 2011 to promote Buddhist Tourism.
- (v) Familiarisation Tours for trade, media and opinion makers from overseas to Buddhist Sites and Circuits in the country and on the special Mahaparinirvana Buddhist Tourist Train organized under the Hospitality scheme of the Ministry.

Community Health Research Centres

4940. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to open 'Community Health Research Centre' for improvement of Rural Health in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funding pattern for opening of such centres alongwith budgetary support provided to the State Governments including State of Maharashtra for the purpose. State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) Presently there is no such proposal under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

[Translation]

Financial Problems in Developed Countries

4941. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
SHRI HARSH VERDHAN:
SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI D. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the financial crisis / debt default in USA and other developed countries;

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

(c) whether the Government has also taken note of downgrading credit rating of India;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The uncertainty in the global markets due to recent developments in United States of America (USA) and Eurzone have had some impact on capital markets in India. The economy, however, is basically domestic demand driven, as about 85 per cent of its GDP is from domestic sources. The calibrated approach to capital account convertibility has prevented surge and reversal of debt creating capital flows. Indian banking

sector is robust and the export basket is increasingly diversified in terms of products and destinations, with developing economies emerging as the largest export market. The Indian growth story is, therefore, expected to remain largely intact, as its fundamentals are strong.

The Government is, however, keeping a close watch on global developments and action would depend upon how the global situation unfolds.

(c) to (e) There has been no downgrading of India's credit rating. Hence the question of taking any remedial measures does not arise.

Ban on Smokeless Tobacco Products

4942. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:
DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA:

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

(a) the number of persons affected due to the use of smokeless tobacco products including Gutka, Pan Masala and Khaini during the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government in association with the Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI) and the World Health Organisation (WHO) has formulated certain recommendations/measures to successfully implement the ban on smokeless tobacco products;

(c) if so, the details of the recommendations alongwith the time by which these are likely to be implemented in the country;

(d) whether the Government has received proposals from the State Governments to put a complete ban on the smokeless tobacco products; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken/proposed thereon, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per the data from Population Based Cancer Registries under the National Cancer Registry Programme of Indian Council of Medical Research, the estimated number of cancer of tongue, mouth and hypopharynx was as under:

Year 2008	66,129
Year 2009	68,160
Year 2010	70,261

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in joint collaboration with the Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI) and the World Health Organization (WHO) has organized a National Consultation on Smokeless Tobacco on 4th - 5th April, 2011 to highlight the magnitude of the problem of smokeless tobacco use and possible policies to regulate/control its use in India. The recommendations of the national consultation are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) A representation of State Government, Kerala has been received to put a complete ban on all tobacco products.

In compliance to the instructions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of Ankur Gutkha Vs. India Asthma Society, this Ministry in consultation with the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare (NIHFW), prepared the report on the contents of gutkha, tobacco, pan masala and similar articles manufactured in the country and harmful effects of consumption of such articles and the same was submitted before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Further, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India under Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has notified the Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sales) Regulations, 2011 vide notification F. No. 2-15015/30/2010 dated 1st August, 2011. The said notification has come into force from 5th August, 2011 and prohibits the use of tobacco and nicotine as ingredients in any food products.

Statement*Recommendations from the National Consultation on
Smokeless Tobacco**4-5 April, 2011 Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi*

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India (MoHFW) in joint collaboration with the Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI) and the World Health Organization (WHO) organized a National Consultation on Smokeless Tobacco to highlight the magnitude of the problem of smokeless tobacco use and possible policies to regulate / control its use in India. More than 80 tobacco control experts from across the country and selected international experts participated in the Consultation (list of delegates appended) to deliberate about the available scientific evidence on the constituents and harmful effects of smokeless tobacco products and the rationale for regulation or possibility of a complete ban on its production, supply and distribution in India.

After deliberations, following recommendations were made:

1. Imposing complete ban on smokeless tobacco products:

Based on existing scientific evidence on harmful health effects of smokeless tobacco, high prevalence of its use (much higher than smoking) in India and in light of the recent directives from the Honorable Supreme Court, the group was in favour of imposing a complete ban on smokeless tobacco products. The group had a detailed discussion on the possibilities of imposing a complete ban on the manufacture, marketing and sale of smokeless tobacco in the country under existing laws. The following specific actions points were recommended:

- a. Consider all form of chewing tobacco a "food item" - since such products are intended to put in mouth and fulfill legal definition of 'food' - under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act (PFA), 1954 and the Food Safety and Standards Act (FSSAI), 2006 to prohibit their marketing and sale for human

consumption. In this regard it was recommended that the Government should get the stay vacated on Rule 44J, which mandates that, "Product not to contain any substance which may be injurious to health: Tobacco and nicotine shall not be used as ingredients in any food products. " This can be done at the earliest to pave the way for imposing a complete ban on smokeless tobacco products.

- b. Simultaneously the Drugs and Cosmetics Act (DCA), 1940 should be used to prohibit the other kinds of smokeless tobacco products e.g. Creamy Snuff, Toothpowders, Mishri, Gul, Gurakhu which may be considered as food items and therefore should be included in the definition of 'cosmetics' under DCA.
- c. The Insecticide Act, 1968 should also be invoked as the only known non-human use of tobacco is as agriculture pesticide (nicotine sulphate) and the Poisons Act, 1919 should be referred because nicotine is one of the most poisonous substance known to humankind and so listed under the Act. Considering the addictive properties of tobacco products possibility of categorizing tobacco as a 'psychotropic substance' under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 and its use should be prohibited.
- d. In case a complete ban is not immediately feasible under the existing laws, the above laws may be used to impose a progressive ban on the manufacturing, marketing and sale of smokeless tobacco products in the country.

2. Develop and implement a comprehensive plan to deal with the implications of a complete ban on smokeless tobacco products:

The Group deliberated on the impacts of a likely ban on the manufacture and sale of smokeless tobacco products from the health perspective and recommended that:

- a. A complete prohibition on manufacture and sale of smokeless tobacco products would mean an extraordinary rise in the demand for treatment from tobacco dependence and cessation facilities, which would require adequate and well equipped health facilities and trained health professionals. It is therefore, imperative to build capacity and train health workforce to enquire about tobacco use status and provide proper advice and assistance for quitting tobacco use.
 - b. Include tobacco dependence treatment in the Medical, dental, nursing and Para-medical course curriculums. Specific training modules may also be developed for training of health professionals in tobacco cessation.
 - c. Sustained Mass awareness campaigns on the harmful effects of smokeless tobacco are required for behavior change.
 - d. Research on new and effective methods of quitting smokeless tobacco use needs to be commissioned.
 - e. Tobacco cessation and control needs to be integrated in other ongoing national health programmes for synergy and effective output.
 - f. To ensure support from other departments a comprehensive "Report on smokeless tobacco in India" should be commissioned to act as a resource repository for interventions which are effective and feasible for our country to provide the evidence base to an inter-sectoral and inter-disciplinary plan of action against smokeless tobacco.
3. Develop a plan to deal with the economic implications of a ban on smokeless tobacco products including loss of revenue, loss of livelihood and apprehensions of illicit trade:
 - a. In view of the tobacco control issues which are beyond the purview of Ministry of Health, inter-sectoral coordination and concerted efforts are required by various stakeholder ministries e.g Health, Finance, Agriculture, Information and Broadcasting, Rural Development, Women & Child Development for developing strategies and policies to look at measures related to reduce the demand as well as the supply of tobacco in the country. Some of the areas which need attention are raising of taxes o tobacco products, and illicit trade of tobacco products, awareness generation on harmful effects of tobacco on health, banning advertisements, providing alternate crops and livelihoods to tobacco farmers/growers and workers.
 - b. Tobacco farmers and growers need to be informed and assisted with economically viable alternative crops with an established mechanism and assurance for marketing of such alternative crop.
 - c. Tobacco workers shall be provide with information on alternative livelihood options under the existing schemes of the Government, and assisted to shift over to economically viable and safer livelihood options.
 4. Take effective fiscal measures to reduce demand for smokeless tobacco products till a complete ban is implemented:
 - a. Make retail sellers the point of taxation by licensing sale of tobacco products and imposing license fee and other municipal taxes.
 - b. Mandate higher rates of premium, to be paid by tobacco users, for health insurance.
 - c. Undertake research to create evidence on productivity and wage loss or economic burden of smokeless tobacco, alternative livelihood, alternative crops and illicit trade to inform effective policy changes.
 - d. Earmark tobacco tax revenue for tobacco control activities.

- e. The health impacts of tobacco use along with a specific tax regime should be recommended for inclusion in the Approach Paper of 12th Five Year Plan document of the Planning Commission of India.
- f. "Report on Smokeless tobacco in India" may be shared with WHO FCTC COP 5.

[English]

Hot Meal to Women and Children

4943. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

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

(a) whether her Ministry proposes to provide hot meal as supplementary nutrition having micronutrients to women and children through Anganwadi Centres; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Supplementary Nutrition is one of the six services. As per Government of India's guidelines of 24.2.2009 on Nutritional and Feeding norms, Supplementary Nutrition prescribed for following categories of beneficiaries is as follows:

- (i) Children in the age group of 6 months to 3 years: Food supplement of 500 calories of energy and 12-15 gms. of protein per child per day as Take Home Ration (THR) in the form of Micronutrient Fortified Food and/ or energy-dense food marked as ICDS Food Supplement'.
- (ii) Children in the age group of 3-6 years: Food supplement of 500 calories of energy and 12-15 gms of protein per child per day. Since a child of this age group is not capable of consuming meal of 500 calories in one sitting,

the guidelines prescribe provision of morning snack in the form of milk/banana/ seasonal fruits/ Micronutrient Fortified Food etc. and a Hot Cooked Meal.

- (iii) Severely under nourished children: Food supplement of 800 calories of energy and 20-25 gms of protein per child per day in the form of Micronutrient Fortified Food and / or energy dense food as Take Home Ration.
- (iv) Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers: Food supplement of 600 calories of energy and 18-20 gms of protein per beneficiary per day in the form of Micronutrient Fortified Food and /or energy dense food as Take Home Ration.

These guidelines have been endorsed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated 22.4.2009.

Financial Sector Reforms

4944. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission (FSLRC) and Financial Stability and Development Council (FSDC); and

(b) if so, the details of terms of reference and composition of the Commission/Council ?

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

(b) In pursuance of the announcement made in Budget 2010-11, the Government has set up the Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission (FSLRC) with a view to rewriting and harmonizing the financial sector legislation, rules and regulations to address the contemporaneous requirements of the sector. The resolution notifying the FSLRC was issued on March 24, 2011.

The Commission is chaired by Supreme Court Justice (Retd.) B. N. Srikrishna, and has ten members

with expertise in the fields of finance, economics, law and other relevant fields. The Commission would examine financial sector legislations, including subordinate legislations.

The details of the terms of reference and composition of FSLRC are available at the website of the Ministry of Finance at: http://fmmin.nic.in/fslrc/fslrc_senip.pdf

In pursuance of the announcement made in Budget 2009-10, Government has set up, vide notification on December 30, 2010 the Financial Stability and Development Council (FSDC) with a view to institutionalizing and strengthening the mechanism for financial stability, financial sector development and inter-regulatory coordination.

The Chairman of the Council is the Union Finance Minister and its members include the heads of the financial sector regulatory bodies, Finance Secretary and / or Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Secretary, Department of Financial Services, and the Chief Economic Advisor.

The details of the terms of reference and composition of FSDC are available at the website of the Ministry of Finance at: http://finmin.nic.in/the_ministry/dept_eco_affairs/capital_market_div/Financial_stability.pdf.

[Translation]

Placebo-Controlled Clinical Trials

4945. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recognised and accepted the Declaration of Helsinki regarding human experimentation developed for the medical community by the World Medical Association (WMA);

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

(c) the norms and procedures adopted for the placebo-controlled clinical trials and their application on the human beings in the above declaration;

(d) whether the Government has permitted placebo-controlled clinical trials in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year so far; and

(f) the number of deaths reported therein alongwith the compensation given in each of such cases, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and b): Indian Council of Medical Research(ICMR) has prepared the ethical guidelines for biomedical research on human participants in 2000 and updated in 2006 which recognizes the Declaration of Helsinki in addition to other international guidances on Biomedical Research (Nuremberg Code, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, CIOMS guidelines, Belmont Report, Nuffield Council on Bioethics, WHO Guidelines etc.). ICMR ethical guidelines state that the use of placebo as described in Helsinki Declaration is being debated and the Declaration has not been helpful in providing clarity in this matter. ICMR guidelines further state that "each such protocol using placebo requires careful consideration before approval. Denial of available treatment to control (placebo) group of patients is unethical".

(c) As per Helsinki Declaration 2000, and its subsequent revisions upto 2008: The benefits, risks, burdens and effectiveness of a new intervention must be tested against those of the best current proven intervention, except in the following circumstances:

- (i) The use of placebo, or no treatment, is acceptable in studies where no current proven intervention exists; or
- (ii) Where for compelling and scientifically should methodological reasons the use of placebo is necessary to determine the efficacy or safety of an intervention and patients who receive placebo

or no treatment will not be subject to any risk of serious or irreversible harm. Extreme care must be taken to avoid abuse of this option.

(d) and (e) Now all the clinical trials are required to be registered in ICMR clinical trial registry at www.ctri.in. As per CTRI database, number of placebo control trial registered is given below:

Between January, 2008 to December, 2010: 468

Between January, 2011 to 30.8.2011: 136

(f) The Serious adverse events (SAEs) of death may occur during clinical trials due to various reasons. These could be disease related deaths like cancer etc or administration to critical or terminally ill patients or side-effects or unrelated causes. Such deaths are investigated for causal relationship by investigator and by the medical experts of sponsor.

As per available data, the number of Serious Adverse Events of deaths in all clinical trials reported during the last three years viz. 2008, 2009 & 2010, were 288, 637 & 668 respectively. Further as per information made available by the sponsor /Clinical Research Organizations, compensation has been paid in 22 cases which were trial related deaths in 2010.

Provision for Laying Concrete Roads

4946. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether with a view to providing fast and smooth transportation and increasing communication service and facilities in the Indian territory adjacent to Tibet, the Government proposes to provide funds to the concerned State Governments and Border Road Organisations for laying concrete roads in the said regions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Government has made provisions for assistance to

States for construction of certain strategic roads in border areas being executed by Border Roads Development Board (BRDB) and also for development of such stretches of National Highways as are entrusted to BRDB. Provisions made in BE 2011-12 are as given below:

Item	Amount in crores of rupees
Works executed by BRDB.	3165.19
Grants to States for Strategic Roads.	105.00

[English]

Sexual Harassment of Children

4947. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidence of sexual harassment towards children are on the rise during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by her Ministry to create awareness among them to protect themselves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per data maintained by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), crimes against children under different categories in the country are on the increase. The figures for 2007, 2008 and 2009 are at the Statement enclosed. no separate compilation of data for sexual harassment towards children.

(c) On the recommendation made by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has included Children's Rights enshrined in the United Nations Conventions on the Rights of the Child, 1989 in its Social Science Text

Book for Class VIII. Through this initiative, children are made aware that they have a right to be protected from harm and abuse.

The Ministry also creates awareness for children through advertisement in print and electronic media on protection issues.

Statement

Crimes against children in the country

Sl. No.	Crime Head	Year		
		2007	2008	2009
1.	Murder	1377	1296	1488
2.	Infanticide	134	140	63
3.	Rape	5045	5446	5368
4.	Kidnapping and Abduction	6377	7650	8945
5.	Foeticide	96	73	123
6.	Abetment of suicide	26	29	46
7.	Exposure and abandonment	923	864	857
8.	Procuration of minor girls	253	224	237
9.	Buying of girls for prostitution	40	30	32
10.	Selling of girls for prostitution	69	49	57
11.	Other Crimes	6070	6699	6985
	Total	20410	22500	24201

Source: Crime in India, 2009, NCRB, MHA

Committee on National Small Savings Fund

4948. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Report of the Committee on National Small Savings Fund has made specific

reference to the Mahila Pradhan Agents;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to promote the small savings scheme and ensure social security?

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

(b) The Committee has observed that 4% commission under Mahila Pradhan Kshetriya Bachat Yojna (MPKBY) is very high and is affecting the viability of National Small Savings Fund (NSSF). The committee has recognized that the Recurring Deposit Scheme requires considerable effort on part of agents in mobilizing monthly deposits. However, 4% commission is distortionary and expensive. The committee has recommended that it should be brought down to 1% in a phased manner in a period of three years with a 1% reduction every year.

Recommendations of the committee have been referred to State Governments and concerned Ministries/Departments of Central Government for their comments.

(c) Central and State Governments take various measures from time to time to promote and popularise small saving schemes through print and electronic media as well as holding seminars, meetings and providing training to the various agencies involved in mobilising deposits under these schemes.

A website of the National Savings Institute under Government of India, Ministry of Finance has also been launched to facilitate interface with the public through wider dissemination of information on small savings and on-line registration and settlement of investors grievances. The website address is nsiindia.gov.in.

[*Translation*]

Concessions and Collection

4949. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
SHRI ARJUN ROY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of concessions extended by the Government in Central excise and customs duty and also the collection under such heads during each of the last three years, zone-wise; and

(b) whether the amount foregone as concessions is more than the collection and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Several concessions from customs and central excise duty have been extended by the Central Government in public interest. The objective of granting these concessions vary from industrial development of certain areas/regions, export promotion, promotion of critical industries, defence, promotion of small scale sectors and also social sectors like health, drinking water supply, etc. These concessions have been extended under section 25(1) of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 5A(1) of the Central Excise Act, 1944. The notifications extending them are duly laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament. The zone-wise revenue collection from central excise duty and customs duty in the last 3 years is placed at Statements-I and II.

(b) Yes, Madam. Annual review of exemptions is undertaken during the Budget exercise in line with the policy of the Government to minimize exemptions and widen the tax base. In the Budget for 2011-12, exemptions from central excise duty were withdrawn on 130 items.

Statement-I*Customs revenue collection by different Zones during 2008-09 to 2010-11.*

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Zone	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1	Mumbai Cus -I	6647	5278	9169
2	Mumbai Cus-II	21010	18222	27977
3	Mumbai Cus-II	6008	5255	6908
4	Mumbai Ex-I	8	7	12
5	Mumbai Ex-II	16	1	3
6	Pune	1043	935	2403
7	Nagpur Ex	347	387	540
8	Ahmedabad Cus	13748	9032	20820
9	Ahmedabad Ex	241	542	1030
10	Vadodara Ex	237	295	107
11	Bangalore Cus	3667	2947	4153
12	Mysore Ex	11	35	13
13	Cochin Ex	1306	1632	3010
14	Hyderabad Ex	886	973	1301
15	Vizag Ex	3355	2404	5286
16	Chennai Cus	17332	14994	22593
17	Chennai (Prev.)	1552	1579	2666
18	Chennai Ex	376	338	560
19	Coimbatore Ex	-51	34	101
20	Lucknow Ex	28	-21	20
21	Meerut Ex	1972	1332	1896
22	Patna (Prev.)	147	98	145

1	2	3	4	5
23	Ranchi Ex	4	0	0
24	Delhi (Cus)	11477	9874	9407
25	Delhi (P)	100	143	151
26	Delhi Ex	1005	1091	1643
27	Chandigarh Ex	717	573	692
28	Jaipur Ex	39	29	22
29	Bhopal Ex	241	193	378
30	Kolkata Cus	5209	4928	7165
31	Bhubneshwar Ex	1366	1119	3231
32	Shillong	25	39	57
Total		100072	84288	133456

Statement-II

Central Excise revenue collection by different Zones during 2008-09 to 2010-11.(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Zone	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1	Mumbai -I	4692	11513	14971
2	Mumbai - II	8746	8898	10494
3	Pune	1978	1986	3616
4	Nagpur	2359	2325	3139
5	Vadodara	10152	8759	10866
6	Ahmedabad	6503	6440	7252
7	Bangalore	4130	4231	5101
8	Mangalore	6696	6052	7907
9	Cochin	4220	3847	4989
10	Hyderabad	2520	2240	3126

1	2	3	4	5
11	Vizag	6251	5449	7036
12	Chennai	5974	5143	7815
13	Coimbatore	1577	1129	1469
14	Lucknow	6320	5815	7173
15	Meerut	4564	4839	5367
16	Ranchi	7260	6233	8084
17	Delhi	7726	8053	11217
18	Chandigarh	915	623	808
19	Jaipur	1950	1661	3259
20	Bhopal	6567	4290	6320
21	Kolkata	6363	5114	6494
22	Bhubaneshwar	2106	1293	2568
23	Shillong	3212	3191	3329
	All India	112782	109126	142400
	Drawback paid by Custom Houses	8086	6284	5879
	Net Revenue	104696	102841	136520

Source: DODM

Solar Power Demonstration Programme

4950. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of Solar Power Demonstration Programme;

(b) the names of the States where the programme is being run;

(c) the number of solar cookers installed so far under this programme; and

(d) the share of the Union Government and the State Governments in implementation of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) A Demonstration Programme on Grid Interactive Solar Power was launched in January, 2008 to provide generation based incentive (GBI) for the power fed to the grid at a maximum of Rs.12 and Rs.10 per kilowatt hour for solar PV and solar thermal projects, respectively. The maximum size of the programme was 50 MW and capacity of each project could be 1 - 5 MW. The duration of GBI is 10 years from the date of commissioning of the project. For eligibility of getting

GBI under this programme, the projects are required to be completed by 31st March, 2012.

(b) A total of 10 projects are eligible under Demonstration Programme for Grid Interactive Solar Power which are located in States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

(c) Installation of solar cookers is supported under 'Off Grid and Decentralized Solar Applications Programme' under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM). So far, over 6.63 lakh solar cookers have been installed in the country.

(d) Solar power projects under Demonstration Programme are set up on build, own and operate basis by the project developers. For various off grid applications, the Government provides a support of upto 30% of the benchmark cost. The support for institutional and domestic solar thermal applications in special category States is upto 60%.

Foreign Banks

4951. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given banking licenses to several foreign banks in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of licensed foreign banks functioning in the country as on date;

(c) whether the Supreme Court has made any comments regarding the functioning of the said banks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of such banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As on 29.08.2011, 38 foreign banks are functioning with 321 branches in India. Reserve Bank of India has given following approvals for opening maiden branch/ branch expansion in India during 2010 and 2011:

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Approvals given in 2010	Approval given in 2011
1.	DBS Bank	2	-
2.	Shinhan Bank	1	-
3.	Barclays Bank	2	-
4.	ANZ Bank Australia	1	-
5.	Credit Suisse AG, Switzerland	1	-
6.	National Australia Bank	1	-
7.	Industrial & Commercial Bank of China Ltd.	-	1
8.	Rabobank International	-	1
9.	Wood Bank	-	1

(c) and (d) RBI has informed that they have no

information in this regard.

Facilities to Save the Malnourished Children

4952. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of wards and hospitals equipped with special facilities to save the malnourished children from dying in the country;

(b) whether opinion of specialists has been sought by the Government to save malnourished children;

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment in the country regarding the ratio of malnourished children in rural areas in comparison to urban areas; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to improve this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) The State-wise details of hospitals equipped with special facilities (Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres) for management of the severely malnourished sick children is given in the Statement-I.

(b) Yes. Wide consultation of the expert group of leading professionals including specialists from the Medical colleges has been done by this Ministry for preparation of treatment guidelines along with Operational Guidelines for management of Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres.

(c) The National Family Health Surveys conducted across the states of the country have estimated the proportion of malnourished children in rural and urban population. The Rural-Urban distribution of Malnutrition in India as per NFSH-III (2005-06) has been given in Statement-II.

(d) The following measures have been taken to improve the health and nutritional status of children:

1. Reproductive Child Health Programme under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) includes:

- Emphasis on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding.
- Treatment of severe acute malnutrition through Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) set up at public health facilities.
- Specific Programme to prevent and combat micronutrient deficiencies of Vitamin A, Iron & Folic Acid. Vitamin A supplementation for children till the age of 5 years, Iron & Folic Acid syrup to children from the age of 6 months to 5 years, Iron & Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant and lactating women also.

2. National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme (NIDDCP) is implemented for promotion of consumption of iodated salt at household level.

3. Nutrition Education to increase awareness and bring about desired changes in the dietary practices including the promotion of breast feeding and dietary diversification is encouraged under both Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) and National Rural Health Mission (HM).

4. Other schemes targeting improvement of nutritional status are as under:

(a) Integrated Child Development Services Schemes (ICDS).

(b) Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)- (SABLA).

(c) Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY).

(d) National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid Day Meal Programme).

(e) Improving the purchasing power of the people through various income generating schemes including Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment: Guarantee Scheme.

(f) Availability of essential food items at subsidized cost through Targeted Public Distribution System.

Statement-I

State-wise Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres

1	2	3
1 Bihar		2
2 Chhattisgarh		20
3 Himachal Pradesh ¹		0
4 Jammu and Kashmir		0
5 Jharkhand		48
6 Madhya Pradesh		240
7 Odisha		3
8 Rajasthan		39
9 Uttar Pradesh		21
10 Uttarakhand		0
11 Arunachal Pradesh		0
12 Assam		3
13 Manipur		0
14 Meghalaya		0
15 Mizoram		0
16 Nagaland		0
17 Sikkim		0
18 Tripura		0
19 Andhra Pradesh		5

1	2	3
20 Goa		0
21 Gujarat		52
22 Haryana		0
23 Karnataka		2
24 Kerala		0
25 Maharashtra		854
26 Punjab		0
27 Tamilnadu		0
28 West Bengal		6
29 Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0
30 Chandigarh		0
31 Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0
32 Daman and Diu		0
33 Delhi		0
34 Lakshadweep		0
35 Puducherry		0
Total		1295

Statement-II

*Rural-Urban distribution of Malnutrition in India
(NFHS-III, 2005-06)*

Malnutrition Indicators	Rural	Urban	Total
% of Stunted Children	50.7	39.6	48.0
% of Wasted Children	20.7	16.9	19.8
% of Underweight Children	45.6	32.7	42.5

[English]

Tariff-based Competitive Bidding

4953. SHRI EKNATH MAMADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI UDAY SINGH
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power generating companies have expressed their inability to honour contract bagged under tariff based competitive bidding unless they are insulated from increase in fuel prices;

(b) if so, whether these companies have requested the Government to set up an expert panel to evolve mechanism for revisiting the existing contracts in view of rising fuel prices;

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

(d) whether the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) has urged the Union Government not to extend the January 2011 deadline for completely switching to a tariff based competitive regime in the power sector;

(e) if so, whether a detailed comparison of fourteen power projects had shown that power tariffs determined through competitive bidding are lower than the cost plus tariffs; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps the Government has taken to review the state of preparedness of the States in switching over to the competitive route?

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

Madam. References have been received from various companies regarding challenges faced by the power projects due to increase in fuel prices. The Association of Power Producers has requested this Ministry for modifying the existing contract and constituting an Expert Committee to resolve the issue in the interest of stakeholders. The existing contracts signed between the procurees, which are mostly state utilities and the developer of power projects are to be governed by the relevant provisions of the said contracts.

(d) Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) had advised the Government that the deadline of January, 2011 for completing the transition to procurement of power through tariff based competitive bidding should not be extended further except in cases of large size multi-purpose storage hydro projects and peaking stations.

Government of India vide Resolution dated 08.07.2011 amended Tariff Policy 2006 and exempted all Hydro power projects from tariff based bidding for further period of 5 years on fulfilling certain conditions. Specific transmission projects have also been exempted from tariff based bidding.

(e) CERC had undertaken a detailed exercise covering 14 projects to verify the findings that the tariffs being discovered through competitive bidding are lower than the cost plus tariffs. The study has concluded that the computed prices under cost plus methodology are higher than the levelized tariffs discovered under competitive bidding in respect of 12 out of 14 projects. The comparison table is enclosed at Annex.

(f) All the States have been advised to take necessary steps to switch over the Competitive Bidding regime.

Statement

Table 1: Comparison of Levelized Tariff as Calculated under Cost plus Methodology with Levelized Tariff as Discovered Under Competitive Bidding

Sl. No.	Project	Size	Status	State	Developer Date: 1* Unit	COD Tariff	Levelized Bidding (Rs/kWh) as per Competitive	Calculated levelized Tariff under MOU Route (Rs/kWh)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Talwandi Sabo	3 x 660 MW	Tariff Approved	Punjab/Case 2	Sterlite	Aug 2012	2.8643	3.0703	
2	Raj pur a	2 X 660 MW	Tariff Approved	Punjab/Case 2	L&T	Jan 2014	2.89	3.4822	
3	Kamalanga	3 X 350 MW	Tariff Approved	Haryana, Case 1	PTC/GMR	Oct. 2011	2.54, Bus bar# 2.6237BUS bar@		2.86 is delivered price under Competitive Bidding
4	Babandh	4 X 660MW	Approved	Haryana, Case 11	LANCO	July 2012	2.075, Bus bar*		2.5695@ 2.355 is delivered price under Competitive Bidding
5	Jhajjar	2 X 660 MW	Approved	Haryana, Case 2	CLP Power	Nov-Dec, 2012	2.996	3.3027	
6	Mandva	2 X 660 MW	Approved	Maharashtra, Casel	LANCO Mahanadi	Oct. 2012 *	2.70	3.0062	
7	Tiroda Ph.I	2 X 660 MW	Approved	Maharashtra, Case 1	Adani Maharashtra	Aug. 2012	2.642	2.9703	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8	Chitrangi. Ph 1	3 X 660 MW	Petition	MP, Case 1	Reliance	June, 2012	2.45	2.5652	
9	Mahan	2 X 600 MW	Petition	MP, Case 1	Essar	May, 2011*	2.45	2.3119	
10	Nandgaonpeth	2 X 660MW	Petition	Maharashtra, Case 1	India Bulls	Mar. 2014	3.26	3.2958	
11	Tiroda Ph. 2	2 X 660 MW	Petition	Maharashtra, Case 1	Adani Maharashtra Power	Sept. 2014	3.28	2.8752	
12	Mahanadi	3 X 600 MW	Petition	Gujarat	KSK Energy	Mar. 2015	2345	2.5137**	** = E x c l u d e s transmission cost to Gujarat periphery
13	Prayagraj	3 X 660MW	Petition	UP, Case 2	JP Associates	July 2014	3.02	3.4673	
14	Sangam	2 X 660 MW	Petition	UP, Case 2	JP Associates	Jan, 2014	2.97	3.3045	

*=lack of clarity regarding actual COD date, assumed as obtained from CEA data

@ = No escalation in transportation cost of coal

= Arrived at after subtracting Rs. 0.28/kWh of transmission charges

Surge in Current Account Deficit

4954. SHRI K.J.S.P.REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's current account deficit, representing net flow of income out of the country barring capital movements, surged three-fold in the April-June quarter over the same period last year;

(b) if so, the complete and comparative details thereof during the last five years;

(c) the actual reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken to avoid such situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Balance of payment numbers are disseminated on a quarterly basis, with a lag of one quarter. The latest current account deficit figure is for the quarter January - March 2011, which indicates a deficit of US\$ 5.4 billion, as compared to US\$ 13.0 billion during the corresponding period of fiscal 2009-10.

The current account deficit and capital account surplus during the last five years are given below:

Year	Current	Account Deficit		Capital Account Surplus	
		US\$ Billion	As per cent of GDP	US\$ Billion	As per cent of GDP
1	2	3	4	5	
2006-07	9.6	1.0	45.2	4.8	
2007-08	15.7	1.3	106.6	8.7	
2008-09	27.9	2.3	6.8	0.6	
2009-10	38.4	2.8	53.4	3.9	
2010-11	44.3	2.6	59.7	3.5	

As indicated above, the current account deficit, as a per cent of GDP, has remained within manageable limits and the capital account surplus has essentially been financing the current account deficit during the last five years, except during the crisis year of 2008-09.

[*Translation*]

Tax Related Litigation of Indian Companies

4955. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India monitors the antics of Indian companies abroad in relation to tax related litigation;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Sir, Income Tax Department does not have any established mechanism to monitor the antics of Indian companies abroad in relation to tax related litigation on a continuous basis. However, since the Indian Companies file their Income Tax returns with their Assessing Officers in India these can be subjected to scrutiny as per the policy. In the course of scrutiny proceedings,

if the Assessing Officer notices any fact which necessitates tax related enquiry abroad, then the Assessing Officer can send a reference to FT&TR division of Central Board of Direct Taxes for obtaining required information from abroad under Exchange of Information mechanism.

Moreover, Indian companies which have business activities abroad through their subsidiaries resident in those foreign countries would normally not be subjected to Indian tax laws (based on the principle of "residence") other than 'Transfer Pricing' legislation in respect of eligible transactions.

Thus, The Income Tax Department generally makes out only specific enquiries and investigations into antics of Indian companies abroad in relation to tax related litigation if the same are required for the purposes of domestic taxation.

(b) No such details are maintained Country-wise and Company-wise.

(c) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

Loan Defaulters Companies

4956. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the defaulter companies which have raised loans more than Rupees 100 crores from the public sector banks; and

(b) the steps taken / being taken by the Government for recovery of such loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) 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. The number of defaulters of public sector banks having outstanding amount of more than Rs 1 crore is given as under:

	Non-Suit filed accounts (As reported to RBI) (As on September 30, 2010)		Suit filed accounts (CIBIL website) (As on September 30, 2010)	
	No. of accounts	Amount (Rs. crore)	No. of accounts	Amount (Rs. crore)
Public Sector Banks	1628	17,363	4043	34,558

(b) 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.

Supply of Coal to Power Companies

4957. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian power generating companies are facing crisis due to various restrictions imposed by several coal exporting countries of the world on export of coal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the name of countries, where Indian power generating companies have already been holding shares in ownership of coal mines;

(d) whether the Government proposes to revise current policy regarding power generation in the country in view of crisis of coal supply; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Some Indian power generating companies have informed that they are facing the problem of increase in price of imported coal due to new Regulation/taxes on export of coal in the coal exporting countries as per details given below:

- (i) Removal of tax rebates on export of coal by China.
- (ii) Regulation by Government of Indonesia issued recently which prohibits sale of coal including sale to affiliate companies, below bench mark price. The said Regulation requires that all existing contracts be modified by September, 2011 to comply with the new Coal Pricing Regulation.

(c) Some Indian power Generating companies or their group companies hold shares in ownership of coal mines or have acquired coal mines in Indonesia, Australia and South Africa.

(d) and (e) The target for electricity generation is fixed on a year-to-year basis keeping in view the performance of existing units and their maintenance programme, contribution expected from the new generating units programmed to be commissioned, availability of fuel, water, etc.

Complaints Against Hospitals

4958. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has received complaints against Government and private hospitals/nursing homes on various issues in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year hospital-wise issues involved, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Health being a state subject, no such information is maintained centrally.

However, the Government of India has enacted Clinical Establishment (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 which has been published in the Gazette of India on 19.8.2010 for registration and regulation of the Clinical Establishments in the States. Once adopted by the States, it would be the responsibility of the State Governments to ensure quality services and to keep a check on malpractices in private hospitals, nursing homes and special care facilities.

Transmission Lines

4959. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to lay new power transmission lines in various States in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the cost likely to be incurred thereon;

(c) the time by which the new power transmission lines are likely to be laid;

(d) whether the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) also proposes to expand its transmission network in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the funds likely to be spent by the PGCIL for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) As per Electricity Act, 2003, State Government notifies the Board or a Company as the State Transmission Utility (STU) and one of the functions of the STU is to ensure development of an efficient, coordinated and economic system of intra-state Transmission Lines for smooth flow of electricity from a generating station to the load centres. Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL), the Central Transmission Utility (CTU) of the Country and a Navaratna Company is engaged in power transmission business and has been entrusted with the responsibility for planning, coordination, supervision and control over inter-state transmission system and operation of National & Regional Power Grids. It has already established a transmission network comprising of about 85000 Ckm of Extra High Voltage Alternating Current (EHV AC) & High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) Transmission lines and it is expected to add about 55000 Ckm in the next 5 to 6 years. Apart from this, Ministry of Power has also taken initiative for laying Transmission Lines through Tariff Based Competitive Bidding route. Under this, six projects with an estimated cost of Rs.10,0707- crore have already been awarded. These projects are scheduled to come up in the XII Plan.

(d) to (e) Yes, Madam. PGCIL has planned to expand its transmission network in the country in line with the expected generation capacity addition during XII Plan pegged at 75,000 MW as per Strategic Blue Print document of Ministry of Power. As the generation capacity addition programme and corresponding transmission system in the country during XII Plan is

still under the process of finalization by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Ministry of Power and the Planning Commission, the transmission network addition is envisaged based on:

- (i) Regulatory approval accorded by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) to PGCIL to proceed with the execution of nine High Capacity transmission corridors (with HVDC links/765kV Ultra High Voltage Alternating Current(UHVAC) lines) to facilitate evacuation of power from various generation projects being developed by Independent Power Producers (IPPs) in India. The estimated cost is about Rs. 58,000 Crores.
- (ii) Transmission systems for six Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) i.e. Sasan, Mundra, Krishnapatnam, Tillaiya and newly proposed at Orissa and Chhattisgarh assigned to PGCIL by Ministry of Power.
- (iii) Bulk Power Transmission Agreement (BPTA) with other beneficiaries/ Generators including private power producers for providing Long Term Open access (LTOA) for constructing the transmission network.

Based on the above, PGCIL has estimated a Capital Outlay of Rs. 1,00,000 Crores for implementation of transmission schemes associated with the above projects. Some of the schemes have already been taken up for implementation and the others are in the process, which will continue through XII Plan.

Promotion of Naturopathy

4960. SHRI PREMDAS:
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

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

(a) the number of colleges/institutions to promote naturopathy in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up more colleges/institutions and start courses in order to promote naturopathy treatment in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds earmarked and spent for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has taken/proposed certain steps to popularise naturopathy as a scientific method of treatment; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) There are 14 Colleges for Yoga and Naturopathy recognised by various Universities in the country which are conducting Bachelor of Naturopathy and Yogic Sciences (BNYS) Degree course, as per details indicated below:

Andhra Pradesh	- 03	Chhattisgarh	-01
Gujarat	-01	Karnataka	-03
Madhya Pradesh	-02	Tamil Nadu	-04

(b) Yes.

(c) A proposal to start 100 bedded Naturopathy Hospital and College by National Institute of Naturopathy (NIN), Pune, an autonomous organization under the Department of AYUSH, is under consideration for which acquisition of land from Government of Maharashtra is under progress.

(d) Yes.

(e) NIN, Pune regularly conducts training programmes for Naturopathy Doctors on Research Methodology. It also conducts Re-orientation Training Programmes; Continuous Professional Development Programmes; and Medical Education Programmes for practitioners of Yoga and Naturopathy and Doctors of other systems of Medicine. It also sponsors One-day Naturopathy and Yoga Awareness programmes and Seven-day Naturopathy and Yoga Awareness-cum-Treatment camps for women, general public and students all over the country.

The Central Council for Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN), another autonomous organization under the Department of AYUSH undertakes collaborative Research work to establish efficacy of Yoga and Naturopathy systems in various disease conditions as drugless, free from any side effect and easy to adopt health care system. The Council has also been conducting National Campaign to spread awareness about potentials of Yoga and Naturopathy.

The Council has started construction work for setting up of Central Research Institutes (CRIs) at Nagamangala, District Mandya, Karnataka and Deverkhana, District Jhajjar, Haryana. The Council has also received proposals from other State Governments for setting up of CRIs. This includes Odisha, Manipur and Assam, who have also offered 20, 10 and 15 acres of land respectively for setting up the Centres.

The Department also promotes/popularises Naturopathy by conducting and supporting educational and training programmes, workshops and conferences, lectures of eminent experts and disease specific therapy programmes.

Financial Assistance for Construction of Health Centres

4961. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from various State Governments seeking financial assistance for construction/upgradation of health centres and hospitals in the country;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) New construction/upgradation of Government Hospitals and Health Centres are permitted to be taken up under the National Rural Health Mission. Based on their felt needs and priorities, the State/UT Governments

incorporate their proposals for new construction and upgradation of health centres and Government hospitals in rural areas in their annual Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) under NRHM. On approval accorded by Government of India which is based on the resource envelope, the works are taken up for implementation by respective State/UT Governments. The funds allocated in the PIPs of various States/UTs for new construction and upgradation work of health centres during 2011-12 is given as Statement.

Statement

State wise position of funds allocated for Upgradation and New Construction of Health facilities on programme implementation plan for 2011-12

Sl. No.	States	Activity	Amount Approval (Rs. In lakhs) 2011-12
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Upgradation	1392
		New Construction	3433
2-	Haryana	Upgradation	64.38
		New Construction	0
3.	Gujarat	Upgradation	2479.98
		New Construction	0.00
4.	Goa	Upgradation	4.8
		New Construction	54
5.	Maharashtra	Upgradation	15163.08
		New Construction	9498.35
6.	Bihar	Upgradation	1309.53
		New Construction	489.02
7.	Chhattisgarh	Upgradation	300
		New Construction	8263.06

1	2	3	4
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Upgradation	0
		New Construction	4.88
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Upgradation	416
		New Construction	3400
10.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Upgradation	0.00
		New Construction	0
11.	Chandigarh	Upgradation	60.12
		New Construction	0.00
12.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Upgradation	42.9
		New Construction	0
13.	Daman and Diu	Upgradation	0
		New Construction	0
14.	Delhi	Upgradation	892.76
		New Construction	2854.17
15.	Jharkhand	Upgradation	301.76
		New Construction	5029.58
16.	Karnataka	Upgradation	1262
		New Construction	6750
17.	Kerala	Upgradation	2684.92
		New Construction	2026.85
18.	Punjab	Upgradation	1138.09
		New Construction	0

1	2	3	4
19. Tamil Nadu	Upgradation		220.64
	New Construction		3860.22
20. West Bengal	Upgradation		11242.08
	New Construction		10382
21. Lakshadweep	Upgradation		0
	New Construction		0
22. Puducherry	Upgradation		0
	New Construction		0
23. Madhya Pradesh	Upgradation		1182
	New Construction		1721,8
24. Odisha	Upgradation		5125.44
	New Construction		378.0
25. Rajasthan	Upgradation		40
	New Construction		450
26. Uttar Pradesh	Upgradation		4264.08
	New Construction		12621.66
27. Uttarakhand	Upgradation		145.7
	New Construction		27
28. Arunachal Pradesh	Upgradation		34
	New Construction		444,2
29. Assam	Upgradation		0
	New Construction		14049.9
30. Manipur	Upgradation		770.25
	New Construction		944.97

1	2	3	4
31. Meghalaya	Upgradation		325.18
	New Construction		50
32. Mizoram	Upgradation		123
	New Construction		0
33. Nagaland	Upgradation		0
	New Construction		55.00
34. Tripura	Upgradation		279.83
	New Construction		2093.33
35. Sikkim	Upgradation		98.18
	New Construction		120

[English]

Fake Currency

4962. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and value of fake currency notes in circulation in the country;

(b) whether the Government has taken any initiative to stop the circulation of fake currency in the economy; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) There is no estimate of the counterfeit notes in circulation in the country.

(b) and (c) The steps taken by the Government to curb circulation of FICN in the country include stepping up of vigilance by the Border Security Force and Custom authorities to prevent smuggling of fake notes; dissemination of information on security features through print and electronic media and formation of Forged Note Vigilance Cells in all the Head Offices of

the banks. Additional security features have also been incorporated in the bank notes in 2005 to make counterfeiting very difficult. To strengthen the security of bank notes further, incorporation of latest security features is underway. A High Level Committee headed by the Union Home Secretary comprising officials from central agencies and other senior police officials has been constituted to monitor and draw a comprehensive strategy to combat FICN. Similar bodies have also been set up in the States. In addition, Government of India have nominated the Central Bureau of Investigation as the Nodal Agency to monitor investigation of fake currency note cases. The RBI has also strengthened the mechanism for detection of counterfeit notes by the Banks.

Externally Aided Projects

4963. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of on-going externally aided projects in the country indicating their launch dates, funds received, progress achieved, cost and time over-runs, State-wise;

(b) whether various State Governments have requested the Union Government to increase the share in approval of externally aided projects;

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

(d) whether there is any comprehensive integrated standard package and norms around which the entire business with International financial Institutes revolve and if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, whether the Government proposes to pay more attention so that externally aided projects are not delayed;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the details of grants sanctioned by the World Bank to new projects in recent past?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (g) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the house.

Incentives to Tourists

4964. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given some incentives to tourists of some countries so as to promote tourism in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of such countries?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tourism makes efforts to improve the quality of service to the tourists. In order to promote tourism, Tourist Visa on Arrival (TVOA) scheme has been introduced by the Government of India for the nationals of eleven countries, namely, Japan, Singapore, Finland, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Philippines, Myanmar and Indonesia. TVOA facility is available at four airports of entry i.e., Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai & Chennai.

DRI Scheme

4965. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) are extending financial assistance under the Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme to the low income groups in the country;

(b) if so, the number of beneficiaries alongwith the financial assistance provided to them under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current financial year, State-wise including Jharkhand and bank-wise;

(c) the number of the beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) who have availed of bank loans under the Scheme, State-wise including Jharkhand and Bank-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to make the said scheme more effective in extending the financial assistance to the low income groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks provide financial assistance under the Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme to the eligible borrowers. The income eligibility criteria under the Scheme is Rs.18,000/- per annum in rural areas and Rs.24,000/- in urban and semi-urban areas. Further, the beneficiaries of Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) can also avail loans under the Scheme.

(b) As per available information, the bank-wise and State-wise details of credit disbursed under the DRI Scheme during 2008-09 and 2009-10 (latest available) both account-wise and amount-wise is enclosed as Statement-I and II respectively.

(c) Bank-wise details of loans disbursed to Indira Awas Yojana beneficiaries under the DRI Scheme as reported by banks during 2008-09 and 2009-10 (latest available) both account-wise and amount-wise is enclosed as Statement-III.

(d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Indian Banks' Association have been advised to suggest modifications in the guidelines of the scheme so that it could be made more attractive and implemented in an effective manner.

Statement-I

Bank-wise details of credit disbursed under the DRI Scheme during the year

(Amt in Rs. Crore)

Name of the Bank	Disbursement made during 2008-09		Disbursement made during 2009-10	
	No. of Account	Amount	No. of Account	Amount
1	2	3	4	5
State Bank of India	79866	95.67	21378	41.80
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	37856	37.24	7642	8.32
State Bank of Hyderabad	8500	22.24	7550	33.87
State Bank of Indore	2729	10.48	Merged with SBI	
State Bank of Mysore	12827	14.23	5438	6.60
State Bank of Patiala	997	1.35	926	1.15
State Bank of Travancore	1767	1.02	1671	1.30
Allahabad Bank	6721	8.25	8846	10.16
Andhra Bank	896	1.61	4314	6.21
Bank of Baroda	2984	4.52	3420	9.91

1	2	3	4	5
Bank of India	13051	19.57	4799	7.39
Bank of Maharashtra	166	0.44	596	1.75
Canara Bank	5672	5.10	7142	9.38
Central Bank of India	1525	3.01	5926	11.45
Corporation Bank	347	0.39	1790	1.70
Dena Bank	2794	3.22	2512	2.25
Indian Bank	14838	14.04	23645	29.86
Indian Overseas Bank	24121	21.58	28361	73.23
Oriental Bank of Commerce	386	0.42	696	1.08
Punjab National Bank	5460	30.86	13371	44.20
Punjab & Sind Bank	231	0.29	52	0.07
Syndicate Bank	4493	21.59	3397	10.76
Union Bank of India	3959	3.63	5672	7.83
United Bank of India	593	0.49	2599	3.20
UCO Bank	7517	10.58	16433	23.13
Vijaya Bank	2797	2.71	1644	2.13
IDBI Bank Ltd.	0	0.00	6	0.01
Total (A)	243093	334.53	179826	348.74
Private Sector Banks				
AXIS Bank	233	0.12	298	0.223
ICICI Bank Ltd.	155	0.25	95	0.096
Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	0	0.00	4	0.002
Catholic Syrian Bank	167	0.17	379	0.405
City Union Bank Ltd.	69	0.10	244	0.338
Karur Vysys Bank	38	0.04	103	0.108
Lakshmi Vilas Bank	4	0.00	80	151.560

1	2	3	4	5
Tamilnadu Mercantile Bank Ltd.	1222	1.57	1187	1.643
Federal Bank	45	0.03	55	0.059
Karnataka Bank	32	0.03	104	0.127
Nainital Bank	110	0.17	39	0.016
South Indian Bank	374	0.57	126	0.191
ING VYSYA Bank Ltd	9	0.01	1	0.001
Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	122	0.25	119	0.409
Total (B)	2580	3.29	2834	
Grand Total (A) + (B)	245673	337.82	182660	503.92

Source RBI Data is Provisional NA = Not Applicable.

Statement-II

(Amount in Rs. Thousand)

State-wise details of credit disbursed under the DRI Scheme by Scheduled Commercial Banks

State/Union Territories	Disbursement made during 2008-09		Disbursement made during 2009-10	
	A/C	Amount	A/C	Amount
1	2	3	4	5
Eastern Region	45464	827538	41132	1146953
Andaman And Nicobar	484	3520	59	956
Bihar	7987	106877	11268	142229
Jharkhand	3517	37930	1883	38692
Odisha	15752	378049	18872	812440
Sikkim	619	5114	25	975
West Bengal	17105	296048	9025	151661
Southern Region	94450	1072405	86271	2900562
Andhra Pradesh	17101	242461	12871	254205

1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka	18915	209432	10553	165480
Kerala	9961	89096	8085	88465
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	609	4792	121	1267
Tamil Nadu	47864	526624	54641	2391145
North Eastern Region	6860	45846	3362	46318
Arunachal Pradesh	289	1320	97	1232
Assam	3063	20895	2711	36528
Manipur	119	698	54	1022
Meghalaya	1849	16710	65	1013
Mizoram	617	1726	39	640
Nagaland	710	3693	175	2559
Tripura	213	804	221	3324
Northern Rregion	51707	534549	20562	243879
Chandigarh	1242	15279	1156	10337
Delhi	3537	49009	511	7498
Haryana	3098	36333	4005	47156
Himachal	2259	19202	1545	31389
Jammu And Kashmir	235	3888	376	6027
Punjab	4409	51315	4287	43779
Rajasthan	36927	359523	8682	97693
Central Region	29305	558576	20443	403256
Chhattisgarh	1611	29050	609	8677
Madhya Pradesh	9371	192701	5395	71570
Uttar Pradesh	15865	320026	12778	299595
Uttaranchal	2458	16799	1661	23414

1	2	3	4	5
Western Region	17887	339321	10890	298188
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	7	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
Goa	460	5818	169	1826
Gujarat	10863	191722	5471	109159
Maharashtra	6563	141774	5250	187203
All India	245673	3378235	182660	5039156

Statement-III

Bank-wise loans disbursed to IAY beneficiaries under Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme during the year

(Amt in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Loans to IAY beneficiaries under DRI Scheme during the year			
		2008-09		2009-10	
		A/C	Amt.	A/C	Amt.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Allahabad Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	Andhra Bank	0	0.00	8	0.02
3	Bank of Baroda	30	0.05	381	0.72
4	Bank of India	6	0.01	437	0.88
5	Bank of Maharashtra	4	0.0064	5	0.0019
6	Canara Bank	1333	2.16	1767	3.35
7	Central Bank of India	149	0.26	357	0.64
8	Corporation Bank	26	0.05	93	0.19
9	Dena Bank	0	0.00	1	0.002
10	IDBI Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Indian Bank	279	0.44	4552	8.09
12	Indian Overseas Bank	1004	2.01	1653	3.29
13	OBC	13	0.03	29	0.06
14	Punjab and Sind Bank	0	0.00	6	0.01
15	Punjab National Bank	34	0.07	341	0.67
16	Syndicate Bank	18	0.03	21	0.03
17	UCO Bank	54	0.11	72	0.14
18	Union Bank of India	98	0.09	378	0.58
19	United Bank of India	0	0.00	57	0.1
20	Vijaya Bank	24	0.031	21	0.039
21	State Bank of India*	7514	14.48	8214	15.99
22	State Bank of B&J	85	0.17	8	0.01
23	State Bank of Hyd.	0	0.00	0	0.00
24	State Bank of Mysore	4	0.008	130	0.2235
25	State Bank of Patiala	91	0.13	196	0.28
26	State Bank of Travancore	29	0.05	76	0.15
Total		10795	20.19	18803	35.47

Source: PSBs.

* Figures are outstanding

[Translation]

Identification of Districts under BRGF

4966. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to conduct any survey to identify and include more districts under Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of guidelines issued/to be issued in this regard;

(d) the details of proposals received from the State Governments for inclusion of more districts in their State under the programme; and

(e) the progress made in regard to identification and inclusion of more districts under the programme?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) to (c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Some of the States have requested for inclusion of more districts in their respective States under Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme. The details showing the requests received from various States in this regard is at the Statement. The scheme of BRGF was originally conceptualized in the Planning Commission and 250 districts covered under the Programme were selected primarily on the basis of recommendations of the Inter-Ministry Task Group on Growing Regional Imbalances, set up by the Planning Commission in 2005-06 Accordingly, the matter of inclusion of more districts under the programme was examined in consultation with the Planning Commission and it has been decided not to include new districts under the BRGF Programme during the current Five Year Plan.

Statement

Details of Requests Received by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj from the States for inclusion of additional Districts under BRGF

Sl. No.State		District
1	2	3
1.	Haryana	Mewat
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Datia, Chindwara, Vidisha, Raisen, Sehore and Sagar
3.	Assam	Chirang, Baraka and Udalgiri
4.	Tamilnadu	Dharampuri, Krishnagiri, Vellore and Dharampuri
5.	West Bengal	Cooch Behar
6.	Assam	Whole state of Assam
7.	Maharashtra	Akkalkot Taluka of Solapur and all districts of Vidharbha and Marathwada except Nagpur
8.	Punjab	Amritsar, Jalandhar and Nawansheher
9.	Nagaland	Peren

1	2	3
10.	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh
11.	Mizoram	Mamit
12.	Ramban and Kishtwar	
13.	Manipur	Senapati

[English]

Heritage Tourism

4967. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to encourage heritage tourism in the country;

(b) if so, the details of potential areas identified for heritage tourism in the country, State-wise; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to boost the heritage tourism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b) Development and Promotion of Tourism including heritage tourism is primarily the responsibility of State Governments/Union Territory Administrations concerned. Ministry of Tourism extends Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for development of tourism under the Product/Infrastructure development for Destinations and Circuits Scheme of the Ministry, on the basis of proposals received from them subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority.

(c) Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a heritage destination globally through the Incredible India campaign and also by participation in the international and domestic travel shows. The Ministry of Tourism also produced thematic brochures highlighting the Indian heritage.

[Translation]

Children of Imprisoned Women

4968. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the children of those women who are in the prisons are not getting employment and acceptance in the society;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by her Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) No reports have been received by the Government, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development, regarding children of women prisoners not getting employment and acceptance in society. However, children of women prisoners are in the category of children in need of care and protection and can thus avail the facilities of children's homes/shelter homes and open shelters set up and managed under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) of this Ministry. In such Homes/Shelters they are provided age appropriate education, access to vocational training, bridge education, linkages to the National Open School Programme (NOSP), health care, counseling, etc. which help in rehabilitation and reintegration of such children into the society.

[English]

Toxicity Levels in Toys

4969. SHRI P.C. GADDIGODAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up an expert Committee to test toxicity levels and harmful elements in toys in the country;

(b) if so, the findings of the Committee; and

(c) the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government on the basis of findings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) An expert committee has been constituted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to look into the presence of harmful elements in toys under the Chairpersonship of Dr. Y. K. Gupta, Professor of Pharmacology, AIIMS. Under the guidance of this Committee a study has been initiated to examine the presence of some heavy metals and phthalates in the plastic toys in the market. The SOPs (Standard Operating Procedures) for all various components have been finalized and the validation exercise involving seven national laboratories has been completed. A total of 400 samples have been analysed at the National Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad and National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad. Based on initial results Lead level has been found to be high in some of the samples predominantly from the Local Rural toys in South India which is subject to cross validation.

[Translation]

Per Capita Income of Tribals

4970. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the per capita income of tribals is lower than that of other general castes; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to increase the average per capita income of tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) As per the information received from Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, social group wise per capita income is not maintained. However state-wise percentage of population below

poverty line (social group wise) is given as an Statement.

(b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs supplements the efforts of other Ministries like Ministry of Rural Development, M/o Labour and Employment, etc. in economic upliftment of the tribals in the country. The

Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing a programme titled "Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) for employment-cum-income generation activities of BPL Scheduled Tribes. The ultimate objective of this programme is to boost the demand-based income-generation and thus raise the economic and social status of tribals.

Statement

State-wise Percentage of population Below Poverty Line(social groups wise) - 2004-05

Sl.No.	States	Rural				Urban			
		ST	SC	OBC	Others	ST	SC	OBC	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	30.5	15.4	9.5	4.1	50.0	39.9	28.9	20.6
2	Assam	14.1	27.7	18.8	25.4	4.8	8.6	8.6	4.2
3	Bihar	53.3	64	37.8	26.6	57.2	67.2	41.4	18.3
4	Chhattisgarh	54.7	32.7	33.9	29.2	41.0	52.0	52.7	21.4
5	Delhi	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	9.4	35.8	18.3	6.4
6	Gujarat	34.7	21.8	19.1	4.8	21.4	16.0	22.9	7.0
7	Haryana	0.0	26.8	13.9	4.2	4.6	33.4	22.5	5.9
8	Himachal Pradesh	14.9	19.6	9.1	6.4	2.4	5.6	10.1	2.0
9	Jammu and Kashmir	8.8	5.2	10.0	3.3	0.0	13.7	4.8	7.8
10	Jharkhand	54.2	57.9	40.2	37.1	45.1	47.2	19.1	9.2
11	Karnataka	23.5	31.8	20.9	13.8	58.3	50.6	39.1	20.3
12	Kerala	44.3	21.6	13.7	6.6	19.2	32.5	24.3	7.8
13	Madhya Pradesh	58.6	42.8	29.6	13.4	44.7	67.3	55.5	20.8
14	Maharashtra	56.6	44.8	23.9	18.9	40.4	43.2	35.6	26.8
15	Odisha	75.6	50.2	36.9	23.4	61.8	72.6	50.2	28.9
16	Punjab	30.7	14.6	10.6	2.2	2.1	16.1	8.4	2.9
17	Rajasthan	32.6	28.7	13.1	8.2	24.1	52.1	35.6	20.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18	Tamil Nadu	32.1	31.2	19.8	19.1	32.5	40.2	20.9	6.5
19	Uttar Pradesh	32.4	44.8	32.9	19.7	37.4	44.9	36.6	19.2
20	Uttarakhand	43.2	54.2	44.8	33.5	64.4	65.7	46.5	25.5
21	West Bengal	42.4	29.5	18.3	27.5	25.7	28.5	10.4	13.0
All India		47.3	36.8	26.7	16.1	33.3	39.9	31.4	16.0

Legend SC = Scheduled Castes, ST = Scheduled Tribes, OBC = Other backward classes

Source: Planning Commission

[English]

Bank Density Ratio

4971. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ratio of bank density to loan disbursement in rural areas is not Centrally maintained or monitored;

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

(c) whether the targets set for disbursing loans in rural areas are not achieved due to non-availability of the said ratio in the recent past;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which the policy/strategy is formulated by the Government for disbursement of loans in rural areas without the availability of the said ratio; and

(e) the corrective 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) Reserve Bank of India has reported that the data with regard to the ratio of bank density to loan disbursement in rural areas is not maintained.

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 details of targets and the achievement for the last three years are as under:

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Year	Target	Achievement
2008-09	2,80,000	3,01,907
2009-10	3,25,000	3,84,514.20
2010-11	3,75,000	4,46,778.98*

The Government of India and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have taken several measures to ensure availability of credit to farmers (including small and marginal farmers) through banks. These include:

The Interest Subvention Scheme is being implemented by the Government of India since 2006-07 to make short-term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh for a period of one year available to farmers at the interest rate of 7 percent per annum. The Government of India has since 2009-10 been providing additional interest subvention to prompt payees farmers, i.e., those

who repay their loan in time. The additional subvention was 1% in 2009-10 and 2% in 2010-11. This is being increased to 3% in 2011-12.

- * The Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 has de-clogged the lines of credit that were clogged due to the debt burden on the farmers.
- * Banks have been advised to dispense with the requirement of "no dues" certificates for small loans up to Rs 50,000 to small and marginal farmers, share-croppers and the like and instead obtain a self-declaration from the borrower.
- * RBI has advised banks to waive margin/security requirements for agricultural loans upto Rs. 1,00,000.

Reservation of Tribals in Private Sector

4972. SHRI PRABHATSINGH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to bring about any legislation on reservation for Scheduled Tribes in private sector;
- (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) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Decentralised Distribution Generation under RGGVY

4973. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether on an average rural areas receive erratic, inadequate and poor quality power supply as compared to their urban counterparts;
- (b) if so, whether decentralized grids for rural areas can help alleviate the problem while reducing

the burden of the Government subsidies on under-recoveries to the distribution companies;

(c) if so, whether the Government has launched a Decentralised Distribution Generation (DDG) programme under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) to improve the situation;

(d) if so, the whether the number of mini-grids planned to be established under the DDG programme is very small as compared to the magnitude of the problem;

(e) if so, whether the Government proposes to scale-up the DDG programme or replace it with a more ambitious programme during the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(f) if so, the details of the plan being envisaged by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Power supply in rural areas varies from State to State. Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity in a State is the responsibility of the concerned State Government/Power Utilities in the State which decide the priorities for supply of power to various areas within the State. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by setting up power plants and bulk transmission system through Central Public Sector Undertakings in the Central Sector for the benefit of beneficiary States/UTs. Power from Central Generating Stations allocated to states is utilized by the State Governments/Power Utilities for supply to various areas/categories of consumers in the State.

(b) Decentralised Distributed Generation (DDG) on the basis of local resources can add to the availability of power. Where grid cannot be extended at present due to cost and technical constraints, locally owned DDG projects are K advantageous since they can operate as self-sustaining units.

(c) and (d) Government of India launched Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana in 2005. The

scheme was continued further in 11th Plan and there is a provision of subsidy of Rs.540 crore for Decentralised Distributed Generation (DDG) under RGGVY. DDG from conventional or renewable sources such as Biomass, Biogas, Mini Hydro, Solar, etc. is for villages where grid connectivity is either not feasible or not cost effective. DDG scheme has also been extended to grid connected villages in Left Wing Extremism affected areas where supply from grid is absent/inadequate by relaxing the conditions of grid connectivity. So far, a total of 87 Projects covering electrification of 129 remote villages/hamlets in various states for a total amount of Rs. 133.55 Crores have been sanctioned under DDG Scheme.

(d) and (f) At present, no such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Educational Loans

4974. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the educational loans disbursed by the Public and Private Sector Banks to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Minority communities during each of the last three

years and the current financial year, State-wise and bank-wise,

(b) whether the Indian Banks' Association (IBA) has issued directions to the said banks for effective implementation of the Central Scheme to provide full interest subsidy on educational loans in the recent past; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per information furnished by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) the bank-wise details of total educational loans outstanding and out of that to SCs/ STs of Public and Private Sector Banks as on last reporting Friday of March 2009, 2010 and 2011 are given in Statement-I. The details of State-wise total education loans outstanding as on 31st March of 2008, 2009 and 2010 (latest available) are enclosed as Statement-II

(b) and (c) Indian Banks' Association has vide circular No.SB/Cir./10-21- dated July 02, 2010 advised all member banks about the Scheme of Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development to provide Interest Subsidy for the period of moratorium on educational loans taken by students from economically weaker sections for pursuing technical/professional courses in India.

Statement-I

Bank-wise Education loan outstanding as on the last reporting Friday of

(No. of A/c in lakh Amt. in Rs. Crore)

Name of the Bank.	Mar-09		Mar-10		Mar-11	
	Amount O/S		Amount O/S		Amount O/S	
	Total	SCs/STs	Total	SCs/STs	Total	SCs/STs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Public Sector Banks						
State Bank of India	6182.00	163.00	8711.00	233.00	10367.00	238.00
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	279.52	13.92	367.89	18.33	435.04	22.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
State Bank of Hyderabad	835.53	15.59	1009.48	20.81	1055.94	23.60
State Bank of Indore	165.29	8.62	210.03	10.34		
State Bank of Mysore	391.17	29.99	489.39	50.64	533.70	49.89
State Bank of Patiala	245.00	8.00	304.43	12.00	340.00	14.86
State Bank of Travancore	1370.00	206.54	1682.00	117.74	1719.00	126.11
Allahabad Bank	638.00	85.00	818.82	1.06	1030.64	1.32
Andhra Bank	1390.83	81.55	1647.81	132.65	1629.34	146.08
Bank of Baroda	1165.09	81.72	1466.36	93.65	1685.11	150.55
Bank of India	1324.00	80.00	1716.00	60.64	1917.64	76.05
Bank of Maharashtra	314.68	18.36	379.21	23.47	409.41	25.50
Canara Bank	2301.00	261.00	2896.00	402.00	3503.00	456.00
Central Bank of India	810.62	103.40	1161.69	166.18	1515.89	240.78
Corporation Bank	651.75	13.68	814.39	21.88	926.17	31.35
Dena Bank	240.96	17.72	288.56	20.90	286.02	29.98
Indian Bank	1590.56	176.43	2160.98	383.66	2635.19	484.56
Indian Overseas Bank	1032.65	72.36	1447.45	81.63	1970.92	81.64
Oriental Bank of Commerce	769.92	16.77	938.52	22.77	1070.96	28.68
Punjab National Bank	1611.25	40.44	2131 69	98.84	2642.01	125.16
Punjab and Sind Bank	179.15	4.82	204.23	7.15	218.28	7.78
Syndicate Bank	1150.27	58.27	1459.68	82.59	1889.03	109.47
Union Bank of India	956.57	83.8e	1289.05	72.21	1536.76	65.64
United Bank of India	343.70	26.65	421.80	16.21	457.19	23.67
UCO Bank	490.00	52.00	659.00	67.00	856.79	88.58
Vijaya Bank	431.02	12.95	534.47	31.40	602.90	43.11
IDBI Bank Ltd.	52.20	0.49	82.18	0.84	109.88	0.85
Total (A)	26912.73	1733.33	35292.11	2249.59	41343.81	2691.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Private Sector Banks						
Bank of Rajasthan Ltd	6.02	0.10	9.19	0.20		
Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd	51.52	0.67	63.44	0.87	80.41	1.01
City Union Bank Ltd	24.12	0.07	41.75	0.92	65.85	3.04
Development Credit Bank Ltd	0.99	0.00	1.51	0.00	2.18	0.00
Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd	27.17	0.33	30.56	0.18	33.11	0.36
The Federal Bank Ltd	183.82	1.55	222.67	2.38	265.40	3.58
HDFC Bank Ltd	145.71	1.02	246.54	1.69	279.50	1.58
ICICI Bank Ltd	6.14	0.12	5.85	0.11	348.18	0.57
IndusInd Bank Ltd	0.13	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.63	0.00
Ing Vysya Bank Ltd	15.38	0.21	11.42	0.00	9.69	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir Bank	83.20	0.18	99.17	0.21	116.92	0.26
Karnataka Bank Ltd	75.58	0.94	94.54	1.20	111.00	1.63
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd	39.72	0.13	52.20	0.43	75.92	0.78
Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd	17.10	0.04	35.87	0.65	57.62	1.41
Nainital Bank Ltd	11.89	0.12	13.11	0.02	15.97	0.49
Ratnakar Bank Ltd	0.98	0.03	1.40	0.04	1.88	0.05
SBI Comm Sinter Bank Ltd	0.08	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.04	0.00
The South Indian Bank Ltd	35.06	0.34	50.72	0.64	69.6	0.91
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd	49.13	0.18	67.29	0.4473	92.8	1.2696
Axis Bank Ltd	22.94	0.10	19.83	0.11	25.67	0.37
Total (B)	796.68	6.13	1067.56	10.10	1652.37	17.31
Grand Total (A+B)	27709.41	1739.46	36359.67	2259.69	42996.18	2709.22

Source: RBI Data is Provisional

Statement-II*State-wise educational loan outstanding of Public and Private Sector Banks*

Amount in Rs. Thousand

State/Union Territories	Education loan outstanding of Public Sector Banks as on the last reporting Friday of March			Education loan outstanding of Private Sector Banks as on the last reporting Friday of March		
	2006 Amount O/S	2009 Amount O/S	2010 Amount O/S	2008 Amount O/S	2009 Amount O/S	2010 Amount O/S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
North Eastern Region	1763603	2659347	3669422	3677	40462	12653
Assam	1303634	1856046	2604257	2991	6323	11553
Meghalaya	122553	165837	2200»1	77	130	605
Mizoram	4862	119429	163653	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	19352	88266	98711	0	0	0
Nagaland	33825	58443	63808	609	1535	495
Manipur	172232	222306	318643	0	32474	0
Tripura	107145	149020	200259	0	0	0
Eastern Region	18794416	28178282	37557976	92141	185000	262751
Bihar	3881636	6436966	9125266	1160	5404	11166
Jharkhand	3162421	4896225	6729767	15093	23558	31739
West Bengal	6561467	9587869	11616783	59624	135563	190095
Orissa	5045559	7135842	9925865	14352	18189	27663
Sikkim	107567	74417	86562	1586	1421	1332
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	35766	46963	73733	326	865	756
Central Region	19630317	29832334	40768951	127655	175378	246249
Uttar Pradesh	11020099	15442367	22548388	57541	91432	144942
Uttarakhand	2001876	2866466	3930961	42928	56644	54792
Madhya Pradesh	5372483	9860740	11787917	23411	22714	40390

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chhattisgarh	1235859	1662761	2501685	3775	4588	6125
Northern Region	22600876	31810580	39239593	563138	1387924	1901136
Delhi	6326054	9785297	11324374	136097	481589	724397
Punjab	4972341	6190630	7741727	19106	43739	71043
Haryana	3989240	5445928	6865756	18260	59215	116682
Chandigarh	1148956	1449529	1732121	7766	28746	44880
Jammu and Kashmir	550200	690143	913040	340003	706579	842631
Himachal Pradesh	928464	1367096	1925362	2339	1930	1010
Rajasthan	4685621	6881957	8737213	39567	66126	100493
Western Region	24184274	31684065	40442208	306214	678383	1044655
Gujarat	7543332	9323707	11612845	50047	101774	179481
Maharashtra	16243708	21488206	27854564	247211	567322	853781
Daman and Diu	5963	130765	135689	486	1340	2547
Goa	373784	644338	803891	8470	7138	7297
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17487	97049	35219	0	809	1549
Southern Region	104802921	137736465	191837426	3529319	5488241	7198472
Andhra Pradesh	30791560	38035840	46940608	358577	630349	812177
Karnataka	16675193	22964070	27886279	523655	792258	1007669
Lakshadweep	1900	1558	1606	1296	0	1459
Tamilnadu	34496762	48572760	69922880	878082	1633229	2397787
Kerala	22253660	27165536	45743402	1744559	2414667	2956450
Puducherry	583846	996701	1342651	23150	17738	22930
All India	191776407	261901073	353515576	4622144	7955388	10665916

Source: RBI

Refusal of Admission in Hospitals

4975. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether hospital employees and doctors working in Government hospitals and Government-aided hospitals refuse to admit pregnant women for delivery leading to death of new born children;

(b) if so, the details of total number of such cases reported during the last three years and the current year hospital-wise and State-wise;

(c) the action taken against such hospitals, doctors and employees by the Government; and

(d) the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government to check such cases in the future?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Since 'Health' is State Subject, no such information is maintained centrally.

However, in so far as three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi viz. Dr. RML Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital and LHMC & Smt. S.K. Hospital are concerned, no case of refusal to admit pregnant women for delivery leading to death of new born children was reported.

ASHAs

4976. SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) are being assigned certain additional duties by the State Governments;

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

(c) the names of the States which have completed phase-I and phase-II of the Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), ASHAs are assigned works and paid incentives for the same as per activities proposed by the State in the Annual Project Implementation Plan (PIP) and approved by the Government of India.

(c) NRHM was launched in 2005 and current phase of the Mission will end on 31.3.2012.

Additional Financial Assistance under NRHM

4977. DR. KRUPARAM KILLI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various State Governments including Andhra Pradesh for additional financial assistance under the National Rural Health Mission during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of such proposals, State-wise; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) Under National Rural Health Mission [NRHM], the States/UTs projects their requirements in accordance with their felt needs and priorities in their annual Project Implementation Plans (PIPs), which are then considered by the National Programme Coordination Committee (NPCC) and approved by the Government of India. Year-wise approvals given for different States including, Andhra Pradesh during the last three years is enclosed as Statement.

Statement*Approvals given to the States during the Financial Years 2003-09 to 2010-11*

[Rs. In crore]

Sl. No.	States / UTs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15.72	30.94	32.26
2	Andhra Pradesh	983.92	860.63	992.94
3	Arunachal Pradesh	58.36	66.33	74.90
4	Assam	852.98	874.16	1221.49
5	Bihar	978.62	1254.70	1273.88
6	Chandigarh	9.88	11.14	15.53
7	Chhattisgarh	336.26	400.36	526.35
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.10	6.27	8.93
9	Daman and Diu	4.70	6.40	6.59
10	Delhi	116.36	179.01	215.40
11	Goa	14.79	19.61	22.34
12	Gujarat	561.84	619.30	728.83
13	Haryana	218.21	284.48	286.53
14	Himachal Pradesh	135.83	143.30	147.15
15	Jammu and Kashmir	208.88	215.30	251.18
16	Jharkhand	421.15	443.83	516.95
17	Karnataka	619.47	776.58	856.94
18	Kerala	339.29	371.86	406.55
19	Lakshadweep	3.28	4.57	6.15
20	Madhya Pradesh	846.96	962.36	1010.73
21	Maharashtra	1194.35	1255.55	1377.00
22	Manipur	69.88	90.33	97.13

1	2	3	4	5
23	Meghalaya	81.50	103.72	123.26
24	Mizoram	58.40	67.63	69.63
25	Nagaland	71.59	86.52	98.97
26	Odisha	573.06	695.56	735.63
27	Puducherry	12.03	16.63	23.60
28	Punjab	316.03	259.74	364.24
29	Rajasthan	980.80	1010.03	1196.37
30	Sikkim	27.99	33.35	36.46
31	Tamil Nadu	734.00	650.45	814.24
32	Tripura	103.96	162.35	116.53
33	Uttar Pradesh	1661.05	2900.48	2788.93
34	Uttarakhand	119.20	148.65	203.66
35	West Bengal	685.80	883.75	1099.42
Grand Total		13421.24	15895.87	17746.69

Business Correspondents

4978. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the policy adopted by the Government alongwith eligibility criterion for selection and appointment of Business Correspondents (BCs) under the Swabhiman Scheme and financial inclusion plan;

(b) the details of the number of BCs appointed by the Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) under the said scheme, bank-wise;

(c) whether the said BCs are being paid minimum wages in the SCBs;

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

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve the functioning and ensuring proper wages to the said BCs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) Scheduled Commercial Banks have been permitted since 2006, to adopt the Business Facilitator (BF) / Business Correspondent (BC) model for delivery of banking services in the unbanked and underbanked areas of the country. A variety of entities/ individuals like retired bank employees, retired teachers, retired government employees and ex-servicemen, individual owners of kirana / medical /Fair Price shops, individual Public Call Office (PCO) operators, agents of Small Savings schemes of Government of India/Insurance Companies etc., had been permitted by the Reserve Bank to act as BCs. The guidelines in engaging BCs were reviewed by RBI in September 2010 and banks

have been permitted to engage companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1956, with large and widespread retail outlets, excluding Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs), as BCs in addition to the individuals / entities permitted earlier, subject to compliance with the guidelines issued. The Bank wise details of number of BCs appointed is given in the enclosed Statement.

Service providers are selected through a tender process and payments are made to BCs as per the contract between Service Providers and Banks.

Statement

No. of BCs appointed by Public Sector Banks as on 31.3.2011

Sl. No.	Bank	No. of BC agents appointed
1	2	3
1	Allahabad Bank	1031
2	Andhra Bank	559
3	Bank of Baroda	931
4	Bank of India	1811
5	Bank of Maharashtra	421
6	Canara Bank	626
7	Central Bank of India	1761
8	Corporation Bank	321
9	Dena Bank	303
10	IDBI Bank Ltd.	55
11	Indian Bank	978
12	Indian Overseas Bank	766
13	Oriental Bank of Commerce	301
14	Punjab & Sind Bank	70

1	2	3
15	Punjab National Bank	2071
16	State Bank of Bikaner Jaipur	277
17	State Bank of Hyderabad	320
18	State Bank of India	6295
19	State Bank of Mysore	118
20	State Bank of Patiala	134
21	State Bank of Travancore	27
22	Syndicate Bank	615
23	UCO Bank	542
24	Union Bank of India	2229
25	United Bank of India	855
26	Vijaya Bank	113
Total		23530

Source: PSBs

[Translation]

Cash Subsidy on Diesel

4979. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to give cash subsidy on diesel to farmers;

(b) if so, the scheme of the Government in this regard; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) No proposal to give cash subsidy on diesel to farmers is under consideration of the Government.

[*Translation*]

**Mechanism to Ascertain Profit
Earned by Miners**

4980. SHRI M. I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any concrete mechanism to ascertain the quantum of profits registered by the miners in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith measures taken by the Government to rectify this issue;

(d) whether the Government opted to learn and gain referential inputs from other mining countries and their profit monitoring mechanisms; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (e) All mining companies are required to prepare annual financial statement, which includes data on revenue, expenses and profits, and report in terms of the provisions of the laid down corporate and taxation laws of the country. However, in cases where mining activity is multi-locational or is integrated with downstream value addition, including metal production, it is not always possible to delineate the profits accruing to a company at the mine level, unless a mine level accounting centre is developed for the purpose.

Disposal of Ashes by DVC

4981. SHRI MADHU KODA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the locations for disposal of ashes emanating from the thermal power stations of the Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) along with the details of the arrangement made in this regard;

(b) the system of measuring the ashes and the manner in which payment for the purpose is made;

(c) whether any arrangements have been made to monitor the payments being made to dispose of the ashes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the amount spent for disposing of ashes emanating from the Bokaro thermal power plant of DVC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The locations for disposal of ashes emanating from Thermal Power Stations of the Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) along with the details of arrangement made, are given below:

- (i) Bokaro Thermal Power Station (BTPS) 'B', Bokaro: Abandoned mines of Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) behind Bermo Railway Station.
- (ii) Chandrapura Thermal Power Station (CTPS), Chandrapura: Abandoned mines of CCL near Kargali.
- (iii) Durgapur Thermal Power Station (DTPS), Durgapur: Abandoned mines of Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) near Kajora.
- (iv) Mejia Thermal Power Station (MTPS), Mejia: Abandoned mines of ECL at Parasea old quarry & Porascole old quarry.

The ash is evacuated from ash ponds, transported and dumped in the abandoned mines maintaining all pollution norms. After filling the mines, it is topped up with earth and plantation is made.

(b) First of all, levels of filled up ash pond are recorded before commencement of ash evacuation work from that pond. After evacuation of ash from that pond upto the desired depth, the levels are again taken. The differences in pre-levels and post-levels are taken into consideration for calculation of volume of ash evacuated in that particular pond. The payments are made on the basis of volume of ash so evacuated and computed. Necessary entries are made in the Measurement Book (MB).

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Payment is made based on the measurement recorded in Measurement Book (MB) by Junior Engineer (JE), which is test checked by Assistant Engineer (AE) and then by the Senior Divisional Engineer (SDE)/Executive Engineer (EE) - Divisional Incharge. The arithmetical checks of the measurement is also made by the Accounts Office before effecting payment. Further, the expenditure on this account is made within budget allocation and sanctioned amount.

(e) The amount spent for disposing of ash emanating from Bokaro Thermal Power Plant, DVC ranges from Rupees 1.9 crore to Rupees 2 crores per month.

[English]

Welfare of Nomadic Tribes

4982. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes being implemented by the Government for the welfare of nomadic tribes in the country including Karnataka;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to chalk out any action plan for providing shelter and other Government benefits to the nomadic tribes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

Benami Transaction

4983. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to seize property found to be benami in the country;

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

(c) the details of modalities finalized by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to amend the Benami Transaction (Prohibition) Act, 1988;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the extent to which such amendments are likely to plug the loopholes and close the doors of benami transactions in the country?

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

(b) The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Bill, 2011, introduced in Lok Sabha on 18.08.2011. (Bill No. 56 of 2011), proposes that any property, which is subject matter of benami transaction, not being a benami transaction entered into by any person, being an individual, in the name of his- (a) spouse; (b) brother or sister; or (c) any lineal ascendant or descendant, shall be liable to be confiscated by the Central Government.

(c) The detailed modalities proposed by the Government in this regard have been dealt with in Chapter-IV of the above-mentioned Bill.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 is proposed to be repealed and a new comprehensive legislation is sought to be enacted in the form of the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Bill, 2011 (No. 56 of 2011) introduced in Lok Sabha on 18.08.2011.

(f) The proposed Bill contains elaborate provisions dealing with the definition of benami transaction and benami property, prohibited benami transactions, consequences of entering into a prohibited benami transaction and the procedure for implementing the benami law. The Bill proposes the following:

(i) no suit, claim or action to enforce any right in respect of any property held benami against the

person in whose name the property is held or against any other person shall lie by, or, on behalf of, a person claiming to be the real owner of such property;

- (ii) benami property arising out of prohibited benami transaction shall be liable to confiscation;
- (iii) where any person enters into a prohibited benami transaction in order to defeat the provisions of any law or to avoid payment of statutory dues or to avoid payment to creditors, the beneficial owner, benamidar and any other person who abets or induces any person to enter into such benami transaction, shall be liable to be prosecuted (punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to two years and shall also be liable to a fine).

With the promulgation of the new law, it is expected that the existing loopholes in the benami law will be plugged and effective deterrence will be in place against benami transactions.

British Report on Tuberculosis

4984. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of a recent report published in a British medical journal which states that immigrants from India are the carriers of Tuberculosis;

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

(c) the action taken/proposed by the Government to contest such reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) A study entitled "Screening of Immigrants in the United Kingdom for Imported Latent Tuberculosis: Multi-centric Cohort Study and Cost-effectiveness analyses" has been published

in the *Lancet Infectious Diseases*, Volume 11, Issue 6, June 2011.

The study deals with latent TB infection in Immigrants and not with the carriers of TB.

Smart Supergrid

4985. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the modernization programmes for transmission lines have hitherto not been able to keep pace with the rising consumption of electricity and achieving the targets for reduction in various types of electricity losses in the country;

(b) if so, whether a Smart Supergrid based on High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) connecting power stations producing cheapest electricity at locations where the sources are the cheapest will help in reducing Transmission and Distribution losses;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether such Smart Supergrid technology also supports the fuller utilization of the immense potential of renewable energy available in the country; and

(e) if so, the details of the steps taken by the Government for accelerated establishment of a national HVDC Smart Supergrid along with the time by which it is likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Modernization of Transmission System is a continuous process. A number of new technologies are being integrated into the transmission system with the objective of keeping pace with power transfer requirement and reduction in losses. Losses in the inter-State Transmission System vary around 4% (plus or minus 1%) depending on the seasonal variation of generation and load. These are comparable with international standards. Losses in the distribution system are higher and the responsibility of bringing reduction of distribution losses lies with the respective State Government/Power Utilities.

(b) to (e) Smart grid is an evolving concept. For developing a road map and coordination of smart grid activities in the country India Smart Grid Task Force (ISGTF) was set up in September, 2010 under the aegis of the Ministry of Power. Five working groups have been constituted to focus on various aspects of implementation of Smart Grid in India.

The main functions of the ISGTF are to ensure awareness, coordination and integration of the diverse activities related to Smart Grid technologies, practices and services for Smart Grid Research and Development, Co-ordinate and integrate other relevant inter-governmental activities, collaborate on interoperability frame work, Review and validate the recommendations from Smart Grid Forum etc. Constitution of the ISGTF also has the focus on indigenous development of Indian Model of Smart Grid. Identification of the projects and investment requirements are yet to be finalized. The benefits perceived from Smart Grid Implementation are as under:

(i) Smart Grid will bring the Communication, IT and

Power Technologies in unison and establish a comprehensive power infrastructure.

- (ii) Demand side Management (DSM).
- (iii) Improvement in energy efficiency.
- (iv) Accommodate all generation and storage options.
- (v) Self-healing and adaptive islanding of the grid.
- (vi) Reliability improvement.
- (vii) Power quality Monitoring.

High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) transmission also helps in reducing transmission losses. The transmission system is developed in an integrated manner consisting of both HVDC & Extra High Voltage-Alternating Current (EHV-AC) transmission network. The system facilitates transfer of power generated from all types of generation resources including renewable energy resources. The details of existing and planned HVDC transmission schemes in the country are given in enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of existing and planned HVDC transmission schemes

HVDC transmission lines (existing and planned) (values in ckm)	Voltage level (kV)	Agency	Planned for 12th / early 13th Plan	Expected at the end of 12th/early 13th Plan
Biswanath Chairiyali- Agra	± 800 kV	PGCIL	3600	3600
Champa - Kurukshetra	± 800 kV	PGCIL	3700	3700
Raigarh (Kotra) - Dhule	± 600 kV	PGCIL	2000	2000
LILO of Biswanath - Agra at Alipurduar	± 800 kV	PGCIL	140	140
Mundra - Mohindergarh	± 500 kV	Adani		

HVDC Terminals Capacity (bipole / back-to-back, existing and planned) (values in MW)	Type	Agency	As at the end to 10th	Expect ed at the end early	Planned for 12th/ 13th Plan	Expected at the end of 12th/ early 13th Plan	Remarks
Chandrapur-Padghe	bipole	MSEB	1500	1500		1500	Existing (E)
Rihand -Dadri	bipole	PGCIL	1500	1500		1500	Existing
Talcher Kolar	bipole	PGCIL	2000	2500		2500	Existing
Balia - Bhiwadi	bipole	PGCIL	2500	2500		1250 (E) / 1250 (U/C)	
Biswanath - Chairiyali	bipole	PGCIL	3000	3000			UnderConstruction (U/C)
Champa - Kurukshetra	bipole	PGCIL	3000		3000		Planned
Raigarh (Kotra) - Dhule	bipole	PGCIL	4000		4000		Planned
LILO of Biswanath - Agra at Alipurduar	bipole	PGCIL	3000	3000			(U/C)
Mundra - Mohindergarh	bipole	Adani		2500		2500	Dedicated Transmission Line (U/C)
Sub-total (bipole)			5000	10500	13000	23500	
HVDC Terminals Capacity (bipole / back-to-back, existing and planned) (values in MW)	Type	Agency	As at the end to 10th	Expect ed at the end early	Planned for 12th/ 13th Plan	Expected at the end of 12th/ early 13th Plan	Remarks
Vindhyachal	b-t-b*	PGCIL	500	500			Existing
Chandrapur	b-t-b*	PGCIL	1000	1000			Existing
Gazuwaka	b-t-b*	PGCIL	1000	1000			Existing
Sasaram	b-t-b*	PGCIL	500	500			Existing
Sub-total (b-t-b)			3000	3000	0	3000	
Total HVDC Terminal capacity (MW)			8000	13500	13000	26500	

* Note : (b-t-b)-back to back

Fast Flow of Fund to Developing Nations

4986. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has suggested at the recently held Berlin Ministerial, a reporting format that would help overcome the "huge lack of clarity" on fast start finance and ensure transparency and multilateral monitoring;

(b) if so, the details thereof and response of the industrialised nations thereto; and

(c) the follow up steps taken or proposed to be taken by India on behalf of the developing countries and ensure fast flow of funds to developing nations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) During the second Petersberg Climate Dialogue organized by the Government of Germany and South Africa in the form of an informal Ministerial consultations on climate change in Berlin on July 3-4, 2011, India underscored the importance of actual disbursement of fast start finance as the most important confidence building measure in the climate change negotiations. India emphasized that a gap in the promised flows and actual disbursements as well as lack of transparency in the information relating to the flow of funds was likely to undermine the confidence in the process and effectiveness of actions aimed at addressing climate change. In this context, the need to urgently institute a mechanism that ensures and records the actual disbursements in a transparent manner was stressed.

(c) Climate Change Finance forms a core issue in the on-going climate negotiations under United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). According to the UNFCCC, provision of financial support to developing countries to address the challenge of climate change is an obligation that the developed country parties should urgently fulfill in order to address the problem of climate change. In this background, India and other developing countries have been stressing in the negotiations that the timely

and transparent delivery of finance to developing countries holds key to addressing climate change. India is actively working with the members of G77 and China, the group of developing countries in the climate change negotiations under the UNFCCC to develop consensus on the issue of fast start finance, long term finance, the reporting mechanism of the fund flows and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) that has to be set up as per the Cancun decisions.

[Translation]

Power Projects using Super Critical Technology

4987. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether thermal power projects based on super-critical technology using less quantity of coal are proposed to be set up in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the per unit cost of production of power;

(c) whether the said technology can be used in small projects also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Madam. Large numbers of super-critical units are under construction in the country.

(b) A capacity of about 4000 MW is likely to be added in the 11th Plan through super-critical units of which about 1980 MW has already been commissioned so far. In the 12th Plan, about 50% to 60% coal fired capacity addition is expected to be from super-critical units.

As regards per unit cost of production of power, the cost of power depends on number of factors like the cost of equipment, cost of financing, project implementation period, operating efficiency, O&M expenses, fuel cost etc. Super-critical technology is

more efficient than the conventional sub-critical technology and higher super-critical parameters of 565/593 deg. C can lead to about 5% savings in fuel consumption as compared to typical 500 MW sub critical units. However, the super-critical technology being a new technology may involve higher capital cost for initial units and a part of the higher capital cost may get offset by savings in fuel. Further, with new manufacturing entities being set up in the country, there may be reduction in capital cost in the long run.

(c) Generally, the super-critical technology is presently being adopted for large size units to achieve benefit of economies of scale and faster capacity addition.

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

[*English*]

Funds to Power Companies

4988. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign finance of more than \$500 billion of power equipment for Indian firms at lower rates has been made to power companies;

(b) if so, whether it is likely to pose a serious threat to domestic power equipment suppliers such as Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) etc.;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No foreign finance of more than \$500 billion of power equipment has been made to power companies in State/Central Sector.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Compensation to Consumers

4989. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:

DR. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases where the power distribution companies have paid compensation to the affected consumers out of total cases on which rulings was given by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) during 2006-07 to 2010-11;

(b) the details of compensation paid in each case along with the cases where compensation has not been paid; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to make compensation to the remaining cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) The Electricity Act, 2003 provides for Consumer Grievance Redressal Forum (CGRF) and Ombudsman for redressal of grievances of consumers. The CGRF and Ombudsman discharge their functions as per the regulations framed by the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs).

As per the information available with the Secretariat of the Forum of Regulators, a statement giving details of the compensation paid by various CGRFs in the country dealing with different nature of cases is enclosed.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Number of cases where compensation was paid by the distribution companies	Details/Nature of the cases where compensation was paid by the distribution companies to the affected consumers	Amount of compensation paid (Rs)	Data as on date
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Delhi	28.06.2010			
	BRPL	17	Testing of Meter	2125	
		15	Burnt Meter	7750	
		3	Load Reduction	500	
		9	New Connection & Add. Load (Elect.)	6250	
		13	New Connection & Add. Load (un -elect.)	7383	
			Total	24008	
	BYPL	2	Testing of Meter	250	
		15	Burnt Meter	2100	
		16	Category Change	24250	
		1	Load Reduction	300	
		19	New Connection	10920	
			Total	37820	
	NDPL		NDPL has not paid any compensation suo-moto to the consumers		
2	Madhya Pradesh	4	Meter complaints	115	25.06.2010
3	Odisha				25.06.2010
	CESU v	Nil	Not applicable	Nil	
	NESCO	Nil	Not applicable	Nil	

1	2	3	4	5	6
	WESCO	Nil	Not applicable	Nil	
	SOUTHCO	Nil	Not applicable	Nil	
4	Chhattisgarh	02.07.2010			
	Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Co. Ltd.	Nil	In view of Information at column (3), the information for the column is nil.	Nil	
	Jindal Steel & Power Ltd.	Nil	Nil		
	Bhilai Steel Plant	Nil	Nil	Nil	
5	Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil	30.06.2010
6	Uttar Pradesh				
	NPCL	Nil	Nil	Nil	30.06.2010
	Purvanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	74	Death of Human due to Elect. Accident	5148000	13.07.2010
		18	Death of Animal due to Elect. Accident	90000	
		2	Green Damage due to Elect. Accident	148000	
			Total	5386000	
7	Meghalaya	No Claim			21.06.2010
8	Punjab		Compensation had not become payable to any affected consumer.		22.06.2010
9	West Bengal				29.06.2010
	WBSEDCL	104	Delay in effecting service connection	14108653	
		5	Meter Problem	79000	
		1	Wrongful disconnection	102500	
	CESC Ltd.	2	Delay in effecting service connection	21350	

1	2	3	4	5	6
		1	Delay in restoration of supply	4500	
	DPL	Nil		Nil	
	DPSC Ltd.	Nil	Nil		
10	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	29.6.2010
11	Tamil Nadu	2	1) Based on the Ombudsman orders dt. 13.10.2009 in petition no. 19 of 2009, compensation was paid to the consumer as per the regulation 21 (6) read with regulation 17 of the DSOP for the delay in responding to the consumer's complaint.	250	28.06.2010
			2) Based on the Ombudsman order dt. 5.11.2009, in petition no. 30 of 2009, compensation was paid to the consumer, for the delay in effecting new service connection.	1000	
12	Jharkhand	Nil	Nil	Nil	22.06.2010
13	Assam	Nil	Nil	Nil	12.07.2010
14	Karnataka	2		11100	Mar, 2010
15	Maharashtra	77		323949	June, 2010
16	Uttarakhand	1023		216856.4	2009
17	Gujarat	2		8000	2009
18	Andhra Pradesh	304		379420	2009

Effects of Endosulfan

year;

4990. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

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

(a) whether the Government has a data regarding the number of babies that are born with congenital defects due to endosulfan poisoning in the country during the last three years and the current

(c) whether the Government is aware of women resorting to aborting their foetuses to avoid giving birth to babies with congenital defects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to curb the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) There are no studies to link congenital defects with a particular etiology that includes endosulfan.

(d) Government of Kerala has initiated relief measures for the endosulfan affected people. Similar relief measures were undertaken by the Government of Karnataka in some areas where endosulfan was aerielly sprayed. No cluster/links are available in remaining part of the country and no such adverse effects have been reported.

[*Translation*]

Exhausted Mineral Resources

4991. SHRI DILP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mines of bauxite, iron ore, limestone, copper, manganese and other minerals which have been fully exhausted in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of mines finally closed during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the details of mines proposed for final closure and progressive closure, State-wise and the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) State-wise details of number of mines of Bauxite, Iron Ore, Limestone, Copper, Manganese and other minerals, which have been fully exhausted, are given below:

Name of State	Bauxite	Iron Ore	Limestone	Copper	Manga- nese	Other nese	Total Minerals
Tamilnadu	0	0	8	0	0	23	31
Jharkhand	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Gujarat	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	5	0	1	11	17
Goa	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Chhattisgarh	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	3	2	16	0	1	39	61

(b) State-wise details of mines finally closed during the last three years are given below:

Name of State	Number of Mines
Jharkhand	1
Rajasthan	3
Gujarat	3
Madhya Pradesh	1
Tamilnadu	4
Total	12

(c) As per available information, the details of mines proposed for final closure is given below:

The details of mines proposed for final closure, State-wise:

Name of State	Number of Mines
Jharkhand	2
Kerala	2
Maharashtra	5
Goa ²	
Gujarat	3
Tamilnadu	7
Rajasthan	8
Karnataka	12
Odisha	23
Himachal Pradesh	4 (Partial Surrender)
Chhattisgarh	3
Madhya Pradesh	2
Andhra Pradesh	4 (Partial Surrender)
Total	77

Progressive mine closure plan is an integral part of every Mining Plan, which is monitored by the Indian Bureau of Mines for compliance.

[English]

Functioning of SHGs

4992. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up an independent financial institution to provide funds for improving functioning of the Self Help Groups (SHGs) and better empowerment of the rural poor in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons

4993. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any committee had been set up by the Government to study the issue of setting up of a National Fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has set up a National Fund for the rehabilitation of the displaced persons of various power projects in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) The Government has neither set up any National Fund for the rehabilitation of the displaced persons of various power projects in the country nor set up any Committee to study the issue of setting up of such a National Fund.

The Government has notified National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP), 2007 in October, 2007. The rehabilitation and resettlement of displaced persons including those affected by power projects is done by respective State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings and other Government bodies/agencies in accordance with their own Rehabilitation & Resettlement policies or NRRP, whichever is better in terms of benefits.

[*Translation*]

Atrocities against Women

4994. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the incidents of atrocities against women and children are on the rise;

(b) if so, whether her Ministry proposes to amend the existing laws regarding prevention of crime against women and children and also to enact new and stringent laws in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the concrete steps taken or being taken by her Ministry to prevent atrocities against children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) As per the National Crime Records Bureau data, a total of 185312, 195856 and 203804 cases of crimes against women were reported in the country in the years 2007, 2008 and 2009, thereby showing an increasing trend. Crimes against children are also on increase as would be seen from the number of registered cases which were 20410, 22500 and 24201 in 2007, 2008 and 2009.

Review of laws is an ongoing process to assess the effectiveness of the legislations and to bring about amendments, as may be necessary, from time to time.

The Government has introduced 'Protection of Women against Sexual Harassment at Workplace Bill,

2010 in Lok Sabha on 07.12.2010 which seeks to provide protection to women against sexual harassment at all workplaces both in the public & private sector whether organised or unorganised.

The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Bill, 2011 was introduced in Rajya Sabha on 23.03.2011. The Bill seeks to address sexual abuse and exploitation of Children including Child Pornography.

Further, the Government has set up the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) under the provisions of the 'Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005.' The objective of the NCPCR is to work for protection of Child Rights in the country. One of the main functions of NCPCR is to enquire into complaints of violation of Child Rights, including Child Abuse. NCPCR is also empowered to inquire into the cases of violation of Child Rights and take suo motu notice of matters relating to, (i) deprivation and violation of Child Rights, (ii) non-implementation of laws providing for protection and development of Children; and (iii) non-compliance of policy decisions, guidelines or instructions aimed at mitigating hardships and ensuring welfare of the Children and to provide relief to such Children.

[*English*]

ICMR Study on Bhopal Gas Victim

4995. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has conducted any study on cancer patterns in Methyl Isocyanate (MIC) affected and unaffected areas of Bhopal;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the main findings of the study;

(c) whether cancer cases have more than trippled among men and doubled among women in the above affected areas of Bhopal;

(d) if so, the facts in this regard; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government for the medical care and treatment of affected people in the above areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) A detailed report "Cancer in Bhopal: Comparison of Cancer Patterns in MIC Affected and Unaffected Areas (1988-2007)" was prepared in November 2010. The main findings of the study are: for all anatomical sites of cancer in both males and females, the overall age adjusted rate was higher in the affected area. In males, cancers of anatomical sites associated with the use of tobacco showed a higher incidence rate in the affected areas as compared to the unaffected area. Thus cancers for the tongue, mouth, hypopharynx, oesophagus and lung showed a higher incidence in the affected area as compared at the MIC unaffected area. However, when the tobacco habits of the populations in the two areas were taken into account the higher rate observed in the MIC affected area as essentially neutralized. Among females, a higher incidence of cancer of the cervix was observed in the affected area and a higher incidence of cancer of the breast was seen in the unaffected area.

(c) and (d) No. The increase in 2007 as compared to 1988 is 2.15 (males) and 2.66 (females) times.

(e) Government of Madhya Pradesh has been providing complete treatment free of cost to all the gas affected cancer patients. Once the provisional diagnosis is made at the level of hospitals functioning under Gas Relief Department of the State, Government such cases are being referred to Jawaharlal (Nehru Cancer Hospital and Research Centre, Bhopal (a private hospital, recognized by the State Government). The expenditure required for the treatment of such patients is reimbursed by the State Government.

Hotel Management Institutes

4996. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the present rate of remuneration given to the contractual faculty working in Hotel Management Institutes affiliated with the National Council of Hotel Management and Catering Technology;

(b) whether the Government proposes to revise the rates of remuneration given to the contractual faculty keeping in view the present trend of inflation and price escalation;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for period review and revision of rates of remuneration given to the contractual faculty in Hotel Management Institutes?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) The present rate of remuneration given to the contractual faculty in the Central Institutes of Hotel Management affiliated with the National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology (NCHMCT) is Rs.18,000/- per month. This rate has been in effect since the year 2009.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Since the remuneration was raised substantially from Rs.12,000/- per month to Rs.18,000/- just two years back, at present there is no proposal to raise it any further.

Additional Fund to Mineral Rich Tribal Areas

4997. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to give additional funds every year for the development of mineral rich tribal areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There is no proposal or scheme in the Ministry of Mines to give additional funds for development of mineral rich tribal areas. However, the National Mineral Policy, 2008, enunciates that stakeholder rights of host and indigenous population shall be protected through developing models of stakeholder interest based on international best practices. Suitable legislation to back the policy is under consideration of the Government.

Land Acquisition for Mining Projects

4998. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D.VASAVA:
SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large area of tribal land has been acquired for mining including coal projects in Chhattisgarh and Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof including statute under which land acquired;

(c) whether approval for land acquisition of the said area has been accorded by all the concerned authorities including Gram Sabha;

(d) if so, the details of such authorities/agencies granting approval;

(e) if not, the reasons for acquiring such land without following the due process of law; and

(f) the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (f) Land for mining purpose may consist either of voluntary agreement between the land owner and the miner or land acquisition by the requiring bodies/ State/UT. Information regarding the acquisition of land for mining activities is not maintained by the Ministry of Mines, since State Governments grant mineral concessions as

the owner of the minerals and acquisition of land if done for mining purposes is done by the State Governments.

The Government has announced the new National Mineral Policy, 2008, which seeks to develop a sustainable framework for optimum utilisation of the country's natural mineral resources for the industrial growth in the country and at the same time improving the life of people living in the mining areas, which are generally located in the backward and tribal regions of the country. The new Mineral policy also enunciates that special care will be taken to protect the interest of host and indigenous (tribal) populations through developing models of stakeholder interest based on international best practice. Project affected persons will be protected through comprehensive relief and rehabilitation packages in line with the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy.

Cancer Centres and Institutes

4999. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) whether the existing cancer centres and institutes are equipped with the modern equipments and drugs in tackling the rising number of cases of cancer in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken/proposed to meet their shortage, if any;

(c) whether the Government has received proposals from the State Governments seeking financial assistance for the purchase of modern equipments and drugs for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer patients and also upgradation of existing cancer centres in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year alongwith the action taken/proposed on each of these proposals, State/UT-wise;

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to open cancer centres and institutes across the country alongwith the funds allocated for the purpose, State/ UTwise; and

(f) the number of Community Health Centres (CHCs) identified so far for the upgradation as non-communicable diseases centres alongwith the facilities likely to be provided therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (e) This Ministry has recognized 27 Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs) under the erstwhile National Cancer Control Programme. The RCCs are well equipped with the modern facilities and are providing cost effective and comprehensive cancer care facilities.

With the introduction of new scheme namely "National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & Stroke" for 2010-11 and 2011-12, the concept of recognition of RCC has been discontinued. A new concept namely "Tertiary Cancer Centre" (TCC) has been incorporated in the new scheme.

Under this new scheme. 65 Government Medical Colleges including erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres would be extended financial assistance of Rs. 6.00 crore (Rs. 4.80 crore from Central Government and Rs. 1.20 crore from State Government) for upgradation and strengthening of cancer care facilities. A number of proposals seeking financial assistance under TCC component of NPCDCS have been received. However, most of the proposals received were incomplete and the concerned Institutes/hospitals have already been asked to rectify the deficiencies.

Budget Allocation (Plan) for cancer control during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 is Rs. 180.00 crore and Rs. 200.00 crore respectively.

(f) The NPCDCS envisages implementation of the programme components in 700 Community Health Centres (CHCs) in the country. The packages of services/facilities likely to be made available at CHCs

are: prevention and health promotion including counselling; early diagnosis through clinical and laboratory investigations; management of common CVD, diabetes and stroke case (out-patients and in-patient); home based care for bed ridden chronic cases and referral of difficult cases to district hospital/ higher health care facility.

[Translation]

Regional Rural Banks

5000. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI ARJUN ROY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Regional Rural Banks/Gramin Banks, particularly Uttar Bihar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Muzaffarpur have reported to violate the rules in selection procedure for officer level promotion from Scale-II to Scale-I set by the Department of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and NABARD in the process of appointment and promotion of their employees in the recent past;

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

(c) 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 (c) Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) including Uttar Bihar Kshetriya Gramin Bank are independent statutory bodies having their own Board of Directors and are required to follow the Regional Rural Banks (Appointment and Promotion of Officers and Employees) Rules notified by the Government. The Board of RRBs are required to take care of issues regarding violation of RRBs Appointment and Promotion Rules.

Service Sector Contribution to GDP

5001. SHRI ARJUN ROY:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the service sector is the single largest contributor to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country;

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

(c) whether the role of service sector has continuously increased over the last few years; and

(d) if so, the details of the increase registered during the last three years?

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (RE)
Share of services in GDP in per cent	56.2	57.3	57.7

RE: Revised Estimates

[English]

Shortage of Skilled Professional in Mining Sector

5002. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of skilled professionals in the mining sector;

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

(c) the contribution of the mining sector in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during the last three years;

(d) whether the shortage of skilled professionals has affected mining sector GDP;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to attract fresh talent in order to increase

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

(b) As economies develop the shares of Industry and services go up and eventually the service sector ends up as the largest contributor to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost and constant (2004-05) prices.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The share of service sector in GDP at factor cost and constant 2004-05 prices in recent years is detailed below:

the the number of skilled professional in the mining sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) In a study undertaken by Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) on "Mapping of Human Resources and skills for the mining Industry in India", it has been observed that the mining and exploration sector would be requiring skilled professionals in the period 2009-2017 as follows:-

Educational Qualification	Mining Skilled requirement
Geoscience	436
Engineering (Mining)	21,510
B.Sc./B.Com /Graduate	14,011
Diploma Engineers in Mining	84,250
ITI Trained/12th Standard/10th Standard Educated persons	130,891

As per Confederation of Indian Industry study, there is likely to be a shortage of 1600 professionals in Geosciences stream and 3000 personnels in Engineering (Mining) stream in the said period.

(c) The contribution of Mining Sector to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is given below:

Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Contribution of India's mining sector in GDP	2.62%	2.52%	2.62%

(d) The Index of Industrial production for Mining Sector has shown a growth of 7.43% in the year 2010-11, and according it can not be clearly established that shortage of skilled professionals has adversely affected mining sector GDP.

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

(f) In order to attract fresh talent into mining and exploration sector, Geological Survey of India has increased the recruitment of Geoscientists through the annual Geologist Examination conducted by Union Public Service Commission in the last two years.

Drugs to Fight Tuberculosis

5003. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether the Tuberculosis Research Centre (TRC) has unearthed chemical compounds that have the potential to be developed into drugs to fight Tuberculosis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the TRC has urged the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) to fund animal and human trials to realise the above potential;

(d) if so, the financial assistance asked for the purpose alongwith the response of the ICMR thereto; and

(e) the time by which the drug is likely to be made available to the patients suffering from Tuberculosis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Yes. A molecule Trnasitmycin has been isolated and characterized from a novel marine Streptomyces Sp. from the coral deposit of Rameswaram coast. It has the potential of anti TB activity against drug sensitive, MDR & XDR strains and also against dormant TB bacilli. In addition, it exhibits anti HIV activity properties against all including drug resistant forms of HIV. It also exhibits anticancer activity.

(c) The National Institute of Research in Tuberculosis (NIRT), Chennai (earlier named as TRC) has submitted a proposal to ICMR Headquarters to pursue the research on this aspect.

(d) The proposal would be examined as a part of translational research.

(e) If the conventional methods are followed, the research on drug molecule generally takes 8 to 10 years for the drug to be available for human use.

National Mission on Medicinal Plants

5004. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

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

(a) the estimated number of medicinal and aromatic plants in the country alongwith India's share in the world herbal trade;

(b) whether the Government is implementing National Mission on Medicinal Plants across the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the activities undertaken thereunder, State\UT-wise including Rajgarh in Madhya Pradesh;

(d) the achievements made under the said mission, particularly in terms of catering to the needs of Ayurvedic and herbal drug industry;

(e) whether the Government proposes to set up herbal medicine processing centres across the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) There are 7267 botanical names recorded in various Indian systems of medicines including folk medicines as per the database on Indian Medicinal Plants developed and maintained by the Foundation for Revitalization of Local Health Traditions (FRLHT), Bangalore. After sorting out synonyms it may be estimated that in the country there are 6198 medicinally important plant species, which includes aromatic plants. According to figures obtained from the Pharmaceuticals Export Promotion Council (PHARMEXCIL). India's share of global herbal export is 5.22% for the year 2009. Source - UN Comtrade (as available at 6 digit level).

(b) to (d) Yes. The National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "National Mission on Medicinal Plants" since 2008-09. The scheme aims at supporting market driven cultivation of prioritized medicinal plants and is being implemented in a mission mode for cultivation of identified medicinal plants in clusters through Growers, farmers, cultivators, Growers Associations, Federations, Self Help Groups, Corporates and Growers Co-operatives with backward and forward linkages. For the implementation of the scheme, financial assistances

have been provided by the National Medicinal Plants Board to 26 states viz. Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal for implementation of annual action plans of the respective States under the Scheme, mainly supporting activities like establishing nurWies, subsidy for cultivation of medicinal plants, post harvest management etc. Details of financial assistance provided to each State / UT during the last three years along with the activities sanctioned is enclosed as Statement-I. The cultivation of medicinal plants over 52.367.55 hectares was supported in last three years under the National Mission on Medicinal Plants to augment the production of raw material for Ayurvedic and herbal drug industry. The NMPB has also approved Action Plans of 19 states for the current financial year for undertaking these activities. The area of Rajgarh has not been covered by the State Mission of Madhya Pradesh so far.

(e) and (f) Scheme for development of AYUSH Clusters is being implemented during the XIth five year plan with the aim to develop AYUSH industry clusters on PPP mode through a cluster based approach. Support from Department of AYUSH is provided by way of grant to Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs), formed by group of entrepreneurs from the AYUSH sector. Total nine (9) clusters ham- so far been approved in eight (8) states as per details in Statement-II. Moreover, there is provision for supporting processing & value addition and post harvest management of medicinal plants in the different regions of the country in identified clusters / zones under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Mission on Medicinal Plants.

Statement-I

State wise details of funds released and activities sanctioned under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "National Mission on Medicinal Plants" (During 2008-09 to 2010-11)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Fund Released (Rs. in lakhs)	Activities sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	1600.00	Nurseries, Cultivation, Testing
2	Arunachal Pradesh	340.41	Nurseries, Cultivation, Certification
3	Assam	449.79	Nurseries, Cultivation, Post Harvest Management, Processing Unit
4	Bihar	258.94	Nurseries, Cultivation, Certification, Insurance
5	Chhattisgarh	350.00	Nurseries, Cultivation, Certification
6	Gujarat	161.35	Nurseries, Cultivation
7	Haryana	175.70	Nurseries, Cultivation, Testing
8	Himachal Pradesh	106.11	Nurseries, Cultivation
9	Jammu and Kashmir	294.40	Nurseries, Cultivation, Testing
10	Jharkhand	728.51	Nurseries, Cultivation
11	Karnataka	853.47	Nurseries, Cultivation, Processing, Certification
12	Kerala	466.06	Nurseries, Cultivation, Post Harvest Management
13	Madhya Pradesh	1280.96	Nurseries, Cultivation, Certification
14	Maharashtra	482.53	Nurseries, Cultivation
15	Miampur	494.24	Nurseries, Cultivation, Certification, Testing
16	Meghalaya	375.10	Nurseries, Cultivation
17	Mizoram	439.65	Nurseries, Cultivation, Post Harvest Management

1	2	3	4
18	Nagaland	575.90	Nurseries, Cultivation, Post Harvest Management, Market Promotion
19	Odisha	402.79	Nurseries, Cultivation
20	Punjab	96.00	Nurseries, Cultivation, Post Harvest Management, Testing
21	Rajasthan Management	269.80	Nurseries, Cultivation, Post Harvest
22	Sikkim	370.27	Nurseries, Cultivation, Testing, Certification
23	Tamil Nadu	1817.58	Nurseries, Cultivation
24	Uttar Pradesh	760.00	Nurseries, Cultivation, Testing
25	Uttarakhand	695.09	Nurseries, Cultivation
26	West Bengal	792.14	Nurseries, Cultivation, Testing, Certification,

Statement-II

*Details of Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) set up under Central Sector Scheme of development of common facilities for the AYUSH industries clusters
(from 2008-09 to 31st July 2011)*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/ U.T	Name of SPV	Total Cost of SPV	Total Amount of Grant-in-aid sanctioned	Amount sanction of installment	Amount of Grant-in-aid released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Kerala	Confederation for Ayurvedic Renaissance Keralam, Thrissur (CL-1)	1677.00	1000.00	900.00	900.00
2.	Punjab	Herbal Health Research Consortium (P) Ltd., Amritsar (CL-2)	1679.00	1000.00	750.00	750.00
3.	Maharashtra	Konkan Ayur Pharma (P) Ltd., Sangemshwar, Ratnagiri (CL-3)	1247.00	748.00	450.00	450.00
4.	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Ayurved Center (P) Ltd., Pune (CL-4)	1582.00	949.00	600.00	600.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	Karnataka	Ayurpark Healthcare Ltd., Bangalore (CL-5)	1736.00	1000.00	600.00	600.00
6	Tamil Nadu	Traditional AYUSH Cluster of Tamil Nadu Pvt. Ltd., Chennai, Tamilnadu(CL-8)	1659.00	965.00	200.00	200 00
7	Andhra Pradesh	Lepakshi Ayurpark Healthcare Ltd; (CL-8) Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh (CL-8)	1801.00	1000.00	200.00	200.00
8	Odisha	Rushikulya Ayurvedic Cluster Pvt. Ltd; Ganjarn Orissa (CL-10)	999.00	599.40	120.00	120.00
9	Rajasthan	Ayushraj Enterprises Pvt. Ltd; Rajasthan (CL-11)	1620.00	970.00	194.00	194.00

Profit Sharing in Mining with Locals

5005. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:
SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision in the mining sector to share certain percentage of profits earned by the mining companies through mining with the people, particularly with tribal people displaced by such projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the details of such profits earned by mining companies alongwith amount spent by them for the rehabilitation of displaced people and development of mining areas during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether some mining companies have shown reservations in sharing their profits with the locals;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the complaints received in this regard during the said period and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(e) the remedial measures taken/to be taken by the Government for sharing of profits earned by mining companies with the locals;

(f) whether the Government is reconsidering its decision to share profits of miners with locals; and

(g) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) The National Mineral Policy, 2008 provides that special care will be taken to protect the interest of host and indigenous population through developing models of stakeholder interest based on international best practice. In terms of the policy, the Government has drafted legislation taking into view the concerns of various stakeholders including industry, and the same are consideration.

(b) to (g) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

[Translation]

Prices of Gold

5006. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI
RADADIYA:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI D. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether import of gold attracts any duty;

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

(c) whether prices of gold have shot up;

(d) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor during the last three years and current year;

(e) whether there is any scope for intervention of the Government to arrest the abnormal rise in the prices; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and steps taken thereto?

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

(b) The import duty on gold grade-wise is as follows:

- Gold ore, concentrate & Gold Dore- Rs.140 per 10 gm of gold content (CVD)
- Gold bars, other than tola bars, bearing Manufacturer's or refiner's engraved serial number and weight expressed in metric units, and gold coins- Rs.300 per 10 gm (BCD)
- Gold in any form (other than those specified above) including liquid gold and tola bars-Rs.750 per 10 gm (BCD)

In addition, education cess of 2% and secondary & higher education cess of 1% is also chargeable.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Details of gold prices during last three years and current years

	Gold Price (Rs. Per 10 grams)	International price of Gold (US \$ per troy ounce)
2008-09	12,905	867.2
2009-10	15,755	1023.0
2010-11	19,238	1293.5
2011-12	25230	1792.9

(up to
August)

The steep rise in gold price is due to market demand and volatility in international prices.

(e) No Madam. Since the price of gold is market driven and also depends upon volatility in the price of this commodity in the international markets.

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

[English]

Implementation of Family Welfare Programmes

5007. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

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

(a) the salient features of the National Family Welfare Programme alongwith the total amount allocated/released as loan and subsidy by the Government under the said programme during the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh:

(b) whether some States have not utilised the funds provided to them and target fixed has not been achieved;

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

(d) whether certain proposals received from States under the said programmes are pending for clearance; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise alongwith the time by which 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 (c) The National Rural Health Mission which include Reproductive and Child Health and Immunisation in its fold was launched in the year 2005 with an aim to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care to the rural

population, especially to the vulnerable sections of the population.

The funds allocated, released and spent state-wise, including in the State of Andhra Pradesh for the past three years and the current year under NRHM is placed at Statement. The States have been able to utilise most of the funds during this period. The pace of utilization was slow during the initial years of the implementation of NRHM but improved thereafter. The unspent balances of the funds are carried forward to the next financial year and utilised to implement the

approved activities. As the absorptive capacities have improved in the States, utilization of funds has also shown a commensurate increase.

(d) and (e) The funds are provided to the State Government based on the requirements projected by the States in the State Programme Implementation Plan (PIP), which are approved by the Government of India based on the recommendations of the National Programme Coordination Committee. Approved activities are taken up for implementation by the States. All proposals received from the State Governments are processed expeditiously in consultation with them.

Statement

State wise Allocation, Release & Expenditure under NRHM since 2008-09 to 2011-12 (30.06.2011)

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	States	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12	
		Allo- cation	Rel- ease	Exp	Allo- cation	Rel- ease	Exp	Allo- cation	Rel- ease	Exp	Allo- cation	Rel- ease
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	20.73
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
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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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	18.55	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	137.73	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	47.59
16	Jharkhand	294.00	247.27	299.30	349.39	179.34	195.45	398.78	356.90	348.30	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	705.58	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	1078.31	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	595.53	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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
33	Uttar Pradesh	172759	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	639.53	539.79	563.75	678.81	741.25	730.24	771.41	580.79	92254	870.31	254.97
Grand Total		10192	9626	10566	11581	11470	13225	12923	12871	16044	14263	4094
		.23	.09	.10	.30	.18	.99	.25	.11	.48	.72	.13

Note:

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 etc.
4. The release figures does not include the 15% States' contribution.

Polio and Malaria Eradication Programmes

5008. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM

WAKCHAURE:

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the success achieved in the Polio Eradication Campaign in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the extent to which incidence of polio has fallen in various States, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Polio Eradication Campaign launched by the Government is lagging behind its target;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the strategies adopted/proposed for its eradication;

(e) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised by each State for eradication of Polio and

Malaria separately, during the last three years and the current year, Statewise; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to eradicate Polio from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Yes, Government of India has formulated an India Expert Advisory Group (IEAG) for Polio Eradication to regularly monitor the status of Polio eradication programme in the country and suggest future course of action. The last meeting of IEAG reviewed Polio Eradication status on 13th - 14th July 2011. In the year 2009, 2010 and 2011 the number of polio cases reported are 741, 42 and 1 (as on 26th Aug 2011) respectively. The State/UT wise details of polio cases is enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) and (d) The campaign as mentioned above, has show signs of success in the effort against Polio Eradication. Coverage of Pulse Polio rounds has increased sharply, particularly in Bihar and UP, which were contributing the largest number of Polio cases. Bihar has not reported any Polio case since October 2010 and UP has not reported any polio case since May 2010.

(e) The State/UT wise details of funds allocated, released and utilised for Polio and National Vector

Borne Disease Control Programme that covers Malaria is enclosed as Statement-II and Statement-III respectively.

(f) The following steps have been taken to eradicate polio from the country.

(i) Introduction of bivalent polio vaccine in 2010

(ii) Multipronged strategy to improve sanitation,

hygiene, availability of clean water and control of diarrhoea in 107 high risk blocks in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

(iii) Special micro plans to cover mobile and migrant populations and intensification of routine immunization

(iv) Emergency preparedness and response plan in the event of detection of wild polio virus.

Statement-I

State wise Polio Cases from 2008 to 2011 (as on 26th August 2011)

States/UTs	2008	2009		2010		2011*	
	Cases	Cases	% Change	Cases	% Change	Cases	% Change
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Arunachal Pradesh		0		0	—	0	—
A&N Islands		0		0	—	0	—
Chandigarh		0		0	0	—	
Chhattisgarh		0		0	—	0	—
D and N Haveli		0		0	—	0	—
Daman and Diu		0		0	—	0	—
Goa		0		0	—	0	—
Gujarat		0		0	—	0	—
Karnataka		0		0	—	0	—
Kerala		0		0	—	0	—
Lakshadweep		0		0	—	0	—
Manipur		0		0	—	0	—
Meghalaya		0		0	—	0	—
Mizoram		0		0	—	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nagaland		0		0	—	0	—
Puducherry		0		0	—	0	—
Sikkim		0		0	—	0	—
Tamil Nadu		0		0	—	0	
Tripura		0		0	—	0	—
Andhra Pradesh	1	0	(-)100	—	0	—	
Assam	1	0	(-)100	0	—	0	—
Madhya Pradesh	1	0	(-)100	0	—	0	—
Odisha	2	0	(-)100	0	—	0	—
Uttarakhand	1	4	(+) 300	0	(-)100	0	—
Rajasthan	2	3	(+)50	0	(-)100	0	—
Punjab	2	4	(+)100	0	(-)100	0	
Delhi	5	4	(-)20	0	(-)100	0	—
Himachal Pradesh	0	1	(+)100	0	(-)100	0	—
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	—	1	(+)100	0	(-)100
Jharkhand	0	2	(+)100	8	(+)300	0	(-)100
Maharashtra	2	0	(-)100	5	(+)500	0	(-)100
West Bengal	2	0	(-)100	8	(+)800	1	(-)87.S
Haryana	2	4	(+)100	1	(-)75	0	(-)100
Bihar	233	117	(-)50	9	(-)92.3	0	(-)100
Uttar Pradesh	305	602	(+)100	10	(-)98.3	0	(-)100
Total	559	741	(+)32.56	42	(-)94.3	1	(-)97.60%

(+) % Increase in number of Polio cases as compared with previous year

(-) % Decrease in number of Polio cases as compared with previous year

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	J and K	338.00	338.03	286.26	500.10	409.30	286.26	360.42	523.81	440.00	360.42	0	
16	Jharkhand	1847.00	676.87	840.10	676.87	919.20	840.10	753.57	1356.55	313.00	753.57	0	
17	Karnataka	999.00	999.13	1014.05	1478.04	991.01	1014.05	991.01	991.01	970.00	991.01	0	
18	Kerala	383.00	383.46	383.46	383.46	372.42	383.46	372.42	372.82	131.00	372.82	0	
19	Lakshadweep	5.00	5.04	4.53	5.04	4.28	4.53	4.28	4.28	2.00	4.28	0	
20	Madhya Pradesh	4280.00	1957.32	1878.41	5519.75	1471.73	1878.41	1471.73	1500.08	494.00	1499.68	0	
21	Maharashtra	3576.00	4233.23	3130.99	3673.96	4238.36	3130.99	3798.01	6415.10	3981.00	2798.01	0	
22	Manipur	117.00	117.73	120.71	117.73	117.81	120.71	117.85	120.37	107.00	120.37	0	
23	Meghalaya	109.00	282.71	136.62	144.53	147.55	136.62	147.55	155.78	102.00	155.78	0	
24	Mizoram	40.00	43.21	43.21	43.21	44.84	43.21	44.84	45.52	23.00	45.52	0	
25	Nagaland	92.00	141.61	141.61	96.58	87.81	141.61	87.81	90.61	94.00	90.61	0	
26	Odisha	611.00	1190.93	1083.25	1545.53	602.54	1083.25	628.54	607.99	625.00	607.99	0	
27	Puducherry	15.00	16.48	14.77	14.94	14.31	14.77	14.31	14.42	13.00	14.42	0	
28	Punjab	1008.00	724.39	746.75	729.30	1184.05	746.75	1016.58	759.68	464.00	750.17	0	
29	Rajasthan	1806.00	2596.48	1676.64	1904.70	2118.86	1676.64	1963.12	1678.35	1179.00	1458.46	0	
30	Sikkim	25.00	24.88	33.59	24.88	23.13	33.59	23.13	23.13	10.00	23.13	0	
31	Tamil Nadu	960.00	969.70	331.09	969.70	936.19	331.09	936.19	936.99	936.00	936.19	0	
32	Tripura	125.00	139.96	148.36	139.97	140.13	148.36	140.13	140.13	128.00	140.13	0	
33	Uttar Pradesh	19301.00	24927.62	18907.52	21922.30	23420.48	18907.52	17858.38	0.00	12866.00	3028.52	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
34	Uttarakhand	1215.00	1188.55	897.69	1068.86	1501.33	897.69	844.52	965.39	639.00	844.52	0	
35	West Bengal	5020.00	2239.45	3012.93	1541.92	2197.58	3012.93	1904.83	3899.09	2821.00	1500.46	0	
	Others	0.00	487.91	487.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	516.53	0.00	0.00	0.87	
	Total	56481.00	62291.13	47602.73	60094.00	59345.51	47114.82	48557.00	37498.91	39544.00	29,934.00	0.87	

Note:- (i) Expenditure for the financial year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are provisional

(ii) Zero expenditure implies that State/UTs have not furnished the UCs / SOEs

Statement-III

Allocation, Releases and Utilization (Cash + Commodity) under NVBDCP from 2008-09 onwards

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
		Allo- cation	Rel- eased	Utili- zed	Allo- cation	Rel- eased	Utili- zed	Allo- cation	Rel- eased	Utili- zed	Allo- cation	Rel- eased	Utili- zed
1	Andhra Pradesh	2277.79	1172.30	693.28	1416.19	1048.06	1694.79	1302.61	1159.24	791.16	3189.96	532.35	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1284.60	884.57	971.66	858.93	963.24	837.43	758.92	880.69	822.22	1101.85	264.55	0.00
3	Assam	3755.69	3635.08	4074.19	6616.03	3206.06	3389.40	4394.61	4910.03	4666.02	3883.71		622.27
4	Bihar	3447.91	2681.21	2507.81	3307.70	2231.78	2484.30	3436.05	4213.38	4481.77	4637.38	0.00	
5	Chhattisgarh	2405.16	2054.90	2070.58	1956.33	1922.97	1929.25	3099.98	2117.94	1847.34	4094.31	756.38	0.00
6	Goa	107.81	16.91	45.97	57.57	35.81	80.19	63.21	61.08	28.03	78.00	3.46	0.00
7	Gujarat	1324.39	483.29	854.50	698.46	1116.15	380.93	530.85	267.00	319.93	683.44		15.62

(Rs. in Lakhs)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8	Haryana	221.58	47.93	50.16	146.44	260.46	124.34	173.88	0.00	0.00	202.82		0.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	14.80	11.13	11.13	26.10	9.55	4.43	27.30	7.74	0.00	36.00		0.00
10	J and K	34.78	17.97	10.59	21.21	27.42	676	25.82	15.54	0.37	42.00		0.00
11	Jharkhand	3448.43	3438.25	2878.76	3433.18	1906.27	2434.09	357974	3586.13	2593.96	5069.40	1359.40	0.00
12	Karnataka	841.34	681.46	573.65	470.22	403.41	380.86	469.66	443.88	222.08	823.92	0.00	
13	Kerala	520.82	307.59	345.56	329.79	439.15	443.19	354.44	305.75	358.60	503.38	196.18	0.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	2011.79	739.83	933.06	1444.44	181399	1346.22	2331.14	1824.64	1564.31	3428.98		176.77
15	Maharashtra	1680.83	1084.11	1033.88	978.41	706.37	711.25	1112.39	487.54	197.47	846.50	4.11	
16	Manipur	595.05	323.85	207.71	723.66	239.75	308.22	507.78	602.04	417.52	496.32	96.34	0.00
17	Meghalaya	960.01	497.63	577.28	1102.16	611.29	698.96	859.96	1089.04	972.39	901.96	103.84	0.00
18	Mizoram	739.63	418.78	424.57	664.19	627.12	583.04	676.63	774.11	673.38	801.72	138.64	0.00
19	Nagaland	838.17	610.04	605.40	913.10	675.57	662.89	794.16	1287.91	999.96	915.47	416.50	0.00
20	Odisha	3863.83	2153.06	2437.52	5672.29	5360.88	5350.81	5143.79	4324.05	4756.34	6818.41	396.40	0.00
21	Punjab	212.39	92.71	87.16	143.40	254.69	35.99	120.36	98.07	263.80	184.89		0.00
22	Rajasthan	1985.50	1033.16	1067.71	674.32	1262.96	1111.39	960.13	1310.26	1284.63	1239.14		0.00
13	Sikkim	20.01	10.77	10.90	28.68	11.83	10.61	21.35	137.71	127.56	18.26		0.00
14	Tamil Nadu	923.94	289.55	530.02	627.11	681.58	506.63	450.49	372.50	42.88	764.95		0.00
15	Tripura	1094.07	627.31	524.81	1358.22	765.15	820.39	1331.17	1430.54	1310.58	993.211	151.73	0.00
16	Uttar Pradesh	3183.08	2007.84	1929.83	2742.96	1999.87	1510.07	2455.59	2730.95	2065.41	3341.09		0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17	Uttarakhand	57.47	40.93	40.93	39.28	56.98	60.93	71.92	77.53	61.90	102.39		0.00
18	West Bengal	5373.06	1439.47	1195.82	3176.03	1794.54	1572.03	2697.03	2964.01	2497.52	2326.29	1005.16	0.00
19	Delhi	141.96	57.31	0.00	73.67	61.10	18.38	35.37	40.88	92.63	43.76		0.00
20	Puducherry	71.49	3.19	40.37	43.23	24.29	76.57	36.05	36.83	14.67	45.24		0.00
21	A and N Islands	315.78	287.47	323.70	434.29	464.05	339.22	335.61	349.58	271.64	428.50	204.87	0.00
22	Chandigarh	94.16	57.86	53.29	55.66	60.02	30.82	24.51	23.13	31.09	33.25	15.46	0.00
23	D and N Haveli	69.16	45.55	27.38	64.52	43.77	46.25	46.48	69.60	29.75	56.50	27.14	0.00
24	Daman and Diu	27.54	22.15	17.21	19.90	27.91	29.06	25.48	31.70	18.70	38.00	13.45	6.20
25	Lakshadweep	59.75	14.37	0.00	22.33	2.32	10.73	21.80	19.80	2.51	30.00		0.00
Total		4400317	27289.53	27156.39	40340.00	31116.36	30030.42	38276.26	38050.82	33828.12	48201.00	5681.85	824.97

Destitute/ Widows/ Single Women

5009. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

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

(a) whether her Ministry has assessed the number of widows/destitute/single women in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether her Ministry has implemented welfare schemes for such women;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of beneficiaries therefrom during the last three years and current year, State-wise; and

(e) the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the State Government during the said period, State-wise, Scheme-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per the 2001 Census, there were 3,42,89,729 widows and 23,42,930

divorcee/ separated women in the country.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Women & Child Development is administering following schemes for welfare of widows/destitute/single women.

- i. Two shelter based schemes, namely, Swadhar and Short Stay Home which provide emergency outreach services to women in difficult circumstances who do not have societal/family support or independent means of income;
- ii. Working Women Hostel Scheme for working women;
- iii. Support for Training & Employment Programme (STEP) for providing Skill Upgradation Training to assetless and Below Poverty Line Women including widows/destitute/single women.

The State-wise, scheme-wise and year-wise number of beneficiaries during the last three years and current year are at enclosed Statement-I.

(e) Under these schemes, funds are released directly to the implementing agencies. The scheme-wise and year-wise funds released to the implementing agencies in various States during the last three years and current year are at enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise and year-wise number of women benefitted under the schemes of Swadhar, Short Stay Home, STEP and WWH in the country during last three years and current year:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12 (up to 30.8.2011)		
		Swadhar & SSH	Step	WWH (Cap-acity)	Swadhar & SSH	Step	WWH (Cap-acity)	Swadhar & SSH	Step	WWH (Cap-acity)	Swadhar & SSH	Step	WWH (Cap-acity)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5550	950	3182	5118	450	3182	4588	2450	3182	2240	-	3182
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	72	125	441	72	375	441	65	238	441	-	-	441
3.	Assam	1364	3635	799	1542	-	799	1581	11148	799	1120	-	799
4.	A and N Islands	72	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Bihar	1180	-	266	1036	-	266	916	-	266	180	-	266
6.	Chandigarh	72	-	736	72	-	736	40	-	736	30	-	736
7.	Chhattishgarh	31.6	-	426	388	-	426	380	-	486	290	-	486
8.	Delhi	144	125	3086	144	-	3086	120	-	3086	30	-	3086
9.	Gujarat	448	-	1218	304	-	1218	360	225	1218	240	50	1218
10.	Goa	72	-	120	0	-	120	44	-	120	-	-	120
11.	Haryana	660	500	1561	710	750	1561	661	600	1561	500	-	1561
12.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	477	-	-	477	-	125	477	-	-	477
13.	Jharkhand	316	-	214	244	-	214	220	-	214	130	-	214
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	294	1000	360	294	830	360	230	200	360	210	-	360

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15.	Karnataka	4054	6191	4665	3462	4570	4701	2970	8400	4701	2310	-	4701
16.	Kerala	554	7371	13295	482	512	13295	525	368	14112	210	-	14112
17.	Madhya Pradesh	1624	607	3438	1602	1195	3438	1596	635	3438	1030	-	3438
18.	Maharashtra	4623	200	9692	4973	375	10117	4681	2900	10117	3195	-	10117
19.	Manipur	1232	1100	687	1232	925	942	1203	1275	942	1020	-	942
20.	Mizoram	122	500	149	-	375	149	90	-	149	50	-	149
21.	Meghalaya	-	-	214	-	-	214	-	-	214	-	-	214
22.	Nagaland	422	1978	771	422	1810	888	412	1653	888	280	-	888
23.	Orissa	4539	-	1825	4801	685	1825	4149	500	1825	3265	-	1825
24.	Punjab	144	4820	1417	288	1525	1417	200	2050	1417	-	-	1417
25.	Puducherry	144	-	221	14.4	-	221	-	-	221	-	-	221
26.	Rajasthan	876	-	1868	682	200	1868	750	200	1868	610	-	1868
27.	Sikkim	144	-	144	72	-	144	45	-	144	30	-	144
28.	Tamil Nadu	4046	1500	6400	3398	-	6400	3024	-	6900	1705	-	6900
29.	Tripura	360	-	50	360	-	50	253	-	50	90	-	50
30.	Uttar Pradesh	4980	405	3130	5111	5015	3190	5306	3135	3190	4085	-	3190
31.	Uttarakhand	632	858	538	632	2181	538	646	650	538	430	-	538
32.	West Bengal	3636	-	2639	3492	190	2639	3186	300	2639	1645	-	2639
Total		42692	31865	63989	41077	21963	64922	38241	37052	66299	24925	50	66299

Statement-II

State-wise details of funds released under Swadhar and Short Stay Home, STEP & WWH schemes during last three years and current year

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12 (up to 30.8.2011)		
		Swadhar & SSH	Step	WWH	Swadhar & SSH	Step	WWH	Swadhar & SSH	Step	WWH	Swadhar & SSH	Step	WWH
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	344.26	47.59	-	397.02	22.16	10.78	581.33	135.21	36.78	69.55	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	4.85	-	9.66	23.22	-	3.78	14.71	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	110.91	338.30	-	118.62	5.11	-	286.40	683.13	2.25	36.82	-	-
4.	A and N Islands	3.34	-	-	4.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Bihar	268.25	-	-	84.77	-	-	86.79	-	-	10.32	-	-
6.	Chandigarh	3.51	-	-	3.72	-	51.62	5.35	-	-	4.29	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	19.82	-	-	7.81	-	-	54.31	-	27.28	12.27	-	-
8.	D and N Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Delhi	12.02	10.07	-	2.75	3.23	700.00	15.59	20.89	495.00	4.49	-	-
11.	Gujarat	27.50	-	-	15.08	-	-	63.57	25.47	-	4.09	3.38	-
12.	Goa	3.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Haryana	47.60	37.68	-	21.91	25.65	0.84	103.18	22.73	3.53	16.36	-	-
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	0.83	-	3.79	4.40	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15.	Jharkhand	18.28	-	-	16.57	-	-	36.87	-	-	4.09	-	-
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	13.84	27.56	-	22.59	54.22	-	34.67	17.43	-	15.84	-	-
17.	Karnataka	366.83	255.05	18.16	420.86	320.35	27.32	531.80	623.46	23.23	57.68	1	-
18.	Kerala	34.34	180.11	21.42	41.51	14.06	4.92	62.75	18.18	324.69	8.38	-	-
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	128.08	44.18	-	162.55	75.45	-	283.24	46.21	15.28	36.66	-	-
21.	Maharashtra	279.58	32.38	77.43	301.30	15.72	26.22	719.80	294.78	125.82	95.28	-	31.89
22.	Manipur	113.55	48.46	56.11	105.55	56.50	15.96	252.94	100.73	52.81	24.99	-	-
23.	Mizoram	-	39.02	-	6.07	21.90	-	4.34	-	3.40	-	-	-
24.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.60	-	-	-
25.	Nagaland	15.75	134.64	26.09	11.86	100.45	47.63	41.10	118.22	19.97	4.09	-	-
26.	Odisha	422.93	1.04	-	388.65	35.15	-	775.73	36.38	-	105.37	-	-
27.	Punjab	16.88	205.80	-	10.90	87.91	-	23.07	81.75	-	-	-	-
28.	Pondicherry	16.31	-	-	4.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Rajasthan	67.55	-	-	4.20	4.20	78.26	3.22	-	-	23.60	-	-
30.	Sikkim	5.08	-	-	3.55	-	-	5.16	-	-	4.09	-	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	271.68	95.27	2.47	348.72	-	36.00	513.38	-	253.50	102.67	-	3.02
32.	Tripura	13.24	1.65	-	17.12	1.57	-	27.97	1.57	-	12.27	-	-
33.	Uttar Pradesh	262.73	24.05	20.73	398.43	294.46	-	826.84	129.61	-	147.81	-	-
34.	Uttarakhand	45.75	66.27	-	47.44	57.07	-	102.70	27.90	-	24.55	-	-
35.	West Bengal	265.27	8.29	18.48	253.91	10.13	-	343.91	26.34	-	99.73	-	-
Total		3198.39	1602.26	240.89	3231.73	1228.51	922.12	5864.83	2431.12	1414.84	925.29	3.38	34.91

[*Translation*]

Salary and Pension of Bank Employees

5010. SHRI RAKESH SINGH:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the serving and retired employees of the Public Sector Banks are being paid salaries and pensions respectively as per the recommendations of the Sixth Central Pay Commission;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to revise the ceiling of gratuity for the said employees at par with employees of the Government, Semi-Government and Public Sector Undertakings; and

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

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

(b) The recommendations of the 6th Central Pay Commission are not applicable to the employees of Public Sector Banks.

(c) and (d) The revised ceiling (Maximum Rs. 10 Lakhs) for payment of gratuity under the "Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972" has already been enhanced to employees, with effect from 24.05.2010, who are governed by the Act.

[*English*]

Selective Abortion of Girl Child

5011. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:
SHRI PRAHLAD JOSHI:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) whether the Government has constituted a Central Supervisory Board (CSB) to prevent selective abortion of girl child in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has requested all the States to give a report on the steps taken to prevent selective abortion of girl child in the country;

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

(e) the action taken or proposed by the Government to make reporting and postmortem mandatory for death of each girl child below the age of 2 or 5 years and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Central Supervisory Board (CSB) has been constituted under the Pre-conception & Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994).

The CSB is chaired by the Union Minister of Health & Family Welfare and co-chaired by the Minister in-Charge of Women and Child Development. It has amongst its members three women Members of Parliament, representatives from Ministry of Law and Justice, Department of AYUSH, State Governments, eminent medical geneticists, gynecologists, pediatricians, civil society and representatives of professional bodies as Special Invitees.

(c) and (d) Quarterly progress reports on implementation of the PC & PNDT Act, 1994 are obtained from States/UTs.

State-wise details of action taken against violations are enclosed as Statement.

(e) Mechanisms for reporting and registration of deaths have been provided under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 and no separate mechanism has been envisaged by the Government.

Statement*Details of cases filed against violators of the PC & PNDT Act/Rules (up to June 2011)*

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Non Registration enance	Non- maint- of sex of records	Communi- cation natal/ of foetus	Advt. aboutpre- of Act/ conception	Other violations cases Rules	Total ongoing	No. of convi- ctions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	11	5	-	-	-	19	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
3	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
4	Bihar	6	-	3	-	1	10	0
5	Chhattisgarh	5	-	-	-	5	0	
6	Goa	1	-	-	-	-	1	0
7	Gujarat	7	67	0	5	0	79	4
8	Haryana	11	18	22	6	0	57	29
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	-	0	7	7	0	
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1	-	-	-	-	0	0
11	Jharkhand	-	-	0	-	-	0	0
12	Karnataka	8	-	1	-	4	13	0
13	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	3	5	1	2	-	18	0
15	Maharashtra	44	67	28	9	0	148	17
16	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
17	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
18	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
19	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
20	Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	17	0
21	Punjab	15	36	30	6	26	113	23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22	Rajasthan	-	-	-	177	0		
23	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	67	3	1	1	5	77	0
25	Tripura	-	0	-	-	-	0	0
26	Uttarakhand	1	5	2	1	-	9	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	14	1	2	4	34	55	0
28	West Bengal	7	-	-	-	7	0	
29	A and N Islands	-	-	-	-	0	0	
30	Cnandigarh	-	-	-	2	2	1	
31	D and N Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
32	Daman and Diu -	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
33	Delhi	40	5	2	9	5	61	4
34	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
35	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
Total		240	212	92	43	84	875	78

Imaging Centres

5012. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

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

(a) whether the Community Medicine Wing of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) in its survey has revealed that most of the Imaging Centres in the country have got old and worn out machines which emit excessive harmful radiation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether as per another study conducted by AIIMS most of the private Imaging centres do not follow the prescribed guidelines and have not provided anti-radiation equipment to their staff;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) The Centre for Community Medicine of AIIMS has not conducted any such survey.

[*Translation*]

Power Distribution System

5013. SHRI RAMKISHUN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the recommendations of the Shunglu Committee on the improvement of power distribution system in the country;

(b) whether various State Governments have raised objections in this regard;

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

(d) whether subsidy on power is likely to be discontinued on implementation of report of the Shunglu Committee; and

(e) if so, the details of the likely adverse effects of the implementation of the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (e) A High Level Panel on 'Financial Position of Distribution Utilities' to look into the financial problems of the State Electricity Boards (SEBs) and to recommend system improvement measures has been constituted by the Planning Commission under the chairmanship of Shri V.K. Shunglu, Former Comptroller & Auditor General of India.

Report of the High Level Panel has not been received as yet.

[English]

Reduction of Import Duty on Cars

5014. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made a move to reduce the import duty on imported luxury cars; and

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

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

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

Honorarium to Anganwadi Workers

5015. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether payment of honorarium to the Anganwadi workers and helpers in Andaman and Nicobar Islands are not made regularly;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the time-frame by which regular (monthly) payment of honorarium is likely to be paid in A&N Islands;

(d) whether the increased rate of honorarium sanctioned by the Union Government is paid to the Anganwadi workers and helpers in A&N Islands; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented by States / UTs. The Government of India releases grant-in-aid in two or more instalments to Andaman and Nicobar Islands for programme implementation and payment of Salary and allowances to ICDS functionaries including payment of honorarium to Anganwadi workers and helpers. For the year 2011-12, Rs. 148.82 lakh vide order dated 12.05.2011 and Rs.29.82 lakh vide order dated 23.08.2011 as 1st and 2nd instalments respectively have been released so far to the UT Administration of A&N for the above purpose under the ICDS Scheme (General) and Rs. 60.85 lakh for Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP).

So far as the UT Administration of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is concerned, it has been reported that honoraria to the Anganwadi Workers / Helpers are normally paid in time. At times, it gets delayed by one or two months. Further, order of enhanced honorarium has been issued by UT Administration. But the payment will become possible after the funds are released by Government of India.

Dangerous Bacteria in Milk

5016. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the milk from animals in many parts of the country has been found to be carrying the dangerous bacteria viz. Streptococcus, Staphylococcus and E. Coli which infect the skin, eyes and urinary tract and causes scarlet fever/pneumonia;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to test the samples at the well equipped laboratories alongwith the names of such laboratories available in the capital for such tests; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to make the relevant rules more stringent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) No such incident has been brought to the notice of this Ministry by the State/U.T. Governments, who are responsible for implementation of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Regulations made thereunder, and for taking action in case of any violation of the provisions of the Act or the Regulations.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The microbiological parameters for milk and milk products have been laid down under Table 2 of the Food safety and Standards (Food Products- Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011. These parameters would be applicable to the manufacturing units with effect from 5.2.2012.

Issue of Biometric PAN Cards

5017. SHRI L. RAJA GOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether issuance of biometric Permanent Account Number (PAN) cards is put on hold by the Union Government;

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

(c) the time by when the biometric PAN cards are likely to be issued?

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

(b) The Government of India has set up an Authority to issue the Unique Identification Number (UID) to persons residing in India based on their biometric features. This exercise would help the department in cleaning up the PAN data base by linking the UID Number with PAN.

(c) Does not arise, in view of the above.

Promotion of Tourism

5018. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to organise fairs, festivals and exhibitions in the country during the current year to promote tourism;

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

(c) the funds allocated and released for the purpose during the above period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India provides financial assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations for organizing fairs, festivals and tourism related events based on proposals received from them and subject to availability of funds, inter-se priority and adherence to the scheme guidelines.

(c) Details of funds sanctioned and released to States/UTs during the current year, for organizing fairs, festivals and tourism related events, are at enclosed Statement.

Statement

*Central Financial Assistance Sanctioned for Fairs, Festivals and Tourism Related Events
during the current year 2011-12
(Upto 15.08.2011)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of Fair/ Festival/ Event	State	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Apatani Youth Festival	Arunachal Pradesh	15.00	15.00
2.	Behdienkhlam Festival	Meghalaya	25.00	25.00
3.	Naknyu Lem Festival	Nagaland	5.00	5.00
4.	Kharchi Festival	Tripura	14.90	14.90
5.	All India Paika Akhada	Odisha	5.35	5.35
6.	International Ancient Arts Festival/Symposium	Delhi	4.00	4.00
7.	Mango Mela 2011	Haryana	10.00	10.00
8.	Kajari Mahotsav (?5.00 lakh) Ganga Water Rally (?5.00 lakh) Kapilvastu Buddh Mahotsav 2.50 lakh)	Uttar Pradesh	12.50	12.50
9.	Noida Shopping Festival (Shilpotsav) 2011	Uttar Pradesh	30.00	15.00
10.	8th International Yoga Festival	Uttarakhand	17.50	17.50
11.	International Rafting Championship	Uttarakhand	6.78	6.78
12.	Ice Skating Carnival	Uttarakhand	25.00	25.00

Use of Public Money for Political Ends

5019. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has specific guidelines on use of public money by the Chief Ministers and other politicians for weekend holidays and to achieve their political ends; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and details of enforcing prosecution during each of the last three years and the current years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Application of public money for public purposes is governed by rules and instructions issued by the Union Government and State Governments. Functionaries

authorized to incur expenditure from public funds are expected to do so in accordance with such rules and instructions, and for the larger public good.

(b) Information regarding cases of misuse of public funds by politicians is not maintained centrally.

[*Translation*]

Bio-medical Waste Management System

5020. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Government of Chhattisgarh for setting up of Bio-Medical Waste Management System in Government Medical College;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) As far as this Ministry is concerned, no such proposal has been received from the Government of Chhattisgarh.

[*English*]

Debt Burden of States

5021. DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether infrastructure projects implemented in States do not earn sufficient income to pay even the interest component; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The financing requirements of infrastructure projects in States are met either through overall budgetary support, loans raised or Public Private Partnerships

(PPPs). No agency of the Central Government undertakes a centralized analysis of the interest component of individual infrastructure projects at the State level. Infrastructure projects generate positive externalities in terms of fiscal stimulus to the economy and overall economic growth. Hence, the investments in infrastructure are encouraged by the Union Government. The interest component of PPP project is met by the private sector entities to whom the projects are awarded.

Taxes on Farmers

5022. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Central Taxes applicable to the farmers in the country;

(b) whether the Union Government has proposals to reduce the tax burden of the farmers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) So far as direct taxes are concerned, in case of Farmers in country, as per Income-tax Act, 1961 (the Act), the agricultural income is exempt from taxation as per section 10(1) of the Act. Other income in case of farmers is taxable as per the provisions of the Act like any other citizen of the country. Section 2(1 A) of the Act defines following income as agricultural income.

- Any rent or revenue derived from land which is situated in India and is used for agricultural purposes;
- Any income derived from such land by—
 - i. agriculture; or
 - ii. the performance of any process ordinarily employed to render the produce raised, fit to be taken to market; by a cultivator or receiver of rent-in-kind, or
 - iii. the sale by a cultivator or receiver of rent-in-kind of the produce raised or received by

him, in respect of which no process has been performed other than a process of the nature described in part (ii) above;

- Any income derived from any building owned and occupied by the receiver of the rent or revenue of any such land, or occupied by the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind, of any land with respect to which, or the produce of which, any process ordinarily employed to render the produce raised, fit to be taken to market is carried on subject to specified conditions.
- Any income derived from saplings or seedlings grown in a nursery shall be deemed to be agricultural income.

So far as indirect taxes are concerned, most of the primary products such as fresh fruits, vegetables, milk, sugarcane, cotton etc. are either fully exempted or do not attract central excise duty. Goods such as saplings, seeds, organic manure, agricultural machinery, tractors, hand tools etc. are already at Nil rate of excise duty. While fertilizer attracts a nominal excise duty of 1%, DG pump sets, pipes 85 tubes attract 10% excise duty. As regards customs duty, inputs required for agricultural operation such as saplings, seeds, fertilizers, pump sets, pipes and tubes, irrigation system are chargeable to basic custom duty at rates ranging from 2.5% to 10%.

(b) There is no such proposal.

(c) Does not arise in the light of (b) above.

[Translation]

Withdrawal of MNCs from Stock Exchanges

5023. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of mechanism in place to prevent sudden flight of capital from the Stock Exchange;

(b) whether many Multi-national Companies (MNCs) propose to withdraw from the Indian Stock Exchanges during the recent times; and

(c) the reaction of the Government/Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Government and the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) have put in place mechanisms to monitor and assess foreign institutional investments. These mechanisms help to promote safe, transparent and efficient markets and protect market integrity. The systems established include advanced risk management mechanisms comprising of on-line monitoring and surveillance, circuit filters, prescription of limits on positions etc. The possible effects of investments made by Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) on the Indian economy are also assessed on a continuous basis. The endeavour is to build systems and practices and deepen and broaden markets which can withstand the impact of flight of capital.

(b) In the financial years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011 -12 (till 29th August 2011), a total of eighteen companies have delisted from the National Stock Exchange (NSE) and Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE). Of these companies, only six companies had more than 50 percent foreign promoter shareholding. This reveals that not many companies with substantial foreign holding have delisted from Indian stock exchanges.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b) above.

Benefits of Reservation to Children

5024. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides reservation and other benefits of the Scheduled Tribes (STs) to such a child whose father belongs to ST community and mother belongs to Scheduled Castes (SCs) or other castes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such families in the country, State-wise; including Rajasthan?

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

(b) This Ministry does not maintain such data.

[*English*]

Infra Debt Fund

5025. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had asked the Reserve Bank of India and Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) to regulate Infra Debt Funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Infra Debt Funds can be set up either as a Trust or as a company; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Finance Minister in his Budget Speech for 2011-12 had announced setting up of Infrastructure Debt Funds (IDFs). An IDF may be set up either as a Trust or as a company. If set up as a Trust it would be in the form of a Mutual Fund and will be regulated by SEBI. If set up as a company it would be a Non-Banking Finance Company and would be regulated by RBI. Regulations governing the IDF set up as a Mutual Fund would be issued by SEBI and for IDF set up as a company would be issued by RBI.

Legislation for Depositors

5026. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring any special legislation to safeguard the interests of depositors in financial institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which such legislation is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Act, 1934 provides adequate protection to small depositors in financial institutions. The interest of Depositors in financial establishments can be broadly divided into two segments (a) companies registered as Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) which are under the regulatory purview of RBI, (b) Un-incorporated Bodies (UIBs) accepting public deposits unauthorisedly. The NBFCs are regulated under chapters III and V of the RBI Act, UIB's have been precluded from accepting deposits from any person other than relatives specified in the RBI Act.

On pursuance by the RBI, 14 States and 1 Union Territory have enacted legislation on the lines of Tamil Nadu Protection of Interest of Depositors (in Financial Establishments) Act, 1997, which contains stiff penal provisions for promoters of financial establishments defaulting in repayment of deposits and interest. The close co-ordination through institutionalized framework of State Level Co-ordination Committee (SLCC) with the State Government and other Regulatory bodies have resulted in greater / improved monitoring and restriction of unauthorized acceptance of deposits by NBFCs and UIBs.

Pending Mining Lease Application

5027. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has given any directions regarding disposal of all pending mining lease applications;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) As per the information available with the Ministry of Mines, no such direction has been given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Rajiv Aarogyasri Scheme

5028. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has sought financial assistance for their Rajiv Aarogyasri Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) Yes. The State Govt. of Andhra Pradesh has submitted a proposal to the Cabinet Secretariat for financial assistance of Rs. 307 crore for implementation of the Rajiv Aarogyasri Health Insurance Scheme (RAS) for the benefit of BPL families.

In the last meeting of the Committee of Secretaries (CoS) held on 2nd November 2010, the issue was discussed wherein Planning Commission informed that the Aarogyasri Scheme needs a comprehensive review and evaluation by an independent organisation. CoS noted that Public Health Foundation of India (PFHI) has initiated a critical assessment of existing Health Insurance Models in India including RAS, and decided that the State Government may send a copy of the study conducted by PHFI to the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and Planning Commission under intimation to the Cabinet Secretariat. The report is still awaited.

This Ministry is of the view that since Aarogyasri Scheme deals with tertiary care and is not in consonance with the objectives of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), which focuses on primary and secondary health care, the funding would not be possible from the NRHM. However, this Ministry does not have any objection to the scheme if the expenditure on it is met through State Govt's own resources.

[Translation]

Insurance cover for HIV/AIDS Patients

5029. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make insurance inclusive and universal for people living with HIV in the country;

(b) if so, whether the matter had been recently taken up with the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) and certain insurance companies;

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

(d) the time by which people living with HIV are likely to avail universal cover for their treatment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) to (d) In order to ascertain the possibility of making insurance inclusive of People living with HIV (PLHIV) an International Conference on Mainstreaming HIV: Role of Insurance sector was organised by NACO with the support of donor partners to demonstrate demand and explore market potential for including HIV as insurance risk. Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) and certain insurance companies participated in it. As a follow up of this conference, initial discussions have been held with IRDA. However no firm proposal has emerged so far.

[English]

LIC Agents

5030. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) agents in the country;

(b) the functions of LIC agents and their percentage of commission;

(c) whether such agents assist in augmenting the number of LIC policies;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is contemplating doing away with the agents by discontinuing their commission; 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) The Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has informed that the number of LIC agents as on 31.03.2011 are 13,37,064 in the country.

(b) Functions of the LIC agents are prescribed in Rule 8 of the Life Insurance Corporation of India (Agents) Rules, 1972 and the percentage of commission paid to LIC agents depends upon the insurance plans and premium paying terms.

(c) and (d) Yes, the main function of the LIC agents is to procure new business for the Corporation in the form of number of policies and premium. During the financial year 2010-11, LIC Agents have procured 3,33,43,756 policies with First Year Premium of Rs. 51,190.04 crore.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Dacoity and Theft in Banks

5031. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of dacoity and theft of rupees and ornaments from the lockers in the banks have increased during each of the last three years and the current financial year;

(b) if so, the number of such incidents reported alongwith the amount involved therein, State-wise and Bank-wise and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government/ Reserve Bank of India has conducted any enquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the action taken against the guilty officials; and

(e) the other remedial measures takeivneing taken by the Government/RBI in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As reported by the Department of Banking Supervision, Reserve Bank of India (RBI), data on incidents of theft, burglary, dacoity and bank robberies from the lockers in Public Sector Banks and Private Sector Banks, Statewise and Bankwise, during the years 2008-11 (upto June 30, 2011) is enclosed as Statements-I and II.

(c) to (e) No Madam. No enquiry has been conducted by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) or Government of India in this regard. However, Department of Banking Operations & Development(DBOD), RBI has issued circular on "Extension of Safe Deposit Lockers/Safe Custody Article Facility and Access to Safe Deposit Lockers/Return of Safety Custody Articles by Banks" and Master Circular on Customer Service which deals with "Instructions for operations of Safe Deposit Vaults/Lockers." RBI has advised that banks should exercise due care and necessary precaution for the protection of the lockers provided to the customers.

It has further been advised that banks should review the system in force for operation of Safe Deposit Vaults/Locker at their branches on an ongoing basis and take necessary steps. It has also been advised that the security procedures should be well documented and the concerned staff should be properly trained in the procedure. Instructions emphasize that Internal Auditors should ensure that the procedures are strictly adhere to.

Statement-I*Bank-wise data (*amount involved in reported in Rs. Lakhs)*

2008

Sl. No.	Bank Name	No. of cases	Amount involved
1	State Bank of India	2	0.47
2	SBBJ	2	37.7
3	Central Bank of India	2	
4	Indian Overseas bank	1	7.28
5	ICICI	1	70.97
		8	116.42m®

2009

Sl. No.	Bank Name	No. of cases	Amount involved
1	State Bank of India	4	0.42
2	SBBJ	1	0
3	Bank of India	1	0
4	Central Bank of India	1	0
5	J & K Bank	1	11.77
		8	12.19

2010

Sl. No.	Bank Name	No. of cases	Amount involved
1	State Bank of India	1	0
2	UCO Bank	1	0
3	Dena Bank	1	0
4	Canara Bank	1	1.06
5	Union Bank of India	1	0
6	J & K Bank	1	1
		6	2.06

2011 (Till June 30, 2011)

Sl. No.	Bank Name	No. of cases	Amount involved
1	State Bank of India	3	1.59
2	Bank of India	1	0
3	Central Bank of India	1	0
4	J & K Bank	2	0
5	SB Patiala	1	0
		8	1.59

Statement-III*State-wise data (* amount involved is reported in Rs. Lakhs)*

2008

Sl. No.	Bank Name	No. of cases	Amount involved
1	Uttar Pradesh	1	0
2	Uttaranchal	1	0.47
3	Maharashtra	2	0
4	Karnataka	1	70.97
5	Rajasthan	2	21.19
6	Delhi	1	23.79
		8	116.42

2009

Sl. No.	Bank Name	No. of cases	Amount involved
1	Jammu and Kashmir	1	11.77
2	Uttar Pradesh	2	0
3	Delhi	2	0.42
4	Rajasthan	1	0
5	Andhra Pradesh	1	0
6	Jharkhand	1	0
		8	12.19

2010

Sl. No.	Bank Name	No. of cases	Amount involved
1	Chandigarh	0	
2	Punjab	1	0
3	Madhya Pradesh	1	1.06
4	Uttar Pradesh	1	0
5	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1
6	Gujarat	1	0
		6	2.06

2011 (Till June 30, 2011)

Sl. No.	Bank Name	No. of cases	Amount involved
1	Bihar	1	0
2	Punjab	1	0
3	Maharashtra	1	0
4	Rajasthan	1	0
5	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0
6	Andhra Pradesh	2	1.59
		8	1.59

*[English]***Overseas Renewable Energy Project**

5032. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to implement certain pilot projects on renewable energy in certain countries including Egypt; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. As part of Indian assistance to African Countries under the aegis of India Africa Forum Summit (IAFS), Biomass Gasifier systems and Solar Charging

Stations are to be set up in selected African countries. However, at present, no pilot project in Renewable Energy is proposed to be implemented in Egypt.

FEMA Violation

5033. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any record of violations of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) that has taken place in the Country;

(b) if so, the number of prosecutions made and Show Cause Notices issued in the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the action taken against persons violating the law in the last three years; and

(d) the nature of offences or violations committed in the last three years?

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

(b) to (d) The foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 is a civil act in nature as such there is no provision for launching the prosecutions. During the last three years i.e; 2009-10, 2010-pfr&l 1JL 2011-12 (upto July, 2011), the Directorate of Enforcement has issued 990 Show Cause Notices to various persons/firms under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA), for initiating the adjudication proceedings. The Zone-wise details of the Show Cause Notices issued during the last three years is as under:

Zone	No. of SCN issued
Ahmedabad	39
Bangalore	62
Chandigarh	102
Chennai	163
Cochin	241
Delhi	20
Hyderabad	55
Lucknow	92
Kolkata	84
Mumbai	131

Case of Acid Attack

5034. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been increase in the number of acid attack cases reported in the country

and the victims are facing lot of difficulties for getting extensive treatment;

(b) if so, whether the Government has any proposal to provide free treatment to the victims and launch insurance scheme to cover the cost of surgery;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is facing shortage of plastic surgeons;

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government to fill the vacant posts of plastic surgeons; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Health being a state subject, such information is not maintained centrally. In so far as three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi, namely, Dr. R.M.L. Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and its associated hospitals are concerned, there were only 2 cases of Acid attack reported in Safdarjung Hospital and 4 cases in Dr. R.M.L. Hospital during the last year. Such patients are given free treatment in these hospitals without any difficulty.

(d) to (f) There is no shortage of Plastic Surgeons in Safdarjung and Dr. R.M.L. Hospitals. As and when vacancy arises, process for filling up posts is initiated. Department of Bums (Plastic Surgery) is not available in Lady Hardinge Medical College.

[Translation]

Sports Items for Children in AWCS

5035. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision to provide sports items for the children's play and recreation in Anganwadi Centres;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a dearth of sport and recreation items in Anganwadi Centres; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by her Ministry to provide these items for the reaction of children in Anganwadi Centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d): The ICDS is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented by States/ UTs from the platform of Anganwadi Centres. It caters to children in the age group of 6 months to 6 years, of which children in the age group of 3-6 years come to the Anganwadi Centre to attend the non formal Pre-School Programme. The programme is planned for a daily schedule of 2 hours and comprises of integrated activities for physical; motor; language; cognitive; socio-emotional development and development of creative and aesthetic appreciation. For physical and motor development and coordination both large motor and fine motor activities are organised. For large muscle development activities such as running, jumping, hopping, playing games etc are organised. The fine motor development activities comprise of sand play, water play, puppet play, circle/group games and activities etc.

Children at this age are not developmentally ready to indulge in organised and structured group sports and games with rules. Therefore, age appropriate play material is provided as part of Pre-School Education (PSE) kit at Anganwadi Centre.

As per the existing guidelines, the Scheme inter alia provides for a Pre - School Education (PSE) Kit per operational Anganwadi Centre @ Rs. 1000/- per annum. The items in the PSE Kit may be multiple in terms of possible play activities & concepts which are durable, safe for children (non-toxic and without sharp edges), culturally & environmentally relevant, cost-effective, easy to maintain, handle & store and conducive to creativity & problem solving. The indicative items in the PSE Kit is given below:

- Flash cards for story telling

- Models on pictures/picture books of animals, fruits, vegetables, parts of the body, pictures/ Picture books
- Building blocks- plastic or card board or wood
- Stuffed toys
- Dolls for role play
- Colours, number, alphabet, matching cards
- Stacking rings/ Shape Towers
- Balls
- Threading Boards/ Beads & Wires
- Kitchen Set
- Wheel toys
- Dhapli/small drum
- Simple Puzzle etc.

[English]

Solar Power Technology

5036. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Concentrating Solar Power (CSP) technologies proposed to be a component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission launched recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has analysed the context, barriers and policy options for the growth of Concentrating Solar Power (CSP) Technologies in India;

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

(e) whether Government proposes to set up CSP technology in the projects based in Rajasthan and Gujarat; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Madam. The Concentrating Solar Power (CSP) technologies are eligible for setting up grid connected solar power projects in the country under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM).

(b) Of 1000 MW capacity of solar power projects in phase 1 of the Mission, 50% capacity is envisaged through solar thermal which represent CSP technologies.

(c) and (d) The Government announced JNNSM in January 2010, after analyzing the context, barriers, and policy options for promoting solar energy in the country including CSP technologies. The Mission aims to set up 20000 MW capacity of grid connected solar power projects by 2022 and a substantial part of this capacity is envisaged through CSP technologies. The advantages of CSP technologies are better efficiency, quality of power and hybridization possibilities.

(e) and (f) Solar projects based on CSP and other technologies under JNNSM can be set up in any part of the country. In 1st Phase, 8 no. of projects with 430 MW capacity are likely to be set up in Rajasthan and one project of 20 MW capacity in

Gujarat.

[*Translation*]

Loans to Rural Poor

5037. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the ratio of the loan disbursed to the rural poor families to the total loan disbursed in the rural areas by the Government financial institutions and Self Help Groups during the last two years and the current financial year;

(b) whether the said ratio has declined during the said period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The ratio of the loan disbursed to the Small and Marginal Farmers to the total loan disbursed by the Government financial institutions and Self Help Groups during the last two years and the current financial year is given as under:

(Rs. Crore)

Financial Year	Total Disbursement	Disbursement to SF/MF	% of SF/MF to total disbursement
2009-10	384,514.2	118,277.11	30.76
2010-11 (Provisional)	446,778.98	163,189.65	36.53
2011-12 (Position upto 31 May 2011)	60,724.78	23,256.79	38.3

The ratio of loan disbursed to SF/MF to total agricultural loan disbursed is on an increasing trend.

The loan disbursed by the financial institutions to the SHG during last two years and 2010-11 is indicated below:

Year	No of SHG credit linked (in lakhs)	Loan Disbursed (Amount Rs. crore)
2008-09	16.10	12253.51
2009-10	15.87	14453.30
2010-11 (Provisional)	12.23	14492.00

Source: NABARD Publication (2008-09, 2009-10 Status Micro-finance in India)

[English]

Subsidized Loans to Tribal Artisans

5038. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to provide subsidized loans to tribals for development of tribal art;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor, alongwith the time by which such loans are likely to be provided to the said people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) does not have any scheme/proposal for providing subsidized loans to tribals for development of Tribal Art. However, NABARD provides promotional support by way of grant assistance for capacity building and marketing initiatives which includes Tribal Artisans also.

Massive Cash Deposits in Banks

5039. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether massive cash deposits of around 1000 crore rupees by a single party have been found in several bank branches in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Enforcement Directorate (ED) has probed these cases as suspect money laundering activity;

(c) if so, the outcome of the probe;

(d) whether the said banks did not alert ED about huge deposits; and

(e) if so, the action taken or being taken by the Government against such banks and depositors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Inter-State Share of Power

5040. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the agreement signed between the Union Government and the State Governments of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan regarding share of power generated from hydro power projects located in Punjab;

(b) whether the share of Rajasthan from these power projects had been finalized;

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

(d) the action taken by the Union Government in this regard;

(e) whether the Central Electricity Authority/Central Water Commission has prepared any background note regarding the claim made by Rajasthan for getting share from the hydro power projects located in Punjab; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) An agreement was reached between the States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan and Government of India on 10.05.1984 wherein it was agreed that in view of the claims raised by Haryana and Rajasthan for sharing of power in Anandpur Sahib Hydel Project, Mukerian Hydel Project, Thein Dam Project, UBDC Stage-II and Shahpur Kandi Hydel Scheme, the Government of India shall refer the matter to the Supreme Court for its opinion. The opinion of the Hon'ble Supreme Court was to be sought on whether the States of Rajasthan and Haryana are entitled to a share in the power generated from these hydel schemes and in case they are, what would be the share of each State.

However, subsequently in the discussions held between the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan on 29-30 July, 1992 and 6th August, 1992 a consensus was reached not to refer the matter to the Hon'ble Supreme Court. It was also decided that the States would come to a reasonable agreement through mutual consultations. In order to resolve the issue amicably, a number of formal and informal discussions have taken place. However, no consensus has emerged so far due to the divergent views of the stakeholder States.

(e) and (f) A Committee was constituted in the Central Electricity Authority in February, 1999 for preparing a background paper on sharing of power in the hydroelectric power stations of Punjab. The committee invited views of the concerned States in the matter. After analyzing various points raised by the States of Rajasthan, Haryana & Himachal Pradesh in support of their claims and in the absence of the observations of the Government of Punjab, the Committee concluded that it would be in the best interest of all the concerned States that the agreement already reached between the States of Punjab,

Haryana & Rajasthan and Government of India on 10.05.1984 be followed.

Medical Facilities in Naxalite affected Areas

5041. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether immediate medical attention is not being paid to the injured persons in the terrorists attacks in the naxalite affected areas;

(b) if so, whether the Government has contemplated to make available super speciality health services in view of the inadequate health facilities in the naxalite areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has taken any steps to appoint doctors and other employees at the health centres and subcentres of Naxalite affected areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) financial assistance is provided to States to strengthen the existing health facilities and also to put in place a system of Emergency Medical Transport Services. Further, assistance for procurement of ambulances is also provided. High Focus Districts which include naxalite affected districts are given preference in operationalising these services. State Government through their health facilities provide medical attention to injured persons.

(b) and (c) Under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), the Government is setting up one AIIMS like institution each in the States of Bihar, Chhastissarh and Orissa.

In the State of Jharkhand, upgradation of Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi has been approved with 172 bedded Super Speciality Block and 68 bedded Oncology Block.

In Bihar the upgradation of Government Medical College, Dharbhanga and Government Medical College, Muzaffarpur has also been approved.

In the State of Andhra Pradesh, the Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences (NIMS) and SVIMS, Tirupati have been upgraded. A 300 bedded Super Speciality Block and 200 bedded Emergency and Trauma Centre has been constructed at NIMS, Hyderabad.

(d) and (e) Financial assistance is provided to States for engagement of staff on contractual basis to bridge the gap. Monetary incentives are also provided to attract doctors and other employees to work in health centres in difficult and naxalite affected areas.

[English]

Allocation of Funds under NRHM

5042. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the budget allocated to the Ministry during the 11th Five Year Plan;

(b) the budget so far utilised;

(c) the areas identified where the shortfall has been acute causing health vulnerability; and

(d) the percentage of utilisation of total allocation envisaged till the end of this fiscal year which is end of the plan period?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The actual allocation of Plan funds to the Ministry of Health &

Family Welfare during 11th Five Year Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12) has been Rs. 99,491 crore.

(b) The utilization during the first four years of the Eleventh Plan (2007-08 to 2010-11) has been Rs. 66,361.24 crore, as against the actual allocation of Rs. 72,731 crore during the same period.

(c) The total funds made available during the Plan, have been allocated among different areas taking into account the needs and priorities.

(d) During the first four years of Eleventh Plan, the percentage of utilization of funds under the Central Sector was 91.2%. Assuming cent percent utilization during 2011-12, the overall utilization by the end of Eleventh plan is likely to be about 93.5%.

[Translation]

Janshree Bima Yojana

5043. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL
GANDHI:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the eligibility criterion for inclusion of workers employed under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS) in Janshree Bima Yojana;

(b) the number of MNREGS workers from Maharashtra covered under the said scheme; and

(c) the time by which all MNREGS workers are likely to be covered thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has informed that the criterion for inclusion of workers employed under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment

Scheme (MNREGS) in Janashree Bima Yojana is as under:

- (i) The head of a rural household registered under MNREGA with a job card, for a minimum period of 15 days in a year, is eligible for insurance coverage. The coverage commence from date when the minimum prescribed number of days worked are completed.
- (ii) The insurance coverage is renewed each year. The beneficiary if he/she works at least 15 days in a financial year, is eligible to renew insurance coverage.
- (iii) A person is not eligible for insurance coverage under the scheme, if he/she has already been covered by any other insurance for life and disability sponsored by any other Ministry/ Department of the Government of India or of the State Government.

(b) and (c) LIC has also informed that no separate data for MNREGS persons covered under JBY is maintained. However, LIC has covered 11,26,137 lives under JBY as on 31.03.2011 in the State of Maharashtra.

[English]

Skin Donation

5044. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of skin donation in India; and
- (b) the efforts made by the Government to spread awareness among people in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The matter regarding Organ Donation in India is regulated under

Transplantation of Human Organs Act (THOA), 1994 and Rules framed thereunder. Till date, Skin Donation is not covered under THOA, 1994. Hence, the information regarding Skin Donation is not maintained.

- (b) Does not arise.

Officers Pay Parity

5045. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether suggestions/requests have been received from various quarters for grant of pay parity to Indian Forest Service (IFS) and Indian Police Service (IPS) officers equivalent to the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) officers two years junior to them:

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

- (c) the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Suggestions have been received for grant of benefit of non-functional financial upgradation, linked with the appointment of IAS officers in PB-3, PB-4 and HAG scale in State cadre and in regard to pay fixation.

Pay parity to IPS and IFS Officers in respective State cadres, linked with the appointment of IAS Officers of a particular batch at the Centre, is provided for in terms of the existing Rules. Provisions also exist for pay fixation in the case of those officers who are posted in the State and at the Centre.

There is no discrimination against IPS/IFS Officers in grant of non-functional upgradation vis-a-vis officers of organized Group 'A' Services. No modification in the existing provisions is therefore, contemplated.

[Translation]

Promotion of Hindi by Power Companies

5046. CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made by power sector companies for promotion of official language Hindi during the last three years, company-wise;

(b) whether Hindi websites have also been created by these companies;

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

(d) the amount spent by the companies on advertisement in Hindi, English and other regional languages separately during each of the last three years, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Efforts made by the power sector companies to promote the Official Language Policy inter-alia include the following:

- i) Full compliance of Section 3(3) of the Official Language Act, 1963;
- ii) Replying of letters received in Hindi, in Hindi compulsorily;
- iii) Making all possible efforts to achieve targets of correspondence;
- iv) Organizing meetings of the Official Language implementation Committee regularly to review the progress;
- v) Celebrating Hindi Divas/ Hindi Pakhwara;

- vi) Organizing competitions;
- vii) Making inspections to monitor the progress of Hindi;
- viii) Preparation of glossary;
- ix) Making roster for different types of trainings to be imparted to officers/employees for development of Hindi skill;
- x) Implementation of different types of incentive schemes;
- xi) Publication of Hind' House magazines;
- xii) Organizing Hindi workshops/ seminars/ conferences;
- xiii) Establishment of separate Hindi libraries;
- xiv) Providing bilingual facilities on all computers to facilitate working in Hindi;
- xv) Preparing rubber stamps, invitation letters, visiting cards, banners, sign boards, stationary, code, manuals, forms etc. bilingually.

During the last three years the achievements made by the power sector companies with reference to targets fixed in the annual programme issued by Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs is given at Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Yes Madam, the websites of all power sector companies are bilingual.

(d) The details of amount spent by the power sector companies on advertisements in Hindi, English and other Regional languages separately during each of the last three years, company-wise are given at Statement-III.

Statement-I

Targets fixed in the annual programme issued by Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs and the achievements in power sector companies for promotion of official language Hindi during the last three years, company-wise:

S. No.	Name of company	Compliance of section 3(3)	Letters received in hindi to be answered in Hindi	Correspondence in Hindi	Computers in Bilingual form	Expenditure for purchase of Hindi books	Meetings of OLIC	Inspections (Target 25%)	Status of translation of Codes/manuals, Forms, procedure literature	Hindi workshops	Conferees/ Seminars	No. of Computer programmed employees
1.	NHPC	100%	100%	A region 85.59% B region 82.84% C region 81.13%	100% bilingual	85%	12	100%	100% bilingual	48	5	12/240
2.	Power Grid	100%	100%	A region 86.61% B region 85.82% C region 67.81%	100% bilingual	50%	12	100%	100% bilingual	36	15	18/540
3.	NTPC	100%	100%	A region 80.27% B region 70.37% C region 57.73%	100% bilingual	50%	12	100%	100% bilingual	36	03	30/1500
4.	PFC	100%	100%	A region 80.16% B region 69.63% C region 66.08%	100% bilingual	55%	12	100%	100% bilingual	12	03	6/120
5.	REC	100%	100%	A region 72.05% B region 71.12% C region 49.11%	100% bilingual	25%	12	100%	100% bilingual	08	Nil	3/120

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
6.	SJVNL	100%	100%	A region 69.44%	100%	85%	12	100%	100%	39	04	6/180
				B region 86.74%	100%				100%			
				C region 87.47%	bilingual				bilingual			
7.	THDC	100%	100%	A region 91.78%	100%	54.11%	12	100%	100%	42	10	8/128
				B region 100%	100%				100%			
				C region 81.00%	bilingual				bilingual			
8.	NEEPCPO	100%	100%	A region 56.10%	100%	44.58%	12	100%	100%	10	Nil	3/171
				B region 55.55%	100%				100%			
				C region 64.66%	bilingual				bilingual			

Statement-II

The amount spent by the companies on advertisements in Hindi, English and other regional languages separately during each of the last three years, company-wise is given below:

(figures in INR)

Year		Hindi	English	Other Regional Language
1	2	3	4	
2008-09		9,79,583	4,59,068	-
2009-10		26,22,802	15,54,735	-
2010-11		42,04,475	4,80,000	-
2. Powergrid Corporation of India Limited				
2008-09		3,90,52,559	3,95,76,328	30,54,594
2009-10		4,92,68,285	4,67,21,962	51,71,265
2010-11		7,54,02,605	6,57,49,044	1,26,90,729
3. NTPC Limited				
2008-09		1,34,65,000	2,02,39,000	58,61,000
2009-10		1,69,84,000	1,91,67,000	94,94,000
2010-11		1,50,87,000	87,10,000	51,63,000
4. Power Finance Corporation Limited				
2008-09		1,18,21,051	1,48,39,925	34,06,068
2009-10		1,70,06,285	1,84,91,350	92,268
2010-11		3,35,02,441	3,54,34,480	
5. Rural Electrification Corporation Limited				
2008-09		46,38,950	57,35,452	
2009-10		40,25,465	51,98,480	-
2010-11		93,56,699	1,18,32,260	-

1	2	3	4
6. SJVN Limited			
2008-09		22,97,784	44,74,962 -
2009-10		35,87,844	68,98,474 %
2010-11		28,25,194	55,45,033 %
7. THDC India Limited			
2008-09		8,33,225	7,23,300 23,41,496
2009-10		17,14,638	20,10,397 -
2010-11		10,11,400	9,76,080 %
8. North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited			
2008-09	-		64,09,312 2,76,297
2009-10	-		4,96,64,378 1,93,000
2010-11	-		1,19,31,856 6,36,400

[English]

Regional Tourism Conference

5047. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of Western Regional Tourism Ministers was held in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the recommendations made therein;

(c) the action taken by the Government on these recommendations;

(d) whether the Government has outlined the vision for developing tourism during the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) A conference of Tourism Ministers of the Western Region was held in Aurangabad,

Maharashtra on 20th July, 2011. In this conference States of Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Union Territories of Dadar Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu participated.

(b) Participants States and Union Territories were, inter-alia, of the view that:

- i. The Archeological Survey of India (ASI) and the Ministry of Environment & Forests should work closely with Ministry of Tourism in promoting various Tourism Projects.
- ii. Haulage charges on luxury trains should be rationalized by the Ministry of Railways.
- iii. Promote tourism in a Safe, Honorable and Sustainable manner.
- iv. Explore possibilities of Public Private Partnership for infrastructure development.
- v. Improve hygiene and cleanliness.

- vi. Implement Solid Waste Management Programme.
- vii. Broad base Hunar Se Rozgar Scheme.
- viii. Promote Indian Tourism Destinations products aggressively abroad.

(c) The Ministry has noted these recommendations. Development and promotion of various tourism destinations/products/fairs/festivals / events are primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry of Tourism, however, provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism infrastructure development projects/fairs/festivals/events identified in consultation with them, subject to availability of funds, inter-se-priority and adherence to scheme guidelines.

The Ministry also coordinates various issues of importance for Tourism Development and Promotion with concerned Ministries of Government of India.

(d) to (e) In 12th Five Year Plan, Ministry of Tourism's vision is to position tourism as a major engine of economic growth and employment generation in close collaboration with other Ministries/Organizations of Government of India, State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and other stakeholders.

Closed Power Projects of NTPC

5048. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) had to shutdown many of its plants in the country including Orissa due to violation of norms;

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

(c) whether the NTPC had ordered any enquiry to reveal the reasons for violating local laws;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. NTPC had to shut down four units of 500 MW capacity each of Talcher Super Thermal Power Station Stage-II, in Orissa owing to the closure notice served on it by the Orissa State Pollution Control Board (OSPCB) relating to the issues of environment and ash management.

(c) No Madam.

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

(e) Following the receipt of closure notice, NTPC took up the matter with OSPCB. An action plan comprising corrective measures is being implemented by NTPC and monitored by OSPCB. NTPC has been adhering to all the environmental/pollution control norms existing at the time of commissioning of the various stages. OSPCB, during various inspections/visits to the power plant over the years, has suggested various actions relating to environmental/pollution control norms. Some of these suggestions are under various stages of implementation by NTPC.

[*Translation*]

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidutikaran Yojana

5049. SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL:
SHRIMATI KAISER JAHAN:
SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of 33/11 KV and 66/11 KV power sub-stations have been installed under Rural Electrification Transmission Backbone (RIDB) created under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidutikaran Yojana (RGGVY);

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

(c) whether there has been reports from various States that transformers installed under the RGGVY are undersized for requirements;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures being taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether reports of the bifurcation of feeders from various States including Madhya Pradesh has also come to the notice of the Government; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone (REDB) is created with the provision of 33/11 KV or 66/11 KV sub-stations of adequate capacity and lines in blocks where not even one 33/11 KV or 66/11 KV sub-station exist. Under 10th Plan, 400 nos. of 33/11 KV sub-stations were sanctioned and out of these, 349 sub-stations have been commissioned. Under 11th Plan, 266 nos. of 33/11KV and 11 nos. of 66/11 KV

sub-stations have been sanctioned and of these, 59 nos. of 33/11 KV sub-stations have been commissioned. The details of 10th Plan and 11th Plan sub-stations, State-wise, are at Statement-I & II, respectively.

(c) and (d) Bihar State Government has raised the issue of installation of smaller sized transformers instead of higher capacity transformers (100 KVA). Under RGGVY, High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS) has been envisaged wherein instead of large capacity transformers, a larger number of smaller capacity transformers are installed to reduce the chances of power theft and overall AT&C losses. In case of HVDS system, higher number of small capacity transformers are needed. State Government of Bihar has been requested to submit supplementary Detailed Projects Reports (DPRs) under RGGVY for additional transformers along with associated infrastructure to cater to additional load.

(e) and (f) Many States, including Madhya Pradesh, have undertaken feeder separation programme to segregate domestic and agricultural load to improve the power supply to villages and also to reduce technical losses by using their own resources or taking loan from financial institutions.

Statement-I

State-wise status of construction of 33/11 KV sub-stations in X plan Project under RGGVY

As on 15-08-2011

Sl. No	Name of State	No. of sub-stations	No. of sub-stations commissioned	No. of sub-stations under construction
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	8	8	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	1
3	Assam	6	3	3
4	Bihar	86	77	9
5	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	1

1	2	3	4	5
6	Jammu & Kashmir	4	3	1
7	Jharkhand	61	43	18
8	Madhya Pradesh	4	4	0
9	Manipur	2	0	2
10	Mizoram	1	0	1
11	Nagaland	2	0	2
12	Odisha	1	1	0
13	Rajasthan	2	2	0
14	Tripura	1	1	0
15	Uttar Pradesh	203	194	9
16	Uttarakhand	6	2	4
17	West Bengal	10	10	0
Grand Total		400	349	51

Statement-II

*State-wise status of construction of 33/11 & 66/11 KV sub-stations in XI plan
Project under RGGVY*

As on 15.08.2011

Sl. No	Name of State	No. of sub-stations	No. of sub-stations commissioned	No. of sub-stations under construction
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	3	3	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	17	0	17
3	Assam	25	9	16
4	Bihar	85	6	79
5	Chhattisgarh	10	1	9
6	Jammu & Kashmir	16*	0	16

1	2	3	4	5
7	Jharkhand	46	32	14
8	Karnataka	1	1	0
9	Maharashtra	3	3	0
10	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	1
11	Manipur	9	0	9
12	Meghalaya	5	0	5
13	Mizoram	3	0	3
14	Nagaland	8	0	8
15	Odisha	29	3	26
16	Tripura	7	0	7
17	West Bengal	9	0	9
Total		277	59	218

*- It includes 11 no. of 66/11KV sub-stations.

[English]

Dumping of Girls after Marriage

5050. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of dumping Indian girls after marriage by the foreign students while leaving India;

(b) the prominent reasons therefor; and

(c) the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent exploitation of Indian girls by foreign students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Non-performing Assets

5051. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian financial institutions, particularly Industrial Development Bank of India invested several thousand crores of rupees in various companies of several leading industrial houses and now the said investment has been offset by showing it as non-performing assets;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to make a high level inquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) IDBI Bank Ltd. has informed that the Bank has investment in various companies, including the companies of leading industrial houses in the form of various instruments such as equity shares, bonds, debentures, commercial papers, preference shares, etc. IDBI Bank has also extended assistance in the form of term loans to these companies under its various schemes. IDBI Bank has also informed that, as on date, the Bank does not have non-performing investment / assets pertaining to the companies of any of the top 20 leading industrial houses assisted by the Bank.

[English]

**NABARD's Fund for Construction
of Dhobi Ghats**

5052. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has any proposal to disburse loan for construction of 5640 dhobi ghats in rural areas;

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

(c) the action taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) provides fund for various activities in rural areas under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF). Construction of Dhobi Ghats in rural areas is not an eligible activity under RIDF. Hence, no sanction for the same has been made by NABARD.

Atrocities against Women

5053. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

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

(a) whether her Ministry proposes that the amount provided as compensation to the victim/injured is to be realised from the person who has caused the criminal injury to the victim;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether her Ministry also proposes to launch similar schemes for victims of trafficking and similar stringent action against the touts and the facilitators who facilitate trafficking of women and children;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is considering to put a legislation restricting on migration of women and child to work as domestic help and labourers in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken/proposed to be taken by her Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) Compensation to victims of crimes can be awarded by Courts under Section 357 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Cr.PC), from the fine recovered as part of the sentence.

In 2009, Section 357A was added to the Cr.PC, under which each State Government, in coordination with the Central Government, is required to formulate a scheme for compensation to victims of crime or their dependants. Under this, a victim can get compensation for rehabilitation in cases in which the Court finds it necessary.

The compensation can be recommended even in cases where the trial ends in acquittal or discharge, provided there is a need for rehabilitation of victims. Compensation can also be granted where no trial takes place because the offender cannot be identified or traced but the victim requires rehabilitation. Victims of all crimes are covered under the above provisions. The State Governments are in process of formulating schemes under Section 357 A of Cr.PC. The Government of Sikkim which has formulated such a scheme provides for instituting proceedings before competent Court of Law for recovery of compensation granted to the victim or his dependents from the person who has caused criminal injury to the victim. There is no specific scheme for compensation to the victims of trafficking.

The Immoral Traffic (prevention) Act, 1956 supplemented by IPC prohibits trafficking in human beings including children and lays down penalties for trafficking. The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956 provides for punishment to those who procure or attempt to procure a person for the purpose of prostitution, take or attempt to take a person or cause a person to be taken from one place to another with a view to his carrying on or being brought up to carry on prostitution, cause or induce a person to carry on prostitution etc. Keeping, managing or assisting in keeping or managing of a brothel is also punishable under the Act.

(e) and (f) There is no proposal to bring any legislation restricting migration of women and children to work as domestic help & labourers in the country. However, the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, enacted in 1986, prohibits children upto 14 years of age from working as domestic servant. The Ministry of Labour & Employment has developed a protocol on Prevention, Rescue, Repatriation and Rehabilitation of Trafficked & Migrant Child Labour. The Protocol applies to any migrant or trafficked child labour in the country, irrespective of the child's home State or country of origin, without any discrimination on the grounds of gender, caste, language, ethnicity, religion or origin. The Protocol lays down the procedures for conducting a rescue operation in an effective child friendly manner

and towards making the procedures less traumatic for the child. It further emphasises on educational rehabilitation for the child and economic rehabilitation for the family. The Protocol provides for involving the Panchayati Raj Institutions in monitoring the rehabilitation efforts.

Representation of Women in Judicial System

5054. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has a 3 per cent representation of women in judicial system, according to a recent report "Progress of the World's Women" by UN Women;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) No Madam. The information provided by Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice as indicated in the "Report of Women & Men 2010" published by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, mentions that as on 10.07.2009, out of total of 649 judges in Supreme Court and High Court, there are 51 female judges and 598 male judges. The proportion of female judges to the total number of judges works out to be 7.85%.

Ancient Buildings

5055. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under which the ancient buildings can be converted into major tourist spots;

(b) if so, the details of such locations which are converted into tourist spots, State-wise;

(c) whether public private partnerships can be used in developing these infrastructures; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b) The promotion and development of tourism infrastructure including the conversion of ancient buildings into major tourist spots are primarily the responsibility of the States/ Union Territories (UTs) Administration. However, Ministry of Tourism provides central financial assistance for the development of tourism infrastructure on the basis of proposals received from them subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority in accordance with the Scheme guidelines. The details of the projects and

amount sanctioned to the States/UTs during the 11th Five Year Plan till 31.03.2011 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Tourism has a Scheme of Assistance for Large Revenue Generating Projects for development of tourism infrastructure in association with the private sector. The project admissible for assistance under this Scheme are to be of tourist attractions and generating revenue through a levy of fee or user charges.

Statement

Tourism Projects Sanctioned during 11th Five Year Plan upto 31.03.2011.

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	40	193.85
2	Arunachal Pradesh	51	143.57
3	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00
4	Assam	21	84.86
5	Bihar	18	57.59
6	Chandigarh	17	30.74
7	Chhattisgarh	10	45.23
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	0.24
9	Daman and Diu	1	0.12
10	Delhi	23	75.57
11	Goa	7	72.92
12	Gujarat	14	34.61
13	Haryana	29	98.98
14	Himachal Pradesh	40	128.32
15	Jammu and Kashmir	112	219.94

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

Supply of BCG Vaccines

5056. SHRI P. R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Immunisation Programme Committee has procured BCG vaccines

from Serum Institute of India;

(b) if so, the details of supply made during the past two financial year including current year;

(c) the details of stock available with the Government Medical Store Depots (GMSDs) across the

country as on date and the extent to which it is likely to meet the requirement for the year 2010-2011;

(d) whether the Ministry has identified any BCG Vaccine stock available in GMSD Chennai which was not released due to expiry; and

(e) if so, the quantum of such stock and its value and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) has procured BCG Vaccines from M/s. Serum Institute of India for the National Immunization Programme.

(b) The details of procurement of BCG Vaccines from M/s. Serum Institute of India during the last two financial years including current year are as below:

Financial Year	Quantity(in lakh doses)	Rate per vial of 10 doses (in Rs.)	Total cost of orders placed on M/s. Serum Institute of India, Pune (Rs. in Crores)
2009-10	1011.09	27.85 + tax	29.28
2010-11	311.30	28.6 + tax	9.34
2011-12	No Supply Order has been placed till date.		

(c) The stock of BCG vaccines at GMSDs as on 25.08.2011 is as under:

GMSD	Quantity in lakh doses
GMSD, Kolkata	0.79
GMSD, Karnal	0.00
GMSD, Chennai	0.00
GMSD, Mumbai	0.25
Total	1.04

The quantity of BCG vaccines available at GMSDs is not sufficient to meet the requirement for 2011-12.

(d) There is no stock of BCG Vaccines in GMSD, Chennai, which was not released due to expiry.

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

Target Achieved under NRHM

5057. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the health targets set under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether targets being achieved as per the Plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the corrective steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) seeks to reduce the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in the country to 100 per 100,000 live births, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) to 30 per 1000 live births and the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) to 2.1 by the end of the 11th Five Year Plan.

(b) to (d) As per available data, Maternal Mortality Ratio has declined from 254 in 2004-06 to 212 in 2007-09, Infant Mortality Rate also shown decline of 8 points from 58 in 2005 to 50 in 2009 and Total Fertility Rate has dropped from 2.9 in 2005 to 2.6 in 2009. Although substantial progress has been made, they fall short of the targets.

Major challenges include wide variation in absorptive capacity of the States, variation in the status of health indicators across and within the States leading to variable pace of program implementation. Further impediments are variation in socio-cultural determinants of health, accessibility and perceived level of difficulties across the districts, availability of Specialists, Doctors and paramedical staff in the States, weak capacity for planning at lower level.

(e) Some of the measures taken to expedite progress include:

- i. A new initiative, Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) recently under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) which, entitles all pregnant women accessing public health institutions completely free and cashless deliveries including free medicine with zero out of pocket expenses.
- ii. 264 backward districts identified across the country for differential financing and focused attention.
- iii. To overcome shortage of Specialists, Multi skilling of the available doctors through trainings such as Life Saving Anesthetic Skills(LSAS), 'Basic Emergency Obstetrics & Neonatal Care (BeMONC), Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric & Neonatal Care (CeMONC) taken up.
- iv. To improve availability of personnel in difficult and remote areas, monetary and non-monetary incentives are provided to staff posted in such hard to reach and inaccessible areas.
- v. Allowing contractual appointment under NRHM to immediately fill gaps so as to meet the

requirement of manpower. Nearly 1.48 lakhs health personnel which includes doctors, specialists, nurses and paramedics have been engaged under NRHM.

- vi. 8.05 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) have been engaged to bridge the gap between community and health facilities.
- vii. States are supported to take up IEC activities to change the health seeking behavior of people.

[Translation]

National Mining Regulatory Authority

5058. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to frame a stringent law to check illegal mining in the country and to punish the mining mafia;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up a high powered National Mining Regulatory Authority (NMRA) to check illegal mining; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) The Government has amended Rule 45 of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 (MCDR) making it mandatory for all miners, traders, end-user, stockists and exporters to register and report all transactions of minerals for end-to-end accounting from production of minerals to its last use in the country. Separately, the Government is also considering a new draft legislation, which includes provisions for stringent measures to curb illegal mining.

(c) and (d) The proposal is part of new draft legislation, which is under consideration.

[English]

Revision of Royalty Rates for Minerals

5059. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States have incurred losses over the years due to non-revision of royalty rates on various minerals as well as its refusal to consider ad-valorem royalty for certain major minerals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to compensate the States for these losses;

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

(e) whether the Union Government proposes to review the royalty issue pertaining to mineral exploration in the country; and

(f) if so, the details of methodology to be adopted for the same alongwith the additional revenue to be accrued to the States including West Bengal during 2011-12?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) In terms of the recommendations of the Hoda Committee and Study Group set up in the Ministry of Mines, the Government has revised the rates of royalty for major minerals (excluding coal, lignite and sand for stowing) on 13.8.2009, and royalty rates have been fixed on ad-valorem basis for all minerals except 9 minerals. With the revision of royalty rates in August, 2009, the royalty collection for the year 2009-10 has increased to Rs.3997.42 crore as compared to Rs.2319.21 crore in 2008-09.

(c) and (d) The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act) does not provide any provision for compensation to State Governments in matters pertaining to royalty, as the revision of royalty comes into effect from the date of notification.

(e) In terms of MMDR Act, royalty rates can be revised upwards only once in three years, and accordingly, the exercise to upward revise the royalty rates can be taken after three years from the date of last notification on 13.8.2009.

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

MSP for Non-Timber Forest Produce

5060. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has set up a Committee headed by an economist T. Haque to introduce Minimum Support Price (MSP) for non-timber forest produce;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the details of recommendations of the Committee; and

(e) the follow-up action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) and (b) As per the information received from Ministry of Panchayati Raj a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. T. Haque had been setup to introduce Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Produce.

(c) and (d) The Committee in its report recommended that the Minimum Support Price for 14 Minor Forest Produces be fixed centrally through a National agency.

(e) Necessary follow up action would be initiated after the recommendations of the Committee are considered and accepted by the Competent Authority.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH (Maharajganj): Sir, Please listen to me.

...(Interruptions)

12.00 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Umashankar Singh came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAKESH SACHAN (Fatehpur): Sir, I want to say something. ...(Interruptions)

12.0½ hrs.

At this stage, Rakesh Sachan and some other hon. members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Papers to be laid on the Table. Shrimati Krishna Tirath.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Commission for Women, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working

of the National Commission for Women, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

- (iii) A copy of the Action Taken Report (Hindi and English versions) on the recommendations contained in the National Commission for Women, 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. L.T. 5059/15/11]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Annual Reports and Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Rural Banks for the year ended the 31st March, 2011 together with Auditor's Report thereon:—

- (i) Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank, Papum-Pare.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5060/15/11]

- (ii) Pallavan Grama Bank, Salem.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5061/15/11]

- (iii) Bangiya Gramin Vikash Bank, Murshidabad.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5062/15/11]

- (iv) Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank, Dharwad

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5063/15/11]

- (v) Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank, Gandhinagar

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5064/15/11]

- (vi) Chikmagalur Kodagu Grameena Bank, Chikmagalur

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5065/15/11]

- (vii) Baitarani Gramya Bank, Mayurbhanj
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5066/15/11]
- (viii) Punjab Gramin Bank, Kapurthala
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5067/15/11]
- (ix) Pandyan Grama Bank, Virudhunagar
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5068/15/11]
- (x) Assam Gramin Vikash Bank, Guwahati
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5069/15/11]
- (xi) North Malabar Gramin Bank, Kannur
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5070/15/11]
- (xii) Samastipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Samastipur
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5071/15/11]
- (xiii) Rushikulya Gramya Bank, Berhampur
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5072/15/11]
- (xiv) Jaipur Thar Gramin Bank, Jaipur
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5073/15/11]
- (xv) Purvanchal Gramin Bank, Gorakhpur
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5074/15/11]
- (xvi) Bihar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Munger.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5075/15/11]
- (xvii) Pudukai Bharathiar Grama Bank, Puducherry
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5076/15/11]
- (xviii) Chaitanya Godavari Grameena Bank, Guntur
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5077/15/11]
- (xix) Vidharbha Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Akola
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5078/15/11]
- (xx) Kalinga Gramya Bank, Cuttack
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5079/15/11]
- (xxi) Rewa Sidhi Gramin Bank, Rewa
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5080/15/11]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5081/15/11]
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under Section 48 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999:—
- (i) The Foreign Exchange Management (Remittance of Assets) (Amendment) Regulations, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 199(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th March, 2011.
- (ii) The Foreign Exchange Management (Establishment in India of Branch or Office or other place of Business) (Amendment) Regulations, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 200(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th March, 2011.
- (iii) The Foreign Exchange Management (Foreign Currency Accounts by a Person Resident in India) (Amendment) Regulations, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 491(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 2011.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5082/15/11]

- (4) A copy of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Depositories and Participants) (Amendment) Regulations, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. F. No. LAD-NRO/GN/2011-12/14/21219 in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 2011 under Section 30 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5083/15/11]

- (5) A copy each of the Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the, State Bank of Patiala, State Bank of Mysore, State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur and State Bank of Travancore, for the year 2010-2011 alongwith Audited Accounts and Auditors Report thereon under sub-section(4) of Section 43 of the State Bank of India (subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5084/15/11]

- (6) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 12 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970:—

- (i) The Union Bank of India (Employees') Pension (Amendment) -Regulations, 2010 published in the Notification No. 27 in weekly Gazette of India dated the 8th July, 2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5085/15/11]

- (ii) The Bank of Baroda (Officers') Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2010 published in the Notification No. 4 in weekly Gazette of India dated the 28th January, 2011.

- (7) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (ii) of (6) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5086/15/11]

- (8) A copy each of the following Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (8) of Section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Acts 1970 and 1980:—

- (i) Report on the working and activities of the Punjab and Sindh Bank for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5087/15/11]

- (ii) Report on the working and activities of the Union Bank of India for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5088/15/11]

- (iii) Report on the working and activities of the Punjab National Bank for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5089/15/11]

- (iv) Report on the working and activities of the Dena Bank for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5090/15/11]

- (v) Report on the working and activities of the Corporation Bank for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5091/15/11]

- (vi) Report on the working and activities of the Syndicate Bank for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5092/15/11]

- (vii) Report on the working and activities of the Central Bank of India for the year 2010-

2011, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5093/15/11]

(viii) Report on the working and activities of the Vijaya Bank for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5094/15/11]

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Financial Management, Faridabad, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Financial Management, Faridabad, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5095/15/11]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): On behalf of Shri S. Gandhiselvan, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited and the Department of AYUSH, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5096/15/11]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 31 of the Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003:—

(i) The Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Packaging and Labelling) Amendment Rules,

2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 417(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th May, 2011.

(ii) The Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Packaging and Labelling) Amendment Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 570(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th July, 2011.

(iii) The Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Amendment Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 619(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th August, 2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5097/15/11]

(3) A copy of the Indian Medicine Central Council (Minimum Standards of Education in Indian Medicine) (Amendment) and Indian Medicine Central Council (Post Graduate Unani Education) Amendment Regulations, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. U-1/6-5/2011 in weekly Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 2011 under sub-section (3) Section 36 of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5098/15/11]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram, for the years 2007-2008 to 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working

of the Regional Cancer Centre,
Thiruvananthapuram, for the years 2007-2008
to 2009-2010.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5099/15/11]

12.02½ hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

AND

BILL AS AMENDED BY RAJYA SABHA*

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Mr. Chairman, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

“I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks Laws) Amendment Bill, 2011, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11 August, 2011, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 30th August, 2011, with the following amendment:—

Clause 10

1. That at page 6, lines 1 to 3, be deleted.

I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 128 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said amendment be communicated to this House.”

2. Mr. Chairman, I lay on the Table the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks Laws) Amendment Bill, 2011, as returned by Rajya Sabha with amendment on the 30th August, 2011.

* Laid on the Table

12.03 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, with your permission, on behalf of Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, I rise to announce that Government Business for the remaining part of the current session, will consist of:—

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order paper.
2. Consideration and adoption of amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the following Bills, as passed by Lok Sabha:—
 - (a) The Orissa (Alteration of Name) Bill, 2011;
 - (b) The Constitution (One Hundred Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 2011; and
 - (c) The State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks Laws) Amendment Bill, 2011.
3. Consideration and passing of the following Bills:—
 - (a) The Constitution (One Hundred and Eleventh Amendment) Bill, 2009; and
 - (b) The Constitution (One Hundred and Tenth Amendment) Bill, 2009.
4. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are passed by Rajya Sabha:—
 - (a) The Copyright (Amendment) Bill, 2010;
 - (b) The Commercial Division of High Courts Bill, 2010; and
 - (c) The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Amendment Bill, 2010

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Submissions. Rajkumari Ratna Singh.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Tarun Mandal.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please give the notice. I will call you.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you give it there, I will call you.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats. You can say whatever you want to. I will call you if you go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

DR. TARUN MANDAL (*Jaynagar*): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg for inclusion of the following subjects for discussion in the next week's Business in the House.

1. Flood situation in West Bengal including coastal districts of South, North 24 Paraganas and Midnapore, due to incessant rain and discharge of water from several dams. It has claimed more than 75 lives already. Relief operation for the people and compensation particularly for the farmers of the flood ravaged areas need to be augmented.
2. Forceful land acquisition by Odisha Government at Dhinkia, Nuagaon and Gada Kujanga panchayats under Jagatsinghpur district for Posco Steel Plant displacing more than 25000 people and destroying forest and fertile land endangering environment. People of the 6000 acres plus areas are in the path of resistance since 2005 under the banner of Posco Pratirodh Sangram Samity.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C.R. PATIL (*Navsari*): Sir, I want to say something about Gujarat. ...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

12.05 hrs.

At this stage, Shri C. R. Patil and some other hon. members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI P. L. PUNIA (*Barabanki*): Hon. Chairman, Sir, kindly include the following most important issues in the next week's list of business.

1. Supply of fertilizers should be ensured to the farmers immediately as they are facing problems due to the shortage of the same.
2. Life of the people living in Barabanki, Sitapur, Bahraich, Gonda districts has become disturbed due to floods in the Ghaghra river. Solid cemented embankments (*Thokar*) and pucca dams should be constructed near the populated area so as to avoid the destruction taking place every year.
3. Work of constructing new roads should be started by amending the core network under the Pradhanmantri Gram Sadak Yojana. Funds should be provided immediately for constructing 104 roads under phase 8 for Barabanki district.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go to your seat.

...(Interruptions)

12.06 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Umashankar Singh, Shri Dharmendra Yadav, Shri Dhananjay Singh and some

other hon. Members went back to their seats.

[Translation]

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT (Kangra): Hon. Chairman, Sir, kindly permit to include the following important issues in the next week's list of business for discussion.

1. Regarding carrying out delimitation in the state of Jammu & Kashmir, providing rights and facilities to the 13 lakh refugees, granting all the powers under Panchayati Raj system, starting Jammu Central University from this session itself and establishing big industries.
2. Getting the relief and rehabilitation policy, LADA and lease rules implemented strictly in Hydel Power Projects throughout the country particularly in the hilly states like Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir and Arunachal Pradesh and severely punishing the corrupt persons in case of their names appearing in Corruption.
3. Regarding implementation of the decision of the Union Government to allot forest land to the people living in the tribal areas and backward areas of the country on lease basis in case of Himachal Pradesh also.

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): Hon. Chairman, Sir, kindly permit to include my following agendas in the next week's list of business:

1. Work related to granting the model station status to the Bairgania and Ghora Sahan stations under my Parliamentary constituency Sheohar.
2. Shifting the customs office located in Bairgania block Abkari bazaar of Sitamarhi district under my Parliamentary constituency to India-Nepal border. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri. Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav

...*(Interruptions)*

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want that the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:

- (a) Need to give stoppage of one Rajdhani Express at Burdwan Railway Junction because of the importance of the location. It connects not only bordering three districts, but it is also the centre of learning having one University; one Medical College; and one University Institute of Technology.
- (b) Need to convert the Narrow Gauge Railway Line to Broad Gauge Line in between Balgona to Katwa in Eastern Railway, that is, the remaining portion of Burdwan-Katwa Line, in the district of Burdwan, West Bengal.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please keep quiet when your own Member is speaking.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I request that the following issues may kindly be included in the next week's list of business:

1. The issue of "one rank one pension for the soldiers not getting implemented despite finding mention in the President's Address is painful for the ex-service men. Therefore, this issue may be included for discussion.
2. The burden of traffic is burgeoning in every small and big city of the country. The problem of parking is becoming the most acute problem. Therefore, the issue related to formulating a national policy for proper provision of traffic for all the cities in the country may be included for discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Hon. Chairman, Sir, the following issues may kindly be included in the next week's agenda:

1. The level crossing at Chandrapura Junction in my Parliamentary Constituency Giridih has been closed down by Dhanbad D.R.M. The people had been using this crossing for the last thirty years and now 40 thousand people stand affected due to the same. Therefore, necessary directions may be issued to get this crossing functional at the earliest.

Fusro railway crossing of East-Central Railway located in my Parliamentary Constituency Giridih has been shut down which is causing lots of problems for the people and the VIP parking of Dhanbad Railway station is also lying closed. Necessary directions may be issued to open both at the earliest.

12.09 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Situation arising out of lack of storage and stock-holding facility for FCI procured foodgrains in different parts of the country and particularly in Punjab, due to non-transportation of the procured foodgrains to deficit States

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up Item No. 8, Calling Attention.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajnath Singh.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P. C. Mohan.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL (Bhatinda): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The situation arising out of lack of storage and stock-holding facility for FCI procured food grains in different parts of the country and particularly in Punjab due to non-transportation of the procured food grains to deficit States."

...(Interruptions)

Sir, if the House is not in order, how can I speak? ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, please lay your Statement on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): Sir, with your permission, I beg to lay the Statement on the Table of the House.

*Government of India has been making constant efforts to move out food grain stock out of Punjab and other surplus States to deficit and consuming States. Over the period of time, procurement as well as movement of food grains from Punjab has increased. The movement of food grains from Punjab increased to 165.88 lakh tonnes during the year 2010-11 compared to movement of 119.28 lakh tonnes out of Punjab in 2008-09. During the year 2011-12 (provisional figures till 31st August) 67.67 lakh tonnes of food grains were moved out of Punjab compared to 63.78 lakh tonnes during the same period in 2010-11.

During the Rabi Marketing Season 2011-12, procurement of wheat has reached an all time high level of 281.44 lakh tonnes.

In M.P., Rajasthan and U.P., procurement this year has been substantially higher than last year.

... This part of the speech was laid on the table.

During 2010-11 the combined procurement in these three States was 56.7 lakh tonnes. In 2011- 12, the combined procurement in three States reached the level of 96.56 lakh tonnes.

As a result of higher procurement of wheat in M.P., Rajasthan and U.P., outward movement of wheat from Punjab has been affected. Earlier, the requirement of major wheat consuming States like Maharashtra and Gujarat was met by moving wheat from Punjab. However, this year, due to substantially higher procurement in U.P., M.P. and Rajasthan, there is no vacant space to store wheat moved from Punjab into these States. In fact movement of wheat to the extent of 8.26 lakh tonnes has been made out of Madhya Pradesh up to July to deficit states.

Production and procurement of rice has also been high this year in Andhra Pradesh necessitating movement of rice ex-Andhra of about 17.6 lakh tonnes up to July to deficit States.

However, the overall movement of wheat and rice out of Punjab in 2010-11 was higher than the previous year. This year also, Government of India is continuing effort to move as much wheat and rice out of Punjab as possible.

During 2011-12, it is estimated that by September end, 84.47 lakh tonnes of wheat and rice will be moved out of the State whereas during 2010-11 during the same period, 78.42 lakh tonnes of wheat and rice was moved out of the State.

Despite these constraints, there is no problem in acceptance of rice stocks by FCI in Punjab. As on 1.7.2011, FCI had a vacant covered storage capacity of 8.1 lakh tonnes against which 3.35 lakh tonnes of rice was delivered by millers in Punjab. Similarly, on 1.8.2011, FCI had a vacant covered storage capacity of 12 lakh tonnes against which 3.97 lakh tonnes of rice was delivered by millers in Punjab. It is expected that delivery of fresh crop rice by millers will start from January, 2012. In the intervening period, FCI will evacuate further stocks of wheat and rice from Punjab

which will create sufficient additional vacant storage capacity for acceptance of KMS 2011-12 rice. As far as acceptance of wheat in RMS 2012-13 is concerned, it is expected that a substantial amount of capacity of about 30 lakh tonnes sanctioned under PEG will be ready by then including 6 to 7 lakh tonnes in Punjab. This will not only help in keeping milled Rice of KMS 2011-12 and procured wheat of RMS 2012-13 in Punjab but also in moving out surplus wheat and rice to consuming States also where there will be new addition to existing storage capacities.

In order to create additional covered storage space, Government has formulated a scheme for construction of go-downs through private entrepreneurs under Private Public Partnership mode with a view to reduce dependence on CAP (Open Storage) by construction of covered go-downs both in procurement as well as consumption areas through private entrepreneurs, CWC and SWCs. A capacity of 152.97 lakh tonnes has been planned for creation in 19 States under the Scheme through private entrepreneurs and Central and State Warehousing Corporations. CWC and SWCs are constructing 5.31 and 15.49 lakh tonnes respectively under the Scheme, out of which, a capacity of about 3.5 lakh tonnes has already been completed. About 30 lakh tonnes of new capacity is likely to be completed by March, 2012 under the scheme while substantial amount of new capacities will be added in next one year or so thereafter.

However, wheat is also stored in Cover and Plinth (CAP) temporarily in surplus States like Punjab and Haryana before it is evacuated to deficit States. However, CAP is a scientific storage. Some wheat is also lying in kutchha plinths but wheat is being moved out on priority from there. In spite of all precautions some quantity of wheat does get damaged due to various reasons. However, such damaged quantity is very small compared to overall quantity handled by FCI and other Government agencies. The quantity of damaged stocks over last few years with FCI is as follows:-

2007-08	-	34,426 tonnes
2008-09	-	20,114 tonnes
2009-10	-	6,702 tonnes
2010-11	-	6,346 tonnes
2011-12	-	541.33 tonnes (up to 1st July)

A total 76.29 lakh tonnes of storage capacity was available with FCI in Punjab up to 31.3.2011 in addition to 115.45 lakh tonnes available with State Government/other agencies. Against this, as on 1.8.2011, 85.98 lakh tonnes of rice and 128 lakh tonnes of wheat were available in the Central Pool in Punjab. Under the FCI's Guarantee Scheme creation of 51.25 lakh tonnes capacity has been approved to be created in Punjab by CWC, SWC and private entrepreneurs. Out of this, a capacity of 20.1 lakh tonnes has been finalized in Punjab to be created by the Private Entrepreneurs. Tenders for creation of 22 lakh tonnes capacity are in the process of being finalized. Out of 51.25 lakh tonnes of total capacity sanctioned CWC and PSWC have been allotted 0.782 lakh tonnes and 2.895 lakh tonnes respectively. Out of this, 1.356 lakh tonnes has already been handed over while the remaining is likely to be handed over to FCI by March 2012.

The Government is making all out effort to ensure higher off-take by consuming States. Government of India has made a number of additional allocations to various State Governments. However, lifting in many States is poor. If the consuming States lift their allocations, it would be possible to move more stocks out of Punjab and other surplus States to deficit States. The matter is being regularly pursued with the consuming States. As a result of additional allocations made by Government of India off-take in 2011-12 are higher than the off-take in 2010-11. During 2011-12, 180.42 lakh tonnes of wheat and rice was lifted under PDS till July, 2011 compared to 159.36 lakh tonnes in the same period last year. The long-term solution however lies in creation of additional storage capacity

in procuring as well consuming States for which we are already working for creation of additional capacities under the PEG scheme and in increased off-take of food grains by States.*

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.00 p.m.

12.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at One Minute past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

CALLING ATTENTION TO THE MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Situation arising out of lack of storage and stock-holding facility for FCI procured foodgrains in different parts of the country and particularly in Punjab, due to non-transportation of the procured foodgrains to deficit States

[English]

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL (Bhatinda): In a country whose population is growing at more than 15 million per year, the most important and vital thing for the growth of the nation is the production of its food. A nation can only grow if its people are not hungry. After production of food, the next most important thing is the way this grain is stored because it is this very food that ensures the food security of the nation.

Today, in our country, a farmer utilises all his resources, puts in his blood and sweat and toils hard to feed this nation. In the process of using all his resources to give a crop, we are also utilising all our

natural resources soil and water which are getting depleted due to over-utilisation.

Today, in our country, where in the last four years, the cost of inputs of a farmer has risen by 60 per cent, the Government has only increased the MSP by Rs. 20 for wheat and Rs. 100 for Rice which is not even 10 per cent increase in price. In spite of these things, you will be surprised to know that the farmers of our country have produced an all time bumper crop and today, our central pool has 654 lakh tonnes of wheat and rice. According to the Ministry, the required amount of buffer stock in the Central pool is 319 lakh tonnes. But, today the buffer stock lying in the country is 654 lakh tonnes.

Now, I want to tell you that 654 lakh tonnes of grains is lying in the country. which is double the amount of required buffer stock.

[Translation]

Under which circumstances the foodgrains are lying

[English]

Against 654 lakh tonnes of grain, this country has storage capacity of only 446 lakh tonnes and the remaining 210 lakh tonnes is lying outside which is exposed to heat, rain, flood, insect, animal, rat, pilferage.

[Translation]

You may imagine situation which is prevailing at present. It is seen on television and newspapers on daily basis that sacks of food grains are lying unattended and animals and sects are feeding on them. This is the situation in a country where as many as 22 crore people go to bed without having food. As many as 25 lakh people die due to starvation in our country. On the other hand, government is letting people die due to hunger by doubling the buffer stock and the hon'ble Minister had said on the floor of the House that the buffer stock of 319 lakh

tonne of foodgrains is maintained by the government so that the government have enough stock of foodgrains to save people from hunger in case of crop failure, floods, drought or any other natural calamity affecting the country. But they have hoarded the foodgrain which is twice the required quantity. Hon'ble Members will be surprised to know that they are hoarding additional stock of foodgrains upto 300 lakh tonne. Hon'ble Minister himself has informed that the carrying cost of hoarding is Rs. 27/-crore per day. This expense is for extra hoarding. The government have extra buffer stock of 335 lakh tonne. The government spends 13 thousand crore rupees per year at the rate of Rs. 27 crore per day for that extra hoarding. For this year, the government has 259 lakh tonne of food and the total expenses for both these stocks is Rs. 23000/- crore per annum at the rate of Rs. 27 crore per day. The government is spending Rs. 23000/-crore for hoarding stocks of food grains. At present 22 crore people go to bed without food, as many as 25 lakh people die due to hunger each year and this government is saying that food grains are rotting due to improper storage facilities.

Sir, what type of government policy is this? I want to ask that the government that how much is being spent by the government to set up additional storage facility when it is wasting Rs. 23000/- crore on hoarding. An amount of Rs. 40 crore had been sanctioned to set up additional storage facility in the last Budget and Rs. 87 crore has been sanctioned for in this Budget. Thus the government spends an amount of Rs. 127/- crore for setting up new storages and Rs. 23000/- crore for hoarding the additional stock of foodgrains.

The thinking of the government is beyond my comprehension. The government should distribute the additional stock among the poor. You may distribute the additional stock among people and empty godowns in the three flood affected states, the states where government provides Rs. 20/- for food of one entire day as flood relief, in the drought hit, flood affected areas. Thus the government may save Rs. 23000 crore.

I want reply as to why the government does not create scientific storage facilities? At present storage facility is less than 190 lakh tonne in our state Punjab, 200 tonne of foodgrains is stored there and a stock of 140 lakh tonne rice is expected in the next 15 days. I just want to ask the government where should we store 350 lakh tonne of foodgrains because their movement is only 14-15 tonne per month.

Sir, we have no place to store the stock of rice which is likely to arrive in the next fifteen days. When the farmers take their foodgrains to the market we cannot procure them. Who is responsible for that? Who will be responsible when these farmers will suffer, their produce will not be sold and they will express their frustration. What are the policies of this government? On the one hand people are dying due to starvation and on the other hand the government is spending money just to make the foodgrains rot. Yet another point is that it is not paying remunerative prices to the farmers. The government is abetting price rise and it is increasing poverty and starvation by hoarding foodgrains. I want reply from the government how many lakh tonne foodgrains will be taken off in the next fifteen days and how much space will be made available for the expected 110 lakh metric tonne of rice. Otherwise, I will tell the farmers that as we have no space available here, so instead of bringing it to the market, please take your foodgrains to Delhi, through it at the doorsteps of the Government and ask the government what to do with it.

Sir, I expect the hon'ble Minister to give a straight forward reply and not to be vague regarding taking foodgrains and making space in our godowns in the next fifteen days.

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE (Beed): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, presently such a situation is created in the country that it becomes imperative for hon'ble Minister to provide information to the House in this regard. The hon'ble Judge of the Supreme Court has said that there is excessive foodgrains in godowns and there is no space to store it. Despite this, the government has not taken any decision in this regard.

At present 107 lakh metric tonne foodgrains is rotting and it is feared that one third of it is likely get wasted. On the one hand it is rotting in the godowns and on the other people are dying due to starvation.

Prices have gone up, people cannot afford to buy foodgrains from the market for their consumption. Under such situation whether the government is likely to decide to distribute these foodgrains free of cost or at lower prices among the people? About 20 percent of foodgrains during four years viz 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 and about 25 percent in Punjab and Haryana are not stored in godowns. It is lying in the open sky and getting wet in rains. What is the action being taken by the government in this regard? Whether the FCI alongwith the government is likely to decide to keep it in godowns or try to create new godowns for it? the second point is that our godowns have become very old and foodgrains rot there very soon. Will the government make efforts to make godowns with such technology where foodgrains do not rot for at least three years? It is an important question. It is a serious situation that the foodgrains are rotting there and people are not getting it. The Government must answer all these questions.

[*English*]

DR. K.S. RAO (Eluru): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have heard the tone at which the hon. Member from Punjab has spoken. I support her. But if that were to be the tone at which a representative of the Punjab farmers should speak in Lok Sabha, our tone should be such where the top must go out. The reason is that the pathetic condition of the farmer in Andhra Pradesh cannot be explained. Andhra Pradesh is one State which is producing rice after West Bengal. The difference is that West Bengal is producing 155 lakhs and Andhra Pradesh is producing 145 lakhs. And the storage capacity that we have is so little that after purchasing the paddy from the farmers, they are putting it in the open area or in the elementary schools or in the community hall as there is no space available.

I am happy that we have got a good Minister who is very sensitive in this regard and immediately he has responded to it by allowing the private sector to construct the storage capacity of 151 lakh metric tonnes under public, private partnership. I am not jealous of Punjab. I always support farmers. The worry is that Andhra Pradesh is given permission for 5.56 lakh metric tones of godown capacity while Punjab has got permission for more than 70 lakhs. ...*(Interruptions)* I am supporting her. I am not opposing. Wherever the farmer is, he must be helped. I am in favour of that.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Badalji, Raoji is supporting your point.

DR. K.S. RAO: For the last six months, we have been representing the Government, not only the Minister of Agriculture, but the hon. Minister Prof. K.V. Thomas, the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister. We have been telling them that the paddy got dis-coloured because of the unprecedented heavy rains. All that we want is that boiled rice must be permitted to be exported so that this discoloured rice also can be converted into para-boiled and exported. There is a demand for this outside the country. All of them were very sympathetic. They agreed to give permission for export. Six months have passed and almost all the paddy has gone out of the hands of the farmers. It has gone into the hands of the rice millers. Now about a forty days back, they have permitted ten lakh metric tonnes to be exported. Even there, the pathetic condition is that because of the handling by various Ministries, particularly in the Ministry of Commerce, the whole often lakh metric tonnes was not allowed to be exported. How pathetic! We are not able to give an answer to the farmers in Andhra Pradesh. The hon. Minister was kind enough to tell us that another 20 lakh metric tonnes of rice will be permitted to be exported. There was more than 50 lakh metric tonnes of rice lying with the rice millers and the farmers in

Andhra Pradesh. What to do with that rice when there is no storage capacity? FCI will not purchase it and the millers will purchase it from the farmer only for Rs.200 less than the MSP. The net effect is that in this season the farmers of Andhra Pradesh have lost Rs.1500 crore. That is the reason why they committed suicides.

On the contrary, there are occasions when they transferred the wheat from Punjab to the godowns of Andhra Pradesh, where there is no consumption of wheat, only with a view to vacate the godowns in Punjab. We have not raised our voice as high as they have done. I think in this House the only solution is to raise the voice as much as one can and only then one will be able to get things done ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, it is very unfortunate. I am only speaking from my heart.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please put your question.

DR. K.S. RAO: Another pathetic thing is that in the name of first-come-first-served, even that 10 lakh metric tonne was not given to any of the rice millers or traders or farmers in Andhra Pradesh.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please put your question to the Minister.

DR. K.S. RAO: I am doing that, Sir. They have given it to traders who are not connected with the export of rice. And they are now trying to black-market it, charging from the farming community in Andhra Pradesh. What I would request the hon. Minister to do is to increase the capacity of the godowns in Andhra Pradesh from five lakh tonnes to at least 25 lakh tonnes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Rao, please conclude.

DR. K.S. RAO: I would also request him to release further 20 lakh metric tonnes of export order under OGL, not first-come-first-served basis. The hon. Minister is a man of integrity, I know him. At least

people like him. He must come forward, take the initiative and impress upon the Government of India and see that this 20 lakh tonnes as well as 10 lakh tonnes is permitted under OGL so that the farmers can be benefited; and also increase the capacity of godowns in Andhra Pradesh to 25 lakh tonnes.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): Sir, in today's discussion some important points were raised by the hon. Members especially on issues in Punjab and Andhra Pradesh.

Punjab is one of the States which produce the largest quantity of food grains especially paddy and wheat. Andhra Pradesh produces large quantities of paddy. In the case of Punjab and Haryana we have taken special care when allotment of godowns was made. Apart from the new PEC scheme which we started two years back, Punjab has a total covered capacity of 70.88 lakh tonnes. It has a capped capacity of 10.65 lakh tonnes. The total is 81.53 lakh tonnes. As of now, the stock held - both in the covered and in the capped godowns - is 75.48 lakh tonnes. Compared to the previous years, we have taken special care so that more food grains, especially wheat go out of Punjab to the consuming States of Maharashtra and Gujarat.

I have got the data. In 2008-09, in Punjab, the procurement was 184.97 lakh tonnes. What has been moved out in 2008-09 was 119.28 lakh tonnes. In 2009-10, the procurement was 200 lakh tonnes, which is both wheat and rice together; and what has been moved out is 153.06 lakh tonnes. Compared to the previous years, this year, the procurement was more. It was to the tune of 188.43 lakh tonnes; and we have moved out 165.88 lakh tonnes.

But still, Punjab has to send out more food grains. But the present situation is that the States like Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan also started producing more. So, we have to procure wheat from these States also and they also have to be

stored. There is a lot of pressure from Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. We are trying to balance the situation. I understand the problem raised by the hon. Member. But compared to the previous years, we have moved out more wheat from Punjab. ...(Interruptions) I, myself, have discussed with the hon. Chief Minister and the hon. Food Minister and Agriculture Minister of Punjab. ...(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

[*English*]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: I have sent a special team to Punjab. ...(Interruptions)

Sir, at least the hon. Members should give me time to express what is actually happening there. ...(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let the hon. Minister reply. First listen to the reply of the hon. Minister and then speak.

...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: We have taken a very special care of Punjab. ...(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. The hon. Minister is giving reply.

...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: The Punjab Chief Minister has met the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Prime Minister has directed me. About two weeks back, I had a discussion with the officers and the Ministers of Punjab. We have to manage the entire country as a whole. Fortunately, the production has gone up. The MSP has gone up. This is not a small issue. Within five years, the MSP has been doubled; bonus has

been given. That is one of the reasons why the procurement has gone up.

Hon. Members were telling about the buffer norms. There are no maximum buffer norms; there are only minimum buffer norms. This is again decided depending on the season and the availability on quarter to quarter basis - whether there is availability, the quantity that is to be procured; it also depends on how much we have to give to the States. So, the buffer norms depend on season to season and productivity. That is why, there are higher buffer norms. There have been seasons when buffer norms have come down; there have been seasons when buffer norms have gone up. This is one of the reasons.

SHRI KAUSHLENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): The hon. Minister is not giving reply. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let the hon. Minister give reply. Then you may ask question.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the reply of the hon'ble Minister.

...(Interruptions)*

[English]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Hon. Members should be patient enough to hear me. I have listened to them patiently. I am discussing with the State Government, the Chief Minister of Punjab. Recently, five special teams were sent to Punjab to see the situation there. A senior officer of the level of Executive Director has been posted at Punjab. Even today we have no problem in accepting rice from Punjab. As on 1.7.2011 FCI had a vacant covered storage capacity of 8.1 lakh tonnes against which only 3.35 lakh tonnes has been delivered by the millers of Punjab. So, even today we have no problem in accepting rice from

Punjab but I understand their problem with regard to wheat. Punjab wants that all the wheat produced should be moved out of Punjab but we have also to look at UP, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and other States which have also started producing wheat. Sir, I assure the hon. Member that we will take all steps to see that no food grains rot in any State.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: With regard to damage to food grains, I wish to bring to the attention of the House that due to strong measures taken by the Government of India during the last five years the damage has come down. In 2005-06, in the case of FCI the damage was 95.075 tonnes which came down to 25,253 tonnes in 2006-07. Last year it was 6,137 tonnes. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the reply of the hon'ble Minister.

...(Interruptions)*

[English]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: We should not be carried away by Media propaganda. I have got the data which I am placing before the House. The damage to Food grains in the FCI godown, which was 2.5 per cent five years back, has come down to 0.07 per cent. I am placing the data, which I have got, before the House and if we have any doubt we can verify it. What I am saying is we are taking all measures. All the FCI godowns are computerised and every day I get data with regard to the stock position of each of the godown.

Coming to the PEC scheme, we have decided 152.9 lakh tonnes to be created by 2013. Each State

has been allocated godowns based on certain norms. For the procuring State, the norm is their three years procurement and for the consuming State the norm is their four months need of the PDS. My friend, Shri K.S. Rao has a genuine complaint because when we first allotted 70 lakh tonnes to Punjab it was on the basis of this norm. In Punjab the procurement is done by the Government agency and hence we have got the data. We, therefore, allotted them 70 lakh tonnes. In the case of Andhra Pradesh procurement of paddy is done by the millers and not by the Government. In Andhra Pradesh the direct procurement by the Government and the FCI is very small. I had a discussion with the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, in the presence of Members of Parliament representing Andhra Pradesh, and we decided to increase the capacity of Andhra Pradesh....

DR. K.S. RAO: By at least 30 lakh tonnes.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: I would not assure 30 lakh tonnes but adequate quantity will be given to Andhra Pradesh in two forms. Under the PEC Scheme, we will allot some quantity, out of 153 lakh tonnes which is with us, to Andhra Pradesh, as we allot to U.P. and Rajasthan.

A new Silo Scheme is coming up. The Cabinet and the eGoM have agreed to create 2 million tonnes of Silos in the country. We are formulating a scheme as to how much Silos should be for States like Punjab, Andhra Pradesh or for that matter for every State. The Planning Commission has formulated a scheme and within a short period we will be able to implement it. Experiments are going on. For example, I was in Punjab and there I have seen Silos. It has been a success story. The Punjab Government has taken initiatives. We are discussing the situation about Punjab. We are in constant touch with the Punjab Government. I have attended four zonal meetings. Later, we called the producing and consuming States separately. We are in discussion with these States to find out the solution.

As regards rice, which will be produced in Punjab in the coming season, I can assure you that the FCI will be able to procure it and send it to the other parts of the country.

As far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, it has got a genuine problem. There is excess production of rice. We are in discussion with the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and my colleagues here have represented that some quantity of food grains should go out of Andhra Pradesh. So far, we are not allowing the export of either parboiled rice or the non-basmati rice. We are allowing only basmati rice. As some representations came from States like Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana, we have decided to allow export of 10 lakh tonnes of non-basmati rice. Unfortunately, it went into the legal battle. We are finding out what we can do.

DR. K.S. RAO: What about the basmati rice?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: I am talking about non-basmati rice, not basmati rice. It went into some legal battle. We are pressurizing the Ministry of Commerce to settle the things.

Then, there is another proposal, which has come from Punjab and Haryana that some quantity of wheat has to go out. We are examining the entire distribution. The country like India has two problems. One is we have to supply food grains to the States under the PDS. Fortunately, the off-take of the food grains in the PDS has gone to 95 per cent. Two years back, it was only 75 per cent. Now, the off-take in the States has gone up to 95 per cent in the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). But there are 150 lakh tonnes, which we have allocated to the States under a special scheme. We have given 50 lakh tonnes to the States as per direction of the Supreme Court. We had accepted the verdict of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court desired to allocate 50 lakh tonnes to the 170 poorest districts. We have told the Supreme Court that 50 lakh tonnes is with you but till date only 4 lakh tonnes been lifted. So, we are already releasing 150 lakh tonnes to the States. This is the situation.

We are taking all precautions so that our farmers, who have given a good production, get a better price. All their products should be procured.

In the case of implementing the MSP, it is the duty of the State Governments to implement it. Fortunately, I visited a mandi in Punjab. There I found that farmers are getting MSP. I do not have any complaint about that. But when I went to Andhra Pradesh, there were complaints. I have discussed it with the State Government. For more storage, Rs.2000 crore has been earmarked under the NABARD. The States are free to make use of Rs.2000 crore and construct the godowns from the village level to the taluka level. So, I can assure the House that we will take all the steps to ensure that not even a single food grain is lost.

Coming back to further exports, the States have requested that some quantity of wheat should be exported and some more quantity of non-basmati rice should also be exported. This is before the EGoM and we will take a proper decision. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5100/15/11]

[English]

14.35 hrs.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR TEACHER EDUCATION
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2011-CONTD.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Item No.-9, Shri Virender Kashyap.

...(Interruptions)

* Not recorded

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have earlier availed the chance to speak on this issue. Hence, be brief.

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): Sir, first allow me to speak from here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Alright.

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Mr. Deputy Speaker, the discussion on the National Council for Teacher Education (Amendment) Bill, 2011 was stopped mid way. Now while continuing the discussion I would like to submit through you that there should be uniform education system for all the children of the country whether living in urban or rural areas irrespective of their financial background. Quality of higher education should be improved in the present competitive era and this can be possible only when we have trained and well qualified teachers.

As Education Commission was set up in the year 1964. The Commission in its report said that.

[English]

Destiny of India is now being shaped in her classrooms.

[Translation]

The education policy makers conceived the said idea in the year 1964 which is still relevant even today. There is no doubt that there has been expansion of our education as also the number of schools has increased but we could not provide facilities in proportionate to its expansion. Many schools do not have classroom and if there are classrooms they lack proper seating arrangements. If there is proper seating arrangements, it lack teachers. If there are teachers, they are not properly educated or trained. I hope that these points should be taken into account while making amendments in the National Council for Teacher Education Bill.

Today, the need of the hour is of qualified teachers.

[English]

A teacher should remember that he is watched not only by students but by all stakeholders. His private life also counts a lot in making him effective. If his private life is not worthy of gentleman and in consonance with the moral values, he can hardly be an effective teacher.

[Translation]

I would like to submit that a qualified teacher.

[English]

If we want to produce a good teachers.

[Translation]

who have impact on our children or the future generation of our country and it is possible only when teacher is well qualified. Therefore, teaching should not be restricted to the teaching profession only.

[English]

It should not be a profession only. It is a vocation, a calling and a mission. The most admired teachers are not those who fill up the empty mind but those who stimulate thinking, inspire and ignite a spark of learning.

[Translation]

Besides, a teacher should be able to inculcate a sense of responsibility and moral values in children in such a manner which have a impact on our children.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude your speech since you have already made your point.

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: I would like to submit that recruitment policy of teachers is different in different states. Today teachers are being appointed on contractual basis. They are called 'Vidya Pathak' and in some states they are referred to as Vidyarthi-Mitra or Para Teachers. Hence well qualified teachers

are being provided low salary and on the other hand JBTs are being pronded Rs. 20-25,000 in villages. Today, the services of proxy teachers are being hired in various states. There are proxy teachers in remote, tribal and backward areas of the country. It means the teachers who are getting Rs. 20-25,000 as salary are not teaching children but instead are hiring services of proxy teachers to teach children in their place and provide them Rs. 5000-6000 as salary and engage in some other business activity. I have witnessed such a practice. It is having an adverse affect on 70 percent children belonging to Dalit and tribal families in rural areas of the country.

There are proxy teachers in backward areas. The meaning of proxy teachers is that the teacher who is getting Rs. 20-25,000 per month is not teaching children but instead hires services of proxy teacher to teach children in his place and provides the proxy teacher Rs. 5000-6000 per month and engages in other business activity. This has direct impact on the school education. 70 percent children reside in rural areas belonging to Dalit and tribal families and we are unable to provide proper education to these children. Therefore, I want that teachers should be provided proper training. ...(Interruptions) There are 7.72 lakh untrained teachers in our country out of which 5.47 lakh are middle class teachers and 2.25 lakh primary teachers. Now we have to consider that when we have such a large number of untrained teachers then how will they able to teach children?

I want to draw the attention of the hon Minister towards one more thing. A number of issues were taken up in the meeting of the Prime Minister's Advisory Panel held recently. A very good decision of better management of teaching practices to improve the education system was taken therein. It was said there that

[English]

we need to give teachers a position of honour in society from where each teacher themselves can open and encourage a creative and questioning attitude.

[Translation]

In this a decision has been made that the government wants 15 lakh graduate scientists, 3 lakh post graduate scientists and 30 thousand PhD scientists in the country by 2025. This is a very good thing. If this work is done in the best manner then I think that the shortage of science teachers and scientists could be fulfilled ...(Interruptions)

I would like to bring one more thing to the attention of the hon. Minister. Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas were opened in each district of the country in 1985. I got the chance to go there and I was surrounded by teachers who told me that people who had taken the appointment scheme before 1.1.2004 are not being granted pension. The people who in 1985 in Central Schools. ...(Interruptions) Sir, I would like to take one more minute. Sir, lastly, I want to say that the government should resolve the problems of the teachers of Navodaya Vidyalayas.

The amendments brought by you are absolutely appropriate and I support these amendments. I feel that you should bring transparency in the activities and the working of NCTE. I would like to bring to your notice that there is much bungling here. The cases regarding NCTE submitted from my state are pushed under the carpet and no action is taken for years altogether. The people here try to hush up these cases. Hence, I want transparency in this regard. If the NCTE works in a better manner then education system would improve and we would be able to recruit better teachers.

KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN (Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I stand to speak in support of the Amendment Bill - National Council for Teacher Education as passed by the Rajya Sabha. In the context of the present times when we are moving towards a new global order, when we want to constitute a knowledge based society, our efforts would bear fruit only when the educational base of the youth is strong. In this regard, a training council for teachers was mentioned which I support wholeheartedly. I would

like to congratulate the hon. Minister for talking about education for the teachers instead of teacher training, which was the term in use for the longest time, which makes it seem that we are not talking merely of general skills but talking of teacher education in order to raise the overall quality of the education sector and prepare an environment conducive to quality education. I want to congratulate you for this. I would also like to add that it would have been really great if we could have talked of teacher learning. As a famous person said

[English]

The only thing which interferes with my learning is education

[Translation]

because when we keep our minds open we find that a limited education constricts our horizon. I would like to say that the work of NCTE has been going on since 1993. As the hon. Minister had said the other day, that after the ruling of the hon. High Court in the case of Basic Education Board, Uttar Pradesh vs. Upendra Rai and others, it had become imperative to bring an amendment Bill and redefine the role of the National Council for Teacher Education and the ways to take its work forward.

I also studied the recommendations of the standing committee in this regard and would like to say, through you, that although the hon. Minister had explained in great detail the other day that he was trying to bring all types of schools under the coverage of this Act and has also incorporated this point in the Bill but it would have been better if these schools had been included in the list of definitions instead of mentioning aided, unaided, private and other schools in his speech that day. Even so, he has made it quite clear what is the definition of school and what he would like to add to it.

Our earlier law and Section 12(D) and Section 32 (D-1) thereof has now been defined in a new way, and that comes under Section 12(A) and 32-

2(DD) clause now. The Government has underlined the minimum qualifications and abilities expected from a teacher. I want to make two points in this regard, first, it has been provided in the Sec 23 of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009 that all the teachers, obviously they would have been numerous, who are not trained and who should have been as per the norms of NCTE, should be trained within five years. But in this Bill the amendment proposed in the NCET does not stipulate any time limit. I welcome this step. Had the teachers presently working in schools been told to get training within a specified period of time it would not have worked. But my request is that there should not be any contradiction between the two but they should compliment each other as the government has also said in reply to the recommendations of the Standing Committee. In this regard my request is that if we fix time limit for the teachers for teaching and other work and prepare them for this it would be better. This is my first suggestion.

My second suggestion in this regard is that there is no mention of minimum qualification of teachers of the institutes wherein the teachers will be trained, my request is that their qualification should be clearly stated. My third request is that since education is a subject which falls in the concurrent list and schemes related to it are implemented only by taking the states into confidence as we all have seen that the states, which cooperated regarding the Right to Education Act performed well on this front while in the states, which did not cooperate, no work could be done in this regard, there are several such states where even rules have not been formed. I have seen that in many States in which States from Assam to West Bengal Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh are included, there is acute shortage of trained teachers, and the total number of teachers is far less than required. In such circumstance it is my request that if we want to promote quality education across the country then it is imperative that we also make efforts along with all the State governmental also want to state here that

UNESCO conducted a study in 1996 and stated as under.

[English]

“Teaching should be regarded as a profession. It is a form of public service which required teachers’ expert knowledge and specialized skills, acquired and maintained through rigorous and continuing study.”

[Translation]

It means they accepted that teaching is such a work which always requires simultaneous studies. European Union has also conducted a study related to the teaching of teachers and it concluded that the system of education will improve -only when the practice will improve and teaching continues, uninterruptedly. It has been seen and earlier speakers also mentioned the fact that teaching is not being undertaken in that way at several places.

Schools and teachers are the carriers of ideology but it is noticed that in several schools the teachers emphasise more on memorising rather than on understanding the subject matter and if such a practice continues we shall not be able to nourish a generation which may say holding its head high that they have researched, investigated something. Again the song of the picture of Manoj Kumar Ji “Jab zero diya mere Bharat ne, duniya ko tab ginati aayi” and at present there is a song of a film ‘Three Idiots’ ‘confusion hi confusion hai, solution ka kuchh pata nahin.’ That is why it is very necessary for our teachers to teach not what to think, but how to think. We need such teachers.

At last, I would like to conclude by saying that our teachers are the carriers of our ideology and our former President Kalam Saheb has said describing his childhood in his book *Aghipankh* that when a teacher, I would not like to name him, used to teach to name him, used to teach in the class all students were not treated equally. In such a situation it is necessary that removing the differences of society, religion and caste

teachers should be provided facilities for teaching and such an environment is created in which all students are treated equally, back benchers should be encouraged so that they may contribute in nation building.

With this I conclude and support this Bill.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambhi): Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the National Council for Teacher Education Amendment Bill, 2011. Discussion could not take place on this Bill earlier also due to interruptions and today it is being passed in a hurry. This is a very small amendment but it would have been better, if the hon. Members had got the chance to express their opinion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not being done in a hurry. Your party has been allotted five minutes time.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today there is a requirement of 10,31,000 teachers in the whole country. While thoroughly going through the Bill, I found that the Primary schools run by Municipal Boards and Zila Panchayats have been included. So far as the ratio is concerned, one teacher should be there for 25-30 children in a class. This is the norm but today there is no balance in this regard. When the hon. members sitting here visit the rural areas, they find that a single class has 40-50 or 60 children and there is a shortage of teachers. Wherever students' number is high, the teachers are less in number and where the teachers are more, the number of students is less. This balance needs to be considered.

14.57 hrs.

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA in the Chair]

Sir, a healthy and better atmosphere will have to be created. Particularly, we have to concentrate on the Primacy schools. A better environment will have to be created because in many schools, children are

taught under the shade of trees or on the ground. Dust keeps flying and dirt lies scattered in such areas. Cows and Buffaloes wander around in some primary schools as there is no boundary walls there. We must focus on cleanliness and constructing boundary is quite necessary. Provision will - -have to be made in this regard. No bathrooms are there and even if they exist, they are in poor condition. There is a requirement of additional buildings and rooms which are yet to be constructed. The teachers should be given training. We want qualified teachers to be recruited. Earlier, teachers used to be respected. Teachers used to be treated in a respectful manner in the society. Today, teachers are not given respect in the classroom and outside also. I want the government to give a special attention towards restoring the respect for the teachers. The condition of children is so pitiable that they have to bring the plastic sacks of fertilizers, as there are no jute sacks to sit on. Proper uniform should be provided to the children. Some states have made this provision. The Union Government should provide uniforms in the same way it is running mid-day-meal scheme. Such an atmosphere should be created.

Qualified teachers have been talked about. These include BEd, BTC and a provision for specialized BTC has been made.

15.00 hrs.

There are several LT teachers who are qualified and educated. They are educated and they get education upto BA and MA. After that they give separate examination of BTC, LT, specialized BTC and in my opinion it would be better to select them after interview only. There is no need for asking them to sit in examination again.

Sir, Shiksha Mitras have been appointed in the rural areas of Uttar Pradesh in view of the shortage of teachers. When we visit our constituencies we find only Shiksha Mitras there, who have been appointed on honorarium basis. They are not paid full salary and are given honorarium only.

But the entire responsibility of maintaining school atmosphere and providing education rests on their shoulders and the regular teachers remain dissociated with teaching and remain away for their personal work leaving the Shiksha Mitras to look after the school. Through you, I want to tell the Union Government that the Shiksha Mitras appointed be regularized so that they could also get proper opportunities. These Shiksha Mitras teach more diligently than the regular teachers. Thus, there is a need today to regularize these Shiksha Mitras.

Sir, we talk of emulating foreign education. But I think that first we have to create a proper educational atmosphere in the school premises. Just as there is a learning atmosphere at home and the children study there, we need to create the same atmosphere in our primary schools. I want the Government to focus on our primary education in concrete terms. As the future of our country lies on their shoulders. We have to specially focus on these children to see that no efforts are spared in providing them education and we should make effort to observe at the primary level as to which profession or trade our children are driven towards. Thus, education in my opinion should be employment oriented and we should link our education to professions.

I would not speak much as the time is short and we have to pass this Bill also. I conclude by strongly supporting this Bill. Thank you.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur, Uttar Pradesh): Hon. Chairman, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak on the Bill. I will submit in brief. The verdict of the Supreme Court of India dated 12 February, 2008 which recognized only technical teacher as teachers needs to be amended. I support this amendment. However, what is the purpose of this amendment. If the teacher is not well qualified and adequately trained, then the teacher will not be able to educate the pupils properly. Section 12 (a) lays down the standard rule for category of teachers. There is shortage of 14 lakh 60 thousand teachers as reported by the newspapers. But the

teachers are not manufactured in a factory and they are neither produced like foodgrains whose production could be enhanced by putting in more urea. If the teachers are not trained, then how will be their product?

Now look at their condition. First see that their inspection fee is Rs. 40,000/-. The school has to deposit a sum of Rs. 40,000/- in the University, so that the inspection team could visit the school. The Hon. Minister of HRD may not be aware, since he has studied from Harvard University. However, I would tell him ...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): I have studied in a public school.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: All of us know, how much corruption is involved to get permission for B.Ed, courses. In these circumstances one can easily imagine the future of those students who will be tutored by those teachers. If this corruption is not weeded out then what will happen. ...(Interruptions)

Secondly, the centre has been closed. ...(Interruptions) but the regional offices are still functioning. The source of corruption has been plugged, but it has spread to those offices. The Dr. K.C. Pandey Report had also observed that there should be a rating system in B.Ed, classes. There is no proper provision. There has been no monitoring system of those colleges which have permission to run B. Ed. courses. Commercialization of education is giving protection to such teachers. Commercialization of education cannot be education. Secondly, it is inarguable fact that the entire system of education is built upon the primary education. I have heard the news of the hon. Minister of H.R.D. that higher education should be imported from Harvard University, but in our country, even the children of eighth standard are not able to read Hindi properly. They cannot write one page application, what will be their future. If attention is paid to it the foundation of Sarva Shiksha

Abhiyan will prove completely wrong and all the illiterate people will have certificates. My suggestion is that there should be rating system for teachers. There is no provision for refresher courses for teachers for improving their knowledge. ...(Interruptions) This provision can be introduced either by NCT or at the level of drafting of the Bill. Dr. K.C. Pandey committee also recommended the rating system in education in B. Ed classes in the report.

Today, the corruption is so rampant that all the possible avenues of types of corruption like appointment of teachers on adhoc basis as well as on contract basis and Shiksha Mitra are open. The salary of primary teachers has now become Rs. 18,000 after the Sixth Pay Commission. Yet, 25 to 35 per cent teachers do not know that they are posted elsewhere. Where they are working on contract. The District Inspector of School, basic education officers have complicity in the nexus. There should be an inquiry into this.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh distributes books and uniforms so that there is uniformity and lest there should be any inferiority complex among other school children. The State Government is extending its full cooperation in education particularly in primary education. However, there should be provisions to ensure great transparency in the system. It is not only the quantity but quality also matters. With these words I extend my support to the Bill again.

SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH (Arrah): Hon. Chairman, I extend my gratitude to you for providing me an opportunity to speak in the discussion on the National Council for Teacher Education Amendment Bill 2010 introduced by the hon. Minister with certain amendments.

I thank the hon. Minister for bringing worthwhile amendment in this Bill.

Since time immemorial teachers have been laying the foundation of nation building. I hope that after the

passage of this amendment Bill we will actually have such teachers who will strengthen the foundation of our nation.

Sir, the hon. Minister while introducing this amendment Bill said that a verdict of the Supreme Court pending since 1995 as per the earlier rule was given in this context during the year 2008, till then everything was running smoothly.

In my opinion there was shortage of competent teachers in all the colleges and schools in our country even before the decision of the Supreme Court. The condition cannot improve merely by enacting or making amendment in legislation. The enforcement of the legislation requires the intention and policy of the Government.

Sir, the Hon. Minister has formulated an excellent Right to Education Act. We have Right of children to Free and compulsory Education Act enforced in our country. But what is the reality - are we able to provide education to all, are we able to provide free and compulsory education to all the children? Sir, I have mentioned these things because this Amendment Bill is of course quite good but to implement it is more important.

Sir, even today we have different education system for different people in our country. Different education for cities, different education for the villages, different education policy for the rich and a different one for the poor. Sir, through you, I would like to urge the Government to formulate such an education policy under which the rich and the poor, the children in villages and cities get uniform education.

Sir, finally I would like to say just one thing that there is an acute shortage of trained teachers in our Bihar state, only 57 NCTE recognized educational institutions exist there, in which merely 5500 teachers get trained every year. Hon. Ministry would agree that this number is quite less for a population often crores.

Sir, through you, I would like to request the Minister to increase the number of B.Ed. institutions in

Bihar and simultaneously approve the proposal of commencing B.Ed. education in all the 245 recognised colleges of Bihar sent by the Department of Human Resource Development of the Government Bihar so that we could prepare trained teachers in the state of Bihar.

[English]

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me permission to speak on this Bill. The Bill seeks mainly to set standards of teacher education and teacher qualification in all categories of schools based on the Supreme Court Judgement dated 12 February 2008.

Sir, I rise to oppose the Bill because education is in the Concurrent List and NCTE is embarking in an area which is beyond its scope of legislation and also in conflict with the legislation of the State, particularly, the Seventy-Third Amendment gives powers to the Panchayats and they are encroaching upon their powers. So, the Centre should have consultation with the States before such amendment.

Secondly, what is our experience of the teachers' training? My experience is that in West Bengal, this NCTE created a lot of problems, particularly, endangering the future of thousands of students. I was the Chairman of a School Board and I was also a teacher. So, I have the personal experience of how they are imposing conditions after conditions. So, I would request the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development to regularize and give recognition to all those candidates who have completed the teachers' training prior to 2009, implementation of the RTE Act. At the same time, what is our experience? NCTE is taking much bribe while making inspections. They have given recognition to such private institutions which have no infrastructure, nor even qualified teaching faculty. The HRD Ministry enquiry has also found out the same; they have referred to Northern Regional Centre of NCTE. That is why the HRD Ministry has superseded the NCTE for six months now. But my request is that let there be no NCTE. All the teacher

education should be vested with the universities. Universities are competent enough to do that kind of job. So universities should be given that task. There should be no need of NCTE.

Another thing is about teachers' training. There is no doubt that it is very important because Kothari Commission in its findings says: "The destiny of India is now being shaped in her classrooms." That is why, classroom management, classroom climate, and classroom situation are very important. For that, teachers' training is also very important. But there are a number of untrained teachers all over the country. So, a time-frame should be given to them. But, for that, what the Government is doing is that it is encouraging the private education providers, private players to open various training colleges. What they are doing? They are flouting all the norms. Their purpose is to earn profit out of it. They are making education a kind of commodity and a degree-giving thing. That is why, there should be some limit to that. There should be some control over the private institutions. They are not even observing the reservation policy while appointing teachers. They are not paying proper salary to the teachers in the private institutions. So, there should be some control over them. They are getting a huge amount as tuition fee and as capitation fee. That should be limited.

Another important thing is teacher pupil ratio. That is very important. For that, a uniform norm should be made and merit should be the only criterion. If teachers are not qualified, equipped with the knowledge of their subjects, they must not be appointed. In West Bengal, there is School Service Commission for appointing teachers. That kind of Service Commission should be there.

Another important thing is absenteeism of the teachers. That should be looked into. In this connection, I would request the hon. Minister that teachers should not be vested with non-academic works. Even in the RTE, it is told that teacher should be engaged in voters' list revision or in census works. Why? If they do so, that will hamper the teaching, learning process.

Another important thing to be looked into is this. To attract the best students to teaching profession, proper salary should be given and benefits and facilities should be given. That is mainly the job of the States. But the Centre should also form a model code of conduct particularly for the private institutions. What about the para-teachers and the contract teachers? They are not given proper training. The training should be given to them.

My last point is that teacher education is a continuous process and its pre-service and in-service components are inseparable. There has been a linkage between the theory and practice. Hence, the present D.Ed, and B.Ed, syllabus “ need restructuring, upgrading and updating to meet the quality requirements for education both in the primary and secondary levels. A committee of experts from NCERT, SCERT, and DIET should go into this exercise to design the need-based syllabus and courses of study.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mahtab. Take just three minutes. You are the last speaker. All others, who would like to speak, may kindly give their speeches to the Minister so that he can react later.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the purpose of regulating the teacher education system is to ensure quality of teachers in the education system. In view of the Supreme Court's judgement in the case of Basic Education Board, Uttar Pradesh versus Upendra Rai and others of 2001, the minimum qualification for appointment of teachers in schools laid down by the Council has become redundant. Therefore, this amendment has come to clarify that the Act applies to schools, school teachers and the minimum qualification for appointment of school teachers, so as to have uniform standards of teaching in schools in the country.

Education being in the Concurrent List, the issue of consultation with the State Government on the proposed amendment in the Act was necessary which the Minister has done. But the main question here, for which the West Bengal Government had gone to the

Court, is this. Are you going to prepare a model or are you going to enforce a set of rules? That is the main question which needs to be deliberated.

As I was going through the amendments that were sought in the Rajya Sabha, the Government has already incorporated the definition of 'school' and some other issues which were there; the definition of 'school' and the definition of 'local authority' that have been mentioned. In Clause-D, the words 'in school or shall be' are omitted through these amendments. Another amendment that has been also put forth is the 'minimum qualification of a teacher' referred to in the first proviso shall be acquired within the period specified in this Act.

So, these are certain amendments which have been incorporated after deliberations in the Rajya Sabha. I would say that for the Lok Sabha, there is nothing much to add.

The basic question is that lack of qualified teachers is a cause of concern. Not only in my State or in Southern States, it is a cause of concern throughout the country. Lack of quality teachers is another concern. Are you going to create or facilitate more number of Teacher Training Institutes? Are you going to encourage the State Governments and private parties to establish more number of teacher Training Institutes?

What I find is that there is a shortage of around 1.2 million teachers at the elementary level. The shortage of teachers for class IX and class X is over two lakh. I would like to quote here:

“NCTE should not, therefore, confine itself to performing a regulatory role alone and needs to convert itself into a facilitator, developmental mentoring organisation”

These are not my words. These are the words of the hon. Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, pass on your remaining points to the hon. Minister. There is no time.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I understand it, Sir. The hon. Minister has also to reply. But, if this will be the method of transferring our views to the hon. Minister then there is no point of discussing it here in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Most of the hon. Members have touched these points.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Sir, it is not a personal affair ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Yes, Sir.

I have certain suggestions to make. I have already given two suggestions. I would only say, as Meenakshiji has mentioned referring to the Right to Education Act - because I do not think any other hon. Member had mentioned about this issue - the Right to Education Act prescribes the norms of one teacher to every 30 students at the elementary level. You can calculate as to how many students are coming into these elementary schools and what the shortage of teachers is and which are the States where that shortage has occurred. Do such teachers are coming out of those institutes which are there to train our teachers? It is not. Different State Governments are recruiting directly educated teachers to educate students and subsequently allowing them to take training.

I would only request the hon. Minister and the Government to look into this major aspect so that NCTE can serve the nation in a better way.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: First of all, I would like to thank the distinguished Member of this House.

[Translation]

I would like to thank the Hon. Members who have supported the Amendment and I am grateful to them. As time is short, I would only say that this discussion makes it evident what the Hon. Member

has told that his teacher was good because his teacher had not been good how could he have expressed his feelings in the House? It means that the teachers are indeed good. But of course some shortcomings are there. We would remove those shortcomings and go ahead on this issue taking your suggestions into account.

Thank you very much.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): The Government has been keeping this shortage of teachers in twelve states of the country. Education is not being provided in those twelve states.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, everything has been taken care of.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the Bill to amend the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

“That clauses 2 to 7 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 7 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I beg to move:

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.26 hrs.

MOTION RE: TWENTY-FIRST REPORT OF
COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBER'S
BILLS AND RESOLUTION

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up item no. 11
- Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur, U.P.):
I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-first
Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills
and Resolutions presented to the House on 30 August,
2011."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-first
Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills
and Resolutions presented to the House on 30 August,
2011."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up Private
Members' Legislative Business. Bills for introduction.
Item no. 12 - Shrimati Supriya Sule.

15.27 hrs.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS - INTRODUCED

(I) GIRLS (FREE AND COMPULSORY)
EDUCATION BILL, 2010*

[English]

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (Baramati): I beg to
move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for free
and compulsory education to every girl whose parents
are living below poverty line.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to
provide for free and compulsory education to every
girl whose parents are living below poverty line."

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: I introduce** the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item no. 13. Shri D.V.
Sadananda Gowda - not present.

Item no. 14 - Shri C.R. Patil.

15.27½ hrs.

(II) CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2011
(Insertion of new articles 21B, 21C and 21D)

[Translation]

SHRI C.R. PATIL (Navsari): Sir, I beg to move for
leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the
Constitution of India.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II,
Section-2, dated 2.9.11

** Introduced with the Recommendation of the President

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II,
Section-2, dated 2.9.11

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI C.R. PATIL: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.28 hrs.

(III) CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2011
(Amendment of section 126)

[English]

SHRI MANISH TEWARI (Ludhiana): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: I introduce the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item no. 16. Shri L. Rajagopal - not present.

Item no. 17. Shri L. Rajagopal - not present.

Item no. 18 - Shri P.L. Punia.

15.28½ hrs.

(IV) MEGA PROJECTS (TIMELY COMPLETION)
BILL, 2011*

[English]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for timely completion of all mega projects and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for timely completion of all mega projects and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: I introduce the Bill.

15.29 hrs.

(V) SPECIAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE
STATE OF GUJARAT BILL, 2011*

[Translation]

SHRI C.R. PATIL (Navsari): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for special financial assistance to State of Gujarat for promoting the welfare of girl child, reduction in maternal and infant mortality rate and welfare of agriculture of labourers in the State.”

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for special financial assistance to the State of Gujarat for promoting the welfare of girl child, reduction of maternal and infant mortality rate and welfare of agricultural labourers in the State.”

The motion was adopted.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 2.9.11

[Translation]

SHRI C.R. PATIL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I introduce@ the Bill

15.29½ hrs.

[English]

(VI) ERADICATION OF MALNUTRITION
BILL, 2011*

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS (Kalahandi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for setting up of an Authority for supply of nutritious food to the neglected, homeless, street, physically and mentally challenged malnourished children and to the members of the families living below poverty line who cannot afford nutritious food and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for setting up of an Authority for supply of nutritious food to the neglected, homeless, street, physically and mentally challenged malnourished children and to the members of the families living below poverty line who cannot afford nutritious food and for matters connected therewith.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.30 hrs.

(VII) SAFAI KARAMCHARIS INSURANCE
SCHEME BILL, 2011*

[English]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Sir, I

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 2.9.11

@ Introduced with the Recommendation of the President

beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for comprehensive and compulsory insurance of Safai Karamcharis against any mishap connected with their work, to give them economic protection, to safeguard their interests and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for comprehensive and compulsory insurance of Safai Karamcharis against any mishap connected with their work to give them economic protection, to safeguard their interests and for matters connected therewith.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.30½ hrs.

(VIII) MAINTENANCE AND WELFARE OF
PARENT AND SENIOR CITIZENS
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2011*

(Substitution of new Chapter for Chapter IV)

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Maintenance and welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007.”

The motion was adopted.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 2.9.11

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.31 hrs.

(IX) FARMERS (PROTECTION FROM NATURAL CALAMITIES AND OTHER WELFARE MEASURES) BILL, 2011*

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the protection of farmers affected by natural calamities and for other welfare measures and for matters connected therewith.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the protection of farmers affected by natural calamities and for other welfare measures and for matters connected therewith.”

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item No. 24 - Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh Naik: Not present

Item No. 25 - Shrimati Bijoya Chakravarty: Not resent

Item No. 26 - Shri Mohan Jena

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 2.9.11

15.32 hrs.

(X) PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2011*

(Amendment of section 3, etc.)

[English]

SHRI MOHAN JENA (Jaipur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MOHAN JENA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.32½ hrs.

(XI) PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2011*

(Omission of section 28)

[English]

SHRI MOHAN JENA (Jaipur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960,

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MOHAN JENA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 2.9.11

15.33 hrs.

(XII) INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 2011*

(Insertion of new section 376E)

[English]

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN (Kozhikode): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.33½ hrs.

(XIII) PERSONS WITH DISABILITY (EQUAL
OPPORTUNITIES AND PROTECTION OF RIGHTS
AND FULL PARTICIPATION) AMENDMENT BILL,
2011*

(Amendment of section 26, etc.)

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN (Kozhikode): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Pensions with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities and Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities and Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 2.9.11

15.34 hrs.

(XIV) AGRICULTURAL WORKERS WELFARE
BILL, 2011*

[English]

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE (Shirdi): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare of agricultural workers and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare of agricultural workers and for matters connected therewith.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: I introduce** the Bill.

15.34½ hrs.

(XV) RIGHT TO INFORMATION (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 2011*

(Amendment of sections 6 to 8)

[English]

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE (Shirdi): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Right to Information Act, 2005.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Right to Information Act, 2005.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: I introduce the Bill.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 2.9.11

** Introduced with the Recommendation of the President

15.35 hrs.(XVI) **BEEDI WORKERS WELFARE BILL, 2011****[English]*

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE (Shirdi): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for constitution of the Beedi Workers' Welfare Fund and also a Board to administer the Fund for welfare of beedi workers in the country and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for constitution of the Beedi Workers' Welfare Fund and also a Board to administer the Fund for welfare of beedi workers in the country and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: I introduce the Bill.

15.36 hrs.(XVII) **DISPLACED PERSONS WELFARE BILL, 2011****[English]*

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for rehabilitation of displaced persons and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for rehabilitation of displaced persons and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-11, Section-2, dated 2.9.11

SHRI S. SEMMALAI: I introduce the Bill.

15.36½ hrs.(XVIII) **MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2011***
(Amendment of Schedule II)*[English]*

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI: I introduce the Bill.

15.37 hrs.**CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2010 - contd.****(Amendment of the Eighth Schedule)***[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Satpal Maharaj on the 19th August, 2011:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-11, Section-2, dated 2.9.11

Shri Satpal Maharaj to continue his speech.

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Mr. Chairman, you have given me the opportunity to speak on a very important issue for which I thank you. There is a demand for inclusion of Garhwali and Kumaoni languages in the Eighth Schedule. This demand arises from Uttarakhand where Garhwali and Kumaoni languages are spoken. I had mentioned Dhol Sagar the last time I spoke. Dhol Sagar is an art through which people speak to their deities directly and indirectly. In Dhol Sagar art form stories of warriors such as Narsingh, Nag Raja, Korel, Chhedwa, Vidwa, Bhashar, Pandav, Narankar and the saga of Vir Bhars is sung in the form of Jagars. If you see anyone returning from attending a wedding, the dhol players in such groups vibrate the dhols in ways which could be understood in the manner of morse codes. Those vibrations indicate to the people whether the marriage procession is on its way for the wedding or coming back from it. The procession also carries with it two flags - one white and the other red in colour. When the red flag is unfurled it means that the procession is going for the wedding and when the white flag leads the way it means it is coming back. Similarly, the words of the Dhol Sagar give the same indications. Similarly, the chauras player in Dhol Sagar has the power to demolish a house. If a tiger enters a village the dhol players are able to inform the people about this and the people of neighbouring villages are able to come to their help. Jagars are sung in Garhwali and Kumaoni languages. This is a language which has the power to invoke deities.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, today I will show you Uttarakhand in a manner in which you will be able to see the Garhwali and Kumaoni languages of Uttarakhand as a rich and developed language.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to talk about the Pandavas. Pandavas are a part of Uttarkhand folklore and this region has been part of their wanderings.

When these Pandavas went to Krishna and asked him, 'Hey Krishna, how will we get salvation', Krishna told them to go to Shiva and if they got His darshan then they would attain salvation. The Pandavas entered Kedarkhand in Uttarakhand to look for Shiva. At that time Shiva refused to give darshan to the Pandavas easily as they were responsible for so many deaths. Lord Shiva disappeared from wherever the Pandavas went in His search. He did not grant his darshan to them. Pandavas finally reached Kedar valley because it is said that

[English]

great things are achieved by great sacrifices only. Shiva wanted hard sacrifices and penance from the Pandavas. He wanted that Pandavas should do penance. But even after reaching there Shiva does not give darshan to them. Shiva appeared in the form of oxen. Bhima places his feet across the valley and said that the ox which is actually Shiva would not be able to cross him. All the oxen crossed him but one ox ran in the opposite direction and buried his head near the Kedarnath temple. His head emerged in Nepal in the place we know as Pashupati Nath and his hind part lies in India. What a beautiful thought this is of a Shiva whose head emerges in Nepal and is worshipped as Pashupati Nath and the hindquarters of the ox remains in India. Both the countries are linked due to a common deity. Both are separate countries but have been united due to one soul which is Shiva. You will not find another such example in the entire world. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say that Garhwali language of Uttarakhand should be given the status of Rajbhasha. I would also request you to keep in mind that Jagat Guru Shankracharya ji's seat is in Kedarnath. There are five Kedars out of which one is Mad-Maheshwar. The doli of Mad Maheshwar is taken to Ransi village. The people of Ransi cry and the doli moves forward and then goes back. The mothers in the village run after the doli crying and begging the deity to go but to return the next year. As far as I know, such communication does not take place in any other language. This is possible only in Garhwali language. Hence, this language should definitely be given the status of Rajbhasha.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would also like to tell you that Kalidasa had written Mahakavyas. His first Kavya was Meghdoot in which Kalidasa ji wrote that he was sitting in Ramgiri Ashram when he saw the rainfilled clouds drift by and they reminded Kalidasa of his Uttarakhand. Kalidasa thinks that these clouds would collide with the hills of Himalayas during their wanderings and would reach Mount Kailasha, the abode of Lord Shiva. He then composed Meghdoot. He described all the places he had visited so far in the said epic. He brings the rainclouds to Ujjain also and then proceeds to Kedar Khand and the description given therein could only be given by a person belonging to Uttarakhand.

There is a place called Kabiltha which is 6 kilometer away from Kalimath. Kabiltha is the corrupt form and actual meaning of the word is Kabitha and in Sanskrit it is called Kabisthanam i.e. place of Kavi (poet). Some people believe that Kalidas was born here and fell in love with Vidyotma, the daughter of king of Guptakashi and Kalidas was exiled from this place. In Meghdoot, Yaksha was banished from the place. Kalidas wrote about Godhuli period of Uttarakhand. Godhuli is a period of time when catties (cows) returned to their place. The time when catties (cows) returned and the sun goes down is called 'Dhuli Arghya'. The person born in Uttarakhand can understand the importance of 'Dhuli Arghya'. It is considered an auspicious time. Kalidas has mentioned 'Godhuli' in Kamarasambhav that Lord Shankar arrived at Godhuli to marry Parvati. In such a way every single custom practiced in Uttarakhand is mentioned in the said epic and I think that people of Uttarakhand inherited history of the state in this manner. Similarly, Guru Gobind Singh Ji says about his last birth in Vichitra Natak.

Ab Mein Apni Katha Backanu

Tab Sadhat Jiya Bidhi Muh Aanu!

Hemkund Parvat haiJahan,

Sapsingh Sowat Hai Tahan,

Saptasingh Tihan Naam Kahawa

Pandu Raj Jahan Jog Kamava,

Tahan Hum Adhik Tapasaya Saadhi,

Mahakal Kalika Aradhi!

Eh Vidhi Karat Tapasya Bhayo,

Dev Te Ekrup Ho Gayo;

Guru Gobind Singh Ji says about his previous birth in Vichitra Natak that he was born as Dusht Daman to destroy evil. Even we the followers of Sanatan Dharma believe that Guru Gobind Singh Ji was incarnation of Lakshmana and Lakshmana was incarnation of Sheshnag. There is mention of seven peaked Hemkunt Sahib mountain which is located at Pandukeshwar in Uttarakhand. Pandukeshwar is located on route to Badrinath where the king Pandu meditated. Guru Gobind Singh ji mentioned all these incidents in Vichitra Natak. Uttarakhand is the place where various Tapasvi and Sadhus (Sages) meditate and after meditation they worship 'Mahakal' and 'Kalika' and with the blessings of these Deities they were united with God. I would like to submit in respect of language of the state of Uttarakhand which is considered as 'Dev Bhasha' or language of the Gods that poets of the state are capable to narrate entire story in very captivating language. In order to prove my point I would like to putforth few lines of a poem written by distinguished poet Girish Chandra Tiwari also known as Girda-

Tu Tuk Ni Laga U Dekh,

Ghunam-Munan Ni Tek.

Jainta Ek Din Toh Aalo,

U Din Yo Duni Mein.

Chahe Hum Ni Le Sakon,

Chahe Tum Ni Le Sakon. Magar Kwein Na Kwein Toh Lalo.

U Din Yo Duni Mein.

Jaya Din Nanu Thulo Ni Rolo,

Jaya Din Tyara-Myara Ni Holo.

Jainta Ek Din Toh Aalo,

U Din Ya Duni Mein.

Girda writes that the time will definitely come when there will be no difference between rich and poor and relative and strangers. It may be possible that you and me could not bring such change but there will be person who will bring such a change in this world. Distinguished poet Girde was such poet where one can here entire story in a nut shell. I would like to bow down to renowned poet and folk singer Narendra Singh Negi who wrote a beautiful song.

Commission Ke Meeth Bhaat,

Rishwat Ko railo

Bas kar Bhandya Na Sapor,

Ab Kadga Khelo.

Nayo Nayo Raj Uttarakhand Asmachha Lobh,

Byanachan Dam Yakh Laindeko Tero Jog.

Kumbh Nahoyako Bholu,

Ab Abda Nahe Ro Re. Niyuktikon Ki Ras Malai

Transfaro Ko Halwa,

Maldaar Vibhag Mein

Tere Chailon Ko Jalwa,

Bramachachan Barwan Chumar Chann, Khulyo
Ki Hans Layo Ki Ro Layo.

Poem is so strong and Powerful a medium that it play an active role even in bringing down the Governments.

15.49 hrs.

[SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI in the Chair]

Notable poet and folk singer Shri Narendra Singh Negi further wrote that how much commission will one take. I would like to submit in respect o Garhwali language-

Baskar Bhandya Na Sapor

Sapor is a charismatic word in Garhwali language. The poet has used the said word in his poetry that people have great expectations from the newly formed state Uttarakhand. On the one hand Kumbh Mela has been organized in the state and on the other hand the state has suggered natural calamity. Besides, the handful of people are making money in the name of providing basic amenity i.e. electricity. Thus corruption is wide spread in the state, further he wrote that elections are going to be held in 2012 and nobody knows what would be the fate of the state. Hence, it is notable that poets of the region are capable of narrating entire story in a nut shell.

Hon. Chairman, Uttarakhand is primarily divided into two divisions-Kumaon Division and Garhwal Division. Kumaoni and Garhwali are the two main languages in these two divisions. These languages also symbolize the Kumaoni speaking people and Garhwali speakers respectively. Kumaoni has further been divided into two sub-groups (a) Eastern Kumaoni and (b) Western Kumaoni. Eastern Kumaoni has four sub-dialects-Kumayan, Sauryali, Askoti and Sitali while Western Kumaoni has six sub-dialects-Khasparjiya, Chaugarhkiya, Gangoli, Pachain, Danpuria and Ran Chaumesi. This Kumaoni has got ten sub-dialects.

Likewise, Garhwali has eight sub-dialects-Srinagari, badhani, Dausalya, Majkumayaa, Nagpuria, Salani, Rathi and Tihriyali. In this sequence, there are several sub-dialects in Tehri district-Taknauri-Barahati, Ramaulya, Jaunpuri, Ravolti, Badyargaddi and Tihriyali. Tihriyali has further two sub-groups-Gangadi and Jaunpuri Ranwalti.

There are four main tribes of Kumaon Raji, Shauka, Tharu and Buksa. The dialects are also named after these tribes. There are two groups of Shauka dialect-Radd and Johari. The dialects of Darma, Byas and Chaudan Patti people in Pithoragarh district is known as Radd and that of Shaukaon people of Manusyari is called Johari. This way the dialect of Jaunsar-Bhabar of Garhwal is known as Jaunsari.

There are several such words in Garhwali language which can enrich the Hindi language. Like the burning of woolen, cotton and cotswool in Garhwali is called by different names. If a woolen cloth is burnt we say that it is kriyan, if cotton gets burned we call it Krityan and if cotswool gets burnt we say it is Viklayan. There are very subtle differences. In Garhwali we call elder brother as Dada Bhola. Hindi word didi will be called bhuli in Garhwali. In Hindi we face some problem in putting adjective like elder or younger before the relation. If we address them as Agraj and Anuj that may appear slightly weird. Similarly 'kal' in Hindi is used for both 'past' and future, whereas in Garhwali we have different terms like Bol and Bayale for tomorrow and yesterday respectively.

Thus both Garhwali and Kumaoni languages are closely linked with our oriental languages Prakrat and Pali. During the region of King Chandragupta Maurya the Greek ambassador and historian Megasthenes wrote in 297 B.C. that the Kingdom of Uttarakhand Garhwal extended from Nepal to Afghanistan and people from Darj caste used to reside here. Our hon. Member Shri Karan Chand Singh, better known as K.C. Babct's forefathers ruled Kumaon as Chand rulers. They passed all orders and royal decrees in Kumaoni language. The dynasty includes King Somchand, King Kirti Chand, King Abhay Chand, King Dali Chand, King Baaz Bahadur Chand, King Kalyan Chand, King Deep Chand, King Lakshmi Chand and King Mohan Chand etal.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Maharaj ji, does Kumaon language have its own script?

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Yes of course, it has its own script and full grammar.

Hon. Chairman, there was a lady called *Tilu-Rauteli* in Uttarakhand, who worked a lot for the propagation of Garhwali language. She was from Gurada and she fought with the enemies of Garhwal. She used to dress up in men clothes. In one of our dance forms in Uttarakhand when boys perform dance, they play sarai with a wooden streak. Sarai is a method of learning and using sword. Tilu-Rauteli held the reins with her teeth in Sarai fields and came down heavily on enemies and killed them. The site is called Sarai-Khet and I pay my reverence to Tilu Rauteli, who laid down her life to save the culture and languages of Garhwal and safeguard Garhwal. She was born in Gurad. One of our former Ministers Shrimati Amrita Rawat erected the statute of Tilu-Rauteli in Jahada-Devi and Bhairo-Khal.

She was such a brave warrior that if compared to Rani of Jhansi the latter had a full force to back her. Whereas Tilu Rauteli had no force. She took her friends, blacksmith, public and formed a force and defeated the enemies. Uttarakhand salutes such a brave girl.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Lal Singh ji, you will also make similar submission on Kashmir.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Yes, he will also speak. I would rather like all the hon. Members to express their opinions and present a bouquet of culture. All the languages on the verge of extinction should be given recognition, so that India could be strengthened. I would rather put it this way: -

“Jab ek kadi se bawasta ek aur kadi ho jati hai
to rasme mohabbat mein phanskar janjeer badi
ho jati hai
hum to kya hain dost ek insaan hain
pathther bhi agar mil jate hain
to deewar khadi ho jati hai.”

Let's build a wall putting together all the languages in one basket and strengthen our country making it more powerful-this should be our resolve and our drive.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to tell that the Pandavas entered the state of Uttarakhand. They achieved Salvation after having darshan of Lord Shiva and set out for Heaven towards Badrinath. They moved ahead towards Badrinath and the ones looking behind began to get scared. All of us have heard this story. After that king Yudhishtara moves forward and an aircraft reaches him from Heaven and he is also accompanied by a dog. The Gods of heaven requested him to sit in the aircraft. When he began to sit, the dog also began to accompany him. The Gods told him that the dog could not go to heaven. He said that as the dog has accompanied him and brought him up to that place, so if it is not allowed to go, he would not prefer to go alone. All the Gods greeted him and told him that it is not a dog but he is Dharma himself. Similarly, we cannot leave or abdicate our native languages which is also our dharma.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like our native language to get respect and a place of pride. Such songs are there in this language which will enthrall the people and give happiness to them. One song goes like this - "Pedu Pako Bara Masa" in which a very strange fruit named Kafal which grows in our hilly region and is like Beri has been mentioned. When Kafal ripens, the people say "Pedu Pako Bara Masa, Narna Kafal Pamyo Chaita" Such type of songs have made our land of Uttarakhand very auspicious and we have a rich-culture.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to tell that this language has its own script and style. More than 80 lakh people of Devprayag speak Garhwali and Kumaoni language.

The writings engraved on dan-patra (donation bowl) of the year 1335 of Maharaj Jagat Pal's era are seen in Dev-Prayag Mandir.

16.00 hrs.

The 15th Century inscription of Ajaypal is seen in Devalgarh. The same temple of Devbhumi houses the Tamra-patra writings of the year 1664 belonging to Maharaj Prithvishah. Similarly, it has been the official language of Gods and the king of Garhwal used to give all his judgements in Garhwali language.

I would like to say that the script of Kumaoni language is Devnagari. I would like to tell you about another incident. At one time the question arose as to what should be the official language of Malaysia. They pondered and mulled over the issue deeply and accepted the language of the minority people spoken on an island and selected the Roman alphabets and declared it their official language. The language of that Island is called Bhasa. They did it because if a language spoken by a small minority people becomes the language of the country, no one will be able to say that a language spoken by the majority has been forced upon the country. Similarly, minority languages should get the chance to develop. The script of Kumaoni language is Devnagari and its most ancient specimen is available. Kumaoni language has been the official language of Kumaon region during Chandra era. During that era, all administrative tasks used to be carried out in Kumaoni language which is confirmed through Tamrapatras, inscriptions, official documents and sandans where the 'tamra-patra' of the Emperor Abhayachandra era of Saka 1296 found in Almora, the tamra-patra of the Emperor Kirtichandra era found in Saka 1427, the tamra-patra of the Emperor Dhruvchandra era found in the Saka 1590 and the tamra-patra belonging to the Emperor Baj Bahadur Chandra era found in Champavat are its evidences. I would like to state that these languages are very rich and forceful in themselves.

My submission to you is that these languages should get place of honour. When today we are preserving our ancient temples of archaeological point of view, we are conserving the tigers and lions, then such language should definitely be preserved as it is spoken by 80 lakh people. I would like to say to all

my colleagues that our small languages which are on the verge of extinction and which have been enlisted by UNESCO as these are becoming extinct, should be preserved and should get the status of official language.

I hope that all the hon. Members would support me in this regard.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion was moved: "that the Bill further to amend the constitution of India be taken into consideration."

Now, Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav. You have to speak on Uttarakhand and not Bihar.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Mr. Chairman Sir, as soon as I stood up to speak you instructed me to speak strictly on Bihar. The question is not of Garhwali and Kumaoni language only but of a folk language. The movement and revolution of which I am a product, had my slogan—"Gandhi/Lohia Ki Abhilasha, Chale Desh Mein Desi Bhasha, Angreji Mein Kaam Na Hoga, Phir Se Desh Ghulam Na Hoga, Angrej Yahan Se Chale Gaye, Angreji Ko Bhi Jana Hai". We have been carrying in the same movement that Vernacular language should rule the roost. Vernacular Language means-domestic language, domestic clothing, domestic food items, domestic buildings, domestic culture, domestic conduct, domestic ethos, domestic pride and then Ram-Rajya will prevail. Satpal Maharaj Ji is a narrator and he recited the story of Pashupatinath. The son of king Dashrath, Lord Ram leaves the palace and puts on the attire of a forest-dweller and adopts the local language, local culture, local attire, local food, local conduct and ethos and succeeds in destroying the kingdom of Ravana after achieving tremendous power. He got support neither from the family, caste, fraternity, relative nor from anyone in the society. If at all he got support from anywhere, it was from the local people, therefore I support the proposal presented by the Hon. Member. Not only Garhwali and Kumaoni but whichever state you come from, you will relish the local language of that state just as when our forest-

dwellers of Jharkhand meet each other, they enjoy talking in their local language only. If someone goes there and start talking in English, Persian or any foreign language, they will mock it as "Desi Murgi Vilayati Boli" and that they don't understand this language. This country is unfortunate that the Vernacular or local language has not been given a place of honour in the country. I would like to thank and felicitate Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Shri Lal Krishna Advani in the House on behalf of the people of Mithilanchal for giving honour to Maithili language by including it in the Eight Schedule. The script of Maithili language is different but it is mostly written in Devnagri script. Devnagri is a script in which all the similar languages can be written and expressed.

All the Saints whether be Gurunanak Ji, kabir, Rahim and Tulsidas have used local language. What is the language of Tulsidas Ji? The local language used by him is the amalgamation of Awadhi, Bhojpuri, Magadhi and all other local languages, of the country. Satpal Maharaj Ji, I want to tell that in case of the dialogues of Kevat, the one trying to find out their meaning in Vyakaran will not be able to do so. "Sun Kevat ke bain, prem lapete atpate, bihase karuna nain" in this the people will think what is the meaning of Atpata and latpata? But this is the folk language and a folk language has its own joy when the Bhojpuri speaking people sing a song in their Bhojpuri language, they relish it and when someone starts singing in Maithili language it has no comparison at all and whenever I get to listen to a Maithili song, I leave everything aside to go for it because enthalls me and provides happiness to my soul. This is the value of a folk language.

I would like to give just one example. In English, something will be known by one word only, but I hail from that area of Maithili where several types of bamboo items are made and I would like to tell you as to how many words of a bamboo made basket are there in Bihar and Jharkhand. The smallest basket is Mauni, biggeer one in size is Pauti, a much bigger one is dalia and the much-much bigger one is

changedi then changeda, next to it pathia, then Chhilla, next one is Dhakia and then dhak. In English, this item will have one or two words but these are different words of our Maithili language. When the mango ripens, it is only said that whether it is ripe or unripe. But in Maithili language we have different stages of mango and the Jharkhand people call it Gujjar in the beginning, and then Manjar, Kiraiya, Tikola, Kosail, Jwail, dambhak, pakal, and then madhuai. ... (Interruptions) We have so many words in our folk language for mango only.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hukmadeo Ji, the people of Mithila are more fond of eating mangoes.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Yes, mango and fox nut (Makhane) belong to our region but Mithila is formed by five "M" Maanchh, Makhhan, Madhu and Maha Mahopadhyaya. Due to this reason, there is no dearth of scholars in our region. Therefore, I have presented this view point before you that all the languages of the country should be compiled. These should be given a respectable place. All those languages should be the medium of studies and be given respect in the Government schools and Government jobs so that these can articulate their feelings. Chaudhary Charan Singh become the Home Minister in the year 1977 in Morarji Desai Ji's Government. There were 14 languages at that time and it was said that 14 languages were there in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, so a candidate could answer in any language in the Union Public Service Commission Exams. The candidates have started answering in the Union Public Service Commission Exams in local language with the result that five-six children from poor families in Madhubani district compete in the IAS exams. They are not the children of rich families but have passed out from ordinary schools. They got the opportunity to express their feelings in their own languages due to which they are now on the path of progress. Education is not necessary for gaining knowledge. Sant Kabir Ji did not study, he said - "Kabir baache ankhan dekha, Pandit baaeha Pothin Lekha". Kabir Das Ji said -

whatever I say is based on my observation whereas a pandit reads out from the grantha.

It is my humble request to the Government of India to constitute a National Commission for vernacular languages. A compilation of the languages, scripts and words of people who live in jungles or other areas, regardless of their population, should be made and a comprehensive dictionary of Indian dialects should be prepared on the basis of this compilation. All Universities should offer courses in these languages so that the people of India may learn of the strength of the local languages and the richness of our heritage.

I would not like to take up much time and would like to conclude. Satpal Maharaj was talking of Barahmasa in Kumaoni and Garhwali language. Songs of Barahmasa are sung in Mithilanchal. In these songs, a poor girl sings of the pain of separation while describing Sawan and Bhadon. The song describes how her husband is away from home to earn a living, it is the month of Bhadon, it is a dark night, the ground is muddy, lightening is flashing in the sky, the frogs are croaking and at this time she is sleeping alone. She sings with love and longing for her husband. No better description of this pain of separation can be found in the literature of any other language.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hukmaeoji, just as Maharaj ji gave the example of Kalidas's Meghdootam, you also give some examples of the works of Vidyapati ji.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Sir, you are talking about Vidyapati ji. I will not say much but will tell you about a very interesting song written by him about child marriage. This song is about a mismatched couple where the husband is younger and the wife is older. The wife is carrying her husband in her arms and on the way the people ask her about their relationship. At this Vidyapati ji said:

Piya mora baalak, hum taruni he

Kaun tap chukalhun, bhelhun janani he

Piya mora baalak.

It means that my husband is just a child but I am a young woman. It is my misfortune that I was born a woman and destined to be a mother. My parents and the society have done an injustice in marrying me off to such a small child. She sends a message through the people and says—

Baat re batohiya, ki tu hi mora bhaiya, ki hamro

Samaad nene ja /kahi deeh babuji se kinayi dhenu gatii, dudhwa pilai ke posathi jamai.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Today your speech would be heard with great interest in your area.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Now in conclusion I want to tell that you are making a mention of Barahmosa.

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): Women Members in the House want you to quote a few more lines.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Harish ji, how have you understood the feelings of women Members?

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have understood because in Goswami ji's Ramcharitmanas, Mahadevi says to Parvati ji, "Khag jaane khag hi ki bhasha". Satpal Maharaj was talking of Mahadevi. Mahadevi is Ardh Narishwar, he is half woman and half man. It means that the day we accept ourselves in the form of Ardhnarishwar the world would be benefited. The day we accept ourselves as Ardhnarishwar we would be able to respect women.

In conclusion, I would like to say that all the dialects and all regional languages should be compiled on a national level and on that basis a encyclopaedia should be prepared and given wide publicity. Also, Barahmasa has been mentioned here. In Barahmasa the daughter of a poor man, whose husband has left

his native place, sings -"Bhadon he sakhi, shabd suhavan, rimjhim barsat megh he, sabke balam rama ghar ghar aael hamro balam pardes he." I would like to say that the local dialects have their own expression of pain, their own expression of anguish. Panini has said that grammar is nothing but the language in which the public speaks. Neither grammar nor script is needed for such dialects. The opportunity has now come for us to give form and expression, script and grammar to these dialects, establish them and issue a global challenge to match the might of all the languages in the world with these dialects. I am certain that those languages would not prove to have even 25 percent of the power of our local dialects. We should say this with complete authority and pride. Sir, with this I thank Shri Satpal Maharaj and support his Bill. Uttarakhand is Devlok and I bow before all the deities who inhabit this Devlok. You mentioned Pashupati. Pashupati has the head of ox; hence in Indian culture it has been said that ox is the provider of animals because it is an ox which is used to generate food and is the basis for financial well being. Hence, Govansh and Pashupati should be protected. Only then would the local dialects be protected.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hukmadeo ji, have you ever visited Badrinath and Kedarnath?

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Those are the only places left.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is like saying that you have read the Ramayana but don't know who Sita is. Shri Shailendra Kumar ji, now you speak. But I also want to make a request that if you also sing melodiously then please do so today.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Chairman Sir, Shri Satpal Ji Maharaj, who is a learned hon'ble Memembr has introduced the Constitution Amendment Bill, 2010 demanding the inclusion of garwali and kumaoni languages, which are the languages of his state, in the Eight Scheduled of the Constitution I think these are not the regional languages of Uttarakhand but they are the languages

of the people of hills wherever they reside in India or abroad. Shri Satpal Ji Maharaj Ji and Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav Ji delved deep into the subject and Yodav Ji described things in a figurative manner.

Sir, ours is a multilingual country. Though I have no figures but there are so many languages in our country that in and around our Allahabad language changes at a distance of 15-20 K.m. in each direction. If we are in Allahabad and cross the Yamuna river which is hardly 15-20 k.m. away, the language changes automatically. If we cross ganga river the language changes there also.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Das kos par bhasha badle bis kos par pani.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: It is a multilingual country and that is why the culture, civilization and sovereignty of India is praised all over the world. There is nothing parallel to our culture. There is diversity in unity also whether it is in language or in attire. Earlier Satpal Maharaj Ji and Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav Ji spoke about it in detail and I would not like to go into that. But the demand for Rajbhasha has been raised many times in the House. I was going through the list of the Bill, there are 22 languages in the Eight Schedule of the Constitution. Last time Prabhunath Singh had discussed in detail about this through a resolution Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs has also said that they are considering it. when you were in the Chair during zero hour I had put forth my views regarding Bhojpuri. Arjun Meghwal ji had also expressed his views in this regard. I am a staunch supporter of regional languages. The creation and development of cultural and intellectual activities of a person take place around these languages and the inhabitants of the country are known as that every where. You also pointed out that Bhojpuri songs and picture are telecast on Mahua Channel. As many as 25 crore people speak Bhojpuri in India and abroad. A huge demonstration was held in Delhi itself. Mahabali Ji is not present, he often says in the House and to us that if we have been elected in this House it is due to the votes of Bhojpuri speaking people of

North India especially of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand. He was also concerned that Bhojpuri language should be included in the Eight Schedule of the Constitution. Despite assurances given in this House and proposals submitted by the states the Central Government has not through about it. There are 22 languages and under which circumstances these languages have been placed in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Through you I would like to demand from the government that all the regional language should be placed in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. This is my demand from the government.

I do not want that the languages spoken around Allahabad and which change at every 15-20 km. should be included in this list. These languages are like Hindi. Hindi is our Rashtrabhasha which has been accorded the status and respect of Rashtrabhasha. I have to say with regret that crores of rupees is spent every year for the promotion and propagation of Hindi. Committees also go on tour to various places in the country and abroad. Magazines are also published in the Ministries for the promotion and propagation of Hindi, everything is done. But when we go to that Department we find that everybody speaks Hindi during Hindi Diwas. But from next day onwards we find English everywhere. Today such is the situation. Hon'ble Mulayam Singh Yadav Ji is a teacher and knows English but he never speaks English. Dr. Lohiya Ji had administered an oath. Kharge Ji is here, he is from South India but knows Hindi very well. He speaks Hindi every well, he replies in Hindi also, that is why he inspires us to speak in Hindi.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shailendra Ji, speaking English has become a status symbol.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Yes Sir, you are right. Speaking English has become a status symbol. Most of the people in India speak Hindi. We visited the farthest part of India viz Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadwip, border areas, Leh, Laddakh and saw that people were speaking Hindi everywhere. I was an MLA in 1985. A Russian delegation visited

our country and the Minister of the Department of culture was also there, wherever they visited, they also visited Allahabad, they during the Lunch given by Advocate General Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar all the MPs and Ministers, were talking in Russian whereas they knew English well. There was people to interpret their language into Hindi and English. We go abroad and find that many people speak in their own languages and it gets interpreted in Hindi and English simultaneously.

Sir, as you say that it is a status symbol and people speak accordingly. If we speak in English we think we are smart. It has become a status symbol.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur, U.P): Sir, this is not only a status symbol but it also helps in getting service.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Sir, let me inform you that I would like to raise the matter during the Zero Hour that when our 'Netaji' was the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, he said that now P.C.S Exam will be conducted in Hindi Language too. Earlier English Language was mandatory but he ended the supremacy of English Language and as a result a number of people appeared in Exam and became P.C.S officer and there is no doubt about their efficiency. Today they are serving in different services of the State. Even some of them have become IAS officers. Today English Language Test has been made mandatory in IAS Exam in place of optional Language paper. You may verify from the result that very few candidates from Hindi speaking states i.e. Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh have been selected as IAS officers. I would like to know whether we are promoting English Language in this manner?

Sir, we have to consider the said issue seriously. Sorry, I am deviating from the subject, but we have to seriously consider the issue to protect and maintain culture, custom and unity in diversity of the country. There are a number of IAS officers who have taken Exam in Hindi medium and are posted in other parts of the country. IAS for all its glamour has still been

seen as the service with highly intelligent people. When you regard the IAS service as the top most service then regional languages included in the eight schedule as per the demand made by Shri Satpal Maharaj ji should be included.

Sir, secondly, I would like to submit in respect of Urdu Language. The language commonly spoken in the country is a mix between Hindi and Urdu language. Hindi and Urdu and Urdu are considered as sister languages. But today speaking in English has become as status symbol. People from other countries speak in their mother tongue and we should learn from them, while supporting this Bill. I would like to emphasize that the Bhojpuri language which is spoken by about 25 crore people should also be included in the Eight Schedule of the Constitution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Gorakhnath Pandey.

Shri Gorakhnath Panday ji, you are a teacher.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you still a teacher?

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDAY: Yes Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ok I am confident that your speech will be to the point.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Yes Sir, I would like to speak from here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Alright.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak on the Bill to include Garhwali and Kamaoni languages of Uttarakhand in Eight Schedule of the Constitution of the country moved by Hon'ble Shri Satpal Maharaj Ji.

Sir, the identity of a country reflects in its attire, language, custom, eating habits, flora and fauna, geographical conditions and the climate. There is no doubt the country is full of diversities. We have unity in diversity. The poets, Saints, Sufis and religious Gurus

have contributed a lot in the country. Today students are writing thesis on the 'Chaupai written by these people for PhD degree. Shri Satpal Maharaj has made a submission in respect of Uttarakhand. Uttarakhand is referred to as the 'Land of the Gods'. In Hindu religion the Char Dham Yatra is considered as the must visited pilgrimage tour in order to get salvation. In Char Dham Yatra devotees visit four religious places i.e. Badrinath, Kedarnath, Gangotri and Yamunotri located in Uttarakhand. The culture, administration, scenic beauty as well as language of the state of Uttarakhand is incredible. I got a chance to visit the place. I have visited the Char Dham located in Uttarakhand during this summer. I am fortunate enough to get an opportunity to stay at the Ashram of Shri Satpal Maharaj Ji in Badrinath. Shri Satpal Maharaj Ji told me about Kedarnath that when Pandavas were in search of the God Shiva to seek his blessing they meditated at Kedarnath. A part of Lord Shiva is located in Nepal and other one at Kedarnath in Uttarakhand. The people of the country visit the holy place to seek blessings.

Sir, I would like to draw attention towards the fact that language changes at every 10-15 kms. in the country. Our languages are a blend of sweetness and energy and people take pride in speaking those languages. There are so many epics of ancient poets such as Tulsidas, Surdas, Kabirdas, Meera Bai, Rahim, Raskhan, Sant Ravidas and Guru Nanak Ji in these languages which are a treasure for India. Shri Hukmadeo Ji was making a point about Maithili language. There is mutual intelligibility in these language. Lord Rama was born in Ayodhya. He was speaking Awadhi and Bhojpuri. The Jagat janani Sita was born in Mithila. There is mutual intelligibility between these languages. Shri Satpal Maharaj ji made a point about 'Dhol Sagar' that people can easily make out as whether the marriage procession is going or returning. There are similar customs in each state. In each state 'Barahmasi' song are sung all round the year. Each language has its distinct sweetness but Mithila and Bhojpuri has mutual intelligibility and connection.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You hail from Bhojpuri Speaking belt, hence, there seems some supremacy of Bhojpuri over Mithila language.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: I am talking about that area, when we consider the beauty and sweetness of these languages, then we realise that they are the heritage of our country. The unity in diversity and the tune of oneness among used sound like "Kuchh baat hai ki hasti mitati nahin hamari," these are the things due to which we speak together with pride that we all are Indians. We are the people speaking different languages. We travel within country and abroad. We mix with the people and we are familiar with their living and their style of clothing. But even here we are known from our clothing as to what state we belong to. From the language we speak it becomes easier to identify the state to which we belong. From our conduct the area to which we belong is known. There is a need to protect and preserve these things. My submission is that the point raised by Satpal Maharaj Ji is essential but alongwith this the Bhojpuri language which is spoken by 25 crore people and the language in which various scriptures and literary work are preserved the language which has given culture and civilization to this country, which has played its role in freedom struggle, the many brave warriors have been born in the region where this language is spoken, all these languages need to be included in the Eight Schedule of the Constitution. Supporting the views of Satpal Maharaj Ji, I would like to request that alongwith Bhojpuri and Maithili other twelve languages should be preserved by including them in it so that live nature of unity in diversity of our country remains intact. With these words I conclude. Many many thanks to you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shailendra Ji it appears to me that nobdoy can stop Bhojpuri. All of you are pushing Bhojpuri in everything.

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL (Jhanjharpur): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, what Satpal Maharaj Saheb has said.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: When you have called him Maharaj what is the need to add Saheb?

SHRI MANGNI LAL MANDAL: In fact he gives sermon and fosters harmony in society so an adjective is required to be added. He is a respectable person in society, and it should be visible, that is why I called him both Maharaj and Saheb.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Saheb is so small a word before Maharaj.

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Hukmadeo Ji rightly told about Kabirpanth that whenever we visit Kabirpanthis it is said 'Sahebbandagi' it means 'bandagi' of Saheb.

I rise to support this Bill Sir, we know that the invention of language and script provided base to the human civilization and culture, it provided voice to human society and an opportunity to the human society to move forward towards a cultural and educational revolution. Language has a very big role. The role of language changes from time to time. There are several languages and several dialects in our county. We know that language means one which has the base of a grammar dictionary etc. Language is one which has its own script. The languages which have no script no grammars, no dictionary are dialects. There are many dialects in the country which are more comprehensive than language.

Sir, 'Ho' and 'Santhali' dialects are taught in the Universities of your state Jharkhand.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mandal Ji, do you know that Jharkhand declared ten regional languages as secondary language of the state?

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: This is a good thing. It is being done in is Jharkhand or in Bihar it is the same thing. If the government has recognised the dialects, it is a good thing. This should have been done. Ho language was being taught up to the level of M.A. at University level but Ho and Santhali languages have a wide impact and a big role in

government functioning. But it was not decided I told that the language always has a role. The role of language in our country has been in the courts, in the functioning of the government in the voice and pen of poets, in the literature of writer, in the sermons of the sages. This has been the role of languages. But the language of the kingly courts development at some places, and it became the language of the government.

Today you said about English that it had become a status symbol. It is right that alongwith status symbol it is becoming an integral part of social and economic life because language has a big role in the creation of society on the basis of social educational cultural revolution. The language and dialect are very important in the uplift and development of human life. Garhwali and Kumaoni these languages have been mentioned since 13th century as the language of the government. He himself has said that Hindi was not organised by that time Garhwali and Kumaoni were the languages of the government offices. He did not say it in the beginning but when you asked he said that it had its own grammar and dictionary but in respect of population its base is not very big. It is limited to Uttarakhand only. It is limited to Uttarakhand only. But when Hindi was made popular by many poets and scholars and when it was not protected and preserved in the courts there came a time when not only Mahatma Gandhi Ji but also Subhaschandra Bose had to say that if we have to keep our country united and liberate it and to spread our message across the country it is possible through one language only that is Hindi.

If Subhash Chandra Bose ji had born in Bengal today, he would have told to speak English and not Hindi. Since, he was born before independence and at that time the role of English was not set as a language of bread and butter and as a language of getting employment. Today, English has become the language of gaining employment and has occupied and monopolised all our economic activities. Therefore, Hindi remains neglected today and the various dialects

and languages in existence also remain neglected. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: All the languages are connected in some way. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Of course, all the languages are connected with Hindi. That is why, Dr Ram Manohar Lohia used to say that English language is of recent origin. It has imbibed the words of all the languages of the world. The extent to which Hindi is rich is not the case with English. But English language has ruled our lives, our country and the functioning of the Government. Therefore, there should be proper development in the country which is today witnessing a regional imbalance. The coastal areas saw the advent of English language, so these areas got developed vastly, whereas the Central part of India remained without English, therefore, these areas witnessed less development in comparison to coastal areas. Therefore, Dr. Lohia said that the purpose with which English language entered our territory is over now. If regional imbalance is to be removed and the inequality in the society is to be thrown away the regional languages and dialect and the national language Hindi is to be given the place of honour. That is why, Dr. Lohia used to say that one should love Hindi. Kharge Sahab also hails from there and speak very good Hindi. I have heard that he gives a very good reply. But the English language rules over the state from which he hails because seeds of hatred has been sown against Hindi. It was said there that don't adopt Hindi; Let English go but welcome Tamil, Telugu, Malayali and Bangla. But Lohiya ji said that we should speak in Hindi. Shri Satpal Maharaj ji has stated in his speech as to why our languages are not prospering today? Our dialects are spoken more than all the languages in existence in the country but the dialects are not getting established as languages and not receiving official patronage. Therefore, English is used in the first place. Hon. Chairperson, the extent to which Hindi used to be prevalent in the functioning of Government of India during my student days seems no more today. When we send a petition in Hindi, the

common people approach us and ask to write it in English. On asking they say that on seeing the petition written in Hindi, the clerks throw it away. The translation is done later but in the first place it is not taken up with earnestness. The hon'ble Minister does not read it and if he does so, he says that it is difficult to understand. This pride has set in that we know English and we will be considered as knowledgeable in English, when we spread hatred towards Hindi. Those who spread hatred towards Hindi, do not show their Veneration and respect for regional languages and regional dialects. That is why the Hon. Member has presented this proposal, as only 22 languages have been included in the eight schedule of the Constitution till now. Just now Shailendra ji has rightly said and I fully endorse his views. Shri Hukmadeo Babu has put forth his views on this issue in a very interesting manner. He has participated in the social movements and we were also a part of the social movements that is why we were able to understand people like Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and Baba Saheb Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar through these social movements and in turn could understand the country, its cultural heritage as well as the languages of Uttarakhand which are the language of Gods. As has been said, Uttarakhand is a pilgrim state of the country and hindu religious people visit Badrinath and Kedarnath on pilgrimages to pay their obeisance. Therefore, these two languages should get included in the eight schedule of the constitution. ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mandal ji, have you gone to Badrinath-Kedarnath places?

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Just as with folded hands Shri Hukmadeo Babu said, I am also saying that I have gone upto Hardwar and Rishikesh but have not gone further ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I was talking this because going further it is written there that

[English]

Welcome to the Valley of Gods.

[Translation]

Just as we people reach from where the way to Hemkund turns. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: It is valley of Flowers.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Valley of flowers in on the other side. "Welcome to the Valley of Gods, is written there. As we pass through Srinagar it is found written there.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I want to request Shri Satpal Maharaj ji to take all the Hon. Members there. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Satpal Maharaj ji, if you accept several Hon. Members are willing to go there on your invitation.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Of course, why not.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will have to take up the hospitality there.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Of course, I accept it from the core of my heart. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Shri Maharaj ji has such a big Ashram there and is having so many disciples that he can call all the Hon. Members to Badri Ashram. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mandal ji, now please conclude.

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Ok, Sir, I am concluding.

Till now, we used to listen Maharaj ji's sermons on T.V only. He speaks in a very interesting manner. Just now also, his speech was very good and as per

the proposal floated by the Hon. Members, let Shri Maharaj take us there and make ourselves stay in the Ashram and preach his sermon there and with folded hands and happiness in our heart let us say that Garhwali and Kumaoni languages should certainly be included in the eighth schedule of the Constitution.

With these words I would like to ask the Government, as several ministers are sitting here, that the government should take measures to develop and protect all the regional languages and dialects including Hindi if the Government wants to save the country, make it prosperous and create a social base for socio-economic and cultural development of the country, and I support this Bill for including Kumaoni and Garhwali languages in the eighth schedule of the Constitution and appeal to the Government to pass this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If Shri Harish Ji has to reply, he would agree easily.

Shri B. Mahtab - It seems that today you, too, will have to speak in Hindi.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Please speak in Hindi.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: It is difficult.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may speak in any language, you are welcome.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand here to participate in the deliberations on this important Bill. ...(Interruptions) Yes, that could have been. I could have spoken in Oriya in a much better way. Our problem is, we come from a non-Hindi speaking State and we have to think in our mother tongue and speak in a foreign language. But the basic question is, if English today is a foreign language to us, when Members are speaking on the language, specially on English language, I would like to keep the record straight. The record of today in 2011 is, there are more English speaking people in this country of ours than in England itself; we have

more English speaking people in India than in England itself; there are more English speaking people throughout the world than in the United States and in England itself. That is the beauty of that language and yet I would say it is a very funny language. It is a very funny language only with 26 alphabets. When we talk of our languages, the beauty of our languages, the languages that have been recognized as Official Languages comes to around 22 today which was 14 initially when the Official Languages Act came into existence and subsequently, after deliberation, when a clause was inserted, during the Constituent Assembly Debate, that we should enforce Hindi as the Official Language within 15 years time, then all hell broke loose. That was the situation then and, that is why, standing there, the then Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had to concede that we cannot force one language on another. But I would like to take all Hindi speaking people a little further from the day Jawaharlal Nehru spoke about that. Was Hindi a standard language then? You had four specific bolis. You had braj boli, you had khadi boli, you had awadhi and all those four specific bolis were standardised.

[Translation]

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Mahatma Gandhi was born in Saurashtra region of Gujarat. Mahatma Gandhi did not know either khadi boli or Awadhi.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: He belonged to Hindustan ...(Interruptions)

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Mahatma Gandhi had said that only Hindu and Hindustani can rejuvenate this country. That is why I referred to Mahatma Gandhi and Subhash Chandra Bose. Both of them launched freedom movement through Hindi though Hindi was not their mother tongue.

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I have no dispute with what Mr. Mandal is saying. I have no dispute in that. My only concern here is this. Was Hindi a standardized language in the 19th Century, in the

early 20th Century? Please go into Hindi literature. What I am saying is, I have read those books while I was translating a book of Maithilisharan Gupt. Then only I came to know about all this. It is not that I do not read Hindi. I read Hindi, but I cannot speak as fluently as Mr. Mandal can speak, as fluently as Mr. Hukumdeo Narayan Yadav can speak. But the history of coronation of Hindi language is one thing and inculcating a national fervour is another thing.

So, it all happened towards the later part when we approached independence. But subsequently, these are the versions which I can state here and there it was mentioned that the Devanagiri will be the only script. What does this signify? It did not have a specific script. Rajasthani had a separate script as Satyapalji is saying here. They have a separate script and in Bihar, there were separate scripts for Maithili and Bhojpuri as we had two separate scripts for Oriya. That was unique, I would challenge anyone.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no separate scripts for Maithili and Bhojpuri. The script is only Devnagiri.

[Translation]

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: But we adopted Devnagiri. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: We have adopted, that is what I am telling—There were different scripts for different languages.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Several words of Gujarati and Marathi are found in Devnagiri. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Even now there is an alphabet in Marathi which is not in Hindi, Devnagiri. ...(Interruptions) I may be allowed to speak. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let Mr. Mahtab speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: But all the remaining letters of the alphabet are found in Devnagiri script. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: No other language can match it.

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Why are you speaking about Hindi now, the present discussion is regarding Garhwali, Kumaoni? ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not so. Mandal Ji, here no debate is going on. These are views and Mahtab Ji is expressing his views.

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: It is, I think, during the last 12-13 years, this is the first time that this House is deliberating on language, on literature and whoever has spoken till now has dealt very much into the language and literature. That is the beauty of our country.

When my daughter was studying in Class VI, one evening she asked me a question. The question was, why this portion of our land is called a Subcontinent; China has bigger land mass than us, the USSR had much bigger land mass than us. Is it because more people live in this area, and that is why it is a Subcontinent? Then I referred to Britannica and even dictionary and started to find out what consists of a Continent so that we can call ourselves a Subcontinent, if not a Continent. It is because we are multi-lingual, we are multi-racial, we are multi-religious, which China is not.

What has been propounded for last many years in this House and outside that we should have one language. Then, should we say, we should have one religion? Should we say that we all belong to one race? This Constitution which has been adopted by our forefathers gives status, right to every citizen of this country to pursue his own religion, to pursue his own language and also to claim himself as a true Indian.

In this land mass, though it is divided, sub-divided many times, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Maldives, this land mass is a Subcontinent because we recognize every religion, every race, every language and we can add many more. That is why it is a Subcontinent, which Russia is not. They enforced a single language throughout that land mass and what happened. Everybody is aware that after a certain period of time that nation, as we can call it, broke. The super power demolished.

Today, what is happening in Tibet? A specific language, a specific idea is being thrust upon the Buddhists or the Tibetans in Tibet. That will create a problem, the Han, as it is called. I am not going into those aspects. But here, I would say, some years back a very alarming and also interesting news was published in many newspapers, that different organisations were making a survey in Assam. They found one specific language, which was shrinking year after year and hardly thousand people are speaking that language now. It is called 'Mori' language. The Constitution guarantees them that we have to protect that language.

Those who are actually interested in language and literature, everywhere whenever we sit in different symposia, people are saying that with the influx of electronic media, with the overburden of English language, our language will be shrinking and will be dead after five, ten or 15 centuries. Language is, as I understand,

[Translation]

like an ever flowing river. I hope it is not very Sankriti sed. It is always flowing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It keeps on flowing.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: It keeps on flowing constantly. But today our Oriya language is not the same what it was 150 years ago. It keeps on changing. I would like to ask with all humility today when have developed Hindi language as a standardized language.

[English]

Are you adding more vocabulary to that language? What is the concern of Satpal ji? Today, while he was speaking, he mentioned three-four words.

17.00hrs.

[SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ in the Chair]

There was a query. When in 1963, the Official Language Act was and subsequently it came into force in 1965, I would urge the Ministry Affairs to find out as to how many words you have adopted in Hindi vocabulary from other Indian languages. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MANGNI LAL MANDAL: Sir, earlier the student read padarth vigyan rasayan shastra. Now ask any student of class-x, what is padarth vigyan, he would not understand the question. But ask him what is physics, he would understand. When I read Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry in class-X, everything in the laboratory had a Hindi name like beekar, parakhnali etc. At present none would understand beekar or parakhnali in chemical laboratory as we have stopped using those words in practice. Hindi was not allowed to become a language of science. When Hindi could not become an official language, how could it become a language of science? ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let Mr. Mahtab speak.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: We have forgotten maan, baap and we have substituted them with mummy, daddy. Our next generation would ask what is maan or what is baap. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have forgotten matashri, pitashri.

Mr. Mahtab Ji, you carry on.

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: They are only substituting. I would only like to mention here that in

case of Oriya language what the Constitution said. It stated, it originated from Indo-European language family as Hindi also. This language is spoken by 3.3 per cent of the total population of this country. It is the State language of Orissa. Today, it is the second State language of Jharkhand. Oriya is also spoken by the people living in Assam. I do not see Mr. Paban Singh Ghatowar today in this House but many people speak Oriya in Assam, in Singhbhum and Ranchi district of Jharkhand, in Raipur, Raigarh and Bastar districts of Chhattisgarh, in Medinipur district, and in some part of Bardhaman of West Bengal, and in Srikakulam and Vishakapatham districts of Andhra Pradesh.

I would like to draw the attention of this House to one peculiar thing. Assam had a script. They had their own script as Oriya had two scripts, one to communicate with the Southern part of this country and the other to communicate with the Northern part of this country. Ultimately, after Independence, we adopted the Northern part script as Oriya is being written now. That has been enshrined in the Constitution. But for the Southern part, as we used to call it, it had a different script. It was a different script to the Southern part of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. Those people who were communicating with those parts, they were writing in that script. The language was Oriya but the script was a little different. That has been killed totally.

Here I am reminded of one instance when Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore I became a State guest of Orissa in 1938. He was ill. He was recuperating at Puri. He stayed there for more than 2-3 months. At that time, he interacted with the State leaders of Orissa Province. At that time, very peculiarly, he had an idea. He said: "Why are you having a separate script?" You can adopt Bengali script. I You can write very well in this script. Let us have Bengali script as we have done in Assam. Bengali script is being used to write Assemee. Assam has lost its script.

That was the idea which was floated by Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore to our people when he was the

State Guest of Orissa. That idea was vehemently opposed by the leaders of Orissa. We protected our script. We have done away with one script but another which we do, which we have kept, that script is there. A vast amount of literature is being written in that script.

We have a script. Script is the foundation of a language and literature comes subsequently. As on today, we have more than 4,000 odd dialects in our country but all the dialects do not have scripts. Today, in different spheres, a number of committees have been formed. A Committee was formed under the Chairmanship of Dr. Sitakant Mahapatra. He has given a number of suggestions relating to the language which can be accepted or incorporated in the Constitution of India. In our Constitution, we have gone up from 14 languages to 22 languages to give recognition to regional aspirations. The Constitution provides that methodology. We have given recognition to regional aspirations. The more it gives the better it is. We have seen as to what has happened in the Soviet Russia and China.

Sir, I am reminded of another incident. It is a matter relating to Bihar, Jharkhand and Orissa. Englishmen had made different Presidencies as was the Presidency of West Bengal. It was divided and sub-divided and ultimately after 1911 it became Bihar and Orissa province. There were a number of feudal States in between. There, the Court language was English. They were against the imposition of Hindi. In the Western part of Orissa, in Sambalpur, they first took the cudgels that it should be the Oriya language which should be the Court (language but not the Hindi language. Sambalpur is nearer to Raipur. That happened in 1894.

Even in my house, I have a number of seals - my great grandfather had written these seals and put them on certain records - they were written in Parsi. Some were written in Urdu because that was the Court language. During the British regime, English language became the Court language. It still remains the Court language. We are doing nothing about that.

A poor person has to take the / help of lawyers like Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh, because he can speak in English, he can argue in English, he can give him justice in English. How many are saying that let us do away with it?

I would only urge that when Dr. Sitakant Mahapatra's report is before the government, we should recognise the regional aspirations of our country. Not only recognise them but also identify them and promote them. If we want certain languages to be developed into a State Language then those State Languages also have to take different Shabdawali, so that it can be used; it can be frequently used and found in literature and in different parts of our usage.

With these words, I support the Bill.

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member of Parliament, Shri Satpal Maharaj ji, has introduced a Bill under the nomenclature of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2010. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Ranjan Ji, speak in Hindi, speak in Bengali Hindi.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Chowdhury Sir, speak in Hindi.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: I shall ask Mr. Shailendra Ji because he says that hon'ble Mulayam Singh Ji never spoke in English. But I would like to ask where his son-daughter, grandson-grand daughter study. ...(Interruptions) We say one thing but do otherwise, it is also not right. These are two types of things. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, such an atmosphere has been created at present that we are providing English education to our children today. ...(Interruptions) I was saying that this is a matter of system change.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: If our children do not study English, nobody will allow the entry of backward classes, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes in IAS and IPS services. ...(Interruptions) They are compelled to study English. Nobody will employ us even in fourth grade jobs. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Adhir Chowdhury says.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Please note my point. When our constitution was framed in 1950, Hindi was declared as the official language, but besides there was also a provision that if Parliament decided, English language would not remain official language after the expiry of 15 years only Hindi would be the official language. But we could not decide. After that when the Official Language Act was enacted in 1963, we retained both the languages as official language....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please speak in the language in which you want to communicate.

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Sir, in this legislative document, it has been proposed that Garhwali and Kumaoni, languages should be accorded the status and honor of national languages by including them in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.

[Translation]

Sir, my first question is that we know about the national bird, national animal, national flag of our country but we cannot say that there are any national languages in our country because India is a heterogeneous society i.e., a multi-lingual, multi-

religious, multi-cultural, multi - racial society. If we go to Britain, we find that 95 percent people speak in English, still English is the official language in that country. On the other hand, if you go to America, English is the national language informally in that country. But in India both English and Hindi have been accorded the status of official language and 22 languages have been added in the Eighth Schedule as well. That is to say - Scheduled language and state language. It has been demanded in the Bill that Garhwali and Kumaoni languages should be accorded the same status of scheduled language. Sir, what is a language?

Language is a medium of expression, when we talk about any language, we think of a geographical area, a territory as well. There may be a territorial language, commentary language and there may be central and regional language. We saw the origin of language in India five thousand years back from today. Before that it had fifty pictorial forms. It transferred into pictorial speech. After that orthographic came. This is a big transition as we have moved from proto language era to modern language era. Between this we may divide languages in three categories. The first is Indo-Aryan, second is Tibetan-Verman, third is Dravidian. 73 percent people in India use Indo-Aryan languages. Three percent people use other languages, the remaining use Dravidian languages. Dravidian languages have also 73 types of dialects as Hindi has 17 types of distinct dialects. There is also a major difference between one dialect and another.

Sir, in this Bill, it has been proposed that Garhwali and Kumaoni languages should be accorded the status of scheduled language. I have no hesitation and no question in supporting this Bill. One soldier from every house of Garhwal has been deputed to protect India. Brave soldiers from Garhwal and Kumaon protect our country and therefore Garhwali-Kumaoni languages should be honoured by including them in the Eighth Schedule. There is also a major division in Indo-Aryan language of India. For example, Old Indo-Aryan languages which is called Vedic Sanskrit.

* Note recorded

Besides classical Sanskrit, Prakrit which you also mentioned.

Then it is Apbhransh. We have Inda, Brahmi, Nagri, Kharosthi and Gupta scripts in India. India is like a Kaleidoscope in which we can see several types of sights. It was observed in the census conducted in India in the year 1961 that 1652 languages were spoken in India. It was seen in the census conducted in the year 1991 that there were 1576 classified mother languages. There are 29 such languages which are used by more than ten lakh people and 50 such languages which are used by more than one lakh people. I would also like to say that there are 114 such languages which are spoken by more than ten thousand people. Then another census was conducted in 2001 in which it appeared that there are 29 such languages in India, which are used by more than ten lakh people, 60 such languages, which are used by more than one lakh people, and 122 such languages, which are used by more than ten thousand people. As I started the discussion that if we talk about national language, we can nowhere refer to a language as our national language as per our constitution and legal system. We have Article 343 in which it has been mentioned that Hindi with Devnagri script will be the official language and Article 354 states that:-

[English]

“The State of India may adopt one or more official languages in use in the State or Hindi/English as the language or languages to be used for all or any of the official purposes of that State.

Section 8 of the Official Language Act, 1963, as amended in 1967, empowers the Union Government to make rules regarding the languages which may be used for the official purposes of the Union, for transaction of business in Parliament and for communication between the Union Government and the States.

Section 3 of GSR 1053 titled Rules 1976, as amended in 1987, specifies that communication from a Central Government office to a State or a Union Territory shall in, save in exceptional cases, Region A or shall ordinarily Region B in Hindi and if any communication is issued to any of them in English, it shall be accompanied by Hindi translation thereof;

Section 3 of GSR 1053 titled Rules 1976 states that communication from a Central Government office to State or Union Territory in Region C or to any office not being a Central Government Office or person in such State shall be in English.

Region C is South India, which covers Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.”

It means that any state can grant the status of official language to any language keeping in view demography of the area and sentiments of people. I don't know whether the status of official language has been granted to Garhwali and Kumauni languages by the Government of Uttarakhand or not on the lines of Bihar where Bangla, Hindi and Urdu languages have been granted status of official languages. There are four official languages in Sikkim. Nepali language is called scheduled language on the pattern of granting status to Punjabi language in Punjab, Marathi language in Maharashtra and Bangla in our state Bengal. It does not mean the states not have any power. The states have been granted certain powers by the Constitution through which it can grant status of official language to any language. Gradually, 22 languages have got the status of schedule language as per the demand of the people. As far as Garhwal is concerned, Shri Satpal Maharaj has beautifully discussed Garhwal. Both Garhwali and Kumauni are the languages of the hills. The Garhwali language is a Central hill-region language spoken in Pauri Garhwal, Chamoli, Uttarakhand, Haridwar and Rudraprayag districts of Uttarakhand. The Garhwali language belongs to the Northern Zone of Indo-Aryan group of language. Garhwali was the official language of the Garhwal Kingdom during 8th to 17th century. As you have said that there is a inscription at Devprayag signed by the

King. Evidence of Garhwali language is found in numismatics and royal seals. Garhwal region was an independent kingdom under the rule of Panwar king before the arrival of the Gurkha, the Tibetan and the British. There are adequate evidence found in numismatics and royal seals to grant status of official language to Garhwali, therefore, Garhwali should be granted status of a scheduled language. UNESCO prepares and publishes Atlas of those Languages of the world which are endangered. Garhwali language has been designated as the language which comes under unsafe category. Garhwali is one of the languages which is shrinking very rapidly. It is the duty of the State Government to preserve Garhwali language. I want the Government to consider the issue seriously.

Sir, history reveals that the Garhwali language was mainly spoken by 'Khasa' people. Later Aryan arrived with their Vedic Sanskrit language and helped in adding to the vocabulary. Some people say that Sherseni and Rajasthani Apbhransha had considerable influence in shaping the Garhwali language. Due to migration of Garhwali people to other regions Punjabi, Gujarati, Marathi, Bangla words also crept into the repertoire of spoken Garhwali. However, from the 18th century, Hindi started exerting the maximum impact. The script of Garhwali language is Devanagri. I would like to mention that most of the Garhwali literature is preserved in folk form and handed down verbally from generations generation and found its place in the hearts of the people. Languages is our treasure. It had a well organised literature even at that time. Garhwali language took the form of literature after 17th century and people knew about it in the form of poems, stories and novels.

Sir, I would like to submit in respect of one of the oldest manuscripts.

[English]

The oldest manuscript that has been found is a poem "Ranch judya judge ghimsaan Ji" written by Pt. Jayadev Bahuguna.

[Translation]

In 1828 Maharaja Sudarshan Sah wrote "Sabhasagar".

[English]

In 1830 AD, American missionaries published the New testament in Garhwali which is quite surprising.

[Translation]

American missionaries published the said testament in Garhwali language. Whereas we know that Garhwali language has been there from Mahabharat era and there is proof of Garhwali language on the pillar of great Ashoka some 2,500 years ago. Magazines like 'Baduli', 'Hilaaus' Chitthipatri and Dhaad contribute in the development of Garhwali language. All these contribute to the development of Garhwali language.

Sir, I would like to mention two points to elaborate importance of Garhwali language,

[English]

In 2010, the Sahitya Akademi has conferred Bhasha Samman on two Garhwali writers, namely, Shri Sudama Prasad 'Premi' and Shri Premlal Bhatt. In July 2010, the Sahitya Akademi conferred Garhwali Gaurav Samman to Shri Bachan Singh Negi during the Meerut Sahitya Sammelan. The Sahitya Akademi also organized "Garhwali Bhasha Sammelan" at Pauri Garhwal in June 2010. Many Garhwali Kavi Sammelans are organized in different parts of Uttarakhand, Delhi and Mumbai.

[Translation]

Therefore, I wish that both Garhwali and Kamauni languages should be granted the status of scheduled language in view of sentiments of people of Garhwal and Kamaun region in view of their long pending demand. With this I conclude my speech.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur):
Mr. Chairman Sir, I rise to speak in favour of the Bill

moved by Shri Satpal Maharaj. There is no scope to further elaborate after the speech of Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav ji. While associating with the speech made by Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav Ji. ... (Interruptions) I would like to say that the people take pride in their language, attire, state and the country they belong to. But a new trend is being developed that only the people knowing a particular language are wise. If the person does not understand that language, he is not considered very wise or extraordinary intelligent. If you visit Europe then you find that area-wise these countries are similar to the states of our country. If an English speaking person visits France and speaks in English, the French people won't respond. Once I visited that place and started talking in English, but got no reply. Then I asked if they do not understand English even when England is a neighbouring country. He replied that even English people don't understand French. They are proud of their mother tongue. Chowdhary Saheb Ji was submitting and I have witnessed a number of times that Bangla speaking people. ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the House agrees, I am going to extend the time of this discussion by one hour.

SEVERAL HON'BLE MEMBERS: Yes, it is alright.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Many languages are spoken in India. The style of speaking a language changes from place to place. Urdu is spoken in several parts and so is Hindi. In Bihar, Maithili and Angika are spoken. However, when the persons speaking one language move from one district to another, their tone changes. The style of speaking Hindi would differ in Chandni Chowk, Uttam Nagar, Kakrola and Jharoda in Delhi itself. The style of that very Hindi would be different in Haryana and if we move to Jyoti Mirdhaji's constituency we will come across a different style of speaking.

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI

SELJA): In Haryana, the style of speaking Hindi is more pleasant.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Yes, the style is quite pleasant. Hon. Chairman, my in-laws are in Sonapat. I cannot dare to speak against Haryana. The people there speak very pleasantly, we hear that from morning to evening. It is good to take pride in one's language and be resolute about one's own language. There should not be any problem in speaking any language. I take pride in saying that India is the only country where a large number of languages are spoken and countless number of languages are spoken in one state. Certain languages are listed in the Eighth schedule. Hon. Chairman, I take pride in narrating this incident that when I was a Minister in hon. Atal Bihari Vajpayee's cabinet and we visited Hukmadeo Babu's constituency to inaugurate a rail bridge, he presented a foxnut (Makhane) garland and turban (Pagri) to Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. No one can better describe what he spoke about Mithila. The programme was to lay the foundation stone of Railway Bridge but he welcomed the hon. Prime Minister. Hon. Atal ji announced the inclusion of Mithila in the Eighth Schedule. It is the willingness of the Government. I was the only one in that meeting of his cabinet who knew Maithili language. There were several leaders from Bihar. I reminded him in the cabinet meeting about his announcement there in Nirmali about inclusion of Maithili in the eighth schedule. The cabinet took a decision without the cabinet note and Maithili was included in the Eighth Schedule by our Government and I had this fortune since I was a Cabinet Minister at that time. We were on the point of including Bhojpuri, however, the time had different tidings and we lost elections. Now, English-speaking persons are in power, what do they have to do with Bhojpuri? Bhojpuri should be included in the Eighth Schedule. It was a great desire of hon. Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRY AND

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): The day you reminded him of including Maithili language were not you reminded of Bhojpuri.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: That was left for you. Why you would have come to power if we had completed everything? SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Hon. Chairman, several times I argue with them over the issue. Several times people blame the Government for not doing anything. If you ask a minister he would say that it is being done for the first time. Does it mean that whatever was done during the regime of Nehru ji, Indira ji or Rajiv ji was nothing and they have only performed their routine work? We say that we introduced Lokpal, MNREGA, RTI Act, these should have been done on the very first day. " Everything is done one by one.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please speak on the issue.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: I can vindicate it with my cabinet experience that Rome was not built in a day. Everything is done one by one. So I can leave all these questions for you to answer. We could not do it, but what were you doing for the last seven years? When the hon. Minister gives his reply, I would want him to cover it in his reply. The Bhojpuri speaking people would be looking up to Rawat Saheb and expect him to answer why justice has not been dispensed with Bhojpuri for seven years? Our party was in Government six years back but 50 years before that justice was not done with the Bhojpuri language. Language has a significant role in the country. As submitted by Shri Hukmadeo ji, everyone speaks in his language. I am a Muslim and I read in Arabic. I may understand it or not, but I read in Arabic. When I raise my hands in prayer and seek something from God in Arabic language, it is granted. But if this becomes the faith that the God would answer my prayer only in Arabic, it is not true. Every person would offer prayer in his language like a Bengali would pray in Bangla and an Urdu speaking would offer prayer in Urdu and similarly a Hindi speaking person would pray in Hindi, the Almighty

understands everyone's language. Your language is one, which you understand. I observe that several times people believe and follow the language and the book which is most popular and trusted. There are several books in Sanskrit, people read the Vedas, the Quran, the Bible but they do not use the same language when they interpret it. They use the popular language, the language of the masses, which is understood. The slogan is raised in the country several times, Rawat Saheb was raising the slogan on television even yesterday, I will not quote it here. I was watching your press conference.

Debates have been held several times on languages here but I would not like to go deep into details. What should be our National Anthem? It was also the subject of big debate, and voting was also held on this subject. What should be our official language? Which slogan should we raise? At times people say that this is our language, that is your language, but the fact is that Hindustani language is the language of all of us. We can be rigid about our language to the extent that we shall speak only in our own language, but it would be gross injustice if we do not allow others to speak in their own languages. There are so many slogans like 'Tnquilab Jindabad', persons who know nothing about Urdu also know this slogan very well.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please keep your speech short.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Sir, you have increased the time, you are a man with such a large heart.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. Please keep your speech short, other hon'ble Members are to speak.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Sir, I have been listening to you since childhood. I do not watch films, I do not listen to songs, but after watching news if I have time, I listen sermon. I never miss your sermons. ...(Interruptions) Sir, I speak the truth and only those who have faith in truth can understand the truth. If one has no faith in truth one thinks that

others are also like him? I have spoken from my heart, and my friend Nishikantji knows that I listen attentively because we are benefited by the person who gives sermon on T.V. I have been a Minister and a Member of Parliament for the third term, but I consider myself as a student. If a Member of Parliament speaks, his words are precious, I listen and learn from them.

I was saying that language has its own importance. Now-a-days when people join Bollywood, they learn Urdu. People who know urdu put a point under 'G'. In Hindi also people now put a point under 'G', the relation between Hindi and Urdu is reflected in the Ganga-Jamuni culture. About Urdu it is said that this is the language of the Muslims, but Urdu is a pure Hindustani Language. Urdu cannot be patented by any other country. ...(Interruptions) Certificate to this effect is not needed from them. ...(Interruptions) Sir, Muslims of this country do not need any certificate from anyone that they are Indians. The Muslims born in India are Indians. Many people give certificate that you are a patriot, you are an Indian. Those who are born here, who did not go to Pakistan, who accepted India as motherland are Indians, they do not need any certificate. They should not give or take any kind of certificate.

Sir, there comes a slight change in the style of speaking any particular language. Urdu and Punjabi are second language in Delhi. Urdu is the second language in Bihar, Maithili is yet another language. People are proud of their own languages. I am a Member of Parliament from Anga Pradesh. I feel proud that I am a Member of Parliament from Vikramshila. As Maithili is spoken in Bihar, similarly Angika is spoken in Bhagalpur. A big movement is going on to get Angika included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. I had raised this issue in the House earlier also. When Angika was spoken in Vikramshila the same language was also spoken in several parts of West Bengal, Odisha, Assam and other adjacent areas of Bhagalpur.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is its script?

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Sir, its script is devnagari. It has a separate dictionary and grammar. A separate centre has been set up for this language in Tilkamanjhi University. Angika is a sweet and lovely language. ...(Interruptions) I will require long time to reach what you listened from Hukmadeoji. Hon'ble Chairperson, Sir, this movement is going on for a very long time now. This area is as old as the Mahabharata. It was the area of Angaraj Kama during Mahabharata period. Mandar hill related to that is here, which is now in Jharkhand. Nalanda is discussed here, but no debate is held on Vikramshila here. I had raised this issue several times. I have always demanded to revive the Vikramshila University. As you are setting up Nalanda University, open a Central University at Vikramshila. But in this government persons from Oxford and Cambridge are calling the shorts. Persons from Nalanda and Vikramshila are mute spectators.

Through you, I would like to request that the government must take cognizance of Angika language. I would like to thank Ms. Mamta Banerji, the Minister of Railways because when I requested to change the name of Bhagalpur-Yashwantpur Express to Anga Express and wrote a letter to this effect to her, she changed the name. I am a Member of Parliament from Anga Pradesh, it is a land of generous Kama and I would like to ask the government how long we shall continue to give. Please be magnanimous. The government must try to place Angika in the Eighth Schedule. The people of entire Bhagalpur Commissionery, Kosi Commissionery and Godda from Jharkhand speak Angika on a large scale. The 'Manjusha Kala' is associated with this language. Supporting this Bill I request you to include Angika in the Eighth Schedule. The Government is in power for the last eight years, and it is adamant that it will not include any language in the Eighth Schedule. When Vajpayeeji was in power he included several languages in the Eight Schedule. Several Members of Parliament signed a memorandum and submitted it to

the government requesting to include Bhojpuri, Rajasthani and Angika in the Eighth Schedule. Several other Members of Parliament have also made such a request.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there will be nothing wrong if the Government includes Angika in the eighth schedule. The Government should understand the feelings of the people. There should be no need for the people to come out on the streets. We are the representatives of the people. People elect us. They give us vote. One constituency has approximately 15 lakh voters. They elect their favourite candidate with lot of respect. If we are standing here, it means 30 lakh people and 15 lakh voters are standing with us. We never consider ourselves alone or helpless as hon. Member of Parliament. This is an institution. We are nothing. When remarks are made against hon'ble Members of Parliament, people like us who have not faced any case, litigation or any action think why should we tolerate the abuses hurled upon us. We feel hurt by this.

One hon. Member of Parliament from Rajasthan is here. I always see him coming here walking from his house. I do not see any vehicle in his possession. I, myself, several times stop my car to give him a lift. He is the Congress Member of Parliament from Rajasthan. Such people are there who have sacrificed their lives. When we speak in the Parliament, the hon. Members of Parliament should be seen as making demand on behalf of 15 lakh people of the constituency. Shri Nishikantji, 15 lakh plus people living in that area are making a demand to include Angika in the eighth schedule.

With this, I extend my gratitude to you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA' (Nainital-Udhamsingh Nagar): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on such a historic and important Bill, that is the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Babaji, you please speak in Hindi.

SHRI K.C. SINGH BABA: Let me speak in english for now. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him speak in english.

SHRI K.C. SINGH BABA: If you say, I can speak in Allahabadi. I know four-five languages. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please speak in that language you want to.

... (Interruptions)

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: You please speak in Garhwali. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.C. SINGH BABA: When Garhwali and Kumaoni languages will be considered as national languages, I will speak here in Garhwali and Kumaoni as well. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please speak in that language you want to.

[English]

SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': This Bill is of vital importance particularly to the people of Uttarakhand, the Garhwali and Kumaoni speaking people.

Sir, the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution recognizes 22 national languages being spoken and written by the citizens. It is believed that the education, culture and intellectual pursuits are created and developed around these languages. It is unfortunate that languages such as Garhwali and Kumaoni, spoken and written by millions of people having distinct culture of their own have not been recognized as national languages and included in our Constitution.

Sir, Garhwali and Kumaoni, as languages, have been in existence since ancient times. The language

on the copper plates of the eleventh century A.D., bearing inscriptions of the Chand rulers of Kumaon and Parmar rulers of Garhwal are in Kumaoni and Garhwali respectively. These inscriptions bearing copper plates are land grants mostly for temples. The languages on the available rock edicts of the ruling dynasties of Kumaon and Garhwal are Kumaoni and Garhwali respectively. At the time, when Hindi as a language was not in existence all the official work of the State of Garhwal and Kumaon were in Garhwali and Kumaoni. Both these languages are very rich in expression, as Satpal Maharaj Ji has said in detail, and the folk song and dances of this region have attained international acclaim and are an evidence of the richness of the language.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am also sitting here to speak on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your name is there in the list.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': The famous Malushahi legend in Kumaoni and Garhwali has attracted international attention. It was first translated into French by Marie Terrace Datta in 1955; and during the late 1970s and early 1980s German Scholar Dr. Konrad Meissner studied it for his doctoral dissertation, which was published in 1985.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Raghuvansh Babu, next turn is yours.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Sir, I would like to quote Shri M.P. Joshi's article published recently from

Poland in Europe's time honoured and prestigious journal "Lingua Posnaniensis" ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: After him, you will be allowed to speak. Your name is written here. You will be given the opportunity to speak after him.

[English]

SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': I quote:

"Roots of Kumaoni can be traced to the inscriptions of the Mauryan Emperor Ashoka, found at Kalsi, District Dehradun; Kuninda coins, including Almora coins, 2nd century BC to 3rd century AD; two Taleshvar Copper plates, 6th and 7th centuries AD, Katyuri inscriptions, 9th-14th centuries AD; and finally the Chand inscriptions, 14th century AD to 1790.

Inscriptional evidence clearly shows that the official state documents were issued in Kumaoni as early as 14th century AD whereas in Hindi they do not date back for more than 16th century AD. Revenue registers written in Kumaoni were maintained by the Kings of Raika (far western Nepal and eastern Kumaon) and the Chand dynasties of Kumaon. The earliest known date in one such register reads that it was transferred from an earlier one in Saka 1522 (AD 1600) during the reign of Maharaja Lakshmi Chand...."

18.00 hrs.

Kumaoni was the official language as well as the lingua franca of Kumaon throughout the reign of the Chand dynasty of Kumaon on the basis of known inscriptions - 14th century to 1791 AD.

The earliest known dated inscription (Saka 1127 (AD 1205) in proto-Kumaoni is found at Dingas (Pithoragarh).

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri K.C. Singh Baba ji, you will commence next time. Now it is time for zero hour.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, zero hour is commencing. Shri Ramkishun. If you people speak briefly, every one will get turn.

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Hon. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to put forth a very important point of public importance before the Government.

Indian railways is the lifeline of the country and the common people, and a lot of bigger railway lines have been constructed in the country. The State Governments and the Union Government together are constructing railway lines and roads in various parts of the country but in the absence of manned railway crossings a large number of accidents are taking place today. During the last several years, 16000 people have died at unmanned railway crossings. Wherever the unmanned railway crossings are constructed in rural areas, tractors, people, transport buses, jeeps cross to and fro and train accidents take place and railways also incur losses of crores of rupees.

Roads have been constructed on both sides of the railway tracks but in the absence of railway crossings, train accidents take place. Large number of people have died and property has been destroyed in these accidents till now, particularly in Uttar Pradesh fatal accidents have taken place recently in which 30-40 lives were wasted. Similarly, several railway lines are there in Chandauli district of Uttar Pradesh like Mugalsarai-Gaya railway line, Mugalsarai-Patna railway line, Mugalsarai-Benaras railway line where a several dozen unmanned railway crossings exist. Several train accidents happen at unmanned railway crossing at Hridyapur on Mugalsarai-Benaras railway line. Almost 20 villages are located around that area from where people, students, cross the unmanned gate to reach market and patients come to Mugalsarai for treatment. Similarly, there is Mahadevpur railway crossing on Mugalsarai-Patna railway line. Frequent accidents take place there due to unmanned railway crossing at railway line along canal. Proceeding further, there are

several places between Mugalsarai and Jamania where roads have come up on both sides, but unmanned railway crossing are there. Accidents take place there due to the absence of railway gate there. Similar situation exists on Mugalsarai-Gaya line where half a dozen unmanned gates exist. Accidents are taking place due to them. ...(Interruptions) I will conclude in just a minute. Through you, I would like to tell the hon. Railway Minister of the Government of India that crores of rupees are getting spent in the country. Budget is also there for this task and Railways are shown in profit in Railway budget. The people of our country are facing heavy loss of lives and property due to the same. The Railway Ministry says that the State Governments should send a proposal in this regard. The State Governments construct roads but do not make provisions for erecting modern gates at unmanned railway crossing which results in fatal accidents.

Through you, I would like to tell the hon. Railway Minister and the officers of Railway Ministry that when new roads are being constructed and the work of connecting one side of the railway line to other line is going on, then the provision of constructing modern gates should be made while preparing budget estimate for the roads. When the construction of roads is taking place, modern railway gates should be constructed at the places where unmanned railway crossings are present.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you and the whole House for giving me the opportunity to raise this issue.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Dumriaganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today, through the House, I would like to draw the attention of the government towards an extremely topical and important issue. This issue could not be discussed comprehensively despite the fact that large portions of the country, in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, are affected by floods. Floods are a major challenge before the country. As per the Relief Commissioner nearly thirty districts in Uttar Pradesh alone are affected

by floods. Nearly twenty lakh people are affected by floods and 2,746 villages are marooned, nearly 90 tehsils are affected and almost 125 persons have died either due to lightening or collapsing of house. I was in my constituency, Siddharthnagar at 12 o'clock in the morning today. I was not able to arrive here in the morning because an important river Budhi Rapti or Ghagra is flowing above the danger mark at Kakrahi in Siddharthnagar. Houses of Shri Ramayan Yadav, Ram Milan Sahni, Angad Yadav, Bhagwandas Sahni, Chauthi Sahani, Shankar Yadav, Kamlesh Yadav, Sudama Yadav, Ramshankar Yadav, Swaminathen Yadav in Gram Sabha Umaria, Village Sangaldeep and the houses of Ram Lalit Harijan, Ramsabad Harijan, Mohabbat Ali alias Sattan Harijan, Jhinku, Prakash, Ram Niwas Pal in Riwanankar were completely washed away. I saw this sight with my own eyes. We provided them plastic bags yesterday and with the help of those they have probably made some shelter for their children.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What do you want from the Union Government?

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Sir, I want the State Government to take steps to rehabilitate the houses in these villages which were washed away in the floods and to bring them under Indira Awas Yojana. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): What do you want from the Union Government?

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: The Union Government may say that the onus of responsibility lies upon the States. Flood is a state subject. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You request the state government.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I am requesting the Union Government to wake up the State Government, in the flooded districts the State Ministers ...(Interruptions) They are sleeping ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are speaking during the zero hour, you request the government.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I merely want to say that Shri Dara Singh Chauhanji should say that the subject of compensation and coverage under Indira Awas Yojana, for those whose houses have collapsed is not a political subject. ...(Interruptions) Chauhan Sahab you have made your mark, you have stood up and interrupted me, but this is not a political issue. This is a very sensitive issue ...(Interruptions) Sir, you must be aware in this regard. ...(Interruptions) I will take a minute. The water has crossed the danger mark at the Algin bridge over Ghagra. In the Eastern part of Balia. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please keep it short.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: The Ramganga is in the same situation there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please make your request.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I will end shortly. I am only disclosing the facts that nine districts bordering the various rivers in Uttar Pradesh are facing a serious crisis. Contagious diseases are spreading in a number of districts after the floods. Children are also dying as a result, they are suffering from Kala-Azar or other such. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief and make your request.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I feel that there is a need to undertake work on war footing. I would request respected Chauhanji to tell his Relief Commissioner to send his team and to send medicines. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kowaseji, please speak.

SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE (Gadchiroli-Chimur): Mr. Chairman, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak. The rail line which links

* Not recorded

Chandrapur district in Nagpur in the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra to Nagbheed town is still a meter gauge line. The proposal for gauge conversion of this rail line to broad gauge has been kept pending by the Railways for a long time. The people of the area have to face many problems because gauge conversion has not been done. Nagbheed lies in my parliamentary constituency and a large population avails the benefit of this rail line. Coal and other minerals are found near Nagbheed and the transportation thereof is becoming difficult due to gauge conversion of rail lines not being done. Similarly, Nagbheed gets lots of footfalls from Nagpur, being the largest town in Chandrapur district. These visitors are also inconvenienced due to the gauge conversion not being done.

Hence, in this situation, I would like to request the government to start the work of gauge conversion at the earliest. Gauge conversion of this rail line would also result in revenue earnings for the railways since parallel broad gauge lines would become available between Ballarshah and Nagpur and from Nagpur to Gondia which could be put to use by the railways in cases of emergencies caused due to factors such as accidents.

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, when monsoon starts, Bihar state is submerged under flood water. Flood and drought have become the destiny of Bihar. Recently, Bihar was affected by drought. It rained in other parts of the country and this rain water reached Bihar and submerged several parts. All the bhadai and kharif crops were damaged which had been grown by the farmers with hard work.

Sir, now all the rivers of the Ganga basin are in flood due to incessant heavy rain in the state and outside the state in Nepal, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttarakhand, as a result a large territory of Bihar state is affected by flood. Flood is spreading due to rise in water level of rivers. The crops which farmers had been able to grow in the drought affected areas with heavy cost have either been damaged or are being damaged. There is no possibility of protection

of bhadai and kharif crops from flood.

The flood situation has also emerged due to uncontrolled release of water from Tehri dam constructed on the river Ganga. If there had been any arrangement of flood cushion in the Tehri dam, the present horrible situation could be avoided. The rise of water level in the rivers of the Ganga basin like Sarju, Ghaghra, Gandak, Bagmati, Kosi and Mahananda along with Ganga cannot be controlled without the cooperation of the Union Government because only the Union Government can get the cooperation of Nepal in this regard.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your demand?

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: There is also a need for arrangement of flood cushion in all water reservoirs to be constructed in future. The Government of Bihar should be directed to provide relief and compensation for the agricultural loss. Moreover, it should take the responsibility of providing the means for earning livelihood regularly till the next crop to the villagers of flood affected areas especially Buxar, Kaimur, Bhojpur, Patna, etc. along with other flood affected areas of North Bihar. Besides, I demand purposeful and active role from the Union Government to save Bihar from flood in future because we cannot free Bihar from until there is an arrangement of flood cushions in water bodies. Therefore, I demand that the Union Government should formulate a scheme for this purpose.

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL (Deoria): Sir, many thanks to you for allowing me to express my views during the proceedings of Lok Sabha under the Zero Hour discussion today. All the schemes of the Government for controlling price rise are failing because the Government has no willpower for this sake. The impact of price rise is adversely affecting the development of our country and various schemes. The growth rate of the country has been severely affected by high price rise and the growth rate which had been increasing at the rate of 9 percent two years ago has come down to seven and half percent. There

is possibility of further fall in growth rate in future due to the economic activities. Earlier our growth rate was 9 percent. In several sectors like mining and manufacturing, this growth rate was around 15 percent. Growth rate in agriculture sector was 1.1 percent earlier too and its rate is still the same. Capital investment has decreased due to price rise and industries have postponed their extension schemes. This price rise has broken the back of small scale and medium scale industries. Price rise will go upward instead of going downwards due to increase in cost and decrease in production as cost and price rise are interlinked. There is high price rise due to increase in cost and cost is increasing due to high price rise. The Government is engaged in taking measures instead of breaking this vicious circle and baseless reasons are being given for high price rise. The economic managers of the country are giving false assurances to the people that high price rise is essential for the development of the country. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please make your demand. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL: The responsible persons of our country said that prices would be controlled by the year 2010 and the hon'ble Prime Minister had announced publicly about decrease in price rise by 5.5 percent. Later he started saying that he had no magic wand to control price rise. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please make your request, put your demand.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL: The middle class is groaning under this high price rise. Prices are rising more rapidly than in comparison to increase in salary. Our Government considers price rise essential for the development. If there is 9 per cent development in the country and prices have also risen by 9 percent, what is the benefit of such development?

Through this House, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the fact that the

country is not getting any benefit of development due to uncontrolled price rise. Price rise should be controlled immediately. The economy of the country is being demolished by the economics of the Government and the hon'ble Prime Minister. A reformatory policy should be adopted in this regard. With these words, I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Mr. Chairman Sir, through you, I would like to bring an important issue to the kind attention of the hon. Minister for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

Sir, my native district, Salem, is a pioneer district in Tamil Nadu in coir products. During 1960 to 1980, Salem had more than 25 coir industrial cooperative societies with an apex body. Through this, thousands of people in rural areas were getting benefits.

Salem ropes were marketed not only in our country but they also had an export potential. After the coir manufacturing units are mechanized, new units are moving to different parts of Tamil Nadu, particularly to Pollachi area in Coimbatore District. Presently, Salem coir industries are producing, on an average, 200 metric tonnes of coir ropes per day and the market is being exploited by major manufacturers of mattresses of other States.

The honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, my leader, Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. Jayalalithaa has allotted Rs. 100 crore in the current financial year for the development of coir and jute industries in Tamil Nadu. If the Centre, particularly the Ministry of MSME, extends its helping hand to them, it will boost the coir industry.

Hence, I request the hon. Minister for MSME to sanction a Regional Office of Coir Board at Salem with a Training Centre to educate the unemployed youths of Salem on modern technology.

SHRI MOHAN JENA (Jajpur): Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to draw the kind attention of the

Government towards two important Rivers of my State which have dried out due to huge sand deposits on their beds.

Sir, river Brahmani is the second largest river of Odisha. It bifurcates into two branches, that is, Brahmani and Kharasrota near Jenapur of my constituency. It is pertinent to mention here that, in the pre-Independence era, two barrages were constructed by the British Government, one at Jenapur in the Brahmani stream and another at Jokadia in the Kharasrota stream.

The barrage at Jenapur has been swallowed by heaps of sands. At present, there is no sign of barrage or anicut at Jenapur. Due to this reason, the river bed starting from Jenapur to Kaipada, a distance of about 80 kilometres is full of sand, small plants and grass. It is completely dead now. It affects more than two lakh inhabitants on either side of the river. The lift irrigation point constructed on either side of the river, the tube wells and thousands of ponds have turned dry. People are not getting minimum quantity of water to irrigate their agriculture lands and for their domestic consumption due to acute shortage of water. The condition of the river Birupa is more vulnerable than that of Brahmani. It has also turned dry due to sand deposit. The death of river Birupa is also affecting lakhs of people of two districts, namely Cuttack and Jajpur.

In the last Consultative Committee meeting of the Ministry of Water Resources, I had raised this issue before the Committee and the hon. Minister had given instructions to the officers of the Central Water Commission to study the situation of the rivers Birupa and Brahmani by a technical team. But it is a matter of regret that no action has been taken by the Government or by the CWC in this regard till today.

So, I demand immediate action to save the rivers Brahmani and Birupa.

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE (Rajgarh):
Hon'ble Mr. Chairman, Sir, the major river flowing in any state is the lifeline river of that state. Narmada is the lifeline river of Madhya Pradesh. ...(Interruptions) which is called holy Narmada Maiya by the people of Madhya Pradesh with reverence. But unfortunately Madhya Pradesh is not getting the blessing of Narmada Maiya fully in the form of water. The total length of Narmada River is 1213 km, out of which this river flows about 1077 km. across Madhya Pradesh. The total area of Narmada River is 98 thousand sq. km., out of which 89 thousand sq. km. of the area is inside the territory of Madhya Pradesh. But, at present, Madhya Pradesh is using only about 16-17 percent of the Water of Narmada River allocated to it by the Union Government. Out of the remaining water, about 40 percent is being used in Gujarat and the remaining water unnecessarily goes into the sea via the Bay of Khambat.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh has submitted a number of Action Plans to the Union Government in this regard. Out of which some schemes are under consideration of the Government and some are in different stage of implementation. But as per the decision taken by the Union Government in 1979 regarding distribution of Narmada water, Madhya Pradesh has to use 18.25 million acre feet water invariably by the year 2024 otherwise the said water will be distributed to Gujarat thus the state of Madhya Pradesh will be denied its right over the Narmada river.

Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I would like to request the Government in this regard that while according sanction to the Action Plans and proposals received from Madhya Pradesh instructions should be issued to the State Government to complete these projects immediately. Besides, there are Bhanrer and Vindhyaachal mountain ranges alongside the Narmada River. I would like to request in this regard that the Government of India should ask the State Government

to formulate such an Action Plan to release water of perennial river Narmada in Ken-Betwa, Tawa, Parvati, Kali Sindh and Chambal rivers as well as dams and ponds located in the said area through link tunnel or lift method from Bhanrer and Vindhyaçal mountain in order to increase green cover in the areas located along these rivers.

Sir, it is possible to carry out this task. When China can change the course of river like Brahmaputra and a channel tunnel (English Channel) could be made between France and England then why Narmada water could not be provided to said rivers while making way through Bhanrer and Vindhyaçal mountain ranges.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I extend my thanks to you for allowing me to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take prior permission if you wish to make your speech from different seat.

[*English*]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Chairman, I would like to bring to your notice and also of this House that supplying of chemical fertilizers to Orissa during this current kharif season is not only inadequate but also very much erratic.

The Government of India is saying that due to diplomatic issues, import of MOP is not getting resolved and our farmers in Orissa are advised to make use of complex fertilizers with potash content.

We are not pressing for MOP. Our pressing concern is less supply of urea and DAP.

So far as urea is concerned, against our requirement of 3.39 lakh MT, till date the supply is only 1.94 lakh MT. The deficit in supply is about 1.69 lakh MT. Out of this deficit quantity, as much as 81,200 MT is to be imported and supplied to our State. But except for 5,000 MT to be imported and supplied by IPL, there is no indication regarding the balance quantity of 76,200 MT as to who would import and

deliver it to us. This is the peak time for consumption of urea in our State.

So far as DAP is concerned, the allocation is around 1.10 lakh MT against the requirement of 1.51 lakh MT, but supply is only 0.89 lakh MT. What is the Government doing?

The Government is not supplying the urea to our farmers in Orissa and, thereby; one part of Orissa is reeling under the drought, the other part is not getting any chemical fertilizer.

So, I would urge upon the Government to provide our allocated quota in this month of September positively. I would also appreciate, if the Government consider the genuine problems and intervene at the earliest.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): Sir, I seek your permission to speak from here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Alright.

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Sir, with your permission, I would like to raise an issue related to Himachal Pradesh and other hilly states. Transportation charges are higher in Himachal Pradesh under the Mid Day Meal being provided in schools. Similar situation prevails in Uttarakhand and North Eastern states, but through you, I would like to urge that funding pattern for transportation of Mid Day Meal in Himachal Pradesh is in the ratio of 75:25 but for North Eastern states it is in the ratio of 90:10 but expenditure of meals plus cooking is not in the ratio of 90:10. It is in the ratio of 75:25 in Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

It is my demand that funds should be allocated to Himachal Pradesh on the lines of North East since the hilly states face similar problems.

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that Himachal Pradesh has received Rs. 6 crore 18

lakh less during the year 2008-2009. the State Government has requested the Union Government that the difference of 30 paise per student per day, on account of difference of payment to North Eastern States and Himachal Pradesh should be given to the state. This is my demand to the Union Government.

[English]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Please allow me to associate with this matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal is allowed to associate with this matter.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, there is no member on the Panel of Chairmen present in the House and my name is in the 'Zero Hour list. So, I would request Shri B. Mahtab, Senior Member, to preside over the Chair, if the House agrees.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes. Sir.

18.29 hrs.

[SHRI BHARTRUHARI MEHTAB in the Chair]

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV (Khagaria): Hon. Chairman, Sir, the national highway no. 107 of Bihar is in a pitiable state. It connects four districts of Khagaria, Saharsa, Madhepura, Purnea. Most importantly, the transportation is paralysed owing to the damaged RCC Bridge at 16 km. on Dumrighat of Koshi River and a pile bridge at 36 km. on Tilabe River owing to the dilapidated condition of this national highway for the last one year.

On this very highway at 51 km. is such a bridge, which is different from other Bridges. This bridge which dates back to the British era and was constructed on iron pillars. This bridge is damaged but still is being used for transportation. This bridge can collapse any time. The ten feet wide stretch between 51 and 67 kilometre of this highway is in dilapidated condition. There have been dozens of casualties in these

accidents. The construction of rail ROB sanctioned in 1997 located in Saharsa at 72nd km. of this national highway has not started so far, owing to which the life has fallen out of gear due to traffic jam in Bengali Bazaar. The transportation in that area is snapped from Central Bihar. The only way to commute to Patna, the Capital of Bihar is Koshi area NH-107. That is why, through you, I wish to request the Union Government to sanction the construction of damaged RCC bridge on Dumrighat at 16th km. of damaged Screw pipe bridge on the river at 36l km. and the damaged iron pillar bridge at 51st km. of the N.H.-107 whose DPR has been submitted to the Government. The ten feet wide road between 51st and 67 km. should be widened and strengthened. The construction of rail over bridge at 72nd km. which was sanctioned during the year 1997, should be expedited because there are traffic jams and life has fallen out of gear. This is my demand to the Union Government.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, today the condition of weavers is very miserable and pitiable in the entire country. Weavers live in the whole country, they are hard working and they work hard. Weavers are on the verge of ruin, no matter which state they belong to. Moreover weavers live in large numbers in Tanda, Varanasi, Gorakhpur, Faizabad in a big state like Uttar Pradesh and especially in Mau from where I come and which is the headquarter of my parliamentary constituency. The state of their plight is such that several discussions have been held in this House regarding their development and better future. But the Union Government has done nothing till date in this regard.

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): They should avail of the package which has been announced.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: I shall also come to what the hon'ble Minister is saying. The Government proclaims this thing aloud that it has granted so many funds, but this is just an announcement and nothing else. I want to show the reality that the benefit of what you have proclaimed aloud is not going to reach the common weavers who are poor. Only those 10 per cent weavers will be benefited who control and run the handicraft societies. The remaining 90 percent weavers are not going to get any benefit who are paddles to run their looms. Only 10 percent weavers who control and run the old handicraft societies and who are professional persons, only such few people are benefited. But the remaining 90 percent weavers are still running, helpless and deprived. They are not getting this benefit.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to tell you that poor weavers will be benefited only when they are provided raw materials and yarn on cheaper rates. Then alone the weavers may get some benefit otherwise your announcement is going to do nothing in this regard.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dara Singh ji, please come to the point because we have to get the House adjourned at 7 pm., one meeting has also been called by Madam Speaker and 4-5 members more are yet to speak.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Besides yarn, manufacturing companies should also be instructed that they should not hike the price which they are regularly doing every month. The weavers who operate looms should get the benefit for weaving sarees using jacquard looms with their skill and capability.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I demand that the common poor weaver weavers sarees using Jacquard paddle looms with their art and skill and to save them from ruin, to retain their existence it is necessary that iron jacquards being used in big mills for weaving sarees should immediately be banned.

Zones should be established in the areas where weavers live in the country and facilities should be provided for the sale of the cloth woven by them in the country as well as for their export to foreign countries. The poor weavers of the country have children; arrangements should be made for their education.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those hon. Members who want to associate with the matter raised by Shri Dara Singh Chauhan may please send their slips to the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Shri Hansraj G. Ahir, Shri Virender Kashyap and Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal ji are associated with the matter raised by Shri Dara Singh Chauhan.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Hon. chairman, Sir, the normal life has been disturbed badly in Uttarakhand due to heavy rains and cloud burst. As many as 5 bridges and one bridge at Tehri has been washed away due to cloud burst. Widespread damage has been reported from Pithoragarh, Chamoli, Tehri, Paudi, Rudraprayag, Champavat and Bageshwar districts. About 80 persons have lost their lives till date. The roads leading to Gangotri, Yamunotri, Badrinath, Kedarnath are blocked due to landslide. Repeated landslides take place between Kaliyasaud and Serabgarh, and roads get blocked as a result of this. Tunnel has not been constructed there. Heavy damage has been inflicted upon Ramnagar Chukum, Maldhan Chaur and Sunderkhal areas due to floods in Nainital district. If an underground tunnel is constructed from Phooital to the Kosi river on the lines of micro tunnel, then areas like Bharatpuri, Pampapuri etc. may be saved from floods. If 3 check dams are constructed on the Pipal Padav side in Maldhanchaur and the river is dug deep by JCB, then we can check the damage caused by floods.

There is scarcity of goods of daily use in Bhainswada village of Bironkhal Block, Dhaid village

of Pojchara Block in Paudi district. About 1171 roads of the state are still blocked in the State. Evacuation of the inhabitants of Supana village of Kirti Nagar Block and Budakot village of Dev Prayag Block is urgently needed as these villages are caving in. Saudhu village of Patti Isriyakhal is also caving in. The Hill is getting displaced at Paudi which has already caused huge damage and is still causing damage.

The telecommunication services and electric system have been thrown out of order for the last one-month in Kushyani, Kolani and Lambagad. People are forced to live in the open in this rainy season even tents have not been distributed in the affected areas by the Government.

Hence, it is my request to the Government to arrange 3 helicopters in the state to deal with the emergency situation and to evacuate the people trapped there, and to direct the State Government to provide sufficient aid to the affected people and to ensure their rehabilitation at the earliest.

[English]

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN (Vellore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. I would like to draw the attention of the Government and more particularly the Ministry of Human Resource Development regarding opening of a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Vellore District in which my constituency is located. Vellore District in Tamil Nadu is having a population of 4.5 million people, consisting of industrial and agricultural sector. Out of the total population of 4.5 million, only 2.2 million people are considered to be literate, which means less than 50 per cent of people are not having education. This is due to insufficient educational institutions available in the District.

Vellore District consists of 13 Assembly segments and this is one of the biggest districts in Tamil Nadu. While there are insufficient educational institutions in the District, the people are facing one of the big

problems. Those people, who are working in the Central Government office authorities in the district, are facing a tremendous difficulty to get admission for their wards.

Apart from major small and medium industries, Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, BHEL, is having its major unit at Ranipet. Besides that, there are so many other Central Government offices also, like, Central Excise Office, Civil Aviation Authority, Defence Accounts Office, Doordarshan LPT Office, Food Corporation of India, Office of Controller of Explosives, National Informatics Centre, Regional Institution of Correctional Administration, Railway Authorities of Katpadi, Arrakonnam and Jolarpet, Archaeological Survey of India and so on.

Sir, if you see all these Departments, thousands of Central Government authorities are working there and getting transferred from time to time. They are facing tremendous difficulty to get admission for their wards. So, my kind appeal to the Ministry of Human Resource Development is to take immediate action to open Kendriya Vidyalaya in my constituency, which is Vellore in Tamil Nadu.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, there is a standard direction from the hon. Speaker that only those names that are selected to be called. So, I am sorry if someone has a different opinion on that; I cannot call sitting in this Chair any other name that is not there in the List.

The House stands adjourned to meet again on Monday, the 5th September, 2011 at 11 a.m.

18.43 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, September 5, 2011/
Bhadra 14, 1933 (Saka).*

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