

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**(Thirteenth Session)**  
**Fifteenth Lok Sabha**



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

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*Friday, March 15, 2013/Phalguna 24, 1934 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

*...(Interruptions)*

---

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Madam, English is being promoted in the country. *...(Interruptions)* This is a serious matter. *...(Interruptions)*

**11.0½ hrs.**

*At this stage, Shri Lalu Prasad, Shri Dharmendra Yadav and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seats. We will take up this matter at 12 'o' clock.

*...(Interruptions)*

**11.01 hrs.**

*At this stage, Shri R. Thamaraiselvan and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please allow the Question Hour to run.

*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please allow Question Hour to run, after that we will take up this matter in zero hour.

*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

*...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11.30 a.m.

**11.02 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Thirty Minutes past Eleven of the Clock.*

---

**11.30 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Thirty-Minutes past Eleven of the Clock.*

(SHRI P. C. CHACKO *in the Chair*)

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): English should be discontinued as compulsory subject in UPSC. *...(Interruptions)*

**11.03½ hrs.**

*At this stage, Shri Lalu Prasad, Shri Dharmendra Yadav, Shri Chandrakant Khaire, Shri Hansraj G. Ahir and some other hon. Members came and stood on the Floor near the Table.*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wait. Please go back to your seats. We will take it up after the Question Hour.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go back. Mr. Lalu, the Government will respond. Please listen to me. You go back to your seat.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Government will respond to your query that you have raised. But you have to go back to your seat.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will start the Question Hour.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you all go back to your seats, then the Government will respond.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will get response. You please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

11.32 hrs.

*At this stage, Shri R. Thamaraiselvan and some other hon. Members came and stood on the Floor near the Table.*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your seats. We will now take up the Question Hour. Q. No. 261.

...(Interruptions)

11.32½ hrs.

#### ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q.No. 261, Shri Ravneet Singh.

#### Banking Facilities

\*261. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the benefits of banking facilities are not adequately available to the common man especially the people in the rural areas of the country and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of bank accounts opened in the rural areas and the number of households in terms of percentage availing banking facilities in the rural and urban areas, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of branches of scheduled commercial banks as on date in the rural and urban areas of the country, State/UT-wise;

(d) the number of branches of scheduled commercial banks opened in the rural areas during each

of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure banking facilities to each rural household of the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) It is the objective of the Government to extend the facility of banking services to the entire country in a phased manner. As per Census 2011, 58.7% households, comprising of 67.8% in urban areas and 54.4% in rural areas, reported availing banking services. In comparison, 35.5% households, comprising 49.5% in urban areas and 30.1% in rural areas, had reported availing banking services in 2001 census. There are 100,277 branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) in the country, as on 31st December 2012, out of which 36,972 (36.9%) bank branches are in the rural areas and 26,595 (26.5%) are in semi-urban areas. Over 63 per cent of the total numbers of branches are in rural and semi-urban areas of the country.

(b) The State-wise details of number of deposit accounts of banks in rural areas as on 31.3.2011 are given in the enclosed Annexure-I. State-wise details of households availing banking services in rural and urban areas, as per 2011 Census, are given in the enclosed Annexure-I.

(c) and (d) State-wise details of number of bank branches of SCBs in rural, semi-urban, urban and metropolitan areas are given in the enclosed Annexure-II. The number of bank branches opened by SCBs in rural areas in the last 3 years and upto December 2012 in current year is also given in the enclosed Annexure-II.

(e) The decision of the Government to implement Direct Benefit Transfer envisages extension of the banking services in the entire country in a phased manner. To extend the reach of banking facilities particularly to rural hinterlands, Government and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has been taking a number of initiatives from time to time. These include:

- (i) Under "Swabhimaan", banking facilities were provided to over 74,000 habitations having population of 2000 or more (2001 census) during 2010-12.
- (ii) The 'Swabhimaan' campaign was further extended to habitations which had population of 1000 or more (2001 census) in North East & Hilly States and habitations which had a population of 2000 or more (2011 census).
- (iii) As in December 2012, there were 152,328 Customer Service Points (CSPs)/Business Correspondent Agents (BCAs), deployed by various banks, through whom transactions worth Rs. 16,533 crore were carried out during April-December, 2012.
- (iv) RBI has permitted domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding RRBs) to open branches in Tier 2 to Tier 6 Centres (with population upto 99,999 as per census 2001) without the need to take permission from RBI in each case, subject to reporting.
- (v) RBI has also permitted SCBs (excluding RRBs) to open branches in rural, semi urban and urban centres in North Eastern States and Sikkim without having the need to take permission from RBI in each case, subject to reporting.
- (vi) Domestic SCBs have been advised that while preparing their Annual Branch Expansion Plan (ABEP), they should allocate atleast 25% of the total number of branches proposed to be opened during the year in unbanked Tier 5 and Tier 6 centres (population upto 9999) which do not have a brick and mortar structure of any SCB for customer based banking transactions.
- (vii) Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) are also allowed to open branches in Tier 2 to Tier 6 centres (with population upto 99,999 as per Census 2001) without the need to take permission from the Reserve Bank in each case, subject to reporting and fulfilling certain conditions.
- (viii) RRBs have also been advised to allocate at least 25 percent of the total number of branches proposed to be opened during a year in unbanked rural (Tier 5 and Tier 6) Centres.
- (ix) New private sector banks are required to have 25% of their total number branches in rural and semi urban centres with population below 1,00,000 on an ongoing basis.

#### **Annexure-I**

*State-wise details of number of deposit accounts of Scheduled Commercial Bank in rural areas and State-wise percentage of households availing banking services in rural and urban areas as per 2011 Census*

Sl. No.	State	No. of deposit accounts of Scheduled Commercial Banks in rural areas as on 31.3.2011 (in thousand)	Percent of households availing banking services in rural areas	Percent of households availing banking services in urban areas
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar	128	90.01	88.02
2	Andhra Pradesh	20,543	50.42	58.71
3	Arunachal Pradesh	361	43.14	82.40
4	Assam	7,302	38.34	75.18
5	Bihar	16,372	42.26	62.40
6	Chandigarh/UT	178	66.56	80.51

1	2	3	4	5
7	Chhattisgarh	5,288	46.15	58.20
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli/UT	47	39.26	73.06
9	Daman and Diu	1	67.73	64.83
10	Delhi	835	84.85	88.05
11	Goa	1,227	51.29	66.09
12	Gujarat	9,139	65.92	71.87
13	Haryana	5,219	89.10	89.25
14	Himachal Pradesh	4,951	65.42	83.27
15	Jammu and Kashmir	4,029	47.39	74.48
16	Jharkhand	7,218	58.92	64.35
17	Karnataka	14,525	73.86	74.68
18	Kerala	2,406	86.64	84.85
19	Lakshadweep	35	40.75	63.54
20	Madhya Pradesh	11,060	62.95	76.02
21	Maharashtra	12,118	23.47	41.54
22	Manipur	169	28.20	71.26
23	Meghalaya	561	35.93	71.94
24	Mizoram	141	23.08	64.12
25	Nagaland	142	73.54	77.79
26	Odisha	12,036	41.02	66.58
27	Puducherry	274	61.81	64.95
28	Punjab	8,290	62.84	68.97
29	Rajasthan	10,387	68.21	67.42
30	Sikkim	220	63.54	77.63
31	Tamil Nadu	14,045	45.19	60.37
32	Tripura	930	78.19	81.93
33	Uttar Pradesh	55,137	73.58	66.68
34	Uttarakhand	3,674	80.26	81.80
35	West Bengal	21,265	39.77	68.17
	All India	250,254	54.44	67.77

Source: Census 2011

**Annexure-II***State-wise details of Functioning Branches and Number of branches opened of Scheduled Commercial Banks*

Sl. No.	State	Functioning Branches as on 31.12.2012				Branches opened in Rural Areas during			
		Rural	Semi-urban	Urban	Metropolitan	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andaman and Nicobar	23	27	2	3	1			
2	Andhra Pradesh	2901	2084	1720	1628	88	143	236	54
3	Arunachal Pradesh	54	41			1		3	
4	Assam	823	435	358		11	8	12	6
5	Bihar	2608	1162	558	308	58	58	91	53
6	Chandigarh	11	0	299				1	1
7	Chhattisgarh	795	408	460		16	30	68	24
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	31			2	3	1	1
9	Daman and Diu	2	33				2		
10	Delhi	78	49	1	2647	1	5	16	
11	Goa	207	301			7	13	22	2
12	Gujarat	1767	1425	771	1557	53	69	128	44
13	Haryana	988	753	1133	173	51	80	121	43
14	Himachal Pradesh	865	230	71		41	46	37	9
15	Jammu and Kashmir	647	247	304		7	25	49	16
16	Jharkhand	1107	506	431	114	25	40	62	14
17	Karnataka	2467	1575	1451	1594	50	82	191	37
18	Kerala	360	3457	1217		14	13	14	7
19	Lakshadweep	8	4						
20	Madhya Pradesh	1882	1330	917	604	23	32	72	33
21	Maharashtra	2435	1983	1433	3591	53	71	121	57
22	Manipur	46	25	32			1	6	4
23	Meghalaya	136	41	66		1	3	5	2
24	Mizoram	58	19	32			1	2	
25	Nagaland	43	69			2	1	4	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26	Odisha	1831	824	657		55	48	60	20
27	Puducherry	36	45	87		5	2	2	
28	Punjab	1529	1423	837	587	69	135	123	82
29	Rajasthan	2035	1467	958	474	35	65	115	74
30	Sikkim	64	29			3	6	6	2
31	Tamil Nadu	2099	2677	1580	1228	71	76	227	62
32	Tripura	139	74	63		6	4	11	4
33	Uttar Pradesh	713	450	303		148	187	375	103
34	Uttarakhand	5630	2508	2140	1747	23	37	59	21
35	West Bengal	2573	863	1168	1411	67	76	93	23
	All India	36972	26595	19047	17663	988	1362	2336	801

Note: 1. MOF data is dynamic in nature. It is updated based on information as received from banks.

\*\* : Data for the financial year 2012-13 relates to the period from April 1, 2012 to December 31, 2012.

Source: Master Office File on banks, DSIM, RBI as on 01-01-2013

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Respected Chairman, Sir, although the UPA Government has made remarkable efforts, but the expansion of banks in the rural areas is much lower, which is a matter of grave concern. ... (Interruptions) Lack of access to the banking facilities is one of the main hurdles in the implementation of the Government's Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme. ... (Interruptions)

I would like to ask this from the hon. Union Minister of Finance. Does the Government have any plan to provide banking facilities to the people through its 1.5 lakh Post Offices, which are already in the process of money transactions? ... (Interruptions) As they can render cost-effective banking services, there is no need for them to set up new infrastructure. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, the Department of Posts has a huge network in the country, and the number of Post Offices in the country is 1,50,000. ... (Interruptions) The Department of Posts has launched a Core Banking Solution (CBS) that aims to bring in facilities of ATM banking, internet banking, mobile banking and phone banking to the Post Office Savings Bank customers. ... (Interruptions) Sir, the process is on for Core Banking

and will be rolled out by the end of this year. ... (Interruptions) The Detailed Project Report is also been prepared for setting up of a Post Bank of India, and it can only become operational after the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) gives a license. ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: All of you will get time to raise the issue, and the Government will respond to it.

... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can go back to your seats and raise the issue, and you will get the response from the Government.

... (Interruptions)

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

### Recovery of NPAs

262. DR. BALI RAM:  
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of loans sanctioned to individuals/companies against whom loans of more than rupees one crore and above are pending for recovery during the last three years and current year, bank and State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of Non Performing Assets (NPAs) of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) recovered and written off during the said period, bank and State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) proposes to amend the guidelines concerning recovery of NPAs by giving more administrative/financial powers to the banks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by the Government/RBI to reduce the level of NPAs in the banks in future?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) The Public Sector Bank (PSB)-wise details of loans of more than rupees one crore and above which are pending for recovery, and the details of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) recovered and written off during the last three years and current year, as collated and available with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively. The Data Reporting System of RBI does not generate such information, State/UT-wise.

(c) and (d) To improve the health of the financial sector, to reduce the NPAs, to improve asset quality of banks, and to prevent slippages, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued instructions which stipulate that each

bank is required to have a robust mechanism for early detection of signs of distress including prompt restructuring in the case of all viable accounts; to have a loan recovery policy which sets down the manner of recovery of dues, targeted level of reduction (period-wise), norms for permitted sacrifice/waiver, factors to be taken into account before considering waivers, decision levels, and reporting to higher authorities; monitoring of write-off/waiver cases; valuation of properties including collaterals accepted for their exposures; and taking recourse to legal mechanisms like SARFAESI Act, 2002, DRTs and Lok Adalats. The existing guidelines are sufficient to address the issues of NPA management.

The Government has advised PSBs to take a number of new initiatives to increase the pace of recovery and manage NPAs, which include appointment of Nodal officers for recovery, to conduct special drives for recovery of loss assets, to put in place early warning system, to replace system of post dated cheques with Electronic Clearance System (ECS) and to constitute a Board level Committee for monitoring of recovery.

Parliament has recently enacted 'The Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012' for removing certain bottlenecks in the recovery of bad debts. The Amendment Act has come into force from 15.01.2013.

The steps taken by the Government and RBI have resulted in year-on-year improvement in recovery of NPAs by PSBs.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *PSB-wise Gross NPAs of above Rs. 1 Crore Accounts*

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Sank Name	March, 2010		March, 2011		March, 2012	
		No. of A/c	Amount	No. of A/c	Amount	No. of A/c	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Allahabad Bank	129	11	13	53	103	292
2	Andhra Bank	36	233	58	421	71	820
3	Bank of Baroda	167	845	160	1496	196	2498



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	Bank of India	350	2809	236	2522	507	4268
5	Bank of Maharashtra	62	339	61	305	77	598
6	Canara Bank	176	1054	198	1435	272	2485
7	Central Bank of India	179	882	137	1159	222	4349
8	Corporation Bank	14	142	39	291	72	799
9	Dena Bank	32	243	40	440	58	416
10	IDBI Bank Limited	234	1598	371	2125	579	3682
11	Indian Bank	49	345	294	239	284	1113
12	Indian Overseas Bank	269	2942	214	2250	262	2934
13	Oriental Bank of Commerce	105	645	112	929	190	2187
14	Punjab & Sind Bank	17	96	43	228	71	521
15	Punjab National Bank	188	826	133	1803	709	5295
16	Syndicate Bank	109	504	147	833	129	1556
17	UCO Bank	147	664	168	1834	222	2747
18	Union Bank of India	116	977	148	1385	218	2359
19	United Bank of India	126	575	136	526	164	1246
20	Vijaya Bank	61	413	27	291	47	786
21	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	38	350	37	525	54	805
22	State Bank of Hyderabad	30	304	83	716	189	1302
23	State Bank of India	1262	8553	1527	11406	2419	23320
24	State Bank of Indore	47	307	0		0	
25	State Bank of Mysore	36	251	42	289	36	446
26	State Bank of Patiala	87	499	134	698	91	850
27	State Bank of Travancore	33	223	31	435	53	587
Public Sector Banks		4099	26629	4589	34633	7295	68262

Source: Off-site balance sheet returns (annual returns), as reported by banks, global

**Statement-II**

*Public Sector Bank wise details of NPAs recovered and written off (Amount in Rs. crore)*

				1	2	3	4
Bank	Period	Actual recoveries (incl. write-off Amount)	Write-Offs (incl. write-off in compromise accounts) Amount				
1	2	3	4				
					2011-12	1470.0	1459.8
					Dec-12*	755.2	1139.1
				Central Bank of India	2009-10	419.3	293.5
					2010-11	736.0	554.1
					2011-12	754.3	629.2
					Dec-12*	1068.1	592.1
				Corporation Bank	2009-10	81.8	266.6
					2010-11	68.4	542.7
					2011-12	104.3	565.4
					Dec-12	82.0	614.2
				Dena Bank	2009-10	195.4	184.9
					2010-11	191.1	196.3
					2011-12	222.6	193.9
					Dec-12*	142.8	114.3
				IDBI Bank Limited	2009-10	302.3	476.9
					2010-11	230.2	837.7
					2011-12	79.1	313.4
					Dec-12*	163.0	11.2
				Indian Bank	2009-10	133.9	383.2
					2010-11	112.5	564.3
					2011-12	220.8	488.2
					Dec-12*	236.4	339.6
				Indian Overseas Bank	2009-10	575.2	388.6
					2010-11	1030.2	970.5
					2011-12	703.1	1140.6
					Dec-12*	401.4	487.2
				Oriental Bank of Commerce	2009-10	266.3	389.0
					2010-11	333.1	695.7
Allahabad Bank	2009-10	241.4	642.7				
	2010-11	275.9	719.9				
	2011-12	364.7	1003.2				
	Dec-12*	352.6	831.1				
Andhra Bank	2009-10	74.2	192.3				
	2010-11	89.9	149.8				
	2011-12	172.4	169.4				
	Dec-12*	211.2	207.6				
Bank of Baroda	2009-10	372.2	465.2				
	2010-11	436.7	431.3				
	2011-12	537.0	928.8				
	Dec-12*	384.2	649.9				
Bank of India	2009-10	603.7	743.0				
	2010-11	872.1	821.4				
	2011-12	1182.2	2333.3				
	Dec-12*	969.5	1127.6				
Bank of Maharashtra	2009-10	174.0	235.8				
	2010-11	277.7	349.8				
	2011-12	248.9	394.6				
	Dec-12*	147.4	503.9				
Canara Bank	2009-10	688.1	1289.7				
	2010-11	1019.6	1049.6				

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	2011-12	622.7	932.9		2011-12	458.6	214.2
	Dec-12*	542.8	1118.3		Dec-12*	97.9	80.8
Punjab National Bank	2009-10	950.4	852.6	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	2009-10	192.8	22.6
	2010-11	1170.0	1591.8		2010-11	153.2	165.8
	2011-12	1675.4	126.3		2011-12	227.5	275.1
	Dec-12*	1499.2	90.1		Dec-12	166.2	458.0
Punjab and Sind Bank	2009-10	48.1	81.0	State Bank of Hyderabad	2009-10	133.2	82.5
	2010-11	50.1	66.0		2010-11	199.6	201.7
	2011-12	114.7	38.9		2011-12	508.8	210.7
	Dec-12*	77.0	22.3		Dec-12*	360.1	176.2
Syndicate Bank	2009-10	464.5	419.3	State Bank of India	2009-10	2059.0	1994.0
	2010-11	527.5	350.6		2010-11	3845.0	4007.0
	2011-12	838.0	890.8		2011-12	3971.0	744.0
	Dec-12*	679.8	957.3		Dec-12*	3733.6	2890.0
UCO Bank	2009-10	399.3	278.6	State Bank of Mysore	2009-10	78.1	19.8
	2010-11	430.1	586.4		2010-11	139.7	311.3
	2011-12	652.4	390.6		2011-12	204.7	165.4
	Dec-12*	466.9	169.9		Dec-12*	158.1	102.4
Union Bank of India	2009-10	401.0	513.0	State Bank of Patiala	2009-10	181.1	4.9
	2010-11	578.0	1126.0		2010-11	212.7	410.2
	2011-12	732.8	938.0		2011-12	317.4	120.2
	Dec-12*	842.0	625.0		Dec-12*	207.3	0.1
United Bank of India	2009-10	261.7	173.6	State Bank of Travancore	2009-10	172.1	123.7
	2010-11	300.2	414.1		2010-11	222.8	152.5
	2011-12	331.1	232.9		2011-12	328.3	181.7
	Dec-12*	245.0	308.5		Dec-12*	282.3	68.8
Vijaya Bank	2009-10	257.4	491.5				
	2010-11	438.0	327.3				

\*2012-13 (up to December, 2012)

*[English]*

**Consumption of Diesel by  
Generator Sets**

263. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any estimate of the consumption of diesel by diesel generator sets used for powering cellular telephony towers in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the quantity of diesel consumed during the last three years, year and State/UT-wise;

(c) the total subsidy borne by the Government towards the consumption of diesel by such diesel generator sets for the last three years and the current year, year-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check use of subsidised diesel for powering cellular telephony towers?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS ( SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that no separate record is maintained regarding sale of Diesel to various segments at retail outlets, including sale to diesel generator sets used for powering cellular telephony towers. As per the on going second round of survey conducted by M/s A.C. Nielsen ORG-MAG (Pvt.) Limited, the share of consumption of diesel by mobile towers is estimated to be 1.68% of total diesel consumption.

(c) Data on Sector-wise subsidy borne by the Government is not maintained. During the financial year 2012-13, the total projected under recovery on diesel is expected to be Rs. 92,793 crore based on prices effective 01.03.2013.

(d) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has recently reiterated instructions to OMCs to ensure that at one time diesel is sold in an approved container of capacity not exceeding 200 litres to customers taking away fuel in a drum from a retail outlet. It is not possible to prevent use of this subsidised diesel purchased from retail outlets for powering cellular telephony towers.

**Swapping of Gas**

264. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated or proposes to formulate a policy for gas swapping between power and fertilizer production companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor including the benefits likely to accrue to gas based power generating stations as a result thereof, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the swapping will increase the prices of gas;

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to protect the interest of the consumers; and

(e) the time by which the said policy is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) Madam, Swapping of natural gas is an arrangement whereby 'first party' supplies gas to 'second party' at a location sought for by the second party, "in exchange for" the second party agreeing to indemnify the first party from any additional financial liability, on account of supplying (directly or through transporter(s)), an energy equivalent quantity of gas to the first party or first party's representative at another location. General Guidelines on swapping have already been issued by the Ministry. No specific policy is under consideration only for Fertilizer and Power companies.

(b) to (e) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

**Control of Tuberculosis**

265. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:  
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

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

(a) the major activities undertaken and the funds allocated/utilised under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) during the 11th Five Year Plan period, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has assessed and monitored the performance of RNTCP during the said period and if so, the details and the outcome thereof including the shortcomings noticed therein;

(c) whether the Joint Monitoring Mission (JMM) of RNTCP has recommended certain strategies for universal access for early diagnosis and effective treatment of TB during the 12th Five Year Plan period; and

(d) if so, the details of the strategies recommended and the follow up action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Major activities undertaken under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) during the 11th Five Year Plan period are as below:

- TB case finding activities with sputum smear microscopy at over 13,000 Designated microscopy centers.
- Treatment of diagnosed TB patients with quality assured anti-TB drugs, under DOTS at over 0.5 million DOT Centers.
- Introduction and expansion of services for diagnosis and treatment of Drug Resistant-TB.
- Expansion of TB-HIV collaborative activities.
- Advocacy, Communication, Social Mobilization and involvement of NGOs for TB Control.

Funds allocated/utilized under RNTCP during the 11th Five Year Plan period, State/UT-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement. RNTCP has well defined monitoring and supervision strategy wherein reports of RNTCP Project Areas are regularly analyzed at the State and the Central TB Division of the Directorate General of Health Services. Performance of RNTCP at districts is reviewed at State and Central level. External evaluation is carried out by external agencies, funding agencies and technical partners through the mechanism of Joint Monitoring Mission (JMM) every three years. During the 11th Five Year Plan period, the programme achievements are as follows:

- Sustained achievement of case detection rate of more than 70% of NSP Patients.
- Sustained achievement of Treatment success rate of more than 85%.
- Expansion of TB-HIV collaboration across the country.
- Expansion of diagnostic and treatment facilities and treatment facilities for drug resistant TB.
- During the 11th Five Year Plan, total number of TB suspects examined were 35.5 million as against the planned target of 29.65 million.
- 7.55 million of patients were put on treatment as against the planned target of 6.3 million.
- The estimated annual prevalence reduce from 299 to 250 per lakh population.

Major Shortcomings during 11 Five Year Plan are as below:

- Less than one third of the Primary Health Centers (PHCs) have co-located Designated Microscopy Centers (DMCs).
- Inadequate diagnostic facilities & irrational use of anti-TB drugs in inappropriate regimens by private practitioners.
- Over the counter (OTC) sale of first line and second line anti-TB drugs exists in the country despite these drugs being schedule H drugs.
- Urban TB Control posed the serious challenges due to high level of TB transmission in overcrowded ill-ventilated slums. Compounded by weak urban primary health care systems and predominant private health care.
- Despite the progress in implementation of DOTS strategy, TB incidence and mortality are still high and an estimated 280,000 people died of TB in 2009.

Final Report of the Joint Monitoring Mission, which was conducted in August 2012, is still awaited.

**Statement**

*Revised National TB Control Programme State/UT wise Fund Allocation & Fund Utilization during 11th Five Year Plan (Cash & Kind)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Allocation	Utilized	Allocation	Utilized	Allocation	Utilized	Allocation	Utilized	Allocation	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Artdhra Pradesh	2206.70	2319.58	2068.79	1779.36	2149.20	1992.86	2258.40	2370.37	2367.60	2002.4
2	Andaman and Nicobar	8.63	17.47	7.76	14.27	22.10	24.84	26.33	40.86	46.96	42.92
3	Arunachal Pradesh	50.94	151.44	33.96	167.02	190.08	213.99	237.60	223.86	279.88	321.67
4	Assam	1209.91	553.85	806.60	553.54	620.32	616.86	775.40	796.19	740.63	710.88
5	Bihar	2289.83	1593.73	2262.15	1247.50	1444.03	1652.12	1597.50	2019.07	2319.22	1783.91
6	Chandigarh	21.57	62.75	19.38	66.92	75.59	71.09	87.81	91.46	107.84	90.92
7	Chhattisgarh	613.90	781.57	575.52	607.71	790.50	517.09	830.00	699.25	1143.40	885.39
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.47	29.80	5.82	28.62	31.45	31.01	35.20	36.53	43.79	35.87
9	Daman and Diu	4.31	14.76	3.87	15.86	22.03	19.85	24.65	25.75	35.24	23.7
10	Delhi	345.02	731.90	310.17	775.30	821.46	987.4	941.68	1152.64	1217.02	1215.22
11	Goa	28.48	41.23	31.55	56.63	63.54	64.32	71.24	85.74	108.87	120.75
12	Gujarat	1117.25	1260.37	1237.70	1582.60	1663.58	1942.67	1854.36	2088.94	2028.48	2270.82
13	Haryana	200.00	505.68	525.29	507.82	507.15	522.78	661.10	597.32	692.91	607.35
14	Himachal Pradesh	132.28	262.57	146.54	283.42	392.58	285.85	437.94	328.27	513.48	457.64
15	Jammu and Kashmir	227.93	300.62	252.50	313.28	567.16	408.91	634.14	426.61	615.54	643.87
16	Jharkhand	807.47	828.49	757.00	644.19	832.30	595.49	874.00	820.1	1030.00	879.56
17	Karnataka	1143.70	957.63	1267.01	1312.31	1333.12	1512.45	1486.96	1841.77	2030.60	1970.97
18	Kerala	671.57	674.31	743.97	606.43	749.77	720.92	835.30	1042.27	1090.71	993.69
19	Lakshadweep	2.15	10.26	1.94	8.37	22.05	10.24	24.67	12.34	27.50	17.63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
20	Madhya Pradesh	1341.11	1121.56	1485.69	1259.47	1514.40	1387.86	1689.73	1672.5	2042.96	2022.84
21	Maharashtra	2136.82	2088.71	2367.19	2684.01	2863.78	3022.36	3195.51	3504.11	4002.00	4156.26
22	Manipur	114.62	172.66	76.42	204.55	204.32	208.37	255.40	274.44	265.19	308.37
23	Meghalaya	110.38	104.92	73.58	130.37	157.28	125.39	196.60	163.93	159.67	166.86
24	Mizoram	42.45	109.83	28.30	119.49	107.04	118.9	133.80	129.31	162.03	200.18
25	Nagaland	101.89	165.68	67.92	178.35	168.00	214.95	210.00	201.48	204.98	200.26
26	Odisha	1075.70	1235.79	1008.47	935.85	1225.60	912.77	1287.05	985.91	1513.65	1081.08
27	Puducherry	21.57	28.58	19.38	25.19	45.62	50.28	52.66	89.40	111.01	96.95
28	Punjab	531.15	508.36	588.42	621.02	751.83	625.13	839.10	896.85	981.70	833.71
29	Rajasthan	1269.89	1169.84	1406.78	1164.13	1548.64	1439.14	1727.64	1627.64	1914.54	1629.6
30	Sikkim	25.47	57.73	16.99	67.47	64.64	67.69	80.80	82.66	75.25	125.54
31	Tamilnadu	1318.73	1202.90	1460.90	1356.23	1651.61	1363.97	1841.55	1536.67	1661.46	1664.95
32	Tripura	144.34	58.09	96.23	75.33	88.32	94.64	110.40	103.57	112.37	109.02
33	Uttar Pradesh	4082.08	4157.66	4278.22	4258.10	4794.70	4292.69	5594.22	4727.54	5234.35	4889.49
34	Uttarakhand	251.64	353.19	235.91	272.62	325.70	307.81	342.00	359.04	449.07	346.46
35	West Bengal	1744.05	1657.63	1932.08	1947.40	2015.51	2420.85	2249.26	2476.8	2770.10	2677.08
Total		25400.00	25291.14	26200.00	25870.73	29825.00	28843.54	33500.00	33531.19	38100.00	35583.81

[Translation]

### Consumption of Tobacco Products

266. SHRI TAKAM SANJOY:  
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:

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

(a) the programmes being implemented and the activities taken thereunder by the Government to deter people from smoking and consuming smokeless tobacco products in the country;

(b) whether the Government has made any assessment/survey to ascertain the impact of the aforesaid

programmes on smoking and consumption of smokeless tobacco products in various parts of the country including the North-Eastern States;

(c) if so, the details and the outcome thereof indicating the increase or decrease noticed in the number of tobacco users and consumption of tobacco products throughout the country, State/UT-wise;

(d) the estimated annual expenditure incurred on tobacco related diseases and the revenue collection from various tobacco products in the country; and

(e) the measures being taken by the Government to make anti-tobacco measures and awareness programmes more effective in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) In order to deter people from using tobacco, National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) was launched in the year 2007-08, with the objectives to (i) create awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco consumption, (ii) reduce the production and supply of tobacco products, (iii) ensure effective implementation of the provisions made under "The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003" (COTPA) and (iv) help the people quit tobacco use through Tobacco Cessation Centres. The programme is presently under implementation in 21 states covering 42 districts.

Further, the Food Safety and Standards Act ( 2006) and the Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sales) Regulations, 2011 dated 1st August 2011, issued thereunder lays down that tobacco and nicotine shall not be used as ingredients in any food products.

So far, due to consistent follow up by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, 28 States/UT's have issued orders for implementation of the Food Safety Regulations banning manufacture, sale and storage of Gutka and Pan Masala containing tobacco or nicotine. (Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Haryana, Punjab, Delhi, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Nagaland, Andaman and Nicobar, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Uttarakhand, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Sikkim, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Assam).

(b) and (c) The Government has not conducted any survey to ascertain the impact of the aforesaid programme on smoking and consumption of smokeless tobacco products. However, Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) India-2010 was conducted by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare in the age group of 15 years and above to monitor prevalence of tobacco, use and trade key tobacco control indicators. It has provided base line estimates/data on key tobacco control indicators. Major findings of the GATS India 2010 are as follows:

- Current tobacco use in any form: 34.6% of adults; 47.9% of males and 20.3% of females

- Current tobacco smokers: 14.0% of adults; 24.3% of males and 2.9% of females
- Current users of smokeless tobacco: 25.9% of adults; 32.9% of males and 18.4% of females
- Average age at initiation of tobacco use was 17.8 with 25.8% of females starting tobacco use before the age of 15
- Among minors (age 15-17), 9.6% consumed tobacco in some form and most of them were able to purchase tobacco products

(d) We do not have the data on annual expenditure incurred on tobacco related diseases. However, as per the Health Cost study conducted by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) in 1998-99 (extrapolated to 2002-03 rates), the total direct and indirect cost due to three major tobacco related diseases in India (cardiovascular diseases, cancer, chronic lung diseases) was Rs. 30,833 crore which amounted to 25% of all public spending during that period on Health. The data was collected on treatment expenditures - both medical and non-medical, institutional expenditures and loss of wages during treatment for the year 1990-1992, or until death or recovery.

The total revenue realized from central excise duty on tobacco and tobacco products for the year 1998-99 was Rs. 5,768 crores. This figure for the year 2011-12 is Rs. 17,414 crores.

(e) In order to enforce the provisions of "The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003" (COTPA), the following important rules have been notified under the Act:

- The revised Rules related to prohibition of smoking in Public Places notified vide G.S.R 417(E) dated 30th May, 2008 and enforced from 2nd October, 2008.
- The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Packaging and Labeling) amendment Rules notified vide G.S.R 182(E) dated 15th March 2008 and enforced from 31st May, 2009. These rules mandated the depiction of the pictorial health warnings on all tobacco products.



- The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Display of board by educational Institutions) notified vide G.S.R. 40(E) dated 19th January, 2010 and enforced from the same date. It prohibits the sale of tobacco products within 100 yards of educational Institutions.
  - The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Amendment Rules, 2011 notified vide G.S.R. 619(E) dated 11th August, 2011 and enforced from the same date. These Rules mandate prohibition of sale of tobacco products to and by persons below the age of eighteen years and recovery of fine thereon by the authorized officers.
  - The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Packaging and Labeling) amendment Rules 2012 vide notification G.S.R. 724(E) dated 27th September, 2012. Three sets of warnings each have been notified for smoking as well as smokeless forms of tobacco. The new warnings shall come into effect from 1st April, 2013.
  - The Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) (Second Amendment) Rules, 2011 vide G.S.R. no. 786(E) dated 27-10-11 came into effect from 14th November, 2011 and has provisions to regulate the scenes depicting use of Cigarettes and other tobacco products in films and TV programmes. In order to remove certain practical difficulties in its implementation, the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has further amended Rules 7 and 8 of the above rules. The revised rules have been notified vide G.S.R. 708(E) dated 21st September, 2012 and have come into force from 2nd October, 2012.
- Some of the other important activities undertaken by the Ministry in this regard are as follows:
- Global Adult Tobacco Survey-India (2010), a nationally representative household survey, was conducted to systematically monitor adult tobacco use and track key tobacco control indicators. The findings have been disseminated through National and regional level seminars.
  - National guidelines on tobacco dependence treatment have been developed and disseminated.
  - Training modules were developed for doctors, teachers and health workers/ASHA on tobacco control.
  - Guidelines for Tobacco Free Educational Institutions developed and adopted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE). The CBSE has circulated these guidelines to all CBSE affiliated schools to implement the same.
  - Toll free helpline has been established to report specific violations of the provisions under the anti-tobacco law.
  - Guidelines for implementation of various sections of the COTP Act (Anti-Tobacco Law) were developed and disseminated to all states and other enforcement agencies.
  - National and Regional level advocacy workshops were organized at Delhi and various other centres to sensitize law enforcers / stakeholders from different departments (Agriculture, Customs & Excise, Labour, Education, Forest, Tribal, Health, Tourism, Transport, Railways, Police, Judiciary, Information and Broadcasting etc.) on their role in implementation of tobacco control laws and other measures for tobacco control.
  - Manpower resources are provided to assist focal points at national level (National Tobacco Control Cell) and at state level through the state level consultants at 15 State Tobacco Control Cells: (Delhi, Tamil Nadu, Assam, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Bihar, Maharashtra, Tripura, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand and Karnataka).
  - **National Level Mass Media Campaigns:** Various anti-tobacco materials for IEC (Information, Education & Communication) activities have been developed and disseminated widely through radio, TV and outdoor publicity campaigns for increasing public awareness on the smoke-free rules as well as on risks of tobacco use, second hand smoke, harmful effects on babies and expectant mothers.

- The new rules on regulation of scenes relating to depiction of tobacco use in movies and TV programmes have mandated display of health spots and disclaimers in the beginning and middle of such movies and TV programmes displaying scenes of tobacco usage.
- National Consultation on smokeless tobacco was organized in April, 2011 to discuss prevention strategies and to build coalition to combat the usage of chewing tobacco and its impact, on health.
- A workshop was organized on 28.9.2011 in collaboration with WHO to sensitise the members of the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) and its Regional Centres on the need to restrict the use of tobacco products both smoking and smokeless in the films as well as TV programmes.
- Review cum workshop was organized with the State and District Nodal officers of NTCP in January, 2012.
- National Consultation on Economics of Tobacco was organized in December, 2012, at New Delhi.
- A special campaign for tobacco free North East was launched on 1st March, 2013, at Assam.
- The Ministry has written to all the states to mainstream enforcement of the provisions of the anti-tobacco law through monthly crime review meetings at the district level. The Ministry is also trying to get the anti-tobacco law included in the 'Social Policing' agenda.

[English]

**Special Area Demonstration Project  
Programme**

267. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives including the salient features of the Special Area Demonstration Project Programme and the funds allocated for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government proposes to continue with the Programme;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the details of the projects supported so far, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government is also considering to involve the local community resources in such programmes and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to identify more places of national and international importance under the programme?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing the Special Area Demonstration Programme (SADP) with the objective of demonstrating New and Renewable Sources of Energy (NRSE), at locations where large flow of people and tourists takes place for creating awareness. The SADP comprises two components namely, Energy Parks and Demonstration of Renewable Energy Systems at places of National and International importance. The funds allocated during the last three years and the current year are Rs. 4.03 crore, Rs. 8.25 crore, Rs. 10.00 crore and Rs. 6.00 crore, respectively.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The SADP is being continued during the year 2013-14 for which an allocation of Rs. 8.00 crore has been made. The State/UT-wise details of the Projects supported so far are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The Ministry provides financial assistance towards the cost of installation and maintenance of NRSE systems installed under the Special Area Demonstration Programme, whereas the balance of funds are provided by the beneficiary organizations including State Governments, Non-Governmental Organisations, Institutions etc.

(e) The Ministry has identified World Heritage Sites, tourists and religious locations of national and international importance in the country for implementation under SADP.

**Statement**

*State/UT wise details of State Level Energy Parks (SLEPs) and Projects supported under Special Area Demonstration Programme (SADP)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Projects
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	Raj Bhawan, Hyderabad
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Raj Bhawan, Itanagar State Level Energy Park (SLEP), Itanagar
3	Assam	Raj Bhawan, Guwahati SLEP Srimanta Shankardeva Kalakshetra, Guwahati
4	Chandigarh	U.T. Secretariat SLEP Botanical Garden, Chandigarh
5	Chhattisgarh	Raj Bhawan, Raipur Vidhan Sabha, Raipur Collectorates - Raipur, Bilaspur, Narayanpur, Rajnandgaon, Surguja, Kabirdham, Bijapur, Rajgarh, Kanker, Dantewada, Jaspur, Korla, Janjgeer-Champa, Mahasamud, Durg, Jagdalpur & Korba SLEP Rajeeva Smriti Van, Raipur SLEP Bilaspur
6	Delhi	Parliament House Jantar Mantar Safdarjung Tomb Delhi Secretariat Akshardham Temple Tihar Prison Complex

1	2	3
		SLEP Garden of Five Senses, New Delhi
7.	Goa	Raj Bhawan, Goa SLEP Margao, South Goa District, Goa
8.	Gujarat	Saifee Villa Complex, Dandi SLEP Science City Centre, Ahmedabad
9.	Haryana	Haryana Raj Bhawan, Chandigarh Collectorates - Ambala, Jind, Kurukshetra, Rewari, Fatehabad, Hisar, Faridabad, Sonapat, Nanaul, Panchkula SLEP - Gurgaon
10.	Himachal Pradesh	H.P. Secretariat, Shimla Collectorates - Bilaspur, Chamba, Hamirpur, Kangra, Kinnaur, Kullu, Lahaul & Spiti, Shimla, Simaur, Mandi, Solan and Una SLEP National Institute of Technology (NIT), Hamirpur SLEP Y.S. Parmar University of Horticulture & Forestry, Solan
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Raj Bhawan Jammu Raj Bhawan Srinagar Ziyarat Sharif Dargah, Hazratbal, Srinagar Ziyarat Sharief of Hazrat Noor Din Wali Chrar-e-Sharief State Legislative Assembly and Council, Jammu State Legislative Assembly and Council, Srinagar

1	2	3	1	2	3
		Shri Mata Vaishnodevi Shrine, Katra			Daly College, Indore
		SLEP Leh	17. Manipur		Raj Bhawan, Imphal
		SLEP Botanical Garden, Chashme Shahi, Srinagar	18. Meghalaya		Raj Bhawan, Shillong
12. Jharkhand		Raj Bhawan, Ranchi			SLEP Lum Nehru, Barapani, Shillong
		SLEP Ranchi City howar, Ranchi	19. Mizoram		SLEP Aizwal
13. Karnataka		Group of monuments at Hampi	20. Nagaland		SLEP Chumukedima, Dimapur
		Institute of Management, Bangalore	21. Odisha		Raj Bhawan, Bhubaneshwar
		SLEP Indira Gandhi Musical Fountain, Bangalore			Jagannath Puri Temple
14. Kerala		SLEP Cochin	22. Punjab		SLEP Biju Patnaik Energy Park, Khandagiri
15. Maharashtra		Raj Bhawan, Mumbai			Punjab Raj Bhawan, Chandigarh
		Bibi ka Maqbara, Aurangabad			Golden Temple, Amritsar
		Daulatabad Fort, Daulatabad			State Legislative Assembly, Chandigarh
		Siddhi Vinayak Temple, Mumbai			Durgiana Tirath Temple, Amritsar
		Vitthal Rukmani Temple, Pandharpur			Punjab Civil Secretariat, Chandigarh
		Yogeshwari Devasthan, Beed			Anantpur Sahib Fort
		Tulja Bhawan Temple, Osmanabad			BSF Camp at Wagah Border
		Pandulena Caves			World Sikh Heritage Centre, Takht Anandpur Sahib, Ropar.
		SLEP Peshwa Park, Pune			SLEP Pushpa Gujral Science City, Kapoorthala
16. Madhya Pradesh		Raj Bhawan, Bhopal	23. Puducherry		SLEP Ponnaiamman
		Vidhan Sabha, Bhopal	24. Rajasthan		Raj Bhawan, Jaipur
		Mantralaya, Bhopal			Keoladeo National Park, Bharatpur
		Gwalior Fort, Gwalior			Chittorgarh Fort
		Rani Roopmati Pavilion, Mandu			Hazarat Kwaja Moinuddin

1	2	3
		Hasan Chisti Dargah, Ajmer
25. Sikkim		State Assembly, Gangtok SLEP Banjharki falls, Rangka Gangtok
26. Tamilnadu		Raj Bhawan, Chennai Rameshwaram Shrine SLEP - Periyar Science & Technology Centre, Chennai
27. Tripura		Raj Bhawan, Agartala SLEP Tripura University Campus, Agartala
28. Uttarakhand		Raj Bhawan, Dehradun Raj Bhawan, Nainital Kedarnath Shrine Badrinath Shrine SLEP Patel Nagar, Dehradun
29. Uttar Pradesh		Raj Bhawan, Lucknow Collectorates - Muzafarnagar, Baghpat, Balrampur, Gazipur, Saharanpur, Kanpur SLEP Botanical Garden, Lucknow
30. West Bengal		Raj Bhawan, Kolkatta Shanti Niketan State Assembly, Kolkatta Shaheed Minar Kolkatta Writer's Building, Kolkata SLEP Durgapur
31. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		Mahatma Gandhi Park, Port Blair, Andaman and Nicobar Islands

[*Translation*]

**Food Products Containing Toxic and Harmful  
Chemicals**

268. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:  
SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:

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

(a) whether the use of toxic and harmful chemicals in food products are becoming one of the causes of illness and deaths in the country;

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

(c) the details of the legal provisions for prevention of preparing, manufacturing and sale of food products containing toxic and harmful chemicals; and

(d) the stringent action proposed to be taken by the Government against the persons violating these provisions?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per information made available by some States/UTs, such cases have been reported from Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Rajasthan. Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, details of which are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Section 59 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, envisages punishment for dealing in unsafe food as under:

Any person who, whether by himself or by any other person on his behalf, manufactures for sale or stores or sells or distributes or imports any article of food for human consumption which is unsafe, shall be punishable,—

(i) where such failure or contravention does not result in injury, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months and also with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees;

(ii) where such failure or contravention results in a non-grievous injury, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and also with fine which may extend to three lakh rupees;

(iii) where such failure or contravention results in a grievous injury, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six years and also with fine which may extend to live lakh rupees;

(iv) where such failure or contravention results in death, with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than seven years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and also with fine which shall not be less than ten lakh Rupees.

(d) Implementation of the Food Safety and Standards Act and Rules/Regulations made thereunder, primarily rests with State/UT Governments. Regular surveillance, monitoring & sampling of food products are undertaken by State/UT Governments under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Rules & Regulations made thereunder to curb food adulteration. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) issues advisories from time to time to State/UT Governments to check the adulteration in food products. FSSAI also conducts awareness workshops / training programmes on Food Safety, involving Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), Public Health Department of State Government who have experience and presence in the field. A national Food Safety Helpline (1800 11 21 00) has also been started for having direct interface/ communication linkages with all the stakeholders in the food chain including the regulators, other government agencies, manufacturing associations, municipal bodies, NGOs, consumers, etc.

#### **Statement**

*Cases of food borne illness and deaths reported during last three years and current year in States/UTs*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Illness	Death
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	Nil	Nil
2	Andhra Pradesh	22	Nil
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
4	Assam	Nil	Nil
5	Bihar	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4
6	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil
7	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA
8	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil
9	Daman and Diu	NA	NA
10	Delhi	Nil	Nil
11	Goa	Nil	Nil
12	Gujarat	724	1
13	Haryana	NA	NA
14	Himachal Pradesh	NA	NA
15	Jammu and Kashmir	NA	NA
16	Jharkhand	Nil	Nil
17	Karnataka	NA	NA
18	Kerala	Nil	1
19	Lakshadweep	NA	NA
20	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA
21	Maharashtra	Nil	Nil
22	Manipur	NA	NA
23	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil
24	Mizoram	NA	NA
25	Nagaland	Nil	Nil
26	Odisha	NA	NA
27	Puducherry	Nil	Nil
28	Punjab	Nil	Nil
29	Rajasthan	65	4
30	Sikkim	Nil	Nil
31	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA
32	Tripura	Nil	Nil
33	Uttarakhand	Nil	Nil
34	Uttar Pradesh	663	Nil
35	West Bengal	4,898	1

[English]

### HIV/AIDS among Children

269. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mother-to-Child Transmission (MTCT) is a major mode of HIV transmission in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the estimated number of such cases reported in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether there is a disparity between the number of children living with HIV/AIDS and those receiving treatment;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor and the corrective steps taken/proposed by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government to curb MTCT HIV transmission and also to reduce the stigma associated with such mothers and children in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No, Madam. The Mother-to-Child Transmission (MTCT) is not a major mode of HIV transmission in the country. Currently MTCT contributes to 5.03% of the total HIV detected cases in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. There is a disparity between number of children living with HIV/AIDS and those receiving treatment. This is due to the fact that all children living with HIV who registered at ART centers are not eligible for ART as per guidelines. Only those with a CD4 cut off threshold as per age, are started on ART as and when they are eligible.

(e) The following initiatives have been taken by the Department to curb MTCT HIV Transmission and to reduce the Stigma associated with such mothers and children in the country:

- Provision of free HIV counseling and testing services to Pregnant Women.

- Partner and family counseling & testing.
- Provision of Single Dose Nevirapine to mother and baby at the time of delivery to reduce the risk of HIV transmission from mother to child.
- Introducing more efficacious new regimen for prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV in a phased manner.
- Linkage of HIV positive pregnant women to Care, Support and Treatment services.
- Advocacy and sensitization were initiated with health related personnel such as doctors, nurses, paramedical staff, ASHAs' ANMs, Anganwadi workers and women self help groups under the purview of State AIDS Control Societies so that mothers and children are not discriminated, stigmatized or denied services. Campaigns through Mass-media and other modes on issue of stigma and discrimination and on promoting access to Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission of HIV (PPTCT) services are done regularly to increase awareness and reduce stigma.

[Translation]

### Release of Kerosene Oil through PDS

270. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quota of kerosene oil meant for the States/UTs through Public Distribution System (PDS) has been reduced;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year along with the reasons therefor, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) the alternative measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Quota of PDS Kerosene is rationalised based on factors, such as increase in Domestic LPG/PNG connections, non-lifting of PDS Kerosene quota and cap on the per capita PDS Kerosene allocation for non-LPG population.



Details of the PDS Kerosene quota in respect of States/UTs including Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and current year i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) States/UTs can draw one month quota of PDS Kerosene at non-subsidized rates during each financial year w.e.f. 2012-13 for special needs. There is also increase in Domestic LPG/PNG connections.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise PDS SKO Allocation (In KL) during 2009-10 to 2012-13*

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7236	7248	7248	7272
2	Andhra Pradesh	465996	530808	595800	664476
3	Arunachal Pradesh	11556	11628	11736	11783
4	Assam	328152	330708	331176	331392
5	Bihar	817212	820320	824760	827265
6	Chandigarh	3960	7332	9168	9227
7	Chhattisgarh	186240	186600	186972	187382
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2280	2484	3036	3579
9	Damand and Diu	912	2016	2328	2663
10	Delhi	53904	61380	138900	173777
11	Goa	5460	19776	22680	24684
12	Gujarat	673584	673584	920556	954329
13	Haryana	95076	157260	172632	186107
14	Himachal Pradesh	25140	32472	40260	58424
15	Jammu and Kashmir	94698	95082	95082	96794
16	Jharkhand	269988	270276	270852	271089
17	Karnataka	522888	539544	562812	592822
18	Kerala	125196	197124	225096	277959
19	Lakshadweep	1008	1020	1020	1022
20	Madhya Pradesh	625980	626412	626412	626881
21	Maharashtra	945720	1258812	1564176	1640416
22	Manipur	25344	25344	25344	25370
23	Meghalaya	25944	26064	26136	26162



1	2	3	4	5	6
24	Mizoram	7836	7836	7920	7942
25	Nagaland	17100	17100	17100	17113
26	Odisha	399768	400944	403140	403919
27	Puducherry	4668	10440	15732	15740
28	Punjab	103884	272556	285396	301590
29	Rajasthan	510960	511404	511644	511984
30	Sikkim	6348	6588	6600	7153
31	Tamil Nadu	482244	551352	633648	717580
32	Tripura	39180	39264	39300	39501
33	Uttar Pradesh	1592148	1592700	1593768	1594413
34	Uttarakhand	37932	107520	111060	115451
35	West Bengal	964464	964728	965388	965724
Total Allocation		9480006	10365726	11254878	11698985

[English]

**Tourism Circuits/Parks and Rural  
Tourism Clusters**

271. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:  
SHRI P. K. BIJU:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the list of Tourism Circuits, Tourism Parks and Rural Tourism Clusters identified by the National Level Consultant (NLC) appointed by the Government in each State/Union Territory for integrated development in association with the States/UTs during the 12th Five Year Plan, State/UT-wise;

(b) the projects sanctioned out of them including the funds sanctioned/released thereunder along with the implementation status thereof, project-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received requests/proposals from various States/UTs particularly from Odisha and Bihar for inclusion of more such Tourism Circuits/Parks and Clusters;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise along with the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) Ministry of Tourism (MOT) has appointed a National Level Consultant (NLC) to identify Tourism Circuits in each State (except North Eastern States) and Union Territory (UT) for integrated development, in association with the States/UTs, during the 12th Plan Period.

For identification/development of Tourism Circuits in the North Eastern Region (NER) a study has been conducted by Tata Consultancy Services commissioned by the North Eastern Council, Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region.

The list of Tourism Circuits, Tourism Parks and Rural Tourism Clusters identified by the NLC for all States/UTs except States in North Eastern Region is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The list of tentatively identified Tourism Circuits for States in the North Eastern Region is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) MOT has appointed a State Level Project Management Agency (SLPMA) for each State/UT (except

Chhattisgarh and North Eastern States) for undertaking various activities relating to the implementation of tourism projects identified for integrated development during 12th Plan Period.

At present, the project proposals i.e. Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of the identified projects are being prepared. The project proposals submitted by the State Governments/UT Administrations are being sanctioned by the MOT as per the Scheme Guidelines, inter-se priority and subject to availability of funds.

(c) to (e) The MOT had received proposals from the State Governments of Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana,

Punjab and Rajasthan for the inclusion of more destinations in the list of circuits identified for integrated development. No such request has been received from the States of Odisha and Bihar.

The requests of State Governments/UT Administrations are considered by the MOT as per the scheme guidelines.

The projects have been identified for integrated development during the 12th Five Year Plan period. However, the expected date of completion of the projects cannot be indicated as the DPRs has not been finalised.

#### **Statement-I**

*State-wise Rural Tourism Clusters, Tourism Parks and Tourism Circuits & destinations identified by the NLC for States/UTs except the North East region.*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Rural Tourism Clusters	Tourism Parks	Tourism Circuits/Destinations
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Car Nicobar	Rutland Island (South Andaman)	1. South Andaman District: Port Blair-Neil-Havelock-Little Andaman circuit 2. South Andaman, Middle & North Andaman Districts: Port Blair-Rangat-Mayabunder-Diglipur circuit
2	Andhra Pradesh	1. Pochampally (Nalgonda) 2. Srikalahasti (Chittoor)	Vijayawada	1. Vishakhapatnam-Vizianagaram-Srikakulam 2. Hyderabad-Nalgonda-Warangal 3. Chittoor - Anantpur - Kadapa (Tirupati) 4. East Godavari-West Godavari-Krishna-Khammam
3	Bihar	Mithila	Bodh Gaya	1. Buddhist Circuit: Bodh Gaya-Nalanda-Rajgir-Patna-Vaishali 2. Ramayan Circuit: Vaishali - Sitakund - Ahilya Sthan - Sitamarhi -Ahirauli -Valmiki Nagar 3. Sufi Circuit: Maner sharif- Dargah Sharif -Bihar sharif - Hajipur- Phulwari Sharif 4. Jain Circuit: Vaishali - Rajgir-Pawapuri-

1	2	3	4	5
4	Chandigarh			Parasnath - Nawada Destination Development in Chandigarh: Capitol complex-Rock Garden- Sukhna Lake & Wildlife Sanctuary- Kalagram-Ramgarh fort-Nehru Centre for performing Arts-Sardar Beant Singh Memorial - Ropar Wetlands (Kikar Lodge)
5	Chhattisgarh	Sirpur, Barnawapara, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Jashpur, Ambikapur, Achanakmar, Kawardha, Durg, Kanker, Kondagaon, Barsoor	1. Kodar dam (priority) 2. Mana Tuta (Naya Raipur)	1. Raipur - Sirpur-Sheori Narayan-Bilaspur 2. Raigarh- Jashpur - Ambikapur-Chirmiri-Guru Ghansidas National Park 3. Raipur -Dhamtari -Kanker -Baloda-Rajnandgaon-Durg-Raipur 4. Jagdalpur Chitrakote-Kondagaon - Kutumsar caves-Kangerghati NP Kailash Gufa-Tirathgarh Falls
6	Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	Pavati village /Nagoa village in Diu	Diu - near Nagoa beach (50 acres+)	1. Silvassa-Khanvel-Dudhani-Daman 2. Destination development in Diu
7	Delhi		NDMC area, Near Signature Bridge (Wazirabad), Najafgarh drain (Paschim Vihar), Said-ul-Ajaib, Garden of Five Senses, Kangan Heri and Chhawla	Heritage circuit connecting the major monuments of Delhi Religious circuits connecting the major religious centers in Delhi
8	Goa	Cancona, Sangeum	None	Destinations across Goa
9	Gujarat	Porbandar	Nalsarovar	1. Dakor- Phagvel - Utkantheshwar - Balasinor - Pavagadh 2. Gir - Somnath - Dwarka -Ahmedpur Mandvi 3. Becharaji - Patan - Siddhpur - Ahmedabad 4. Bhavnagar - Rajkot - Junagadh
10	Haryana	Kurukshetra	Rohtak	1. Kalka - Panchkula - Narayargarh - Yamunanagar - Pehowa - Thanesar-Kurukshetra - Pinjore 2. Rohtak - Meham - Hansi - Hissar -

1	2	3	4	5
				Dabwali
				3. Surajkund - Damdama Lake -Faridabad (Badhkal Lake) - Palwal
				4. Mahendragarh - Madhogarh -Narnaul-exit towards Shekhawati
11	Himachal Pradesh	Kalpa, Sangla, Naggar	Solan	1. Beas Circuit: Swarghat-Bilaspur-Mandi - Kullu -Manikaran - Manali - Naggarr-Rohtang
				2. Satluj Circuit: Kalka- Solan-Shimla-Chail-Kufri-Naldehra
				3. Dhauladhar Circuit: Chandigarh - Rupnagar - Mubarakpur-Chintapurani-Jwalaji - Dharamshala-Chamba
				4. Tribal Circuit: Sarahan-Kalpa-Sangla-Nako-Tabo-Kaza-Kibber-Losar-Keylong-Udaipur
12	Jammu and Kashmir	1. Ladakh Rural Tourism Cluster 2. (Alchi, Likir, Basgo)	Srinagar	1. Srinagar - Sonmarg - Wular
				2. Jammu Circuit: Jammu-Katra-Manasbal-Lolab Bungus-Gurez-Tangmarg-Gulmarg-Doodhpathri Patnitop-Lakhanpur-Basholi-Surinsar- Mansar - Shivkhori - Sudhmahadev
				3. Yousmarg - Aharbal - Pahalgam - Verinag-Kokernag-Kishtwar-Bhadarwah
				4. Leh circuit: Leh-Nyoma-Tangste -Basgo-Hunder (Nubra)-Turtuk (Nubra)- Mangue - Temisgang - Khaltsi
13	Jharkhand	Janumdih and Amadubi (East Singbhum), Deuridih, Makulakochoand Pindrabera in Saraikella District	Ranchi	1. Hazaribagh - Ranchi - Jamshedpur
				2. Dhanbad - Parsvnath -Rajgir -Pawapuri
				3. Deoghar - Giridih - Parsvnath
				4. Ranchi - Betla - Netarhat
14	Karnataka	1. Anegundi, Banavasi, Kokkarebelur 2. Channapatna and Illekal	DoT in process of identifying land	1. Coastal Karnataka: Mangalore-Bappanad (Mulki)- Kaup-Manipal-Malpe- St. Mary's Island- Mattu-Barkur- Gangoli-Rajadi- Maravanthe /Trasi- Murudeshwar-Netrani Island-Kumta- Yana-Gokarna-Apsarkona-Dandeli-Kali Nadi- Karwar

1	2	3	4	5
				<p>2. South Karnataka: Bangalore- Nandi Hills- Bannerghatta- Anekal- Bidadi- Ramanagaram- Channapatana- Kokkarebellur Pelicanry-Bheemeshwari- Mekedatu-Shivanasamudram Falls- Talakad-Somnathpur- Melkote- Srirangapatana-Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary-Mysore-Nanjangud- B.R. Hills- Bandipur-Kabini- Nagarhole-Talacauvery- Bhagamandala- Madikeri- Dubare- Bylakuppe</p> <p>3. North Karnataka: Bangalore/Hubli- Hampi- Badami-Pattadakal-Aihole-Bijapur- Bidar - Gulbarga</p> <p>4. Religious circuit including Hindu, Buddhist and Jain circuit</p>
15	Kerela	<p>1. Payipad village</p> <p>2. Malarikkal</p> <p>3. Itthipuzha</p>	<p>1. 100 acres DoT land available at Vagamon (Idukki)</p> <p>2. 300 acres public land near Karappuzha Dam</p>	<p>1. Northern regional circuit: Kozhikode - Malappuram -Nilambur - Wayanad -Kannur- Bekal - Kozhikode</p> <p>2. Central Regional Circuits: Kochi - Kumarakom - Vagamon- Thekkady - Munnar - Kalady - hrissur -Guruvayoor - Palakkad - Kochi (or Kozhikode)</p> <p>3. Southern regional circuit: Thiruvananthapuram- Kovalam -Ponmudi - Thenmal - Varkala-Kollam - Pathanamittha - Alappuzha -Kochi</p>
16	Lakshadweep	Minicoy Islands		Destination development across following Islands: Minicoy, Kavaratti, Agatti, Bangaram, Kadmath, Kalpeni
17	Madhya Pradesh	Behat	Khajuraho	<p>1. Gwalior- Shivpuri - Orchha-Jhansi- Khajuraho</p> <p>2. Jabalpur-Bandhavgarh-Amarkantak- Bilaspur</p> <p>3. Bhopal - Sanchi - Bhojpur - Itarsi- Bhimbhetka-Satpura-Panchmarhi</p> <p>4. Ujjain - Indore - Omkareshwar - Maheshwar - Mandu</p>
18	Maharashtra	One village each in Kolhapur,	1. Mumbai	1. Beaches and Forts of Goa to Mumbai

1	2	3	4	5
		Aurangabad, Dhamner (Satara) and Nagpur district	(Gorai) 2. Nashik 3. Pune 4. Bhandarpule	2. Vidarbha - Eco Tourism Circuit 3. Aurangabad - Buddhist Heritage Circuit 4. Sahyadri Mountain Range Circuit
19	Odisha	1. Raghurajpur 2. Dandasahi	Konark	1. Bhubaneshwar - Konark - Puri-Chilka Lake - Gopalpur-on -sea 2. Dhauligiri-Ratnagiri-Lalitgiri-Udaygiri-Langudi-Maniabandh 3. Chandipur - Talsari - Similipal - Bhitarkanika - Panchlingeshwar -Nilgiri - Kuldiah 4. Koraput - Jeypore - Rayagada - Navrangpur- Malkangiri -Gupteshwar-Daringibadi - Chandragiri - Taptapani
20	Puducherry	Alankuppam Village	Manapet	Tourist places in Puducherry Tourist places between Puducherry and Karaikal (Cuddalore-Pitchavaram-Chidambaram-Sirkazhi-Thirukadiyur-Poombakar-Tranquebar-Karaikal)
21	Punjab	1. Masania & Kishankot (Gurdaspur district) 2. Tibba Taparian & Khwaspura (Ropar district) 3. Gharaun (Mohali district) 4. Jhansla & Khera Jattau (Patiala district)	Ludhiana	1. Punj Takhts (Akal Takht in Amritsar, Sri Keshgarh Sahib in Anandpur and Sri Damdama Sahib at Talwandi Sabo) 2. Eco-tourism circuit: Chandigarh-Ropar-Hoshiarpur-Talwara-Ranjit Sagar Dam route 3. Heritage Circuit:Nabha-Patiala-Sangrur-Bathinda-Faridkot-Kapurthala 4. Freedom Trail: Patiala- Malerkotla - Ludhiana- Faridkot - Ferozpur - Amritsar
22	Rajasthan	Group of villages in Shekhawati	Near Pokhran	1. Jodhpur - Jaisalmer - Bikaner 2. Jaipur-Ajmer-Pushkar 3. Chittorgarh-Udaipur-Mt. Abu (Sirohi) 4. Udaipur-Ranakpur-Kumbalgarh-Nathdwara
23	Tamil Nadu	1. Sivanaga -Chettinad area: Karaikudi, Pillyarpatti.	Chennai (exact land parcel yet	1. Trichy - Tanjavur -Kumbakonam-Mayiladuthurai -Vaitheswarankoil -Sirkhazi-

1	2	3	4	5
		Kanadukathan, Athangudi. 2. Thanjavur:-Kumbakonam, Swamimalai, Dharasuram, Patteswaram, Nachiyarkovil area	to be identified)	Chidambaram -Virudachalam-Tholudur 2. Chennai - Trichy (Chennai, Kanchipuram, Thiruvannamalai,Vellore, Dharmapuri, Salem, Namakkal- Trichy) 3. Trichy - Pudukkottai -Shivganga - Rameshwaram - Tuticorin -Tiruchendur - Tirunveli - Kanyakumari 4. Madurai - Dindigul -Coimbatore -Ooty
24	Uttar Pradesh	1. Hariharpur -Mubarakpur - Nizamabad (Azamgarh district) 2. Kakori viilage (Lucknow)	1. Mathura 2. Greater Noida 3. Varanasi	1. Braj (Mathura - Vrindavan-Goverdhan - Barsana- Gokul)- Agra  2. Buddhist Circuit (Kapilvastu, Sarnath, Varanasi, Sravasti, Sankisa, Kaushambi, Kushinagar)  3. Awadh - Ayodhya Circuit: Lucknow,Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary, Barabanki (Dewa Sharif), Ayodhya  4. Allahabad - Varanasi Circuit: Allahabad,Vindhyachal, Varanasi, Chunar, Sarnath
25	Uttarakhand	1. Rani Chawri 2. New Chakrata	none	1. Dehradun - Mussoorie -Kempty -Yamuna Bridge - Chakrata - Kalsi -Dakpathar 2. Corbett - Nainital 3. Adi Badri - Simli - Karyprayag -Chamoli - Pipalkoti - Urgam-VradhBadri - Joshimath - Bhavishya Badri - Tapovan - Malari - Niti Village 4. Nanakmatta - Tanakpur -Purnagiri Champawat- Lohagat -Abbot Mount - Pithoragarh - Jaul Jibi - Madkot -Munsiyari - Shyama -Kamkot -Bageshwar - Takula - Almora leading to Vanasur
26	West Bengal	1. Kalna-Samudragarh - Phulia 2. Clusters in Purulia -Bankura -Coochbehar-Jalpaiguri	1. Mandarmani 2. Gajaldoba (Jalpaiguri)	1. Digha-Shankarpur-Mandarmani* 2. Gangasagar-Birbhum (Tarapith, Bakreshwar, Nalhati, Fullura, Saithia, Kankalitala)-Tarkeshwar-Furfura Sharif 3. Dooars and Darjeeling Circuit 4. Sundarban Circuit: Gad khali, Jharkhali., Kaikhali, Frazer Island*

\*: The circuits identified are tentative.

**Statement-II***List of Tentatively identified Tourism Circuits for the North Eastern Region*

Sl. No.	State	Tentatively identified Tourism Circuit
1	Arunachal Pradesh	Guwahati-Bomdilla-Tawang-Tezpur/Guwahati
2	Assam	Dibrugarh-Sibasagar-Jorhat-Majuli-Kaziranga-Guwahati
3	Manipur	Silchar-Imphal-Loktak-Imphal-Moreh-Imphal
4	Nagaland	Dimapur-Kohima-Wokha-Mokukchung-Mom-Jorhat
5	Meghalaya	Guwahati-Tura-Balpakram-Tura-Manas-Guwahati
6	Mizoram	Silchar-Aizawl and surroundings (including Reiek)-Champhai-zohkhawthar-Aizawl
7	Sikkim	Gangtok (Buddhist Cultural interpretation Center)
8	Tripura	Agartala-Udaipur-Agartala-Jampui hills - Aizawl.

**Implementation of ICDS Scheme**

272. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) the details of the programmes being run under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme;

(b) whether the Government proposes Public Private Partnership (PPP) in the implementation of the ICDS Scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the ICDS Scheme is being hampered due to inadequate allocation of funds; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken or proposed by the Government in this regard and the mechanism put in place to monitor the implementation of ICDS Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) is a Centrally Sponsored flagship Scheme of the government. The scheme aims at holistic

development of under-six children and providing nutritional and health support to pregnant and lactating mothers. Scheme provides for a package of six services viz. supplementary nutrition, immunization, referral services, health check-up, pre-school non formal education and health and nutrition education. Three of the six services namely Immunization, Health Check-up and Referral Services are delivered through Public Health system.

The concept of providing a package of services is based primarily on the consideration that the overall impact will be much larger if the different services develop in an integrated manner as the efficiency of a particular service depends upon the support it receives from related services. The services under the ICDS scheme are provided at the platform of Anganwadi Centre (AWC). The ICDS is a universal but self-selecting scheme and is open to all children below six years of age and Pregnant & Lactating Mothers, irrespective of their economic and social status.

The scheme is implemented through the States/UTs on a cost sharing basis in the ratio of 50:50 for supplementary nutrition (SNP) and 90:10 for other components except in the case of North Eastern States where the share of Central and State Government is in the ratio of 90:10 for all the components including SNP.

The Scheme has been expanded in three phases in



the years 2005-06, 2007-08 and 2008-09. The scheme today operates through a network of 7025 fully operational Projects and 13.31 lakh AWCs as on January, 2013 against the cumulative total of 7076 approved Projects and 14 lakh AWCs including Mini-AWCs and Anganwadi on Demand'. The services are currently being provided to 9.28 crore beneficiaries of which 7.48 crore are children under six and 1.80 crore are P&L Mothers. 3.5 crore children of 3-6 years are provided pre-school education of which 1.80 crore are boys and 1.70 crore are girls.

Considering the rapid universalisation and gaps and challenges which have crept in the scheme over the years, the government has approved Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS Scheme with an over-all budget allocation of Rs. 1,23,580 crore during 12th Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c) The ICDS Scheme envisaged implementation of Projects through Voluntary Organisations, Local Bodies, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Social Welfare Board (where these are functioning efficiently) etc., with a view to derive community support. The States have been given the autonomy, within the overall framework of the ICDS Scheme to entrust projects to a voluntary organization including NGOs for which grants to them would be provided by the concerned State Government/UT Administration.

With a view to strengthen the ICDS scheme, it has been decided to assign management and operation of upto 10% projects to PRIs/NGOs/voluntary organizations under the restructured ICDS.

(d) No Madam. Against an allocation of Rs. 10,391 crore during the 10th Five Year Plan, the government allocated Rs.44,400 crore for the ICDS scheme during the 11th Five Year Plan. Further, during the 12th Five Year Plan, a total approved allocation of Rs. 1,23,580 crore has been made for the scheme. Any additional requirement of funds under ICDS Scheme can be met through Supplementary Demands for Grants and savings.

(e) In the existing monitoring mechanism, monthly & half yearly progress reports are prescribed at Anganwadi and Project level in States/UTs. In addition, Government has introduced 5-tier monitoring and review mechanism at National, State, District, Block and Anganwadi Levels for

which guidelines were issued on 31.03.2011. Under these guidelines, the District and Block level Committees closely monitor *inter-alia* regularity of functioning of AWCs, monitoring and supervision visits to AWC by ICDS functionaries etc. and Anganwadi level Committee is required to review and take, as well as suggest action, to improve delivery of services at the AWC etc.

In order to ensure proper functioning of AWCs, under the strengthening and restructuring of ICDS revised Management Information System (MIS), Web based MIS and provision for use of ICT has been introduced.

[Translation]

#### **Quality of Drugs and Cosmetic Products**

273. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:  
SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:

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

(a) whether the Government has laid down certain quality standards for drugs, tooth pastes, creams and other cosmetic products being manufactured and sold in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the mechanism and infrastructure put in place by the Government for periodical examination of the quality and safety of drugs, tooth pastes, creams and other cosmetic products in the country;

(d) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to scale up infrastructure and strengthen monitoring mechanism to ensure the quality and safety of drugs, tooth pastes, creams and other cosmetic products in the country; and

(e) the further measures taken/proposed by the Government to check exaggerated and misleading advertisements of the above products in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. Drugs imported or manufactured for sale in the country are required to comply with the standards prescribed under the second Schedule of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act,

1940. Cosmetics are also required to comply with the standards prescribed under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. The Cosmetics in finished form, included under Schedule S of the said Rules, should conform to the Indian Standards specifications laid down from time to time by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). 29 categories of cosmetics in finished form, are covered under Schedule S including tooth pastes and creams.

(c) The quality of drugs and cosmetics manufactured in the country and their distribution are regulated through the system of licensing and inspection by Licensing Authorities appointed by the State Governments. Inspections of licensed premises are carried out for ensuring compliance to the conditions of licence through the Drug Inspectors appointed for the purpose. Samples of drugs as well as cosmetics marketed in the country are also drawn and treated in the laboratories to check their quality.

(d) The Government has created 216 additional posts in the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) since 2008. The Central Drugs Testing Laboratories have also been provided with new sophisticated testing equipments. Two Sub-zones of CDSCO (Hyderabad and Ahmadabad) have been upgraded to full zones and three new sub-zones (Bangalore, Chandigarh and Jammu) have been created. The scheme of regular overseas Inspection of manufacturing facilities situated abroad has been initiated to ensure proper compliance of good manufacturing practices guidelines before registering them for import of drugs. Two such inspections have already taken place in China. The National Pharmacovigilance Programme has been launched to capture Adverse Drugs Reaction (ADRs) for safe-guarding public health. ADR Monitoring Centres are already functioning across the country besides the National Coordination Centre at the Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission, Ghaziabad (U.P.) and a Pharmacovigilance Cell at CDSCO (Headquarter).

The State Governments have also been requested to strengthen their manpower and infrastructure. On its part, the Central Government has, during the 12th Five Year Plan, initiated a new scheme for providing financial assistance to the States/UTs for strengthening of State

Drug Control Departments. The upgradation/creation of infrastructure is, however, a continuous and ongoing process.

(e) The advertisement of drugs is regulated under the Drugs & Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act 1954. Under this Act, State Governments are empowered to take action in respect of violations of the said Act after making necessary investigations about the claims made. As per Rule 148B of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, false or misleading claims of cosmetics, are prohibited.

[English]

#### **Allied Health Professionals**

274. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:  
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:

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

(a) whether as per the report of the Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI), India has a huge shortfall of 64.1 lakh allied health professionals and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of various allied health professionals presently working vis-a-vis their requirement in the country, State/UTwise;

(c) whether any recommendation/suggestion has been made by PHFI to increase paramedical workforce in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the follow up action taken/proposed by the Government thereon; and

(e) the other measures taken/proposed by the Government to increase the number of seats in paramedical/allied health courses to meet their increasing requirement in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes. As per the report of Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI) released in December 2012, there is shortfall of approximately 64 lakh Allied Health Professionals (AHPs) in various health cadres in the country. Cadre-wise details

of shortfall of AHPs are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The main reason for short fall of Allied Health Professionals include lack of training capacity, poor infrastructure, lack of professional capacities, absence of regulatory body for allied health professionals etc.

(b) The details of state-wise availability of AHPs are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Yes.

(d) and (e) The major recommendation/suggestion made by PHFI to increase paramedical workforce in the country inter-alia include:

- (i) Standardisation of allied health education.
- (ii) Putting in place quality control mechanism for educational institutions, teaching methods,

clinical protocols, workforce management and other related issues.

- (iii) Establishment of interim regulatory mechanism to standardize curricula, training programmes and develop faculty across India in the allied health streams.
- (iv) The establishment of national and regional institutes of Allied health Sciences, dedicated to nurturing and retaining talent in the allied health space.
- (v) Establishment of management structure at the National, State and Institutional levels.

The process for establishing one National Institute of Paramedical Sciences (NIPS) and eight Regional Institutes of Paramedical Sciences (RIPS) has already been started.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *Shortfall of Health/Allied Health Professionals\**

Sl. No.	Health Workforce Category	Demand	Supply	Unadjusted Gap	Efficiency-Access Adjusted Gap
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Ophthalmology related	145236	17,678	127558	136039
2	Rehabilitation related	1862584	40,265	1822319	1841637
3	Surgical and intervention related	205088	7,215	197873	208618
4	Medical laboratory related	76884	15,214	61670	70603
5	Radiography and imaging related	23649	4,352	19297	20971
6	Audiology and speech language pathology related	10599	3,263	7336	8901
7	Medical technology related	239657	3587	236070	237791
8	Dental assistance related	2048391	6,243	2042148	2045143
9	Surgery and anesthesia related	862193	4,050	858143	860086
10	Miscellaneous	1074473	181,511	892962	980045
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6548754</b>	<b>283378</b>	<b>6265376</b>	<b>6409834</b>

\*Source – PHFI report December, 2012

**Statement-II****State-wise availability of Allied Health Professionals**

Sl. No.	States	Ophthalmology related	Rehab related	Surgical and Intervention technology related	Medical Lab technology related	Radio and Imaging technology related	Audiology and speech language pathology related	Dental assistance related	Surgery and Anaesthesia related	Medical technology related	Total Misc.	Total AHP (State-wise)	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Arunachal Pradesh (AR)	36	83	15	31	9	7	13	8	7	374	585	1382611
2	Assam (AS)	844	1923	345	727	208	156	298	193	171	8669	13534	31169272
3	Bihar (BR)	843	1919	344	725	207	156	298	193	171	8653	13509	103804637
4	Jharkhand (JH)	595	1355	243	512	146	110	210	136	121	6108	9536	32966238
5	Manipur (MN)	88	199	36	75	22	16	31	20	18	899	1403	2721756
6	Meghalaya (ML)	72	163	29	62	18	13	25	16	15	735	1147	2964007
7	Mizoram (MZ)	57	130	23	49	14	11	20	13	12	587	916	1091014
8	Nagaland (NL)	76	173	31	65	19	14	27	17	15	779	1217	1980602
9	Odisha/Odisha (OR)	676	1540	276	582	166	125	239	155	137	6942	10837	41947358
10	Sikkim (SK)	24	55	10	21	6	4	8	5	5	246	385	607688
11	Tripura (TR)	37	85	15	32	9	7	13	9	8	385	601	3671032
12	West Bengal (WB)	1197	2727	489	1030	295	221	423	274	243	12292	19191	91347736
13	Goa (GA)	22	50	9	19	5	4	8	5	4	225	351	1457723
14	Gujarat (GJ)	594	1352	242	511	146	110	210	136	120	6097	9519	60383628

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	Maharashtra (MH)	1617	3683	660	1392	398	298	571	370	328	16602	25920	112372972
16	Andhra Pradesh (AP)	2044	4656	834	1759	503	377	722	468	415	20990	32770	84665533
17	Karnataka (KA)	1392	3172	568	1198	343	257	492	319	283	14298	22322	61130704
18	Kerala (KL)	385	878	157	332	95	71	136	88	78	3956	6177	33387677
19	Tamil Nadu (TN)	930	2117	379	800	229	172	328	213	189	9544	14900	72138958
20	Chhattisgarh (CT)	276	628	113	237	68	51	97	63	56	2831	4420	25540196
21	Delhi (DL)	4	9	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	41	64	16753235
22	Haryana (HR)	416	948	170	358	102	77	147	95	84	4273	6671	25353081
23	Himachal Pradesh (HP)	158	360	64	136	39	29	56	36	32	1621	2531	6856509
24	Jammu and Kashmir (JK)	191	434	78	164	47	35	67	44	39	1957	3055	12548926
25	Madhya Pradesh (MP)	1226	2793	501	1055	302	226	433	281	249	12592	19659	72597565
26	Punjab (PB)	370	843	151	319	91	68	131	85	75	3801	5934	27704236
27	Rajasthan (RJ)	1485	3383	606	1278	366	274	525	340	301	15250	23809	68621012
28	Uttar Pradesh (UP)	1774	4040	724	1526	437	327	626	406	360	18211	28431	199581520
29	Uttarakhand (UK)	202	461	83	174	50	37	71	46	41	2078	3244	10116752
30	Andaman and Nicobar	20	45	8	17	5	4	7	5	4	203	317	379944
31	Chandigarh	3	6	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	28	44	1054686
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	17	3	6	2	1	3	2	1	75	117	342853
33	Lakshadweep	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	13	21	64429
34	Daman and Diu	4	8	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	38	59	242911
35	Puducherry	11	26	5	10	3	2	4	3	2	118	184	1244464
	India	17678	40265	7215	15214	4352	3263	6243	4050	3587	181511	283378	1210193465

\*Source -PHFI report December, 2012

**Implementation of the Forest Rights Act, 2006**

275. SHRI KHAGEN DAS:  
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified the factors that impede the implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the corrective measures taken by the Government including amendments to be made in the Act in this regard;

(c) the details of the claims for distribution of titles lying pending under the Act, State/UT-wise along with the time by which these are likely to be settled;

(d) whether some States have also shown concerns in the implementation of the Act, and

(e) if so, the names thereof indicating the implementation status thereof by the States/UTs along with the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) The Scheduled Tribe and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 had been enacted with the objective of remedying the historical injustice to the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers of the country. The Act became operational with the notification of Rules on 01-01-2008. The Ministry noticed several problems impeding the implementation of the Act in letter and spirit, which *inter-alia* included convening of Gram Sabha meetings at the panchayat level (in some cases) resulting in exclusion of smaller habitations not formally part of any village; non-recognition of un-hindered absolute rights over the minor forest produce (MFP) to forest dwellers; continuance of monopoly of the State Forest Corporations in the trade of high value MFPs; rejection of claims without assigning any reason; claimants not being informed about rejection of claims thereby denying them the opportunity to appeal against rejection; insistence on particular type of evidence for accepting claims; introducing extraneous

evidences such as satellite imagery to reject claims duly supported by evidences required under the Rule; lack of awareness about community rights, non-recognition of rights in National Parks and Sanctuaries etc.

The Ministry undertook an exercise to arrive at certain provisions and steps for facilitating robust implementation of the Act. Based on the outcome of the said exercise, the Ministry has issued comprehensive guidelines to the State/UT Governments on 12.7.2012 for better implementation of the Act and followed it up by amending the Forest Rights Rules on 06-09-2012 to remove the impediments in the implementation of FRA in letter and spirit. At present, no amendment in the Act is proposed.

(c) The details of the claims for distribution of titles lying pending under the Act, State/UT-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement. As per the Act, the onus of implementation of the provisions of the Act lies at the level of State/UT Governments. The State Governments have prepared Action Plans for the implementation of FRA which include disposal of pending claims in a time-bound manner.

(d) and (e) The State Governments of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya and Sikkim have informed about the limitations of applicability of FRA in their States. The State Government of Arunachal Pradesh has informed that barring few pockets of land under wildlife sanctuaries and reserved forests, most of the land in the entire State is community land and therefore, FRA does not have much relevance in the State. The State Government of Manipur has informed that the tribal communities and tribal chiefs are already holding ownership of forest land and therefore, implementation of FRA is perceived minimal. The State Government of Meghalaya has informed that 96% of the forest land is owned by the clans/communities/individuals and therefore implementation of FRA has limited scope. The State Government of Nagaland has informed that the land holding system and the village system of the Naga people is peculiar in the sense that the people are the land owners, hence FRA per se may not be applicable to the State. However, a Committee has been constituted to examine the applicability of the Act as per the provisions of Article 371(A) of the Constitution. The State Government of Sikkim has informed that there are no forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers in the true sense of the term as most of the Scheduled Tribes of

Sikkim hold revenue land and are not solely dependent on forests for their livelihood.

The Ministry organized five Regional Workshops on FRA including one for the North-East States on 19-11-2012. The Ministry emphasized to these States that

FRA provides an opportunity to get all the traditional rights over forest land recorded, thereby giving legal force to the traditional rights already being enjoyed by the people/communities/clans in the North Eastern States. The implementation status in all the States/UTs including the above States is given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of the claims pending under the Forest Rights Act, 2006*

(As on 28.02.2013)

Sl. No.	States	No. of Claims received	No. of Titles Distributed	No. of Claims Rejected	Total No. of Claims Disposed off / % respect of claims received	No. of claims pending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,30,479	1,67,797	1,53,438	3,21,235 (97.20%)	9,244
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	1,31,911	36,267	37,669	73,936 (56.04%)	57,975
4.	Bihar	2,930	28	1,644	1,672 (57.06%)	1,258
5.	Chhattisgarh	4,92,068	2,15,443	2,72,664	4,88,107 (99.19%)	3,961
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	1,91,592	42,752	18,399	61,151 (31.91%)	1,30,441
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5,688	7	2,144	2,151 (37.81%)	3,537
9.	Jharkhand	42,003	15,296	16,958	32,254 (76.78%)	9,749
10.	Karnataka	1,63,370	6,301	1,56,027	1,62,328 (99.36%)	1,042
11.	Kerala	37,535	23,777	4,252	28,029 (74.67%)	9,506
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4,72,108	1,72,684	2,79,334	4,52,018 (95.74%)	20,090
13.	Maharashtra	3,44,330	99,368	2,34,242	3,33,610 (96.88%)	10,720
14.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Odisha	5,32,464	3,01,200	1,31,970	4,33,170 (81.35%)	99,294
18.	Rajasthan	64,422	32,080	30,914	62,994 (97.78%)	1,428
19.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Tamil Nadu*	21,781	(3,723 titles ready)	-	-	-
21.	Tripura	1,82,617	1,20,473	21,384	1,41,857 (77.68%)	40,760
22.	Uttar Pradesh	92,433	17,705	73,028	90,733 (98.16%)	1,700
23.	Uttarakhand	182	-	1	1 (0.54 %)	181
24.	West Bengal	1,37,278	29,532	78,627	1,08,159(78.78%)	29,119
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-
Total		32,45,191	12,80,710	15,12,695	27, 93,405 (86.07%)	4,51,786

\*Distribution of title held up due to restrictive order of the Madras High Court.

#### **Skill Development of Adolescent Girls**

276. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides skill development programme to adolescent girls under the Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls —*Sabla*;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the non-nutrition component under *Sabla* has not been implemented in most of the States/UTs in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the details of States/UTs which have not initiated the said programme and the corrective measures taken or proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls - *Sabla* has two

major components Nutrition and Non Nutrition. In the Non Nutrition Component, the out of school Adolescent Girls (AGs) 11-18 years are provided IFA supplementation, Health check-up and Referral services, Nutrition & Health Education, Counselling/Guidance on family welfare, Adolescent Reproductive Sexual Health (ARSH), child care practices, life skill education, accessing public services and 16-18 year old AGs are also given vocational training.

The vocational training for skill development of girls above 16 years age is provided under various modules of National Skill Development Program (NSDP) of Ministry of Labour and Employment by various Vocational Training Providers (VTPs). As reported by the States/UTs 1.51 lakh and 2.01 lakh (as on 31.12.2012) beneficiaries have been imparted vocational training in 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively.

(c) and (d) The scheme was launched in November 2010 and funds were released in the fourth quarter of 2010-11. Hence, no substantial progress was reported by the States in 2010-11. The year 2011-12 was the first full year of implementation of the scheme and progress under non-nutrition component was slow as lot of preparatory work was to be done. The non-nutrition component has



stabilised in most of the states in 2012-13. In some of the states, the progress is slow, as the implementation of non-nutrition component involves convergence with various departments at the state government level. Year wise, State-wise funds released/utilised and beneficiaries covered for non nutrition component under Sabla are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

(e): As per the scheme guidelines the States/UTs

have to submit Physical and Financial progress report in each quarter and send annual progress reports. Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep have not reported any progress under non nutrition component since inception of the scheme. The performance of the scheme is reviewed by the Ministry with all the States/UTs. The Ministry has also written to the Administrators of these UTs to review the matter at their level and expedite the implementation of the scheme.

**Statement-I**

*Funds released/utilised under Non Nutrition component of Sabla in 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Non Nutrition Component						(Rs. in lakh)
		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		
		Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Andhra Pradesh	444.6	NR	222.3	410.4	188.1	222.3	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	106.4	0	53.2	159.6	106.4	0	
3	Assam	296.4	0	148.2	444.6	148.2	121.73	
4	Bihar	668.8	0	334.4	668.8	0	127.48	
5	Chhattisgarh	269.8	0	134.9	249.45	179.15	11.9	
6	Goa	41.8	0	20.9	8.91	0	1.23	
7	Gujarat	509.2	0	254.6	32.78	0	NR	
8	Haryana	155.8	3.99	77.9	109.29	0	0	
9	Himachal Pradesh	121.6	0	60.8	98.72	98.23	55.08	
10	Jammu and Kashmir	167.2	NR	83.6	185.19	17.99	65.61	
11	Jharkhand	307.8	NR	153.9	268.956	0	0	
12	Karnataka	216.6	0	108.3	171.98	137.63	134.16	
13	Kerala	319.2	1.98	159.6	250.33	0	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14	Madhya Pradesh	581.4	NR	290.7	561.14	349.68	151.54
15	Maharashtra	786.6	NR	393.3	231.2	0	NR
16	Manipur	53.2	NR	26.6	79.8	26.6	NR
17	Meghalaya	83.6	83.6	41.8	41.8	41.8	NR
18	Mizoram	45.6	45.6	22.8	20.48	21.64	0
19	Nagaland	72.2	72.2	36.1	36.1	72.2	36.1
20	Odisha	482.6	NR	241.3	380	0	0
21	Punjab	205.2	0	102.6	5.46	0	5.71
22	Rajasthan	433.2	NR	216.6	642.76	209.56	161.18
23	Sikkim	30.4	1.12	15.2	23.42	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	528.2	0	264.1	525.17	0	0
25	Tripura	106.4	0	53.2	158.52	52.12	21.28
26	Uttar Pradesh	972.8	NR	486.4	455.5	0	NR
27	Uttaranchal	133	125.24	66.5	66.5	125.24	NR
28	West Bengal	357.2	NR	178.6	0	343.29	124.77
29	Andaman and Nicobar	15.2	15.2	7.6	5.01	10.85	0
30	Chandigarh	11.4	0	5.7	9.24	0	0.23
31	Daman and Diu	7.6	NR	3.8	1.26	0	0
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7.6	0	3.8	0	0	NR
33	Delhi	114	NR	57	24.25	0	2.65
34	Lakshdweep	3.8	NR	1.9	NR	0	NR
35	Pondicherry		0	1.9	1.89	1.89	0
		8656.4	348.93	4330.1	6328.51	2130.57	1242.95

## Statement-II

## Beneficiaries covered under Non Nutrition component of Sabla in 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Beneficiaries covered (2011-12)							Beneficiaries covered (2012-13) (as on 31.12.2012)						
		IFA	Health check Up & referrals	Nutrition & Health Education (NHE)	Family welfare, ARSh & Child Care Practices	Life Skill Education	Accessing Public Services	Vocational Training (16-18 years)	IFA	Health check Up & referrals	Nutrition & Health Education (NHE)	Family welfare, ARSh & Child Care Practices	Life Skill Education	Accessing Public Services	Vocational Training (16-18 years)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Andhra Pradesh	279089	367848	192813	36819	55049	40281	0	384033	348197	330934	146323	126382	11155	600
2	Arunachal Pradesh	14226	14226	14226	14226	14226	7039	2010	5780	4321	1231	697	0	1607	0
3	Assam	129254	10397	26089	10132	4442	0	16827	0	38573	9122	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	277025	0	0	0	0	0	0	705548	765131	765131	765131	765131	765131	129594
5	Chhattisgarh	314179	262007	322823	197235	169393	32479	0	228513	140418	171512	131637	69818	42666	8004
6	Goa	1967	493	335	316	163	232	47	1185	560	3993	148	38	25	6
7	Gujarat	247474	373268	326211	201092	149241	74575	82562							
8	Haryana	55413	52767	29985	8314	8354	3302	963	84666	95760	88474	59893	56987	4395	830
9	Himachal Pradesh	111292	143964	229917	136040	126229	8965	1591	58246	41396	38216	17645	8884	1520	813
10	Jammu and Kashmir	21034	50461	77095	58224	47019	5962	1923	55241	24017	38816	39024	20833	1450	898
11	Jharkhand	157363	146989	129219	122065	51639	51639	2759	22706	29013	123981	129658	113487	101090	750
12	Karnataka	80851	87445	118013	84086	55519	6780	1899	80318	205983	201653	210479	186110	19639	11628
13	Kerala	148289	155505	276501	144795	195256	91438	3950	24575	50481	148770	68569	69721	20902	202
14	Madhya Pradesh	201506	98329	110100	110100	110100	96041	15602	203805	110105	113400	113400	113400	112000	29594

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
15 Maharashtra			0	0	4656	4656	4656	4656	0							
16 Manipur			27560	28120	20185	32733	32733	32733	252							0
17 Meghalaya									3441	3704	5911	3176	2416	95	220	
18 Mizoram			3836	17815	25856	596	2900	500	2500	3356	3155	32271	32271	3356	3356	2100
19 Nagaland			28087	27200	1136	1136	1136	1136	1136	35000	34200	1136	1136	1136	1136	3408
20 Odisha			571114	571114	571114	164808	0	0	1980	960851	960851	960851	960851	960851	960851	1980
21 Punjab			187080	162338	27542	22373	24480	11777	75	115249	69506	25340	19291	18185	17175	815
22 Rajasthan			508606	207420	216229	98054	88706	28527	10023	590825	410403	333493	206327	135686	3917	7554
23 Sikkim			18227	18227	18227	18227	18227	18227	200	777	909	1282	72	2	0	19
24 Tamilnadu			454227	454227	4170	49821	4170	4170	4170							0
25 Tripura			6203	6203	0	0	0	0	44837	44768	5376	5376	4807	3625	362	
26 Uttar Pradesh				1934000	1934000	1934000	195000	195000	256624	408985	1934000	1934000	1934000			
27 Uttarakhand			0	1665	123040	123040	123040	3389	135							0
28 West Bengal			103438	51801	53384	12051	21115	15704	337	159946	79196	94734	33532	34607	3431	821
29 Andaman and Nicobar Island			1022	4372	2853	139	50	0	117	920	4273	4351	526	0	0	0
30 Chandigarh			1164	1164	1164	1164	1430	1534	256	1059	1300	1653	1653	1653	1542	247
31 Dadra and Nagar Haveli																
32 Daman and Diu			2166	2166	2166	2166	2166	2166	25	555	2132	2132	2132	2132	2132	916
33 Delhi			4684	6588	24630	4098	8051	3342	64	11365	17743	18349	5189	9349	6248	267
34 Lakshadweep																
35 Pondicherry			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2377	60	1065	50	0	0
Total			3956376	5258119	4883679	3592506	1514490	741594	151403	4039421	3697457	5456172	4889201	4638971	2085138	201628

**Backward Regions Grant Fund**

277. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to identify and conduct any survey to include more districts under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof State/UT wise along with the guidelines issued for the purpose;

(c) whether some of the States/UTs have requested for inclusion of more districts and for removal of certain districts which have already been developed under the BRGF Programme;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the requests received from various States/UTs in this regard, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed by the Government for identification and inclusion/removal of districts under the programme, particularly during the 12th Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) (b) and (c) There is a proposal to restructure the District Component of Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) for the remaining four years (2013-14 to 2016-17) of the Twelfth Five Year Plan, but for this purpose no survey is proposed to be conducted. The inclusion or exclusion of districts, if any, will depend on the outcome of the above exercise. During 2012-13, which is the first year of the Twelfth Five Year Plan, 22 districts (Statement-I) have been included under BRGF Programme.

(c) and (d) Details of various requests received for inclusion of additional districts under BRGF are given in the enclosed Statement-II. No proposal has been received for removal of any district.

**Statement-I***List of 22 new districts*

State	Name of the district
1	2
Assam	1. Chirang

1	2
Bihar	2. Baksa
	3. Arwal
	4. Siwan
Chhattisgarh	5. Narayanpur
	6. Bijapur
Jammu and Kashmir	7. Ramban
	8. Kishtwar
Jharkhand	9. Khunti
	10. Ramgarh
Karnataka	11. Yadgiri
Madhya Pradesh	12. Ashoknagar
	13. Burhanpur
	14. Anuppur
	15. Chhindwara
	16. Alirajpur
	17. Singrauli
Nagaland	18. Longleng
	19. Kiphrie
Odisha	20. Bargarh
Rajasthan	21. Pratapgarh
Uttar Pradesh	22. Kanshiram Nagar

**Statement-II***Details of requests for inclusion of additional Districts, areas etc. under BRGF*

Sl. No.	State	Districts/Areas
1	2	3
1.	Assam	Chirang*, Baksa*,

1	2	3
		Udalguri / whole State of Assam
2.	Chhattisgarh	Janjgir-Champa
3.	Haryana	Mewat and Jhajjar
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ramban* and Kishtwar*
5.	Jharkhand	Ramgarh*, Khunti* and East Singhbhum
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Datia, Chhindwara*, Vidisha, Raisen, Sehore, Devas, Shajapur and Sagar
7.	Maharashtra	Akkalkot Taluka of Solapur and all districts of Vidharbha and Marathwada except Nagpur, Konkan Region
8.	Manipur	Senapati/all the nine districts
9.	Mizoram	Mamit
10.	Nagaland	Peren
11.	Punjab	Amritsar, Jalandhar, Nawanshahr and Muktasar
12.	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh*
13.	Tamil Nadu	Dharampuri, Krishnagiri and Vellore
14.	West Bengal	Cooch Behar

\*Districts which have been included under BRGF during 2012-

13.

[*Translation*]

### Prices of Natural Gas

278. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various major pricing regimes for natural gas in the country vis-a-vis mechanism in place for determination of prices of natural gas in various States/UTs in each of the pricing regimes;

(b) the reasons for the disparity in the prices of natural gas in various States/UTs under each of the pricing regimes and its impact on industrial production in various States; and

(c) the effective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to implement uniform rate of natural gas in all the States across the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) At present, there are broadly four major pricing regimes for domestic gas in the country - gas priced under Administrative Pricing Mechanism (APM), Pre-NELP, non-APM and NELP (New Exploration Licensing Policy). The price of APM & non-APM gas is fixed by the Government. As regards NELP & pre-NELP gas, its pricing is governed in terms of the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) signed between the Government & the Contractor. As far as imported gas is concerned, the price of LNG imported under term contracts is governed by the Sale & Purchase Agreement (SPA) between the LNG seller and the buyer; the spot cargoes are purchased on mutually agreeable commercial terms. The Non-APM gas prices have been prescribed in different regions as below based on delivered price of dominant non-APM gas in that region:

- (i) Western & Northern Zone- \$ 5/MMBTU
- (ii) Southern Zone- KG Basin- \$ 4.5/MMBTU
- (iii) Cauvery Basin- \$ 4.75/MMBTU
- (iv) North-East Region- \$ 4.2/MMBTU

Further, a premium of \$ 0.25/MMBTU has been allowed for production from offshore fields. In addition, the price of APM gas supply to APM consumers in North-Eastern States is subsidized by 40%.

(c) A Committee was constituted under Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan, Chairman, PM's Economic Advisory Council (EAC) to review among other things the basis for determining price of domestically produced natural gas.

The recommendations of the Committee can be viewed/downloaded from the official website of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister <http://eac.gov.in/>. The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration of the Government.

[English]

#### **Anganwadi Centres**

279. SHRI K. JAYAPRAKASH HEGDE:  
SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:

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

(a) the number of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) likely to be opened during the 12th Five Year Plan in urban/rural/backward tribal areas of the country, State-wise including Chhattisgarh, Gujarat and Karnataka;

(b) whether the Government proposes to open AWCs with funding from donors and other organizations and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether electrification of these AWCs through renewable energy sources, especially Solar PV modules has been considered;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to implement any energy based enterprises or activities like STD booths, computers, internet, etc. in these AWCs in order to boost employment and accessibility in the rural areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme was universalized in 2008-09 across the country with the approval of 7076 ICDS Projects and 14 lakh Anganwadi Centres (AWCs). Against approved 14 lakh AWCs, 13.72 lakh AWCs have been sanctioned to various States/UTs. These will continue in the 12th Five Year Plan and States/UTs can demand new centres as per the guidelines of the scheme.

Out of 13.72 lakh AWCs sanctioned, as on 31.1.2013, a total of 13.31 lakh AWCs have been operationalised with a target of 13.40 lakh AWCs to be operationalized by 31.3.2013. A Statement indicating number of ICDS Projects/AWCs sanctioned and operational, as on 31.1.2013, including Chhattisgarh, Gujarat and Karnataka, is enclosed.

(b) No, presently there is no such proposal.

(c) This has not been considered at the Central level. Construction, management and running of AWCs is primarily the responsibility of the States/UTs. States may consider such innovation.

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal.

## Statement

Statewise number of sanctioned, operational ICDS Projects and anganwadi centres (AWCs) and number of beneficiaries (children 6 months-6 years and pregnant and lactating mothers (P&LM) under ICDS Scheme as on January 2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	No of ICDS Projects											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Sanctioned			Operational			Beneficiaries for Supplementary Nutrition			Beneficiaries for Pre-school Education		
		Operational	Sanctioned	Operational	Children (6 months-3 years)	Children (3-6 years)	Total Children (6 months-6 years)	Preg-nant & lactating Mothers (P&LM)	Total Bene-ficiaries (Children 6 mo-6 years plus P&LM)	Boys (3-6 years)	Girls (3-6 years)	Total (3-6 years)	
1	Andhra Pradesh	406	387	91307	88005	2631226	1615230	4246456	1311341	5557797	800866	807466	1608332
2	Arunachal Pradesh	98	93	6225	6028	112264	113819	226083	29789	255872	57175	56644	113819
3	Assam	231	231	62153	58699	1015405	1195597	2211002	400115	2611117	612120	602280	1214400
4	Bihar	545	544	91968	91677	1786099	1721778	3507877	710378	4218255	981475	955923	1937398
5	Chhattisgarh	220	220	64390	49317	1168980	881299	2050279	473773	2524052	437781	447459	885240
6	Goa	11	11	1262	1262	17528	35029	52557	17115	69672	9257	9208	18465
7	Gujarat	336	336	52137	50226	1799438	1319703	3119141	788789	3907930	680595	641646	1322241
8	Haryana	148	148	25962	25245	701684	392159	1093843	325844	1419687	206483	185745	3922228
9	Himachal Pradesh	78	78	18925	18651	260746	167487	428233	99773	528006	75469	73757	149226
10	Jammu and Kashmir	141	141	28577	28577	251810	190787	442597	126611	569208	138510	128648	267158
11	Jharkhand	224	204	38432	38432	840312	1156819	1997131	662987	2660118	600500	675468	1275968
12	Karnataka	204	204	64518	64513	1986565	1669195	3655760	914590	4570350	838827	888035	1726862
13	Kerala	258	258	33115	33110	421540	464249	885789	195927	1081716	266363	224808	491171
14	Madhya Pradesh	453	453	92230	90999	3535797	3367269	6903066	1412698	8315764	1423618	1378423	2802041



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	Maharashtra	553	553	110486	106231	3084125	3162119	6246244	1222861	7469105	1626803	1498620	3125423
16	Manipur	43	42	11510	9883	175636	179540	355176	75010	430186	90343	89179	179522
17	Meghalaya	41	41	5156	5156	167428	188600	356028	63755	419783	75493	75222	150715
18	Mizoram	27	27	1980	1980	71637	57200	128837	37476	166313	27377	26793	54170
19	Nagaland	60	59	3515	3455	118133	106567	224700	53922	278622	64741	63209	127950
20	Odisha	338	338	72873	71134	1988773	1851288	3840061	806058	4646119	721730	708839	1430569
21	Punjab	155	154	26656	26656	600830	460668	1061498	288318	1349816	239791	220877	460668
22	Rajasthan	304	304	61119	61100	1719760	1078349	2798109	836405	3634514	563476	554752	1118228
23	Sikkim	13	13	1233	1233	5883	13387	19270	2191	21461	6701	6686	13387
24	Tamil Nadu	434	434	55542	54439	1119700	666847	1786547	664121	2450668	568780	550920	1119700
25	Tripura	56	56	9911	9906	143235	159212	302447	81946	384393	84849	79475	164324
26	Uttar Pradesh	897	897	187517	187347	10491712	8211478	18703190	4940615	23643805	4453669	4092798	8546467
27	Uttarakhand	105	105	23159	18427	91044	259192	350236	5681	355917	159983	137532	297515
28	West Bengal	576	574	117170	116390	3414775	3266415	6681190	1337366	8018556	1649331	1611639	3260970
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	5	720	699	9379	4613	13992	3521	17513	2343	2270	4613
30	Chandigarh	3	3	500	420	22227	16287	38514	8689	47203	8141	8146	16287
31	Delhi	95	94	11150	10615	523829	373606	897435	170961	1068396	192297	181309	373606
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	2	267	267	8453	6677	15130	2941	18071	3314	3363	6677
33	Daman and Diu	2	2	107	102	3258	2481	5739	1451	7190	1195	1274	2469
34	Lakshadweep	9	9	107	107	2503	2362	4865	1812	6677	1178	1184	2362
35	Puducherry	5	5	788	788	26398	5512	31910	9760	41670	2788	2724	5512
	All India	7076	7025	1372667	1331076	40318112	34362820	74680932	18084590	92765522	17673362	16992321	34665683

**Infrastructure in Downstream Gas Market**

280. SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the infrastructure in the downstream gas market of the country is under-developed;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the policy impetus needed to bring in investment in the downstream gas market; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (DR. M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) The Government has set up a Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) under PNGRB Act, 2006 as a regulatory body to authorize and monitor the development of pipeline infrastructure and CGD network in the country. For transporting natural gas across the length and breadth of the country, a cross – country pipeline network is being laid throughout the country. Presently, there are around 11500 km. of natural gas pipelines across the country and another 12650 km. of pipeline infrastructure is under various stages of implementation. The details of various under construction natural gas pipeline projects are given in the enclosed Statement.

Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has envisaged a phased roll out plan of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network development in several Geographical Area (GAs) covering more than 300 cities/towns in various States on the basis of Expressions of Interest (EOI) submitted to the Board and on suo moto basis. Depending on the natural gas pipeline connectivity/gas availability, PNGRB includes these GAs in a phased manner in the bidding rounds for grant of authorization to develop CGD networks.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Natural Gas Pipeline (Authorization granted by)	Name of the Entity
1	2	3
1.	Dadri-Bawana-Nangal pipeline (Central Government)	GAIL (India) Limited

1	2	3
2.	Chhainsa- Jhajjar-Hisar pipeline (Central Government)	GAIL (India) Limited
3.	Dabhol-Bangalore pipeline (Central Government)	GAIL (India) Limited
4.	Kochi-Koottanad-Bangalore-Mangalore pipeline (Central Government)	GAIL (India) Limited
5.	Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline (Central Government)	GAIL (India) Limited
6.	Mallavaram-Bhopal-Bhilwara-Vijaipur natural gas pipeline (PNGRB)	GSPL India Transco Limited
7.	Mehsana-Bhatinda natural gas pipeline (PNGRB)	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
8.	Bhatinda-Jammu-Srinagar natural gas pipeline (PNGRB)	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
9.	Surat-Paradip natural gas pipeline (PNGRB)	GAIL (India) Limited

**Bird Flu**

2991. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked the border States to observe strict surveillance against avian influenza after outbreak of the poultry disease in Bhutan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the financial and technical assistance being provided to these border States for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries has issued advisory on 22.01.2013 to all the bordering States of Bhutan in the wake of the report of outbreak of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in Bhutan. A copy of the advisory is enclosed as Statement.

(c) No funds are provided specifically for Avian

Influenza. However, under centrally sponsored scheme 'Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD)' the funds are provided to the States for carrying out the surveillance against exotic and emerging diseases which includes avian influenza also.

**Statement**

*No.50-326/2009-LDT (AQ)*

*Government of India*

*Ministry of Agriculture*

*Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries*

Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi

Dated the 22nd January, 2013

**Subject:** Measures to be taken in the wake of Bird Flu in Bhutan

This has a reference to an OIE report submitted informing of an outbreak of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) at Dagana, in Bhutan.

2. Avian Influenza is a transboundary animal disease. Thus, there is urgent need for taking all possible measures/precautions to prevent the ingress of the disease into your State and be fully prepared to prevent the occurrence of the disease in your State.
3. To tackle any eventuality, it is of urgent need that the States must keep a vigil and undertake the following measures:
  - (i) No movement of poultry and poultry products across the border should be allowed.
  - (ii) An information, education and communication campaign in the bordering areas may please be undertaken to familiarize the population about Avian Influenza and the precautions that should be taken to prevent it and in case any symptoms are noticed to report the same to the concerned authorities without any loss of time.
  - (iii) An intensive surveillance may be taken up in all the bordering districts.
  - (iv) The Veterinary Officers should undertake special surveillance of the live poultry markets in the bordering areas.

- (v) District level preparedness, particularly at border areas needs to be assessed and required equipments and chemicals made available in order to tackle any eventuality.
- (vi) Incidence of any unusual mortality in birds is reported immediately to this Department.

(R.S. Rana)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

**Distribution**

The Principal Secretaries/ Secretaries of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services of the States of West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Bihar. (As per list attached).

Copies to the Directors of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services of the States of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Sikkim, West Bengal.

**CGHS Hospital at Raipur**

2992. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received any proposal to establish fullfledged 300 beds multi-speciality Central Government Health Services (CGHS) hospital at existing leprosy centre, Lalpur at Raipur in Chhattisgarh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Directorate of CGHS has also principally agreed to moot the proposal and provide all financial and other required assistance;
- (d) if so, the reasons for delay in implementation of said proposal in the public interest; and
- (e) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana**

2993. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana in the country along with the number of families registered thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the said Yojana has been properly implemented in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise along with the procedures laid down to apply for the said Yojana; and

(d) if not, the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Government has merged the erstwhile two social sector life insurance Schemes viz. Janashree Bima Yojana (JBY) and the Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) into one scheme and renamed it as Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) w.e.f. 01.01.2013. The Lives covered under erstwhile Janashree Bima Yojana (JBY) & Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) in the country during each of the last three years and upto

31.12.2012 along with the lives covered under merged AABY as on 31.01.2013 is at enclosed Statement-I.

(b) to (d) The AABY scheme is being implemented through Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) in almost all the States /UTs in the country. The State-wise coverage under AABY for the current year as on 31st January is at enclosed Statement-II.

As per the procedure laid down to apply for the AABY scheme, the Nodal Agency (Nodal Agency shall mean the Central Ministerial Department / State Government / Union Territory of India / registered NGO or any other institutionalized arrangement) shall identify the members to be covered and shall intimate the total number of lives to be covered under the scheme to the designated LIC Unit along with the member's share of premium. The Nodal Agency shall be the Master Policy Holder under the scheme and acts for & on behalf of the member. It shall furnish to LIC all the relevant particulars of the Members as are required in connection with the administration of the Scheme, such as particulars of New Members, Death of Insured Members and other particulars for verification of eligibility conditions under AABY.

**Statement-I**

*Year-wise lives Covered*

Schemes	2009-2010	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto 31.12.2012)	2012-13 as on 31.01.2013
Janashree Bima Yojana (erstwhile)	18443217	20978825	22056435	28994424	-
Aam Admi Bima Yojana (erstwhile)	10929570	14045470	16268289	17867455	-
Merged Aam Admi Bima Yojana	-	-	-	-	47515760
<b>Total</b>	<b>29372787</b>	<b>35024295</b>	<b>38324724</b>	<b>46861879</b>	<b>47515760</b>

**Statement-II**

States	Total lives under merged AABY (As on 31.01.2013)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	11503451

1	2
Assam	242478
Bihar	254384
Chandigarh	38736
Chhattisgarh	2960216
Delhi	78858

1	2
Goa	48342
Gujarat	1624480
Haryana	28189
Himachal Pradesh	44267
Jammu and Kashmir	104211
Jharkhand	160720
Karnataka	2353829
Kerala	1324312
Madhya Pradesh	5897616
Maharashtra	6746929
Manipur	3078
Meghalaya	1361
Mizoram	1814
Nagaland	3611
Odisha	789136
Puducherry	14358
Punjab	51134
Rajasthan	3257143
Sikkim	17272
Tamil Nadu	2036990
Tripura	48335
Uttar Pradesh	3177947
Uttrakhand	677511
West Bengal	1351462
Co-Aanganwadi	2399334
Co-KVIC	274256
Total Lives	47515760

### Child Right Panel

2994. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Child Rights Panel has submitted any report to the Government during the last three years;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the panel and the follow-up action taken/being taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) the action taken or proposed by the Government against each report so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) There is no Child Rights Panel that submits report to the Government. However, the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) submits its Annual Reports, which are laid in the Parliament. During the last three years, the Annual Reports for the year 2010-11, 2009-10 and 2008-09 were received from NCPCR and were laid on the Table of both the Houses of the Parliament. The NCPCR did not make any recommendations in their Report for the year 2010-11; however, they made some recommendations on child related issues in their Annual Reports for 2009-10 and 2008-09 and the Action Taken Note on these recommendations was laid in the Parliament alongwith the Annual Reports of NCPCR.

### Gender Equality

2995. SHRI RAJAI AH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether many countries including Bangladesh are ahead of our country in terms of gender equality;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to correct this situation and promote gender equality in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) As per Human Development Report 2011, published by the United Nations

Development Programme (UNDP), India is ranked 129th in the Gender Equality Index.

Government implements a number of schemes for empowerment of women, cross cutting various Ministries/ Departments. These include, among others, promoting education, health, skill development and employment. Legislations like the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 and 73rd - 74th Amendment of the Constitution mandating 33% reservation for women in the local governance are all measures taken by the Government for promoting gender equality.

#### **NABARD Assistance to School**

2996. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Bank for Rural Development (NABARD) has provided/ proposes to provide any financial assistance/facilities to various schools in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, State/UT-wise including Tamil Nadu; and

(c) if not, the time by which such assistance/facilities are likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has sanctioned loans to various State Governments, under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), for construction of schools. The State-wise details, including Tamil Nadu, for the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

##### *RIDF - Loans Sanctioned to State Governments for Construction of Schools*

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	State	Year 2009-10				Year 2010-11				Year 2011-12				Year 2012-13			
		Primary School		Secondary School		Primary School		Secondary School		Primary School		Secondary School		Primary School		Secondary School	
		No. of Pro-jects	Amo-unt	No. of Pro-jects	Amo-unt	No. of Pro-jects	Amo-unt	No. of Pro-jects	Amo-unt	No. of Pro-jects	Amo-unt	No. of Pro-jects	Amo-unt	No. of Pro-jects	Amo-unt	No. of Pro-jects	Amo-unt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Andhra Pradesh	173	409.24	0	0.00	0	0.00	29	93.72	0	0.00	29	93.72	0	0.00	162	146.02
2	Karnataka	0	0.00	484	160.01	104	25.45	83	53.89	104	25.45	83	53.89	0	0.00	4	21.25
3	Kerala	0	0.00	12	33.14	0	0.00	7	13.87	0	0.00	7	13.87	0	0.00	11	169.55
4	Madhya Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	40	160.75
5	Manipur	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	123.98	0	0.00	6	123.98	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
6	Puducherry	24	10.53	0	0.00	0	0.00	30	17.36	0	0.00	30	17.36	0	0.00	0	0.00
7	Punjab	0	0.00	1504	65.08	0	0.00	351	12.24	0	0.00	351	12.24	0	0.00	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
8	Rajasthan	0	0.00	147	31.64	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
9	Sikkim	11	3.50	15	5.86	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10	Tamilnadu	0	0.00	303	210.01	0	0.00	259	195.01	0	0.00	259	195.01	0	0.00	231	200.67
11	West Bengal	1805	29.10	1	0.78	6	10.26	1	0.44	6	10.26	1	0.44	0	0.00	5	5.80
All India Total		2013	452.37	2466	506.52	116	159.69	760	386.53	116	159.69	760	386.53	0	0.00	453	704.04

### Investment in Nepal

2997. SHRI P. R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has entered into any bilateral investment promotion and projection agreement with any neighbouring country in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount earmarked for the purpose, sector-wise; and

(d) the likely effect of the said agreement on the economy of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Government has not entered into any bilateral investment promotion and protection agreement with any neighboring country in the recent past.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

### Gas for Power Projects

2998. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:  
SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to allocate more natural gas for power generation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has allocated gas on

firm basis for certain upcoming Gas-based Power Projects in the country including GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited, GSEG expansion projects and Dhuvaran CCPP-III;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the Government's response on the requests for allocation of shortfall of gas quantum and for clubbing/diversion of gas amongst the gas based power plants supplying power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Power sector has been accorded third priority for allocation of domestic natural gas and as and when gas is available the same will be allocated as per prevailing gas utilization policy.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. Does not arise.

(e) MoP&NG on 01.01.2013 has issued guidelines on Clubbing/Diversion of gas between power plants of same owner to enable use of domestic gas more efficiently to improve the PLF with corresponding increase in total generation of electricity.

### Styrene Butadiene Rubber Plant

2999. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) is setting up a Styrene Butadiene Rubber (SBR) manufacturing plant at Panipat;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the investment made into the said project;



(c) the estimated annual production of SBR along with the job opportunities expected to be created therefor; and

(d) the time by which the said plant is likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) is setting up a Styrene Butadiene Rubber (SBR) manufacturing plant at Panipat through its Joint Venture Company by the name of Indian Synthetic Rubber Limited. The equity investment made by IOCL as on 11.03.2013 is Rs. 175.78 crore.

(c) The estimated annual production of SBR will be 1,20,000 tonnes. The job opportunities expected to be created are 250 employees approximately (including permanent and contractual employees).

(d) It is estimated to be commissioned in August, 2013.

*[Translation]*

#### **SME Stock Exchange**

3000. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of stock exchanges/trading platforms established for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in the country;

(b) whether the Government has any stake in such exchanges/platforms; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) vide its circular dated May 18, 2010 had prescribed the guidelines regarding setting up of a Stock exchange/a trading platform by a recognized stock exchange having nationwide trading terminals for Small and Medium Enterprises (SME).

Subsequently on request of BSE Ltd. (BSE) and National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. (NSE), SEBI accorded approval for setting up of SME platforms to BSE and NSE on September 27, 2011 and October 14, 2011,

respectively. Thereafter, launch of SME platforms at BSE and NSE both, took place on March 13, 2012.

(b) No, Sir.

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

*[English]*

#### **Development Programmes for Tribals**

3001. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to undertake a Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) model, under which the Centre, States, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and individuals will pool in resource and strategies to jointly take development programmes to tribal belts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) There is no proposal with the Government to undertake a Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) model for the development of tribal belts.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Renewable Energy System installed at Historical Places**

3002. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether renewable energy systems have been installed in large number of places of historical/religious importance and Central/State Government installations in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to promote the use of renewable energy systems and reduce the dependence on conventional energy sources;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE



ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Renewable energy systems have been installed at 29 places of religious / historical importance in 12 States and 78 Central/State Government installations in 23 States and one UT in the country under the Special Area Demonstration Programme (SADP) being implemented by the Ministry of New Renewable Energy. A list of these installations is given at enclosed Statement-I and II, respectively.

(c) to (e) The Ministry is implementing a number of renewable energy schemes/ programmes to promote use of renewable energy sources such as wind, small hydro, biomass and solar throughout the country. The Ministry provides various fiscal and financial incentives, such as capital/ interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation, concessional excise and customs duties to promote deployment of new and renewable energy sources. The other steps for promotion of power generation from renewable sources of energy include preferential tariff for purchase of power, introduction of Renewable Energy Certificates and Renewable Purchase Obligation. About 27,295 MW renewable power generation capacity has been installed in the country from various renewable energy sources.

**Statement-I**

*List of Historical/Religious places where Renewable Energy Systems have been installed under Special Area Demonstration Programme*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Historical/Religious Places
1	2	3
1.	Delhi	Jantar Mantar, New Delhi Safdarjung Tomb, New Delhi Swaminarayan Akshardham Temple, New Delhi
2.	Gujarat	Saifee Villa, Dandi
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sri Mata Vaishnodevi Shrine, Katra Ziyarat Sharif Dargah, Hazratbal, Srinagar

1	2	3
		Ziyarat Sharief of Hazrat Noor Din Wali Chrar-e-Sharief, Srinagar
4.	Karnataka	Group of Monuments at Hampi, WHS, Hampi
5.	Maharashtra	Bibi Ka Maqbara, Aurangabad Daulatabad Fort, Daulatabad, Aurangabad Pandulena Caves, Nashik Siddhi Vinayak Temple, Mumbai VitthalRukmani Temple, Pandharpur, Solapur YogeshwariDevasthan, Ambajoi, Beed Tulja Bhawani Temple, Tulja, Osmanabad
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior Fort, Gwalior Raani Roopmati Pavallion, Mandu
7.	Odisha	Shri Jagan Nath Shrine, Puri
8.	Punjab	World Sikh Heritage Centre, Takht Anandpur Sahib, Roop Nagar (Ropar) Durgiana Tirath Temple, Amritsar Anandpur Sahib Fort, Roop Nagar (Ropar) Golden Temple, Amritsar
9.	Rajasthan	Keoladev National park, WHS, Bharatpur Hazarat Kwaja Moinuddin Hasan Chisti Dargah, Ajmer Chittorgarh Fort, Chittorgarh

1	2	3
10. Tamil Nadu	Rameshwaram Shrine, Ramanathapuram	
11. Uttrakhand	Badrinath Shrine, Chamoli  Kedarnath Shrine, Kedarnath town, Rudraprayag	
12. West Bengal	Shanti Niketan, Birbhum	

**Statement-II**

*List of Central/State Government installations where Renewable Energy Systems/Devices Have been installed under Special Area Demonstration Programme*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Central/ State Government Installations
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	Raj Bhawan, Hyderabad
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Raj Bhawan, Itanagar
3	Assam	Raj Bhawan, Guwahati
4.	Chandigarh	U.T. Secretariat
5.	Chhattisgarh	Raj Bhawan, Raipur  Collectorates of Raipur, Bilaspur, Narayanpur, Rajnandgaon, Surguja, Kabirdham, Bijapur, Rajgarh, Kanker, Dantewada, Jaspur, Korla, Janjgir Champa, Mahasamud, Durg, Jagdalpur, Korba
6.	Delhi	Parliament House  Delhi Secretariat  Tihar Prison Complex

1	2	3
7.	Goa	Raj Bhawan, Goa
8.	Haryana	Haryana Raj Bhawan, Chandigarh  Collectorates of Ambala, Jind, Kurukshetra, Rewari, Fatehabad, Hisar, Faridabad, Sonapat, Narnaul, Panchkula
9.	Himachal Pradesh	H.P. Secretariat, Shimla  Collectorates of Bilaspur, Chamba, Hamirpur, Kangra, Kinnaur, Kullu, Lahaul & Spiti, Shimla, Simaur, Mandi, Solan, Una
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Raj Bhawan Jammu and Kashmir  State Legislative Assembly & Council, Jammu and Kashmir
11.	Jharkhand	Raj Bhawan, Ranchi
12.	Maharashtra	Raj Bhawan, Mumbai
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Raj Bhawan, Bhopal  Vidhan Sabha Bhawan, Bhopal  Mantralaya, Bhopal
14.	Manipur	Raj Bhawan, Imphal
15.	Meghalaya	Raj Bhawan, Shillong
16.	Odisha	Raj Bhawan, Bhubaneswar
17.	Punjab	Punjab Raj Bhawan, Chandigarh

1	2	3
		State Legislative Assembly, Chandigarh
		Punjab Civil Secretariat, Chandigarh
18. Rajasthan		Raj Bhawan, Jaipur
19. Sikkim		Sikkim State Assembly
20. Tamilnadu		Raj Bhawan, Chennai
21. Tripura		Raj Bhawan, Agartala
22. Uttarakhand		Raj Bhawan, Dehradun and Nainital
23. Uttar Pradesh		Raj Bhawan, Lucknow
		Collectorates of Muzzafarnagar, Baghpat, Balrampur, Gazipur, Saharanpur, Kanpur
24. West Bengal		Raj Bhawan, Kolkata
		State Assembly, Kolkata
		Writer's Building, Kolkata

*[Translation]***Hydrocarbon Discoveries by ONGC**

3003. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of hydrocarbon discoveries made by the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) during the last three years and the current year, block and State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the companies which have been provided gas from the said blocks on Administered Price Mechanism (APM) basis, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the quantum of gas provided to the above companies during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) ONGC made 68 hydrocarbon discoveries during last three years (2009-2012) and 18 hydrocarbon discoveries during current year as on 01.03.13. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) During the last three years, gas is being produced from newly discovered fields including B-22, Vasai (E), C-Series, Bandra Formation, North Tapti (in Western Offshore) and GS-15, GS 49 and Kavitam (in KG Basin). From these fields, ONGC is supplying about 5.82 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter per Day (MMSCMD) of gas to GAIL, out of which 1.35 MMSCMD of natural gas is at APM rate and remaining gas at non-APM rate.

**Statement***State/UT-wise discoveries made during the last three years and current year*

State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (01.03.13)
1	2	3	4	5
Assam	2		3	1
Andhra Pradesh	5	4		4
Bihar			1	
Gujarat	4	8	5	4
Mizoram			1	

1	2	3	4	5
Tamil Nadu	1	3	2	3
Tripura	1	1	1	
Western Offshore	5	4	5	5
Eastern Offshore	3	4	5	1
	21	24	23	18

*List of discoveries made by ONGC in the last 3 years (2009-2012) and in current year (2012-13 till 01.03.13)*

Sl. No.	Basin (State)	Name of the Prospect	Discovery well	Type
1	2	3	4	5
<b>2009-10</b>				
1		Karvan	Karvan-1 (KVAA)	Oil & gas
2	Western Onland (Gujarat)	South Kadi	South Kadi-155	Oil
3		Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad-124 (AMBC)	Oil & gas
4		North Kural	North Kural-1	Oil & Gas
5	A&AA (Assam)	Kasomarigaon	Kasomarigaon-2 (KSAB)	Oil & Gas
6		North Geleki	North Geleki-1 (NGAA) [Rangaigaon-1]	Oil & gas
7	A&AA (Tripura)	Sundulbari	Sundulbari-4 (SDAC)	Gas
8		Kammapalem	Kammapalem-1 (KMPAA)	Gas
9		Penugonda-1A	Penugonda-1A (PGAB)	Gas
10	KG Onland (Andhra Pradesh)	South Mahadevapatnam	South Mahadevapatnam-1	Gas
11		Kesanapalli West	Kesanapalli West-30	Oil & gas
12			East Rangapuram-3	Gas
13	Cauvery Onshore (Tamil Nadu)	Nannilam	Nannilam-3	Oil
14	Western Offshore (SW)	PER-1	PER-1 (PER-A)	Oil & Gas
15		GK-28-1	GK-28-1 (GK-28-A)	Gas
16		SD-1-5	SD-1-5 (SD-B)	Oil & Gas
17		BF-1	BF-1	Gas & Cond
18		B-121-7	B-121-7 (B-121-B)	Gas & Cond

1	2	3	4	5
19	KG Offshore (SW)	GS-69-1	GS-69-1 (GS-69-AA)	Oil & Gas
20		GS-KW-6	GS-KW-6 (GS-KW-AF)	Oil & gas
21	KG Off. (DW)	GD-7-1	GD-7-1 (GD-7-AA)	Gas
<b>2010-11</b>				
1	Western Onland (Gujarat)	Virgovindpura	Virgovindpura-3 (VRAA)	Gas
2		Karnnagar-1	Karnnagar-1 (WJAH)	Oil
3		Vadatal-1	Vadatal-1 (VDAA)	Oil & Gas
4		Limbodra East-1	Limbodra East-1 (LMCT)	Oil
5		Vemardi-1	Vemardi-1 (KVAD)	Oil & Gas
6		Aliabet-2	Aliabet-2 (ABAE)	Gas & Cond
7		Vadatal-3	Vadatal-3 (AHAA)	Oil & Gas
8		Matar	Matar-12 (MRAO)	Oil & Gas
9	A A& A/Tripura	Agartala Dome	Agartala Dome-30 (ADAK)	Gas
10	KG Onland (Andhra Pradesh)	Lakshminarasimhapuram	Lakshminarasimhapuram-1	Oil
11		West Kesuvadasapalem	West Kesuvadasapalem-1	Gas
12		Vygreswaram Southwest	Vygreswaram Southwest-1	Gas
13		Malleswaram	Malleswaram-1 (MSAA)	Oil & Gas
14	Cauvery Onland (Tamil Nadu)	North Kovikalappal	North Kovikalappal-1 (KKAP)	Oil
15		Kuthanallur	Kuthanallur-12 (KNAJ)	Oil
16		Pundi	Pundi-2 (PUAA)	Oil
17	Western Offshore (SW)	C-1-6	C-1-6 (C-1-G)	Gas
18		GK-28-3	GK-28-3 (GK-28-D)	Oil & Gas
19		C-23-9	C-23-9 (C-23-1A)	Gas
20		GK-28-2	GK-28-2 (GK-28-C)	Oil
21	KG Offshore (SW)	GS-KV-1	GS-KV-1 (GS-KV-AA)	Gas
22		GS-29-6	GS-29-6 (GS-29-AH)	Oil & Gas
23		GS-21-3	GS-21-3 (GS-21-AC)	Gas
24	Mahanadi Offshore (DW)	MN-OSN-2000/2-D	MDW-10	Gas

1	2	3	4	5
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**2011-12**

1	Western Onland (Gujarat)	East Linch	East Linch (LNBU)	Oil
2		UBER-2	Uber-2 (UBAC)	Gas
3		North Kadi	North Kadi-472 (NKXV)	Oil
4		Viraj	Viraj-58 (VJEP)	Oil
5		North Kadi	North Kadi-461 (NKPI)	Oil
6	A&AA (Assam)	Geleki	Geleki-354 (GKAP)	Oil & Gas
7		Khoraghat	Khoraghat-31 (KHAV)	Oil
8	A&AA/Cachar (Assam)	Pattharia	Pattharia-5 (PTAA)	Gas
9	A&AA/Tripura	Gojalia	Gojalia-13 (GOAB)	Gas
10	AAFB-Mizoram	Hortoki	Hortoki-1 (HOAB)	Gas
11	Cauvery On. (Tamil Nadu)	Periyakudi	Periyakudi-1 (PDAA)	Oil & Gas
12		North Kovilkalappa	North Kovilkalappa-3 (NKKAA)	Oil & Gas
13	Frontier Basin (Bihar)	Nohta	Nohta-2	Gas
14	Gulf of Cambay (Westrn Offshore)	Aliabet-3	Aliabet-3 (ABAF)	Gas
15	Western Offshore (SW)	BH-67	BH-67 (BH-F)	Gas
16		B-127E-1	B-127E-1(B-127E-A)	Oil & Gas
17	Western Offshore (SW)			
		GSS04NAA-1	GSS04NAA-1	Gas
18		GK-42-1	GK-42-1 (Gk-42-A)	Gas
19	KG Offshore (SW)	GS-70-1	GS-70-1 (GS-70-AA)	Oil & Gas
20		Chandrika South	Chandrika South-1	Gas
21		KG0SN041NAAL	KGOSN041NAAL-1	Gas & Cond.
22	Mahanadi Offshore (DW)	NEC-DWN-2002/2	MDW-13	Gas
23	Andaman Offshore (DW)	AN-DWN-2002/1-C	ANDW-1	Gas

**2012-13**

1	A&AA (Assam)	Phulani	Phulani-1 (ELAB-Shifted)	Oil
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1	2	3	4	5
2	KG Onland (Andhra Pradesh)	Koravaka	Koravaka-1 (KRV-AA)	Oil and Gas
3		Bantumilli South	Bantumilli South-1 (BTA-AA)	Gas
4		Mukkamala	Mukkamala-1 (MUK-AA)	Gas
5		Mandapeta West-	Mandapeta West-12(MWAO)	Gas
6	Cauvery (Tamil Nadu) Onland	Panadanallur-7	Panadanallur-7 (PN-7)	Gas
7		Madanam-3	Madanam-3 (NMAB)	Oil and Gas
8		Panadanallur-8	Panadanallur-8	Oil and Gas
9	Western Onshore (Gujarat)	Vadatal-5	Vadatal-5 (VDAC)	Oil and Gas
10		Anklav	Anklav-9(AVDB)	Oil
11		Motera	Motera-36 (MODU)	Oil
12		Mansa-	Mansa-36 (MSBQ)	Oil
13	Gulf of Cambay (Western Offshore)	Aliabet	Aliabet-4 (ABAG)	Gas and Cond.
14		C-39	C-39-14 (C-39-V)	Oil and Gas
15	Western Offshore	BH-68	BH-68	Oil and Gas
16		D1-D-1	D1-D-1	Oil
17		MBSO51NBA-A	MBS051NBA-A	Gas
18	Eastern Offshore	KGOSNo41NASA-1 (Saveri)	KGOSNo41NASA-1 (Saveri)	Gas

**WB & ADB Assistance for  
Poverty Alleviation**

3004. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance given to backward and rural areas by World Bank and Asian Development Bank for implementation of poverty alleviation schemes during each of the last three years/and the current year, State/UT- wise; and

(b) the details of amount of assistance utilised therefrom during the said period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Details of projects signed with the World Bank during the last three years, is enclosed as Statement. There is no ADB assisted project specifically meant for Poverty Alleviation.

**Statement***World Bank assisted Projects for Poverty Alleviation**(Figures in US \$ million)*

Sl. No.	Name of the project	States	Donor	Signing Date	Closing Date	Credit Loan Amount	Disbursement upto 28.02.2013
<b>2009-10</b>							
1	Madhya Pradesh District Poverty Initiatives Project - Phase II	Madhya Pradesh	IDA	20.07.2009	31.12.2014	100	56.50
2	Additional Financing for Andhra Pradesh Rural Poverty Reduction Project	Andhra Pradesh	IDA	29.12.2009	31.01.2012	100	97.64
<b>2010-11</b>							
3	Additional Financing for Tamil Nadu Empowerment and Poverty Reduction "Vazhndhu Kaattuvom" Project	Tamil Nadu	IDA	23.12.2010	30.9.2014	154	22.04
<b>2011-12</b>							
4	Rajasthan Rural Livelihoods Project	Rajasthan	IDA	24.5.2011	31.10.2016	162.7	13.89
5	National Rural Livelihoods Project	Central	IDA	18.7.2011	31.12.2016	1000.00	13.50
6	North East Rural Livelihoods Project	Nagaland, Mizoram, Tripura and Sikkim	IDA	20.1.2012	31.03.2017	130.00	0.78
<b>2012-13</b>							
7	Additional Financing for Bihar Rural Livelihoods project	Bihar	IDA	09.07.2012	31.10.2015	100.00	1.28

*[English]***PSUS in Wind Energy Sector**

3005. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has encouraged various Public Sector undertakings (PSUs) such as National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) to enter into agreement with some State Governments to generate power from wind energy;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to involve local population in power generation from wind energy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The NTPC had signed an MOU with the Government of Kerala in 2011-12 for establishing 200 MW



wind power capacity in Kerala and with the Government of Karnataka in 2009-10 for establishing 100 MW wind power capacity in Karnataka. As per information provided by Indian Wind Turbine Manufacturers Association (IWTMA), a total wind power capacity of 711 MW has already been installed in the country by PSUs. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The wind power projects in the country are installed by Private Sectors. The local population in the area of project site is involved in terms of providing land for installation of the project. Local population also get employment in various activities related with the projects.

**Statement**

*Completed PSU Wind Projects*

Name of the Company	State	MW
1	2	3
ONGC	Gujarat	51
HPCL	Rajasthan/Maharashtra	50.50
IOCL	Gujarat	21
SBI	Tamil Nadu/Gujarat/Maharashtra	15
PTC	Maharashtra/Karnataka	12
Integral Coach Factory	Tamil Nadu	10.5
National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC)	Karnataka	10.5
Nuclear Power Corporation (NPCL)	Tamil Nadu	10
Bharat Earth Movers (BEML)	Karnataka	5
BPCL	Karnataka	5
The Hutti Gold Mines Company Ltd.	Karnataka	9.3
GAIL	Gujarat/ Tamil Nadu/Karnataka	118
Bharat Electronics Limited	Karnataka	3
Tide water Oil Company India Limited	Tamil Nadu	3
Manganese Ore India Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	20
Minerals and Metals Trading corporation Ltd.	Karnataka	15
Chennai Petroleum Ltd.	Tamil Nadu	17.6
Manganese Oil India Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	14
Rajasthan Mines and Minerals	Rajasthan	22.5
Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation	Rajasthan	20
Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Ltd.	Rajasthan	1.2

1	2	3
Oil India Ltd.	Rajasthan	13.6
NREDCAP (Renewable Energy Nodal Agency for AP)	Andhra Pradesh	5.95
NALCO	Andhra	50.4
Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation	Gujarat	100.5
Gujarat Alkalies and Chemicals Limited	Gujarat	84
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Ltd. and GSFC	Gujarat	123.4
<b>Total</b>		<b>711.45</b>

[*Translation*]

#### **National Child Health Programme**

3006. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has been implementing any National Child Health Programmes in the country; and

(b) if so, the details along with the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Under National Rural Health Mission, the following interventions are being implemented to improve child health situation in the country:

1. Promotion of Institutional Delivery through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK): Promoting Institutional delivery to ensure skilled birth attendance is a key to reducing both maternal and neo-natal mortality. JSY incentivizes pregnant women to opt for institutional delivery and provides for cash assistance. JSSK entitles all pregnant women to absolutely free and zero expense delivery including caesarean section operation in Government health facilities and provides for free to and fro transport, food, drugs and diagnostics. Similar entitlements have also been put in place for sick neonates. This scheme has now been extended to cover all infants in the country.

2. Strengthening Facility based newborn care: Newborn care corners (NBCC) are being set up at all health facilities where deliveries take place to provide essential newborn care at birth to all new born babies; Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs) at District Hospitals and New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) at FRUs are being set up for the care of sick newborn. As on date 401 SNCUs, 1542 NBSUs and 11508 NBCCs are functional across the country.
3. Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC): Home based newborn care through ASHA has recently been initiated to improve new born care practices at the community level and for early detection and referral of sick new born babies. The schedule of home visits by ASHA consists of at least 6 visits in case of institutional deliveries, on days 3, 7, 14, 21, 28 & 42nd days and one additional visit within 24 hours of delivery in case of home deliveries. Additional visits will be made for babies who are pre-term, low birth weight or ill.
4. Capacity building of health care providers: Various trainings are being conducted under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to build and upgrade the skills of doctors, nurses and ANM for early diagnosis and case management of common ailments of children and care of newborn at time of birth. These trainings include Integrated Management of Neo-natal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI) and Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK). A total of 5.8 lakh health care workers have been trained in IMNCI

- in 505 districts and 89,962 health workers trained in NSSK so far.
5. Management of Malnutrition: Emphasis is being laid on reduction of malnutrition which is an important underlying cause of child mortality. 605 Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres have been established for management of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). Iron and Folic Acid is also provided to children for prevention of anaemia. Recently, weekly Iron and Folic Acid is proposed to be initiated for adolescent population. As breastfeeding reduces infant mortality, exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices are being promoted in convergence with Ministry of Woman and Child Development.
  6. Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are also being organized for imparting nutritional counseling to mothers and to improve child care practices.
  7. Universal Immunization Program (UIP): Vaccination against seven diseases is provided to all children under UIP. Government of India supports the vaccine program by supply of vaccines and syringes, cold chain equipments and provision of operational costs. UIP targets to immunize 2.7 crore infants against seven vaccine preventable diseases every year. 21 states with more than 80% coverage have incorporated second dose of Measles in their immunization program. Pentavalent vaccine has been introduced in two states of Kerala and Tamil Nadu and now expanded to six more states. Year 2012-13 has been declared as 'Year of intensification of Routine Immunization'. India has achieved a historic milestone by remaining polio free for two full years now. WHO has taken India off the list of polio endemic countries.
  8. Mother and Child Tracking System: A name based Mother and Child Tracking System has been put in place which is web based to enable tracking of all pregnant women and newborns so as to monitor and ensure that complete services are provided to them. States are encouraged to send SMS alerts to beneficiaries reminding them of the dates on which services are due and generate beneficiary-wise due list of services with due dates for ANMs on a weekly basis.
  9. Recently, a new national programme "Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram" has been launched under National Rural Health Mission. The details of this initiative are as below:
    - (a) The purpose of RBSK is to improve survival, development and quality of life of children in the age group of 0 to 18 years through early detection of Defects at birth, Diseases, Deficiencies, Development Delays including Disability and follow-up for appropriate management and treatment, if required (medical or surgical): RBSK envisages covering 30 common health conditions prevalent in children for early detection and free intervention and treatment.
    - (b) The child health screening services builds on the existing school health services and will be provided through dedicated mobile health teams placed in every block. The block level dedicated mobile medical health teams would comprise of trained doctors and paramedics.
    - (c) Existing services offered by Ministry of Women and Child Development, Social Justice and Empowerment and Education will also be optimally utilized.

[English]

#### LPG Distributorships

3007. SHRI S. SEMMALAI:  
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the norms governing the appointment of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) distributors;
- (b) the total number of LPG distributorships located in the Country, Company-wise/State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of LPG distributorships in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI

PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) The appointment of LPG distributors in the Country is a continuous process with a target to raise the country's LPG population coverage from 50% to 75% as per Vision-2015. The locations for setting up LPG distributorships are broadly identified based on potential refill sale which should sustain viable operation

of an LPG distributorship. The refill sale potential is estimated based on factors such as population, population growth rate, economic prosperity of the location etc.

The total number of LPG distributorships located in the Country, Company-wise/State/UT-wise details as on 01.01.2013 are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise Number of Distributors as on 01.01.2013*

(Fig. on Nos.)

State/UT	IOC			BPCL			HPCL			All India		
	Regular Distributor-ship	RG-GLV	Total	Regular Distributor-ship	RG-GLV	Total	Regular Distributor-ship	RG-GLV	Total	Regular Distributor-ship	RG-GLV	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Chandigarh	18	0	18	4	0	4	5	P	5	27	0	27
Delhi	193	0	193	77	0	77	48	0	48	318	0	318
Haryana	148	17	165	88	5	03	67	7	74	303	29	332
Himachal Pradesh	98	7	105	12	0	12	17	1	18	127	8	135
Jammu and Kashmir	84	0	84	17	0	17	65	0	65	166	0	166
Punjab	278	13	291	104	9	113	84	b	92	466	30	496
Rajasthan	228	88	316	129	43	172	145	47	192	502	178	680
Uttar Pradesh	770	126	896	292	70	362	216	83	304	1278	284	1562
Uttranchal	140	1	141	23	5	28	19	0	19	182	6	188
Sub Total North	1957	252	2209	746	132	878	666	151	817	3369	535	3904
Andaman and Nicobar	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Arunachal Pradesh	32	2	34	1	0	1	0	0	0	33	2	35
Assam	245	4	249	29	0	29	18	2	20	292	6	298
Bihar	221	70	291	97	62	159	74	66	140	392	198	590
Jharkhand	97	23	120	30	21	51	33	22	55	160	66	226
Manipur	39	7	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	7	46
Meghalaya	36	0	36	1	0	1	0	0	0	37	0	37
Mizoram	28	11	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	11	39
Nagaland	33	0	33	1	0	1	0	0	0	34	0	34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Odisha	91	42	133	43	19	62	84	28	112	218	89	307
Sikkim	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8
Tripura	35	3	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	3	38
West Bengal	322	54	376	86	21	107	120	22	142	528	97	625
Sub Total East	1192	216	1408	288	123	411	329	140	469	1809	479	2288
Chhattisgarh	90	18	108	27	4	31	50	16	66	167	38	205
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2
Goa	7	0	7	17	0	17	29	0	29	53	0	53
Gujarat	315	15	330	119	4	123	127	7	134	561	26	587
Madhya Pradesh	313	55	368	137	22	159	156	16	172	606	93	699
Maharashtra	252	55	307	388	73	461	433	70	503	1073	198	1271
Sub Total West	977	143	1120	688	103	791	799	109	908	2464	355	2819
Andhra Pradesh	445	86	531	235	46	281	369	34	403	1049	166	1215
Karnataka	228	36	264	124	9	133	177	18	195	529	63	592
Kerala	224	5	229	112	1	113	86	7	93	422	13	435
Lakshadweep	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Pondicherry (Including Mahe)	10	0	10	4	0	4	7	0	7	21	0	21
Tamilnadu	456	52	508	180	14	194	161	12	173	797	78	875
Sub Total South	1364	179	1543	655	70	725	800	71	871	2819	320	3139
All India	5490	790	6280	2377	428	2805	2594	471	3065	10461	1689	12150

[Translation]

**Non-Deposit of Service Tax**

3008. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:  
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds deposited by the municipalities/municipal councils in the central fund on account of service taxes from various sources under customs and excise duty during the last three years;

(b) the number of municipalities/municipal councils which have not yet deposited the amount collected as service tax in the central fund in the country, State/UT-wise; and

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

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

**Rate of LPG Cylinder**

3009. SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the rate per cylinder charged from the consumers during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the scheme of price control being formulated by the Government to give relief to general consumers;

(c) whether the Government has plans to increase the entitlement of the each household to 12 cylinders; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The details of revision in the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Subsidized Domestic LPG cylinder at Delhi since 01.04.2009 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The Government has been providing average subsidy of Rs. 22.58/ cylinder on Subsidized Domestic LPG under the 'PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002' In addition to this, since the Government has been modulating the RSP of Subsidized Domestic LPG in order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in oil prices in the international market and the domestic inflationary conditions, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are incurring under-recovery of Rs. 439.00 per 14.2 kg. cylinder on sale of Subsidized Domestic LPG, as per Refinery Gate Price effective 1.3.2013.

(c) and (d) Government took the decision to cap the supply of 14.2 kg. Subsidized Domestic LPG cylinders to each domestic LPG consumer at 6 cylinders per annum, which has been subsequently enhanced to 9 cylinders per annum with effect from 17/18.01.2013.

At present, there is no proposal before the Government to increase the entitlement of each consumer to 12 Subsidized Domestic cylinder per annum.

**Statement***Revision in RSP of Subsidized Domestic LPG since 1.4.2009 at Delhi*

Date	RSP of 14.2 KG. Cylinder in INR Rs.	Reason
01.04.2009	279.70	Price as on 01.04.2009
02.07.2009	281.20	Increase in Price
01.04.2010	310.35	Removal of Subsidy on Domestic LPG by Government of NCT, Delhi
26.06.2010	345.35	Increase in Pnce
25.06.2011	395.35	Increase in Price
01.07.2011	399.00	Increase in Siding & shunting charges/Dealer commission
07.10.2012	410.50	Increase in LPG Distributor's Commission
	410.50	Current RSP

[English]

### **Electoral Trusts Scheme**

3010. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has notified Electoral Trusts Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the Government ensures transparency in election funding through the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes Madam. The Government has notified the Electoral Trusts Scheme, 2013 vide Notification No. S.O.309(E) dated 31st January, 2013. Besides rule 17CA for functioning of electoral trusts for the purpose of section 13B of the Income-tax Act, 1961 has also been notified vide Notification No. S.O.308(E) dated 31st January, 2013.

(b) and (c) The scheme and the rules provide that the electoral trust shall be a company registered for the purposes of section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956. It is provided that 95% of contributions received by the electoral trust, in any financial year, shall be distributed to political parties, registered under section 29A of the Representation of People Act, 1951, within the financial year itself. It is further provided that no contribution shall be received in cash. It is also provided that permanent account number of the contributor who is a resident and passport number in the case of a citizen of India, who is not a resident, would be taken by the electoral trusts at the time of receiving any contribution.

### **IT Overseas**

3011. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:  
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the country-wise details of overseas income tax units established by the Government as on date;

(b) the manner in which those units help the Government to increase overseas trade;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up more such units in other countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, country-wise and the time by which these units are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Madam, Income-tax Overseas Units (ITOU) manned by tax officers at the level of First Secretary have been established in Mauritius and Singapore in May/June, 2010. Further, posting orders in respect of officers to be posted to newly created ITOUs in Indian missions at Cyprus, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, UAE, UK and USA have been issued. The relieving of these 8 officers to join their respective ITOU is pending for finalisation of terms & conditions of their posting by Ministry of External Affairs.

(b) The Officers posted in ITOUs are mainly assigned functions relating to Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) including Exchange of Information on tax matters. The DTAA's stimulate the flow of capital, goods and services and technology, and facilitate trade and investment between India and treaty partner country.

(c) and (d) Inter-departmental consultations are going on to examine such a need.

### **Oil Pilferage**

3012. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of en route oil pilferage have come to the notice of the Government;

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

(c) the action taken/proposed by the Government against those found guilty; and

(d) the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government to prevent oil pilferage in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As reported by Oil Companies, the details of en route oil pilferage cases State/UT-wise during the last three years and current year is given as under:

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Gujarat	36	20	20	17
2.	Rajasthan	9	8	7	10
3.	Haryana	22	19	4	5
4.	Uttar Pradesh	6	5	2	1
5.	Delhi	1	—	—	—
6.	Bihar	5	—	—	1
7.	West Bengal	7	—	1	1
8.	Uttara Khand	1	—	—	—
9.	Punjab	1	1	—	—
10.	Maharashtra	8	—	—	1
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2	—	—	—
12.	Andhra Pradesh	6	—	3	—
13.	Goa	—	—	—	—
14.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	1	—
15.	Karnataka	—	—	—	—
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	—
17.	Assam	1	—	2	—
Total		105	53	40	36

(c) It has been reported that in each case of pilferage/attempted pilferage, FIR has been lodged with the respective Police Station. In some cases, the offenders have been apprehended at site and kept in police custody for further necessary action. The cases are pursued by the concerned oil companies with the State administration and police authorities at different levels.

(d) Following steps have been taken by the oil companies to prevent oil pilferage:

- Round the clock monitoring of Pipeline flow and pressure through Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System (SCADA) for all the pipelines.
- Daily foot patrolling by Line Patrolmen (LPM) and DGR guards;
- Continuous interaction & sensitizing of villagers

along pipeline Right of Way (ROW);

- Continuous monitoring of RCP's (Repeater cum Cathodic Protection System) through CCTV based surveillance system;
- Issue of pilferages taken up at the highest level of the police officials in all the states. Also regular interaction maintained with civil administration;
- Electronic Surveillance; and
- Patrolling by local police.

Besides, Government has amended the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 to make it more stringent with provisions of deterrent punishment for offenders engaged in pilferage and sabotage of petroleum and gas pipelines.



**RGESS**

3013. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount invested under Rajiv Gandhi Equity Savings Scheme (RGESS) as on date;

(b) whether any complaints/suggestions have been received regarding the RGESS; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The amounts invested through designated demat accounts for Rajiv Gandhi Equity Savings Scheme (RGESS), as on 8 March 2013, at Central Depository Services (India) Ltd. (CDSL) and National Securities Depository Ltd. (NSDL) are Rs. 75.11 lakhs and Rs. 79.87 lakhs respectively.

(b) and (c) As on date, no complaints pertaining to RGESS have been received by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) or Government. However, several suggestions have been received for expanding the scope of the Scheme. Accordingly, in the Union Budget 2013-14, necessary amendments to RGESS have been proposed. Further, SEBI has issued a circular dated February 06, 2013, to increase initial offering period for RGESS eligible mutual fund schemes from fifteen days to thirty days as well as to increase the timeline for allotment of units, refund of money and issuance of statement of account from five working days to fifteen days from the date of closure of initial subscription of RGESS eligible Mutual Fund schemes.

**ITDC MoU with Sagar Ratna**

3014. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Sagar Ratna Restaurants Private Limited;

(b) if so, the details and terms and conditions thereof; and

(c) the manner and the extent to which the said

MoU is likely to help in creating employment opportunity for youths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) Yes, Madam. India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) has signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with M/s Sagar Ratna Restaurants Private Limited.

(b) and (c) The objective of the MoU is to pool the respective strengths, resources, expertise and goodwill of both the parties to the MoU for the purpose of creating employability of the youth by imparting vocational training and employment opportunity with Sagar Ratna.

The details and terms and conditions are as under:

- \* Initially, the MoU is for a period of one year and can be renewed for additional period of one year or more on mutually agreed terms and conditions.
- \* As per agreement, the training facilities of both the organizations can be utilized.
- \* The MoU may be terminated by either party at any time by giving a two month's notice in writing to the other party.
- \* The Dispute can be resolved by mutual consultation, otherwise arbitration shall be conducted in accordance with Indian Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.

**Cooperative Banks Loan to Agriculture**

3015. SHRI DHROVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of loan provided to the agriculture sector by the cooperative banks during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether any panel constituted by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has asked cooperative banks to give at least 70 per cent of their loan portfolio to agriculture; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The details of Ground Level Credit disbursements under agriculture

and allied activities provided by cooperative banks during last three years and current year, State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Reserve Bank of India had constituted an Expert Committee under the chairmanship of Chairman, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development to

review the existing Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure focusing on structural constraints in rural credit delivery system and explore various ways to strengthen them. The Committee recommendations, *inter-alia*, include increasing cooperative banks' share of loan portfolio for agriculture, suggesting that Central Cooperative Banks should strive to provide at least 70% of their loan portfolio for agriculture.

### **Statement**

*State-wise Ground Level Credit (GLC) disbursements under agriculture and allied activities by Co-operative Banks during 2009-2010, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto Nov 2012)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the ST/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
2	New Delhi	104	297	676	330
3	Haryana	507604	680817	660750	490776
4	Himachal Pradesh	62853	57633	48027	39567
5	Jammu and Kashmir	3042	3435	1051	926
6	Punjab	1085920	1129403	1281251	1151679
7	Rajasthan	401547	594258	781242	882110
	<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>2061070</b>	<b>2465843</b>	<b>2772996</b>	<b>2565389</b>
8	Arunachal Pradesh	0	50	162	151
9	Assam	2777	2330	3102	793
10	Manipur	371	536	223	126
11	Meghalaya	695	1252	1017	604
12	Mizoram	95	832	1473	872
13	Nagaland	380	605	1941	589
14	Tripura	503	2576	4751	3198
15	Sikkim	226	941	665	249
	<b>North Eastern Region</b>	<b>5047</b>	<b>9122</b>	<b>13334</b>	<b>6583</b>
16	Bihar	35255	42192	38685	24281
17	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
18	Odisha	261666	385698	453068	331445
19	West Bengal	211557	309862	191199	134808
20	Andaman and Nicobar	317	2795	2524	537
	<b>Eastern Region</b>	<b>508795</b>	<b>740547</b>	<b>685475</b>	<b>491071</b>
21	Madhya Pradesh	391584	506411	755258	824735
22	Chhattisgarh	88966	107574	142156	171064
23	Uttar Pradesh	319197	387981	414583	316077
24	Uttarakhand	52078	57201	108701	82301
	<b>Central Region</b>	<b>851825</b>	<b>1059167</b>	<b>1420699</b>	<b>1394178</b>
25	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	70	648712	745045
26	Daman and Diu	0	330	0	0
27	Gujarat	458843	545379	0	0
28	Goa	1305	1469	2438	1990
29	Maharashtra	801604	839519	1291244	1227245
	<b>Western Region</b>	<b>1261752</b>	<b>1386767</b>	<b>1942394</b>	<b>1974280</b>
30	Andhra Pradesh	460081	591910	868169	572784
31	Karnataka	326267	466329	420649	369294
32	Kerala	658464	701086	314705	229074
33	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
34	Pondichery	1123	1024	1078	742
35	Tamil Nadu	215261	390299	356780	288453
	<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>1661196</b>	<b>2150648</b>	<b>1961380</b>	<b>1460347</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>6349685</b>	<b>7812094</b>	<b>8796279</b>	<b>7891847</b>

Source: NABARD

*[Translation]***Banks Profit after Implementation of CDR**

3016. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government / Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has formulated / implemented any new guidelines

governing the Corporate Debt Restructuring (CDR) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the likely effect of these new guidelines on the net profit of the Public Sector Banks and also on the sick companies in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that they have issued draft Prudential Guidelines on Restructuring of Advances by Banks and Financial Institutions on 31.01.2013 to review the existing Prudential Guidelines on Restructuring of Advances for the comments of stakeholders. The draft prudential guidelines of RBI envisage higher provisioning requirement for restructured standard assets, profitability of banks in terms of profit available for distribution to shareholders may come down initially. However, in the long run it is likely to increase the resilience of banks' balance sheets and strengthen their financial position. Final guidelines will be issued by RBI after examination of comments received from stakeholders. The draft guidelines are available at RBI website [www.rbi.org.in](http://www.rbi.org.in).

#### **Caffeine in Energy/Soft Drinks**

3017. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantity of caffeine permitted to be added in energy/soft drinks under relevant laws/orders;
- (b) whether the manufacturers comply with the said laws;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether some of the manufacturers have requested to permit an increase in the amount of caffeine to be added in the said drinks; and
- (e) if so, the quantity of caffeine sought to be added in the said drinks and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Regulation 2.10.6 of Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards & Food Additives) Regulation, 2011 prescribes the limits of caffeine (not exceeding 145 ppm) to be added in Beverages Non-Alcoholic Carbonated Drinks. Under FSS Act/Rules/Regulations, it is mandatory for the Food Business Operator to comply with this standard. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has

formulated draft standards for caffeinated beverages (energy drink) prescribing the limit of caffeine up to a maximum limit of 320ppm. However, provisional NOC is being issued to the Food Business Operators dealing in energy drinks, specifying the limit of caffeine and labeling requirements thereon. Accordingly, samples are drawn regularly by state/U.T. Governments and action is taken against the offenders, in case where samples are found to be non conforming.

- (d) No such request has been received.
- (e) Does not arise.

[English]

#### **Spurious/Substandard Drugs**

3018. SHRI UDAY SINGH:  
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

- (a) the financial and administrative schemes formulated by the Government to curb manufacture, sale and import/export of spurious and substandard drugs in/from the country;
- (b) the details of the drug companies along with their turnover which have no manufacturing unit of their own in the country;
- (c) whether permission has been given by the Drug Controller General (India) to import finished medicines which are also being manufactured indigenously at lower price and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the value and quantity of these imported finished medicines during each of the last three years and the current year; and
- (d) the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government to ban the alleged export of spurious and substandard drugs to some African countries from India?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) To curb the manufacture, import or export of sub-standard drugs in the country and making the regulatory control more effective, the 12th Five Year Plan contains provisions for further strengthening the drug regulatory system, both at the central and state levels. The Plan envisages financial assistance

to the States to strengthen their enforcement mechanisms also.

(b) The licensing and regulatory control of manufacture of drugs are the subject matter of State Licensing Authorities and State Drugs Control Departments. The information about the details of the manufacturers are, therefore, not maintained centrally.

(c) The Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 does not contain any provision for import of drugs on price-considerations.

(d) No export of spurious drugs to African countries takes place from Indian soil. There are adequate regulatory provisions for ensuring export of only quality drugs from the country.

#### **Scarcity of LPG Cylinders**

3019. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:  
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:  
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:  
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of LPG cylinder refills in various parts of the country including Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether new LPG connections are not being issued to the people who got registered long back;

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

(e) the remedial measures taken or proposed by the government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have reported that at present, there is no shortage of LPG in the Country including in the State of Punjab and LPG supplies to distributors are being made

by the OMCs through indigenous products and imports in accordance with the demand of customers registered with the LPG distributors.

(c) to (e) OMCs have reported that the release of new LPG connection is a continuous process and customers desirous of taking new LPG connection have to register their names at the distributorship along-with a completed Know Your Customer (KYC) form. A new subsidized LPG connection is released after completing the de-duplication exercise and verification of the data of the customer concerned.

#### **Nutrition Resource Platform**

3020. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Nutrition Resource Platform (NRP) to serve as a digital resource on nutrition schemes;

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

(c) whether NRP imparts friendly services to various frontline service networks;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken or proposed by the Government to create awareness on nutritional sanitation including use of modern technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) The Nutrition Resource Platform (NRP) is an initiative of Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, developed with an aim to collect, collate and make available interactive knowledge resources and materials on nutrition and child development to diverse stakeholders.

It serves as a digital resource on nutrition including provision for interactive forum, dissemination and exchange of information. The NRP has three domains which serve various purposes like online repository of plethora of documents, online forum and real time data collection

from AWCs through Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) etc. The platform is web enabled to maximise outreach at a relatively low cost and can be viewed at [www.poshan.nic.in](http://www.poshan.nic.in). [www.akshayaposhan.gov.in](http://www.akshayaposhan.gov.in) NRP is in the course of being fully established and currently under updation. NRP is planned as a repository of information collected from sectors identified in the National Plan of Action on Nutrition to aid knowledge generation, policy formulation and improve adoption of good practices to influence behaviour change around nutrition and child care. It has reference materials on various nutrition issues relating to policy, programmes academics, materials for capacity building etc.

The NRP is envisioned to provide information as user-friendly for all, including the frontline workers. Besides the numerous resource material in the form of print, audio visuals etc for generating nutrition awareness including sanitation amongst the women, the recently launched Information Education and communication campaign can also be seen and material can be downloaded for further outreach.

[*Translation*]

#### **Allocation of Gas**

3021. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:  
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of gas allocated at concessional rates during each of the last three years and the current year till date; allottee-wise;

(b) whether any commercial companies which purchase gas at concessional rates sold power as per the market rate with profit;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to formulate any policy in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI

PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) So far Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas has allocated around 239 mmscmd of domestic natural gas from various sources (around 193 mmscmd on firm basis and 46 mmscmd on fall back basis).

(b) to (e) To ensure that power companies having domestic gas allocation sold power generated from allocated quantity at regulated tariff, MoP&NG has directed that supply of APM gas at APM rate and supply of non-APM gas shall only be made to those power companies supplying power at regulated tariff to public distribution companies. Further, EGoM in its meeting dated 24.2.2012 has decided that the existing and future allocations of NELP gas to power plants be subject to the condition that the entire electricity produced from the allocated gas shall only be sold to the Distribution Licenses at tariffs determined or adopted (in case of bidding) by the tariff regulator of the power plant. The gas will be supplied only for the duration of the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) and supply of gas will start only after the signing of PPA. The PPA may initially be for one year (short term PPA) during which electricity shall be sold at the tariff determined by the regulator and the subsequent PPA should be for medium term or long term. The EGoM also authorized MoP&NG to cancel the current allocation of any power plant(s) not complying with the above conditions.

[*English*]

#### **Human Cadaver for Medical Studies**

3022. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether medical colleges are facing shortage of the human cadaver for medical studies in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Union Government has requested the Ministry of Home Affairs and the State/UT Governments to instruct the concerned authorities for providing the unclaimed dead bodies to the medical colleges for academic and leaching purposes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the response of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the State/UT Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) There is no



such centralized data maintained regarding shortage of human dead bodies for medical education in the country. The unclaimed human dead bodies are deposited with the institutions having body donation banks from where the medical colleges receive dead bodies for academic purposes and teaching requirement.

(b) Union Government has taken up this matter with the Ministry of Home Affairs and also written to all State /UT Governments to take up matter with concerned authorities for providing unclaimed dead bodies for academic & teaching purposes to the medical colleges/institutions.

(c) No specific response has been received from the Ministry of Home Affairs. However, the State Governments of Karnataka and Kerala have issued instructions in this regard.

#### **Compulsory Licences For Cancer Drugs**

3023. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating on issuance of compulsory licences for manufacturing of generic version of three anti-cancer drugs in the country;

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

(c) the manner in which cancer patients are likely to be benefited from this?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) A Committee, set up by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare for recommending to the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion proposals for invoking the provisions of Compulsory Licensing of medicines in India, in its meeting held on 20.12.2012, recommended to that Department for putting three drugs namely, (i) Transtuzumab, (ii) Ixabepilone and (iii) Dasatinib under the Compulsory Licensing as per the provisions in Clauses (ii) & (iii) of Section 92 of the Indian Patents Act, 1970. This move will eventually lead to a sharp reduction in the prices of the drugs concerned, thereby benefiting the patients at large in the country.

*[Translation]*

#### **Modernisation of Printing Presses**

3024. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to modernise the currency note printing presses in Nasik and Devas;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated for the purpose;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make these printing presses competitive and world class;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The Security Printing Minting Corporation of India Limited has informed that one Bank Note Printing Line has been commissioned at Bank Note Press, Dewas on replacement basis during January, 2012 at a total cost of Rs. 183 crores. One Banknote printing line each at Bank Note Press (BNP), Dewas and Currency Note Press (CNP), Nashik has been sanctioned on replacement basis by the Security Printing Minting Corporation of India Limited (SPMCIL) Board at a total cost of about Rs. 400 crores. One Computer to Off-set Plate making machine has been installed at CNP, Nashik. Two numbers of Bank Note Processing System (BPS-2000) - one each at CNP, Nashik and BNP, Dewas have been installed with total cost of about Rs. 33 crores. One mini finishing machine is being installed at CNP, Nashik at a total cost of about Rs. 12 crores. One number each of on line inspection systems for numbering machines has been installed at Currency Note Press, Nashik and Bank Note Press, Dewas. Three numbers of Electronic Numbering Control System have been installed at CNP, Nashik. IP based Surveillance System has been commissioned at CNP, Nashik and BNP, Dewas.

*[English]*

#### **Rashtriya Mahila Kosh**

3025. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to modify/revise the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which the RMK has helped in improving the living conditions of women in the country;

(d) the quantum of funds sanctioned and disbursed to individuals/groups by RMK during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the mechanism in place to monitor the implementation of the scheme and to recover the loan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) A proposal has been moved to restructure and strengthen Rashtriya Mahila Kosh from existing single office Society to Government owned Non Deposit Taking Systemically Important Non-Banking Finance Company (NBFC-ND-SI) u/s 617 of the Companies Act with a Pan-India office network.

(c) An impact study of RMK loans on poor women conducted in 2007-08 indicated:

- 86% of the beneficiaries below poverty line
- Monthly income increased between Rs. 2000/- to Rs. 4000/-
- 54% reported increase in household expenditure
- High number of beneficiaries reported improvement in food consumption pattern
- 87% reported increase in household assets - T.V., fridge, fan, telephone etc.
- Access to medical facility increased for majority of beneficiaries.
- Increase in their self-confidence and security with increased income through activities taken up with RMK loans.
- Many beneficiaries reported improvement in their standard of living.
- Most beneficiaries also opined that women participation in micro- finance led to decrease in domestic violence.

(d) The details of funds sanctioned and disbursed by RMK and the number of beneficiaries during the last three years and the current year are given below:

(Rs in lakhs)

Year	Loans Sanctioned	Loans Disbursed	No. of Beneficiaries
2009-10	1471.00	1563.03	15,404
2010-11	1278.00	1249.15	13,362
2011-12	1985.00	1631.00	18,182
2012-13 (upto 28.02.13)	1553.00	1126.50	13,827

(e) For monitoring and recovery of loans, initially demand letters and reminders are sent to the organizations demanding the amount due from them, on a quarterly basis. In the event of continuous default of a year or so, the defaulting Intermediary Micro financing Organization (IMO) is first sent a warning and if required, final warning after 30 days to clear the over dues in the loan account. If the loan is still not paid, the defaulting IMO is black listed. In case the IMO clears the loan over dues, it is removed from the RMK black list. RMK also files Civil and Criminal suits against the defaulting organizations to recover the dues.

#### **Prices Fixed for Ethanol Blended Petrol**

3026. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the retail price at which ethanol blended petrol is sold to the consumers;

(b) whether any issue has arisen over the pricing of the product; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, reaction of the Government thereon and the present status of the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Ethanol Blended Petrol is sold at the same price as that of Petrol.

(b) No, Madam. Petrol is a deregulated product.

(c) Does not arise.



[Translation]

### Prices of Gas

3027. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any criteria has been fixed for fixing sale price of gas in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any deviation from the fixed criteria has been noticed; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon, company-wise for the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The price of Administered Price Mechanism (APM) and non-APM gas is fixed by the Government. As regards New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) and Pre-NELP gas, its price is governed in terms of the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) signed between the Government and the contractor. Under the provisions of the PSCs under NELP regime and Coal Bed Methane (CBM) Contracts, the Contractor shall endeavour to sell all Natural Gas and CBM produced and saved from the Contract Area at arms-length prices to the benefit of Parties to the Contract. The Government, as per the provisions of NELP and CBM Contracts, shall approve the formula or basis on which Natural Gas and CBM Gas prices shall be determined.

Under the PSC regime, the contractor of KG-DWN-98/3 block had submitted a price proposal for approval by the Government. This price proposal was considered by the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council (EAC) chaired by Dr. Rangarajan, which recommended that the proposed price appeared to be in line with the PSC with small modification. The Government also constituted a Committee of Secretaries (CoS) under the Cabinet Secretary to consider the gas supply and pricing issues, which recommended that the government may consider framing a Gas pricing and Gas Utilization Policy, before considering the price proposal. Various representations and presentations were made by various stakeholders

which were taken into account by these two committees while giving their report.

The Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) was set up to decide on the utilization and pricing issues of gas produced under New Exploration & Licensing Policy (NELP). The EGoM considered the recommendations of the EAC and CoS and approved the price formula based on which the current gas price for the natural gas produced from the above block works out to be US \$ 4.2 per mmbtu at crude price greater or equal to US \$ 60 per barrel.

The EGoM followed the pricing principles/criteria incorporated in the PSC to decide on the utilization and pricing issues of gas produced under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) and the pricing formula was not fixed in accordance with the provisions of the PSC.

In case of Pre-NELP PSCs, natural gas is sold on the basis of pricing formulae provided in the respective PSCs.

- (c) No deviation has come to the notice of the Government.
- (d) Does not arise in view of reply to (c) above.

### Cut in Interest Rates

3028. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to cut interest rates to push industrial development;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

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

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Reserve Bank of India decides the policy rates under its Monetary Policy which influences the interest rates in the economy.
- (d) Some of the major steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve industrial growth of the country are as follows:

- (i) The National Manufacturing Policy (NMP)-2011 has been announced with the objective of increasing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25% and creating 100 million additional jobs over a decade.
- (ii) As envisaged under NMP, eight National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) have been announced so far and four other NIMZs have been accorded 'in-principle' approval.
- (iii) The Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy has been simplified and rationalized.
- (iv) Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project, the e-biz Mission Mode Project under the National e-Governance Plan, and creating a joint venture 'Invest India' in association with FICCI as a dedicated agency.
- (v) Sectoral Ministries/Departments in the Government are also implementing various schemes and programmes and taking measures for boosting industrial growth of the respective sectors. For instance, the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is implementing the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, which is specifically targeted to create self employment opportunities, through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth and programmes for assisting micro, small and medium enterprises in the area of credit, technology, skill development and marketing. The modernisation and technology upgradation programme with emphasis on Powerloom segment of the Ministry of Textiles and the Mega Food Parks Scheme of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries are other examples of schemes which contribute to increasing industrial production and employment.

#### **Spending on Social Liabilities**

3029. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any direction/ guidelines to oil companies, spending certain percentage of their annual income on Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of social welfare Works executed by the Bharat-Oman Refineries Limited (BORL) at Bina in Madhya Pradesh during the last one year and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Department of Public Enterprises (DPE), Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises issued detailed guidelines for implementation of Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR) by Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in April, 2010, which have been revised in December, 2012.

(b) As per the DPE Guidelines on CSR, CPSEs are required to allocate a certain percentage of their net profit of previous financial year towards CSR activities in a financial year, in the following manner:

Profit After Tax (PAT) of CPSE in the previous year	Range of Budgetary allocation for CSR and Sustainability activities (as % of PAT in previous year)
Less than Rs. 100 crore	3%-5%
Rs.100 crore to Rs. 500 crore	2%-3% (Subject to a minimum of Rs. 3 crore)
Rs. 500 crore and above	0.5%-2%

With effect from 01-04-2013, the condition of minimum of Rs.3 crore in respect of PSEs having PAT Rs.100 crore to 500 crore has been removed and the range for CSR allocation for PSEs with net profit of Rs. 500 crore and above has been enhanced to 1% to 2% instead of 0.5% to 2%.

(c) Bharat-Oman Refineries Limited (BORL) is involved in various social welfare activities like health, education, sanitation, drinking water and other infrastructural developments of the nearby villages of Refinery at Bina. The details of which are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

- (i) Development of a health scheme for (a) Sr. citizen of age above 65 years and (b) pregnant ladies, at very nominal fee.
- (ii) Conducting regular medical checkup camps.
- (iii) During 2012-13 (till February, 2013), medical check-up camps conducted by BORL benefited 6427 patients.
- (iv) During 2011-12 BORL conducted medical camps wherein more than 1500 patients were benefited.
- (v) BORL distributed 600 school kits to the students under Education Promotion Scheme.
- (vi) BORL has also given scholarship to 131 students to promote education awareness.
- (vii) Desks/benches have been provided in 14 schools to improve school infrastructure facilities.
- (viii) BORL has also distributed 1000 blanket during the winter (December, 2012) to the nearby villagers to protect them from severe winter.
- (ix) BORL has completed construction of by-pass road connecting Agasod to Kurwai bypassing Bina Town in 2011-12.

**Solar Energy Projects**

3030. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a few solar energy projects have been withheld for want of adequate funds;
- (b) if so, the details thereof State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether any ceiling has been imposed by the Government on the number of solar energy projects and their maximum capacity on which they can receive the subsidy, if so, the reason therefor;

(d) whether the solar power projects are discouraged as a result of imposing of ceiling; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no ceiling on the number of solar energy projects that can be provided with the subsidy by the Government. However, under the Off-grid and Decentralized Solar Applications Scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, the Ministry provides subsidy for installation of off-grid solar power plants up to a maximum PV module capacity of 100 kWp and for mini/micro grid SPV plants of maximum unit capacity of 250 kWp.

(d) No, Madam, as the scheme is meant for small projects.

(e) Does not arise.

*[English]*

**Release of Funds to PRIs**

3031. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds sanctioned to various States/UTs under various programmes have not been released to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs);

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

(c) the appropriate steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the time by which the funds are likely to be released to PRIs as per allocation?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj have sanctioned and released funds under Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) through the State Governments. The State-wise details of funds released, including Maharashtra,

during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) BRGF Funds are required to be transferred to the Implementing Entities (Panchayats, Urban Local Bodies etc.) within 15 days of the release of funds to the Consolidated Fund of the States failing which penal interest is required to be paid by the State Governments.

**Statement**

*State-wise release of BRGF Funds*

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	State	Funds Released			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as on 28.02.2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	357.39	348.34	366.59	196.08
2	Arunachal Pradesh	14.67	12.70	10.70	0.00
3	Assam	56.03	139.12	59.39	92.22
4	Bihar	518.99	740.25	408.58	327.40
5	Chhattisgarh	216.06	280.90	259.94	178.05
6	Gujarat	96.64	103.16	109.64	37.84
7	Haryana	19.35	39.53	18.67	24.20
8	Himachal Pradesh	27.41	30.50	23.62	35.19
9	Jammu and Kashmir	9.00	41.26	30.40	28.21
10	Jharkhand	209.18	331.02	183.60	117.70
11	Karnataka	103.27	118.48	92.74	61.01
12	Kerala	24.21	31.59	34.66	0.67
13	Madhya Pradesh	315.65	535.80	403.37	298.35

1	2	3	4	5	6
14	Maharashtra	228.19	290.95	255.09	217.20
15	Manipur	27.71	54.32	32.16	16.37
16	Meghalaya	23.50	50.42	24.60	34.21
17	Mizoram	21.28	28.68	24.90	19.16
18	Nagaland	43.04	40.04	41.48	38.81
19	Odisha	223.67	385.20	325.95	179.11
20	Punjab	15.08	18.22	15.50	12.04
21	Rajasthan	141.42	304.68	286.15	149.62
22	Sikkim	11.59	15.92	14.21	0.53
23	Tamil Nadu	62.09	113.28	106.03	73.49
24	Tripura	8.58	13.21	13.66	11.58
25	Uttar Pradesh	579.87	668.09	540.81	201.13
26	Uttarakhand	0.00	37.66	29.54	34.32
27	West Bengal	181.10	276.68	205.02	192.75
Total		3534.97	5050.00	3917.00	2577.24

[Translation]

**Information Relating to Non Deposit  
of Service Tax**

3032. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1306 dated 30 November, 2012 and state:

(a) whether the Ministry is likely to provide the desired information sought for in parts 'a' to 'c' of said question immediately;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the said information is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Ministry has already provided the information sought for and the assurance given has been fulfilled on 7.2.2013 in respect of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1306 for answer on 30.11.2012 (copy enclosed as Statement).

(c) and (d) Not applicable in view of reply to (a) and (b) above.

**Statement**

Implementation Report

12th Session of 15th Lok Sabha

Date of Fulfilment: 07.02.2013

*Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue*

Question No. & Date	Subject	Promise made	When and how fulfilled	Reasons for delay
1	2	3	4	5
Lok Sabha Unstarred. Question No. 1306 for answer on 30.11.2012 regarding Non Deposit of Service Tax by Shri Harsh Vardhan and Shri Jagdish Thakor, MPs (Lok Sabha).	NON DEPOSIT OF SERVICE TAX Asking for:- (a) whether the Central Excise, Customs and Service Tax Commissioner has received complaints against the various Municipal Corporation including Ghaziabad, U.P. with regard to collection of service tax;  (b) if so the details thereof; and  (c) the details of the action taken by the Government in this regard till date?	(a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.	Fulfilled on: 07.02.2013 As per the enclosed Annexure.	The desired information was to be collected from the field formations. Collection and compilation of this information took time.

Statement as per the Column (4) of the proforma of the implementation Report in respect of assurance given in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No, 1306 for answer on 30.11.2012 regarding non deposit of service tax.

**Annexure**

(a) whether the Central Excise, Customs and Service Tax Commissioner has received complaints against the various Municipal Corporation including Ghaziabad,

U.P, with regard to collection of service tax;

Yes, Sir.

(b) if so the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the action taken by the Government in this regard till date?

The details of the cases and the action taken by the Government in this regard in the year 2012-13 (opto October, 2012) are indicated in the enclosed Appendix.

## Appendix

(Rs. in Crore)

Zone	Name of the Municipal Corporations	Issues involved	Amount involved	Action Taken	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>2012-13 (upto October, 2012)</b>					
Ahmedabad	Bhuj Municipal Corporation	Providing taxable services of renting of immovable property & sale of space for advertisement, but not registered and not paying service tax	0.46	Show Cause Notice issued	case booked on the basis of department's own effects
Bhubaneshwar	Balasore Municipal Corporation	Sale of Space for advertising (Service) & Renting of immovable property	0.05	Total amount recovered from the assessee	Cases booked on the basis of department's own efforts
	Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation	Non filing of ST-3 Returns		Nil (Technical Offence)	Show Cause Notice issued.
	Rourkela Municipality	Non payment of Service Tax on Space Selling for advertisement	0.12	Show Cause Notice issued on 6.7.2012 vide file No.V(15)21/ST/Adin/B-II/2012	
Chandigarh	Municipal Corporation, Mandi (HP)	Non payment of Service Tax on renting of immovable properties/selling space for advertisement	0.18	Show Cause Notice issued	Cases booked on the basis of department's own efforts
	Municipal Corporation Bthinda (Pb)	Non payment of Service Tax on renting of immovable property	0.42	Show Cause Notice issued	
	Municipal Corporation Moga (Pb)	Non payment of Service Tax on renting of immovable property and selling of space for advertisement	0.25	Show Cause Notice issued	
	Municipal Corporation Derabassi (Pb)	Non payment of Service Tax on renting of immovable property	0.07	Show Cause Notice issued	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Chennai	Vellore City Municipal Corpn	Non payment of Service Tax on renting of immovable property	1.31	Show Cause Notice issued	Cases booked on the basis of department's own efforts
	11 Municipal Corporations of Chennai-III C.Ex.	Non payment of Service Tax on renting of immovable property	4.15	Show Cause Notice issued	
Cochin	Muvattupuzha municipality		0.01	Show Cause Notice issued by Deputy Commissioner	Case booked on the basis of department's own efforts
	Thodupuzha Municipality	Sale of space or time for advertisement (BSS)	0.004	Show Cause Notice issued by Deputy Commissioner	
	Tripunithura municipality		0.015	Show Cause Notice issued by Deputy Commissioner	
	Kothamangalam municipality		0.006	Show Cause Notice issued by Deputy Commissioner	
	Aluva municipality		0.016	Show Cause Notice issued	
	Aluva municipality	Service Tax on renting of immovable property	0.003	Show Cause Notice issued	
	Kalamassery municipality	Service Tax on renting of immovable property/mandap keeper service	0.13	AE II O.R. No 03/2012 ST of SIV unit Service Tax Divn.	
	Thrikkakara municipality	Service Tax on renting of immovable property, sale of space or time for advertisement and Business support service	0.16	AE II O.R. No 05/2012 ST of Hqrs Prev. unit	
Coimbatore	Erode Municipal Corporation	Non payment of service tax under 'Advertisement - Sale of Space of Time Service'	0.01	Show Cause Notice issued and Order-IN-Original passed. Assessee paid an amount of Rs.121333/-. Penalty not paid	Case booked on the basis of department's own efforts
	Erode Municipal Corporation	Non payment of service tax under "Renting of immovable Property Service"	0.91	Show Cause Notice issued	



1	2	3	4	5	6
Erode Municipal Corporation	Non payment of service tax for demolition service and cleaning service, short payment of service tax under Mandap Keener Service	0.8	Show Cause Notice Issued		
Kangayam Municipality	Non Registration, Non payment of Service Tax on Renting of Immovable property	0.35	Show Cause Notice issued		
Dharapuram Municipality	Non Registration, Non payment of Service Tax on Ren tins of immovable property	0.39	Show Cause Notice issued		
Attur Municipality	Non Payment of Service Tax on Renting of Immovable property	0.02	Show Cause Notice issued		
Municipal Corporation, Ooty	Renting of Immovable Property (Service Tax)	0.03	Show Cause Notice will be issued shortly		
Municipal Corporation, Coonoor & Kotagiri	Renting of immovable Property (Service Tax)	0.02	Service Tax Amount paid		
Town Panchayat Executive Officer, Karamadai	Renting of Immovable Property (Service Tax)	0.01	Service Tax Amount paid		
Coimbatore Corporation (Central)	Non-registering, non-filing of ST3 returns and non-payment of ServiceTax under various services	6.24	Show Cause Notice issued	Case booked on the basis of department's own efforts	
Coimbarore Corporation (North)	Non-registering, non-filing of ST3 returns and non-payment of Service Tax under various services	6.24	Show Cause Notice issued		
Coimbatore Corporation (East)	Non-registering, non-filing of ST3 returns and non-payment of Service Tax under various services	6.24	Show Cause Notice issued		
Coimbatore Corporation (South)	Non-registering, non-filing of ST3 returns and non-payment of Service Tax under various services	6.24	Show Cause Notice issued		

1	2	3	4	5	6
Coimbatore Corporation (West)	Non-registering, non-filing of ST3 returns and non-payment of Service Tax under various services	5.87	Show Cause Notice issued		
Virudhunagar Municipality, Virudhunagar	Renting of immovable property	0.07	Show Cause Notice issued		
Oddanchatram Municipality, Oddanchatram	Renting of Immovable property	0.53	Show Cause Notice issued		
Cumbum Municipality, Cumbum	Renting of Immovable property	0.02	Show Cause Notice issued		
Periyakulam Municipality, Periyakulam	Renting of immovable property	0.01	Show Cause Notice issued		
Chinnamannur Municipality, Chinnamannur	Renting of immovable property	0.01	Show Cause Notice issued		
Bodinayakanur Municipality, Bodi	Renting of immovable property	0.02	Show Cause Notice issued		
Tiruvarur Municipality	Renting of immovable property	0.56	Show Cause Notice issued		
Sirkhali Municipality	Renting of immovable property	0.26	Show Cause Notice issued		
Mannargudi Municipality	Renting of immovable property	0.31	Show Cause Notice issued		
Nagapattinam Municipality	Renting of immovable property	0.28	Show Cause Notice issued		
Myladuthurai Municipality	Renting of immovable property	0.41	Show Cause Notice issued		
Thanjavur Municipality	Non-registration and non payment of Service Tax under the category of Sale of Space for Advertisement service	0.06	Adjudication is under process		
Pudukkottai Municipality	Non-registration and non-payment of Service Tax under the category of Sale of Space for Advertisement service	0.04	Adjudication is under process	Case booked on the basis of department's own efforts	

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Tenkasi Municipal Corporation	Renting of Immovable Property	To be quantified	Notice yet to be issued	
	Padanabapuram Municipal Corporation	Renting of Immovable Property	To be quantified	Notice yet to be issued	
	Kuihithural Municipal Corporation	Renting of Immovable Property	To be quantified	Notice yet to be issued	
	Clachel Municipal Corporation	Renting of Immovable Property	To be quantified	Notice yet to be issued	
	Nagercoil Municipal Corporation	Renting of Immovable Property	To be quantified	Notice yet to be issued	
	Sivakasi Municipal Corporation	Renting of Immovable Property	To be quantified	Notice yet to be issued	
Jaipur	Nagar Parishad, Srirangana-nagar	Non payment of Service Tax under category of "Sale of Space or time for Advertisement Service" and "Renting of immovable Property Service".	0.08	Show Cause Notice issued on 21.10.2012	
	Nagar Parishad, Hanumangarh	Non payment of Service Tax under category of "Sale of Space or time for Advertisement Service" and "Renting of Immovable Property Service".	0.04	Show Causa Notice issued on 30.05.2012	
	Municipal Corporation, Bikaner	Non payment of Service Tax under category of "Sale of Space or time for Advertisement Service".	0.05	Show Cause Notice issued on 12.04.2012	
Kolkata	Bankura Municipality Bishnupur Municipality Sonamukhi Municipality	Service Tax Registration not taken	0	Action has already been initiated by the field formation for bringing them under Tax Net.	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Mysore	City Municipal Corporation, Karwar	Non Payment of Service Tax on renting of immovable property	0.02	Case is under process of adjudication.	Case booked on the basis of intelligence gathered
Pune	Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corpn	Renting of immovable property, supply of tangible goods and providing of business support service	0.12	SCN has been issued in Oct. 2012 and the same is pending with competent authority	Case booked on the basis of department's own efforts
	Mapusa Municipal Council	Non payment of Service tax on renting of immovable property	0.83	Show Cause Notice issued	
	Margao Municipal Council	Non payment of Service Tax on renting or immovable property	0.03	Show Cause Notice issued	
	Pune Municipal Corpn.	Non payment of Service Tax under category of "Sale of Space or time for Advertisement Service" and "Renting of immovable Property Service".	4.48	Show Cause Notice issued on 23.10.12.	
	Pune Mahanagar Parivahan Mahamandal Ltd.	Non payment of Service Tax under category or "Sale of Space or time for Advertisement Service"	0.42	Show Cause Notice issued on 7.3 10.12	
Vadodara	Anand Municipal Corporation	Non Payment of Service Tax against the service "Renting of Immovable Property Services"	0.38	Demand notice issued to all Municipal Corporation. Pending for Adjudication	
	Anklav Municipal Corporation	Non Payment of Service Tax against the service "Renting of immovable Property Services"	0.0063		
	Patlad Municipal Corporation	Non Payment of Service Tax against the service "Renting of Immovable Property Services"	0.1061		
	Khambhat Municipal Corporation	Non Payment of Service Tax against the service "Renting of immovable Property Services"	0.0651		

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Borsad Municipal Corporation	Non Payment of Service Tax against the service "Renting of immovable Property Services"	0.1302		
	Boriavi Municipal Corporation	Non Payment of Service Tax against the service "Renting of immovable Property Services"	0.001		
	Odd Municipal Corporation	Non Payment of Service Tax against the service "Renting of immovable Property Services"	0.003		
	Sojitra Municipal Corporation	Non Payment of Service Tax against the service "Renting of immovable Property Services"	0.0192		
	Umreth Municipal Corporation	Non Payment of Service Tax against the service "Renting of immovable Property Services"	0.05508		
	Vishakhapatnam Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation	Renting of Immovable Property		Not Show Cause Notice to be issued quantified	
	Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation	Advertising Agency Service		Not Show Cause Notice to be issued quantified	
	Vizianagaram Municipality	Sale of Space for advertisement		Not Show Cause Notice to be issued quantified	
	Srikakulam Municipality	Sale of Space for advertisement		Not Show Cause Notice to be issued quantified	
	Vizianagaram Municipality	Renting of Immovable Property		Not Show Cause Notice to be issued quantified	
	Srikakulam Municipality	Renting of Immovable Property		Not Show Cause Notice to be issued quantified	
	Vijayawada Municipal Corporation	Non-payment of Service Tax or sale of space or time for advertisement service	1.16	Show Cause Notice issued	

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Adoni Municipality	Non payment of service tax on Renting of immovable Property	0.05	Show Cause Notice issued	
	Nandyal Municipality	Non payment of service tax on Renting of Immovable Property	0.06	Show Cause Notice issued	
	Nagari Municipality	Non payment of Service Tax	0.03	Notice was issued and demand confirmed vide OIO No. 10/2012 Dt. 04.04.2012. Realization of dues is under persuasive action	
	Tirupati Municipal Corporation	Non payment of Service Tax	0.07	Notice was issued and demand confirmed vide OIO No. 53/2012 Dt.29.05.2012 Party filed appeal with Commissioner (A)	
	Palamaner Municipality	Non payment of Service Tax	0.06	Notice was issued and demand confirmed vide OIO No. 50/2012 Dt. 19.04.2012. Party filed appeal with Commissioner (A)	
	Punganur Municipality	Non payment of Service Tax	0.08	Notice was issued and demand confirmed vide OIO No. 49/2012 Dt.25.04 2012. Party filed appeal with Commissioner (A)	
	Anantapur Municipal Corporation	Non payment of service tax on Renting of immovable Property	0.12	Demand confirmed. Within appeal period	
	Guntakal Municipality	Non payment of service tax on Renting of immovable Property	0.09	Action under Sec. 87 is being initiated	
	Dharmavaram Municipality	Non payment of service tax on Renting of immovable Property	0.01	Demand confirmed. Within appeal period	
	Kadiri Municipality	Non payment of service tax on	0.01	Service Tax amount	

1	2	3	4	5	6
DGCEI	Cutlack Municipal Corporation	Renting of immovable Property  Cutlack Municipal Corporation was engaged in providing services under 'sale of space or time for advertisement, 'renting of immovable property for furtherance of business and commerce', without taking registration with the jurisdictional service tax authority and without discharging their Service Tax liabilities	0.44	recovered. Interest and penalties to be paid  Show Cause Notice has been issued	
	Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation	Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation was engaged in providing services under 'sale of space or time for advertisement, 'renting of immovable property for furtherance of business and commerce', without taking registration with the jurisdictional service tax authority and without discharging their Service Tax liabilities	1.93	Show Cause Notice has been issued.	

[English]

### Facility to MSCS

3033. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to permit Sub-membership of National Clearing House to the Multi State Co-operative Societies (MSCS) working in the field of credit is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has any proposal to provide ATM and RTGS/NEFT connectivity to the Multi State Co-operative Societies; and

(d) if so, the details and current status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) No, Sir. However, to popularize the electronic payment system in the country and to make available the electronic channels of fund transfer to the larger population of the country, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has liberalized access criteria for centralized and decentralized payment systems in the country, including for the Real-Time Gross Settlement (RTGS); National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT); membership to Clearing Houses, Electronic Clearing Service (ECS), the National Electronic Clearing System (NECS); and the Regional Electronic Clearing Service (RECS); etc. Vide its circular dated 09.04.2012, RBI has further expanded the sub-membership route to enable all licenced banks to participate in the centralized payment systems. The licenced banks may also access the National Financial Switch for routing inter-bank ATM transactions, in accordance with the access criteria and other stipulations of RBI and the National Payment Corporation of India (NPCI).

### Community Care Centres for HIV/AIDS Patients

3034. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Community Care Centres (CCCs) for providing Care, Support and Treatment to People Living with HIV (PLHIV) in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the funds released and utilized for the establishment and maintenance of CCCs along with the number of CCCs set up during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether a number of CCCs have been closed down over the last few years in the country;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to ensure sufficient facilities in CCCs to provide proper care, support and treatment facilities to PLHIV across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) Under National AIDS Control Programme, Community Care Centers (CCC) are set up to provide linkage to HIV Care, psychosocial support and treatment of minor Opportunistic Infection. These Community Care Centers (CCC) are established by the NGO/PLHIV networks. As on 1st March 2013, 239 Community Care Centers are functional in India. A Statement-I indicating number of Community Care Centers State wise is enclosed.

(b) Statement-II indicating funds released and utilized for CCCs during last three years State/UT wise is enclosed.

(c) and (d) Every year assessment of Community Care Centers is conducted by the department and other stakeholders to review their functioning as per th-B operational guidelines. Based on the results of assessment the contract of Community Care Centers with satisfactory performance are extended for another year. Community Care Centers which are categorized as 'C' are closed down giving one month notice. Statement-III indicating details of CCCs closed down is enclosed.

(e) All ART Centres are linked with these Community cares Centres to ensure that PLHIV registered in concerned ART Centre are regularly followed up for HIV care.



**Statement-I**

*State/UT wise number of Community Care Centres (CCC) under National AIDS Control Programme*

Sl. No.	State	2012-13 No. of CCC
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	36
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3	Assam	2
4	Bihar	9
5	Chandigarh	1
6	Chhattisgarh	5
7	Delhi	5
8	Goa	2
9	Gujarat	9
10	Haryana	1
11	Himachal Pradesh	3
12	Jammu and Kashmir	0
13	Jharkhand	2
14	Karnataka	27

1	2	3
15	Kerala	7
16	Madhya Pradesh	7
17	Maharashtra	26
18	Manipur	10
19	Meghalaya	0
20	Mizoram	3
21	Nagaland	4
22	Odisha	6
23	Pondicherry	1
24	Punjab	7
25	Rajasthan	7
26	Sikkim	1
27	Tamil Nadu	30
28	Tripura	2
29	Uttar Pradesh	11
30	Uttaranchal	2
31	West Bengal	12
All India		239

**Statement-II**

*Funds Released and Utilized for Community Care Centres (CCC) in Last Three Years*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13*		
		No. of CCC	Allo-cation	Expen-diture	No. of CCC	Allo-cation	Expen-diture	No. of CCC	Allo-cation	Expen-diture	No. of CCC	Allo-cation	Expen-diture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	26	304.36	852.24	26	737.50	463.10	36	641.98	754.22	36	641.98	614.92
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	12.75	10.22	1	17.50	16.40	1	9.38	11.20	1	16.38	19.99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3	Assam	3	52.50	57.16	3	52.50	49.32	3	48.24	44.04	2	34.70	25.70
4	Bihar	9	399.98	118.80	9	76.80	72.90	9	75.80	76.80	9	70.70	65.80
5	Chandigarh	1	17.50	8.36	1	17.50	9.83	0	0.00	0.00	1	16.30	4.18
6	Chhattisgarh	6	141.54	133.98	6	124.90	115.03	7	135.02	130.47	5	78.58	84.49
7	Delhi	6	157.50	56.25	6	122.50	140.48	4	96.48	65.48	5	63.36	86.67
8	Goa	2	35.60	34.59	2	35.00	20.10	2	32.17	24.35	2	34.33	20.41
9	Gujarat	13	198.90	150.10	13	198.90	167.80	15	176.90	156.80	9	154.70	134.80
10	Haryana	1	17.50	10.01	1	17.50	10.38	1	16.08	9.72	1	16.08	9.14
11	Himachal Pradesh	3	39.00	29.36	3	47.06	23.41	3	48.24	41.77	3	48.24	41.11
12	Jammu and Kashmir	1	27.00	9.83	1	30.25	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
13	Jharkhand	3	78.00	11.27	3	40.67	46.93	2	38.90	34.67	2	34.56	34.56
14	Karnataka	33	779.64	680.93	33	356.70	345.80	27	534.80	436.80	27	498.89	435.80
15	Kerala	5	30.60	30.60	5	121.50	108.72	7	125.18	110.16	7	125.18	67.71
16	Madhya Pradesh	7	337.24	292.26	7	45.67	43.67	7	46.70	42.60	7	40.80	39.70
17	Maharashtra	43	921.17	696.57	43	484.20	432.50	31	234.98	234.80	26	145.67	25.67
18	Manipur	10	191.00	89.00	10	144.49	181.49	11	160.84	130.24	10	176.88	113.70
19	Meghalaya	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
20	Mizoram	2	34.78	31.40	2	43.38	23.23	3	50.24	41.57	3	54.55	39.85
21	Nagaland	2	130.50	88.50	2	87.50	80.30	4	117.10	69.66	4	76.94	53.94
22	Odisha	5	128.60	110.36	5	128.60	120.80	5	128.70	120.80	6	134.80	123.60
23	Pondicherry	1	17.50	18.57	1	17.50	18.95	1	16.08	16.16	1	16.08	12.06
24	Punjab	6	95.50	43.28	6	99.88	50.29	6	96.48	64.18	7	370.40	306.68
25	Rajasthan	8	51.78	13.45	8	51.78	43.70	8	47.80	45.70	7	43.80	41.90
26	Sikkim	1	17.50	4.54	1	17.50	12.58	1	16.08	15.33	1	16.08	12.05
27	Tamil Nadu	28	704.30	799.76	28	612.50	853.07	29	629.49	236.04	30	532.88	535.28
28	Tripura	2	35.00	30.68	2	35.00	32.25	2	32.16	31.94	2	32.16	23.30
29	Uttar Pradesh	11	176.80	130.52	11	176.80	145.80	11	156.80	145.60	11	134.70	123.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
30	Uttaranchal	2	30.25	22.84	2	35.00	18.81	2	30.76	32.88	2	30.90	28.90
31	West Bengal	14	201.20	160.36	14	201.20	189.90	15	214.00	207.90	12	189.90	156.80
	All India	255	5365.49	4725.79	255	4177.78	3837.54	253	3957.38	3331.88	239	3830.52	3282.01

(\*As on Dec'2012)

In States where expenditure is more than allocation, the same is on account, the same is on account of advance released to CCC's in previous years and adjusted during that year.

### **Statement-III**

#### *Details of Community Care Centres Closed Down after Assessment in Last 3 Years*

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Community Care Centres Closed down
1.	2010	34
2.	2011	39
3.	2012	22

[Translation]

### **Loan to Textile Sector**

3035. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any loan at subsidised rates is being provided by the public sector banks (PSBs) people to minority communities and low income groups engaged in handloom and textiles industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the rate of interest charged thereon during the last three years and the current year, bank-wise; and

(c) the assistance proposed to be given by the Government to strengthen these industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India has de-regulated the interest rates. With effect from 1st July, 2010, Banks are required to price their loan products linked with the base rate as approved by their respective Boards. Banks are not permitted to resort to any lending below the Base Rate. However,

Govt., of India is providing the credit related interventions like (i) issuance of weavers' credit card; (ii) interest subvention @ 3% for 3 years on fresh loans sanctioned; (iii) margin money assistance @ Rs. 4200 per handloom weaver and (iv) credit guarantee for 3 years. For ensuring the availability of subsidized yarn, the Government of India is providing 10% price subsidy on domestic silk and cotton hand yarn to handloom weavers. Ministry of Textiles under Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) provides assistance to powerloom and handloom sectors for modernization and upgradation of the textiles industry by providing credit at reduced rates to the entrepreneurs both in the organized and the unorganized sector in the textiles industry.

(c) In the Budget speech 2013-14 Finance Minister has announced to provide handloom weavers working capital and term loans at a concessional interest of 6%, by providing interest subvention.

### **Godowns in Residential Area**

3036. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted survey to assess the number of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) godowns operating in residential areas;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the actions taken/being taken by the Government to shift the LPG godowns from the residential areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that they have not conducted any survey to assess the number of LPG godown operating in residential areas. However, LPG distributorships are only commissioned when the selected candidate obtains an explosive License from Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation (PESO).

[*English*]

#### **Strengthening of Women Related Laws**

3037. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to strengthen the women related laws;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether adequate amendments have been made in the National Commission for Women Act, 1990;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the manner in which the Government proposes to ensure effective implementation of provisions of the said Act in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Ministry administers women related laws like the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 and Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986. The implementation of these legislations are regularly reviewed and if required, necessary amendments are carried out for effective implementation.

(c) and (d) No amendment has been made in the National Commission for Women Act, 1990, so far.

(e) The National Commission for Women Act, 1990 mandates the Commission to safeguard and promote the interests of women. The Commission takes various steps to improve the status of women and works for their economic empowerment such as investigate various cases of atrocities committed against women, visit Custodial Institutions such as jails, awareness campaign on legal rights of women etc. The Government ensures effective implementation of the Act through provision of funds and

timely appointment of Chairperson and Members of the Commission etc.

#### **Japanese loan for Maharashtra**

3038. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government of Maharashtra has submitted any proposal for implementation of Metro Line 3 (Colaba-Bandra-SEEPZ Metro) with Japanese assistance;
- (b) if so, the details and the present status thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to declare the aforesaid project as a project of national importance;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken in the matter?

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

(b) to (e) The proposal of Government of Maharashtra for Mumbai Metro Line 3 (Colaba-Bandra-SEEPZ) for an estimated cost of Rs.24,430 Crores was received from Ministry of Urban Development for seeking Japanese Official Development Assistance (ODA). The first tranche loan proposal has been posed to Government of Japan for seeking Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) loan of Rs.5000 Crores under FY 2012 JICA ODA loan package. The Ministry of Finance has informed the Government of Japan that it is a priority project for Government of India.

#### **Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan**

3039. SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) the achievements made by the Government under Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan (PMEYSA);
- (b) whether the Government proposes to revise the PMEYSA for implementation during the 12 Five Year Plan; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

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

DEO): (a) As per activities permitted under Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan (PMEYSA), EWRs/EYRs have undergone training in 12 States, State Support Centers have been set up in 14 States / UTs, 24 State level Sammelans have been organized and 131 Divisional level Sammelans have been held under the scheme, State level Associations have been formed in 10 States.

(b) and (c) The Scheme of PMEYSA has been merged in the new Scheme of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) from 2013-14, which includes activities to fulfill the goals of PMEYSA.

[Translation]

**Implementation of Pesa Act, 1996 in Naxal Maoists Affected Areas**

3040. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented the provisions of Panchayats (Extension of the Scheduled Areas) (PESA) Act, 1996 effectively in the Naxal/Maoists affected States in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government considers that the effective implementation of PESA in these States is a right step in a right direction to resolve their problems; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) The PESA Act, 1996 was enacted to extend Part IX of the Constitution with certain modifications and exceptions to the Scheduled V areas of nine States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Rajasthan to provide for people-centric governance and enable the people to safeguard and preserve the customary law, social and religious practices, and traditional management practices of community resources alongwith a central role assigned to the Gram Sabha. Draft Model Rules for PESA were prepared by the Ministry and circulated to all the nine PESA States for framing of rules for effective implementation of PESA. Further, for effective implementation of PESA Act, guidelines and advisories have also been issued by the Government to all the nine Fifth Schedule States. The concerned State Governments have been reminded to expedite action.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir.

[English]

**Kisan Credit Cards**

3041. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kisan Credit Card (KCC) have been issued to all the eligible farmers across the country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of the loan sanctioned under KCC scheme to farmers by banks during the last three years, bank and State/UT-wise;

(e) whether the Government has directed the banks to increase the number of KCC holders;

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the banks thereon;

(g) whether the benefits of the KCC scheme are not being reaped to the desired extent by the eligible beneficiaries in the country; and

(h) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) Scheme has been introduced to facilitate timely availability of credit to farmers. Since its introduction in 1998, over 11.55 crore KCCs have been issued. The State-wise details of number of KCCs issued and limit sanctioned by Banks during the last three years, are given in the enclosed Statement-I, II and III.

(e) to (h) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and NABARD have issued revised guidelines for KCCs advising Banks/cooperative credit institutions to implement the revised KCC Scheme. The Government has also advised banks to take up the issuance of KCCs as per new Scheme so as to expand the coverage of KCCs to every eligible household.

The number of KCCs issued has increased from 9,006,123 during 2009-10 to 11,757,659 during 2011-12.

The flow of credit to agriculture has also increased from Rs. 3,84,514 crore in 2009-10 to Rs. 5,11,029 crore (provisional) in 2011-12.

## Statement-I

The flow of credit to agriculture has also increased from Rs. 3,84,514 crore in 2009-10 to Rs. 5,11,029 crore (provisional) in 2011-12.

Statement of KCC - During the year 2009-10 - Progress as on 31 March 2010

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cooperative Banks			Regional Rural Banks			Commercial Banks			Total	
		No.*	Cards issued	Amt. sanctioned	No.*	Cards issued	Amt. sanctioned	Cards issued	Amt. sanctioned	Cards issued	Amt. sanctioned	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	Andhra Pradesh**	22			5	214978	66568	934757	470271	1149735	536839	
2	Assam	1	1622	327	2	31181	10149	72272	20980	105075	31456	
3	Arunachal Pradesh#	1	0	0	1	812	111	3504	1240	4316	1351	
4	Bihar	22	37071	6278	4	270674	113097	369028	195591	676773	314966	
5	Gujarat	18	24011	7963	3	6474	5331	166215	182991	196700	196285	
6	Goa \$	1	301	121				1260	851	1561	972	
7	Haryana	19	14492	10103	2	36171	45573	93384	156000	144047	211676	
8	Himachal Pradesh	3	126201	19480	2	14234	9385	37160	31742	177595	60607	
9	Jammu and Kashmir	4	1548	594	3	9861	5069	3752	2447	15161	8110	
10	Karnataka	21	190120	32408	6	158040	75845	276136	236111	624296	344364	
11	Kerala	14	187099	61584	2	48348	21156	106625	57310	342072	140050	
12	Madhya Pradesh	38	270927	91001	8	100948	62535	254332	279554	626207	433090	
13	Maharashtra	30	178585	135390	4	53824	8030	545473	273739	777882	417159	
14	Meghalaya#	1	961	163	1	1145	307	9158	2457	11264	2927	
15	Mizoram#	1	8	5	1	196	1184	3126	1073	3330	2262	
16	Manipur#	1	37	16	1	123	17	3583	1460	3743	1493	
17	Nagaland#	1	795	79	1	458	89	5178	1033	6431	1201	
18	Odisha	17	323482	73573	5	107779	22331	187308	66764	618569	162668	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
19	Punjab	19	12772	17008	3	20624	42551	134507	340856	167903	400415
20	Rajasthan	29	109124	52804	6	59023	113944	294948	399739	463095	566487
21	Sikkim#\$	1	519	136				1446	899	1965	1035
22	Tamil Nadu##	22	0	25174	2	29809	8627	482866	272334	512675	306135
23	Tripura#	1	336	65	1	11394	3145	12761	3935	24491	7145
24	Uttar Pradesh	51	206301	166771	12	572687	315254	911168	771805	1690156	1253830
25	West Bengal	20	72100	28731	3	64411	45658	200275	77028	336786	151417
26	Andaman and Nicobar Island#\$	1	397	168				542	133	939	301
27	Chandigarh#\$							261	464	261	464
28	Daman & Diu@\$							0	0	0	0
29	New Delhi#\$	1	30	24				1711	12196	1741	12220
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli@\$							32	10	32	10
31	Lakshdweep@\$							49	23	49	23
32	Puducherry#	1	42	10	1	133	38	11442	5825	11617	5873
33	Jharkhand**	8			2	86916	15589	89122	47045	176038	62634
34	Chhattisgarh	7	133671	21778	3	45059	16589	54862	40193	233592	78560
35	Uttarakhand	10	16028	8879	2	4483	4976	44842	39927	65353	53782
	Total	386	1743253	760633	86	1949785	1013148	5313085	3994026	9006123	5767807

Note: #SCB functions as CFA.

@No Cooperative Banks in these UTs.

\$No RRB in these States/UTs.

\*No. of banks implementing the Scheme.

\*\*Data under reconciliation.

##Number of cards issued by Cooperatives in Tamil Nadu during the year is 72105 and amt sanctioned 25174 lakhs

However the same is nullified to reflect the reduction of 237432 in cumulative number of cards issued by Tiruchirapally DCCB, effected during the year.

## Statement-II

Statement of KCC - During the year 2010-11 - Progress as on 31 March 2011

## Revised

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cooperative Banks			Regional Rural Banks			Commercial Banks			Total	
		No.*	Cards issued	Amt. sanctioned	No.*	Cards issued	Amt. sanctioned	Cards issued	Amt. sanctioned	Cards issued	Amt. sanctioned	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	Andhra Pradesh	22	548858	37809	5	285827	75099	1062819	755570	1897504	868478	
2	Assam	1	337	46	2	38058	16841	78720	28239	117115	45126	
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1			1			2194	991	2194	991	
4	Bihar	22			4	262092	142743	305201	186479	567293	329222	
5	Gujarat	18	61444	38927	3	11354	10026	170551	183988	243349	232941	
6	Goa\$	1	774	138				1053	1023	1827	1161	
7	Haryana	19	14101	9136	2	35954	49024	98068	187461	148123	245621	
8	Himachal Pradesh	3	11391	16178	2	15492	13953	29702	31940	56585	62071	
9	Jammu and Kashmir	4	319	117	3	10326	5820	5705	5009	16350	10946	
10	Karnataka	21	123955	54003	6	155760	99712	370535	407770	650250	561485	
11	Kerala	14	101115	56717	2	20679	29996	178736	178031	300530	264744	
12	Madhya Pradesh	38	311983	271438	8	75317	71785	239222	230731	626522	573954	
13	Maharashtra	30	117958	105338	4	8116	6219	600101	324650	726175	436207	
14	Meghalaya#	1			1			4248	2152	4248	2152	
15	Mizoram#	1			1	43	244	3654	1292	3697	1536	
16	Manipur#	1			1			2401	1056	2401	1056	
17	Nagaland#	1	547	55	1	46	11	2608	788	3201	854	



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
18	Odisha	17	317610	52383	5	76797	20858	176640	76466	571047	149707
19	Punjab	19	31591	31322	3	22697	75892	159164	465450	213452	572664
20	Rajasthan	29	449579	191996	6	82217	198629	311246	426983	843042	817608
21	Sikkim#\$	1	294	38				1022	1065	1316	1103
22	Tamil Nadu	22	187606	73367	2	26549	6398	613566	577584	827721	657349
23	Tripura#	1	5458	756	1	13023	2503	13243	4713	31724	7972
24	Uttar Pradesh	51	231084	42357	12	368513	217879	748296	709154	1347893	969390
25	West Bengal	20	96823	33626	3	155973	67501	195847	92905	448643	194032
26	Andaman and Nicobar Island#\$	1	33	11				450	241	483	252
27	Chandigarh#\$							4101	2232	4101	2232
28	Daman and Diu@\$							16	163	16	163
29	New Delhi#\$	1	69	74				1772	2716	1841	2790
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli@\$							76	527	76	527
31	Lakshdweep@\$							67	35	67	35
32	Puducherry#	1	366	97	1			9284	8629	9650	8726
33	Jharkhand**	8			2	51065	10594	103532	51458	154597	62052
34	Chhattisgarh	7	177533	48594	3	53166	20535	41608	34172	272307	103301
35	Uttarakhand	10	21022	7373	2	5188	4569	47027	62117	73237	74059
	Total	386	2811850	1071896	86	1774252	1146831	5582475	5043780	10168577	7262507

Note: #SCB functions as CFA.

@No Cooperative Banks in these UTs

\$No RRB in these States/UTs.

\*No. of banks implementing the Scheme.

\*\*Data under reconciliation

## Statement-III

Statement of KCC-During the year 2011-12 - Progress as on 31 March 2012

(Amt.: Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cooperative Banks			Regional Rural Banks			Commercial Banks			Total	
		No.*	Cards issued	Amt. sanctioned	No.*	Cards issued	Amt. sanctioned	Cards issued	Amt. sanctioned	Cards issued	Amt. sanctioned	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	Andhra Pradesh	22	27319	17351	5	142892	51923	1244342	820030	1414553	889304	
2	Assam	1	6722	1016	2	84425	23001	159997	54019	251144	78036	
3	Arunachal Pradesh#	1			1	35	29	6955	2377	6990	2406	
4	Bihar	22	34561	7590	4	204488	129353	345016	234016	584065	370959	
5	Gujarat	18	125821	32722	3	36881	20135	199775	289684	362477	342541	
6	Goa\$	1	510	228				1336	1558	1846	1786	
7	Haryana	19	26241	17673	2	47202	62147	118380	256999	191823	336819	
8	Himachal Pradesh	3	12915	19402	2	16166	17071	33523	36297	62604	72770	
9	Jammu and Kashmir	4	815	445	2	7540	4801	5285	4413	13640	9659	
10	Karnataka	21	109289	42262	6	93136	60032	427254	496045	629679	598339	
11	Kerala	14	128729	69662	2	50956	41220	161582	242841	341267	353723	
12	Madhya Pradesh	38	473065	395708	8	79072	80547	289379	367492	841516	843747	
13	Maharashtra	31	206333	69135	3	46315	21171	694285	638340	946933	728646	
14	Meghalaya#	1	2510	277	1	2234	425	19674	7102	24418	7804	
15	Mizoram#	1	139	149	1	515	215	5182	2894	5836	3258	
16	Manipur#	1			1	9	1	2581	1005	2590	1006	
17	Nagaland#	1			1			10557	3859	10557	3859	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
18	Odisha	17	673708	79941	5	83646	15314	250335	83645	1007689	178900
19	Punjab	20	24217	22704	3	25453	54036	164666	595392	214336	672132
20	Rajasthan	29	124534	38077	6	91561	122660	415623	615980	631718	776717
21	Sikkim#\$	1	34	10				1759	1263	1793	1273
22	Tamil Nadu	23	153508	43154	2	65482	23979	661964	861927	880954	929060
23	Tripura#	1	20682	1703	1	43363	4805	28134	6812	92179	13320
24	Uttar Pradesh	50	476457	94337	10	520748	322393	946229	987535	1943434	1404265
25	West Bengal	17	76835	20685	3	203281	60917	331090	140263	611206	221865
26	Andaman and Nicobar Island#\$	1	583	346				724	260	1307	606
27	Chandigarh#\$							1983	5865	1983	5865
28	Daman & Diu#\$							9	264	9	264
29	New Delhi#\$	1	87	81				5175	13304	5262	13385
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli@\$							110	94	110	94
31	Lakshdweep@\$							637	266	637	266
32	Puducherry#	1	204	77	1			12632	10871	12836	10948
33	Jharkhand	8	9693	961	2	68960	10784	143037	50587	221690	62332
34	Chhattisgarh	6	195033	77214	3	73500	20006	33701	28489	302234	125709
35	Uttarakhand	10	48499	11342	2	7705	4655	80140	89980	136344	105977
TOTAL		384	2959043	1064252	82	1995565	1151620	6803051	6951767	11757659	9167639

Note: #SCB functions as CFA. @No Cooperative Banks in these UTs \$No RRB in these States/UTs

\*No of banks implementing the Scheme

**JNNSM I and II**

3042. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects sanctioned in Phase I and II of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM), State/UT-wise;

(b) the contribution of projects sanctioned under the mission to the National Power Grid so far;

(c) whether instances of electricity being produced by non-Solar means being passed off as electricity produced through solar cells has come to the notice of the Government; and

(d) if so, the corrective measures taken by the Government to prevent such unfair practices?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The number of projects sanctioned in Batch-I & II of Phase-I of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement

(b) The total power generated by the projects commissioned under this mission to the National Power Grid so far is around 420 MUs.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

**Statement***A. Projects Sanctioned under Batch-I, Phase-I of JNNSM, State/UT-wise*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Project
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	15
2	Chhattisgarh	2
3	Gujarat	1
4	Haryana	9
5	Jharkhand	8
6	Karnataka	2

1	2	3
7	Madhya Pradesh	3
8	Maharashtra	7
9	Odisha	9
10	Punjab	9
11	Rajasthan	49
12	Tamil Nadu	8
13	Uttar Pradesh	6
14	Uttarakhand	3
Total		131

*B. Projects Sanctioned under Batch-II, Phase-I of JNNSM, State/UT-wise*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Project
1	Andhra Pradesh	1
2	Maharashtra	2
3	Rajasthan	24
4	Tamil Nadu	1
Total		28

**Ni-PBR Plant**

3043. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL) has appointed the Engineers India Limited (EIL) to prepare a detailed feasibility report for the proposed Nickel catalyst based high-cis Poly Butadiene Rubber (Ni-PBR) grade plant in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether GAIL has followed various recommendations including the choice of technology for the said plant and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any proposal to use Neodymium Poly Butadiene Rubber (Nd- PBR) technology

for the said plant which is superior to Poly Butadiene Rubber (Ni-PBR); and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. GAIL (India) Ltd. has appointed Engineers India Limited (EIL) to prepare a Detailed Feasibility Report (DFR) for setting up a Nickle catalyst based Poly Butadiene Rubber (Ni-PBR) plant at Dahej, Gujarat by following the stage wise approach as given below:

- (i) Stage - I - Floating & evaluation of Expression of Interest (Eoi).
- (ii) Stage - II - Floating offer and evaluation/ selection of Technology Licensor.
- (iii) Stage - III - DFR preparation.

(c) A reputed consultant was engaged to undertake market study based on the analysis of the current consumption patterns, future market trends, projected demand growth, setting up of new capacities in India, current and future imports, product pricing, return on investment, etc. The consultant has recommended for setting up of Ni-PBR plant for catering to the needs of the Indian market.

(d) No Sir.

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

#### **Proposal for Generation of Solar & Wind Energy**

3044. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has submitted any proposal for massive generation of power from solar and wind energy particularly in hilly and tribal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimated quantum of power generation in hilly and tribal areas in Maharashtra from the said proposals?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

#### **Solar Power Installation in Residential Area**

3045. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has got cool response regarding installation of solar power system in residential areas due to high costs of its installation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to make it more popular in the country, especially in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Ministry has sanctioned 15780 off-grid solar photovoltaic (SPV) power plants of total capacity of 13.25 MWp to be installed on individual houses in the country during 2012-13.

(c) Under the Off-grid and Decentralized Solar Applications Scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy is providing a subsidy of 30% of the project cost limited to Rs. 72 per Wp for installation of standalone power plants having module capacity upto 1 kWp on the roof tops of individual houses in the country including rural areas.

*[Translation]*

#### **Shishu Sadan**

3046. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched/proposes to launch a scheme for setting up of Shishu Sadans for newly born babies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of Shishu Sadans set up in the country during the last one year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up more Shishu Sadans in the country;

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

(f) the funds sanctioned, released and utilised by the State/UTs for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The Government, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development has not launched any scheme named setting up of Shishu Sadans. However, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 [JJ Act] provides for recognition by State Government of one or more fit institutions or voluntary organisations in each district as Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) for the placement of orphan, abandoned or surrendered children for adoption. To implement this provision of the JJ Act, the Ministry of Women and Child Development is administering a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). Under ICPS, financial assistance is provided to

State Governments/UT Administrations, *inter-alia*, for setting up of and maintenance of SAAs. The State/UT-wise number of SAAs financially supported under ICPS for setting up and maintenance during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) to (f) The setting up of new SAAs are decided by the inter-ministerial Project Approval Board (PAB) constituted under ICPS to consider and approve the financial proposals received from the State Governments/UT Administrations, on the basis of need assessment carried out and requirement projected in the respective proposals. The details of funds sanctioned and released to the State Governments/UT Administrations for setting up of and maintenance of SAAs during each of the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement. The funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations are generally utilised by them. However, the unspent balance, if any, is adjusted from the eligible grant for the subsequent year.

#### **Statement**

*State/UT-wise details of funds sanctioned and released to State Governments/UT Administrations for setting up and maintenance of Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) during each of the last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (up to 12.03.2013)	
		Amount Released [Rs. in Lakhs]	Number of SAAs	Amount Released [Rs. in Lakhs]	Number of SAAs	Amount Released [Rs. in Lakhs]	Number of SAAs	Amount Released [Rs. in Lakhs]	Number of SAAs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	65.35	23	119.48	23	142.88	23	126.79	23
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.35	1
3	Assam	4.54	1	15.15	5	-	5	24.30	4
4	Bihar	-	-	10.80	3	13.59	2	13.23	2
5	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.82	1
6	Gujarat	37.06	8	17.13	9	44.23	9	60.96	14
7	Haryana	5.13	1	6.43	1	2.29	1	1.92	2
8	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	4.12	1	-	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	11.90	3	-	5
10	Karnataka	21.79	4	26.29	9	133.25	23	123.04	22
11	Kerala	16.42	2	24.30	3	62.30	14	-	14
12	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	52.92	14	126.44	24
13	Maharashtra	-	-	172.17	17	112.45	17	54.50	17
14	Manipur	32.21	6	39.70	6	8.10	1	-	6
15	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.33	1
16	Mizoram	-	-	21.56	4	26.47	4	26.46	4
17	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	19.26	4	12.26	2
18	Odisha	44.14	12	61.22	19	63.02	18	79.38	12
19	Punjab	-	-	-	-	19.83	5	-	5
20	Rajasthan	10.94	2	22.17	5	24.44	5	67.75	24
21	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	1.80	1	-	1
22	Tamil Nadu	-	-	41.85	16	106.14	18	91.93	15
23	Tripura	-	-	6.80	3	36.52	9	54.62	9
24	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	62.49	5	25.62	5
25	West Bengal	5.47	1	59.98	20	80.43	14	46.04	14
26	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.98	2
27.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total		243.05	60	645.03	143	1028.43	196	964.72	232

[English]

### State Ranking System

3047. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any ranking/grading system to evaluate performance of the States based on their implementation of various centrally sponsored schemes and use of allocated funds is in existence in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Periodic evaluation of schemes is done as per the guidelines of various schemes, in order to assess whether intended outcomes are being achieved.

### CGHS Empanelled Hospitals

3048. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:  
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:  
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

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

(a) whether certain private hospitals have been removed from the CGHS empanelled list of hospitals recently;

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

(c) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government for those patients who were already under treatment in such hospitals and have to pay heavy charges on every visit and also on every diagnostic test/medical treatment after removal of such hospitals from CGHS empanelled list?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. Some private hospitals in Delhi NCR are no longer on the list of CGHS empanelled private hospitals. The details are as under:

1. The following hospitals have opted not to renew their empanelment with CGHS after completion of two years of empanelment. Accordingly they have been removed from CGHS panel w.e.f. 13.02.2013:
  - (i) Escort's Heart Institute & Research Centre, New Delhi
  - (ii) Max Super Specialty Hospital, New Delhi
2. Empanelment of following two hospitals have been suspended:
  - (i) Max Devki Devi Heart & Vascular Institute, New Delhi (w.e.f. 13.02.2013) as the hospital stopped credit facility to eligible CGHS beneficiaries;
  - (ii) Bapu Nature Cure Hospital, New Delhi (w.e.f. 12.09.2012) on account of deficiency in services.

In addition, the following hospitals in Delhi NCR have been removed w.e.f. 18.12.2012 from the CGHS panel for non-compliance of the terms and conditions of their empanelment with CGHS.

- (i) Garg Multispecialty Dental & Research Centre, Ghaziabad
- (ii) Jain Hospital, Jagriti enclave, New Delhi
- (iii) Kalra Hospital, New Delhi
- (iv) Orthonova Hospital, New Delhi

(c) CGHS beneficiaries already admitted and undergoing inpatient treatment with prior permission at the time of removal are permitted to complete their treatment at those hospitals.

There is no provision for allowing regular treatment from any private non empanelled hospitals under normal circumstances.

Government has revived continuous empanelment scheme on 14.2.2013 for empanelment of more number of eligible hospitals under CGHS.

#### **Removing Ambiguity in FDI**

3049. SHRI ADHI SHANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee to examine the possibility of removing ambiguity between the two terms Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Foreign Institutional Investment (FII) has been constituted;

(b) if so, the details thereof and time by which the committee is likely to submit its report to the Government; and

(c) if not, the time by which the committee is likely to be constituted?

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

(b) and (c) A Committee consisting of senior officers of Department of Economic Affairs, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Reserve Bank of India and Securities and Exchange Board of India has been constituted on 13.03.2013 to look into the matter. Timeframe has not been prescribed.

#### **Inflow of Illegal Money**

3050. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:  
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of mechanism put in place to prevent inflow of illegal money;

(b) the details of cases arising therefrom and final decision taken on each such case during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;



(c) whether some foreign countries have procured or are in the process of purchasing the properties in some States like Goa;

(d) if so, the names of countries and details of the properties procured along with the action taken/being taken thereon; and

(e) whether the Government has assessed/propose to assess the existing laws/Acts in this regard and if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Reserve Bank of India has issued comprehensive instructions/guidelines to banks on Know Your Customer (KYC) norms / Anti-Money Laundering (AML) standards/Combating of Financing of Terrorism (CFT)/Obligation of banks under PMLA, 2002.

Also under PMLA 2002, the reporting entities including banks, financial institutions and intermediaries of securities market, payment system operators and authorized persons which include Money Transfer Service Providers, Authorized Money Changers, etc. are under obligation to file suspicious transactions reports (STRs) to the FIU-IND. After analysis of STRs, in relevant cases, the information is disseminated to the appropriate law enforcement agencies for further investigation.

Further the Government monitors the receipt and utilization of foreign contribution received by any 'person' including Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) in the country in terms of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 and the Rules framed thereunder.

In cases of receipt of funds from abroad other than through authorized channels, Directorate of Enforcement takes appropriate action under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999.

(b) During the years 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13 (up to 28.02.2013) based upon the investigations conducted, the Adjudicating Authorities under FEMA have issued 945 Show Cause Notices for alleged contravention of the relevant provisions of FEMA relating to the transfer of funds unauthorisedly to the extent of about Rs. 2530 crore.

Apart from above, on the basis of enquiries on the

complaints received, 24 cases have been referred to CBI, 10 cases to State Police, 35 NGOs have been placed in Prior Permission category, accounts of 32 NGOs have been frozen, 72 NGOs have been prohibited from receiving foreign contribution and registration of 4138 NGOs have been cancelled by Ministry of Home Affairs.

(c) As per the Master Circular dated 02.07.2012 issued by Reserve Bank of India, and in terms of Regulation 5A of the Foreign Exchange Management (Acquisition and transfer of immovable property in India) Regulation 2000, Foreign Embassy/Diplomat/Consulate General are permitted to purchase/sell immovable property (other than agricultural land/plantation property/farm house) in India subject to clearance from Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, besides payment of the consideration amount out of funds remitted from abroad through normal banking channels.

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

#### **Coaching Facilities for Scheduled Tribes (ST)**

3051. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:  
SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:  
SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government implements any scheme for providing free coaching facility to the Scheduled Tribes (STs) Students preparing for various competitive examinations including Civil Services Examination;

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

(c) the funds provided to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)/Voluntary Organisations (VOs) under the scheme along with the number of beneficiaries thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the achievements/success rate of the scheme, particularly in regard to Civil Services Examination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Ministry is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of "Coaching for Scheduled Tribes" in the country

under which Pre-Examination Coaching Centres (PECs) run by the State Governments/Universities/Registered Private Institutes are supported for providing coaching to ST students. The ST students whose annual income (income of self and/or income of parents, if dependent on them) is less than Rs. 2.50 lakh per annum are covered under the scheme. The scheme covers the following courses:

- (i) Civil Services Examination/State Civil Services Examination.
- (ii) Entrance Exams for medical, Engineering, MBA and other professional courses.
- (iii) Other exams conducted by U.P.S.C like CDS, NDA etc/Staff Selection Commission Exams/

Subordinated/Lower Subordinate Services Exam, Central Excise etc.

- (iv) BSRBs/RRBs, General Insurance Corporations, etc.

(c) The State-wise list of PECs funded by this Ministry during the last three years and current year is enclosed as Statement-I. Number of beneficiaries covered is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The objective of the scheme is to enable ST candidates have access to coaching facilities in quality coaching institutions before appearing for competitive examinations. The Ministry does not maintain data on examination-specific success rate including Civil Services Examination.

#### **Statement-I**

#### **Grants Released under the Scheme of Coaching for Scheduled Tribes during 2009-10 to 2012-13**

*(Rs. in Lakh)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT/ University/Private Institutions	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as on 13-03-2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Amo- unt relea- sed	Amo- unt relea- sed	Amo- unt relea- sed	Amo- unt relea- sed
1	Chhattisgarh Career Plus Educational Society, 302-A-3 7-38-39, Ansal Building, 3rd Floor, Near Batra Cinema, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi - 09 (for Chhattisgarh)	41.41	0.00	0.00	
2	Delhi Career Plus Educational Society, 302-A-37-38-39, Ansal Building, 3rd Floor, Near Batra Cinema, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi - 09 (for Delhi)	38.41	0.00	0.00	
	Delhi Education Centre, 28A/11, Jia Sarai, Near IIT, Hauz Khas, Delhi - 10016 (for Delhi)	14.62	2.81	25.50	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Gujarat	Mt Educare Pvt. Ltd. 101/102 Satyam Mall, Near Kameshwar High School, Starellite Ahmedabad-380015	0.00	0.00	35.97	
4	Jharkhand	Jharkhand Vikas Sansthan, L-104, Agrora Housing Colony, Ranchi, Jharkhand	10.50	12.8	12.62	
		Nikhileshwar Institute of Banking & Management (NIBM), 210, Hariom Tower, Circular Road, Ranchi, Jharkhand	4.20	0.00	5.13	
		Hans Study Centre, 76, Circular Road, Ranchi, Jharkhand	10.95	13.4	0.00	
5	Kerala	Seshan's Academy Pattom, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	0.00	0.00	10.32	13.95
6	Maharashtra	MT Educare Pvt. Ltd. 2201, 2nd Floor, Flying Colors, Pt. Dindayal Upadhaya Marg, Opp. L.B.S. Cross Road, Mulund (west), Mumbai, Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	9.80	
7	Manipur	Volunteers for Rural Health and Action (VOHRA), H.O. Lamdong, Distt.-Thoubal, Manipur	6.20	14.9	0.00	
		Community Development Programme Centre, MI Road, Thoubal Achouba, District-Thoubal, Manipur	0.00	6.1	15.20	12.20
8	Madhya Pradesh	Krestar Educational & Welfare Society, 2nd Floor, Yamonotri Apartment 96, Nehru Colony, Thatipur, Gwalior, Pin-474011, M.P.	30.44	42.27	35.14	
		Kothari Institute, 7, Shivvilas Palace, Rajwada Chock, Indore, M.P.	36.82	0.00	0.00	
		Kundan Kalyan Samiti (Kautilya Academy), Birla Nagar, Gwalior, M.P.	11.00	13.00	0.00	
		Socially Advanced Help Age Resolver Association, Napier Town, Jabalpur, M.P.	8.60	0.00	0.00	
		Jawahar Lal Nehru Charitable Educational Trust, V.Borawan, The.Kasarawad, Distt.: Khargon, M.P.	0.00	9.5	0.00	
9	Odisha	Social Welfare Organisation for Strengthening Today's India (SWOSTI), AT/Po-Jharpokharia, Distt.-Mayurebhanj, Odisha	9.32	12.7	0.00	
10	Rajasthan	NSA Krishi Samiti, D-23, Jagan Path, Chomu House, Sardar Patel Marg, C-scheme, Jaipur-30200, Rajasthan	13.10	0.00	25.84	
		Utkarsh Vikas Samiti, 265 Vishwa Karman Nagar, Maharani Form, Durga Pura, Jaipur-302018, Rajasthan	12.98	13.16	10.18	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		B.L.Saini Coaching Center, Tonk Phatak, Jaipur, 302018, Rajasthan	24.37	0.00	50.92	
		Sun System of Information Technology, 53, Tej Mand, Sadar Thana Road, Alwar, Rajasthan	9.08	0.00	0.00	
11.	Tripura	School of Science, At-Kungaban, Distt.-West Tripura, Tripura	9.00	0.00	0.00	
12.	Tamil Nadu	MT Educare Pvt. Ltd. Old No. 176, New No. 212, Ramakrishna mutt Road, Mandaveli, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	0.00	9.80	0.00	
13.	West Bengal	North Bengal Sukhanta Pally Foundation of Global Environment, At-Paul Bhawan, Shivmandir, PO- Kadamtala, Distt.-Darjeeling, W.B.	9.00	2.3	13.31	
Grand Total			300.00	152.74	249.93	26.15

**Statement-II**

*State-wise No. of Beneficiaries Covered during 2009-10 to 2012-13 under the Scheme of Coaching for STs.*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Year 2009-10	Year 2010-11	Year 2011-12	Year 2012-13 (as on 13.03.2012)
		No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries
1	Chhattisgarh	160	0	0	
2	Delhi	160	40	40	
3	Gujarat	0	0	80	
4	Jharkhand	120	80	80	
5	Kerala	0	0	40	80
6	Maharashtra	0	40	40	
7	Madhya Pradesh	310	160	160	
8	Manipur	40	80	40	40
9	Odisha	40	40	0	
10	Tripura	40	0	0	
11	Rajasthan	226	40	200	
12	West Bengal	40	40	40	
Total		1136	520	720	120

[Translation]

**National Bio-Fuel Coordination Committee**

3052. DR. SANJAY SINGH:  
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:  
SHRI RATAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has set up a National bio-fuel Coordination Committee;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the aims and objectives of the same;

(c) whether the meeting of this committee is being held as per rules; and

(d) if so, the details of the suggestions made by the said committee along with success achieved by the Government so far after the execution of the aforesaid suggestions?

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

(b) The National Bio-fuel Coordination Committee (NBCC) headed by the Prime Minister has been constituted for providing High-level co-ordination and policy guidance / review on different aspects of bio-fuel development.

(c) and (d) No meeting of the National Bio-fuel Coordination Committee has been held so far.

**Study of Fossils**

3053. SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central team has been constituted for preservation and study of fossils found in Western Nimar in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any provision/ arrangement for keeping the fossils safe and any proposal for setting up of any museum for preservation of fossils; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Ministry of Mines has not constituted any team for preservation and study of fossils found in Western Nimar in Madhya Pradesh.

(c) and (d) Geological Survey of India [GSI] through its office at Central Region, Nagpur and Operational office at Bhopal has extended its co-operation to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh as requested from time to time for establishing Ashmadha Fossil Museum, situated on Mandu-Dhar Road on Malwa Traps, Dhar district, Madhya Pradesh. Ashmadha Fossil Museum is emerging as one of the best field museum in India with well preserved plant fossils from Nimar and other associated fossils from Bagh Formation and dinosaur eggs and bones from Lameta Formation.

GSI also maintains a museum at its Central Region Headquarters at Nagpur where collected samples are preserved for exhibition and academic purpose.

[English]

**Issuance of Drug Licences**

3054. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:  
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

(a) whether certain instances of grant of licence to certain drugs by State Licensing Authorities (SLAs) without approval of the Drug Controller General (India) have been reported in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/ proposed by the Government thereon;

(c) the existing mechanism to coordinate approval of drugs between the DCG(I) and SLAs;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up a Central Drug Authority to enable centralised issuance of licences for manufacture and sale of drugs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 empowers the State Licensing Authorities (SLAs) to issue licenses for manufacture and sale of drugs in the country. However, the drugs falling under the category of New Drugs require prior approval from the Licensing Authority defined under Rule 21(B) of the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945 i.e. the Drugs Controller General (India) [DCG(I)] before grant of a licence by the State Licensing Authority.

In twenty three cases of new Fixed Dose Combinations (FDCs), considered as New Drugs, licenses have been granted by the SLAs without the mandatory approval of the DCG(I). The State Drugs Controllers were asked to take action under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940 in all these cases. Further, on 1st October 2012, the Central Government issued directions under sections 33P of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 to all State / UT Governments to instruct their respective drug licensing authorities to abide by the provisions prescribed under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules in respect of grant of manufacturing licenses for the drugs falling under the definition of the term "New Drug" and not to grant licenses for manufacture for sale or for distribution or for export of such new drugs, except in accordance with the procedure laid down under the said Rules i.e. without prior approval of the DCGI.

The statutory mechanism of Drugs Consultative Committee provided for in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 ensures regular interaction among the State Drug Control Authorities and the Central drug regulator for uniform implementation of the provisions of the Act and Rules made thereunder.

(d) and (e) The Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill, 2007 introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 21st August, 2007 already contains the provisions for *inter alia* creation of a Central Drugs Authority and Centralised Licensing of Drugs.

#### **Development of Landslide Information System**

3055. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps towards development of Landslide Information Systems based on remote sensing and Geographical Information Systems;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any similar technologies have been developed by any Government research laboratory; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and plans for their wider implementation?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):

(a) Yes, Madam. A project 'Web based National Landslide Incidence Inventory Map Service (NLIIMS)' formulated on Geographic Information System [GIS] platform has been initiated in Field Season 2012-13 (April 2012 to March

2013) by Landslide Hazard Information Management Division, Geological Survey of India, New Delhi.

(b) GSI through its project 'Web based National Landslide Incidence Inventory Map Service (NLIIMS)' is in the process of making a national landslide inventory integrated into state-of-the-art GIS platform compatible with other geological map datasets available on GSI's Portal i.e. [www.qsi.gov.in](http://www.qsi.gov.in). The project aims at:

1. Compilation and updating the database/inventory of available information on landslide incidences in standard format from reports, print media and remotely sensed data sources.
2. Generation of landslide incidence map of the country, based on standardized criteria and building up a national geo-database with a tool for hazard analysis and risk management through inputs from reports and maps.
3. Development of landslide incidence map service by integration of the countrywide geological database and landslide inventory in GIS platform and made available in GSI portal.

(c) and (d) Few other government organizations/agencies are also carrying out GIS based landslide studies. National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Indian Institute of Remote Sensing (MRS), Central Road Research Institute (CRRI), Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) etc. are also working on landslides studies on GIS platform. National Informatics Centre [NIC] has utilized Remote sensing data for studying Sikkim landslides, 2011 in GIS platform.

#### **Power Generation from Waste Water**

3056. SHRI P. C . GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of recent reports regarding new technology providing simultaneous treatment of water and power generation from the waste water in a few western countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to adopt similar methods for power generation from waste water in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing a Programme on energy recovery from urban and industrial wastes including waste water. The technology options for energy recovery being promoted under this programme include biomethanation technology, which also treats the wastewater for its safe disposal or utilization.

(c) The Ministry is promoting utilization of biogas produced through biomethanation of wastewater for power generation under the Programme on Energy Recovery from Urban and Industrial wastes.

(d) The programme provides Central Financial Assistance for setting up of projects depending upon the type of waste and project configuration, research & development and dissemination of information.

(e) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

**Wholesalers of Kerosene Oil**

3057. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:  
SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wholesalers of Superior Kerosene

Oil (SKO) in each State/UTs of the country;

(b) whether the Government has received proposals from the States/UT including Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh for increasing the number of SKO wholesalers in their State/UT;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and action taken by the Government thereon; and

(d) the time by which the Government is likely to give its approval on the said proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Detail of State/UT-wise number of wholesalers of Superior Kerosene Oil (SKO) is enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) As per the records, the Government received a proposal i.e. from the State of Jharkhand and the same has been forwarded/sent to Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). On such proposals of opening of new SKO wholesalers, OMCs conduct feasibility study in line with the extant viability norms and if found feasible, advertisement for selection of wholesalers is released accordingly and after following the procedure, wholesalers are selected by the OMCs.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to parts (b) and (c) above.

**Statement**

States	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL	Industry
1	2	3	4	5
Haryana	82	22	41	145
Himachal Pradesh	18	5	3	26
Jammu and Kashmir	35	4	8	47
Punjab	138	34	71	243
Rajasthan	117	31	103	251
Uttar Pradesh	408	149	138	695
Uttarakhand	46	14	12	72
Chandigarh	7	2	3	12



1	2	3	4	5
Delhi	81	12	22	115
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>1606</b>
Arunachal Pradesh	33	0	0	33
Assam	359	0	0	359
Bihar	285	51	37	373
Jharkhand	57	16	13	86
Manipur	36	0	0	36
Meghalaya	35	0	0	35
Mizoram	19	0	0	19
Nagaland	19	0	0	19
Odisha	105	25	47	177
Sikkim	10	2	0	12
Tripura	40	0	0	40
West Bengal	314	66	89	469
<b>Eastern Region</b>	<b>1312</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>1658</b>
Goa	8	6	8	22
Gujarat	280	86	127	493
Madhya Pradesh	164	52	63	279
Chhattisgarh	61	9	43	113
Maharashtra	306	210	256	772
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	0	2
Daman and Diu	3	2	0	5
<b>Western Region</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>1686</b>
Andhra Pradesh	282	77	244	603
Karnataka	184	47	94	325
Kerala	135	35	72	242
Tamil Nadu	270	56	139	465
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	3	0	5	8
Andaman and Nicobar	1	0	0	1
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>1644</b>
All India Total	3912	1014	1638	6594



**Fiscal Deficit**

3058. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:  
 SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:  
 SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:  
 SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:  
 SHRI JOSE K. MANI:  
 SHRI C. SIVASAMI:  
 SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has adopted any novel method to fight against fiscal deficit during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the manner in which the standard measures which failed to arrest the fiscal deficit in the past are likely to prove successful in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) In the current FY, the fiscal deficit was estimated at 5.1 per cent of the GDP. However, sustained high international crude oil prices and slow-down in GDP growth rate during the year, there was pressure on both revenue and expenditure. Therefore, Government under took mid-year course correction to contain the widening fiscal gap. Accordingly, Government imposed economy measures like rationalization of expenditure and optimization of available resources with a view to improve macroeconomic environment.

This include 10% mandatory cut on Non Plan expenditure in the current financial year, ban on holding of meetings and conferences at five star hotels, ban on creation of Plan and Non Plan posts, restrictions on foreign travel, restrictions on re-appropriation of funds, observance of discipline in fiscal transfers to States, Public Sector Undertakings, Autonomous Bodies such as releases to any entity shall be based on furnishing of Utilization Certificates, no release of funds will be made in relaxation of conditionalities attached to such transfers (matching funding), etc. Similarly, Government undertook measures to mop up resources from Tax and Non-Tax revenue. As a result, fiscal deficit was contained at 5.2 percent in RE 2012-13.

The Government has reverted back to the path of fiscal consolidation with gradual exit from the expansionary measures in a calibrated manner. Government has introduced 'Medium-term Expenditure Framework Statement', setting forth a three-year rolling target for expenditure indicators with a view to undertaking a de-novo exercise for allocating resources for prioritized schemes and weeding out others that have outlived their utility. It would also encourage efficiencies in expenditure management. In the financial year 2013-14, the fiscal deficit has been targeted at 4.8 percent. The Finance Minister has also recently announced a fiscal roadmap to bring down the fiscal deficit to 3% of GDP by 2016-17.

[English]

**Standardisation of Health Insurance**

3059. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:  
 SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of regular complaints from the policyholders due to various interpretations in the health insurance sector including disputes between hospitals and insurance companies over providing/extending cashless facility to the policyholders;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of such complaints received during each of the last three years and the current year, company-wise;

(c) whether the Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA) proposes to issue guidelines on standardisation of health insurance in the country with a view to bring uniformity in health coverage practices and changes across the policies;

(d) if so, the salient features of the proposed guidelines; and

(e) the benefits likely to accrue to the policyholders as a result thereof and the other steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government/IRDA in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has the Integrated Grievance Management System (IGMS) which creates a repository of industry-wide complaints

from policyholders.

(b) The details of complaints relating to health insurance sector are attached herewith as Statement.

(c) to (e) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority has issued the guidelines on standardization of health insurance vide circular ref: IRDA/HLT/CIR/036/02/

2013 DATED 20/02/2013. These guidelines include *inter-alia* standard nomenclature for critical illnesses, standard pre-authorisation and claim form for claims, standard list of excluded expenses in hospital, indemnity policies etc. and it will help in reducing the ambiguity in the health products and will be beneficial to all the stake holders i.e. insurers, TPAs, policyholders etc.

#### **Statement**

*Complaints from Policyholders due to Various Interpretations in Health Insurance - Non Life industry for financial year 2011-12*

Sl. No.	Insurer Name	Important clauses deliberately shown in small print	Misleading Advertisement issued by insurer. Product was different from what it was advertised	Product (policy) received by insured is not what it was negotiated at the time of sale	IT / Network related / connectivity issue with TPA.	Non-acceptance of health cards by network hospital	TPA not sending pre-authorization to the Hospital	Disputes in claim	Refusal of cashless claim
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Apollo Munich Health Insurance Co. Ltd.	0	1	43	3	0	0	211	11
2	Bharti AXA General Insurance Company Limited	0	1	3	0	0	1	49	5
3	Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Company Ltd.	9	8	0	0	0	0	92	1
4	Cholamandalam MS General Insurance Company Ltd.	0	0	5	0	0	1	66	0
5	Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Future Generali India Insurance Company limited	0	0	2	1	1	0	16	0



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
22	Star Health and Allied Insurance Company Limited	0	0	0	0	0	0	220	2
23	TATA AIG General Insurance Company Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0
24	The New India Assurance Co. Ltd.	0	0	1	1	0	1	263	8
25	The Oriental Insurance Company Ltd.	0	0	1	14	0	2	388	17
26	United India Insurance Company Limited	0	0	5	5	0	2	418	0
27	Universal Sompo General Insurance Company Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	9
Total		11	32	727	298	55	161	3027	112

*Complaints from Policyholders due to Various Interpretations in Health Insurance - Non Life industry For Period 01/04/2012 to 28/02/2013*

Sl. No.	Insurer Name	Important clauses deliberately shown in small print	Misleading Advertisement issued by insurer. Product was different from what it was advertised	Product (policy) received by insured is not what it was negotiated at the time of sale	IT / Network related / connectivity issue with TPA	Non-acceptance of health cards by network hospital	TPA not sending pre-authorization to the Hospital	Disputes in claim	Refusal of cashless claim
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Apollo Munich Health Insurance Co. Ltd.	0	0	34	1	0	0	310	2
2	Bharti AXA General Insurance Company Limited	0	3	3	0	0	1	46	10



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15	National Insurance Company Limited	0	0	4	0	1	0	284	6
16	Raheja QBE General Insurance Company Limited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Reliance General Insurance Co. Ltd.	0	0	11	157	28	374	148	16
18	Royal Sundaram Alliance Insurance Company Limited	0	0	2	1	2	4	154	11
19	Rellgare Health Insurance Company Limited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	SBI General Insurance Co. Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Shriram General Insurance Co. Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22	Star Health and Allied Insurance Company Limited	0	1	0	0	0	0	251	2
23	TATA AIG General Insurance Company Ltd.	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	1
24	The New India Assurance Co. Ltd.	0	1	0	0	0	1	243	4
25	The Oriental Insurance Company Ltd.	0	2	0	9	0	0	269	6
26	United India Insurance Company Limited	4	1	5	14	0	2	528	11
27	Universal Sompo General Insurance Company Limited	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>16</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>2963</b>	<b>95</b>

[Translation]

**Offshore Exploration/Mining Licence**

3060. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of large scale irregularities in awarding of the offshore exploration/mining licenses in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has cancelled the offshore exploration/mining licenses in view of alleged irregularities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, block-wise along with the dates of cancellation of licenses in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):

(a) and (b) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has initiated a preliminary enquiry in the alleged irregularities in award of offshore mining licences.

(c) and (d) A total of 63 mineral bearing blocks have been notified vide notification dated 07.06.2010 in the offshore areas. Out of a total of 377 applications received against the said notification from 53 applicants, orders for grant of exploration licences were issued to 16 applicants for 62 blocks on 05.04.2011. However, till date no exploration licence has been executed as the matter is subjudice in High Courts of Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Bombay (Nagpur bench).

[English]

**Foreign Assistance for Cancer/TB Control**

3061. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:  
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

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

(a) the details of the international assistance and cooperation sought and received to curb cases of cancer and tuberculosis in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether funds have been allocated to certain Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for the above purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof during the said period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No international assistance was either sought or received under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)/National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP).

Under Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP), the international assistance allocated as per Budget Estimates for TB in the last 3 years and current year is as per details below:

(Rs. in Crores)

Project	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
World Bank	127.80	150.80	173.00	230.00
GFATM*	80.00	95.00	110.00	351.50
DFID**	40.00	40.00	40.00	- .
UNITAID	-	-	-	36.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>247.80</b>	<b>285.80</b>	<b>323.00</b>	<b>618.00</b>

\* GFATM - Global Fund for AIDS, TB and Malaria

\*\* DFID - Department for International Development of the United Kingdom

(b) and (c) For tuberculosis, the funds have been allocated to Indian Medical Association (IMA) and Catholic Bishop Conference of India (CBCI) as per the details given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Project	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
IMA	372.08	450.00	749.42	-
CBCI	292.38	450.00	280.16	293.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>664.46</b>	<b>900.00</b>	<b>1029.58</b>	<b>293.00</b>

*[Translation]***Health Professionals in Rural Areas**

3062. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:  
 SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:  
 SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:  
 SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:  
 SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:  
 SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

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

(a) the details of the amendments made and incentives announced by the Medical Council of India (MCI) to encourage the medical and paramedical students/professionals to serve in the rural and remote areas of the country;

(b) the extent to which the aforesaid measures have yielded desired results, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to introduce the six-and-half years MBBS course with one year mandatory rural service for MBBS graduates;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other measures being taken by the Government to meet shortage of health/paramedical professionals in rural areas across the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Medical Council of India (MCI) does not regulate Paramedical Education. So far as medical students are concerned, in order to encourage medical graduates to work in remote and difficult areas, the Medical Council of India with the previous approval of Central Government has amended the Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 to provide –

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

(b) No such data is maintained centrally.

(c) and (d) Yes. Government is contemplating to make rural service mandatory for MBBS graduates.

(e) In order to meet the shortage of health/paramedical professionals in the country, the Centjral Government has already taken various measures which inter-alia include:

- (i) Relaxation in the norms for setting up of a medical college in terms of requirement for land, bed/bed strength, etc. particularly in underserved/hilly/tribal areas.
- (ii) Decision to introduce Bachelor of Science (Community Health) course.
- (iii) Setting up of new medical colleges in underserved areas in particular.
- (iv) Financial support under National Rural Health Mission for engagement of staff on contractual basis.
- (v) Financial assistance to strengthen and upgrade the teaching institutions for nurses and paramedical personnel.

*[English]***Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement**

3063. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:  
 SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
 SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has signed any agreement/Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with certain countries including Sweden to amend the Avoidance of Double Taxation and for Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to taxes on income and capital;

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

(c) the likely benefits of such agreements to the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Government of India is negotiating new Double Taxation Avoidance



Agreements (DTAAs) and has also taken steps to update the article concerning Exchange of Information in existing DTAAs to specifically allow for exchange of banking information and information without domestic interest. India has also decided to negotiate Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs) with priority countries/jurisdictions. On 7th Feb, 2013, India and Sweden have signed a Protocol (the Amending Protocol) to amend the existing Double Taxation Avoidance Convention (DTAC) and the Protocol between Republic of India and the Kingdom of Sweden for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to taxes on income and on capital.

(b) The salient features of the Amending Protocol with Sweden are:

- (i) the Article concerning Exchange of Information in the existing DTAC between India and Sweden is updated by taking it up to the International standards including exchange of banking information and exchange of information without domestic interest; and
- (ii) Provisions related to Tax Examination Abroad have been included.

(c) The DTAC with Sweden, as amended by the Amending Protocol, will enable India to receive information from Sweden including banking information and information in which Sweden has no domestic interest. The article on Tax Examination Abroad will enable both the countries to assist in conducting tax examination abroad by allowing officials of one country to enter the territory of other country for this purpose.

[Translation]

#### **Cooking Bio-Gas**

3064. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:  
SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:

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

(a) whether the Government has any plan to provide bio-gas for cooking in remote/rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the numbers of villages which have got bio-gas for cooking during each of the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government is taking any steps to invest in better marketing of bio-gas cooking stove in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme "National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP)" for installation of household size biogas plants for meeting cooking fuel requirements in rural areas. The programme provides for central financial assistance for setting up of biogas plants besides support for training, turn-key job fee, and communication & publicity.

(c) The State/UT-wise number of household biogas plants installed during each of the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) The NBMMP promotes better implementation through organization of training for all stakeholders, information dissemination, and turnkey fee to turn key workers who take care of biogas plants and biogas stoves free of cost for five years. Further, the biogas plant owners have to procure the biogas cooking stoves certified by Bureau of Indian Standards, which are available either from the market or from the biogas programme implementing Departments/Agencies.

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Numbers of Household size Biogas Plants installed			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (up to Jan.2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	13699	16275	15346	10488

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	162	175	150	. 14
3	Assam	10450	6732	6581	4335
4	Bihar	200	350	3285	—
5	Chhattisgarh	3433	3832	4779	1254
6	Goa	31	18	65	21
7	Gujarat	10556	6105	2631	2482
8	Haryana	1422	1379	1819	929
9	Himachal Pradesh	245	445	426	243
10	Jammu and Kashmir	155	114	136	193
11	Jharkhand	1030	913	750	150
12	Karnataka	10323	14464	12363	8778
13	Kerala	4085	3941	3483	2047
14	Madhya Pradesh	15114	16742	12415	6584
15	Maharashtra	11235	21456	22220	9262
16	Meghalaya	825	1275	1390	170
17	Mizoram	50	100	100	461
18	Nagaland	605	1171	1325	396
19	Odisha	5296	6050	7186	2828
20	Punjab	7250	23700	14173	6735
21	Rajasthan	176	275	498	73
22	Sikkim	555	358	635	136
23	Tamilnadu	1740	1493	1531	391
24	Tripura	47	89	117	68
25	Uttar Pradesh	3252	4603	4759	1282
26	Uttarakhand	1225	2082	2114	687
27	West Bengal	16748	17000	19986	7135
28	Delhi/New Delhi	-	1	1	-
29	Pondicherry	5	-	-	-
Total		119914	151138	140264	77019

**Vaidyanathan Committee**

3065. SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Vaidyanathan Working Committee-II on a revival package of Long Term Cooperative Credit Structure have been implemented;

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

(c) the time by which the said recommendations are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Government had constituted a Task Force in January, 2005 to suggest an implementable action plan for reviving the Long-Term Cooperative Credit Structure (LTCCS) in the country which submitted its report in August, 2006. Subsequent to the implementation of Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008, the LTCCS package was revised by the Government. However, the Government decided to have a re-look at the viability and relevance of a separate package for LTCCS and constituted a Task Force in September, 2009 which has submitted its report to the Government. The matter of revival package for LTCCS is under consideration.

[English]

**Procurement of Ethanol**

3066 SHRI S. ALAGIRI:  
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of requirements, contracts entered into and procurement actually made of ethanol by the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) for ethanol blending of Petrol during each of the last three years;

(b) the reasons for shortfall; if any; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI

PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The requisite details, are as under:

(In crore litres)

Period	Quantity of ethanol require-ment by OMCs	Quantity of ethanol finalised by OMCs for procure-ment	Quantity of ethanol received by OMCs
Nov'2009- Sept'2010	68.90	27.56	5.60
Oct'2010- Sept'2011	105.10	55.87	36.25
Oct'2011- Sept'2012	100.08	41.22	30.57

(b) Reasons for shortfall are inadequate domestic availability of ethanol, restrictions imposed by the State Governments on movement of ethanol and limited offers revived from ethanol suppliers.

(c) The Government has decided on 22.11.2012 that procurement price of ethanol will be henceforth decided between Oil Marketing Companies (OMCS) and suppliers of ethanol and in case of any shortfall in domestic supply, the OMCs and Chemical companies are free to import ethanol.

**Investment Tracking System**

3067. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:  
SHRI RATAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Investment Tracking System (ITS) for projects with an investment of Rs.1000 crore and above has started functioning;

(b) if so, the details of investment tracked and achievement made therefrom till date;

(c) whether any discrepancies have been noticed in the system and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the measures taken/being taken to resolve such systematic issues efficiently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Government had in May, 2012, set up an Investment Tracking System for projects with an investment of Rs.1000 crore and above.

As on 01.10.2012, Banks had reported 185 projects in the private sector including 109 projects with pending clearances at different Ministries/Departments of Central Government, State Governments and Bank's level.

The Government has constituted a Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI) on 02.01.2013 to monitor the identified key projects in different sectors for their time-bound implementation.

#### **Government Equity in OIL**

3068. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:  
SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of equity held by the Government in Oil India Limited (OIL);

(b) whether the Government has decided to offload certain quantity of equity in OIL;

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

(d) the likely amount to be added to the exchequer by offloading the said quantity of equity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) At present, Government holds 68.43% equity in Oil India Limited (OIL).

(b) to (d) As per the disinvestment policy of the Government of India, 10% paid-up equity capital of Oil India Limited (OIL) was disinvested on 01.02.2013 through Offer for Sale (OFS) method. The total amount realized in the transaction was Rs. 3141.51 crore.

#### **Mineral Concessions**

3069. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of mineral concessions approved by the Government under Sector 5(1) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957 during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of cases out of these in which mineral concessions were awarded under section 11(2) of the Act to the first applicant and thereafter on the basis of the advice of the State Governments under section 11(5) of the Act, State/UT-wise and Mineral-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints in regard to cases of mineral concessions being awarded on the basis of MoU for the setting up of industry only under Section 11(5) of the Act; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):

(a) The number of cases where prior approval of the Central Government has been accorded under Section 5(1) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR), Act, 1957 in respect of minerals specified in Parts 'B' and 'C' of the First Schedule to the Act during the last three years and the current year is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
					(up to 11.3.13)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32	1	5	1	39
2.	Assam	1	0	0	0	1
3.	Chhattisgarh	9	7	10	6	32
4.	Goa	1	0	0	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. Gujarat		1	1	1	0	3
6. Jharkhand		2	2	2	0	6
7. Karnataka		4	16	8	1	29
8. Kerala		3	1	0	0	4
9. Madhya Pradesh		83	35	51	22	191
10. Maharashtra		25	0	2	12	39
11. Manipur		0	0	6	0	6
12. Odisha		3	3	0	0	6
13. Rajasthan		24	9	9	1	43
14. Tamil Nadu		0	0	0	7	7
15. Uttar Pradesh		4	1	0	0	5
16. West Bengal		0	0	0	1	1
Total		192	76	94	51	413

(b) Section 11(2) of the MMDR Act, 1957 (Act) *inter-alia* provides that in a non-notified area, the applicant whose application is received earlier will be given preference. The exception for recommending a later applicant for a non-notified area is as provided in Section 11(5) of the Act. However in case an area is notified inviting applications, all applications shall be deemed to have been received on the same day for the purposes of assigning priority under Section 11(2) of the Act. No separate records of prior approval conveyed by the Central Government, under specific sub-Sections of the Act, are maintained.

(c) No specific complaint has been received in the Ministry of Mines regarding prior approval conveyed in cases on the basis of Moll for setting up of industry only under Section 11(5) of the Act.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Norms for LIC products**

3070. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:  
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:  
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA) has framed/proposes to frame new norms to make life insurance products user friendly;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the manner in which the said norms are likely to be helpful to the policyholders; and

(d) the time by which the said norms are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that two regulations have been framed, namely, (i) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Linked Insurance Products) Regulations 2013 dated 18-02-2013 and (ii) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Non-Linked Insurance Products) Regulations 2013 dated 18-02-2013 to make life insurance products user friendly.

(c) The provisions of the regulations are helpful to the policyholders in the following manner:

- Product classification is defined to bring transparency.
- Minimum death benefit is prescribed to ensure that the beneficiary will get a reasonable amount on death of policyholder.
- The commission is linked to the premium payment term to encourage long-term products.
- Minimum Guaranteed Surrender Value in respect of individual products and the surrender penalty in respect of fund based group products are prescribed to protect the interests of policyholders and to ensure reasonable benefits to policyholders on surrender.
- The surrender penalty in respect of Fund based group products is restricted to give more return to policyholders.
- The norms regarding disclosure to policyholder have been strengthened to help the policyholder make an informed decision.
- Better yield to the customers of Variable Insurance Products through specification of limits on reduction in yield.
- To encourage revival of discontinued Unit linked policies revival period is enhanced beyond the lock-in period.

(d) IRDA has further informed that the existing products which are not compliant with the new regulations have to be modified before 30th June 2013 for Group products and before 30th September 2013 for Individual products.

[English]

### **Monitoring of RTE**

3071. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of monitoring of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (RTE) has been entrusted to National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NCPCR has judicial power to act in the case of violation of Rights to Education;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether some States/UTs have not set up Commissions for Protection of Child Rights; and

(f) if so, the details of the mechanism in place by which monitoring of RTE Act is likely to be done in such States/UTs.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Under Section 31 of the 'Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education' (RTE) Act, 2009, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has been mandated to monitor the Children's Right to Education.

(c) and (d) For the purpose of performing its functions under Section 13 (1) (j) of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005, NCPCR enjoys all the powers of civil court trying a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908) and, in particular, in respect of the following matters, namely:

(i) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;

(ii) discovery and production on affidavits;

(iii) receiving evidence on affidavits;

(iv) requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court or office; and

(v) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses or documents.

(e) The States and Union Territories (UTs) which have not set up the Commission for Protection of Child Rights are (i) Andhra Pradesh (ii) Arunachal Pradesh (iii) Gujarat (iv) Himachal Pradesh (v) Jammu and Kashmir (vi) Kerala (vii) Manipur (viii) Meghalaya (ix) Mizoram (x) Nagaland (xi) Tripura (xii) Uttar Pradesh (xiii) Andaman & Nicobar (xiv) Chandigarh (xv) Dadra & Nagar Haveli (xvi) Daman & Diu (xvii) Lakshadweep (xviii) Pondicherry. Since the CPC Act, 2005 does not extend to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, this State is not required to constitute the State Commission under the Act.

(f) Rule 27 (2) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Rules, 2010, provides that till such time the appropriate Government sets up the State



Commission for Protection of Child Rights, it shall constitute an interim authority known as the Right to Education Protection Authority for purposes of performing the functions specified in sub-section (1) of section 31 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.

[Translation]

#### **Seizure of Illegal Assets**

3072. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:  
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:  
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:  
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:  
SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:  
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:  
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:  
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of illegal goods/assets seized/found in the course of Income Tax raids or in the factories and customs points during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of prosecutions made and punishments awarded in this regard during the same period; and

(c) the details of cases wherein the accused got acquitted during the course of prosecution along with the steps taken/being taken to plug the loopholes in the relevant/concerned laws?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) In the searches conducted by the Income Tax Department during FYs. 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto December, 2012), unexplained assets of about Rs. 963.50 crore, Rs. 774.98 crore, Rs. 905.60 crore and Rs. 453.54 crore, respectively were seized.

(b) Seizure of unexplained assets itself does not lead to launching of prosecution under the Income-tax Act, 1961 [Act]. Evidences gathered during the course of search and seizure actions including the unexplained assets seized, as also during the post-search enquiries are used, inter alia, for making assessment of total income following the quasi-judicial process prescribed in the Act. Chapter

XXII of the Act provides for offences and prosecutions. Prosecutions are launched in appropriate cases on satisfaction of the conditions prescribed in the Act.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b) above. However, out of 1548 prosecution cases decided during the F.Ys. 2009-10; 2010-11 and 2011-12, the number of convictions and cases compounded together accounts for 868 which indicates a fairly good success rate in respect of prosecutions under the Act. With a view to make further improvements in this regard, various measures have been taken including introduction of enabling provisions for Special Courts and Special Public Prosecutors by the Finance Act, 2012.

#### **Release of Funds to NSTFDC**

3073. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from States/UTs regarding sharing of equity and release of outstanding amount under the Centrally sponsored schemes to the Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporation Limited of the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the proposals received in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the action taken by the Government for release of funds to the States/UTs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) During the financial years 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and the current year (2012-13) proposals were received from five, four, eighteen and fourteen States respectively for the release of grant to Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporations (STFDCs). The details are at given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) During the financial year 2009-10, no fund was released to any STFDC. During 2010-11, 2011-12 and the current year (2012-13), funds were released to eight, ten and four STFDCs respectively. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

## Statement

## Proposal received and Funds Released to State Scheduled Tribes Finance and development Corporations (STFDCs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Proposed Amount	Amount Released	Proposed Amount	Amount Released	Proposed Amount	Amount Released	Proposed Amount	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh STs Coop Fin Corpn Ltd.	2047.00	0.00	15225.00	0.00	23607.00	0.00	32043.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh Ind Dev & Fin Corpn Ltd.	Proposal not received	0.00	Proposal not received	0.00	Amount not mentioned	0.00	Amount not mentioned	0.00
3.	Assam Plains Tribes Dev Corpn Ltd.	Proposal not received	0.00	Proposal not received	0.00	200.00	0.00	200.00	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh Raja Antyavsayee Sahkari Vitta, Vikas Nigam	Proposal not received	0.00	Proposal not received	567.30	2000.00	300.00	500.00	0.00
5.	Goa State STs Fin & Dev Corpn Ltd.	Proposal not received	0.00	Proposal not received	0.00	Amount not mentioned	300.00	Amount not mentioned	0.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh SCs&STs Dev Corpn	17.28	0.00	56.69	0.00	221.94	210.78	64.00	0.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir SCs., STs & BCs Dev Corpn	Proposal not received	0.00	Proposal not received	0.00	Amount not mentioned	0.00	105.00	350.00
8.	Jharkhand State Tribal Coop Dev Corpn Ltd.	Proposal not received	0.00	Proposal not received	343.64	Amount not mentioned	300.00	Amount not mentioned	350.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Karnataka STs Dey Corpn Ltd.	159.00	0.00	193.00	268.80	159.00	300.00	1207.00	350.00
10.	Kerala Stale Dev Corpn for SCs& STs Ltd.	4.02	0.00	12.25	0.00	40.27	32.60	21.88	0.00
11.	MPAdivasi Vitta Avam Vikas Nigam	2381.00	0.00	Proposal not received	468.90	1912.00	0.00	1912.00	0.00
12.	Shabari Adivasi Vitta Va Vikas Mahamandal Maryadit, Nashik	Proposal not received	0.00	Proposal not received	0.00	4848.00	300.00	Proposal not received	0.00
13.	Meghalaya Coop Apex Bank Ltd.	Proposal not received	0.00	Proposal not received	108.30	Amount not mentioned	0.00	Proposal not received	0.00
14.	Odisha SC&ST Dev Fin Coop Corpn Ltd.	Proposal not received	0.00	Proposal not received	170.70	237.63	300.00	237.63	0.00
15.	Rajasthan State SC/ ST Fin Dev Coop Corpn Ltd.	Proposal not received	0.00	Proposal not received	0.00	200.00	300.00	Proposal not received	0.00
16.	Sikkim SCs, STs & OBCs Dev Corpn Ltd.	Proposal not received	0.00	Proposal not received	0.00	Amount not mentioned	300.00	Amount not mentioned	0.00
17.	Tripura STs Coop Dev Corpn Ltd.	Proposal not received	0.00	Proposal not received	46.02	Amount not mentioned	0.00	499.66	350.00
18.	West Bengal SCs&STs Dev & Fin Corpn	Proposal not received	0.00	Proposal not received	342.00	Amount not mentioned	0.00	Proposal not received	0.00

[English]

**PNG Network Expansion**

3074. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:  
SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the State Owned oil refineries and marketeers have expanded their oil and gas pipeline network over the past two years;

(b) whether the Government has a firm roadmap on pipeline network extension for the next five years;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the total percentage of households having PNG connections, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The Government has set up a Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) under PNGRB Act, 2006 as a regulatory body to plan, authorize and monitor the development of pipeline infrastructure in the country. PNGRB has issued terms and conditions for acceptance of Central Government authorization/No Objection Certificate/grant of authorization for the following natural gas and petroleum and petroleum products pipelines to state owned oil refineries and marketers over the past two years:

Sl. No.	Petroleum and Petroleum Products Pipelines Natural Gas Pipelines	Authorized Entity
1	2	3
1.	Rewari-Kanpur petroleum and petroleum products pipeline	HPCL
2.	Awa-Salawas petroleum and petroleum products pipeline	HPCL
3.	Kota-Jobner petroleum and petroleum products pipeline	BPCL
4.	Mangalore-Hassan-Mysore-Sollur LPG pipeline	HPCL

1	2	3
5.	Uran-Chakan-Shikrapur LPG pipeline	HPCL
6.	Paradip-Sambhalpur-Raipur-Ranchi Petroleum and petroleum products pipeline	IOCL
7.	Surat-Paradip natural gas pipeline	GAIL
8.	Dabhol-Bangalore natural gas pipeline	GAIL
9.	Kochi-Koottanad-Mangalore-Bangalore natural gas pipeline	GAIL

(b) and (c) As reported by PNGRB. The following natural gas and petroleum and petroleum products pipelines are expected to be commissioned in next five years:

Sl. No.	Natural Gas Pipeline/ Petroleum and Petroleum Products Pipeline	Name of the Entity
1	2	3
1.	Dadri-Bawana-Nangal pipeline	GAIL
2.	Chhainsa-Jhajjar-Hisar pipeline	GAIL
3.	Dabhol-Bangalore pipeline	GAIL
4.	Kochi-Koottnad-Bangalore-Mangalore pipeline	GAIL
5.	Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL
6.	Mallavaram-Bhopal-Bhilwara-Vijaipur natural gas pipeline	GSPL India Transco Limited
7.	Mehsana-Bhatinda natural gas pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
8.	Bhatinda-Jammu-Srinagar natural gas pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
9.	Surat-Paradip natural gas pipeline	GAIL
10.	Rewari-Kanpur petroleum and petroleum products pipeline	HPCL
11.	Awa-Salawas petroleum and petroleum products pipeline	HPCL

1	2	3
12.	Kota-Jobner petroleum and petroleum products pipeline	BPCL
13.	Mangalore-Hassan-Mysore-Sollur LPG pipeline	HPCL
14.	Uran-Chakan-Shikrapur LPG pipeline	HPCL
15.	Paradip-Sambhalpur-Raipur-Ranchi petroleum and petroleum products pipeline	IOCL

(d) The State-wise details of percentage of households provided with Piped Natural Gas (PNG) as of 31.1.2013 is as follows:

State/UT	Percentage of Households covered with PNG
Haryana	0.21%
Andhra Pradesh	0.01%
Assam	0.37%
Gujarat	9.16%
Madhya Pradesh	0.01%
Maharashtra	2.80%
NCT of Delhi	8.96%
Rajasthan	0.00%
Tripura	1.49%
Uttar Pradesh	0.19%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.60%</b>

#### **Medical Education**

3075. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether the Medical Council of India (MCI) had released a reform document that proposed major changes to the MBBS curriculum in the country;

(b) if so, whether MCI had set up a Working Group for the above purpose;

(c) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the said Working Group to make undergraduate medical education in India comparable to global standards;

(d) the follow up action taken/proposed by the MCI/Government thereon; and

(e) the other measures taken/proposed by the Government to raise the quality of medical education in the country?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d) The Undergraduate Working Group, constituted by the Board of Governors (BoG) of Medical Council of India (MCI), recommended the introduction of four new teaching elements viz. (i) foundation course; (ii) early clinical exposure; (iii) clinical skills teaching and (iv) horizontal and vertical integration in the undergraduate curriculum. The recommendations of the Working Group have been accepted by the BoG of MCI after discussion in the Academic Council and MCI has revised its Regulations on Graduate Medical Education after incorporating some changes made on the basis of the comments received on the recommendations. The revised regulations will be notified with the approval of Central Government.

(e) The MCI is a statutory body with the responsibility of establishing and maintaining high standards of medical education and recognition of medical qualifications in the country. The Council proposes measures to improve the quality of medical education in the country and accordingly these are notified with the previous approval of the Government from time to time.

[Translation]

#### **Requirement of Petroleum Product**

3076. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:  
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:  
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated reserves of petroleum along with the percentage of exploration undertaken so far in the country;

(b) the total requirement and demand of various petroleum products in the country;

(c) the percentage of total requirement/demand of petroleum products being met through indigenous sources and their import in the country, separately; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to reduce import ratio and augment production of petroleum products indigenously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) As per a study done by ONGC in the year 1993, the hydrocarbon resources of 15 sedimentary basins out of a total of 26 sedimentary basins in India, is about 28 Billion Tonnes of oil and oil equivalent. Out of these, in-place reserves of about 9.84 Billion Tonnes (i.e. 35%) have been established as on 01.04.2012 due to exploration activities undertaken in onland and offshore areas of the country.

So far, out of a total of 3.14 Million Sq. Km. of sedimentary area in the country, about 2.23 Million Sq. Km. (i.e 71%) have been awarded for exploration under Nomination and Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime.

(b) As per 12th Plan document the projected demand of petroleum products in the country for the year 2013-14 is as under:

Product	Demand (in Million Metric Tonne)
1	2
LPG	18.36
MS	17.53
Naphtha/NGL	11.42
ATF	6.59
SKD	7.63
HSDO	68.65

1	2
LDO	0.40
LUBES	2.77
POLSHS	7.90
BITUMEN	5.54
PET COKE	7.51
OTHERS	6.13
Total (Petroleum Products)	160.44

(c) 24.2% of the total consumption of 148 MMT of petroleum during the year 2011-12 was met through indigenous sources and the balance 75.8% of the consumption was met through import of crude oil in the country.

(d) In order to reduce the import and augment the production of oil and gas in the country Government has taken the following steps:

- (i) Offering of more unexplored areas for exploration through future New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP)/Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP) bidding rounds.
- (ii) Exploring alternate energy sources such as Coal Bed Methane (CBM), Shale Gas/Oil and Gas Hydrates etc.
- (iii) Acquiring oil and gas assets abroad by oil PSUs.
- (iv) Sourcing gas through trans-national Turkmenistan - Afghanistan - Pakistan-India (TAPI) pipeline.

[English]

#### Debt Cards Norms

3077. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued / proposes to issue any guidelines / directions to all the banks regarding issue of debit cards to certain categories of their customers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether RBI proposes to tighten norms for issue of debit cards; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised banks that they may issue debit cards including co-branded debit cards, without seeking prior approval of the Reserve Bank, subject to the guidelines in its circular No. DBOD.FSD.BC.66/24.01.019/2012-13 dated 12.12.2012. A copy of the guidelines is available at RBI website *www.rbi.org.in*.

[Translation]

#### **Credit Rating of India**

3078. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:  
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:  
SHRI P. KUMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) having less than 8 percent Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) in Tier-I capital, bank and percentage-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to infuse further Capital to strengthen its Tier-I capital;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether similar concession is likely to be provided to the PSBs having less than the required CAR; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) Tier Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of all Public Sector Banks (PSBs) were above 8% except Central Bank of India which was at 7.79% as on 31.03.2012. The Government is committed to keep all PSBs adequately capitalized. Towards this end as well as to meet the credit needs of productive sectors of the economy, Government has decided to infuse capital of Rs. 12,517 crore in 13 PSBs during the year 2012-13.

#### **Vaccine Against Alcoholism**

3079. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to rising number of alcohol related health problems in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether clinical studies of a candidate vaccine to tackle alcoholism, which has been developed in Chile, is soon reported to be conducted in India;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which such vaccine is likely to be available in the market across the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare is aware of the adverse consequences of alcohol consumption. However, no study is available in the Ministry on the increasing health related problems on account of consumption of alcohol. The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment has also denied having any information on the subject.

(c) to (e) The Drugs Controller General (India) has stated that there is no proposal seeking the permission to conduct clinical studies in India on the candidate vaccine developed in Chile to tackle alcoholism.

[English]

#### **Bulk Users of Diesel**

3080. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has partially deregulated diesel prices and has allowed the oil marketing firms to hike the diesel prices every month;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Gujarat has requested the Union Government to exempt the public

transport system providers from definition of bulk consumers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) In order to reduce under-recovery of the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) on sale of Diesel, the Government, on 17th January 2013, authorized the OMCs to (a) increase the retail selling price of Diesel in the range of 40 paise to 50 paise per litre per month (excluding VAT as applicable in different State/Union Territories) until further orders; and (b) sell Diesel to all consumers taking bulk supplies directly from the installations of the OMCs at the non-subsidized market determined price. Accordingly, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has increased the price of Diesel for retail consumers by 045 paise each per litre (excluding VAT) on 18th January, 2013 and 16th February, 2013 respectively. OMCs have also implemented the decision to sell Diesel to bulk consumers at non-subsidized market determined price.

(c) and (d) The Government has received representations from various State Governments including Government of Gujarat highlighting the difficulties being faced by the State Transport Undertakings (STUs) on purchase of Diesel at non-subsidized market determined price. It is within the domain of the State Governments to provide appropriate relief to the STUs including through rationalization of State taxes.

[*Translation*]

#### **Preservation of Oil and Gas**

3081. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:  
SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any estimate of consumption of various petroleum products in the country during the 12th Five Year Plan period, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has formulated/proposes to formulate any scheme to bridge the gap

between demand and supply of petroleum products; if so the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study regarding the period by which the petroleum reservoirs of the country will be fully utilised from consumption and production point of view;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for conservation of oil deposits for posterity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The estimated consumption of various petroleum products as per the Working Group Report on Petroleum & Natural Gas Sector for the 12th Five Year Plan in the country is as follows:

Sl. No.	Year	Estimated Consumption of Petroleum Products during 12th Five Year Plan (Million Metric Tonne)
1.	2012-13	152.937
2.	2013-14	160.436
3.	2014-15	168.635
4.	2015-16	176.972
5.	2016-17	186.209

In order to meet the rising demand of oil and gas, the Government is encouraging participation of private companies alongwith the national oil companies and including foreign companies, for exploration and production of petroleum and natural gas and related activities that are capital intensive and requiring use of expensive state-of-art technology.

(c) to (e) As per a study done by ONGC in the year 1993, the hydrocarbon resources of 15 sedimentary basins out of a total of 26 sedimentary basins in India, is about 28 Billion Tonnes of oil and oil equivalent. Out of these, in-place reserves of about 9.84 Billion Tonnes have been established as on 01.04.2012. It is estimated that based



on balance oil and gas recoverable reserves as on 01.04.2012 and current oil and gas production rate, oil reserves in the country are likely to last for 20 years and gas reserves are likely to last for 28 years approximately. However, the reserves will be upgraded with continuous data generation during exploration and development activities. At the same time the demand/consumption of oil and gas will also increase manifold.

#### **Black Marketing of Diesel**

3082. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether dual pricing system of diesel has spurred the blackmarketing of diesel in the country;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to check the blackmarketing of diesel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) As reported by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), there are no reports of black-marketing of diesel in the country consequent upon revision of price for bulk consumers.

(c) The Motor Spirit and High Speed Diesel (Regulation of Supply, Distribution and Prevention of Malpractices) Order, 2005 issued by the Central Government under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 provides for punitive action against malpractices such as adulteration, unauthorized sale/purchase, pilferage etc.

Further, the Government has taken a number of initiatives viz. Automation of Retail Outlets, Third Party Certification of Retail Outlets, Monitoring of movement of tank trucks through Global Positioning System (GPS), etc. to check various irregularities/ malpractices concerning petroleum products.

OMCs also undertake regular surprise inspections of Retail Outlets and take action under the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) and Dealership Agreements against those indulging in adulteration and malpractices. MDG provides for termination of dealership in the first instance itself for serious malpractices like adulteration, tampering of seals and unauthorized fittings/gears in dispensing units.

OMCs have installed GPS system to monitor movement of Tank Trucks carrying MS and HSD. This enables OMCs to closely monitor the movement of tank trucks and detect any unauthorized deviation from specified route and specified time required for delivery.

[English]

#### **OPAL Project**

3083. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:  
SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ONGC Petro Additions Limited (OPAL) project has been delayed;

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

(c) whether there has been increase in the cost of maintenance and upkeep of the Project till date due to its delay; and

(d) the penal action being taken/ proposed to be taken against those responsible for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) As per ONGC Petro Additions Limited (OPAL) Board approval for the Petrochemical project, the planned completion schedule is October, 2013, based on the completion timelines of various work-packages was appraised to the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited(ONGC) Board in January, 2011.

(c) The project is currently under construction and the responsibility of upkeep and maintenance, if any, in respect of work packages are with respective contractors, till those are handed over to OPAL after due completion and commissioning. As such, till date no such cost has been incurred.

(d) For any delay, the contractor would be liable for payment of liquidated damage as per the terms and conditions of the contract.

**Generation Capacity of Wind Farms**

3084. SHRI CHARLES DIAS: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number and generation capacity of wind farms installed in the country during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise;

(b) the quantum of electricity generated by wind farms feeded to General Grid during the said period;

(c) whether the Government is planning to install a few wind farms in public sector during the financial year 2013-14; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) A total wind

power capacity of 8393 MW comprising of over 8000 number of wind turbines has been installed in the country in last three years and the current year. The State-wise and year-wise installed capacities are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The quantum of electricity generated and fed to the grid by the wind farms during the said period is 87.16 BU. The State-wise break-up is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Public Sector Units are taking interest in installing wind power projects in the country. As per information provided by Indian Wind Turbine Manufacturers Association (IWTMA), a total capacity of around 812 MW has already been installed in the country by Public Sector Units. A target of 3000 MW wind power capacity has been set for the year 2013-14, of which, a few projects may come from Public Sector Units.

**Statement***State-wise Wind Power Installed Capacity & Generation*

State	Capacity Installed during 2009-10 (MW)	Capacity Installed during 2010-11 (MW)	Capacity Installed during 2011-12 (MW)	Total Electricity Generation (BU)
Andhra Pradesh	14	55	54	1.026
Gujarat	297	313	790	14.389
Karnataka	145	254	207	11.393
Kerala	1	7	0	0.264
Madhya Pradesh	17	47	101	0.562
Maharashtra	139	239	416	13.182
Rajasthan	350	437	546	7.041
Tamil Nadu	602	998	1083	39.307
Total	1565	2350	3197	87.162

[Translation]

**Quality Control in Construction of EMRSs**

3085. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO": Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of use of sub-standard material in the construction of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) in the country inconsistent to the norms fixed in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the complaints



received in this regard from States/UTs including Uttar Pradesh;

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) whether any inquiry has been conducted by the Government in this regard;

(e) if so, the details along with its outcome thereof; and

(f) the monitoring mechanism put in place by the Government to check the quality of material used in the construction of EMRSs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) to (f) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides grants for setting up Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) to State Governments, however the implementation part including construction of building and management of EMRS is the responsibility of the State Governments. The existing guidelines of EMRS stipulate that the norms and standards of a school in respect of 'Building' as laid down in the Schedule to 'the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009', shall be strictly ensured by the concerned State Government. Therefore, the responsibility to ensure the quality of material used in construction of EMRSs in the country lies with the State Government concerned and their implementing agencies. As per the available records, no complaint has been received by this Ministry regarding use of sub-standard material in the construction of EMRS.

[English]

#### **Allocation of PDS Kerosene**

3086. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:  
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:  
SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government devised a policy for allocation of PDS Superior Kerosene Oil (SKO) to States;

(b) if so, allocation of kerosene during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise along with reasons therefor;

(c) if so, whether the policy is based on LPG coverage and population of the States/UTs and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has conducted an independent survey to estimate LPG/PNG coverage in the States/UTs, if so, the details of households having multiple LPG/PNG connections; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Quota of PDS Kerosene is rationalised based on factors, such as increase in Domestic LPG connections, lapse of PDS Kerosene quota in earlier years and cap on the PDS Kerosene allocation for non-LPG and non-PNG population.

State/UT-wise details of the PDS Kerosene quota during the last three years and current year *i.e.* 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and current year *i.e.* 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) By using a software based de-duplication process, efforts are being made by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) for identifying multiple connections (LPG/PNG) in the same name/or same address. Appropriate action is then taken, if they are found bogus/benami/duplicate after due verification. This is an ongoing process.

(e) In order to check multiple connections leading to diversion of the highly subsidized domestic LPG, Government has amended the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 2000, vide Notification dated 10.09.2009 which, *inter-alia*, provides for only one LPG connection per household.

On establishing multiple connections within the same household, all connections except one are blocked and subsequently terminated.

**Statement***State/UT-wise PDS SKO Allocation (In KL) During 2009-10 to 2012-13*

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7236	7248	7248	7272
2	Andhra Pradesh	465996	530808	595800	664476
3	Arunachal Pradesh	11556	11628	11736	11783
4	Assam	328152	330708	331176	331392
5	Bihar	817212	820320	824760	827265
6	Chandigarh	3960	7332	9168	9227
7	Chhattisgarh	186240	186600	186972	187382
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2280	2484	3036	3579
9	Damand and Diu	912	2016	2328	2663
10	Delhi	53904	61380	138900	173777
11	Goa	5460	19776	22680	24684
12	Gujarat	673584	673584	920556	954329
13	Haryana	95076	157260	172632	186107
14	Himachal Pradesh	25140	32472	40260	58424
15	Jammu and Kashmir	94698	95082	95082	96794
16	Jharkhand	269988	270276	270852	271089
17	Karnataka	522888	539544	562812	592822
18	Kerala	125196	197124	225096	277959
19	Lakshadweep	1008	1020	1020	1022
20	Madhya Pradesh	625980	626412	626412	626881
21	Maharashtra	945720	1258812	1564176	1640416
22	Manipur	25344	25344	25344	25370
23	Meghalaya	25944	26064	26136	26162
24	Mizoram	7836	7836	7920	7942
25	Nagaland	17100	17100	17100	17113
26	Odisha	399768	400944	403140	403919

1	2	3	4	5	6
27	Puducherry	4668	10440	15732	15740
28	Punjab	103884	272556	285396	301590
29	Rajasthan	510960	511404	511644	511984
30	Sikkim	6348	6588	6600	7153
31	Tamil Nadu	482244	551352	633648	717580
32	Tripura	39180	39264	39300	39501
33	Uttar Pradesh	1592148	1592700	1593768	1594413
34	Uttarakhand	37932	107520	111060	115451
35	West Bengal	964464	964728	965388	965724
Total Allocation		9480006	10365726	11254878	11698985

**Photographs on Debit/Credit Cards***[Translation]*

3087. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal of incorporating photographs on debit/credit cards as a security measure is under consideration of the Government/RBI;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the response of the PSBs thereon; and

(c) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Banks have been advised by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) that, with a view to reducing the instances of misuse of lost/stolen cards, they may consider issuing cards with photographs of the cardholder or any other advanced methods that may evolve from time to time. As regards credit cards, banks have been advised by RBI that, with a view to reducing the instances of misuse of lost / stolen cards, it is recommended to banks that they may consider issuing (i) cards with photographs of the cardholder (ii) cards with PIN and (iii) signature laminated cards or any other advanced methods that may evolve from time to time.

**Tax Concessions**

3088. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:  
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:  
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:  
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:  
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:  
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:  
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:  
SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:  
SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of tax exemption/concession/rebate facilities available at present;

(b) the details of requests/proposals received in this regard by the Central Government during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether an assessment of the positive impact of such facilities has been made and if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) the details of consultations held over the Direct Taxes Code (DTC) and points incorporated therefrom; and

(e) the time by which new tax regimes are likely to be brought about in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The tax exemption/concession/rebate facilities available at present are as per the existing provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

(b) Different tax exemptions/concessions as prescribed under existing provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 are granted by the Central Government or by various competent authorities in the Income-tax Department, who deal with such requests/proposals in accordance with law. No centralised data is maintained in respect of the details of such requests/proposals received.

(c) The purpose of direct tax exemptions and concession provisions is, in general, to facilitate and promote social, cultural and economic welfare. Although the revenue forgone in respect of direct tax exemptions/concession/rebate granted in the Income-tax Act 1961 is ascertained by the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), no structured assessment of positive impact of such provisions is undertaken by the Income-tax Department.

(d) and (e) Draft Direct Taxes Code (DTC) 2009 along with Discussion Paper was released on 12th August 2009 for public consultation and feedback. After receiving inputs from various stakeholders a revised discussion paper was released. The inputs on the revised discussion paper have been considered and incorporated in the DTC Bill, 2010 which is pending before the Parliament. The DTC Bill was referred to the Standing Committee on Finance for examination. The report of the Standing Committee on Finance on the DTC Bill, 2010 was received in the month of March, 2012. The report is under consideration of the Government.

#### **Collection from Petroleum Sector**

3089. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:  
SHRI ARJUN ROY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount collected through various taxes, cesses and other sources during each quarter of the last three years and the current year from petroleum sector;

(b) whether the amount deposited in the exchequer

has registered an increase as a result of increase in the prices of crude oil, internationally during the aforesaid period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Quarter-wise customs and excise duties collected from petroleum sector for the last three years and the current year is as below:

(Rs. in Crore)					
F.Y	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total Revenue
2009-10	15966	17834	17329	20638	71767
2010-11	23852	24889	25864	28222	102827
2011-12 (P)	30232	20803	21607	22707	95349
2012-13 (up to December)	23848	23843	24127	-	71818

(b) and (c) The amount deposited in the exchequer has registered an increase only during the year 2010-11 on account of increase in international prices of crude oil and also due to increase in basic customs duty on crude oil from 'Nil' to 5% during 27.02.2010 to 24.06.2011.

#### **Role of Dead Rent in Royalty of Minerals**

3090. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the role of dead rent in the royalty being provided to the States for the minerals;

(b) whether the States are not getting the royalty on the minerals situated in their areas as per the market rate due to the dead rent; and

(c) if so, the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):  
(a) As per section 9(2) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957, the

holder of a mining lease shall pay royalty in respect of any mineral removed or consumed by him or by his agent, manager, employee, contractor or sub-lessee from the leased area at the rate for the time being specified in the Second Schedule in respect of that mineral.

Further, as per section 9A (1) of the MMDR Act 1957, the holder of a mining lease shall pay to the State Government, every year, dead rent at such rate as may be specified, for the time being, in the Third Schedule, for all the areas included in the instrument of lease.

However, the lease holder shall pay either royalty for any mineral removed or consumed, or the dead rent, whichever is greater.

(b) No, Madam.

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

#### **Target and Achievement of Insurance Companies**

3091. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether business targets set up for life and non-life insurance for rural areas were not achieved by Government/ private insurance companies during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the names of such insurance companies; and

(c) the action taken by Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA) in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that IRDA (Obligations of Insurers to Rural or Social Sectors) Regulations, 2002 prescribes obligation of Insurers to procure a certain percentage of their total business from Rural areas. In case of life insurance companies one instance has been found during the last three years where M/s BhartiAxa Life Insurance Company Ltd. has not complied with rural sector obligation for the year 2010-11 set by the IRDA (Target was 16% of the total policies to be procured from rural areas whereas the Insurer has achieved 15.98%). Since the shortfall was nominal i.e. 0.02%, the Authority has advised the company to monitor the compliance to its obligations thereafter.

In case of non-life insurance companies there were two instances one in 2009-10 and another in 2011-12 where rural sector obligation were not complied with. The details are as follows:

Year	Name of the company	Details of rural sector obligation	Reasons	Action taken by IRDA
2009-10	The New India Assurance Company Ltd.	Target was 7% of the total Gross Premium Income, whereas achievement was 6.29%	Inability to monitor achievement due to Change in the Software application	IRDA levied penalty of Rs. 10 lakhs
2011-12	Max Bupa Health Insurance company Ltd.	Target was 3% of the total Gross Premium Income whereas achievement was 0.08%	—	IRDA is in the process of issuing show cause notice for non-compliance

[English]

#### **Eradication of Leprosy**

3092. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite declaring India leprosy free in 2005, more than 50% of the global leprosy cases are being reported from the country every year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor along with the number of new cases detected in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the prevalence rate of leprosy cases during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes any further measures to eradicate leprosy from the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof including the funds allocated and spent for the purpose during the said period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) In the year 2005, the target of elimination of leprosy in the country at the national level was achieved. Elimination is defined as prevalence of leprosy of less than one case per 10,000 population. However, despite elimination, new cases of leprosy will continue to be detected every year since the incubation period for leprosy ranges from few weeks to nearly 20 years. of the New cases of leprosy detected in the world, the cases detected in India account for more

than 50%. The large population of India can be considered as one of the main reasons for this high number.

State/UT-wise details of new leprosy cases and prevalence rate reported in the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) and (e) The Government is concentrating on achieving elimination of leprosy at district level during the 12th Plan period (2012-17). The measures include improved and early detection and case management through intensified activities like active case finding, IEC/BCC in the community, capacity building of medical, para-medical and community workers and improved monitoring and supervision.

Statement-II showing State/UT-wise funds allocated, released and expenditure (as reported by States/UTs) under National Leprosy Eradication Programme during last three years and current year is enclosed.

#### **Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise New Leprosy cases and Prevalance Rate reported during last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13
		New Leprosy cases	Prevalance Rate	New Leprosy cases	Prevalance Rate	New Leprosy cases	Prevalance Rate	New Leprosy cases (upto Jan, 2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	9012	0.60	7448	0.49	7820	0.58	6363
2	Arunachal Pradesh	24	0.43	32	0.35	28	0.21	34
3	Assam	1176	0.40	1252	0.40	1000	0.37	860
4	Bihar	21431	1.08	20547	1.12	17801	0.89	18320
5	Chhattisgarh	7641	2.20	7383	1.94	6999	1.69	5754
6	Goa	86	0.38	70	0.29	64	0.36	46
7	Gujarat	7373	0.83	7309	0.79	7496	0.81	8100
8	Haryana	365	0.14	321	0.13	524	0.21	495
9	Himachal Pradesh	164	0.21	214	0.27	195	0.25	135
10	Jharkhand	5345	0.98	4448	0.65	3615	0.59	2903

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11	Jammu and Kashmir	159	0.13	211	0.16	175	0.16	126
12	Karnataka	4408	0.49	3891	0.44	3718	0.46	2937
13	Kerala	884	0.23	931	0.27	861	0.26	679
14	Madhya Pradesh	5592	0.63	5708	0.60	5858	0.63	5050
15	Maharashtra	15071	0.86	15498	0.93	17892	1.07	15730
16	Manipur	31	0.06	26	0.06	24	0.06	15
17	Meghalaya	20	0.11	61	0.24	41	0.23	19
18	Mizoram	10	0.13	19	0.19	13	0.10	14
19	Nagaland	79	0.26	67	0.72	90	0.38	137
20	Odisha	6481	0.88	6742	0.85	8312	0.99	7109
21	Punjab	824	0.26	819	0.24	695	0.06	756
22	Rajasthan	1200	0.19	1024	0.17	974	0.15	908
23	Sikkim	20	0.32	16	0.23	20	0.24	16
24	Tamil Nadu	5046	0.52	4617	0.44	4082	0.42	3027
25	Tripura	56	0.25	29	0.24	36	0.26	17
26	Uttar Pradesh	27473	0.81	25509	0.79	24627	0.69	19755
27	Uttarakhand	587	0.38	532	0.30	499	0.28	438
28	West Bengal	11453	0.96	10321	0.92	12169	1.08	10208
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15	0.34	26	0.53	27	0.55	12
30	Chandigarh	25	0.27	43	0.38	54	0.55	45
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	156	2.62	205	2.28	237	2.93	313
32	Daman and Diu	2	0.09	2	0.08	3	0.12	1
33	Delhi	1448	0.69	1408	0.78	1295	0.78	944
34	Lakshadweep	2	0.29	0	0.00	2	0.00	0
35	Puducherry	58	0.41	71	0.34	49	0.22	47
Total		133717	0.71	126800	0.69	127295	0.68	111313

\*Prevalence Rate is calculated on 31st March of each year.



**Statement-II****National Leprosy Eradication Programme****State/UT-wise Allocation, Release & Expenditure during the last three years and current year (upto 28th Feb., 2013)**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name State/UT	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13 (upto 28 Feb., 2013) (Provisional)		
		Allo- cation	Rel- ease	Expen- diture	Allo- cation	Rel- ease	Expen- diture	Allo- cation	Rel- ease	Expen- diture	Allo- cation	Rel- ease	Expen- diture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	214.67	193.54	192.42	205	198.91	194.78	216.02	153.56	173.85	209.61	103.61	101.48
2	Arunachal Pradesh	76.00	73.95	66.67	65	58.91	56.29	62.91	48.45	70.25	66.85	47.93	44.42
3	Assam	130.00	72.00	69.9.7	120	80.32	73.80	150.28	47.31	36.16	149.10	33.04	77.05
4	Bihar	260.67	0.00	61.34	225	Nil	73.73	818.76	565.55	69.91	731.77	0.00	21.60
5	Chhattisgarh	159.79	62.91	131.08	165	136.29	123.62	203.09	98.78	156.44	167.91	0.00	4.8
6	Goa	12.42	7.67	9.38	14	10.96	7.60	15.16	11.37	12.02	12.14	2.92	6.33
7	Gujarat	179.27	162.16	229.07	174	133.28	152.42	181.93	155.85	159.60	239.50	167.47	195.12
8	Haryana	107.00	64.50	56.76	97	Nil	67.61	81.71	40.18	55.24	142.93	79.20	80.10
9	Himachal Pradesh	71.80	75	40.16	65	.23.94	35.48	67.91	48.05	37.44	58.91	15.45	15.61
10	Jharkhand	172.00	0.00	76.38	153	97.76	103.09	218.48	147.88	121.99	220.27	120.82	19.19
11	Jammu and Kashmir	85.54	32.00	30.84	83	47.36	21.95	84.09	9.12	16.55	102.14	72.85	20.30
12	Karnataka	170.32	126.62	138.38	170	134.62	148.40	161.80	117.95	135.42	175.24	118.46	89
13	Kerala	110.00	0.00	37.58	105	56.59	51.27	94.00	30.08	54.17	87.01	49.17	14.58
14	Madhya Pradesh	257.08	59.50	139.09	257	156.55	194.41	255.00	130.75	138.93	319.10	114.67	119.19
15	Maharashtra	300.34	256.13	215.76	280	195.42	243.40	329.55	278.67	299.16	413.19	275.42	214.76



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16	Manipur	51.33	46.20	37.71	45	23.73	37.43	46.94	34.88	34.45	45.55	33.02	26.47
17	Meghalaya	41.00	30.70	26.68	41	20.55	24.51	42.10	24.90	21.00	54.62	30.38	15.52
18	Mizoram	44.42	40.67	34.19	42	31	37.18	59.46	30.54	42.68	53.23	22.29	8.79
19	Nagaland	52.23	51.70	51.70	52	51.47	51.66	55.50	55.16	55.27	57.31	42.78	42.86
20	Odisha	186.25	97.00	121.55	175	91.53	117.87	170.99	81.50	158.97	321.16	234.78	100.98
21	Punjab	130.30	66.00	73.02	115	74.67	86.73	132.91	68.53	98.24	174.87	126.83	85.83
22	Rajasthan	163.73	142.33	177.73	160	108.4	138.62	157.99	136.61	101.22	138.85	47.73	83.65
23	Sikkim	29.64	24.72	24.62	33	17.47	22.49	45.36	45.36	38.18	35.97	21.61	25.78
24	Tamil Nadu	200.26	93.58	127.50	190	114.54	159.25	180.73	149.98	149.09	228.26	98.48	86.24
25	Tripura	31.20	30.05	8.42	31	Nil	16.82	24.89	15.53	14.20	21.48	12.37	7.67
26	Uttar Pradesh	576.80	522.68	409.62	572	380.72	311.87	707.08	393.59	217.45	605.70	0.00	5.18
27	Uttaranchal	70.89	47.00	40.93	58	20.7	42.27	53.19	39.12	43.08	53.83	26.18	27.73
28	West Bengal	247.55	133.00	150.50	240	168.59	190.2	233.96	80.37	216.13	289.09	160.89	170.44
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17.59	0.00	6.54	17.5	8.17	6.33	7.10	1.94	4.84	12.47	6.94	0.94
30	Chandigarh	13.46	13.00	11.61	16	11.75	12.33	21.77	18.10	12.55	18.51	4.60	3.09
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16.50	12.32	10.07	20	11.82	10.50	16.20	7.18	14.46	26.12	16.72	11.39
32	Daman and Diu	8.92	1.50	4.12	10	7.85	5.29	12.23	6.81	7.70	15.37	0.00	22.22
33	Delhi	92.70	10.00	37.36	100	50.55	49.87	100.80	49.35	59.79	91.27	53.46	45.72
34	Lakshadweep	4.94	0.00	2.00	0	Nil	3.10	4.46	-	2.43	12.81	8.89	2.64
35	Puducherry	14.07	13.55	9.43	14.5	9.8	8.36	16.01	10.16	11.72	17.57	7.67	17.69
Total		4300.68	2504.73	2860.18	4110	2534.22	2880.53	5030.36	3133.16	2840.58	5369.71	2156.63	1814.36

**Treatment from CGHS Empanelled  
Hospitals**

3093. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:  
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

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

(a) whether the Government has issued any instruction to Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) dispensaries to issue medicines directly to patients under treatment in CGHS empanelled hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the patients do not get medicines issued from CGHS dispensaries on the prescription of CGHS empanelled hospitals;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) The private hospitals under CGHS are primarily empanelled for providing inpatient medical treatment to a CGHS beneficiary. However, CGHS allows follow-up treatment from these hospitals in Post-Operative cases in six major categories namely, Cardio-Vascular Disease, Renal Disease, Neurological Disease, Joint Replacement, Accident cases and Cancer Disease. Accordingly, the medicines prescribed by the treating specialists of the private empanelled hospital are issued directly from the dispensary. In other post operative cases, medicines are issued upto one month to a patient as per the advice on discharge.

In addition, there is also a provision for issue of Chemotherapy drugs to patients undergoing treatment at empanelled hospitals. The above system is working properly.

[*Translation*]

**Rashtriya Aarogya Nidhi**

3094. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:  
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:  
SHRI ADHI SANKAR:  
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:  
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:  
SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:

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

(a) the total funds sanctioned and released by the Government to the States/UTs for providing financial assistance to the poor for major surgeries and other treatments during each of the last three years and current year, scheme-wise and State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has not released the sanctioned funds to certain States/UTs under Rashtriya Aarogya Nidhi Scheme;

(c) if so, the quantum of amount upheld along with the reasons for the same and the time by which this amount is likely to be released, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has issued any orders to all the Central Government hospitals and institutions to refer the cases wherever the amount of financial treatment exceeds Rs. 1 lakh to Rashtriya Aarogya Nidhi headquarters instead of referring them to the State Illness Assistance Fund (SIAF); and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the corrective steps taken by the Government to avoid unnecessary delay in financial assistance to the poor needy patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Government has released the requisite funds to States/U.Ts. who have fulfilled the following conditions stipulated under the guidelines of the State Illness Assistance Fund:

- (1) Memorandum of Association
- (2) Rule & Regulation of the Society

- (3) Registration of Society Certificate (d) and (e) Yes. In order to avoid unnecessary delay and make the scheme more patient oriented, the existing guidelines have been modified so that all the Central Government Hospitals/Institutions can refer the cases to RAN Headquarters, where the amount of financial treatment exceeds Rs. 1,00,000/- instead of referring to State Illness Assistance Fund. This will enable the BPL patients to receive timely and better treatment at the Central Government Hospitals/institutions.
- (4) Documentary proof (photocopy of the pass book of the Bank Accounts in the name of Society) confirming that the contribution made by the concerned State Government has been credited to the society
- (5) Application form for Central Assistance duly filled in
- (6) Account of the Society audited by AG.

**Statement***Details of funds allocated/released under Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi, State/UT-wise*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts.	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh				
2	Assam				150
3	Arunachal Pradesh				50
4	Bihar				
5	Chhattisgarh	187.5			
6	Goa		25		
7	Gujarat				
8	Himachal Pradesh				
9	Haryana	25	25	25	25
10	Jammu and Kashmir				
11	Jharkhand				
12	Karnataka				
13	Kerala			75	
14	Madhya Pradesh				
15	Maharashtra				
16	Manipur		75	125	
17	Mizoram				

1	2	3	4	5	6
18	NCT of Delhi				
19	Odisha				500
20	Puducherry			50	
21	Punjab				
22	Rajasthan				
23	Sikkim				
24	Tamil nadu		250	127	123
25	Tripura				
26	Uttar Pradesh				
27	Uttarakhand			63.75	
28	West Bengal	215.56	125	383.78	
29	Nagaland*				
30	Meghalaya*				
Total		428.06	500	849.53	848

\*SIAF scheme is not yet established.

#### **Blackmarketing of Domestic LPG**

3095. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:  
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of instances of black-marketing of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) meant for domestic use found along with details of persons/ officials found responsible for the same during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken to ensure easy availability of subsidized cylinders to the needy consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA

LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) State/UT-wise details of established cases of black marketing (overcharging and diversion) for last three years and from April-Dec, 2012 are given in the enclosed Statement.

In all established cases of black marketing action is taken against the erring LPG distributors as per the provisions of MDG, 2001.

(c) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies, namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have reported that there is no permanent shortage of LPG supply in the Country and they are meeting the demand of the customers registered with them. However, if backlog gets generated due to uncontrollable/ unavoidable reasons, the same is tided over by augmenting supplies to the affected markets by operating the bottling plants on Sundays/holidays.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise details of established cases of black marketing (overcharging and diversion) for last three years and from April-Dec, 2012 is as under:*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Apr-Dec'12)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Chandigarh	4	8	0	0
2	Delhi	15	2	24	21
3	Haryana	5	22	26	15
4	Himachal Pradesh	5	4	4	1
5	Jammu and Kashmir	6	5	9	2
6	Punjab	45	37	19	11
7	Rajasthan	27	41	61	12
8	Uttar Pradesh	81	90	108	130
9	Uttarakhand	2	0	7	5
10	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
11	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
12	Assam	0	2	15	2
13	Bihar	14	24	39	8
14	Jharkhand	12	4	12	10
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0
16	Meghalaya	0	0	2	1
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
19	Odisha	15	19	20	9
20	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
21	Tripura	0	0	0	0
22	West Bengal	16	6	29	6
23	Chhattisgarh	1	9	6	6
24	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
25	Daman and Diu	1	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
26	Goa	5	1	0	0
27	Gujarat	13	32	21	22
28	Madhya Pradesh	52	35	36	26
29	Maharashtra	57	26	53	38
30	Andhra Pradesh	58	38	40	20
31	Karnataka	38	37	73	33
32	Kerala	19	24	19	10
33	Lakshdweep	0	0	0	0
34	Pudducherry	3	3	4	0
35	Tamil Nadu	44	41	75	24
Grand Total		538	510	702	412

#### **Anaemia Cases**

3096. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:  
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:  
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

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

(a) whether there is rise in anaemia cases amongst children, adolescents and women particularly pregnant women in rural as well as urban areas;

(b) if so, the details of the cases reported along with the reasons therefor during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the funds allocated and spent in the urban and rural areas for curbing the disease during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to curb the rise in number of anaemic cases in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per available National Family Health Survey (NFHS) report there is slight increase in percentage of anaemia among children and pregnant women in both rural and urban areas. However, the percentage of adolescent women

with anaemia has shown a decline. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The reasons attributed to anaemia among children is due to lack of intake of Iron rich food and poor absorption of iron from food due to various cultural practices. The State wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The funds allocated and spent for the purpose is under the RCH & NRHM Flexi - pool funds. The funds are allocated to States & UTs under various interventions of Child Health Programmes.

(d) Under the National Rural Health Mission for Controlling Iron Deficiency Anaemia following activities are being undertaken:

- Every pregnant and lactating woman is given 100 tablets of iron and folic acid (large) for prevention of anaemia. Pregnant/lactating women who are anaemic are given an additional 100 tablets.
- All children from the age of 6 months to 5 years are provided with 100 doses of iron and folic acid syrup in a year for prevention of anaemia. Treatment of anaemic cases is undertaken at the facilities.

- 'National Iron Plus Initiative' has been launched recently as an effective strategy for supplementation and treatment of anaemia in children, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women, in programme mode through life cycle approach.

Administration of supervised Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Supplements to adolescent girls and boys in government schools and adolescent girls who are not in schools through Anganwadi centres.

- Nutrition counselling of pregnant and lactating women, adolescents etc. by frontline workers e.g. ASHAs, Anganwadi Workers and ANMs to ensure regular intake of Iron Folic Acid, to promote dietary diversification and consumption of iron rich food, to promote exclusive breast feeding in infants for the first six months of life etc. is done in Village Health and Nutrition Days.
- Bi-annual de-worming (Albendazole 400mg) in children under five years of age, six months apart, for control of intestinal parasitic infestation.
- Screening of target groups for mild/moderate/severe anaemia and referring these cases to an appropriate health facility.
- Steps have been taken by the States for identification and tracking of cases of severe anaemia in pregnant women and their timely management.
- To tackle the problem of anaemia due to malaria in pregnancy, Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs)/ Insecticide Treated Bed Nets (ITBNs) are provided to pregnant women in endemic areas.

#### **Statement-I**

*Prevalence of Anaemia in women and children as per NFHS-2 and NFHS-3 in India*

Sl. No.	NFHS-2 (1998-99)	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
1	2	3
1. Percentage of children with any anaemia in age group 6 month-3 years	74.3	78.9

1	2	3	4
2. Percentage of anaemic children in rural areas in age group 6 month-3 years		75.3	80.9
3. Percentage of anaemic children in urban areas in age group 6 month-3 years		70.8	72.2
4. Percentage of adolescent women with anaemia in age group 15-19 years		60.4	55.7
5. Percentage of ever married women in age group 15-49 years with anaemia		51.8	56.2
6. Percentage of ever married women in age group 15-49 years with anaemia in Rural areas		53.9	57.4
7. Percentage of ever married women in age group 15-49 years with anaemia in Urban areas		45.7	50.9
8. Percentage of Pregnant Women with any type of anaemia		49.7	58.7

#### **Statement-II**

*Anemia in women and children as per NFHS-3 (2005-06)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Children age 6-35 months who are anaemic (%) NFHS 3 (2005-06)	Ever married women in age 15-49 years with Anaemia NFHS 3 (2005-06)
1	2	3	4
<b>India</b>		<b>79.2</b>	<b>55.3</b>
1	Andaman and Nicobar		NA

1	2	3	4
2	Andhra Pradesh	79	62.9
3	Arunachal Pradesh	66.3	50.6
4	Assam	76.7	69.5
5	Bihar	87.6	67.4
6	Chandigarh	--	NA
7	Chhattisgarh	81	57.5
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	--	NA
9	Daman and Diu	--	NA
10	Delhi	63.2	44.3
11	Goa	49.3	38
12	Gujarat	80.1	55.3
13	Haryana	82.5	56.1
14	Himachal Pradesh	58.8	43.3
15	Jammu and Kashmir	68.1	52.1
16	Jharkhand	77.7	69.5
17	Karnataka	82.7	51.5
18	Kerala	55.7	32.8
19	Lakshadweep	--	NA
20	Madhya Pradesh	82.6	56
21	Maharashtra	71.9	48.4
22	Manipur	52.8	35.7
23	Meghalaya	68.7	47.2
24	Mizoram	51.7	38.6
25	Nagaland	--	NA
26	Odisha	74.2	61.2
27	Puducherry	--	NA
28	Punjab	80.2	38
29	Rajasthan	79.6	53.1
30	Sikkim	56.9	60

1	2	3	4
31	Tamil Nadu	72.5	53.2
32	Tripura	67.9	65.1
33	Uttar Pradesh	85.1	49.9
34	Uttarakhand	61.5	55.2
35	West Bengal	69.4	63.2

[English]

#### Expanded Programme of Immunization

3097. DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:

SHRI P. KUMAR:

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

(a) the number of vaccines covered under the Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) and the diseases prevented thereunder;

(b) whether the Government has introduced Hib containing Pentavalent vaccine in certain States;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is planning to introduce Hib containing Pentavalent vaccine in all the States/UTs under the EPI, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the precautionary measures taken/proposed by the Government to ensure safety of Pentavalent vaccine, particularly in view of the reported deaths in some countries allegedly due to administration of this vaccine?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Under the Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) 8 vaccines are provided. These vaccines prevent Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus (DPT), Polio, Measles, severe form of Childhood Tuberculosis (Bacillus Calmette-Guerin i.e. BCG), Hepatitis B, Japanese Encephalitis and disease caused by Haemophilus influenzae type b like meningitis, Pneumonia etc.

(b) and (c) Hib containing Pentavalent vaccine has



been introduced in the states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka and Puducherry.

(d) Certain states like Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have requested Government of India to introduce Pentavalent vaccine under the EPI in their State. Decision will depend on availability of resources.

(e) The "Pentavalent Vaccine" used under EPI is licensed by Drug Controller General of India after examining the safety and efficacy of the vaccine. Further, each batch of vaccine is tested before release to the states. First in house testing by manufacturer and thereafter tested and cleared by Central Drug Laboratory (CDL) Kasauli, Himachal Pradesh. Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI) is also monitored and investigated by Districts/State/National, AEFI committee to track all kinds of adverse events that may occur following vaccination, whether related or unrelated to ensure safety of Pentavalent vaccine.

### **Blending of Ethanol in Petrol**

3098. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of instances of diversion of ethanol to chemical sector and steps taken thereon during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure ethanol supply from sugar-cane producing States; and

(c) whether any retail petroleum dealer opt for blending more than 10 per cent of ethanol blending of petrol and if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The responsibility for handling work relating to Bio-fuels is as under:

Sl. No.	Ministry/Deptt.	Responsibility
(i)	Ministry of New & Renewable Energy	Policy formulation and coordination in respect of all policy issues relating to bio-fuels.
(ii)	Department of Agriculture & Cooperation	Issues relating to production of plant material, development of nurseries and plantations.
(iii)	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	Research in plant genetics concerning bio-fuels.
(iv)	Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas	Marketing, distribution and retailing of bio-fuels and its blended products.
(v)	Department of Consumer Affairs	Standards
(vi)	Ministry of Rural Developments (Department of Land Resources)	Overall coordination of bio-fuel plant production.
(vi)	Department of Bio-technology	Mission mode programme on bio-diesel and bio-ethanol and Lab studies.
(vii)	Department of Science & Technology/Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	Genetic improvement of <i>Jatropha carcus</i> for drought tolerance and yields.
(viii)	Department of Chemicals and Petro-chemicals	Molasses, Alcohol - industrial and potable from the molasses route.
(ix)	Environment and Forest	Bio-fuel plantations in forest lands.
(x)	Department of Food & Public Distribution	Industries relating to sugar. <sup>4</sup>

The Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals has given information on the production of ethanol from molasses for the last three years from 10 major States, which is as under:

Year	Production (Lakh litre)
2008-09	22648.66
2009-10	17300.75
2010-11	22314.83

Information on total consumption of ethanol by the Chemical Industries, is not available with Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals.

The Department of Food & Public Distribution has furnished 'NIL' information in this regard.

(c) The Government, vide Notification No. 4(E) dated 2.1.2013, issued by Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas has allowed the Oil Marketing Companies to blend upto 10% of ethanol in Petrol, which can be sold through retail outlets.

[*Translation*]

#### **Vacancy of Geologists**

3099. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned and actual strength of geologists at present;

(b) the university/colleges offering geology course at graduate and post-graduate levels and their intake strength;

(c) whether number of posts of geologists are lying vacant for a long time and there is shortage of qualified geologists in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Govt. to fill up vacant posts of geologists at all levels?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):

(a) The sanctioned and actual strength of Geologists in

Geological Survey of India (GSI) and Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) is as follows:

Name of Organisation	Sanctioned strength	Actual strength
GSI	2,147*	1,690
IBM	115	70

\*As per restructuring approved for GSI, the sanctioned strength upto 2012-13 is 2,147 and this will be increased to 3,086 by 2019-20.

(b) Information is being collected.

(c) to (e) As regards Geological Survey of India, which is the major employer for geologist in the country, no shortage of geologists has been reported so far. Recruitment of geologists is made on an annual basis through Geologist's Examination conducted by UPSC whose year wise status since 2006 is as under:

Year of Exam.	No. of vacancies reported to UPSC	No. of dossiers received in GSI	No. of candidates joined
2006	100	94	71
2007	175	175	148
2008	209	209	178
2009	300	289	231
2010	286	232	187 (till date)
2011	300	Medical examination held on 17.12.2012 and allocation is under process	
2012	50	Examination held. Result is yet to be published.	

[*English*]

#### **Criminal Procedure for Women**

3100. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Women (NCW) has given any suggestions to the Government for

taking precautionary measures in the criminal procedure for women;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of prisons visited and prisoners met by the NCW during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The National Commission for Women had recommended amendments in the Code of Criminal Procedure relating to rape which included among others, procedure to be followed at the time of recording of statement, conduct of medical examination etc.

(c) The National Commission for Women (NCW) has visited some prisons/Women's Prison/District Jail for Women/Nari Bandi Niketan/Women's Correctional Home in some States/UT Administrations as detailed below:

2009-10	(i) Sawai Madhopur Jail, Rajasthan,
	(ii) District Jail for Women, Shillong, Meghalaya,
	(iii) Jowai District Jail, Meghalaya,
	(iv) Sikkim State Prison, Rongyek, Sikkim,
	(v) District Prison, Namchi, Assam.
2010-11	(i) Central Jail, Kota, Rajasthan,
	(ii) Thiruvananthapuram Jail, Kerala,
	(iii) Puducherry Jail, Puducherry,
	(iv) Central Prison, Bangalore, Karnataka,
	(v) Nari Bandi Niketan, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh,
	(vi) Banda District Jail, Uttar Pradesh.
2011-12	(i) District Jail, Gaziabad, Uttar Pradesh,

- (ii) Sub Jaii, Sada Vasco, Goa,
- (iii) Women's Correctional Home, Alipur, West Bengal,
- (iv) Yerawada Women's Prison, Pune, Maharashtra,
- (v) Jaipur Jail, Rajasthan,
- (vi) Bundi Jail, Rajasthan,
- (vii) Udaipur Jail, Rajasthan,

2012-13

(till 12.3.2013)

- (i) Sada Jail, Goa,
- (ii) Protection Home & District jail, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh),
- (iii) Central Jail (Women Cell), Bangalore,
- (iv) Central Jail for Women, Imphal,
- (v) Central Jail, Nagpur,
- (vi) Bundi Jail, Rajasthan,
- (vii) Kota Jail, Rajasthan,
- (viii) Jaipur Jail, Rajasthan,
- (ix) Byculla Jail, Mumbai,
- (x) Central Jail, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu,
- (xi) Special Sub Jail, Alappuzha, Kerala,
- (xii) Yerawada Central Jail, Pune, Maharashtra.

*[Translation]*

### **Gas Pipeline**

3101. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) had proposed for natural gas pipeline for Nasik Industrial Area; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons of delay in its approval, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) GAIL (India) Limited is not executing any project which is passing through Nasik. However, GAIL's existing Dahej-Uran Pipeline is passing at an approximate distance of 100 Km. from Nasik.

[*English*]

#### **Insulting the Economy**

3102. SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the economic problem/crisis in developed countries like Europe and America have effected the country's economy and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereon;

(b) whether any assessment of the situation likely to prevail in future has been made/being made and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the economic policy adopted/proposed to be adopted by the Government to insulate/shield it from the effects of foreign economies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The crisis in euro-zone and other advanced economies has affected the Indian economy through trade, financial and confidence channels leading to a widening of current account deficit, volatility and decline in exchange rate of rupee and lower real GDP growth. The CAD had widened to 4.2 per cent of GDP in 2011-12 from 2.8 per cent in 2010-11, which has further increased to 4.6 per cent of GDP in the first half of 2012-13. The monthly average exchange rate of rupee is in the range of Rs.51.81 to 55.56 per US dollar in current fiscal (up to February 2013) *vis-a-vis* Rs. 44.37-52.68 per US dollar in 2011-12. The growth rate of GDP (at factor cost at constant 2004-05 prices) is estimated to decline to 5.0 per cent in 2012-13 as compared to 6.2 per cent in 2011-12.

The Government along with Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is keeping a close watch on the global developments and its likely impact on the Indian economy. The Government has taken a number of steps to boost exports, augment capital flows, lower the import of gold and create more congenial environment for investment into the country.

#### **Medical Seats**

3103. DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA:  
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has received certain proposals from various States/UTs and medical colleges seeking permission to increase the number of undergraduate and post-graduate seats and also to start new disciplines;

(b) if so, the number of such proposals received during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the proposals approved by the Government during the said period, proposal and State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of the proposals still pending with the Government, the reasons for their pendency and the time by which these are likely to be covered during the said period, proposal and State/UT-wise; and

(e) whether permission has not been granted to certain medical colleges including Osmania and Warangal Medical Colleges to increase the number of medical seats and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes. The Central Government has received 60 proposals for increase of undergraduate seats and 1799 proposals for increase/starting of postgraduate seats in government/private medical colleges for academic year 2013-14.

(b) and (c) The details of proposals received and approved for increase of undergraduate and postgraduate seats for the years 2011-12, 2012-13 & 2013-14 State/UTwise are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

(d) The last date for grant of permission for undergraduate seats is 15th June, 2013 and for postgraduate seats is 31st March, 2013 for the academic year 2013-14. The proposals received for the previous academic years are not kept pending for next academic year.

(e) The 60 proposals received for increase of undergraduate seats for 2013-14 includes the proposals for seat increase in Osmania & Warangal medical colleges and would be decided as per time schedule.

**Statement-I**

*Number of proposals received/approved for increase in undergraduate seats during last two years and current year*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of proposals received				
		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14
		Received	Approved	Received	Approved	Received
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	7	1	15	5	11
2	Assam	0	0	0	0	0
3	Bihar	4	0	2	1	4
4	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	1
5	Delhi	2	1	0	0	0
6	Goa	1	0	1	1	0
7	Gujarat	3	1	3	2	1
8	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	0	0	0
9	Haryana	1	1	0	0	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	3	1	0	0	1
12	Karnataka	20	8	8	3	10
13	Kerala	8	2	1	1	1
14	Madhya Pradesh	4	1	1	1	2
15	Maharashtra	13	4	8	4	4
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
17	Odisha	0	0	1	0	3
18	Puducherry	3	0	1	0	1
19	Punjab	1	1	2	0	3
20	Rajasthan	7	4	0	0	5
21	Tamil Nadu	7	1	4	3	5
22	Uttar Pradesh	7	4	3	2	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	2
24	West Bengal	10	2	1	1	2
25	Sikkim	1	0	0	0	0
Total		104	33	51	24	60

**Statement-II**

*Number of proposals received & postgraduate seats increased during last two years and current year*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of proposals received				
		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14
		Received	Seats increased	Received	Seats increased	Received
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	376	263	215	235	195
2	Assam	0	0	15	32	43
3	Bihar	65	58	25	7	27
4	Chandigarh	2	0	3	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	3	1	0	0	17
6	Delhi	25	14	24	1	18
7	Gujarat	61	54	54	53	64
8	Himachal Pradesh	24	39	18	29	10
9	Haryana	9	5	2	1	12
10	Jammu and Kashmir	8	4	9	8	15
11	Jharkhand	0	0	1	5	28
12	Karnataka	562	534	231	270	328
13	Kerala	177	188	127	226	110
14	Madhya Pradesh	82	123	30	46	101
15	Maharashtra	335	349	131	99	179
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	1
17	Odisha	52	48	44	65	62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18	Puducherry	149	76	58	63	74
19	Punjab	52	66	29	36	46
20	Rajasthan	102	74	63	60	54
21	Tamil Nadu	280	296	118	64	176
22	Uttar Pradesh	121	85	106	111	140
23	Uttarakhand	39	51	30	3	32
24.	West Bengal	65	74	57	13	61
25	Sikkim	7	14	3	8	0
26.	Tripura	18	19	2	8	6
	Total	2614	2435	1395	1443	1799

[Translation]

**Production of Vaccine**

3104. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:  
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) the details of production of vaccines produced by The Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor, The Central Research Institute, Kasauli and The BCG Vaccine Laboratory, Chennai during each of the last three years and the current year, institute-wise and vaccine-wise;

(b) whether the vaccines for Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP) are currently being procured from private sources at higher prices due to inability of the public sector units to supply required quantity of vaccines;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to scale up the vaccine production in public sector units to meet the demand and also check their prices?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The details of production of vaccines produced by, the Pasteur Institute

of India, Coonoor, The Central Research Institute, Kasauli and The BCG Vaccine Laboratory, Chennai during each of the last three years and the current year, institute wise and vaccine wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) As per the existing policy, orders are first placed on the public sector vaccine institutes for the vaccines (DPT, TT & BCG) being produced by them. The quantities of vaccines, which are ordered to them, are as per their capacity. The balance requirement is procured from private manufacturers through tender process at competitive rates. During the last three years, the vaccines from the public sector vaccine institutes except BGG Guindy have been procured at provisional price at which the orders were placed on private manufacturers through tender process.

(d) For scaling up the vaccine production and to make them cGMP compliant, revival of Public Sector Vaccine Manufacturing Units has been taken up by the Government. In addition, Government has approved establishment of Integrated Vaccine Complex (IVC), as a subsidiary of HLL Lifecare Limited, a Central Public Sector Enterprises, at a cost of Rs. 594 Crore on 26.04.2012. On completion of the project, the IVC would produce pentavalent combination (DPT plus Hep B plus Hib), BCG, measles, Hep. B, Human Rabies, Hib. and Japanese Encephalitis vaccine. After completion of revival of these units and IVC, price of vaccines can be regulated in view of supply made from public sector units.

**Statement**

*Details of production of vaccines, institute wise and vaccine wise, at Pasteur Institute of India (PII), Coonoor, Central Research Institute (CRI), Kasauli, and BCG Vaccine Laboratory (BCGVL), Chennai during each of the last three years and the current year*

Name of and Institute and produced vaccine	Quantity of vaccines produced, Year-wise			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
PII, Coonoor				
DPT vaccine.	NIL	NIL	NIL	199.41 lakh doses
BCGVL, Chennai				
BCG vaccine	NIL	118.56 lakh doses*	14.17 lakh doses	73.33 lakh doses
CRI, Kasauli				
DPT vaccine	NIL	64,05,960	1,00,99,400	1,00,22,060
TT vaccine	NIL	59,40,060	1,24,32,120	1,49,15,730
Typhoid (AKD) Vaccine	NIL	NIL	1,90,380	NIL
Yellow Fever	NIL	NIL	1,22,290**	65,000***

\*Out of these batches, 35.7 lakh doses had been sent to Central Drug Laboratory (CDL) for testing which was not passed due to inconsistency

\*\*1,00,000 doses of Yellow Fever Vaccine imported through WHO during 2011-12

\*\*\*65,000 doses of Yellow Fever Vaccine imported through WHO during the year 2012-13

[English]

**Pricing of PNG Products**

3105. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) has announced a hike in the selling price of domestic PNG in Delhi, Noida, Greater Noida and Ghaziabad w.e.f. February, 2013;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for such a steep hike;

(c) whether the Government has taken steps to reduce the administrative inefficiency and handling costs in IGL, so as to reduce the price; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The consumer price of domestic PNG in NCT of Delhi was revised with effect from 10th February 2013 from Rs. 22 per scm to Rs. 23.50 per scm for consumption upto 30 scm in two months. For consumption above 30 scm in two months, the consumer price was revised from Rs. 34 per scm to Rs. 35.50 per scm. Similarly for cities of Noida, Greater Noida and Ghaziabad falling in the state of Uttar Pradesh, the consumer price of domestic PNG was revised from Rs. 23.50 per scm to Rs. 25 per scm for consumption upto 30 scm in two months. For consumption above 30 scm in two months, the consumer price was revised from



Rs. 34 per scm to Rs. 38 per scm. The prices have been revised due to various reasons; *inter alia*, Appreciation of dollar vis-a-vis rupee, Increased quantum of R-LNG, and Increase in the price of R-LNG available in the market.

(c) and (d) The retail price of PNG/CNG in any city is fixed by the CGD entity operating in the city. The price of PNG/CNG is not decided or approved by the Government. The CGD entities use a varying mix of domestic gas, Long-term RLNG and spot RLNG. The price of PNG/CNG is a function of the weighted, average of the price of the gas (domestic gas/RLNG/Spot LNG), operating expenses, various Central, State and local taxes and levies.

[Translation]

#### **Irregularities in Disinvestment**

3106. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: 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 by the Government thereon; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to streamline the disinvestment process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No irregularities have been reported in the process of privatization/disinvestment of the Public Sector Undertakings.

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

(d) The process of disinvestment is well established and improved on a continuous basis, based on learning.

#### **Solar Cities**

3107. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:  
SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:

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

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

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of cities which have been selected/identified by the Government to be developed as solar cities, State/UT-wise and the criteria/norms for identification/selection of those cities;

(c) the details of the proposal received from various States and the funds allocated to the States/UTs/local bodies for the purpose and the amount spent therefor;

(d) whether any task force has been set-up to monitor the programme and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has signed any agreement/MoU with any foreign country for the development and cooperation in new and renewable energy sector, if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The State-wise names of the Cities identified for developing as Solar Cities are given in the enclosed Statement. The criteria set by the Ministry for the identification of cities include a city population between 50,000 to 50 lakh (with relaxation given to special category States including North-Eastern States), initiatives and regulatory measures already taken alongwith a high level of commitment in promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy.

(c) Based on the proposals received from various states, so far, an amount of Rs. 20.23 crore have been sanctioned for preparation of Master Plans, Solar City Cells and Promotional Activities for 43 Cities, out of which Rs. 4.41 crore has been released. Further, an amount of Rs. 14.20 crore has been sanctioned for execution of renewable energy projects in 6 Cities, out of which Rs. 6.11 crore has been released for utilization by the concerned State Nodal Agencies/Municipal Corporations.

(d) An evaluation committee has been constituted for evaluation of the Master Plans being prepared for various Solar Cities. The committee comprises of members from this Ministry, Bureau of Energy Efficiency and Ministry of Urban Development. The overall monitoring of the programme is done through respective State Nodal Agencies for renewable energy.

(e) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has signed 30 Memorandum of Understandings (MoU)/

Programme of Cooperation (PoC)/Agreements with various countries in the field of Renewable Energy.

**Statement**

*State-wise list of 54 Cities for which In-Principle approval has been given and 43 Cities (with\* mark) for which sanctions have been issued for preparation of Master Plan, Solar City Cells and Promotional Activities.*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cities for which in-principle approval given
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	1. Vijayawada*
		2. Mahbubnagar
2	Assam	3. Guwahati*
		4. Jorhat*
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5. Itanagar*
4	Chandigarh	6. Chandigarh*
5	Chhattisgarh	7. Bilaspur*
		8. Raipur*
6	Gujarat	9. Rajkot*
		10. Gandhinagar*
		11. Sural*
7	Goa	12. Panji City*
8	Haryana	13. Gurgaon*
		14. Faridabad*
9	Himachal Pradesh	15. Shimla*
		16. Hamirpur*
10	Karnataka	17. Mysore*
		18. Hubli-Dharwad*
11	Kerala	19. Thiruvananthapuram
		20. Kochi

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

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

[English]

#### **New Refineries in Rajasthan**

3108. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:  
SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:  
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:  
SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to set up new refineries in Rajasthan in the backdrop of discovering huge reserves of crude oil and natural gas and provide financial assistance for the purpose;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time of their completion;

(c) whether Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) has been made promoter of the said refineries in Rajasthan, if so, the details of the agreement along with current status thereof; and

(d) the details of amount allocated to Rajasthan from the total revenue generated from oil production in Barmer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) has informed that it proposes to set up a 9 Million Metric Tonnes Per Annum (MMTPA) refinery in Rajasthan as a joint venture with Government of Rajasthan

and other Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) as equity partners. Government of Rajasthan has conveyed its 'in-principle' approval to HPCL on package of financial incentives including an interest free loan of Rs.3736 Crore every year beginning from the year in which the commercial production commences.

(d) Directorate General of Hydrocarbons has informed that following royalty has been paid to Government of Rajasthan on crude oil production, since commencement of production in August, 2009:

(Rs. in crore)

2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (till January, 2013)
121.62	1832.03	3556.47	4232.26

#### **Upliftment of Scheduled Tribes (STs) in North-Eastern Region**

3109. SHRI AJAY KUMAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the proportion of Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the total population of the North-Eastern States;

(b) whether there has been a change in the occupational pattern of STs in these areas in the last decade;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has sanctioned any centrally sponsored schemes for the upliftment of tribals of the North-Eastern region; and

(e) if so, the details thereof indicating the funds allocated/released and utilized thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) The proportion of Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the total population of the North-Eastern States, State-wise, as per Census 2001, is at enclosed Statement-I

(b) and (c) Census 2011 data on Scheduled Tribes population has not yet been finalized. However, NSS 61st Round Report No. 516 for the year 2004-05 indicating distribution (per 1000) of household according to their economic activity, is at enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs administers two Special Area Programmes, namely, Grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India and the Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) for the upliftment of tribal population including North-Eastern States.

(i) **Grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India:** Under the programme, Grant-in-aid is released to 26 States having ST population for raising the level of Administration in Scheduled Areas and for the welfare of tribal people. Funds are released to States based on proposals received from the States Governments for the needs of ST population for infrastructure activities in sectors

like roads, bridges, education, health and irrigation etc.. and for setting up of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs).

(ii) **Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP):** Under SCA to TSP funds are provided to the 22 TSP State Governments as an additive to the State Plan to bring about a more rapid economic development of tribals in the States, for employment-cum-income generation activities of Below Poverty Line ST families and Self-Help Groups/community.

State-wise allocation, release and utilization of funds under the above two Special Area Programmes during the last three years and the current year till date are given in the enclosed Statement-III and IV respectively. This Ministry does not administer any North-Eastern region specific scheme/programme.

**Statement-I**

Sl. No	States	Total Population	ST Population	% age of STs in the State to total State population in 2001
		Census 2001	Census 2001	
	<b>India</b>	<b>1,028,610,328</b>	<b>84,326,240</b>	<b>8.2</b>
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1,097,968	705,158	64.2
2	Assam	26,655,528	3,308,570	12.4
3	Manipur	2,166,788	741,141	34.2
4	Meghalaya	2,318,822	1,992,862	85.9
5	Mizoram	888,573	839,310	94.5
6	Nagaland	1,990,036	1,774,026	89.1
7	Sikkim	540,851	111,405	20.6
8	Tripura	3,199,203	993,426	31.1

**Statement-II**

Rural		Household Social Group: Scheduled Tribe						
State/U.T	Self-employed in:			Rural Labour			Other	All (Incl. n.r.)
	Agriculture	Non-Agr.	All	Agr.Labour	Other lab.	All		
Arunachal Pradesh	761	87	849	9	10	20	131	1000
Assam	656	108	765	90	69	159	77	1000
Manipur	769	97	866	1	4	5	127	1000
Meghalaya	646	113	758	107	48	156	86	1000
Mizoram	762	106	868	3	3	7	125	1000
Nagaland	618	105	722	5	3	9	269	1000
Sikkim	452	68	520	43	172	215	265	1000
Tripura	410	93	503	102	324	426	71	1000
All-India	393	64	457	340	113	453	89	1000

Urban		Household Social Group: Scheduled Tribe				
State/U.T.	Self-employed	Wage/Salaried	Casual Labour	Others	All (incl. n.r.)	
Arunachal Pradesh	216	458	29	298	1000	
Assam	278	609	23	89	1000	
Manipur	270	517	15	198	1000	
Meghalaya	128	552	123	197	1000	
Mizoram	385	466	63	85	1000	
Nagaland	365	527	18	90	1000	
Sikkim	56	809	91	44	1000	
Tripura	9	614	47	330	1000	
All-India	263	418	173	145	1000	

Source: NSS 61st Round Report No. 516

## Statement-III

Funds allocated, released and utilization reported during last three years and the current year under Art. 275(1) of the Constitution of India  
(As on 13.03.2013)  
(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
		Allo- cation	Rel- ease	Utili- zation repor- ted	Allo- cation	Rel- ease	Utili- zation repor- ted	Allo- cation	Rel- ease	Utili- zation repor- ted	Allo- cation	Rel- ease	Utili- zation repor- ted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	5283.00	1946.20	1946.20	5526.00	5187.70	5187.70	6324.00	7998.00	997.65	6958.00	4834.00	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	738.00	35.20	35.20	772.00	772.00	647.08	883.00	1082.83	882.83	972.00	0.00	0.00
3	Assam	3483.00	1240.77	1240.77	3643.00	3517.96	2322.84	4169.00	3419.00	0.00	4587.00	0.00	0.00
4	Bihar	801.00	95.00	95.00	838.00	838.00	838.00	959.00	959.00	0.00	1055.00	0.00	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	6966.00	2834.80	2834.80	7286.00	7786.00	7786.00	8338.00	9294.00	8079.30	9174.00	8534.00	0.00
6	Goa	171.00	0.00	0.00	1790.00	0.00	0.00	205.00	0.00	0.00	225.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	7875.00	4783.00	4783.00	8237.00	8302.00	8302.00	9426.00	9426.00	0.00	10371.00	4629.6	0.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	360.00	360.00	360.00	377.00	377.00	377.00	431.00	431.00	431.00	474.00	474.00	0.00
9	Jammu and Kashmir	1161.00	282.74	282.74	1214.00	607.00	607.00	1390.00	1390.00	411.34	1529.00	150.34	0.00
10	Jharkhand	7461.00	3730.00	3730.00	7804.00	8004.00	8004.00	8931.00	9181.00	400.00	9826.00	7369.50	0.00
11	Karnataka	3645.00	1823.00	1823.00	3813.00	3813.00	3813.00	4363.00	4263.00	3581.35	4800.00	4800.00	0.00
12	Kerala	387.00	387.00	387.00	405.00	405.00	405.00	463.00	463.00	463.00	510.00	510.00	0.00
13	Madhya Pradesh	12870.00	6435.00	6435.00	13462.00	17311.31	17311.31	15405.00	14015.50	11396.61	16950.00	16518.04	0.00
14	Maharashtra	9027.00	2000.00	2000.00	9442.00	9442.00	8224.81	10805.00	10805.00	4421.88	11889.00	0.00	0.00

15	Manipur	783.00	352.50	352.50	819.00	819.00	819.00	937.00	937.00	0.00	1031.00	1031.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	2097.00	0.00	0.00	2193.00	2100.00	1302.10	2510.00	2798.00	0.00	2762.00	0.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	882.00	441.00	441.00	923.00	922.96	922.96	1056.00	1056.00	292.00	1162.00	810.75	0.00
18	Nagaland	1863.00	576.59	576.59	1949.00	2047.42	2047.42	2230.00	2301.00	2301.00	2454.00	2454.00	0.00
19	Odisha	8568.00	7026.00	7026.00	8962.00	11144.33	11144.33	10256.00	11347.00	4317.88	11284.00	11283.99	0.00
20	Rajasthan	7470.00	1500.00	1500.00	7814.00	8351.00	8351.00	8942.00	7642.00	1182.36	9838.00	7737.98	0.00
21	Sikkim	216.00	149.20	149.20	226.00	226.00	226.00	259.00	259.00	259.00	284.00	272.58	0.00
22	Tamil Nadu	684.00	342.00	342.00	716.00	358.00	358.00	819.00	614.25	129.00	901.00	0.00	0.00
23	Tripura	1044.00	780.00	780.00	1092.00	1358.73	1358.73	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	1375.00	1375.00	509.95
24	Uttar Pradesh	1260.00	350.00	350.00	1318.00	1200.00	1200.00	1508.00	1484.91	0.00	1659.00	200.00	0.00
25	Uttarakhand	270.00	120.00	120.00	282.00	250.00	134.96	323.00	0.00	0.00	356.00	0.00	0.00
26	West Bengal	4635.00	2320.00	2320.00	4848.00	4848.00	4848.00	5548.00	6066.99	2080.22	6104.00	6104.00	0.00
Grand Total		90000.00	39910.00	39910.00	94140.00	99988.41	96538.24	107730.00	108483.48	42876.42	118330.00	79088.78	509.95

**Statement-IV**

Funds allocated, released & utilization reported during last three years and the current year under SCA to TSP  
(As on 13.03.2013)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
		Allo- cation	Rel- ease	Utili- zation repor- ted	Allo- cation	Rel- ease	Utili- zation repor- ted	Allo- cation	Rel- ease	Utili- zation repor- ted	Allo- cation	Rel- ease	Utili- zation repor- ted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	4404.35	1930.00	1930.00	5062.00	5746.50	5746.50	6057.00	6057.00	0.00	5789.00	4125.00	4125.00
2	Assam	4158.33	2883.00	2883.00	4675.00	3500.00	3500.00	5475.00	5475.00	2471.95	6233.00	4674.00	0.00
3	Bihar	870.94	870.94	870.94	979.00	650.00	650.00	1147.00	1147.00	0.00	1306.00	0.00	0.00
4	Chhattisgarh	7211.44	6322.88	6322.88	8189.00	8453.00	8453.00	9917.00	10645.00	8305.00	9478.00	9478.00	0.00
5	Goa	160.10	0.00	0.00	178.00	0.00	0.00	208.00	0.00	0.00	237.00	0.00	0.00
6	Gujarat	6427.23	5635.53	5635.53	7326.00	8126.00	8126.00	8838.00	8838.00	3027.76	8448.00	7410.00	0.00
7	Himachal Pradesh	1345.10	1179.40	1179.40	1506.00	1506.00	1506.00	1851.00	1851.00	1788.33	1768.00	1262.00	0.00
8	Jammu and Kashmir	1443.04	263.79	263.79	1622.00	489.57	489.57	1900.00	1143.00	0.00	2163.00	0.00	0.00
9	Jharkhand	9271.38	0.00	0.00	9140.00	9481.55	9481.55	10704.00	10704.00	0.00	12187.00	11413.25	0.00
10	Karnataka	1647.96	1647.96	1647.96	1853.00	2053.00	2053.00	2170.00	2170.00	0.00	2471.00	1853.25	0.00
11	Kerala	417.33	366.10	366.10	502.00	440.00	440.00	574.00	574.00	482.00	549.00	549.00	0.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	13332.33	8722.00	8722.00	15214.00	15214.00	15214.00	15393.00	15593.85	10288.03	17525.00	17525.00	0.00
13	Maharashtra	5879.67	895.91	895.91	6696.00	6696.00	6696.00	8086.00	7055.93	0.00	7728.00	0.00	0.00
14	Manipur	1055.59	527.80	527.80	1187.00	1187.00	1187.00	1390.00	705.00	0.00	1583.00	1230.10	0.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	Odisha	10133.53	8885.55	8885.55	11520.00	12393.00	12393.00	13936.00	14449.15	6590.24	13321.00	13321.00	0.00
16	Rajasthan	5588.56	3400.00	3400	7273.00	8209.00	7273.00	8765.00	1840.00	853.13	8377.00	7441.00	0.00
17	Sikkim	332.21	291.38	291.38	328.00	369.00	369.00	384.00	451.01	425.00	437.00	437.00	0.00
18	Tamilnadu	494.18	108.00	108.00	578.00	393.05	384.25	681.00	572.00	90.00	651.00	0.00	0.00
19	Tripura	1632.22	1431.29	1431.29	1879.00	1879.00	1879.00	2244.00	2244.00	2094.00	2145.00	1955.00	788.59
20	Uttarakhand	132.35	108.14	0.00	149.00	0.00	0.00	174.00	0.00	0.00	198.00	0.00	0.00
21	Uttar Pradesh	679.62	0.00	0.00	760.00	0.00	0.00	785.00	0.00	0.00	894.00	0.00	0.00
22	West Bengal	3432.54	2654.34	2654.34	3384.00	3384.00	3384.00	4721.00	4720.00	0.00	4512.00	2580.75	0.00
Total		80050.00	48124.00	48015.87	90000.00	90169.67	89222.63	105400.00	96234.94	36415.44	108000.00	85254.35	4913.59

**Visit of Foreign Tourists**

3110. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:  
SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of foreign tourists likely to visit the country and foreign exchange earned thereby during 2013;

(b) whether the Government maintains any data regarding the countries from which maximum foreign tourists visited India;

(c) if so, the names of such countries and their share of foreign visit during each of the last three years;

(d) whether the Government has identified monsoon and winter tourism destinations in the country during the said period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and the measures being taken/to be taken by the Government to boost tourist inflow in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) Ministry of Tourism (MoT) has not made any projection of FTAs for the year 2013. However, the number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during January and February, 2013 were 0.70 million (Provisional) and 0.69 million (Provisional), respectively.

The Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) through tourism in India during January and February, 2013 were Rs. 10,398 crore (Provisional) and Rs.10,186 crore (Provisional), respectively.

(b) and (c) MoT compiles the Nationality-wise FTAs in India. The FTAs from top 10 source markets and their percentage share during 2009, 2010 and 2011 are given in the enclosed Statement. This information is not available for 2012.

(d) and (e) Development and promotion of tourism, including identification of the monsoon and winter tourism destinations, is primarily the responsibility of State Governments/UT Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the State Governments/UT Administrations for tourism projects, identified in consultation with them, on the basis of proposals received from them, subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority.

The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, as part of its on-going activities releases print, electronic and online media campaigns, under the 'Incredible India' brand-line, to promote India as a holistic destination in the domestic and international markets covering tourist destinations and products in all States/Union Territories of the country. The holistic promotion includes promotion of various Indian tourism products and destinations. Besides, the Ministry through its overseas offices, inter alia organises Road Shows, Workshops; participates in various Fairs, Exhibitions and Events to promote various Indian tourist destinations and products.

The Ministry of Tourism also provides financial assistance to stakeholders for promotion of tourism in the international and domestic markets under the Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme.

**Statement**

*Top 10 Source Countries for Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during 2009, 2010 & 2011*

2009		2010		2011							
Rank	Country	FTAs	% Share	Rank	Country	FTAs	% Share	Rank	Country	FTAs	% Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	U.S.A	827140	16.01	1	U.S.A	931292	16.12	1	U.S.A	980688	15.54
2	U.K.	769251	14.89	2	U.K.	759494	13.15	2	U.K.	798249	12.65

12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
3	Bangladesh	468899	9.07	3	Bangladesh	431962	7.48	3	Bangladesh	463543	7.35
4	Sri Lanka	239995	4.64	4	Sri Lanka	266515	4.61	4	Sri Lanka	305853	4.85
5	Canada	224069	4.34	5	Canada	242372	4.20	5	Canada	259017	4.11
6	France	196462	3.80	6	Germany	227720	3.94	6	Germany	240235	3.81
7	Germany	191616	3.71	7	France	225232	3.90	7	France	231423	3.67
8	Australia	149074	2.88	8	Malaysia	179077	3.10	8	Malaysia	208196	3.30
9	Malaysia	135343	2.62	9	Australia	169647	2.94	10	Japan	193525	3.07
10	Japan	124756	2.41	10	Japan	168019	2.91	10	Australia	192592	3.05

[Translation]

#### Revised Rate of Diagnostic Test/Medical Treatment

3111. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

SHRI UDAY SINGH:

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has revised and drastically reduced the rates of various diagnostic tests/medical treatment including angioplasty and coronary stents for Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) beneficiaries recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, test/treatment-wise;

(c) whether the Government is aware that most of the private empanelled hospitals under CGHS have stopped admitting CGHS beneficiaries requiring angioplasty after the issuance of the said revised rate circular; and

(d) if so, the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government in the interest of the CGHS beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) There is no revision of rates for diagnostic tests. However, the Government has revised ceiling rates for reimbursement

under CGHS in respect of various coronary stents and package charges for coronary angioplasty and angioplasty with balloon as per the following details:

#### (i) Coronary Stents

(1) Drug Eluting Coronary Stents

- Rs. 25,000/-w.e.f. 21/2/2013

(2) Bare Metal Coronary Stents Cobalt Stents (including Coated and other Stents)

Rs. 12,000/-w.e.f. 21/2/2013

Bare Metal Stainless Steel Stents

Rs. 10,000/- w.e.f. 7/2/2013

#### (ii) Coronary Angioplasty and Angioplasty with Balloon

Coronary Angioplasty - Rs. 50,000/-

Coronary Angioplasty with Balloon -Rs. 55,000/-

w.e.f. 7/2/2013

The above rates have been revised in consultation with Integrated Finance Division after considering the views of cardiologists.

(c) and (d) No such complaint of denial of angioplasty treatment by CGHS empanelled private hospitals have been received. Government has however, revived the continuous empanelment scheme on 14.2.2013 for empanelment of more number of eligible hospitals under CGHS.

**Functioning of Gram Sabha**

3112. SHRI SULTAN AHMED: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints against any Gram Panchayats regarding irregular or not holding the meeting of Gram Sabha on stipulated time;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken or proposed by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up any committee at block level to monitor the Gram Sabha, implementation of rural schemes and to provide transparent social audit of Gram Panchayats; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) It is for the States/UTs Governments to make provisions in their respective Panchayat Raj Laws / Rules regarding the minimum number of Gram Sabha meetings to be held and the Gram Panchayats are responsible for organizing the Gram Sabhas. The compliance or otherwise of the related instructions is also

primarily to be looked into by the concerned authorities of States/UTs.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration of this Ministry.

(d) Does not arise.

**World Bank Assistance**

3113. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance provided by the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for the implementation of poverty alleviation schemes particularly in backward and rural areas of the country during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise; and

(b) the details of financial assistance utilised therefrom during the said period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Details of projects signed with the World Bank during the last three years, is enclosed as Statement There is no ADB assisted project specifically meant for Poverty Alleviation.

**Statement***World Bank assisted Projects for Poverty Alleviation*

(Figures in US \$ million)

Sl. No.	Name of the project	States	Donor	Signing Date	Closing Date	Credit Loan Amount	Disbursement upto 28.02.2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>2009-10</b>							
1	Madhya Pradesh District Poverty Initiatives Project - Phase II	Madhya Pradesh	IDA	20.07.2009	31.12.2014	100	56.50
2	Additonal Financing for Andhra Pradesh Rural Poverty Reduction Project	Andhra Pradesh	IDA	29.12.2009	31.01.2012	100	97.64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>2010-11</b>							
3	Additional Financing for Tamil Nadu Empowerment and Poverty Reduction "Vazhndhu Kaattuvom" Project	Tamil Nadu	IDA	23.12.2010	30.9.2014	154	22.04
<b>2011-12</b>							
4	Rajasthan Rural Livelihoods Project	Rajasthan	IDA	24.5.2011	31.10.2016	162.7	13.89
5	National Rural Livelihoods Project	Central	IDA	18.7.2011	31.12.2016	1000.00	13.50
6	North East Rural Livelihoods Project	Nagaland, Mizoram, Tripura and Sikkim.	IDA	20.1.2012	31.03.2017	130.00	0.78
<b>2012-13</b>							
7	Additional Financing for Bihar Rural Livelihoods project	Bihar	IDA	09.07.2012	31.10.2015	100.00	1.28

[English]

#### Proposed Changes on NDPS Act

3114. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs to put forth their views on the proposed changes in the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act (NDPS);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the list of Narcotic drugs considered for being brought within the purview of the Act; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to check the possible misuse of the Act for unauthorized peddling of opium for intoxication?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Views of the State Governments / Union Territories had been sought on regulatory changes relating to availability of opioids for palliative care and reasonable safeguards to

address the concerns of the legitimate trade and industry dealing with narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. At present there is no proposal under consideration to bring out new narcotic drugs within the purview of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985.

(c) A number of steps have been taken by the Government to counter the drug menace in general. As a part of legislative measures, the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 has been enacted, which provides for stringent penalties for illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. A number of agencies of both Central and State Governments have been empowered to enforce the provisions of the Act. To reduce supply of drugs, these enforcement agencies have adopted various measures, *inter alia* including, (i) intensive preventive and interdiction efforts along known drug routes, (ii) strict surveillance and enforcement at entry/exit points of the border, (iii) strengthening of the intelligence system, and (iv) bilateral / multilateral cooperation with other countries for sharing of information on illicit trafficking. To reduce demand for drugs, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing a Central Sector

Scheme, namely, Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse to create awareness and educate people about the ill-effects of drug abuse on the individual, family, workplace, and society at large.

#### **Tourism Road Shows in Foreign Countries**

3115. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government organizes Tourism Road Shows in foreign countries to promote tourism in international markets;

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

(c) the details of road shows organized in foreign countries along with the expenditure incurred thereon during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) the details of the participants selected for such shows and criteria adopted for their selection; and

(e) the extent to which tourism from such countries has registered a growth as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) The Ministry

of Tourism undertakes various activities, including organizing Road Shows in important and potential tourist generating markets overseas, with the objectives of promoting various tourism destinations and products of the country and increasing Foreign Tourist Arrivals to the country.

(c) Details of Road Shows organized overseas, along with expenditure incurred, during the last 3 years and the current year, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The Road Shows are organized by the Ministry generally in collaboration with Indian travel trade associations. Participants include members of these associations as well as overseas tour operators, hoteliers, airlines promoting India and those interested in introducing tour programmes to India.

(e) The details of increase in Foreign Tourist Arrivals to India during the last 3 years are given below:

Year	Foreign Tourist Arrivals	Percentage Growth
2010	5775692	11.8
2011*	6309222	9.2
2012**	6648318	5.4

\*Revised

\*\*Provisional

#### **Statement**

*Details of Road Shows organized in foreign countries and expenditure incurred during last three years and current year*

Year	Countries where Road Shows organised	Expenditure Incurred (In Rs. Lakh)
1	2	3
2009-10	USA (New York, Chicago, Boston, Los Angeles, San Francisco), Canada (Vancouver, Toronto), Finland, Sweden, Norway, Australia (Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane), New Zealand (Auckland, Wellington), Japan (Tokyo, Osaka), Korea (Seoul), China (Hangzhou), Singapore, Thailand, Laos, South Africa (Johannesburg), UAE (Dubai), Oman (Muscat, Salalah), Bahrain, Saudi Arabia (Riyadh), Kuwait, Qatar (Doha), Yemen (Sana'a), Syria (Damascus)	568.40

1	2	3
2010-11	USA (Los Angeles, New York, Boston, Chicago), Canada (Toronto), UK (London, Glasgow), Russia (Samara, Novosibirsk, Ekaterinburg), Kazakhstan (Almaty), Australia (Sydney, Melbourne), New Zealand (Auckland), China (Guangzhou, Kunming, Chengdu, Beijing), Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, Vietnam, Philippines, Taiwan (Taipei)	211.97
2011-12	USA (Los Angeles, New York), UK (London, Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow), Ireland (Dublin), France (Paris, Lyon), Switzerland (Geneva, Zurich), Italy (Rome, Bologna, Torino, Milan), Russia (Moscow), Kazakhstan (Almaty), Ukraine (Kiev), China (Beijing), Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, Iran (Tehran, Mashhad, Isfahan), Saudi Arabia (Dammam, Riyadh, Jeddah)	415.11
2012-13 (to date)	USA (Phoenix, San Francisco, Seattle), Canada (Vancouver), Brazil (Sao Paulo), Argentina (Buenos Aires), UK (London, Birmingham, Manchester), France (Paris), Italy (Rome, Torino, Milan), Poland (Warsaw), Russia (Moscow, St. Petersburg), Israel (Tel Aviv), Australia (Sydney, Melbourne), New Zealand (Auckland), Japan (Tokyo, Osaka), Korea (Seoul), China (Beijing, Shanghai, Kunming), Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, Kenya (Nairobi), Tanzania (Dar-e-Salam), Jordan (Amman), UAE (Dubai), Oman (Muscat), Turkey (Ankara, Istanbul)	590.26

#### **Pricing of Diesel and Petrol**

3116. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of public outcry over steep hike of diesel and petrol prices in the country recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken/ being taken by the Government to control the rising prices of diesel and petrol;

(c) whether the Government proposes to restructure the subsidy rate of diesel and petrol giving relief to public transport; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) In the light of the recommendations made by the Expert Group headed by

Dr. Kirit Parikh, the Government has made the price of Petrol market-determined with effect from 26.06.2010. Since then, the public sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on the pricing of Petrol in line with the international oil prices and market conditions. The OMCs have not only increased but also decreased the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Petrol in line with changes in the international prices.

The Government also took an 'in principle' decision on 25.6.2010 to make the price of diesel market-determined, both at Refinery Gate and Retail Level. However, in order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions, the Government continues to modulate the RSP of Diesel. However, in order to reduce under-recovery of the OMCs on sale of Diesel, the Government, on 17th January 2013, authorized the OMCs to (a) increase the retail selling price of Diesel in the range of 40 paisa to 50 paisa per litre per month (excluding VAT as applicable in different State/Union Territories) until further orders; and (b) sell Diesel to all consumers taking bulk



supplies directly from the installations of the OMCs at the non-subsidized market determined price. Accordingly, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has increased the price of Diesel for retail consumers by 0.45 paise each per litre (excluding VAT) on 18th January, 2013 and 16th February, 2013 respectively. OMCs have also implemented the decision to sell Diesel to bulk consumers at non-subsidized market determined price. Even after the above decision, based on the Refinery Gate Price effective 1.03.2013, the OMCs are incurring under-recovery of Rs. 11.26 per litre on sale of Diesel to retail consumers.

The Government has received representations from various State Governments highlighting the difficulties being faced by the State Transport Undertakings (STUs) on purchase of Diesel at non-subsidized market determined price. It is within the domain of the State Governments to provide appropriate relief to the STUs including through rationalization of State taxes.

*[Translation]*

**Subsidized LPG Cylinders to Charitable Institutions**

3117. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:  
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:  
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the difficulties being faced by the charitable institutions, schools, anganwadi centres, hospitals and hostels due to the capping of subsidized Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) cylinders;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to exempt these organisations from the capping of subsidized LPG cylinders;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the financial burden likely to be borne by the Government in cases of subsidized LPG cylinders are provided to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) Government has decided that the Non Domestic Exempted Category (NDEC) customers i.e. Government and Municipal Hospitals, Supplies to all school and college hostels, midday meal scheme, canteens attached to Govt. Offices, Messes of Polices Force, BSF, CISF in addition to kitchens and messes of the Defence establishments, laboratories attached to schools, colleges and research institutions besides charitable institutions registered under the societies Act are now to be treated as domestic LPG customers and allowed the supply of LPG at subsidized rates till the cap as is applicable to domestic LPG customers w.e.f. 05.02.2013.

The entitlement will be pro-rated for the balance period in the current financial year.

(e) The total subsidy burden per domestic subsidized cylinder is Rs. 461.58/ domestic subsidized cylinder (@ Delhi w.e.f. 01.03.2013).

**Recovery of Bank Loans**

3118. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has directed all the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in the country to recover money from the persons who got their loans waived off by fraudulent means in connivance with bank officials;

(b) if so, the details along with the companies status thereof, bank-wise;

(c) whether any persons/officials have been found involved in such frauds;

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

(e) the action taken/being taken by the Government against the guilty officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) (a) to (e) Based on the observations made by the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) on the implementation of the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008, the Government had issued instructions



to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to advise banks to take immediate corrective measures. Accordingly, circulars have been issued to all Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Banks, Urban Cooperative banks and Local Area Banks, for which RBI was the Implementing Agency for the Scheme, to comply with the Government directions. It has, inter-alia, been advised as under:

- (i) The beneficiaries' lists need complete verification with priority being given to areas where indebtedness was high.
- (ii) Administrative/accounting lapses on the part of the officials, internal auditors and statutory auditors who were responsible for verification, certification, or for passing the claims be identified and accountability fixed for the lapses.
- (iii) Cases of extending benefits to ineligible beneficiaries must be dealt with on top priority and full recoveries as per law must be made to ensure no loss to the exchequer.
- (iv) All cases of tampering of records or alteration, etc. must be identified and scrutinized by higher authority. Stringent action under relevant sections of law against those responsible must be initiated.

Banks have been, inter alia, advised to indicate specifically, in terms of the monthly reporting format, if any criminality has been detected and if any FIRs have been lodged, etc.

#### **Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961**

3119. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment to find out the implementation of Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether most of the State Governments have not appointed requisite number of separate prohibiting officers mandated under the said Act;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken or proposed by the Government to ensure proper implementation of the said Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development regularly organises consultations with representatives of the State Governments, police, Legal Services Authorities and others to review the implementation of women related legislation including the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. Ministry has organised a Regional and National Consultation in November, 2011 and January, 2012, respectively with various stakeholders to review the implementation of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.

(c) and (d) All the States/UTs except Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland and Sikkim have appointed Dowry Prohibition Officers. State-wise details of the Dowry Prohibition Officers appointed are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) The Ministry regularly reviews the implementation of this legislation for necessary amendments, if any, for its effective implementation.

#### **Statement**

##### *Details of No. of Dowry Prohibition officers appointed in States/UTs*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Dowry Prohibition Officers (DPO) appointed
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	72
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil
3.	Assam	23
4.	Bihar	38
5.	Chhattisgarh	19
6.	Goa	10
7.	Gujarat	26

1	2	3
8.	Haryana	66
9.	Himachal Pradesh	51
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	—Act is not Applicable—
11.	Jharkhand	24
12.	Karnataka	29
13.	Kerala	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	50
15.	Maharashtra	1114
16.	Manipur	9
17.	Meghalaya	7
18.	Mizoram	-Nil-
19.	Nagaland	-Nil-
20.	Odisha	51
21.	Punjab	77
22.	Rajasthan	33
23.	Sikkim	-Nil-
24.	Tamil Nadu	31
25.	Tripura	17
26.	Uttar Pradesh	71
27.	Uttarakhand	13
28.	West Bengal	19
Total		1853

[English]

#### Investment in LIC

3120. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to hike the investment ceiling for State owned Life Insurance Corporation of India Limited (LIC);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA) has ruled out this proposal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Government has the power under Section 43(2) of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 for extending certain sections, including Section 27 A of the Insurance Act, 1938, which contains investment norms, to Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) with such conditions and modifications as specified. Accordingly, Government had issued Notification (GSR No. 734 dated 23.8.1958) extending Section 27A and other sections of Insurance Act with certain modifications to LIC. The said Notification has been amended from time to time. After opening up of the insurance industry to private players, the regulator, Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has issued (Investment) Regulations, 2000, amended from time to time, which contains investment norms for all insurance companies. As the fund size of LIC has been increasing substantially, having increased from a level of Rs. One and half lakh crore in 2000 to nearly Rs. Thirteen lakh crore in 2012, representing more than 80% of the entire fund size of the life insurance industry in the country, it is felt that there is a need for specific limits for LIC in the investment ceiling. In order to ensure better returns on investment of policyholders and shareholders' fund, the Government is re-examining GSR No. 734 dated 23-8-1958 in tune with the policy holders' protection and to provide better investment opportunities to LIC.

(c) and (d) The proposal has been under examination of IRDA and it has been requested to re-consider the proposal afresh keeping in mind the problems being faced by LIC and policyholders protection.

[Translation]

#### Population Stabilization

3121. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE:

SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

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

(a) whether some States/UTs have shown dismal progress in adopting family planning methods in order to control the population of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the factors responsible for the slow progress in controlling growth of population;

(c) whether the latest report of the National Commission on Population (NCP) highlights the alarming wide socio demographic disparities among the major States of the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Population stabilization has been a key priority area of the Government. India has set its goal of attaining replacement levels of fertility by 2012 to achieve the larger goal of population stabilization by 2045.

Total Fertility Rate has come down from 6.0 in 1951 to 2.5 in 2010. While 21 States and UTs have already achieved the replacement level of fertility, 7 States have a TFR between 2.1 and 3.0 and 7 states have a TFR above 3. State/UT wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Reasons for the slow progress in controlling growth of population include early age at marriage and child bearing, low literacy and low contraceptive use.

(c) and (d) Key health parameters of the Annual Health Survey 2011, conducted by RGI, are at enclosed Statement-II.

(e) Government of India has been vigorously implementing the National Rural Health Mission launched in the year 2005 in line with the policy framework of population stabilization as envisaged in National Population Policy-2000, by helping create a robust service delivery mechanism to address the unmet need for family planning.

264 High Focus Districts having weak RCH indicators pertaining to maternal health, child health and family

planning have been identified across the country for focused attention and supportive supervision.

The interventions for population stabilization include the following:

1. A new scheme has been launched to utilize the services of ASHA to deliver contraceptives at the doorstep of beneficiaries. The scheme is being implemented in all districts of States.
2. With a view to ensuring spacing after marriage and between 1st and 2nd child, services of ASHA are utilized for counseling newly married couples to ensure spacing of 2 years after marriage and couples with 1 child to have spacing of 3 years after the birth of 1st child. The scheme is operational in North East States, Gujarat, Haryana Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh.
3. MoHFW has introduced short term IUCD (5 years effectivity), Cu IUCD 375 under the National Family Planning programme.
4. A new method of IUCD insertion (post-partum IUCD insertion) has been introduced by the Govt. 276 district hospitals in high focus States are covered under strengthening PPIUCD services.
5. Promoting Post-partum Family Planning services at district hospitals by placement of dedicated Family Planning Counsellors and training of personnel.
6. The Prerna strategy (Responsible Parenthood Practices) of Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh (JSK) promotes population stabilization by encouraging delayed marriage (after the legal age) among girls, by rewarding and publically honouring the women who marry after the legal age and to ensure proper spacing in the birth of their children.
7. The Santushti strategy of JSK provides for private sector gynecologists and vasectomy surgeons an opportunity to conduct sterilization operations in Public Private Partnership (PPP).
8. Under the Compensation package for sterilization an amount of Rs. 1500/- is provided for each case of vasectomy for all categories in all States and Rs. 1000/- for tubectomy to all categories in High Focus

- States and BPL/SC/ST population in Non High Focus States in public health facilities. For APL categories in Non High Focus States, a package of Rs.650/- has been provided for tubectomy only in public health facilities.
9. National Family Planning Insurance Scheme to cover any mishap that may occur due to sterilization.
10. Promotion of long term IUD-3 80-A as a spacing method.
11. Promotion of male participation through Non Scalpel Vasectomy (NSV) methods.
12. Training of doctors on minilap sterilisation method.
13. Enlistment of private providers to enhance provision of sterilization services.

**Statement-I***Trend - Total Fertility Rate: 2005-2010*

Sl. No.	States	2005	2007	2009	2010	Point Decline: 2005-2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<b>All India</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
	<b>States with TFR &gt; 3</b>					
1	Bihar	4.3	3.9	3.9	3.7	-0.6
2	Uttar Pradesh	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.5	-0.7
3	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.5	3.3	—	—	
4	Madhya Pradesh	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.2	-0.4
5	Meghalaya	3.2	3.1			
6	Rajasthan	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.1	-0.6
7	Jharkhand	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.0	-0.5
	<b>States with TFR &lt;3 and &gt;2.2</b>					
1	Chhattisgarh	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.8	-0.6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2.5	2.7	—	—	
3	Uttarakhand (NFHS-3)	2.6	—	—	—	
4	Assam	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	-0.4
5	Gujarat	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	-0.3
6	Odisha	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	-0.3
7	Haryana	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.3	-0.5
	<b>States with TFR &lt;=2.1</b>					
1	Lakshadweep	2.2	2.1	—	—	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	Jammu and Kashmir	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.0	-0.4
3	Karnataka	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	-0.2
4	Mizoram	2.0	2.0	—	—	
5	Nagaland	1.7	2.0	—	—	
6	Sikkim	2.2	2.0	—	—	
7	Maharashtra	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	-0.3
8	Daman and Diu	2.1	1.9	—	—	
9	Delhi	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	-0.3
10	Andhra Pradesh	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	-0.2
11	Himachal Pradesh	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.8	-0.4
12	Kerala	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.1
13	Punjab	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	-0.3
14	West Bengal	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	-0.3
15	Chandigarh	1.8	1.8	-	-	
16	Tripura	1.6	1.7	-	-	
17	Tamil Nadu	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	0.0
18	Puducherry	1.7	1.6	-	-	
19	Manipur	1.7	1.6	-	-	
20	Goa	1.5	1.6	-	-	
21	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.6	1.5			

Source: SRS -RGI

**Statement-II***Annual Health Survey 2011*

Sl. No.	States	Sexratio at Birth	0-4 yrs sex ratio	Crude BirthRate	TFR	Crude Death Rate	IMR	U5MR	MMR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Assam	925	956	21.9	2.6	7.2	60	78	381
2	Bihar	919	931	26.7	3.7	7.2	55	77	305
3	Chhattisgarh	951	978	23.9	2.9	7.6	53	70	275

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4	Jharkhand	923	937	23.7	3.1	6.1	41	59	278
5	Madhya Pradesh	904	911	25	2.8	8	67	89	310
6	Odisha	905	933	20	2.3	8.3	62	82	277
7	Rajasthan	878	870	24.7	3.2	6.6	60	79	331
8	Uttar Pradesh	904	913	25.5	3.6	8.6	71	94	345
9	Uttarakhand	866	877	18.6	2.3	6.6	43	55	188

Source: Annual Health Survey, Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner

[English]

#### Acquisition of Shares

3122. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether irregularities in acquisition of shares by promoters in open offers have come to the notice of the Government/Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI);

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year and the action taken against their promoters involved in irregularities;

(c) whether the SEBI proposes to amend the SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011 in view of these irregularities;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) SEBI has not observed any irregularities in acquisition of shares by promoters in open offers. However, SEBI has observed instances where promoters have acquired shares without the fulfilling the obligation to make an open offer.

(b) The data regarding the total number of cases where violation of SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 1997/2011 were observed

and adjudication proceedings were initiated are as under:

2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-till date
20	17	18	22

(c) No proposal for amendment of SEBI (SAST) Regulations, 2011 is under consideration of SEBI.

(d) and (e) The SEBI (SAST) Regulations, 2011 were notified on September 23, 2011 and came into force w.e.f. October 22, 2011. The extant provisions of SEBI (SAST) Regulations, 2011 are considered adequate to deal with any irregularities in acquisition of shares without fulfilling the obligation to make an open offer.

#### Service Tax Evasion

3123. SHRI A. SAMPATH:  
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
SHRI A. ALAGIRI:  
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:  
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
SHRI P.K. BIJU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that various private universities and pharmaceutical companies are involved in alleged service tax evasion worth several crores;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any investigation have been carried out by the Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/

being taken by the Government against the guilty entities; and

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

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

[Translation]

#### Unethical Promotion of Vaccines

3124. DR. BHOLA SINGH:  
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:  
SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:  
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:  
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

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

(a) whether certain instances of unethical promotion of non-mandatory vaccines for babies by a few doctors/doctors' association allegedly in connivance with vaccine manufacturing companies have been reported in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the instances reported during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the action taken/proposed by the Government thereon; and

(d) the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government to check such unethical practices by the doctors and vaccine manufacturing companies in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Under the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) children are vaccinated against 7 vaccine preventable diseases. In addition Japanese Encephalitis (JE) vaccine and Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) vaccines are provided in the selected areas in the country. No instances came to the notice of the Health Ministry on unethical promotion of non-mandatory vaccines.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

[English]

#### External Debt

3125. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:  
SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:  
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of long term and short term external debt during each month of the current fiscal year (2012-13);

(b) the reasons for increase in the country's external debt; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce the external debt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The external debt data is disseminated on a quarterly basis with a lag of one quarter. The details of the long and short term external debt during the current year, quarter-wise, are given below:

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

Sl. No.	Component	End-June 2012 (PR)	End- September 2012 (QE)
1.	Long-term external debt	268.3	280.8
2.	Short-term external debt	80.5	84.5
3.	Total External Debt (1+2)	348.8	365.3

PR: Partially Revised, QE: Quick Estimates.

(b) and (c) The increase in external debt as at end September 2012 was largely due to higher NRI deposits, short-term debt and commercial borrowings. The external debt management policy followed by the Government of India emphasizes monitoring of long and short term debt, raising sovereign loans on concessional terms with long maturities, regulating external commercial borrowings through end-use and all-in-cost restrictions and rationalizing interest rates on Non-Resident Indian (NRI) Deposits. As a result, external debt has remained at manageable level



as indicated by the external Debt-GDP ratio of 19.7 per cent and the debt service ratio of 6.0 per cent in 2011-12.

### **Essential Drugs**

3126. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:  
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:  
SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:  
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) the details of the principles for determining the essentiality of a drug and the guidelines laid down by the Government to select medicines for inclusion in the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM);

(b) whether the Government proposes to revise the NLEM and has constituted a committee for the purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the composition and the terms of reference of the said committee including the criteria therefor;

(d) whether the Supreme Court has recently expressed unhappiness over the delay in preparation of revised list of essential drugs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) The objective of the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) is that the drugs included in it are adequate to meet the common contemporary health needs of the general population of the country. It is one of the key instruments in balanced healthcare delivery system of a country. It is the general obligation of the health administrators to ensure abundant availability of these drugs in the country. The primary purpose of NLEM is to promote rational use of medicines considering the three important aspects i.e. cost, safety and efficacy. Furthermore, it promotes prescription by generic names. It is revised and updated from time to time in the context of contemporary knowledge of use of therapeutic products. The first NLEM was prepared and released in 1996. This list was subsequently revised in 2003.

To address the issues of changing disease prevalence, treatment modalities, introduction of newer

medicines and identification of unacceptable risk-benefit profile as well as therapeutic profile of some medicines, a Core Committee of Experts from various subjects specialities was constituted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare by Order dated 6th July, 2010 under the chairmanship of Dr. Y.K. Gupta, Professor and Head, Department of Pharmacology, AIIMS, New Delhi, to update the NLEM, 2003. The Core Committee obtained the opinion/views through a "National Consultation Meet for Revision of National List of Essential Medicines" organized by the Department of Pharmacology, AIIMS and the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) on December 3-4, 2010. Experts from different disciplines from medical and pharmaceutical institutes and hospitals from across the country and concerned Government agencies participated. The recommendations of the Workshop were further deliberated upon by the Expert Core Committee on 4th January, 2011 and 31st January, 2011 at CDSCO and the NLEM, 2011 was finalized.

The NLEM, 2011 contains 348 medicines belonging to 27 therapeutic categories such as antineoplastic, anti-cancer, immunological, anti infective Cardiovascular, ophthalmological preparations, Diuretics, anti-allergic etc. Medicines have also been categorized based on essentiality at different levels of healthcare viz.

- (i) 181 Medicines for Primary (P), Secondary (S) and Tertiary (T) healthcare.
- (ii) 106 Medicines for Secondary(S) and Tertiary(T) healthcare.
- (iii) 61 medicines for Tertiary (T) healthcare.

No committee has been constituted to revise NLEM after 2011. The Government has no information that the Hon'ble Supreme Court has made any observation over the delay in the preparation of revised list of essential drugs.

### **Oil and Gas Exploration**

3127. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:  
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:  
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:  
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:  
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:



(a) the targets set for exploration and production of oil and natural gas reserves and the extent to which these have been met during the 11th Five Year Plan period;

(b) the number of oil wells drilled by the public and private sector oil companies, separately, the expenditure incurred thereon and the quantity of oil and gas produced therefrom during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has set any targets for exploration and production of oil and natural gas reserves during the 12th Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken/proposed to achieve them; and

(e) the other measures being taken by the Government to meet the demand of oil/ natural gas and to maximise their domestic production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The targets for the exploration and production of oil and natural gas and actual achievement during the 11th Five Year Plan Period (2007-08 to 2011-12) by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC); Oil India Ltd. (OIL) and Private/Joint Venture (Pvt./Jvs) companies under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The state-wise details of wells drilled, investment made and oil and gas production realized during the XI

Plan period by ONGC, OIL and Pvt./Jvs companies are given in the enclosed Statement-II, III and IV respectively.

(c) to (e) The projection for exploration and production natural gas during the 12 Five Year Plan by ONGC, OIL and Pvt./Jvs companies are at enclosed Statement-V.

Several measures have been taken by the Government/Oil PSUs to accelerate the production of crude oil and natural gas and to meet the demand of oil/natural gas in the country, which inter-alia includes the following:

- (i) Carving out more and more areas for exploration for offer under various rounds of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP)/Open Area Licensing Policy (OALP).
- (ii) Implementation of New Technologies such as horizontal well drilling etc.
- (iii) Application of Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR)/Improved Oil Recovery (IOR) techniques for increasing recovery factor from existing fields.
- (iv) Exploring alternate energy sources such as Coal Bed Methane (CBM), Shale Gas/Oil and Gas Hydrate etc.
- (v) Acquiring oil and gas assets abroad by oil PSUs.
- (vi) Sourcing gas through trans-national Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) pipeline.

#### **Statement-I**

*Target and achievement for exploration and production of oil and natural gas during the 11th Five Year Plan by ONGC, OIL and Pvt./Jvs companies*

Activity	ONGC		OIL		Pvt./Jvs	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2D Line Kilometer (LKM)	54359	136997	6365	8141.39	63200	262692
3D Square Kilometer (SKM)	76398	97061	5450	8220.93	67825	146655
Exploratory Wells	651	592	135	72	300	330

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Oil Production Million Metric Tonne (MMT)	140.06	124.113	18.99	17.57	47.71	35.22
Gas Production Billion Cubic Meter (BCM)	112.39	114.34	16.43	12.01	126.45	86.08
In-place reserve accretion (MMTOE)*	1000.70	1197.10	161-166	113.42	975	604

\*Million Metric Tonnes of Oil Equivalent.

### **Statement-II**

*State-wise details of wells drilled, investment made and oil and gas production realized during the XI Plan period by ONGC*

Area/State	Exploratory Wells (Nos.)	Exploration Investment Rs. in crore	Oil Production (MMT)	Gas Production (BCM)
Eastern and Western Offshore	177	22472.13	86.309*	85.843
Andhra Pradesh	47	1610.99	1.448	7.297
Assam	78	2453.35	6.060	2.204
Gujarat	193	1639.93	29.015	9.832
Himachal Pradesh	2	113.39	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	4	296.20	—	—
Mizoram	1	60.10	—	—
Rajasthan	7	216.75	—	0.069
Tamil Nadu	48	806.16	1.282	5.994
Tripura	32	1183.23	—	2.902
Uttar Pradesh	1	13.02	—	—
West Bengal	2	236.09	—	—

\*Including condensate.

### **Statement-III**

*State-wise details of wells drilled, investment made and oil and gas production realized during the XI Plan period by OIL*

State	Parameters	Unit	XI Plan	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Assam	Wells	Nos.	183	Expl. & Dev. Work continuing
	Investment	Rs./Crores	3416.99	

1	2	3	4	5
	Crude Oil Prod.	MMT	17.415	
	Natural Gas Production (NG Prod.)	BCM	10.875	
Arunachal Pradesh	Wells	Nos.	2	Expl. & Dev. Work continuing
	Investment	Rs./Crores	49.80	
	Crude Oil Prod.	MMT	0.159	
	NG Prod.	BCM	0.101	
Rajasthan Project	Wells	Nos.	17	Expl. & Dev. Work continuing
	Investment	Rs./Crores	142.46	
	Crude Oil Prod.	MMT	-	
	NG Prod.	BCM	1.029	
Mahanadi	Wells	Nos.	1	-
	Investment	Rs./Crores	327.76	
	Crude Oil Prod.	MMT	-	
	NG Prod.	BCM	-	
Mizoram	Wells	Nos.	-	Drilling planned in 2013-14
	Investment	Rs./Crores	5.61	
	Crude Oil Prod.	MMT	-	
	NG Prod.	BCM	-	
Tamil Nadu	Wells	Nos.	-	Drilling planned in 2013-14
	Investment	Rs./Crores	119.57	
	Crude Oil Prod.	MMT	-	
	NG Prod.	BCM	-	
Andhra Pradesh	Wells	Nos.	-	Drilling planned in 2013-14
	Investment	Rs./Crores	130.26	
	Crude Oil Prod.	MMT	-	
	NG Prod.	BCM	-	

**Statement-IV**

*State-wise details of wells drilled, investment made and oil and gas production realized during the XI Plan period by Pvt./Jvs companies*

Area/ State	Exploratory Wells (Nos.)	Exploration Investment Million US\$	Oil Production (000' Tonnes)	Gas Production (MMSCM)#
Eastern Offshore	106	5418	11572.126	55364.607
Western Offshore	32	1139	10298.026	27158.388
Arunanchal Pradesh	1	5	409.637	79.501
Assam	17	175	51.275	181.056
Gujarat	82	933	752.343	2583.423
Rajasthan	60	301	12149.259	635.266
Madhya Pradesh	0	26	0	0
West Bengal	0	64	0	0
Andaman-Nicobar	5	594	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	9	107	0	0
Bihar	1	58	0	0
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	21	0	0
Maharashtra	0	7	0	0
Manipur	0	1	0	0
Mizoram	1	47	0	0
Nagaland	0	1	0	0
Odisha	1	5	0	0
Tamil Nadu	8	96	0	0
Tripura	6	92	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	1	26	0	0

#Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter

**Statement-V**

*Target set for exploration and production of oil and natural gas during the 12th Five Year Plan by ONGC, OIL and Pvt./Jvs companies*

Activity/target	ONGC	OIL	Pvt./Jvt
1	2	3	4
2D Line Kilometer (LKM)	28170	8650	103954

1	2	3	4
3D Square Kilometer (SKM)	25713	6150	49961
Exploratory Wells	610	177	525
Oil Production Million Metric Tonne (MMT)	133.06	20.34	62.94
Gas Production Billion Cubic Meter (BCM)	143.9	19.2	85.5
In-place reserve accretion (MMTOE)	1080	78.14-121.42	728

### Package to Silk Farmers

3128. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has created/ proposes to create any revolving fund or provide any special package to the sericulture farmers and silk reelers in the country;

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the other 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 (d) There is no revolving fund created for the sericulture farmers and silk reelers. However, in order to address critical requirements of the sector during XII Plan, Catalytic Development Programme (which is a centrally sponsored programme being implemented through the Central Silk Board), inter alia, includes incentive to farmers to take up quality biovoltine silk production and infrastructure support to farmers and reelers in terms of strengthening facilities for drying and processing of cocoons, reeling equipments and reeling sheds.

### Mini and Micro Hydel Power Plants

3129. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to involve the Panchayati Raj institutions in construction of mini and micro hydel power plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is also considering to involve private sector companies in the construction of these hydel power plants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is providing financial support for setting up of micro hydel projects, up to 100 KW capacity and watermills through community institutions like Panchayats, NGOs, local bodies etc. The details of Central Financial Assistance provided for these are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Setting up of Small Hydro Power (SHP) projects are under the purview of State Governments. 24 States have announced their policy to invite private sector to set up SHP in their respective States. So far 321 Small Hydro Projects (upto 25MW capacity) with an aggregate capacity to 1672.18MW have been set up by the private sector in the in various States. The details of these are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

### Statement-I

*Central Financial Assistance given to SHP projects*

#### I. Micro Hydel Projects up to 100 kW Capacity:

Areas	Amount of CFA
International Border Districts	Rs. 1,00,000/- per KW
North Eastern and Special category States (other than 1 above)	Rs. 80,000/-per KW
Other States	Rs. 40,000/- per KW

**II. Watermills:**

Category of Watermill	Amount of CFA
Mechanical output only	Rs. 35,000/- per Watermill
(a) Electrical output (up to 5 kW) or,	
(b) Both mechanical and electrical output (up to 5 kW)	Rs. 1,10,000/- per Watermill

**Statement-II**

Sl. No.	State	Total Number	Total capacity (MW)
1	Andhra Pradesh	46	131.53
2	Assam	2	4.10
3	Chhattisgarh	4	16.20
4	Gujarat	3	8.60
5	Himachal Pradesh	81	334.30
6	Haryana	4	10.80
7	Jammu and Kashmir	2	17.50
8	Karnataka	102	806.20
9	Kerala	7	45.00
10	Madhya Pradesh	1	2.20
11	Maharashtra	24	97.30
12	Odisha	3	57.00
13	Punjab	23	26.70
14	Tamil Nadu	1	0.35
15	Uttarakhand	13	107.95
16	West Bengal	5	6.45
Total		321	1672.18

**Procurement of Drugs and Equipment under NRHM**

3130. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of total drugs and equipment purchased by the State Governments under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed the procurement process followed by the State Governments for buying drugs and equipment under the NRHM;

(c) if so, whether any deficiencies/irregularities have been observed in the said process;

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

(e) whether the Government plans to establish a Central procurement agency for procurement of drugs and equipment under the NRHM; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The state/UT-wise allocation & utilization on drugs and equipment under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) during each of the last three years is enclosed as Statement.

(b) The implementation of NRHM in States including procurement of drugs is reviewed through Common Review Missions (CRMs), periodical reviews by the Ministry and through audits.

(c) and (d) Public Health is a state subject. As such, states follow State Government rules and procedures for procurement of drugs and equipments from their budget and also from funds sanctioned under NRHM for the purpose. No specific irregularity has come to the notice of the Ministry. However, States, have been advised to set up robust procurement system like the Tamil Nadu Medical Services Corporation, IT enabled logistics and supply chain management, quality assurance system etc for improving drug procurement and distribution. Further, the States/UTs have been requested to ensure mandatory disclosure on the State NRHM Website regarding all procurements.

(e) and (f) Central Medical Services Society (CMSS), an autonomous agency for procurement of quality health sector goods and services has been registered on 22.03.2012 under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. However, the society is yet to be fully functional.

**Statement***Utilization under Procurement of Drugs & Equipment*

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10 Utilization	2010-11 Utilization	2012-13 Utilization	2012-13 Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>A. High Focus States</b>					
1	Bihar	642.29	610.55	4,349.99	2,949.73
2	Chhattisgarh	-	-	43.51	536.79
3	Himachal Pradesh	149.28	670.65	227.63	275.34
4	Jammu and Kashmir	352.29	-	130.31	50.17
5	Jharkhand	363.18	122.46	515.66	346.33
6	Madhya Pradesh	652.15	1,763.25	1,325.42	1,104.68
7	Odisha	1,985.54	203.20	1,821.64	945.58
8	Rajasthan	15.50	25.22	3,364.50	183.58
9	Uttar Pradesh	8,631.33	3,741.78	1,148.88	105.25
10	Uttarakhand	3.75	-	-	285.34
	Sub Total	12,795.31	7,137.11	12,927.54	6,782.79
<b>B. NE States</b>					
11	Arunachal Pradesh	1.00	-	239.14	143.32
12	Assam	5,255.29	1,770.99	8,289.93	1,033.52
13	Manipur	290.04	222.28	138.81	189.48
14	Meghalaya	176.54	362.54	2,557.70	691.59
15	Mizoram	217.21	55.82	807.97	80.66
16	Nagaland	377.00	15.00	1,651.81	732.97
17	Sikkim	377.96	114.32	56.81	-
18	Tripura	798.69	16.94	165.84	534.70
	Sub Total	7,493.73	2,557.89	13,908.01	3,406.24
<b>C. Non-High Focus States</b>					
19	Andhra	-	-	754.07	1,861.35

1	2	3	4	5	6
20	Goa	28.20	21.68	138.35	18.41
21	Gujarat	1,391.47	594.03	431.59	133.46
22	Haryana	-	616.32	1,887.79	1,062.15
23	Karnatak	402.70	1,227.03	1,085.72	32.17
24	Kerala	800.00	501.72	885.20	90.00
25	Maharashtra	165.00	-	411.71	1,216.91
26	Puniab	-	5.01	1,815.33	168.77
27	Tamilnadu	2,476.20	4,437.22	3,039.82	1,162.62
28	West Bengal	632.85	870.63	3,869.95	626.74
	Sub Total	5,898.42	8,273.64	14,319.53	6,372.58
<b>D. Small States/UTs</b>					
29	Andaman and Nicobar	-	-	21.38	-
30	Chandigarh	18.35	-	22.10	2.96
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.39	-	10.58	9.42
32	Daman	-	-	-	1.71
33	Delhi	-	34.71	54.27	16.60
34	Lakshyadweep	2.77	-	7.26	-
35	Puducherry	45.25	58.01	81.70	13.93
	Sub Total	70.76	92.72	197.29	44.62
Grand Total		26,258.22	18,061.36	41,352.37	16,606.23

Note: The above expenditure are as per FMR, for the F.Y-2012-13 are as on 31.12.2012. Hence its provisional.

**Disabled-Friendly Facilities in Government Establishments**

3131. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has instructed the State Governments to direct local bodies to create a hassle free and conducive atmosphere for free movement of disabled in Government establishments;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the implementation status of such instructions State-wise including Kerala; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) Union Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is the nodal Ministry dealing with the issues of persons with disabilities, its law, policies and programmes and Administers the persons with Disability (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995. Section 46 of the said Act deals with non-discrimination in the built environment and mandates the appropriate Governments and local authorities to provide



for free movement of persons with disabilities in public buildings. That Ministry, from time to time, reiterates the provisions of the said Act to the Central Ministries/State Governments for proper implementation. Since this Ministry deals with the matter relating to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), this Ministry also requested on 05.09.2012, the Panchayati Raj Departments of all States/UTs including the State of Kerala for bringing the provisions of section 46 of the above mention act to the notice of concerned authorities of PRIs at all levels.

(b) The reply received from Kerala shows that sixty-one Gram Panchayats have provided such facility to enable hassle free movement for the disabled.

(c) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj continues its role of advocacy in the matter.

#### **Supply of Ethanol to OMCs**

3132. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to do away with year-to-year contract between Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) and ethanol manufacturers and introduce a long term contract for stability and if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this direction;

(b) the details of ethanol quantity fixed to be supplied to each OMC and the quantity actually supplied during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the reasons for shortage in supply, if any, OMC-wise during the same period; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure sufficient and uninterrupted supply of ethanol to OMCs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The Government has decided on 22.11.2012 that 5% mandatory ethanol blending with petrol should be implemented across the country and procurement price of ethanol will be henceforth decided between Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) and suppliers of ethanol. In case of any shortfall in domestic supply, the OMCs and Chemical companies would be free to import ethanol.

OMCs have been directed by MoPNG to implement the EBP Programme accordingly. OMCs have floated a tender on 29 December, 2012.

(b) The details of quantity of ethanol finalised by OMCs for procurement and quantity of ethanol procured by OMCs during last three years and the current year are as under:

(in Crore Litres)

Period	Quantity of ethanol finalised by OMCs for procurement	Quantity of ethanol received by OMCs
Nov'2009-Sept'2010	27.56	5.60
Oct'2010-Sept'2011	55.87	36.25
Oct'2011-Sept'2012	41.22	30.57
Oct'2012-Sept'2013	*	0.45

\* Due to the Government decision dated 22.11.2012 as mentioned in reply to part (a) above, a fresh e-tender has been issued by OMCs on 29.12.2012.

(c) Reasons for shortfall are inadequate domestic availability of ethanol, restrictions imposed by the State Governments on movement of ethanol and limited offers received from ethanol suppliers.

(d) As explained in reply to (a) above.

#### **Purchasing of Excess Electricity**

3133. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from the Government of Gujarat regarding sale of excess electricity generated from renewable sources by Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and response of the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Gujarat has made a representation for allowing Distribution Companies entitled for Renewable Energy Certificates (REC) to purchase Renewable Energy in excess of the

stipulated Renewable Purchase Obligation. The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission have informed that issue pertaining to REC on renewable energy generated beyond the purchase obligation is under consideration of the Commission. This issue can be addressed through amendments in the relevant regulations, which is a quasi-judicial process and the Commission takes a view on the need for amendments after following due process including public hearing.

#### **National Commission for Women**

3134. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Commission for Women (NCW) is starved of funds;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether due to paucity of funds NCW has not been able to launch the awareness campaign for the schemes being implemented by the Government for development of women;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the funds demanded by and allocation made by the Government to NCW during the last three years and the current year; and
- (e) the steps taken or being taken by Government to provide sufficient funds to NCW?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The funds are provided to various schemes as per the available budget provision of the Ministry of Women and Child Development and inter-se-priority. During the 11th Plan (2007-12), as against a requirement of 35.00 Crore projected by the National Commission for Women (NCW), an amount of Rs. 29.00 Crore was allocated to National Commission for Women. Hence, there is no reason to suggest that NCW is starved of funds.

- (c) There is no information to suggest that NCW has not been able to launch awareness campaigns for Government schemes due to paucity of funds.
- (d) Does not arise.
- (e) It has been the endeavour of the Government to

provide adequate funds to NCW within the overall constraints of availability of resources.

#### **Decentralized Generation of Electricity**

3135. SHRI A. K. S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the decentralized generation of electricity from abundant renewable energy sources is an efficient solution to universal access to electricity;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this direction; and
- (c) the progress made so far on setting up renewable energy standardized village grids, especially in low electricity penetration areas of eastern and north-eastern regions of the country?

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

(b) The Ministry of New & Renewable Energy is promoting various renewable energy technologies for off-grid/decentralized electricity generation.

Under the Remote Village Electrification (RVE) Programme, the Ministry is providing financial support for lighting/basic electrification using renewable energy sources in those remote unelectrified census villages and unelectrified hamlets of electrified census villages where grid extension is not found feasible by the state governments and hence are not covered under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana. Central Financial Assistance (CFA) of up to 90% of the costs of systems, subject to pre specified maximum amount for each technology, is provided for approved projects to the states. As on date, 12760 nos. of such villages / hamlets have been sanctioned under the programme.

The Ministry is also promoting biomass gasifier based distributed/off grid electricity generation for meeting unmet demand of electricity in villages and provide CFA @ Rs. 15000 per kW besides providing financial support of Rs. 1.0 Lakh per km. for a maximum of 3 km. for laying distribution network.

The small/micro hydel projects are promoted for providing electricity to remote and rural areas. About 315 villages have been electrified using micro hydel projects in the country.

Under the Off grid and Decentralized Solar Application Scheme of JNNSM, Ministry provides a subsidy 30% cost of the project limited to Rs. 150 per watt peak for installation of micro/mini grid SPV power plants of unit capacity up to 250 kWp.

Ministry of Power accorded approval for capital subsidy of Rs. 540 Crore for Decentralized Distributed Generation (DDG) during XI plan period under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY). DDG can be from conventional or renewable sources such as biomass, biofuels, biogas, mini hydro, solar etc. for villages where grid connectivity is either not feasible or not cost effective. Under the scheme, 90% of the total project cost is provided to the implementing agency as subsidy. The balance 10% can be arranged by the implementing agency at their own or taken as loan from any financial institution or REC.

(c) Under the biomass gasifier programme of Ministry of New & Renewable Energy, so far, 70 rice husk based gasifier systems have been installed in villages of Bihar providing electricity needs in about 200 villages / hamlets so far.

2 mini grid solar photovoltaic (SPV) power projects of 120 kWp of aggregate capacity have been installed in Jharkhand.

Under the DDG scheme of Ministry of Power, 48 nos. of projects covering 175 nos. of villages / hamlets have been sanctioned in the state of Bihar and 9 nos. of projects covering 39 nos. of villages / hamlets have been sanctioned in the state of West Bengal.

#### **Package to Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers**

3136. SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided/ proposes to provide a special package to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers; and

(b) if so, the details and the reasons therefor along with the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Government does not provide any package to any Ministry/ Department. The budgetary allocations are made for different expenditure items in view of the available

resources, requirement and absorptive capacity of the Ministry/Department concerned.

*[Translation]*

#### **Promotion of Cruise Tourism**

3137. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government promotes cruise tourism in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the schemes implemented for the purpose;

(c) the details of projects focusing on cruise tourism sanctioned along with the funds sanctioned and released thereunder during each of the last three years and current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) the places identified for the purpose State/UT-wise; and

(e) the further steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to boost cruise tourism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) Cruise Tourism is one of the growing areas of travel in the country. The Ministry of Tourism has identified Cruise Tourism as one of the Niche Tourism products.

(b) Under the Guidelines of Scheme for Assistance to Central agencies for Tourism Infrastructure development, the Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance to the ports for development of Cruise Tourism related infrastructure. Ministry of Tourism extends Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for project proposals under the scheme of Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations & Circuits, subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority.

(c) There were no projects focusing on Cruise Tourism sanctioned during the last three years. However, the projects sanctioned for Cruise Tourism during the current year are placed at enclosed Statement.

(d) The Steering Committee on Cruise Tourism has identified the ports of Chennai, Cochin, New Mangalore, Mormugao and Mumbai for development of Cruise Tourism.

(e) The Government of India has approved the Cruise Shipping Policy in June 2008. Some salient features of this policy include conducive fiscal regime, development of facilities at Ports and connectivity through rail, road transport, air and metro, quick completion of immigration formalities, hassle free custom clearance and proper waste

disposal system ensuring cleaner ocean. An Inter Ministerial Steering Committee with Secretary (Shipping) as Chairman was constituted in June, 2010 to address issues relating to development of cruise shipping. The Ministry of Tourism had developed a CD on Cruise Tourism and also participated in Cruise Shipping Conventions.

#### **Statement**

*State wise/union territory wise details of central financial assistance given by the Ministry of Tourism during current year (upto 31st January, 2013) for projects focusing on cruise tourism*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Project Name	Sanctioned Year	Sanctioned Amount	Released Amount
1.	Development of dedicated cruise berthing facilities a Cochin Port - under the scheme - Assistance to Central Agencies for Infrastructure development	2012-13	2243.32	1121.66
2.	Cruise Passenger Facilities Centre in the existing Passenger Terminal at Chennai Port - under the scheme Assistance to Central Agencies for Infrastructure development	2012-13	1724.66	862.33

[English]

#### **Petrol Pump Dealers**

3138. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the recommendations made by the Apurva Chandra Committee on various issues relating to petrol pumps including maintenance of generator sets, commission of the dealers on sale of fuel, etc.

(b) whether the Government has implemented the recommendations of the said Committee;

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

(d) the corrective measures taken / proposed by the Government to address and resolve all the issues of petrol pump dealers including Marketing Discipline guidelines (MDG) in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA

LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) A Committee was constituted for devising a suitable mechanism for fixing the Dealers' Commission on Petrol and Diesel among other issues. After due consideration of the recommendations of the Committee, the Dealers' Commission on Petrol was revised from Rs.1218/KL to Rs.1499/KL and on Diesel from Rs.757/KL to Rs.912/KL with effect from 01.07.2011.

The Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG), 2012 have been issued after considering suggestions/representations/inputs from various stake holders including representation from Dealers.

[Translation]

#### **Solar Power Supply in Trains**

3139. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to supply electricity to trains through solar energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any action plan for the same; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No, Sir. However, the Inter-Ministerial Group of the Ministry of Finance has recommended setting up of 10 kWp stand-alone SPV power plants each at 150 railway stations and SPV power packs of 640 kWp each at 850 manned un-electrified level crossings in the country under the National Clean Energy Fund. Besides this, there are plans to generate Solar Power on large scale in the country some of which can be supplied to railways through the grid.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. However, railway Ministry has shown interest in using solar power for various purposes.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

#### **National Rural Health Mission**

3140. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has made it mandatory for the State/UT Governments to disclose several important aspects of the Mission on the State's National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) website;

(b) if so, the details of those important aspects;

(c) whether the Ministry has made Statutory Audit Report a must for release of the second tranche of funds;

(d) the details of the States/UT which have complied with audit report; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to impress upon the remaining States/UT to take steps for statutory audit report?

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

(b) Following disclosures are to be made on the State National Rural Health Mission website.

- Facility wise deployment of all contractual staff engaged under NRHM with name and designation.

- Details of Medical Mobile Units (MMUs) - total number of MMUs, registration numbers, operating agency, monthly schedule and service delivery data on a monthly basis. Patient Transport ambulances and emergency response ambulances - total number of vehicles, types of vehicle, registration number of vehicles, service delivery data including clients served and kilometers logged on a monthly basis.

- Details of all procurements- including details of equipment procured.

- Details of buildings under construction/renovation - total number, name of the facility/hospital along with costs, executing agency and execution charges (if any). Date of start and expected date of completion.

(c) Yes. It is a pre-condition of Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance.

(d) All states have complied except Uttar Pradesh and Daman and Diu.

(e) Regular reminders sent to defaulting states by post, through phone and mail. Further, release of full Central share is contingent upon compliance.

#### **Depository System**

3141. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the depository system;

(b) if so, the findings thereof and action taken/being taken thereto; and

(c) whether complaints have been received from any quarter with regard to the switch over from trading in physical form to the present system and if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has constituted a Depository System Review Committee (DSRC) on July 15, 2012 under the Chairmanship of Mr. M. Balachandran (former CMD of Bank of India) to undertake a comprehensive review of the Indian Depository System and to benchmark against global best practices.



(b) The findings/recommendations of the DSRC are awaited.

(c) The switch over from trading in physical form to the present system of dematerialized form was undertaken with the establishment of two depositories viz. National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) in 1996 and Central Depository Services (India) Limited (CDSL) in 1997 for the development of securities market. This was necessitated on account of the problems faced by the investors while trading in physical shares like, risk of theft of stocks, forgery, counterfeiting, mutilation of certificates, bad deliveries caused by signature mismatch, postal delays and loss of certificates during movement to and from the registrars. Based on available records, no complaints have been received by SEBI in recent years with regard to the switch over from trading in physical form to the present system.

#### **Granite Marketing Facilities**

3142. SHRI RAJAIHA SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the lack of granite marketing facilities in the country in respect of its export to various countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise particularly from Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the remedial steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):  
(a) to (c) Granite is a minor mineral defined under Section 3(e) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act) and as per Section 15 of the MMDR Act, 1957, all powers to make rules and grant mineral concessions for minor minerals have been given to the concerned State Government. However, the Central Government has notified the Granite Conservation and Development Rules, 1999 on 1st June, 1999 to conserve the granite resources and to prescribe a uniform frame work with regard to systematic and scientific exploitation of granite through out the country.

Provision of marketing facilities in the country is essentially undertaken by the various State Governments, both for domestic marketing as well as for export. As a support of development of infrastructure, Government has

a scheme called Assistance to States for Development of Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE) in which financial assistance is provided for development of infrastructure facilities for marketing for export of all commodities, including granite.

#### **Urban Cooperative Banks**

3143. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of criteria/norms laid down for grant of licenses of new Urban Co-operative Banks (UCB);

(b) the number of UCBs registered across the country as on date, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of UCBs out of these which are currently functional and those closed down during the last three years;

(d) whether there is any mechanism for rehabilitation or revival of dysfunctional and weak UCBs;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the action taken by the Government to safeguard the interest of customers of such banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the licensing authority for Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs) announced in the Annual Policy Statement (2004-05) that no fresh proposals for new UCBs would be considered till a comprehensive policy including an appropriate legal and regulatory framework for the sector is put in place. There has been no change in the policy of RBI since then. An Expert Committee on the subject was constituted in April, 2010 which submitted its report to RBI in September, 2011.

(b) The State/UT-wise details of UCBs as on 31.3.2012 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The number of UCBs whose license was cancelled in the last three years are, 31 in 2009-10, 12 in 2010-11 and 14 in 2011-12.

(d) to (g) RBI has, from time to time, taken a number of steps to strengthen the financial position of UCBs, which, *inter alia*, include:

- allowing merger of UCBs to encourage merger/ amalgamation and to provide an avenue for non-disruptive exit route for weak UCBs;
- allowing UCBs to raise share capital;
- allowing financial restructuring of weak UCBs by conversion of deposits into equity;
- entering into MOU with State Governments/UTs and Central Government (for multi-State UCBs) to address the problem of dual control of UCBs by RBI and Registrar of Cooperative Societies; and
- setting up a Task Force on Urban Cooperative Banks in each State/UT with an objective to have a consultative arrangement for identifying weak and potentially viable entities and turning them around and also to provide a non disruptive exit path to unviable entities so as to ensure continuous process of monitoring of such UCBs.

**Statement**

*State-wise distribution of Urban Co-operative Banks (UCBs) as on 31.3.2012 is as under:*

Sl. No.	State	No. of UCBs
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	103
2.	Assam	8
3.	Bihar	3
4.	Chhattisgarh	12
5.	Delhi	15
6.	Goa	6
7.	Gujarat	237
8.	Haryana	7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4
11.	Jharkhand	2
12.	Karnataka	266
13.	Kerala	60

1	2	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	52
15.	Maharashtra	523
16.	Manipur	3
17.	Meghalaya	3
18.	Mizoram	1
19.	Odisha	12
20.	Puducherry	1
21.	Punjab	4
22.	Rajasthan	39
23.	Sikkim	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	129
25.	Tripura	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	70
27.	Uttarakhand	5
28.	West Bengal	46

[Translation]

**Basic Facilities in AWCs**

3144. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides basic facilities such as medicines, utensils, furniture and other material to every Anganwadi Centre in the country (AWC);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the States for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise including Chhattisgarh;

(d) whether the funds provided for these purposes are insufficient;

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

(f) if not, the time by which the sufficient funds are

likely to be provided by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) ICDS is a Centrally sponsored scheme implemented by States/UTs. Funds are provided under the scheme for meeting the expenditure on running Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) under ICDS (Gen.) which *inter-alia* includes Pre School Education Kits, Medicine Kits and other programme components on recurring basis. For provision of utensils and furniture (including weighing scale) etc. one time grant @ Rs. 5000/- per AWC is provided which has now been increased to @ Rs. 7000/- per AWC and Rs. 5000/- per Mini AWC

(excluding weighing scale) w.e.f. 22-10-2012 (in every five years).

(c) A Statement indicating funds released to States/UTs and expenditure reported by them including their share in respect of ICDS (General) including Chhattisgarh during last three years and current year is enclosed.

(d) to (f) No Madam, the funds allocated for the scheme for providing the above facilities are sufficient. As against allocation of Rs. 44,400 crore during the 11th Five Year Plan, the Government has allocated Rs.1,23,580 crore for ICDS during the 12th Five Year Plan. Any additional requirement of funds can be met through Supplementary demands for grant and savings.

### Statement

*State-wise (including state share) ICDS scheme (general & training) during last three years and current year (2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13 as on 28.02.2012)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Funds released	Exp. Reported by States (including State Share)	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States (including State Share)	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States (including State Share)	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States (including State Share)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	36306.76	40007.13	36639.25	36852.43	44587.98	61234.05	59249.75	58436.29
2	Bihar	29764.48	32710.1	25185.2	29650.4	46456.23	44176.11	48471.56	11289.92
3	Chhattisgarh	14393.91	14381.15	12064.647	16233.02	23787.53	28526.95	28882.43	11654.89
4	Goa	839.01	827.87	802.74	802.05	846.52	1117.4	1141.79	863.44
5	Gujarat	15987.35	21081.8	18932.53	22249.69	44276.04	39130.09	31092.56	25029.78
6	Haryana	8176.56	11018.88	10817.842	11673.88	16360.93	17047.46	22840.8	13602.78
7	Himachal Pradesh	7088.51	8336.86	8727.11	8702.19	11903.95	13211.73	10109.08	3431.99
8	Jammu and Kashmir	8329.08	8383.48	14751.62	10596.73	15008.35	13144.46	13249.95	19325.35
9	Jharkhand	12891.82	14360.21	17918	15304.85	20501.65	14841.55	15816.91	18932.91
10	Karnataka	21036.48	22841.08	19388.69	26410.23	45102.14	39282.64	30727.02	28296.77



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	Kerala	14287.04	14189.21	12751.76	16581.9	29615.76	26269.61	16442.6	12274.93
12	Madhya Pradesh	20518.38	34346.56	31172.69	38211.43	40554.56	63100.15	80885.98	43350.71
13	Maharashtra	32238.38	47432.87	42503.36	47659.35	76225.79	95934.75	75230.32	64923.80
14	Odisha	22504.1	20791.79	21677.68	24640.66	36038.97	32265.04	31757.15	28141.83
15	Punjab	9260.96	10582.99	11832.38	12602.77	17257.36	20378.68	17050.01	10029.89
16	Rajasthan	22550.03	20466.87	17014.35	24500.33	32506.33	39457.64	46196.82	25316.06
17	Tamil Nadu	17967.07	23734.47	26319.84	22183.2	37210.68	23097.61	23442.3	21472.39
18	Uttarakhand	3717.73	5281.32	3857.79	5242.07	10502.09	9166.67	9168.4	6924.88
19	Uttar Pradesh	51542.93	55950.04	48631.35	62800.77	90164.50	67208.57	105664.72	87125.91
20	West Bengal	37016.49	37362.32	30717.03	40899.48	79235.59	67029.52	53847.98	26227.07
21	Delhi	3209.81	3014.83	3644.46	3526.1	4918.64	7356.48	7585.11	5973.73
22	Pondicherry	249	303.84	355.54	350.62	712.40	385.32	362.01	308.65
23	Andaman and Nicobar	291.63	292.06	325.3	328.99	599.93	589.87	444.83	315.80
24	Chandigarh	254.5	252.29	244.45	244.45	438.27	438.27	432.13	302.95
25	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	129.84	126.57	137.53	129.94	145.33	134.82	121.34	91.24
26	Daman and Diu	56.55	56.65	58.18	58.16	82.47	82.47	63.1	51.00
27	Lakshadweep	121.03	75.87	27.49	96.87	169.83	171.87	101.91	7.50
28	Arunachal Pradesh	3178.72	3521.15	6391.528	4720.91	7015.96	7743.82	5738.71	3666.78
29	Assam	23849.59	19010.81	36402.43	29525	38663.02	46138.11	46796.39	32336.53
30	Manipur	3387.5	2464.68	3707.71	3783.96	5924.06	5393.12	4754.42	1896.90
31	Meghalaya	2102.15	2560.51	2482.89	2448.01	3536.73	3694.15	3339.48	1602.28
32	Mizoram	2089.23	1693.57	2315.96	2131.7	2714.42	2567.23	1871.15	2547.44
33	Nagaland	5025.41	2530.22	2264.01	4578.34	5930.26	4555.11	2660.74	3530.75
34	Sikkim	683.53	647.6	503.29	724.62	772.27	1061.33	1021.23	595.73
35	Tripura	7398.195	3329.42	8132.205	4306.4	6489.28	5981.08	5372.54	2641.93
	Total	438443.76	483967.07	478698.83	530751.50	796255.82	801913.73	801933.22	572520.8
36	LIC for AKBY	691.80		742.00		663.72		472.18	
37	KSY	3626.27							
38	Nipccd for CMU	50.68							
	Grand Total	442761.83	483967.07	479440.83	530751.50	796970.22	801913.73	802405.40	572520.80

*[English]***Abandoned Girls**

3145. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of increasing incidents of abandoning girl child in various parts of the country including Delhi and National Capital Region;

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

(c) the remedial measures taken or proposed by the Government for protecting and proper rehabilitation of such girl children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is administering a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) under which financial assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations, inter-alia, for setting up of and maintenance of Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) for the placement of orphan, abandoned or surrendered children for adoption. The Scheme also provides for family based non-institutional care through adoption, sponsorship and foster-care.

*[Translation]***Panchayati Raj Institutions**

3146. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is contemplating to grant more rights to Panchayats and Gram Sabhas during re-evaluation of many ongoing Centrally sponsored schemes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating schemes which are proposed to be directly implemented by the Panchayati Raj Institutions?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):

(a) State Governments may devolve powers to Gram Sabhas and Panchayats through their respective Panchayati Raj Act as per Articles 243A and 243G of the Constitution to enable them to function as institution of Self Government. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj incentivizes the State Governments to devolve powers to Panchayats through Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS) and pursues with other Ministries to assign roles and responsibilities to Panchayats and Gram Sabhas in implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

(b) The development grant component of Backward Regions Grant Fund scheme of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj is implemented by the Panchayati Raj Institutions in rural areas.

*[English]***Off-Shore Wind Energy**

3147. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to develop off-shore wind energy with private sector participation in the coastal States in the country particularly in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the expected increase in the generation of wind power with the setting up of off-shore projects in private sector; and

(d) the time by which the new projects are likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Preliminary estimates suggest that there could be a potential to develop offshore wind farm near Kanyakumari and/or north of Rameshwaram. The Government has set up Offshore Wind Energy Steering Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary, MNRE for development of off-shore wind power in the country in a focused manner.

(c) The Government has not carried out such study so far.

(d) Looking to complexity of the issues involved in development of off-shore wind power no time limit has been set.

#### **Insurance Awareness Campaign**

3148. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the benefits of life and non-life insurance facilities available in the country have not satisfactorily percolated to the rural areas of the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has launched/proposes to launch any awareness campaign in rural areas in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the success achieved therefrom during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has a well laid out legal framework mandating insurers to do insurance business in the rural areas of the country. IRDA has informed that Insurers have been prescribed obligations in respect of rural and un-organized sector and backward classes and the details are spelt under IRDA (Obligations to Rural & social sector) Regulations, 2002. For Financial Year 2011-12, more than 31% of the total life insurance policies are issued in rural areas. In non-life sector, a business of Rs. 7470 crore which constitutes around 14% of total non-life insurance business is generated from rural areas.

(c) IRDA has further informed that it has stepped up its efforts to enhance consumer awareness on various tenets of insurance and has adopted a multi-pronged approach of consumer education under the brand name *Bima Bemisaal Campaign*.

The initiatives include:

- a. Publication of Handbooks on common subjects of Insurance viz. life insurance, property insurance, health insurance, motor insurance and intermediaries in 12

Indian languages.

b. Carrying out **Print campaign in vernacular languages through local newspapers.**

c. Using Electronic **media in various languages** for creating **insurance awareness** through TV and Radio.

d. Sponsoring of Consumer awareness seminars through consumer bodies working with SHGs/NGOs and distributing all the material through them for dissemination to people at grass root level.

(d) IRDA has further informed that looking to the need to spread awareness in smaller cities and interior areas, some of the seminars were also conducted in places such as Vijayawada, Aizawal, Palakkad, Bilaspur, Munger, Ranchi etc.

During the last three years the business generated from the rural sector is as follows:

	Total Industry Premium	Rural sector Premium	%
Non Life		Rs. in Crores	
FY 2011-12	52876	7470	14.1
FY 2010-11	44124	4594	10.4
FY 2009-10	35697	3673	10.3
Life	No of policies	Policies in rural sector	%
FY 2011-12	44191864	13983265	31.6
FY 2010-11	48136948	14982638	31.1
FY 2009-10	53127637	14425404	27.2

#### **Refinery on West Coast**

3149. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil corporation (IOC) proposes to set up a refinery on west coast;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action plan drawn by the Government to raise the refining capacity of the IOC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has informed that at present, they do not have any proposal for setting up of a refinery on West Coast.

(c) IOCL has reported that the total refining capacity of the company will increase from the existing 54.2 Million Metric tones Per Annum (MMTPA) to 69.2 MMTPA with commissioning of 15 MMTPA grass root Refinery at Paradip in November 2013. Further, the company has approved in principle, a proposal for enhancing capacity of Koyali Refinery, Gujarat from 13.7 MMTPA to 18 MMTPA.

#### **Assistance to BPL and Antyodaya Families**

3150. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:  
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:  
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of BPL and antyodaya families using cooking gas in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government provides the financial assistance as cooking gas subsidy to all these families; and

(c) if so, the details thereof during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) do not maintain consumption data of APL/BPL households separately.

(b) and (c) A scheme for providing one time grant to BPL families in the rural areas for release of new domestic LPG connection under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana (RGGLVY) is in operation. As per the scheme, the security deposit for the domestic LPG cylinder and pressure regulator is paid from a fund created through contributions from the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds of ONGC, OIL, GAIL, BPCL, HPCL and IOC.

As on 01.01.2013, OMCs have released 135278 of LPG connections from their CSR fund incurring the expenditure of Rs. 1925.50 Lakh.

[*Translation*]

#### **Percentage of Government Share in Banks**

3151. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of equity shareholding of the Government in various Public Sector Banks (PSBs), bank-wise;

(b) whether the Government / Reserve Bank of India proposes to dilute the Government stakes in the PSBs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Bank-wise details of Government shareholding in public sector banks as on 31.03.2012 are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	% of Shareholding
1	2	3
1	Allahabad Bank	55.24
2	Andhra Bank	58.00
3	Bank of Baroda	54.31
4	Bank of India	62.72
5	Bank of Maharashtra	78.95
6	Canara Bank	67.72
7	Central Bank of India	79.15
8	Corporation Bank	58.52
9	Dena Bank	55.24
10	Indian Bank	80.00
11	Indian Overseas Bank	69.62
12	Oriental Bank of Commerce	58.00
13	Punjab National Bank	56.10
14	Punjab & Sind Bank	78.16

1	2	3
15	Syndicate Bank	66.17
16	UCO Bank	65.19
17	Union Bank of India	54.35
18	United Bank of India	81.55
19	Vijaya Bank	55.02
20	State Bank of India	61.58
	IDBI Bank Ltd.	70.52

(b) and (c) There is no such proposal with the Government.

[English]

#### **Growth Rate of Bulk Deposits**

3152. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instances of non-compliance of directives regarding reduction of their bulk deposits by any public sector banks (PSBs) have come to the notice of the Government / Reserve Bank of India (RBI) during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the action taken / being taken by the Government against such banks, bank-wise; and

(d) the other steps being taken by the Government to improve the profitability of the PSBs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Government of India has issued an advisory on Asset Liability Management (ALM) to all Public Sector Banks (PSBs) on 06.07.2012 advising them to shed their High Cost deposits, with the objective to improve their profitability. PSBs have not shown inability to reduce bulk deposits to 15 percent of total deposits in a phased manner.

(d) The Government has entered into Performance Linked long term Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with the PSBs with a view to increase their efficiency and

productivity wherein PSBs are required to meet the long-term targets on key productivity parameters. Further, all banks have been advised by RBI to meticulously follow the regulatory guidelines issued by them vide various Circulars such as Prudential norms on Capital Adequacy and Market Discipline, Prudential norms on Income Recognition & Asset Classification and Provisioning (IRAC) pertaining to advances, Norms for classification, valuation & Operation of Investment Portfolio of banks Exposure Norms, Norms on Loans & Advances etc. Banks have also been advised by RBI from time to time, to take effective measures to strengthen the credit appraisal and post-credit monitoring to arrest the incidence of fresh NPAs and adopt a more realistic approach to reduce the existing and chronic NPAs in all categories.

[Translation]

#### **Foreign Investment in Oil and Gas Projects**

3153. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:  
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to approve foreign investment in oil and gas projects in 30 days;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the countries which have shown their interest after approval of this policy; and

(c) the manner in which the aforesaid measures is likely to increase production of oil and gas in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The present Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy for petroleum & natural gas sector, allows 100% automatic route for exploration activities of oil and natural gas fields, infrastructure related to marketing of petroleum products and natural gas, pipelines, LNG regassification infrastructure, petroleum refining in the private sector, subject to the existing sectoral policy.

However, there is no provision, as such, for according approval in 30 days.

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

*[English]***Delay in Clearance of Oil Blocks**

3154. SHRI ADHI SANKAR:  
SHRI A. SAI PRATAP:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some oil and gas blocks in the country are awaiting clearance;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Defence (MoD) had placed restrictions on exploration and development activities in respect of 39 exploration blocks in offshore areas including Krishna-Godavari and Mahanadi basins, subsequent to the grant of Petroleum Exploration License (PEL). These blocks were awarded to different companies under various bidding rounds of Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP).

MoD had placed restrictions on account of strategic and security related considerations. The area-wise details of the affected blocks are as under:

Basin Name	Location	No. of Blocks Affected
Krishna-Godavari	Eastern Offshore	22
Mahanadi- North-East Coast	Eastern Offshore	9
Cauvery	Eastern Offshore	3
Pranhita-Godavari	Eastern Offshore	2
Gujarat-Saurashtra	Western Offshore	2
Andaman	Andaman Offshore	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>39</b>

In addition to above, the exploration activities have been restricted /stopped by the State Governments in other 10 blocks awarded, in onland areas:

State	No. of NELP Blocks Affected	Reasons
Nagaland	3	Nagaland Government has either stopped or not allowed to commence exploration activities in these blocks.
Assam	4	Environmental Clearance/Forest Clearance not granted by MoEF /Government of Assam
Manipur	2	Environmental Clearance /Forest Clearance not granted by MoEF /Government of Manipur
Maharashtra	1	Environmental Clearance/ Forest Clearance not granted by MoEF/ Government of Maharashtra
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	

(c) The matter had been taken up by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoP & NG) with Ministry of Defence (MoD) and other concerned agencies at various levels. Further, the same was discussed by the Cabinet Committee on Investments (CO) in its meeting held on 30.01.2013. The CCI has directed Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister and National Security Advisor to further discuss the issue with MoP & NG and MoD and apprise progress to CCI in a month's time. As per the directives of CCI, meetings are being held to resolve the issue.

**Pro-Women Laws**

3155. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of misuse of pro-women laws in the country have come to the notice of the Government during the last three years and the current year;

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



(c) whether the Government is taking any steps to prevent exploitation and misuse of pro-women laws in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has received few representations alleging misuse of laws and legal provisions intended for protection of women. These representations mainly relate to alleged misuse of 498A of the IPC and Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.

(c) to (e) Adequate safeguards are available under existing laws to deal with misuse, if any, of legal provisions.

[*Translation*]

#### **Diversion of Foreign Funds**

3156. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the funds raised from abroad for implementing various schemes in the country have allegedly been misused or diverted;

(b) if so, the details of the funds which have been misused or diverted during the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise;

(c) the mechanism put in place by the Government to monitor the spending of funds raised from abroad; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) There is an elaborate mechanism in place for effective implementation and proper utilization of the loans and grants received from the external agencies, which involves disbursement monitoring as well as physical and financial monitoring of the project.

#### **Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Loan Amount	Funded by	Allegation / Action
1	2	3	4	5
1	Lucknow-Muzaffarpur National Highway Project	US \$ 620 million	World Bank	World Bank's INT mission report refers to sanctionable practices committed by M/s Progressive Constructions Ltd., which has been referred to Ministry of Road Transport and Highways / National Highways Authority of India, whose Vigilance Division is enquiring into the matter.
2	Uttarakhand Decentralised Watershed Development Project	US \$ 69.62 million	World Bank	An allegation of misappropriation has been referred to the Government of Uttarakhand for further necessary action.

1	2	3	4	5
3	State Partnership Programme, Chhattisgarh	Euro 80 million	European Union	Alleged misuse of funds for procurement of school kits for Baiga Tribes Students in Sarguja district of Chhattisgarh was reported by European Union in July, 2011. As per investigation report submitted by the Enquiry Committee set up by the State Government, an estimated financial irregularity of Rs. 62.40 Lakhs was detected for which disciplinary action was initiated against Additional Collector Sarguja District and members of Purchase Committee.

#### Oil Depots in Rural Areas

3157. DR. BALI RAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up depots of petroleum products at gram sabha/block level for the sale in the rural areas in various States/UTs; and

(b) if so, the details of number of depots set up during the year 2012-13 and proposed for 2013-14, State/UT-wise, particularly in eastern Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies have reported that they have not proposed to set up any depot at gram sabha/block level for sale of petroleum products in rural areas including those of eastern Uttar Pradesh. However, OMCs have reported that 5 depots of petroleum products in the rural/tribal areas are likely to be commissioned during the year 2013-14:

Sl. No.	Location of the Depot	State	Rural/ Tribal area
1	2	3	4
1.	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh	Rural

1	2	3	4
2.	Kadappa	Andhra Pradesh	Rural
3.	Jasidhi	Jharkhand	Tribal area
4.	Bihta	Bihar	Rural
5.	Ennore	Tamil Nadu	Rural

[English]

#### Listing of General Insurance Companies

3158. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has put on hold its plan to list four State-run general insurance companies operating in the country;

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

(c) the dividend generated by these companies and paid to the Government during each of the last three years, company-wise;



(d) whether the Government has issued any directions to these companies to restructure their loss making portfolios, improve their claim management and avoid pricing warfare among the State-run firms and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which these companies are likely to be listed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a), (b) and (e) There is no proposal before the Government to list the public sector general insurance companies.

(c) The dividend generated and paid to the Government during the last three years are as under.

(Rs. in crores)

Company	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
National Ins. Co. Ltd.	43.98	Nil	Nil
New India Assu. Co. Ltd.	85.00	Nil	40.00
Oriental Ins. Co. Ltd.	Nil	Nil	50.67
United India Ins. Co. Ltd.	142.00	30.00	78.00

(d) All the four Non-life Public Sector Insurance Companies have been incurring underwriting losses over a period of time. It has, therefore, been felt necessary to contain the losses to improve their financial health so that they continue to serve in the best interests of the public and economy as envisioned of them. Advisory instructions have been issued to them to achieve this objective through prudent underwriting and efficient claims management.

#### **Study on Malnutrition/Under Nutrition**

3159. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:  
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:  
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) whether the data available on malnutrition and under-nutrition of children has not been updated for the past several years;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to conduct a survey to update the data on malnutrition and under-nutrition in the country to facilitate better informed policy making and interventions; and

(d) if so, the time by which such survey is likely to be completed and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) National Family Health Survey (NFHS) was carried out in 1992-93, 1998-99 and 2005-06 and the reports provide data on prevalence of under-nutrition in children.

National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB) of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) also carries out periodic surveys regularly on 'Diet & Nutritional status of population' in the country and the reports provide data on prevalence of under nutrition in children. The Bureau has recently carried out the study on 'Diet and Nutritional status of rural population' during 2010-12.

(c) and (d) As per information available, in the current District Level Household Survey (DLHS) and Annual Health Survey (AHS) a component on clinical, anthropometric and bio-chemical tests has been included to inter alia provide estimates on malnutrition/under nutrition among children. It is generally experienced that the whole process of data collection and preparing reports takes about a year.

NNMB has currently initiated the study on 'Diet and Nutritional status of urban population in the country.

[Translation]

#### **Import of Crude Oil and Natural Gas**

3160. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:  
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:  
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the import of crude oil from various countries including Saudi Arabia during each of the last three years and current year, country-wise;

(b) the details of foreign exchange spent on the import of crude oil during the said period;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase the production of crude oil in the country and save the foreign exchange by reducing its import;

(d) whether the Government signed an agreement with a foreign country for import of natural gas recently; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The details of the import of crude oil from various countries including Saudi Arabia during the last three years and current year 2012-2013 (April-December) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The details of foreign exchange (Million US\$) spent on the import of crude oil during the last three years and current year 2012-2013 (April-December) is given below:

Year	Value in Million US\$
2009-10	79553
2010-11	100080
2011-12	139690
2012-13 (April-December 2012)*	104537

\*Provisional data

Source: Oil Companies & Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS) and compiled by PPAC

(c) Several measures have been taken by the Government/Oil Public Sector Undertaking to accelerate the production of crude oil in the country, which includes the following:

(i) Carving out more and more areas for exploration for offer under various rounds of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP)/Open Area Licensing Policy (OALP).

(ii) Implementation of New Technologies such as horizontal well drilling etc.

(iii) Application of Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR)/Improved Oil Recovery (IOR) techniques for increasing recovery factor from existing fields.

(d) and (e) As per information furnished by Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL), a Public Sector Undertaking of Government of India, they have signed the following agreements for purchase of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) in the recent past:

i. Sale Purchase Agreement with Sabine Pass Liquefaction LLC, US for import of 3.5 MMTPA of LNG for twenty-year period.

ii. Sale Purchase Agreement with Gazprom Marketing & Trading, Singapore for import of 2.5 MMTPA of LNG for twenty-year period.

iii. Gas Sales Agreement with TurkmenGaz for import of 38 MMSCMD of natural gas through the Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India pipeline for a thirty-year period.

iv. Sale Purchase Agreement with Gas Natural Fenosa, Spain for import of up to 0.75 MMTPA of LNG for three-year period.

v. Sale Purchase Agreement with Gaz De France, France for import of 0.36 MMTPA of LNG for two-year period.

### **Statement**

*Country-wise crude imports from 2009-10 to 2012-13 (April-December 2012)*

(Million Metric Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Country	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (P*) Apr-Dec.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Middle East	1	Saudi Arabia	27.1	27.4	32.5	24.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	2	Irak	15.0	16.8	24.1	17.2
	3	Kuwait	11.08	11.5	17.7	13.2
	4	Iran	21.2	18.5	18.1	9.7
	5	UAE	11.6	14.7	15.8	11.4
	6	Qatar	5.4	5.7	6.5	5.6
	7	Oman	5.4	5.1	2.6	0.4
	8	Yemen	2.9	2.9	1.3	0.6
	9	Neutral Zone	3.1	2.4	-	
	10	Syria	0.2	-	-	
		Sub Total	103.7	105.0	118.6	82.9
Africa	11	Nigeria	13.2	15.8	14.1	9.9
	12	Angola	9.0	10.0	9.0	6.2
	13	EGYPT	3.1	1.8	2.8	1.7
	14	Algeria	1.8	2.7	2.1	0.4
	15	Equatorial Guinea	1.3	1.4	0.9	1.0
	16	Sudan	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.1
	17	Congo	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.6
	18	Cameroon	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4
	19	Ivory Coast	0.2	-	0.2	
	20	Libya	1.0	1.1	0.2	1.3
	21	Gabon	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.1
	22	Chad	0.3	-	0.0	0.2
	23	West Africa	0.2	-	0.0	
		Sub Total	32.9	35.6	31.1	22.8
Asia	24	Malaysia	2.6	2.2	2.3	1.5
	25	Brunei	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0
	26	China	0.1	-	0.0	1.0
	27	Singapore	0.0	-	0.0	0.1
	28	South Korea	0.3	0.1	0.0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	29	Japan				0.2
		Sub Total	4.0	3.3	3.4	3.8
South America	30	Venezuela	7.3	10.4	96	15.1
	31	Brazil	2.6	2.9	3.8	2.8
	32	Colombia	0.9	1.3	09	1.7
	33	Ecuador	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.9
	34	Panama	0.1	-	0.0	
		Sub Total	12.1	15.1	14.5	20.5
Eurasia	35	Azerbaiian	2.3	0.8	1.0	0.7
	36	Kazakhstan	0.1	-	0.0	
	37	Russia	1.6	0.8	0.0	0.2
		Sub Total	4.0	1.5	1.0	0.8
North America	38	Mexico	1.9	1.3	2.3	27
	39	Canada	0.1	-	0.0	01
		Sub Total	2.0	1.3	2.3	2.7
Europe	40	Albania	-	-	0.0	0.1
	41	Norwav	-	0.2	-	
	42	Turkev	0.1	-	-	0.3
	43	UK	0.1	-	-	
		Sub Total	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3
Australia	44	Australia	0.4	1.7	0.7	0.2
		Total	159.2	163.4	171.7	134.0

\*P: Provisional

Source: Oil Companies and compiled by PPAC, RIL-SEZ is actual up-to October and projected for November & December 2012

[English]

**Sale of Government Procured Drugs**

3161. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:  
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:  
SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI:  
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) the cost of medicines purchased for treatment of patients in Central Government Hospitals including its Associated Hospitals and Central Government Health Services (CGHS) during each of the last three years and the current year, hospital and dispensary-wise;

(b) whether cases of the medicines procured by the Government being sold at cheaper rates illegally in the market have been reported and if so, the details thereof, hospital and dispensary-wise;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted by the Government to book the culprits for such malpractice/irregularities;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the number of culprits booked during the said period; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to monitor the distribution of medicines and also check its black marketing?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) In so far as three Central Government hospitals in Delhi viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. R.M.L. Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and Associated hospitals are concerned, the cost of medicines purchased for treatment of patients in these hospitals is given in the enclosed Statement. No case of medicines procured by the Government being sold at cheaper rates illegally in the market has been reported. Medicines procured by the hospital are physically inspected by inspection committee after which entries are made in stock ledgers. Medicines are issued to the concerned unit of the department only after getting a proper indent duly signed by the competent authority. Annual Physical verification of the stock is done. All medicines/IV fluids are marked "Hospital supply not for sale". Medicines are issued to OPD patients only on the prescription of the doctor of the hospital.

As far as CGHS is concerned, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the hospital	Year	Expenditure incurred
1	2	3
Safdarjung Hospital	2009-10	16.50
	2010-11	18.76
	2011-12	16.79
	2012-13 upto 28/2/2013	15.74
Dr. R.M.L. Hospital	2009-10	9.95
	2010-11	10.84

1	2	3
	2011-12	12.73
	2012-13 upto 12/3/13	11.72
Lady Hardinge Medical College	2009-10	2.47
	2010-11	3.70
	2011-12	2.85
	2012-13 upto 13/3/13	2.53
Kalawati Saran Hospital	2009-10	1.96
	2010-11	2.54
	2011-12	3.07
	2012-13 upto 13/3/13	2.60

**Junk Food**

3162. SHRI KHAGEN DAS:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:  
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the Government has defined "Junk Food" under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the World Health Organization (WHO) has urged all the Member Nations to ban the sale of junk food in schools/playgrounds and also ban misleading advertisements of food products which are high in saturated fats, sugar or salt;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Although the term "Junk Food" has not been defined under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Rules / Regulations made thereunder, foods which have high fat, salt and sugar, with little or no protein, minerals and vitamins are considered as "unhealthy foods" and belong to the category of fast foods.

As per Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 2011, every pre-packaged food is required to contain on the label, a list of ingredients in the descending order and nutrition information, calorie in Kcal, carbohydrate, protein and fat in gm/100 gm or ml/100 ml. Food in which hydrogenated vegetable fat or bakery shortening is used is required to declare on the label that hydrogenated vegetable fats or bakery shortening used contain trans-fat.

(c) and (d) The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), the nodal agency set-up for the purpose of laying down science-based standards for articles of food and to regulate their manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and import, to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption, has not received any such recommendation from the World Health Organization (WHO).

(e) This Ministry has requested the Chief Ministers and the Health Ministers of the all States/UTs and the Minister of Human Resources Development to consider issuing appropriate directions to the schools and colleges for withdrawing foods high in saturated fat and carbonated drinks from their canteens and promoting healthy food habits, and that children must be made aware of the benefits of consumption of fruits, vegetables and whole grains.

#### **Availability and Supply of Natural Gas**

3163. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:  
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of natural gas produced in the country both from offshore regions and onshore fields at present and its estimated production during the next two years;

(b) whether there is a gap between demand and supply of natural gas in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the criteria of allocation of natural gas to various units/sectors across the country and the steps taken/being taken by the Government to meet demand of the natural gas in the country;

(d) the requirement of natural gas in power and fertilizer sectors at present and the likely demand during the next two years; and

(e) the cost of production of natural gas and the rate at which it is sold to these sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Natural gas production in 2011-12 was 130.3 Million Metric Standard Cubic Metre per Day (MMSCMD) in the country and during the current year 2012-13 (upto December, 2012), natural gas production was 114.1 MMSCMD.

The projected natural gas production during the next two year i.e. 2013-14 and 2014-15 is about 113.2 MMSCMD and 132.5 MMSCMD respectively.

(b) and (c) Against the consumption of 136.44 MMSCMD during April 2012 - January 2013, the availability of domestic natural gas is only around 96 MMSCMD. The balance is imported. Administered Price Mechanism (APM) gas was allocated by Gas Linkage Committee (GLC) to various entities till it was dismantled. No APM gas allocations are made now. As far as non-APM gas is concerned, which is produced from new fields of nominated blocks of National Oil Companies, allocation is done as per "pricing & commercial utilization of non-APM gas" Guidelines of MoP&NG. The New Exploration & Licensing Policy (NELP) gas is allocated as per the Gas Utilization Policy decided by the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) constituted to decide issues pertaining to commercial utilization of gas under NELP.

Several measures have been taken by the Government/Oil PSUs to accelerate the production and to meet demand of the natural gas in the country, which inter-alia includes the following:

(i) Carving out more and more areas for exploration for offer under various rounds of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP)/Open Area Licensing Policy

(OALP).

- (ii) Exploring alternate energy sources such as Coal Bed Methane (CBM), Shale Gas/Oil and Gas Hydrate etc.
- (iii) Acquiring oil and gas assets abroad by oil PSUs.
- (iv) Sourcing gas through trans-national Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) pipeline.

(d) The demand of natural gas in power & fertilizer sectors during the current and next two years as per 12th plan document is as follows:

(figure in MMSCMD)

Sector	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Power	135	153	171
Fertilizer	62	110	113

(e) The cost of production of natural gas depends on several factors such as size of the reservoir, geological and reservoir parameters, extraction technologies being used and type of oil, availability of infrastructures and services, location of the block/field (onland, offshore, deepwater), transportation facilities for natural gas etc. During the year 2011-12, the average cost of per Million Metric British Thermal Unit (mmbtu) natural gas production in major fields under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime varied from US\$ 1.71/mmbtu to US\$ 3.75/mmbtu excluding statutory levies. However, if statutory levies are included the production cost varies from US\$ 2.24/mmbtu to US\$ 4.27/mmbtu respectively.

Under the PSC regime, the current sale price of natural gas, including CBM varies from a minimum of US\$ 2.67/ mmbtu to maximum of US\$ 6.79/mmbtu. The sale and pricing of natural gas under the PSC regime is governed by the relevant PSC provisions.

The cost of production of natural gas by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) and Oil India Ltd. (OIL) during 2011-12 was US\$ 3.59/mmbtu and US\$ 3.48/ mmbtu respectively.

The price of natural gas produced by the National Oil Companies (NOCs) viz ONGC and Oil is fixed by the Government from time to time. MoP&NG, vide letter dated 31st May, 2010 fixed price of APM gas produced by NOCs

at 4.2 US\$/mmbtu less royalty, effective from 01 June, 2010. For customers in North-East, the net consumer price has been fixed at 2.52 US\$/mmbtu less royalty.

In North East, OIL is also selling APM gas at US\$ 2.52/mmbtu to power and fertilizer customers and non-APM gas at US\$ 4.20/mmbtu (less Royalty) w.e.f. 1st June, 2010 on Net Calorific Value (NCV) basis.

[Translation]

#### Schemes for Women

3164. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:  
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

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

(a) the details of various Central Schemes being run for the welfare of the women and children including the girl child in the country. State/UT-wise including Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the States for the purpose during the last three years and the current year, scheme and year-wise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of these schemes;

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

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for effective implementation of these schemes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a number of schemes for the welfare of the women and children including the girl child in the country. Details of funds sanctioned and released to the States / Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 under various schemes are given in the Annual Reports of the respective years of the Ministry, which are available in the Library of Lok Sabha Secretariat. The details are also available on the Ministry's website viz. [www.wcd@nic.in](http://www.wcd@nic.in). The Scheme-wise Budget Estimates (BE) and funds released during last year and current year are given in the enclosed Statement.



(c) and (d) The schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development have inbuilt system of evaluation and monitoring the implementation. Concurrent Evaluation of the functioning of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme and addressing the shortcomings in the implementation of the programme is an on-going process. Union Government issues guidelines from time to time to the State Governments/UT Administrations to improve the functioning and whenever any shortcomings are noticed during the course of visits to the States, they are addressed through letters and review meetings to remove the deficiencies and to improve the implementation of the Scheme. Further, in order to address various programmatic, managerial and institutional reforms and to meet administrative and operational challenges, the Government has recently approved Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS. The Administrative Approvals in this regard have since been issued to the State Governments/UT Administrations. The monitoring and supervision set up under the ICDS at the

national level, the state level and the community level is used for monitoring other major schemes of Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) - SABLA and Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY).

The schemes being implemented through Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) is reviewed through periodical reports, review meetings and field visits by Officers. Besides, second / final instalments of grants are released on the basis of inspection reports received from State Governments and the progress reports, audited statement of accounts, utilization certificates submitted.

(e) The Ministry also sponsors studies for its various schemes from time to time. Based on the suggestions / recommendations, the schemes are reviewed and necessary inputs included for effective implementation. Meetings with State Secretaries are also held to review the implementation of the schemes.

#### **Statement**

*Budget Estimates (BE) and Expenditure during 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto 13.3.2013)*

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Schemes/Programmes	2011-12		2012-13	
		BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>A. Central Sector Schemes</b>					
<b>(a) Child Development</b>					
1	Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme	85.00	73.84	110.00	93.68
2	National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD)	11.00	8.00	12.00	9.20
3	National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)	11.90	10.11	12.00	7.68
4	Scheme for the Welfare of Working children in need of care and Protection	10.00	9.65	10.00	7.51
5	Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA)	7.00	6.29	9.00	5.57
6	Conditional Cash Transfer Scheme for the Girl Child with Insurance Cover (Dhanlakshmi)	10.00	0.00	5.00	5.00



1	2	3	4	5	6
	Total A(a)	134.90	107.89	158.00	128.64
<b>(b) Women Development</b>					
7	Working Women's Hostel (WWH)	10.00	0.50	10.00	5.78
8	Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP)	20.00	8.33	20.00	7.17
9	National Commission for Women (NCW)	9.00	9.00	11.00	12.00
10	Rashtriya Manila Kosh (RMK)	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
11	Swadhar	30.00	24.59	100.00	47.54
12	Comprehensive Scheme for combating trafficking of women and children (Ujjawala)	10.00	9.97	12.00	6.45
13	Gender Budgeting & Gender Disaggregated data	1.00	0.28	1.00	0.62
14	GIA to CSWB	90.00	77.93	60.00	38.02
15	Priyadarshini Scheme	26.10	0.16	15.00	9.35
	Total A(b)	296.10	130.76	329.00	126.93
<b>(c) Other Schemes</b>					
16	GIA for Research, Publication & Monitoring	2.00	1.03	2.00	1.35
17	GIA for Innovative Work	2.00	0.38	3.00	0.30
18	Information, Mass Media and Publication	50.00	17.68	50.00	21.37
19	Information Technology (IT)	2.00	0.33	2.00	0.20
20	Nutrition Education Scheme (FNB)	10.00	10.07	10.00	5.18
	Total A(c)	66.00	29.49	67.00	28.40
	Total - A (a+b+c)	497.00	268.14	554.00	283.97
<b>B. Centrally Sponsored Schemes</b>					
<b>(a) Child Development</b>					
21	Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS)	10000.00	14266.65	15850.00	14642.40
22	World Bank assisted ICDS Programme	330.00	0.00	102.80	7.79
23	National Nutrition Mission (NNM)	100.00	0.00	250.00	26.61
24	Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)	270.00	177.58	400.00	247.20
	Total B(a)	10700.00	14444.23	16602.80	14924.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>(b) Women Development</b>					
25	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) - SABLA	750.00	593.99	750.00	501.41
26	Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)	520.00	290.12	520.00	74.55
27	National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW)	40.00	7.96	25.00	8.97
28	Relief to and Rehabilitation of Rape Victims	140.00	0.00	20.00	0.00
29	Swayamsidha	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total B (b)	1453.00	892.07	1315.00	584.93
	Total B (a+b)	12153.00	15336.30	17917.80	15508.93
<b>C. New Schemes Included In 2012-13</b>					
30	Scheme for holistic development of adolescent boys - SAKSHAM			0.10	0.00
31	Girl Child Specific District Plan of Action			1.00	0.00
32	Women's Helpline			2.00	0.00
33	Development of Distance Learning Programmes on Rights of Women			0.10	0.00
34	Implementation of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act			20.00	0.00
35	One Stop Crisis Centre			5.00	0.00
36	High Level Committee on Status of Women			0.00	0.18
	Total C	0.00	0.00	28.20	0.18
Grand Total A+B+C		12650.00	15604.44	18500.00	15793.08

[English]

**Blood Banks**

3165. SHRI K. JAYAPRAKASH HEGDE:  
SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:  
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:  
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

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

(a) the criteria norms and procedure laid down by the Government for setting up blood banks in public, voluntary and charitable sectors in the country;

(b) the number of licensed blood banks in public, voluntary and charitable Sectors separately in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) the total quantity of blood collection and utilisation reported by these blood banks in the country

during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether a number of blood banks are running without license or despite expiry of their licenses and if so, the number of such cases reported in the country during the said period, SMe/UT-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 provides detailed procedures/guidelines for setting up of the blood banks in the country.

(b) A Statement-I giving the number of licensed blood banks in the country, State/UT wise is enclosed.

(c) Statement-II and III containing the State/UT-wise total quantity of blood collection of NACO-supported blood banks and all blood banks in the Country during the last three years including current year are enclosed. NACO has informed that it does not keep the record for the utilization of Blood in the Country. However, the Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) has given the following figures

in this regard in respect of its IRCS(NHQ) Blood Bank (till 12.3.2013):

Year	Blood Collected	Blood Utilized (units)
2009-10	26485	25346
2010-11	29656	28752
2011-12	27964	27317
2012-13	27417	26832

(d) As per information received from State/UT Drugs Control authorities only three cases of blood banks operating without proper licenses were detected in Uttar Pradesh.

2009-2010: 01 (at Lucknow)

2010-2011: 01 (at Sonbhdara)

2011-2012: 01 (at Jaunpur)

(e) The Government of Uttar Pradesh has registered First Information Report (FIR) against the persons involved in the running of these blood banks.

**Statement-I**

Sl. No.	States	Government Blood Banks	Private Stand Alone Blood Banks	Private Hospital Blood Banks	Private Charitable Blood Banks	Indian Red Cross Society
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andaman and Nicobar	2	-	1	-	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	70	51	76	29	38
3	Arunachal Pradesh	7	-	1	-	-
4	Assam	39	4	14	6	1
5	Bihar	38	12	10	2	5
6	Chandigarh	3	-	-	1	-
7	Chhattisgarh	19	6	12	5	1
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	1
9	Daman and Diu	1	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	Delhi	22	4	25	7	-
11	Goa	2	2	-	-	-
12	Gujarat	31	26	4	78	14
13	Haryana	18	8	19	12	-
14	Himachal Pradesh	19	1	-	-	-
15	Jammu and Kashmir	25	-	1	1	-
16	Jharkhand	24	4	12	1	2
17	Karnataka	39	12	84	38	5
18	Kerala	34	5	103	10	-
19	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
19	Madhya Pradesh	51	37	32	6	4
20	Maharashtra	81	24	10	167	11
21	Manipur	3	-	-	-	-
22	Meghalaya	6	-	2	-	-
23	Mizoram	8	-	-	2	-
24	Nagaland	4	-	-	-	-
25	Odisha	67	7	13	1	-
26	Pondicherry	3	1	8	1	-
27	Punjab	46	1	42	17	1
28	Rajasthan	48	7	22	11	-
29	Sikkim	2	-	1	-	-
30	Tamilnadu	96	39	91	43	2
31	Tripura	7	-	-	-	-
32	Uttar Pradesh	85	13	49	53	-
33	Uttarakhand	19	4	5	1	-
34	West Bengal	74	15	20	14	-

**Statement-II**

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Total Blood Collection of NACO Supported Blood Banks		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Apr 2012- Jan 2013)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3185	2333	2035
2	Andhra Pradesh	313231	379415	316197
3	Arunachal Pradesh	4103	4548	2997
4	Assam	104693	123442	97936
5	Bihar	116515	102317	71608
6	Chandigarh	77216	77539	66874
7	Chhattisgarh	51824	51109	40437
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4218	5013	5022
9	Daman and Diu	1153	1185	464
10	Delhi	287557	306593	246218
11	Goa	15542	14918	12776
12	Gujarat	355155	433138	368855
13	Haryana	107330	121679	107315
14	Himachal Pradesh	20023	25040	22759
15	Jammu and Kashmir	50140	57453	47675
16	Jharkhand	79559	85460	79787
17	Karnataka	260450	289899	264608
18	Kerala	152544	211198	166638
18	Lakshdweep			
20	Madhya Pradesh	189966	228165	191777
21	Maharashtra	416788	566439	489695
22	Manipur	21362	20812	17008
23	Meghalaya	7005	7658	7806
24	Mizoram	22365	22817	18487

1	2	3	4	5
25	Nagaland	7196	8073	8215
26	Odisha	230920	190445	227823
27	Pondlcherry	15234	16774	16195
28	Punjab	224212	183142	164660
29	Rajasthan	250920	278810	242262
30	Sikkim	1939	2140	2166
31	Tamil Nadu	228114	254839	183142
32	Tripura	24035	22534	14519
33	Uttar Pradesh	317327	353896	325891
34	Uttaranchal	61390	81527	63756
35	West Bengal	542680	539830	344582
	Total	4565841	5070180	4239187

**Statement-III**

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Total collection in the country		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (till December)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3185	3199	2836
2	Andhra Pradesh	640308	729843	602042
3	Arunachal Pradesh	4103	4548	2997
4	Assam	160925	185421	148497
5	Bihar	116615	131445	109368
6	Chandigarh	77218	77539	60882
7	Chhattisgarh	51824	51109	40427
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4218	5013	4820
9	Daman and Diu	1153	1185	464
10	Delhi	484536	500435	397313
11	Goa	16634	16108	12268

1	2	3	4	5
12	Gujarat	763225	794572	605910
13	Haryana	241728	289331	225920
14	Himachal Pradesh	21165	27213	20609
15	Jammu and Kashmir	50140	57453	47675
16	Jharkhand	108222	116316	93815
17	Karnataka	513857	585073	492979
18	Kerala	299118	372395	258731
19	Lakshdweep	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	308681	355470	245478
21	Maharashtra	1039520	1325003	873966
22	Manipur	21862	19216	12713
23	Meghalaya	7684	8366	7289
24	Mizoram	22365	22817	16663
25	Nagaland	7196	8073	7510
26	Odisha	242961	325496	191882
27	Pondicherry	23965	25630	23807
28	Punjab	340186	370896	295220
29	Rajasthan	460456	524222	413131
30	Sikkim	3307	3512	3051
31	Tamil Nadu	685482	711080	497548
32	Tripura	24035	22534	14519
33	Uttar Pradesh	695421	753569	627193
34	Uttarakhand	69565	84826	63464
35	West Bengal	799682	823185	518234
Total		8309939	9332093	6937231

**Review of Supplementary Nutrition Programme**

3166. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study to review the current distribution system of

Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) through Anganwadi Centres;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to change the food items presently being distributed under the SNP programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Programme Evaluation Organization of the Planning Commission conducted an evaluation study of ICDS Programme in 2009, through National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER). As per the report, at the national level, of those recorded in the delivery register for ICDS benefits, 64 percent

children, received supplementary nutrition, immunization and other benefits. Around 78 percent of women (pregnant and lactating) and 42 percent of adolescent girls recorded in the delivery register actually received benefits under SNP.

(c) and (d) Supplementary nutrition under the ICDS is primarily designed to bridge the gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) and the Average Dietary Intake (ADI) and is not a substitute to any meals to be given to children at home. Beneficiaries under the ICDS are required to be provided with supplementary nutrition in accordance with Guidelines issued by Government of India on 24.02.2009 and endorsed by Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated 22.04.2009.

The type of food and the nutritional norms as per above guidelines are as follows:

Age group	Type of food	Calories (kcal.)	Protein(g)
Children 6 Months to 3 years	Take Home Ration (THR) in the form of Micronutrient Fortified Food and/or Energy-dense Food.	500	12-15
Severely under-weight children	THR in small frequent meals to the child.	800	20-25
Children 3 to 6 years	1. Morning snack 2. Hot cooked meal	500	12-15
Severely under-weight children	1. Morning snack. 2. Hot cooked meal. 3. Micronutrient Fortified Food and/or Energy-dense Food as THR.	800	20-25
Pregnant and Nursing mothers	Take Home Ration (THR).	600	18-20

Government of India does not specify the food items to be distributed under SNP. To meet the requirements of the guidelines, the States provide the supplementary nutrition as per the recipes developed by them in consultation with the experts, the local preferences, availability etc.

[*Translation*]

#### **Returns from NPS**

3167. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the break-up of the New Pension Scheme (NPS) funds invested by the authorized fund managers along with the returns yielded there from since the inception of the scheme, year-wise;

(b) whether the fund managers have failed to achieve the desired returns and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken / proposed to be taken by the Government to make NPS beneficial for the employees of Centre and State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The break-up of New Pension System (NPS) Fund and returns since inception managed by State Bank of India (SBI), Unit Trust of India (UTI) and Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) for Central and State Government Employees as on 28th February, 2013, as informed by Interim Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) is as under:



Pension Fund Manager	NPS Scheme	AUM (Rs.In Crores) as on 28-Feb-2013	Net Returns Since Inception		Net Returns Since Inception		Net Returns Since Inception	
			Asset Value (NAV)	31-03-10 FY 2009-10	Asset Value (NAV)	31-03-11 FY 2010-11	Asset Value (NAV)	31-03-12 FY 2011-12
SBI Pension Funds Pvt. Ltd.	Central Government	6589.74	12.77	13.04%	13.80	11.35%	14.60	9.94%
	State Government	3503.89	10.63	8.35%	11.68	9.21%	12.47	8.34%
UTI Retirement Solutions Ltd.	Central Government	5671.52	12.33	11.07%	13.37	10.19%	14.11	9.00%
	State Government	3244.80	10.59	7.81%	11.79	9.79%	12.50	8.42%
LIC Pension Fund Ltd.	Central Government	4616.52	12.35	11.14%	13.37	10.19%	14.15	9.07%
	State Government	3230.10	10.60	7.93%	11.74	9.53%	12.52	8.49%

(b) No, Sir. NPS fund managers have delivered results on expected directions of growth. As on 2nd March, 2013, the total assets managed by all the fund managers was Rs.28,493 crores belonging to 44.93 lakh subscribers.

(c) 1NPS is covered under the Income Tax Act, 1961 for tax benefits. The benefits under Income Tax Act are as under:

- (i) NPS (Tier-I) has been accorded "EET" tax treatment.
- (ii) A subscriber's contribution to NPS Tier-I upto 10% of the salary (Basic +DA) is tax exempt under Section 80 CCD with a ceiling of Rs.1.00 lac under section 80 CCE. Besides, the employers' contribution upto 10% of the salary (Basic + DA) is also tax exempt in the hands of the employee under Section 80 CCD (2) of Income Tax Act. This exemption is over and above the Rs.1.00 lac limit, thus making NPS the exclusive option for this tax treatment.
- (iii) The NPS Trust has been given a complete pass-through status in terms of the provision of the

Section 10(44), Section 115-O, Section 197A and Chapter 7 of Finance (No.2) Act, 2004 so that there is no tax incidence at accumulation stage.

- (iv) Purchase of annuities on exit from NPS has been made Tax - Exempt, however, lumpsum payment on exit and income from pension is not Tax exempt.

2. A provision has been made in the proposed PFRDA Bill-2011, where the subscriber shall have an option of investing upto 100% of his funds in Government Securities and also an option to invest his funds in such schemes providing minimum assured returns.

[English]

#### Grants for HIV/AIDS Control

3168. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:  
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:  
SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":

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

(a) whether the Government is providing grants to certain Non-Governmental and Voluntary Organisations engaged in prevention and control of HIV/AIDS in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of proposals received in this regard and those approved and pending including the reasons therefor during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the grants provided to these organisations during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has monitored and assessed the works and performance of these Non-Governmental and Voluntary Organisations and if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(e) the other measures taken/proposed by the Government to spread awareness about HIV/AIDS among the masses in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) Grants for prevention and control of HIV/AIDS are mainly provided to State AIDS Control Societies (SACS) by Department of AIDS Control. The State AIDS Control Societies further release funds to Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs)/Voluntary Organisations (VOs) for prevention and control of HIV/AIDS.

However, the Department of AIDS Control has provided direct grants to some Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs)/Voluntary Organisations (VOs) for prevention and control of HIV/AIDS. Details of proposals received in this regard, those approved and pending including reasons thereof for the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Details of direct grants provided to the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/Voluntary Organisations (VOs) during the last three years and current year (up to February, 2013) are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) For the Grants provided by Department of AIDS Control to the State AIDS Control Societies, a robust monitoring and performance assessment system has been

developed. These Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/Voluntary Organisations (VOs) are monitored by the State AIDS Control Societies and Technical Support Units. The program performance of such Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/Voluntary Organisations (VOs) is assessed through External Evaluation conducted by State AIDS Control Societies. The Financial Audit of such Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/Voluntary Organisations (VOs) is conducted through Statutory Auditors appointed by State AIDS Control Societies. Detailed outcome of such performance assessment and financial audit is available with State AIDS Control Societies. For the grants being provided directly by Department of AIDS Control to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) / Voluntary Organisations (VOs), the Department of AIDS Control directs the State AIDS Control Societies to monitor the field implementation of the grant activities.

(e) The Department of AIDS Control under National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) has developed a communication strategy to create awareness about HIV/AIDS and promote safe behaviors. Campaigns are conducted regularly on mass media supported by outdoor media such as hoardings, bus panels, information kiosks, folk performances and exhibition vans. At the inter-personal level, training and sensitization programmes for Self-Help Groups, Anganwadi Workers, ASHA, members of Panchayati Raj Institutions and other key stakeholders are carried out. Vulnerabilities of High Risk Groups including commercial sex workers (CSW), men having sex with men (MSM), injecting drug users (IDU) and also truck drivers and migrants are specifically addressed through behavior change communication programmes implemented as part of Targeted Intervention (TI) projects. In addition, Integrated Counseling & Testing Centers (ICTC), STI clinics and Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) centers have provision of counseling and provide necessary information to clients approaching them. NACO has also launched two phases of Red Ribbon Express project, in 2007-08 and 2009-2010 to generate awareness about HIV/AIDS across the country through a special exhibition train supported by outreach activities. The Third phase of RRE was launched 12th January, 2012 which successfully concluded on 12th January, 2013 after reaching over 1.14 crore people.

**Statement-I***Details of Proposals received for Direct Grants by Department of AIDS Control to NGOs/VOs*

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Number of Proposals received	21	23	12	10
Approved	3	2	1	1
Pending with Department of AIDS Control	Nil, project proposals were forwarded to State AIDS Control Societies.	Nil, project proposals were forwarded to State AIDS Control Societies.	Nil, project proposals were forwarded to State AIDS Control Societies.	Nil, project proposals were forwarded to State AIDS Control Societies.

**Statement-II***Details of Direct Grants provided by Department of AIDS Control to NGOs/VOs*

Sl. No.	Year	No. of grants Provided	Total Amount of Grants (INR Lakhs)
12009-10		5	2498.28
22010-11		4	3390.3
32011-12		3	1717.41
42012-13*		1	0.5

\*Till February 2013

[Translation]

**Mobile Medical Teams**

3169. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to operate mobile medical units for examination and treatment of children upto the age of six years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has rolled out the Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK), a Child health screening and early intervention services under the National Rural Health Mission. The programme proposes to cover children in the age group of 0-18 years including children upto age of six years.
  - The child health screening services will be provided through dedicated mobile health teams placed in every block. The block level dedicated mobile medical health teams would comprise of trained doctors and paramedics.
  - The teams will screen children in the age group 0-6 years at Anganwadi centres besides screening of all children enrolled in Government and Government aided schools from class 1 to 12.
  - The newborns will be screened for birth defects in health facilities where deliveries take place and during the home visits by ASHA.
  - An estimated 27 crore children in the age group of 0 to 18 years are expected to be covered in a phased manner.
- (b) and (c)
- The purpose of Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) is to improve survival, development and

quality of life of children in the age group of 0 to 18 years through early detection of Defects at birth, Diseases, Deficiencies, Development Delays including Disability and follow-up management.

- RBSK envisages to cover 30 common health conditions prevalent in children for early detection and free intervention and treatment.
- There is a provision for District Early Intervention Centres at the district level for management of cases referred from the blocks and further referral to tertiary level health services in case of need.
- Existing services offered by Ministry of Women and Child Development, Social Justice and Empowerment and Education will also be optimally utilized.
- All States and UTs are proposing for RBSK implementation in respective annual Programme Implementation Plan under National Rural Health Mission for FY 2013-14.

[English]

#### **Birth Defects Diseases among Children**

3170. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:  
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether there has been an increase in cases of birth defects, diseases, deficiencies etc. in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has made any study to find out the factors responsible for such increase in the cases of birth defects, etc.;

(d) if so, the details in this regard and the outcome thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Birth Defects, diseases,

deficiencies and disabilities are important causes of mortality and morbidity in children under 5 years of age. As per global estimates, six percent of the children are born with birth defects.

(b) to (d) The State/UT wise information on these disorders is not being collected at the central level. There are no community based studies conducted in the country in this regard.

(e) The corrective steps in regard:

- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has launched the Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK), Child health screening and early intervention services, to cover 30 common health conditions prevalent in children for early detection and free intervention and treatment under National Rural Health Mission.
- An estimated 27 crore children in the age group of 0 to 18 years are expected to be covered in a phased manner.
- There is a provision for District Early Intervention Centres at the district level for management of cases referred from the blocks and further referral to tertiary level health services in case of need.
- Existing services offered by Ministry of Women and Child Development, Social Justice and Empowerment and Education will also be optimally utilized.
- RBSK Services will also provide country wide epidemiological data on various diseases of children for future planning of area specific services.

[Translation]

#### **Health Insurance Scheme**

3171. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the low level of awareness about health insurance schemes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the number of persons benefited by the various health insurance schemes being run by the general insurance companies operating in the country during the last three years, company-wise and State/UT-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As informed by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA), a study conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, on behalf of the IRDA, and based on the survey of 30,200 respondents spread over 29 states and union territories, indicate that with regard to health insurance, the level of awareness is quite low since only 54 per cent of the households have heard about this product of insurance.

(b) IRDA has initiated various steps, as indicated below, to enhance consumer awareness, as a part of its multi-pronged approach of consumer education under the brand name Bima Bemisaal Campaign:

1. Sponsoring of Consumer awareness seminars

through consumer bodies on the subject of health insurance

2. Printing of posters on Health insurance and portability
3. Publication of Handbooks on Health insurance
4. Publication of Comic series including Health insurance
5. Animation Films of the Comic series
6. Launching of Consumer Education website [www.policyholder.gov.in](http://www.policyholder.gov.in).

(c) As per IRDA, State/UT-wise information is not available, however, company-wise details of number of persons covered under health insurance for the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Keeping in view the fact that 85% of the work force is engaged in un-organized sector, the Government of India has introduced the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) in 2008 to provide health insurance benefits to the BPL and poor workers. As on 08.03.2013, the coverage under the Scheme through active smart cards is 3,41,73,475.

### **Statement**

#### *IRDA*

#### *No. of Persons Covered in Health Insurance Policy in '000*

Name of the Company	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4
National	14677	23963	27555
New India	6681	8164	12264
Oriental	5622	11945	17725
United India	10414	23190	25377
Public Total	37394	67263	82921
Star Health	132410	129038	78073
Max Bupa	0	47	215
Apollo Munich	383	897	3119

1	2	3	4
Bajaj Allianz	668	1022	1376
Bharti AXA	153	21203	515
<b>Chola MS</b>	4053	6781	10887
Future Genarli	358	346	245
HDFC ERGO	1010	1516	1162
ICICI Lombard	11434	18320	26713
IFFCO Tokio	47	1744	19997
L&T General	0	0	196
Raheja Qbe	0	0	0
Reliance	1177	908	3126
Royal Sundaram	1469	3466	6274
SBI General	0	0	4
Shriram General	0	0	0
Tata AIG	984	804	3288
Universal	161	187	285
Private Total	154307	186278	155474
Grand Total	191701	253541	238395

### **Black Money Stashed Abroad**

3172. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:  
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agitations demanding for disclosure of the names of black money depositors in banks located abroad have been/are being organised in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereon;

(c) whether any bank has disclosed the names of 700 persons who have deposited their money abroad;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether such depositors have since withdrawn

their money from the banks;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The Government has been receiving a number of representations from public, demanding disclosure of the names of black money depositors in banks located abroad.

(b) Since the information received from the Foreign Governments is covered by the confidentiality provisions of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) and Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs), the Indian Government cannot disclose such information contrary to

the provisions of respective Agreements. Further, the money deposited by Indian entities in foreign bank accounts in respect of which some information may be available, can be said as undisclosed asset/income and consequently these entities can be called as black money depositors only after the conclusion of investigation and due process of law including assessments.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (c) above.
- (e) No such information is available.
- (f) Does not arise in view of reply to part (e) above.
- (g) Does not arise in view of reply to part (e) above.

However the Government has taken various steps under a multi-pronged strategy which includes creating an appropriate legislative framework; setting up institutions to deal with illicit funds; developing systems for implementation; imparting skills to the manpower for effective action; and joining the Global crusade against black money. Legislative measures taken through the Finance Act, 2012 in this regard include introduction of provisions requiring reporting of assets (including bank accounts) held outside the country; reopening of assessments up-to 16 years for taxing undisclosed assets (including bank accounts) kept outside the country; strengthening of penal provisions in respect of search cases; expansion of the ambit of tax collection at source (TCS) to cover certain more vulnerable items / sectors. India has been renegotiating its Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) with other countries to bring the Article on Exchange of Information to International standards, and has also been expanding its treaty network by signing new DTAAs with many other countries and by entering into Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs) with many tax jurisdictions in its effort to facilitate the exchange of information and to bring in tax transparency. It has also become a member of the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters in 2012. Various steps have also been taken to improve intelligence gathering mechanism of the Department. The above steps have equipped the Government better in tackling the menace of black money.

[English]

### Trade Deficit

3173. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:  
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether global rating agency Moody's has warned about India's widening trade deficit and also raises its vulnerability to global shocks;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the response of the Government thereon;

(c) whether the Government has identified the factors responsible for widening trade deficit of the country during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to bridge the trade deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Moody's Investor Services has published an article on Feb 18, 2013 titled "India's Widening Trade Deficit is Credit Negative, Raising External Vulnerability" that *inter-alia* discusses some of the issues related to India's trade deficit.

Government has noted the views expressed in the article.

(c) and (d) The data for imports, exports, and the trade balance for the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

Moderate export growth (21.3%) and high import growth (32.3%) was the main reason for higher trade deficit during 2011-12 as compared to 2010-11. During 2011-12, the global economic slowdown contributed to the moderation in the export growth. The high import growth during this year was due to factors such as:

- (i) **increase in the world crude oil prices:** Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants (POL) imports accounted for about



32 per cent of India's total imports with a growth of 46.2 percent, and

- (ii) **increase in gold and silver prices:** The value of imports of gold and silver increased from US\$ 29.8 billion in 2009-10 to US\$ 61.5 billion in 2011-12. The share of gold and silver imports which was around 7.5 percent of India's total imports from 2005-06 to 2008-09 increased to 11.5 percent in 2010-11. In 2011-12, it accounted for 12.6 per cent of India's total imports with a growth of 44.5 per cent.

(e) Government has, from time-to-time, announced a number of trade policy measures with a view to increase exports.

These measures include foreign trade policy measures, such as granting incentive on incremental

exports made during the period Jan-March 2013 over the base period Jan-March 2012, extending the Zero-duty Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme up to 31st March 2013 and enlarging its scope, etc. In addition, some other measures such as increase in customs duty on gold and platinum, modifying gold deposit scheme to provide a link to Gold ETF (exchange traded fund) etc. are expected to moderate the amount of gold imported into the country. Together, such measures are expected to assist in reducing trade deficit.

In this regard, some important trade policy measures announced by the Government are mentioned on pages 164-166 of the Economic Survey 2012-13, which is available at <http://indiabudget.nic.in/es2012-13/echap-07.pdf>

### **Statement**

*Data for the trade balance for the last three years*

(Amounts in USD million)

Sl .No.	Year	Exports	%Growth	Imports	%Growth	Trade Balance
1.	2009-2010	178,751	-3.53	288,373	-5.05	-109,621
2.	2010-2011	251,136	40.49	369,769	28.23	-118,633
3.	2.011-2012(P)	304,624	21.30	489,181	32.29	-184,558
4.	2012-13 (April-February) (P)	265,946	-4.03	448,037	0.25	-182,090

Data Source: DGCIS, Kolkata, P: Provisional

[*Translation*]

### **Rating Agencies**

3174. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rating agencies are restrained from providing fee based service other than credit rating and research to its customers;

(b) if so, details thereof and reason therefor;

(c) whether any agency has opposed the same; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) According to SEBI (Credit Rating Agencies) Regulations, 1999, a credit rating agency / (CRA) shall not offer fee-based services to the rated entities, beyond credit ratings and research.

Further, SEBI Guidelines require a CRA to disclose annually:

(a) Its total receipt from rating services and non-rating services,

(b) Issuer wise percentage share of non-rating income of the CRA and its subsidiary to the total revenue of the CRA and its subsidiary from that issuer, and



(c) Names of the rated issuers who along with their associates contribute 10% or more of total revenue of the CRA and its subsidiaries.

The aforesaid provisions have been made to avoid any conflict of interest and to ensure arm's length relationship between credit rating activity and other activities of CRA.

(c) As per available records, no rating agency has opposed the aforesaid guidelines.

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

[English]

#### **Vector-Borne Diseases**

3175. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:  
SHRI AJAY KUMAR:  
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:  
SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN:  
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:  
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:  
YOGI ADITYA NATH:  
SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO:

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

(a) whether there is high prevalence of vector-borne diseases i.e. Dengue, Malaria, Chikungunya and Japanese Encephalitis across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor including the number of people affected and died therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year, disease and State/UT-wise;

(c) the financial and technical assistance provided to the States/UTs to deal with vector-borne diseases during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has received any proposal from the States/UTs in this regard and if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed by the Government thereon during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the action plan drawn by the Government to curb the recurrence of these vector-borne diseases and

enhance financial assistance to the States/UTs for the purpose during the 12th Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) There is a varied pattern of increase or decrease in reported cases and deaths in respect of vector-borne diseases over the last three years in the country. State/UT-wise details of reported number of cases and deaths due to various vector-borne diseases during the last three years and current year are given in enclosed Statement-I to IV. The reported cases and deaths depend on, *inter alia*, climatic and ecological conditions, intensity of vector and disease surveillance, man made factors, community participation in vector control measures, etc.

(c) Government of India is implementing the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) under the umbrella of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). Technical assistance to States is provided in the form of guidelines, training, additional human resource and guidance during field visits. Under NBVDCP, commodity assistance of DDT, LLINs and drugs is provided. Financial assistance is provided to States/UTs for implementation of programme activities and procurement of certain drugs, diagnostics, larvicides and insecticides etc. The details of financial assistance provided to the States/UTs are given in the enclosed Statement-V.

(d) National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme is implemented under the umbrella of National Rural Health Mission. The States submit their PIP (Project Implementation Plan) every year which are appraised in the Ministry and thereafter funds allocated.

(e) For prevention and control of vector borne diseases, during 12th Five Year Plan, the focus areas are early diagnosis and complete treatment of the cases including integrated vector management, indoor residual spray, anti-larval measures (use of bio-larvicides and larvivorous fish), upscaling the use of Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets, introduction of ELISA based NS1 diagnostic test for dengue and for Japanese Encephalitis, strengthening of public health measures, vaccination, safe drinking water supply, establishment of pediatric Intensive Care Unit (ICU) at district level & strengthening of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation (PMR) facilities.

**Statement-I***Number of reported cases & deaths due to malaria during the last three year and current year*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010		2011		2012 (Provisional)		2013 (Prov. up to 6th March)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	33393	20	34949	5	24025	2	1100	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	17944	103	13950	17	6257	5	0	0
3	Assam	68353	36	47397	45	30945	13	603	0
4	Bihar	1908	1	2643	0	2419	0	79	0
5	Chhattisgarh	15220	47	13689	42	11241	89	5982	2
6	Goa	2368	1	1187	3	1714	0	84	0
7	Gujarat	66501	71	89764	127	71480	19	949	0
8	Haryana	18921	0	33401	1	23727	1	27	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	210	0	247	0	220	0	1	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	802	0	1091	0	859	0	12	0
11	Jharkhand	19984	16	16065	17	13199	11	4683	0
12	Karnataka	44319	11	24237	0	16618	0	386	0
13	Kerala	2299	7	1993	2	1575	3	58	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	87165	31	91851	109	74440	36	435	0
15	Maharashtra	13919	200	96577	118	58499	95	3268	2
16	Manipur	947	4	714	1	255	0	4	0
17	Meghalaya	41642	87	25143	53	20587	46	538	1
18	Mizoram	15594	31	8861	30	9905	25	0	0
19	Nagaland	4959	14	3363	4	2891	1	60	0
20	Odisha	39565	247	30896	99	24894	74	15369	7
21	Punjab	3477	0	2693	3	1697	0	6	0
22	Rajasthan	50963	26	54294	45	38137	19	150	0
23	Sikkim	49	0	51	0	77	0	2	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24	Tamil Nadu	17086	3	22171	0	15940	0	781	0
25	Tripura	23939	15	14417	12	11345	7	110	0
26	Uttarakhand	1672	0	1277	1	1935	0	12	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	64606	0	56968	0	46568	0	490	0
28	West Bengal	13479	47	66368	19	55733	29	591	1
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2484	0	1918	0	1551	0	109	0
30	Chandigarh	351	0	582	0	225	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5703	0	5150	0	5059	1	83	0
32	Daman and Diu	204	0	262	0	186	0	3	0
33	Delhi	251	0	413	0	382	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	6	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	175	0	196	1	114	0	3	0
Total		15999	1018	13106	754	10187	476	35978	13

**Statement-II**

*Number of reported cases & deaths due to Dengue during the last three year and current year*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010		2011		2012 (Provisional)		2013 (Prov. till 28th Feb)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	776	3	1209	6	2299	2	73	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	346	0		
3	Assam	237	2	0	0	1058	5		
4	Bihar	510	0	21	0	872	3	1	0
5	Chhattisgarh	4	0	313	11	45	0		
6	Goa	242	0	26	0	39	0	9	0
7	Gujarat	2568	1	1693	9	3067	5	77	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8	Haryana	866	20	267	3	768	2	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	3	0	0	0	73	0		
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	3	0	17	1		
11	Jharkhand	27	0	36	0	42	0		
12	Karnataka	2285	7	405	5	3924	21	106	0
13	Kerala	2597	17	1304	10	4172	15	476	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	175	1	50	0	239	6	0	0
15	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	11	2		
16	Maharashtra	1489	5	1138	25	2931	59	151	0
17	Manipur	7	0	220	0	6	0		
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	6	0		
19	Nagaland	0	0	3	0	0	0		
20	Odisha	29	5	1816	33	2255	6	2	0
21	Punjab	4012	15	3921	33	770	9	0	0
22	Rajasthan	1823	9	1072	4	1295	10	3	0
23	Sikkim	0	0	2	0	2	0		
24	Tamil Nadu	2051	8	2501	9	12264	66		
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	960	8	155	5	342	4	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	178	0	454	5	110	2		
28	West Bengal	805	1	510	0	6456	11		
29	Andaman and Nicobar Island	25	0	6	0	24	0		
30	Chandigarh	221	0	73	0	351	2	2	0
31	Delhi	6259	8	1131	8	2093	4	4	0
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	46	0	68	0	156	1	0	0
33	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	54	0		
34	Puducherry	96	0	463	3	3506	5	271	0
Total		28292	110	18860	169	49602	241	1175	0

**Statement-III***State-wise clinically suspected Chikungunya cases in the country*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010	2011	2012 (Provisional)	2013 (Prov. till 28th Feb)
1	Andhra Pradesh	116	99	2827	331
2	Bihar	0	91	34	
3	Goa	1429	664	571	148
4	Gujarat	1709	1042	1317	59
5	Haryana	26	215	9	0
6	Jharkhand	0	816	86	
7	Karnataka	8740	1941	2382	113
8	Kerala	1708	183	66	5
9	Madhya Pradesh	113	280	20	0
10	Meghalaya	16	168	0	
11	Maharashtra	7431	5113	1544	188
12	Odisha	544	236	129	
13	Punjab	1	0	1	0
14	Rajasthan	1326	608	172	
15	Tamil Nadu	4319	4194	5018	
16	Uttar Pradesh	5	3	13	0
17	Uttarakhand	0	18	0	
18	West Bengal	20503	4482	1381	
19.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	59	96	256	
20	Chandigarh	0	1	0	
21	Delhi	120	110	6	
22	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	100	0
23	Lakshadweep	0	0		
24	Puducherry	11	42	45	14
	<b>Total</b>	<b>48176</b>	<b>20402</b>	<b>15977</b>	<b>858</b>

\*No deaths have been reported.

**Statement-IV***Number of reported cases & deaths due to JE during 2010-2013*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010		2011		2012 (Provisional)		2013( Prov. Till 8th March)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	7	5	4	1	3	0		
2	Assam	142	40	489	113	463	100		
3	Bihar	-	-	145	18	8	0		
4	Delhi	0	0	9	0	0	0		
5	Goa	9	0	1	0	9	0		
6	Haryana	1	0	12	3	3	0		
7	Jharkhand	2	2	101	5	1	0		
8	Karnataka	3	0	23	0	1	0		
9	Kerala	0	0	37	3	2	0		
10	Maharashtra	0	0	6	0	3	0		
11	Manipur	45	5	9	0	0	0		
12	Nagaland	2	0	29	5	0	0		
13	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0		
14	Tamil Nadu	11	1	24	3	25	4		
15	Uttar Pradesh	325	59	224	27	139	23	0	0
16	Uttrakhand	7	0	0	0	1	0		
17	West Bengal	1	0	101	3	87	13	6	0
	Total	555	112	1214	181	745	140	6	0

\*No deaths have been reported.

**Statement-V***State/UT-wise Financial Assistance during 2009-10 to 2012-13*

(In Lakh Rupees)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto 28.02.2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1048.06	1159.24	3457.42	542.33

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	963.24	880.69	1526.82	484.55
3	Assam	3206.06	4910.03	3774.39	993.43
4	Bihar	2231.78	4213.38	4891.27	2657.40
5	Chhattisgarh	1922.97	2117.94	4960.09	1594.83
6	Goa	35.81	61.08	77.90	90.03
7	Gujarat	1116.15	267.00	501.34	524.95
8	Haryana	260.46	0.00	138.50	123.11
9	Himachal Pradesh	9.55	7.74	16.52	19.80
10	Jammu and Kashmir	27.42	15.54	31.00	41.32
11	Jharkhand	1906.27	3586.13	5014.76	1255.17
12	Karnataka	403.41	443.88	639.34	367.20
13	Kerala	439.15	305.75	361.18	238.11
14	Madhya Pradesh	1813.99	1824.64	3919.85	811.97
15	Maharashtra	706.37	487.54	436.98	731.51
16	Manipur	239.75	602.04	410.76	220.18
17	Meghalaya	611.29	1089.04	640.12	418.26
18	Mizoram	627.12	774.11	702.31	492.19
19	Nagaland	675.57	1287.91	997.73	566.58
20	Odisha	5360.88	4324.05	7894.82	612.54
21	Punjab	254.69	98.07	127.38	130.22
22	Rajasthan	1262.96	1310.26	1342.52	1263.84
23	Sikkim	11.83	137.71	22.60	32.60
24	Tamil Nadu	681.58	372.50	341.41	126.00
25	Tripura	765.15	1430.54	401.82	711.56
26	Uttar Pradesh	1999.87	2730.95	2431.94	483.41
27	Uttarakhand	56.98	77.53	85.00	41.70
28	West Bengal	1794.54	2964.01	2457.13	758.95
29	Delhi	61.10	40.88	0.00	0.00
30	Pudducherry	24.29	36.83	29.31	33.89

1	2	3	4	5	6
31	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	464.05	349.58	459.63	361.80
32	Chandigarh	60.02	23.13	34.87	61.77
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	43.77	69.60	61.09	73.65
34	Daman and Diu	27.91	31.70	51.94	38.91
35	Lakshadweep	2.32	19.80	11.40	27.78
Total		31116.36	38050.82	48251.14	16931.54

### Accidents of Oil Tankers

3176. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:  
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of accidents involving oil tankers occurred in various parts of the country during each of the last three years and the current year along with the number of persons killed or injured therein;

(b) whether any compensation has been paid to the families for persons who lost their lives or persons who were injured in these accidents;

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

(d) the steps taken by the public sector oil companies for safe transportation of LPG and other highly inflammable petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Oil industry Safety Directorate (OISD) has reported that during the last three years and the current year (upto December 2012), 283 major accidents of oil tankers of both Petroleum Products and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) occurred in the country. Due to these accidents, 367 fatalities took place.

(b) and (c) As per the policy of Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) all road accidents are covered under Umbrella Public Liability Insurance

(Industrial Risks) Policy, wherein there is coverage of Rs.25 crores for any one accident and Rs.50 crores for any one year. OMCs do not pay any compensation directly to the families of deceased persons or persons injured due to road accidents. As such they do not maintain the details of end compensation paid to the families affected due to accidents by insurance companies.

(d) For safe transportation of LPG and other Petroleum Products, the OMCs are imparting training to Tank Truck drivers and crew, regular inspections of the vehicles and equipment, implementing the static and Mobile Pressure Vessel Rules, etc. OISD has developed following standards for implementation by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs):

- i. OISD-STD-151 - Safety in Design, Fabrication and Fitting: Propane Tank Trucks.
- ii. OISD-RP-157 - Recommended Practice for Transportation of Bulk Petroleum Products
- iii. OISD-STD-159 - LPG Tank Trucks - Requirements of Safety on Design/Fabrication and Fittings
- iv. OISD-STD-160 - Protection to fittings mounted on existing LPG Tank Trucks
- v. OISD-GDN-161 - LPG Tank Truck Incidents: Rescue and Relief Operations
- vi. OISD-GDN-165 - Guidelines for Rescue and Relief Operations for POL Tank Truck Accidents
- vii. OISD-RP-167 - POL Tank Lorry Design & Safety



**Growth Rate of Banks**

3177. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:  
SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:  
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the banks' incremental lending this year is lower as compared to the last year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the risks to banking sector have increased in recent years;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the details of difference between credit and deposit growth during the last year; and

(e) the corrective steps taken / proposed to be taken by the Government / Reserve Bank of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The incremental growth of advances for all banks declined from 8.48% (as on December 2011 over March 2011) to 7.29% (as on December, 2012 over March 2012). The details of deposits and advances and their incremental growth of all banks are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Deposits	Incre-	Advances	Incre-	
		mental		mental	
		Growth		Growth	
		in		in	
		Deposit		Advances	
March, 2010	45,77,493		32,64,907		
March, 2011	53,91,920	17.79	39,92,145	22.27	
December, 2011	58,03,494	7.63	43,30,857	8.48	
March, 2012	61,37,863	13.83	46,66,337	16.89	
December, 2012	65,72,534	7.08	50,06,622	7.29	

Source: Latest updated OSMOS Database.

(e) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has deregulated the interest rate on savings bank deposit of resident Indian on 25.10.2011. Banks are free to determine their savings bank deposit interest rate, subject to the certain conditions. In the deregulated regime, the depositors may earn higher rate of interest on their deposits.

To boost up loans for consumer durables and for increasing credit flow to retail loans, special rebates have been offered through Festival Offers in Housing & Car loans which will be effective upto 31.03.2013.

[Translation]

**Centre Loans to States**

3178. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:  
SHRI P.C. GADDIGODAR:  
SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:  
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:  
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:  
SHRI JAIPRAKASH AGARWAL:  
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the State/UT-wise amount of loan given by the Centre during each of the last three years and the current year and that outstanding along with the reasons for delays, if any, as on date;

(b) the purpose for and present status of utilization of the loans, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether any amount has been waived by the Government and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to implement the formula followed in sharing of net proceeds of the Union taxes between the Centre and the States in railways, transport and information technology sectors too; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Year wise details of loan given by the Centre to the States/UTs and amount outstanding at the end of the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (Prov), are given in the enclosed Statement-I. During current year 2012-13 (upto January 2013), loan of Rs. 8136.03 crore has been given by the

Centre to States/UTs. As the outstanding liabilities of States are compiled on a year to year basis, State/UT-wise provisional figures of outstanding liabilities of latest available financial year are given in the enclosed Statement-I. No instance of delay has been reported. The utilization of loans for the purposes they are meant is subject to control of State and audit by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India (C&AG).

(c) The Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC), had recommended a Debt Consolidation and Relief Facility (DCRF) for States, subject to compliance with certain conditions, during its award period, 2005-2010. This facility involved (i) consolidation of loans from Ministry of Finance, contracted till 31.03.2004 and outstanding as on 31.03.2005, for a fresh tenure of 20 years at an interest rate of 7.5% per annum and (ii) debt waiver to States based on their fiscal performance. Under the scheme, loans amounting to Rs. 1,22,348 crore were consolidated and debt waiver of Rs. 19,726 crore was provided to eligible States. State-wise details of debt waiver granted under DCRF are given in the enclosed Statement-II. As recommended by the Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII), the benefit of waiver under DCRF is not continued any further to any State.

FC-XIII has further, *intra-alia*, recommended for write-off of loans given to States and administered by Ministries other than Ministry of Finance for Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Central Plan Schemes (CSS/CPS), outstanding at the end of 2009-10, subject to the States enacting/amending their Fiscal Reforms and Budget Management Acts (FRBMAs). An amount of Rs. 2050.10 crore outstanding against CSS/CPS has been written off till 2011-12 after enactment/amendments were made to FRBMAs by the States. State wise details of loans written off are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) and (e) In terms of Article 270 of the Constitution of India, the sharing of Union tax revenues is decided on the recommendations of Finance Commission. As per accepted recommendations of FC-XIII, the States' share has been fixed at 32% of the net proceeds of sharable Central Taxes during its award period 2010-2015, and accordingly, annual devolution is made to the State Governments.

Further, the distribution between the Union and the States of the net proceeds of taxes and allocation between the States of the respective shares of such proceeds is one of the mandates of the 14th Finance Commission (XIVth FC), which has now been constituted.

#### **Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise amount of Loan advanced during the year and outstanding at the end of the year*

Rupees in crores

		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (Prov.)	
		Loans advanced	Loans Outstanding as on 31.03.2010	Loans advanced	Loans Outstanding as on 31.03.2011	Loans advanced	Loans Outstanding as on 31.03.2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>States</b>							
Andhra Pradesh		875.97	14807.91	2243.92	15495.67	2719.01	17253.65
Arunachal Pradesh		0.00	411.7	0.00	384.23	0.00	341.92
Assam		39.93	2353.02	15.62	2245.33	30.06	1843.80
Bihar		764.32	7979.38	781.53	8295.4	826.56	8631.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chhattisgarh		222.55	2323.94	202.76	2391.31	56.74	2279.92
Goa		21.67	579.22	28.44	581.18	121.40	668.47
Gujarat		86.25	9859.91	159.23	9396.81	187.87	8857.28
Haryana		137.09	2052.84	308.27	2237.42	96.19	2171.66
Himachal Pradesh		69.02	986.78	38.80	961	80.18	942.18
Jammu and Kashmir		29.18	1832.45	19.21	1755.33	22.71	1624.05
Jharkhand		7.47	2201.5	87.71	2149.35	32.53	2027.27
Karnataka		680.85	9905.22	1145.19	10517.74	1267.06	11008.81
Kerela		562.34	6306.68	361.40	6360.48	407.15	6393.12
Madhya Pradesh		1344.54	10381.57	1094.48	10959.76	1032.60	11362.12
Maharashtra		752.22	8851.21	819.92	9188.14	376.59	8762.89
Manipur		0.08	686.8	-0.03	641.75	0.00	575.60
Meghalaya		0.70	312.01	2.37	293.97	10.85	271.68
Mizoram		33.15	377.95	3.87	364.12	26.45	348.47
Nagaland		0.00	363.28	0.00	342.6	5.10	280.22
Odisha		190.35	8276.52	209.46	7628.97	232.76	7261.24
Punjab		71.40	3289.8	192.93	3297.42	149.50	3226.24
Rajasthan		257.89	7471.73	359.73	7377.65	337.10	7106.84
Sikkim		0.25	185.96	0.07	175.47	5.81	155.30
Tamil Nadu		1070.62	8358.11	1447.00	9394.41	1179.74	9980.85
Tripura		3.30	480.2	3.65	441.08	6.73	397.13
Uttarakhand		31.34	418.64	42.94	435.67	46.40	431.92
Uttar Pradesh		282.66	19450.97	363.36	18513.96	315.64	17283.12
West Bengal		299.87	12646.86	294.92	12343.64	442.80	12060.08
Total (States)		7835.01	143152.16	10226.75	144169.86	10015.53	143547.66
UTs							
Delhi		0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04
Pudduchery		72.00	895.08	72.00	848.66	72.00	804.17
Total (UTs)		72.00	895.12	72.00	848.70	72.00	804.21

**Statement-II**

*State-wise Debt Relief and Interest Relief to States  
on account of Consolidation  
(After adjustment for Recoveries)*

(Rupees in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Debt consolidation to 2009-10	2005-06 Debt Relief
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	14061.62	2592.47
2	Arunachal Pradesh	404.16	40.42
3	Assam	2108.19	421.64
4	Bihar	7698.69	769.86
5	Chhattisgarh	1865.22	466.30
6	Goa	404.13	40.41
7	Gujarat	9437.33	1731.50
8	Haryana	1933.31	290.01
9	Himachal Pradesh	905.79	117.78
10	Jharkhand	2099.10	314.88
11	Jammu and Kashmir	1524.90	0.00
12	Karnataka	7166.50	1433.28
13	Kerala	4176.69	250.26
14	Madhya Pradesh	7261.19	1815.30
15	Maharashtra	6799.41	1359.88
16	Manipur	750.81	150.16
17	Meghalaya	298.07	44.70
18	Mizoram	258.55	25.85
19	Nagaland	317.39	31.74
20	Odisha	7637.97	1909.50
21	Punjab	3067.75	370.70
22	Rajasthan	6174.06	926.10
23	Sikkim	113.45	0.00

1	2	3	4
24	Tamilnadu	5265.57	1316.38
25	Tripura	444.96	89.00
26	Uttarakhand	261.58	26.16
27	Uttar Pradesh	21278.20	3191.53
28	West Bengal	8633.50	0.00
Total		122348.09	19725.81

**Statement-III**

*Outstanding Loans under CSS/CPS Written Off  
during 2011-12*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	Loan written off
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	88.13
2	Arunachal Pradesh	16.65
3	Assam	306.02
4	Bihar	24.65
5	Chhattisgarh	26.50
6	Goa	6.63
7	Gujarat	79.89
8	Haryana	35.90
9	Himachal Pradesh	34.65
10	Jammu and Kashmir	57.06
11	Jharkand	14.59
12	Karnataka	144.89
13	Kerala	51.18
14	Madhya Pradesh	97.22
15	Maharashtra	181.76
16	Manipur	20.56
17	Meghalaya	12.32

1	2	3
18	Mizoram	27.89
19	Nagaland	23.16
20	Odisha	117.43
21	Punjab	32.68
22	Rajasthan	139.63
23	Sikkim	15.95
24	Tamil Nadu	107.89
25	Tripura	18.44
26	Uttar Pradesh	229.81
27	Uttarakhand	28.07
28	West Bengal	110.55
Total		2050.10

#### Rehabilitation Centres for Victims of Trafficking

3179. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up or proposes to set up rehabilitation centres in the country for women and children who are the victims of trafficking; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government has set up Protective and Rehabilitative Homes in the country for women and children who are victims of trafficking under the Ujjawala Scheme of the Ministry of Women & Child Development. These rehabilitative centres are given financial support for providing shelter and basic amenities such as food, clothing, 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.

(b) The details of Protective and Rehabilitative Homes in States/Union Territories are given in the enclosed Statement.

#### Statement

#### Protective and Rehabilitative Homes under Ujjawala Scheme

Sl. No.	Name of the States/ Union Territories	Protective and Rehabilitative Homes
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	15
4.	Bihar	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	1
6.	Delhi	1
7.	Karnataka	26
8.	Kerala	3
9.	Maharashtra	16
10.	Manipur	6
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1
12.	Mizoram	1
13.	Punjab	1
14.	Rajasthan	4
15.	Odisha	17
16.	Tamilnadu	4
17.	Uttar Pradesh	7
18.	Uttarakhand	1
19.	West Bengal	2
Total		119

[English]

#### Pre-Cooked Food in AWCs

3180. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether pre-cooked food in the form of rawa, biscuits etc. is being provided to children in Anganwadi Centres (AWCs), if so details thereof;

(b) whether the AWCs are mandated to provide locally procured and freshly cooked food instead of pre-cooked food, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any enquiry or inspection to ascertain the quality of pre-cooked food being supplied in AWCs, if so, the details along with outcome thereof; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase budgetary allocation for providing fresh cooked food with an increase in nutritional content and quantity, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Supplementary Nutrition under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is required to be provided in accordance with Guidelines issued by Government of India on 24.02.2009 and endorsed by Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated 22.04.2009.

The type of food and the nutritional norms as per above guidelines are as follows:

Age group	Type of food	Calories (kcal.)	Protein (g)
Children 6 Months to 3 years	Take Home Ration (THR) in the form of Micronutrient Fortified Food and/or Energy-dense Food.	500	12-15
Severely under-weight children	THR in small frequent meals to the child.	800	20-25
Children 3 to 6 years	1. Morning snack	500	12-15
	2. Hot cooked meal		
Severely under-weight children	1. Morning snack.	800	20-25
	2. Hot cooked meal.		
	3. Micronutrient Fortified Food and/or Energy-dense Food as THR.		
Pregnant and Nourishing mothers	Take Home Ration (THR)	600	18-20

To meet the requirements of the guidelines, the States provide the supplementary nutrition (including rawa and biscuits) depending on the local preferences, availability etc in consultation with the experts.

(c) Implementation of ICDS Scheme is monitored through prescribed monthly & annual progress reports, reviews, as well as, supervision visits etc. Food samples are also collected by the field unit of Food & Nutrition Board (FNB) for quality assessment.

In the current year 2012-13, 298 samples of supplementary nutrition food were collected (up to December-2012) by the field units of FNB from which 175 samples were found conforming to the nutrition norms of ICDS. Besides the above, 4525 samples of weaning/supplementary/others food were separately received from

States Government/others of which 4441 samples were conforming to their quality parameters.

Based on the inputs and feedback received, State Governments/UT Administrations are addressed through letters and review meetings to improve the deficiencies and to improve the implementation of the Scheme including infrastructure and facilities at the AWCs.

(d) Government has recently approved strengthening and restructuring of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme with a budget allocation of Rs. 1,23,580 crore during 12th Five Year Plan. The Administrative Approvals in this regard have since been issued to the States/UTs.

It has been decided to roll out restructured and strengthened ICDS in three phases covering 200 high

burden districts in the first year (2012-13); additional 200 districts in second year (2013-14) including districts from special category States and NER; and In remaining districts in third year (2014-15)

Cost norms for Supplementary Nutrition Programme have been revised as per above roll out plan under the strengthened and restructured ICDS, as given below on an existing cost sharing of 50:50 (NER 90:10):

Category	Existing Norms (w.e.f. 16.10.08)	Proposed Norms effective from the date of approval (per beneficiary per day) as per phased roll out.
(i) Children (6-72 months)	Rs. 4.00	Rs. 6.00
(ii) Severely underweight children (6-72 months)	Rs. 6.00	Rs. 9.00
(iii) Pregnant women and Nursing mothers	Rs. 5.00	Rs. 7.00

[Translation]

#### Royalty to States

3181. SHRI MANSUKHBHAID. VASAVA:  
SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum and value of crude oil produced during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the amount paid as royalty during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and other private companies refining crude oil are earning more profit and the States from where these companies are extracting oil are getting less share as royalty;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The State-wise list for quantum of the crude oil produced in Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) during each of the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The State-wise list for value of the crude oil, as realized by the Companies, in US Million Dollars during each of the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) The State-wise list for the amount paid as Royalty, in Rupees crores, during each of the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(c) The states get royalty for mining land leased out to oil companies. The PSUs and other companies in turn get profits by sale of oil/gas produced by them by investing in production. Hence royalty and profit are not comparable.

(d) and (e) Do not arise in view of (c) above.

#### Statement-I

*State/UT-wise List for Quantum of the Crude Oil produced during each of the last three years and the Current Year*

State / UT		Crude Oil Production (in Million Metric Tonnes)			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	ONGC	0.303	0.305	0.305	0.218

1	2	3	4	5	6
	OIL	-	-	-	-
	Private/JV	-	-	-	-
	Total	0.303	0.305	0.305	0.218
Assam	ONGC	1.191	1.150	1.203	0.911
	OIL	3.515	3.538	3.792	2.768
	Private/JV	0.010	0.010	0.000	0.000
	Total	4.716	4.698	4.995	3.679
Arunachal Pradesh	ONGC	-	-	-	-
	OIL	0.033	0.023	0.026	0.017
	Private/JV	0.100	0.090	0.090	0.080
	Total	0.133	0.113	0.116	0.097
Gujarat	ONGC	5.785	5.757	5.630	3.919
	OIL	-	-	-	-
	Private/JV	0.180	0.150	0.150	0.120
	Total	5.965	5.907	5.780	4.039
Rajasthan	ONGC	-	-	-	-
	OIL	-	-	-	-
	Private/JV	0.450	5.150	6.550	7.210
	Total	0.450	5.150	6.550	7.210
Tamil Nadu	ONGC	0.238	0.233	0.246	0.184
	OIL	-	-	-	-
	Private/JV	-	-	-	-
	Total	0.238	0.233	0.246	0.184

\*Crude Oil Production figures for the current year by ONGC/OIL are for 9 months (April-Dec '12) and by Private/JV are for 10 months (April'12 - January '13).

Note:

1. Crude Oil Production by ONGC includes condensate production from various fields and excludes production from the Joint Venture fields.
2. Crude Oil production furnished by OIL is Gross Production.
3. Quantum of the crude oil produced figures are on the basis of production data furnished by ONGC, OIL and DGH (for Private/JV).



**Statement-II**

*State/UT - wise List for the Value of the Crude Oil, as realized by the Companies, during each of the last three years and the Current Year*

State/UT		Crude Oil Value (in Million Dollars)			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	ONGC	81.30	79.35	81.84	11.05
	OIL	-	-	-	-
	Private/JV	-	-	-	-
	Total	81.30	79.35	81.84	11.05
Assam	ONGC	530.89	534.70	687.40	364.41
	OIL	1411.74	1479.39	1619.51	1066.20
	Private/JV	6.61	7.48	0	0
	Total	1949.24	2021.57	2306.91	1430.61
Arunachal Pradesh	ONGC	-	-	-	-
	OIL	13.16	9.78	11.33	6.39
	Private/JV	48	56	75	67
	Total	61.16	65.78	86.33	73.39
Gujarat	ONGC	1934.86	1367.77	1615.08	698.34
	OIL	-	-	-	-
	Private/JV	54	54.82	58	46
	Total	1988.86	1422.59	1673.08	744.34
Rajasthan4	ONGC	-	-	-	-
	OIL	-	-	-	-
	Private/JV	205	2780	4849	5338
	Total	205	2780	4849	5338
Tamil Nadu	ONGC	129.0	159.63	217.78	151.30
	OIL	-	-	-	-
	Private/JV	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Total	129.0	159.63	217.78	151.30
Tripura	ONGC	0.33	0.63	0.91	0.38
	OIL	-	-	-	-
	Private/JV	-	-	-	-
	Total	0.33	0.63	0.91	0.38

Note:

1. Value of production denved by OIL is by multiplying the Gross Production with the average Net Realization for the period.
2. Due to discounts allowed on account of sharing of under-recoveries of Oil Marketing Companies (OMC), the net prices realized by Public Sector Companies are lower than prevalent international prices. In case of ONGC/OIL, the Gross Price (Pre-discount price) and Net Price (post discount price) will be different.
3. The value of crude oil realized by ONGC & OIL from their production of PSC regime fields is included in Private/Joint Venture.
4. There is no crude oil/condensate production reported from nomination fields of ONGC/OIL in the state of Rajasthan. Value from the production with Participating Interest (PI) in PSC regime is included in Private/JV.
5. Value of the crude oil, as realized by the Companies, figures are on the basis of financial data furnished by ONGC, OIL and DGH (for Private/JV).

### **Statement-III**

*State/UT-wise List for Royalty on the Crude Oil produced during each of the last three years and the Current Year*

State / UT		Royalty Paid on Crude Oil Production (in Rupees Crores)			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 *
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	ONGC	85.55	52.09	104.74	12.07
	OIL	-	-	-	-
	Private/JV	-	-	-	-
	Total	85.55	52.09	104.74	12.07
Assam	ONGC	386.89	373.51	522.83	323.10
	OIL	1039.88	1047.03	1218.82	894.09
	Private/JV	6.53	6.13	-	-
	Total	1433.3	1426.67	1741.65	1217.19
Arunachal Pradesh	ONGC	-	-	-	-
	OIL	7.57	3.75	1.13	5.55

	1	2	3	4	5	6
		Private/JV	30	37.4	53.56	2.51
		Total	37.57	41.15	54.69	8.06
Gujarat		ONGC	1405.73	817.24	1470.32	612.58
		OIL	-	-	-	-
		Private/JV	75	51.97	78.62	64.13
		Total	1480.73	869.21	1548.94	676.71
Rajasthan <sup>3</sup>		ONGC	-	-	-	-
		OIL	-	-	-	-
		Private/JV	121.62	1832.95	3559.54	4235.45
		Total	121.62	1832.95	3559.54	4235.45
Tamil Nadu		ONGC	98.15	116.63	169.97	134.53
		OIL	-	-	-	-
		Private/JV	-	-	-	-
		Total	98.15	116.63	169.97	134.53
Tripura		ONGC	0.03	0.11	0.13	0.09
		OIL	-	-	-	-
		Private/JV	-	-	-	-
		Total	0.03	0.11	0.13	0.09

## Note:

1. The royalty paid under Private/Joint Venture (JV) to the Gujarat and Arunachal Pradesh Government in 2012-13 is up to September, 2012 and to Rajasthan Government is up to January, 2013.
2. The differential royalty payable to Gujarat, Arunachal and Rajasthan Governments during 2012-13 are yet to be calculated as the same will be worked out at the end of the FY 2012-13.
3. In the State of Rajasthan, royalty paid by ONGC is included in the Private/JV as production is from PSC regime only and there is no crude oil production from the nomination fields of ONGC.
4. In the State of Arunachal Pradesh, Royalty paid by OIL is excluding the Private/JV share.
5. Royalty on the crude oil produced, figures are on the basis of financial data furnished by ONGC, OIL and DGH (for Private/JV).

**Retail pricing of Natural Gas**

3182. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain norms have been fixed for retail pricing of natural gas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the prescribed profit ratio for the gas producing companies for production of gas;

(d) whether various gas producing companies in the country sell gas to consumer at different rates; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) At present, there are broadly three major pricing regimes for domestic gas in the country - gas priced under Administrative Pricing Mechanism (APM) & non-APM, Pre-NELP and NELP (New Exploration Licensing Policy). The price of APM & non-APM gas is fixed by the Government. As regards NELP & pre-NELP gas, its pricing is governed in terms of the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) signed between the Government & the Contractor. As far as imported Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) is concerned, the price of LNG imported under term contracts is governed by the Sale & Purchase Agreement (SPA) between the LNG seller and buyer. The spot cargos are purchased on mutually agreeable commercial terms. The retail price of PNG/CNG in any city is fixed by the CGD entity operating in the city. The price of PNG/CNG is a

function of the weighted, average of the price of the gas (domestic gas/RLNG/spot LNG), operating expenses, various Central, State and local taxes and levies and it varies from entity to entity.

(c) The parties to the contract share in profit gas in accordance with provision of Production Sharing Contract (PSC). A Party's share of gas is calculated on the basis of Investment Multiple (IM) actually achieved by contractor at the end of preceding year for the contract (IM is equal to net aggregate income divided by net aggregate investment).

(d) and (e) The prices of non-APM gas is different for different regions. In addition the price of APM gas supply to APM consumers in North-Eastern States is subsidized by 40%. Moreover, the landed cost of gas which includes transportation charges varies from customer to customer on this account also. The price of domestic gas from different gas sources is given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

Source	Customers	Gas Price
1	2	3
NOCs (APM)	Customer outside North East	\$4.2/mmbtu
NOCs (APM)	Customer in North East	\$ 2.52/mmbtu
NOCs (MDP)	Western & Northern Zone (Covering Maharashtra, Gujarat and other States covered by HVJ/DVPL)	\$5.25/mmbtu
NOCs (MDP)	Southern Zone (KG-Basin)	\$4.5/mmbtu
NOCs (MDP)	Southern Zone (Cauvery basin)	\$4.75/mmbtu
NOCs (MDP)	North-East	\$4.2/mmbtu
NOCs (MDP)	(Rajasthan, South Gujarat & isolated customers in Gujarat, who are getting gas from identified onshore fields)	\$5/mmbtu
PMT	Weighted average price of PMT	\$5.65/mmbtu
Rawa	GAIL	\$3.5/mmbtu
Ravva Satellite	GAIL	\$4.3/mmbtu
	GPEC (Gujrat Phaguthan Energy Corporation)	\$4.456/mscf
	GGCL-GTCL	\$5.327/GJ
CB/OS-2 (Cairns)	GGCL-GTCL-GBA Gas	\$6.512/GJ

1	2	3
	Gujarat State Energy Generation	\$4.86/mcf
Hazira (Niko)	GSPC Gas	\$2,029/ mcf
CB-ONN-2000/2	GGCL	\$6/msf
Dholka	Small Consumer	Rs. 5.72/ scm
Kanwara	Small Consumer	Rs.11.01 & 13.42/scm
Barkol	Small Consumer	Rs.10& 10.48/scm
North Balol (HOEC)	GSPC	Rs.4.541/scm
KG-D6	All Consumers	\$4.2/mmbtu
Focous	GAIL	\$5/MMBTU
PY-1 (HOEC)	GAIL	\$3.75/mmbtu

Note:

- APM Prices Including Royalty & Excluding marketing margin.
- All the prices are excluding marketing margin.
- Panna Mukta gas price is \$ 5.73/mmbtu & Mid Tapti gas price is \$ 5.57/mmbtu.

[English]

#### Evaluation of NRHM

3183. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:  
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:  
SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:  
DR. SANJAY SINGH:  
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:  
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

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

(a) whether Government has conducted any evaluation of various programmes running under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the targets set and achievements made therein, State/UT-wise;

(c) the shortcomings noticed in implementation of NRHM along with the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether a few States are lagging behind in term of performance under NRHM;

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

(f) the remedial steps taken/being taken by the Union Government in this regard particularly in high focus districts in various States/UTs in the country?

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

(b) and (c) The working of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has been reviewed amongst others through Annual Common Review Missions (CRM), Joint Review Missions. Concurrent Evaluation of NRHM conducted by the Programme Evaluation Organization of the Planning Commission. The targets set and achievements made State/UT wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The last evaluation of NRHM was through 6th Common Review Mission conducted in the month of November 12. The broad positive findings and shortcomings observed and corrective measures are at Statement-II.

(d) and (e) As may be seen from details given at Statement-I, the progress has been uneven across the

regions with inter-State variations. Some States started with very poor health indicators. Other significant reasons include shortage of Human resources particularly doctors and specialists, and weak planning and implementation capacities etc. These states are also generally lagging in various Social determinants of health.

(f) The States are required to provide more funds per capita in High Focus districts.

Incentives are provided to states for rational deployment of Human resources.

Various monetary and non - monetary incentives are provided to health personnel serving in remote, underserved and tribal areas. Generalist doctors are given the following incentives towards post graduate degrees:

- (i) 50% reservation in Post Graduate Diploma Courses for Medical Officers in the Government service who have served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas; and
- (ii) Incentive at the rate of 10% of the marks obtained for each year in service in remote or difficult areas up to the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.
  - JSY payments are made universally in the EAG States, while in non-EAG States, only SC/ST/BPL women are eligible.
  - Relaxed norms have been prescribed for deployment of MMU's in high focus, vulnerable, tribal and LWE affected areas
  - The states have been advised to first operationalize facilities in high focus districts and in facilities with high patient load and also ensure rational and equitable deployment of HR with the highest priority accorded to high focus districts.
  - Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) are to be established in District Hospitals (and/or FRUs), with priority for

tribal and high focus districts with high prevalence of child malnutrition.

#### **Statement-I**

#### *Key goals and achievements under NRHM (Phase-I)*

Sl. No.	Key soals of NRHM	Achievements
1	2	3
1	Maternal Mortality reduced to 100/100,000 live births	212 (SRS 2007-09)
2	IMR reduced to 30/1000 live births	44 (SRS 2011)
3	TFR reduced to 2.1	2.5 (SRS 2010)
4	Malaria Mortality Reduction Rate - 60%	72% mortality reduction
5	Kala Azar Mortality Reduction Rate - 100%	84% mortality reduction
6	Filaria/Microfilaria Reduction Rate - 80%	62% mortality reduction
7	Dengue Mortality Reduction Rate - 50%	Increased from 184 in 2006 to 247 in 2012
8	Cataract operations-increasing to 46 lakhs per year	More than 60 lakh Cataract operations every year
9	Engaging 4 Lakh female Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs)	More than 8 Lakh ASHAs engaged
10	Leprosy Prevalence rate-reduce to less than 1 per 10,000b therefore	Prevalence rate reduced to 0.80 per 10000 by 2011-12
11	Tuberculosis DOTS series-maintain 85% cure rate through entire mission period	88% Cure rate

Note: The goals are based on the existing NRHM Framework for Implementation

Sl. No.	States	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) 2011	Total Fertility Rate (TFR) 2010
1	2	3	4
<b>All India</b>		<b>44</b>	<b>2.5</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	43	1.8
2	Assam	55	2.5
3	Bihar	44	3.7
4	Chhattisgarh	48	2.8
5	Gujarat	41	2.5
6	Haryana	44	2.3
7	Jharkhand	39	3.0
8	Karnataka	35	2.0
9	Kerala	12	1.8
10	Madhya Pradesh	59	3.2
11	Maharashtra	25	1.9
12	Odisha	57	2.3
13	Punjab	30	1.8
14	Rajasthan	52	3.1
15	Tamil Nadu	22	1.7
16	Uttar Pradesh	57	3.5
17	West Bengal	32	1.8
18	Arunachal Pradesh	32	—
19	Delhi	28	1.9
20	Goa	11	—
21	Himachal Pradesh	38	1.8
22	Jammu and Kashmir	41	2.0
23	Manipur	11	—
24	Meghalaya	52	—
25	Mizoram	34	—

1	2	3	4
26	Nagaland	21	—
27	Sikkim	26	—
28	Tripura	29	—
29	Uttarakhand	36	—
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23	—
31	Chandigarh	20	—
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35	—
33	Daman and Diu	22	—
34	Lakshadweep	24	—
35	Puducherry	19	—

.. = Not available

Sl. No.	States	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) 2007-09
1	2	3
<b>All India</b>		<b>212</b>
1	Assam	390
2	Uttar Pradesh/Uttarakhand	359
3	Rajasthan	318
4	Madhya Pradesh/Chhattisgarh	269
5	Bihar/Jharkhand	261
6	Odisha	258
7	Karnataka	178
8	Punjab	172
9	Haryana	153
10	Gujarat	148
11	West Bengal	145
12	Andhra Pradesh	134
13	Maharashtra	104

1	2	3
14	Tamil Nadu	97
15	Kerala	81

*Deaths due to Malaria*

*Goal: Malaria Mortality Reduction Rate – 60% by 2012*

*Base: 1707 deaths due to Malaria during year 2006*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Deaths during Year 2012
1	2	3
1	Bihar	
2	Chhattisgarh	89
3	Himachal Pradesh	0
4	Jammu and Kashmir	0
5	Jharkhand	11
6	Madhya Pradesh	36
7	Odisha	74
8	Rajasthan	19
9	Uttar Pradesh	0
10	Uttarakhand	0
11	Arunachal Pradesh	5
12	Assam	13
13	Manipur	0
14	Meghalaya	46
15	Mizoram	25
16	Nagaland	1
17	Sikkim	0
18	Tripura	7
19	Andhra Pradesh	2

1	2	3
20	Goa	0
21	Gujarat	19
22	Haryana	1
23	Karnataka	0
24	Kerala	3
25	Maharashtra	95
26	Punjab	0
27	Tamil Nadu	0
28	West Bengal	29
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
30	Chandigarh	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
32	Daman and Diu	0
33	Delhi	0
34	Lakshadweep	0
35	Puducherry	0
Total		476

Achievement: 72% mortality reduction

*Deaths due to Kala Azar*

*Goal: Kala azar Mortality Reduction Rate -100% by 2012*

*Base: 187 deaths due to Kala azar during year 2006*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Deaths during Year 2012
1	2	3
1	Bihar	27
2	Chhattisgarh	0
3	Himachal Pradesh	0
4	Jammu and Kashmir	0



1	2	3
5	Jharkhand	1
6	Madhya Pradesh	0
7	Odisha	0
8	Rajasthan	0
9	Uttar Pradesh	0
10	Uttarakhand	1
11	Arunachal Pradesh	0
12	Assam	0
13	Manipur	0
14	Meghalaya	0
15	Mizoram	0
16	Nagaland	0
17	Sikkim	0
18	Tripura	0
19	Andhra Pradesh	0
20	Goa	0
21	Gujarat	0
22	Haryana	0
23	Karnataka	0
24	Kerala	0
25	Maharashtra	0
26	Punjab	0
27	Tamil Nadu	0
28	West Bengal	0
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

1	2	3
35	Puducherry	0
Total		29
Achievement: 84% mortality reduction		
<i>Microfalaria/falaria rate</i>		
<i>Goal: Microfilaria rate reduced by 80% by 2012</i>		
<i>Base: 0.98% during year 2006</i>		
Sl. No.	State/UT	Microfilaria Rate during 2011 (%)
1	2	3
1	Bihar	NR
2	Chhattisgarh	0.10
3	Jharkhand	0.64
4	Madhya Pradesh	0.23
5	Odisha	0.43
6	Uttar Pradesh	0.24
7	Assam	0.17
8	Andhra Pradesh	0.21
9	Goa	0.00
10	Gujarat	0.52
11	Karnataka	0.83
12	Kerala	0.14
13	Maharashtra	0.51
14	Tamil Nadu	0.09
15	West Bengal	0.57
16	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.12
17	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.79
18	Daman and Diu	0.07
19	Lakshadweep	NR
20	Puducherry	0.00
Total		0.37
Achievement: 62% mortality reduction		

*Deaths due to Dengue*

*Goal: Dengue Mortality Reduction Rate – 50% by 2012*

*Base: 184 deaths due to Dengue during year 2006*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Dengue deaths during Year 2012
1	2	3
1	Bihar	3
2	Chhattisgarh	0
3	Himachal Pradesh	0
4	Jammu and Kashmir	1
5	Jharkhand	0
6	Madhya Pradesh	6
7	Odisha	6
8	Rajasthan	10
9	Uttar Pradesh	4
10	Uttarakhand	2
11	Arunachal Pradesh	0
12	Assam	5
13	Manipur	0
14	Meghalaya	2
15	Mizoram	0
16	Nagaland	0

1	2	3
17	Sikkim	0
18	Tripura	0
19	Andhra Pradesh	2
20	Goa	0
21	Gujarat	5
22	Haryana	2
23	Karnataka	21
24	Kerala	15
25	Maharashtra	59
26	Punjab	15
27	Tamil Nadu	66
28	West Bengal	11
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
30	Chandigarh	2
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
32	Daman and Diu	0
33	Delhi	4
34	Lakshadweep	0
35	Puducherry	5
Total		247

*Cataract Surgeries (in Lakhs)*

*Goal: Cataract operations - increasing to 46 lakhs every year*

*Cataract Surgeries (in Lakhs)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Year 2009-10	Year 2010-11	Year 2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bihar	1.67	2.10	2.76
2	Chhattisgarh	0.90	1.03	0.89
3	Himachal Pradesh	0.29	0.29	0.33
4	Jammu and Kashmir	1.08	0.16	0.09

1	2	3	4	5
5	Jharkhand	0.79	0.80	0.84
6	Madhya Pradesh	4.09	4.30	4.54
7	Odisha	1.29	1.21	1.07
8	Rajasthan	2.17	2.52	2.81
9	Uttar Pradesh	7.32	7.68	6.67
10	Uttarakhand	0.55	0.54	0.53
11	Arunachal Pradesh	0.02	0.02	0.01
12	Assam	0.50	0.56	0.58
13	Manipur	0.02	0.02	0.01
14	Meghalaya	0.02	0.02	0.03
15	Mizoram	0.02	0.02	0.02
16	Nagaland	0.01	0.01	0.01
17	Sikkim	0.01	0.00	0.00
18	Tripura	0.06	0.07	0.07
19	Andhra Pradesh	5.74	5.75	6.48
20	Goa	0.08	0.07	0.05
21	Gujarat	7.34	7.81	8.06
22	Haryana	1.37	1.02	2.42
23	Karnataka	3.52	3.75	4.13
24	Kerala	1.08	1.13	1.21
25	Maharashtra	7.27	7.34	7.36
26	Punjab	1.34	2.05	2.11
27	Tamil Nadu	6.36	5.50	5.62
28	West Bengal	3.14	3.33	3.45
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.01	0.01	0.01
30	Chandigarh	0.10	0.10	0.10
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.06	0.06	0.05
32	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Delhi	0.76	0.90	0.44
34	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	Puducherry	0.08	0.15	0.15
Total		59.06	60.32	62.93

*ASHAs selection*

*Goal: Engaging 4 Lakh female Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs)*

*Achievement: More than 8 lakh ASHAs engaged upto 2012*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Selection*
1	2	3
1	Bihar	84365
2	Chhattisgarh	66023
3	Himachal Pradesh#	16888
4	Jammu and Kashmir	10683
5	Jharkhand	40964
6	Madhya Pradesh	56019
7	Odisha	43303
8	Rajasthan	51545
9	Uttar Pradesh	136094
10	Uttarakhand	11086
11	Arunachal Pradesh	3761
12	Assam	29693
13	Manipur	3878
14	Meghalaya	6258
15	Mizoram	987
16	Nagaland	1700
17	Sikkim	641
18	Tripura	7367
19	Andhra Pradesh	70700
20	Goa	0
21	Gujarat	30970
22	Haryana	13816
23	Karnataka	34860
24	Kerala	31829
25	Maharashtra	58855

1	2	3
26	Punjab	16800
27	Tamil Nadu	3905
28	West Bengal	47402
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	407
30	Chandigarh	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	126
32	Daman and Diu	64
33	Delhi	4692
34	Lakshadweep	110
35	Puducherry	0
Total		885791

\*Provisional status of ASHA/Linkworkers as on 31.12.2012

#Link workers

*Leprosy Prevalence rate*

*Goal: Leprosy Prevalence rate- reduce from 1.8 per 10,000 in 2005 to less than 1 per 10,000*

*Achievement*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Prevalence Rate/10,000
1	2	3
1	Bihar	1.14
2	Chhattisgarh	2.16
3	Himachal Pradesh	0.25
4	Jammu and Kashmir	0.14
5	Jharkhand	0.71
6	Madhya Pradesh	0.76
7	Odisha	1.27
8	Rajasthan	0.17
9	Uttar Pradesh	0.83

1	2	3
10	Uttarakhand	0.39
11	Arunachal Pradesh	0.29
12	Assam	0.34
13	Manipur	0.06
14	Meghalaya	0.09
15	Mizoram	0.15
16	Nagaland	0.40
17	Sikkim	0.00
18	Tripura	0.19
19	Andhra Pradesh	0.65
20	Goa	0.27
21	Gujarat	1.17
22	Haryana	0.23
23	Karnataka	0.47
24	Kerala	0.25
25	Maharashtra	1.21
26	Punjab	0.06
27	Tamil Nadu	0.43
28	West Bengal	1.18
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.26
30	Chandigarh	0.57
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.58
32	Daman and Diu	0.08
33	Delhi	0.81
34	Lakshadweep	0.46
35	Puducherry	0.27
	India	0.80

*RNTCP Treatment Cure Rate*

*Goal: Tuberculosis DOTS series-maintain  
85% cure rate*

*Achievement: 88% cure rate for the year 2011*

State/UTs	Year 2011
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	87%
Andhra Pradesh	89%
Arunachal Pradesh	87%
Assam	83%
Bihar	88%
Chandigarh	87%
Chhattisgarh	89%
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	82%
Daman and Diu	90%
Delhi	85%
Goa	83%
Gujarat	88%
Haryana	86%
Himachal Pradesh	89%
Jammu and Kashmir	89%
Jharkhand	91%
Karnataka	83%
Kerala	84%
Lakshadweep	100%
Madhya Pradesh	89%
Maharashtra	86%
Manipur	84%
Meghalaya	83%
Mizoram	99%
Nagaland	91%

1	2
Odisha	87%
Pondicherry	85%
Punjab	88%
Rajasthan	90%
Sikkim	84%
Tamil Nadu	86%
Tripura	87%
Uttar Pradesh	90%
Uttaranchal	86%
West Bengal	86%
Total	88%

*Details of the 6th Common Review Mission report of NRHM*

**Positives**

- There has been accelerated progress in achievement of key health outcomes—notably in child survival and population stabilization.
- There is considerable increase in outpatient attendance and in-patient admissions.
- The package of health care services, especially in non-high focus states, has expanded and includes a wider range of communicable and non-communicable diseases.
- An increasing high number of pregnant women are availing Ante Natal Care (ANC) services.
- Impact of many program initiatives and enhanced outreach of health services is now evident in all the States.
- There is a significant improvement in the institutional deliveries.
- An increasing high number of pregnant women have reported utilization of the antenatal care services.
- There is a significant improvement in immunization services including cold chain and vaccine logistics.

- The utilization of services in respect of communicable diseases such as leprosy and TB has increased considerably.
- Implementation of **Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)** has resulted not only in withdrawal of user fees, but also in significant reduction in out of pocket expenditure.
- There is significant progress in the creation of new facilities and infrastructure, especially at Sub Health Centers (SHC), Community Health Centre (CHC) and District Hospital (DH) levels.
- Service provider vacancies have decreased due to innovations in recruitment, task-shifting and packages for attracting and retaining skilled providers.
- Availability of drugs has increased at all levels.
- The Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) programme is functioning well in almost all the States.
- Horizontal integration of disease control programmes continues to improve, especially at district and state levels, and amongst peripheral workers and community levels.
- There is commendable improvement in indoor residual spraying and distribution of bed nets in the malaria programme.

**GAPS**

- The distribution of case load is skewed towards the DH and CHCs rendering low utilization of services at Primary Health Centres (PHCs) & Sub Health Centers (SHCs).
- Specialist and nurse vacancies are significant in many states particularly in remote, difficult and tribal areas.
- The deployment of HR across the health facilities is more in the facilities located in and around urban areas. Complementary specialists are also needed at many locations to provide services such as Caesarean Section
- Grievance redressed mechanisms in the States are still in not fully developed.

- There exists a gap in supply of drugs and Rapid Diagnostic Kits (RDK) to peripheral workers and the lack of local specific action for very high endemic pockets.

**Corrective measures include:**

- The states have been directed to first operationalize facilities in high focus districts and in facilities with high patient load and also ensure rational and equitable deployment of HR with the highest priority accorded to high focus districts and delivery points.
- 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 (EMONC).
- 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.
- To improve specialist strength in Government service and their availability in remote areas, the following steps are being taken:
  - (i) 50% reservation in Post Graduate Diploma Courses for Medical Officers in the Government service who have served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas
  - (ii) Incentive at the rate of 10% of the marks obtained for each year in service in remote or difficult areas up to the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.
  - (iii) Opening of new Medical colleges and relaxed standards for opening Medical Colleges in backward and remote areas.

**Central Electricity Regulatory Commission**

3184. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission has prescribed any norms for determining tariffs of electricity generated from various renewable energy sources;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these guidelines are binding on all the State Electricity Regulatory Commission; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) determines the generic tariff for various renewable energy sources at the beginning of each year. However, the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) determine tariffs for various renewable energy sources specific to the respective state and the generic tariff as determined by CERC is not binding. Summary of the generic tariff for renewable energy technologies for the financial year 2012-13 determined by CERC vide its order dated 27 March 2012 is given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*Generic Tariff for Renewable Energy Technologies for Financial Year 2012-13*

Source	Estimated cost of electricity generation (Financial) (Rs. / kWh)
Small Hydro Power	3.54-4.88
Wind Power	3.73-5.96
Biomass Power	5.12-5.83
Bagasse Cogeneration	4.61-5.73
Solar Power	10.39-12.46

**Committee on Tourism**

3185. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee has been constituted to facilitate resolution of Inter-Ministerial issues involved in the development of tourism in the country;

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

(c) the progress made by the Committee indicating the details of its meetings held during the last year and the current year till date;

(d) the success achieved by the Committee in

resolving inter-ministerial and other issues involved in the development of tourism in the country;

(e) whether the Government proposes to give emphasis to the tourism sector during the 12th Five Year Plan; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. An Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee (IMCCTS) has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister to facilitate resolution of Inter-Ministerial issues involved in the development of tourism in the country.

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

The details of the meetings of IMCCTS are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) and (f) During the 12th Five Year Plan, MOT have a target to increase India's share of International Tourist Arrivals to at least 1% from the existing 0.6% and to create additional employment of about 2.5 crore in the tourism sector both direct and indirect.

#### **Statement**

*The details of meetings of Inter-Ministerial  
Coordination Committee (IMCCTS)*

The First Meeting of the Committee was held on 19th January, 2012. The following issues were discussed in the meeting:

- (i) Facilitation of issue of visas to foreign tourists.
- (ii) Tourist visa on arrivals.
- (iii) Broadbasing of hospitality education.

The second meeting of the Committee was held on 13.08.2012 to review the follow-up action taken in the first meeting. The following issues were discussed in the meeting:

- (i) Follow up action taken in the first meeting.
- (ii) Relaxing restriction on re-entry of tourist to India within 60 days.
- (iii) Issues raised by States and industry association in the hospitality sector.

The third meeting of the Committee was held on 16th January, 2013. The following issues were discussed in the meeting:

- (i) Seamless Travel for Commercial Tourist Vehicles across State Borders.
- (ii) Tourist Visa-On Arrival (TVOA) facility for potential source countries without any security related issues.
- (iii) Introduction of Hospitality education in CBSE affiliated Schools.

Due to persuasion of this Committee, the Agra-Jaipur Shatabadi Express was started by the Ministry of Railway. 70 CBSE Schools have started offering broad based education on hospitality and tourism. The restriction of 2 months gap on re-entering of foreign nationals coming to India (except in cases of nations of Afghanistan, China, Iran, Pakistan, Iraq, Sudan, Bangladesh, foreigners of Pakistan and Bangladesh origins and Stateless persons) has been lifted.

*[Translation]*

#### **Break-up of Allocation**

3186. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:  
SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has mandated/proposes to mandate the State Governments to provide information on the district-wise breakup of allocations and expenditures from the State budget;

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



(c) if not, the reasons there for?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Government had constituted a committee to review the list of Major and Minor Heads of Accounts of Union and States. The committee submitted its report in January, 2012 *inter-alia* recommending geographical segment that could be used to capture location of expenditure. The Government has further received comments of various stakeholders, including C&AG of India. The recommendations of the committee are yet to be accepted.

#### **Chemical Used in Carbonated Cold Drinks**

3187. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the chemical and other compound substances used in multinational carbonated cold drinks;

(b) whether the use of such substances in carbonated cold drinks is harmful for health;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to made it mandatory for carbonated cold drinks manufacturers to mention the name and quantity of every chemical and compound substance used in carbonated cold drinks on every container?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Regulation 2.10.6 of Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011 and Table '8' of Appendix A, prescribe the standards and limits of the various permitted additives for carbonated cold drinks. The Food Business Operators (FBOs) are required

to comply with these standards and the limits of permitted additives. Samples are drawn regularly by State/U.T. Governments and action is taken against the offenders, in cases where samples are found to be non conforming to the provisions of these regulations.

(d) The Regulation 2.2.2 of Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labeling) Regulations, 2011 regarding labeling of Pre-packaged foods, prescribes that every package/container shall carry the name and list of ingredients of the food product. It is mandatory for the FBO to comply with this regulation.

[English]

#### **By-Products of Oil Refineries**

3188. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of by-products being produced by all Oil Refineries across the country for the last three years, company and product-wise;

(b) whether all these by-products are being sold in domestic market and also exported; and

(c) if so, income earned by the Government/Oil companies by selling these by-products during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Oil Companies have informed that Sulphur is the main by-product/joint product produced in their refineries. However, a few refineries also produce Hydrogen as a by-product. These are sold in the domestic market only.

(c) Details of revenue earned by these companies by sale of by - products/joint products are given below:

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Company/Refinery	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	84.7	150.8	304.78
2.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	9.87	27.89	50.02

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	18.36	38.98	88.81
4.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited	17.21	42.50	51.16
5.	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited	26.37	53.85	69.46
6.	Numaligarh Refinery Limited	0.92	1.38	3.23

### **Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act**

3189. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any evaluation study of implementation of Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act in the country especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and the year when the last study had been conducted; and

(c) the action taken or proposed by the Government on the evaluation report?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has got conducted several studies including Devolution of functions, funds and functionaries by States to Panchayats as per Constitutional provisions under Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS) and State of Panchayat Report (SoPR). These studies include Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c) These study reports have been shared with States. MoPR periodically reviews the status of Panchayats with the State Governments in meetings, through field visits and other forums. In case of shortcomings, the matter is taken up with the State Governments. Awards under PEAIS have been given to States that devolve functions, functionaries and finances to Panchayats on the basis of such evaluation.

[*Translation*]

### **Malpractice in Diesel Sale**

3190. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has defined the bulk consumers of diesel, if so, the definition thereof;

(b) whether certain cases of direct purchase of diesel at subsidized rates by bulk consumers including industries and businessmen have been reported due to absence of a clear definition of wholesale of diesel; and

(c) if so the step taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check illegal purchase of diesel from petrol pumps by bulk consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) As per Industry Performance Review of March 2012 [released by Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)], it was observed that around 17.77% of the total Diesel sale in the country was directly made to the bulk consumers during 2011-12. In order to reduce under-recovery, Government authorized the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to sell Diesel to all consumers taking bulk supplies directly from the Depots/ Marketing Installations of OMCs at the non-subsidized market determined price effective 17/18.01.2013.

(b) As reported by IOCL, no such queries have been received from industries and businessmen.

(c) This Ministry has advised OMCs to take sufficient safeguards and all necessary measures to avoid diversion of subsidized Diesel from their Retail Outlets.

### **Supply of LNG**

3191. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the current capacity of re-gasification facilities and plans for expansion;

(b) the current demand and supply of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) and its pricing method in the country;

(c) whether the Government proposes to review the current price mechanism of LNG;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether public sector oil companies have required any upstream interest to ensure proper LNG supply in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The current regasification capacity stands at 14.8 MMTPA and is expected to go upto 50 MMTPA by 2016-17.

(b) to (d) During the period April 2012 to January 2013 around 40 mmscmd of RLNG has been consumed by various sectors in the country. The price of LNG imported under term contracts is governed by the Sale & Purchase Agreement (SPA) between LNG seller and buyer, whereas the spot cargoes are purchased on mutually agreeable commercial terms.

(e) and (f) ONGC has executed an MoU with Mitsui and BPCL for exploring the possibility of setting up either a Floating or an Onshore RLNG terminal of 2-3 MMTPA capacity at Mangalore.

[English]

#### **Loss Making Discom**

3192. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of loans disbursed by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to various power distribution companies in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether several companies failed to repay their loans in time;

(c) if so, the details along with the losses suffered by the PSBs during the aforesaid period, bank-wise;

(d) the details of loan amount turning into Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) as a result thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government/Banks to recover these loans at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Information in the required format is not maintained in Reserve Bank of India. As per information collected from the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) as on 31.12.2012, loans disbursed to various power distribution companies in the country is Rs. 1,37,191 crore and total NPAs amounted to Rs. 76.98 crore. Bank-wise details of NPAs is as under:

Name of the Bank	Amount (in Rs. crore)
Central Bank of India	30.63
Corporation Bank	8.82
Union Bank	37.52
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	0.01
<b>Total NPAs</b>	<b>76.98</b>

Some delay in repayment of loans has been reported by many banks. Accounts of distribution companies which were under stress were restructured by the banks as per RBI norms.

(e) With a view to achieve financial turnaround of debt-ridden State Distribution Companies (Discoms), Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved the scheme for their Financial Restructuring. The Scheme contains measures to be taken by the State Discoms and State Governments for achieving turnaround by restructuring their debt with support through a Transitional Finance Mechanism.

#### **Irregularities in Medical/Dental Colleges**

3193. DR. SANJAY SINGH:  
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:  
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

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

(a) whether cases of irregularities, malpractices and non-compliance/nonfulfillment of required criteria by certain medical and dental colleges, particularly in private sector have been reported in the country;

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

(c) the action taken/proposed by the Medical Council of India (MCI) against the erring medical and dental colleges;

(d) the number of medical and dental colleges derecognised by the Government during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the measures taken/proposed by the Government to streamline the functioning of medical and dental colleges in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Central Government has received about 58 and 24 complaints since 2009 regarding irregularities, malpractices and non-compliance/non fulfillment of required criteria against the medical and dental colleges respectively. The details of complaints received, State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Medical Council of India/Dental Council of India after examining such complaints, conducts inspection of the colleges if required to verify the existing facilities. The erring medical/dental colleges are denied renewal of permission, show-cause notices are issued, the colleges are debarred from admitting new batches of students for 2 years or such colleges are de-recognized on the recommendations of the councils.

(d) On the recommendations of DCI, 5 dental colleges have been de-recognized during last three years. The details are as under:

Sl. No.	State	No. of Dental Colleges
1.	Maharashtra	2
2.	Odisha	1
3.	Uttar Pradesh	1
4.	Uttaranchal	1

(e) In the recent past, various steps have been taken by the Government to streamline the functioning of medical and dental colleges in the country. Details of the same are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

### **Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise details of complaints received between 2009 to till date against medical/Dental colleges in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of complaints in medical colleges	Number of complaints in respect of recognition of dental colleges
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	—
2.	Rajasthan	3	3
3.	Punjab	3	—
4.	Madhya Pradesh	5	2
5.	Pondicherry	7	—
6.	Uttar Pradesh	9	5
7.	Tamil Nadu	5	—
8.	Haryana	1	4
9.	Karnataka	4	1
10.	Maharashtra	2	2
11.	Gujarat	4	1
12.	Kerala	2	—
13.	Tripura	1	—
14.	Odisha	2	—
15.	Uttarkhand	1	—
16.	Jharkhand	1	—
17.	Bihar	1	5
18.	Himaehal Pradesh	—	1
Total		58	24

**Statement-II**

*During the last few years, Medical Council of India has brought major reforms in medical education sector. The functioning of medical colleges is regulated by the statutory provisions of IMC Act, 1956 and Regulations made thereunder. The recent steps taken, are as under:*

- (i) Establishment of medical education units or departments in order to enable faculty members to avail modern education technology for teaching;
- (ii) Introduction of Code for medical ethics to regulate the medical profession.
- (iii) Development of software by MCI for appointment of MCI Inspectors, randomly, for various UG/PG inspections to smoothen the inspection process and to maintain confidentiality.

**Steps taken by the Central Government to improve the standard of dental education in the country:**

- (i) Re-introduction of internship programme with a component of three months for rural service.
- (ii) Attachment of Medical College within 10 KMs by road for establishment of a new dental college provided that not more than one Dental College shall be attached with the Medical College.
- (iii) For starting Oral 8b Maxillofacial Surgery the dental college shall be attached with a Govt./ Private medical College approved/recognized by MCI.
- (iv) Starting of Distance Learning Initiative through Video Conferencing.
- (v) Development of software by DCI for appointment of DCI Inspectors, randomly, for various UG/PG inspections to smoothen the inspection process and to maintain confidentiality.
- (vi) To curb the menace of dual faculty, DCI has already issued guidelines to all the dental colleges for displaying information about faculty and seats etc. in its website.

**Fake Currency Notes**

3194. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Banerjee Committee constituted to review the acquisition procedure of the security features for currency notes has submitted its report to the Government;

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

(c) whether the Government has implemented the recommendations made by the said committee;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the time by which these recommendations are likely to be implemented?

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

(b) to (e) The main recommendations of Shilabhadra Banerjee Committee and action taken thereon are indicated below:

- (i) **Creation of Directorate of Currency:** Directorate of Currency has been set up in the Ministry of Finance.
- (ii) **Acquisition of security features:** The process of selection of security features has been initiated.
- (iii) **Research and Development activities:** R&D Labs have been set up in various units of Security Printing Minting Corporation of India Limited (SPMCIL) and Bharatiya Reserve Bank Note Mudran (P) Limited (BRBNMPL).
- (iv) **Review of procurement manuals:** The procurement manuals of SPMCIL and BRBNMPL have been reviewed.
- (v) **Indigenisation:** A joint venture banknote paper mill is being set up at Mysore and a new paper line is being established at SPM, Hoshangabad.
- (vi) **Creation of FCORD:** A FICN Coordination Centre (FCORD) has been set up under the Ministry of Home Affairs to coordinate the activities for combating the menace of FICNs.

- (vii) **Publicity campaign by RBI:** The Reserve Bank of India has launched a multi media campaign for educating the public on how to easily distinguish genuine banknotes from fake ones.

[*Translation*]

#### **Generic Medicines**

3195. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:  
SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that generic medicines are being sold/supplied to the patients and the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) dispensaries at maximum retail price (MRP) while the same are being made available to the chemists and wholesalers at a discount of 30 to 70 per cent;

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

(c) whether the Government has specified any policy on the matter and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the corrective measures taken/ proposed by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to promote generic names of common use drugs through print/electronic medium, website and a centralised call centre?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) CGHS procures medicines in bulk through Medical Stores Organisation, Medical Store Depot, HSCC and also from manufacturers directly as per its formulary at a discount of up to 40%. The medicines, which are outside the formulary or not available in CGHS dispensaries are procured through Authorised Local Chemists at dispensary level at a discount of 10.5% to 29% on MRP. The discount rates are obtained through a transparent tender process.

(c) and (d) CGHS adopts a very extensive and transparent process of bidding for procurement of medicines followed by physical inspection of the prospective bidder's establishment. All the laid down procedures are scrupulously followed while finalising the rate contracts.

Supply contracts are awarded to the bidder offering the highest discount to CGHS.

(e) Government has issued circulars/instructions from time to time to doctors/specialists working in the Central Government/State Government hospitals and CGHS dispensaries for encouraging and motivating them to prescribe generic medicines to the maximum extent possible.

Moreover, The Government is committed to promote use of generic medicines. The following steps have been taken in this direction:

1. Opening Jan Aushadhi Stores across the country to make generic medicines available.
2. National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) has been published in 2011 containing 348 commonly used medicines in their generic names.

[*English*]

#### **Acquisition of Shale Gas Assets**

3196. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) have jointly signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for acquiring Shale gas assets in North America;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the financial bid has been submitted in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. GAIL has reported that they have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with EDF Trading on 02.2.2013 for jointly pursuing North American Upstream /LNG opportunities. GAIL and EDF Trading shall explore and finalize the investment opportunities based on due diligence, financial analysis and may form appropriate investment vehicle subsequently.

(c) No Madam.



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

#### **Point of Sales Terminals**

3197. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether number of credit and debit cards is higher than the Point of Sales (PoS) terminals in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has fixed/proposes to fix any target for Public Sector Banks to install PoS terminals for acceptance of card payments;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the likely benefits of the said move; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the number of POS terminals in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (f) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the number of credit card, debit card and Point of Sales (PoS) terminals is as under:

As on February, 2013	Number in actuals
Number of credit cards outstanding	19234613
Number of debit cards outstanding	325438209
Number of PoS terminals	819268

RBI has not fixed any target for Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to install PoS.

RBI has capped merchant discount rate (MDR) for debit cards to encourage all categories and types of merchants to deploy the card acceptance infrastructure and also facilitate acceptance of small value transactions.

#### **Fake Pan Card**

3198. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any drive against fake Permanent Account Number (PAN) cards;

(b) if so, the details thereof and achievement therefrom during the last three years and current year; and

(c) the measures taken/being taken to counter the menace of fake PAN cards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes Sir. As a continuous process, in order to know the genuineness of KYC documents on Proof of Identity (POI) and Proof of Address (POA), third party field verification is conducted after allotment of PAN. The information of failed KYC verification is made available to field formations of Department to mark the event in respect of PAN as 'FAKE' through Assessee Information System (AIS) application software.

Also, check on duplicate allotment of PANs to existing PAN allottees is an inbuilt feature of PAN allotment software process which works as a continuous process.

(b) The following is the number of PAN marked as Fake:

Year	No. of cases marked 'FAKE'
Before 1.4.2009	136
2009-10	37
2010-11	56
2011-12	100
2012-13 (till date)	180
<b>Total</b>	<b>509</b>

(c) Of the total PAN allotment, 96.35% PAN allotments are under the category of "Individual" applicants and maximum fake/duplicates are also observed under individual category. For uniquely identifying the PAN allotted and to overcome the problems of fake PANs, issue of more than one PAN to an individual and to clean up the PAN database duplicates, capturing of Aadhaar in revised PAN application form 49A has been started on voluntary basis. 3,04,452 unique Aadhaar numbers have been seeded/incorporated into PAN database. For KYC strengthening, the format of certificate of Identity/Address issued by MP/MLA/Municipal Counselor/Gazetted Officer has been prescribed.

### Gas through Pipeline

3199. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:  
SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to deliver LPG gas to consumers directly at their home through pipeline in each State including Jharkhand and Delhi;

(b) whether the Government has received proposal from any of the State in this regard;

(c) if so, the scheme being formulated/proposed to be formulated by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the percentage of consumers obtaining gas through pipelines in the country at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Madam. There is no proposal for supplying LPG through pipeline to consumers. However, Oil Marketing Companies in certain cases supply LPG through the reticulated system.

(b) and (c) Government has not received any proposal from the State in this regard.

(d) The number of consumers obtaining LPG through reticulated system in the Country as on 01.02.2013 is 1,77,059.

### Consultancy Services in Petroleum Sector

3200. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain firms have been engaged to provide consultancy services in the petroleum sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether certain Public Sector Undertaking (PSUs) are also engaged in the said area; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with their amount of earnings therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Engineers India Limited (EIL) & Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Public Sector Undertakings, under the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas are engaged in providing project engineering consultancy services in the petroleum sector. During the current financial year upto December 2012, EIL's turnover from consultancy services was Rs. 931.58 crore.

IOCL's earnings from consultancy services during 2011-12 were Rs. 534.50 Lakh in addition to 93,100 Kuwaiti Dinar.

### Children Lodged in Juvenile Homes

3201. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any study to ascertain the number of children lodged in various juvenile homes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of juveniles who have been released from various juvenile homes during the last three years and the current year after serving their terms, year-wise, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether such juveniles have been properly rehabilitated; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the existing policy of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development, has so far, not undertaken a comprehensive study to ascertain the number of children lodged in various Special Homes and Observation Homes in the country. However, the Ministry is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for children in difficult circumstances including children in conflict with law, under which financial assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations, *inter-alia*, for establishment of various kinds of Homes including Observation Homes and Special Homes for rehabilitation



and reintegration of such children. In 2011-12, 183 Observation Homes and Special Homes altogether covering 5613 children were provided financial support and in 2012-13, 203 Observation Homes and Special Homes altogether covering 5449 children were benefitted.

(c) to (e) This Ministry does not maintain any data of children released from Special Homes. However, under ICPS, when placed in such Homes, children are provided with services required for ensuring their long term rehabilitation, well being and development such as shelter, food, education, vocational training, counseling etc. Further, the Scheme also provides for after care services for children leaving the Homes to handhold them as they transit from institutional to mainstream life. The after-care services for such children, *inter-alia*, include housing facilities, vocational training, job placement, counseling and stipend etc.

#### **Duty on Import of Ships**

3202. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ships imported for breaking/recycling and customs duty collected therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the customs duty being charged on import of ships for recycling;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposals for reducing the Customs Duty on import of ships for recycling; and

(d) if so, the details along with the present status thereof?

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

Year	No. of Ships imported for breaking/recycling	Duty Collected (Amount in Rs. Cr.)
2009-10	443	635
2010-11	445	1007
2011-12	511	1590
2012-13	452	1502

(b) The ships for breaking/recycling attract BCD@ 5%, CVD @ 12%.

(c) and (d) Yes, a request from Government of Gujarat was received for reducing customs duty on import of ships for recycling. The request was examined as part of 2013-14 Budget exercise and it was decided not to change the existing duty regime.

#### **FDI in Retail Market**

3203. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) proposals received in the country after allowing of FDI in multi brand retail by the Government;

(b) the total investment made till date; and

(c) the number of projects processed and presently operational in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No proposal for FDI in Multi Brand Retail Trade has been received so far.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Establishment of Bullion Corporation of India**

3204. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposals to establish a gold bank or Bullion Corporation of India (BCI);

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

(c) the salient features of the proposed BCI; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to start functioning?

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

(b) to (d) Does not apply in view of the reply (a) above.

*[English]***SBI Branches in India and Abroad**

3205. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of branches of the State Bank of India (SBI) functioning in the country and abroad at present, State/UT-wise and country-wise;

(b) whether the SBI proposes to open more branches both in the country as well as the other countries in the near future; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) As reported by State Bank of India (SBI), there are 14677 branches of SBI functioning in India and 51 branches functioning abroad as on February, 2013. The details of functioning branches of SBI in India and abroad are given in the enclosed Statement.

SBI plans to open 1200 branches in India and 8 branches abroad, the details are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*Number of SBI branches functioning in India and abroad as on February, 2013*

State	Functioning in India	Proposed to be Opened in India	Country	Functioning Abroad	Proposed to be Opened abroad
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar	22	0	Australia	1	
Andhra Pradesh	1329	99	Bahamas	1	
Arunachal Pradesh	53	2	Bahrain	2	
Assam	300	49	Bangladesh	6	2
Bihar	761	51	Belgium	1	
Chandigarh	38	33	China	2	1
Chhattisgarh	348	20	France	1	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	Germany	1	
Daman and Diu	7	0	Hong Kong	2	
Delhi	297	28	Israel	1	
Goa	79	6	Japan	2	
Gujarat	1198	83	Maldives	2	
Haryana	287	44	Netherland	1	
Himachal Pradesh	204	11	Oman	1	
Jammu and Kashmir	153	14	Qatar	1	
Jharkhand	478	45	Saudi Arabia	1	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Karnataka	589	73	Singapore	7	
Kerala	405	25	South Africa	1	
Lakshadweep	2	0	South Korea*		1
Madhya Pradesh	1044	53	Sri Lanka	3	1
Maharashtra	1264	94	UAE	1	
Manipur	28	7	UK	10	2
Meghalaya	92	3	United States of America	4	
Mizoram	29	3			
Nagaland	58	29			
Odisha	702	32			
Pondicherry	21	3			
Punjab	387	33			
Rajasthan	330	32			
Sikkim	32	1			
Tamilnadu	894	92			
Tripura	49	9			
Uttar Pradesh	1762	101			
Uttaranchal	376	15			
West Bengal	1058	109			
<b>Total</b>	<b>14677</b>	<b>1200</b>		<b>51</b>	<b>8</b>

\*Upgradation of Representative office

**Amount Locked due to Litigation**

3208. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) whether a huge amount of the Government is locked up in respect of different duties and taxes due to litigation;

(b) if so, the details thereof court/tribunal/commission (appeal)-wise;

(c) the amount so far settled during the last three years and the current year and taxes realized therefrom; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to minimize litigation time to ensure early release of the

locked up amount?

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

(b) Amount locked up due to litigation with regard to direct taxes (as on 30.9.2.012) is as under:

(Rs. in Crores)

Supreme Court	2599.17
High Court	18216.22
Income Tax Appellate Tribunal	1191.25
Commissioner Income Tax (Appeals)	78605.98

Amount locked up due to litigation with regard to indirect taxes (as on 31.12.2012) is as under:

	(Rs. in Crores)
Supreme Court	8693.28
High Court	12222.71
Customs, Excise & Service Tax Appellate Tribunal	78545.43
Commissioner Appeals	8619.38

(c) The amount so far settled with regard to direct taxes during the last three years and taxes realized therefrom is as under:

Financial Year	Supreme Court	High Court	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal
2009-10	784.56	2074.62	2070.67
2010-11	275.17	6213.58	7871.75
2011-12	1416.41	24512.34	21506.35
2012-13 (till Sept., 2012)	192.90	4076.10	9574.58

Data regarding direct tax involved in appeals disposed off by Commissioner of Income-Tax (Appeals) and tax realized after appellate decision at various levels, is not centrally maintained.

As regards indirect taxes, data regarding amount so settled and taxes realized is also not maintained centrally.

(d) The following steps have been taken by Central Board of Direct Taxes and by Central Board of Excise and Customs to minimize litigation time to ensure early release of the locked-up amount:

Central Board of Direct Taxes:

- (i) Target of disposal of appeals by Commissioner Income Tax (Appeals) has been set, with high demand appeals getting priority, which are monitored on regular basis.
- (ii) Redistribution/rationalization of workload amongst Commissioner Income Tax (Appeals) has also be effected.
- (iii) In order to facilitate early disposal of appeals pending with ITAT, High Court and Supreme Court, instructions have been issued to ensure proper and timely representation.

Central Board of Excise & Customs:

- (i) Threshold limit for filling of Departmental Appeals has been prescribed as Rs. 25 lakh, Rs. 10 lakh and Rs. 5 lakh before the Supreme Court, High Court and Customs, Excise & Service Tax Appellate Tribunal respectively. This is expected to reduce future appeals and help in de-clogging of indirect tax matters in the courts and Customs, Excise & Service Tax Appellate Tribunal.
- (ii) The legislative amendments in the Finance Bill, 2013 have been introduced to enhance the monetary limit of the cases heard and disposed by Single Member Benches of the Customs, Excise & Service Tax Appellate Tribunal from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs.
- (iii) Early hearing application in cases involving substantial revenue are filed for quicker disposal.

#### **Non Compliance of Guidelines by Petrol Pump Dealers**

3207. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector oil companies are bound to honour operative manual and relevant clauses prescribed in special statutes like Bureau of India Standards Act, Petroleum Act and Essential Commodities Act and Standard of Weights and Measurs Act and principle of natural justice while implementing Marketing Discipline Guidelines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) It is mentioned in chapter 8 of Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG), 2012:

"Under existing laws, Control Orders etc., various authorities, Acts/Rules of Central Government - in addition to Oil Company Officers - are empowered to carry out checks of the dealership for determining and securing compliance with such laws/Control Order. If any "malpractice or irregularity" is established by such authorities after checking, the same would also be taken as a "malpractice or irregularity" under these guidelines and prescribed action would be taken by the Oil Company, on receipt of advice from such authority."

As per above mentioned provision, action against erring dealers are initiated based on the advice of various

authorities and principle of natural justice is followed while implementing/invoking relevant provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) on erring dealers for malpractices/irregularities established against them.

#### **New Filing Procedure**

3208. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced/proposes to introduce new procedures/forms for filling Income Tax returns;

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

(c) the time by which these new forms are likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Every year government notifies forms for filing of income-tax returns after incorporating the changes brought out by the Finance Act of the previous year and the suggestions received from stakeholders. The new forms for filing of income tax returns for the assessment year 2013-14 are proposed to be notified by the end of March, 2013.

#### **Welfare Works by OMCS**

3209. SHRI E. G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government owned Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are providing health care support to the poor and the destitute old age people;

(b) if so, the details thereof, company and discipline wise;

(c) whether the said OMCs are also contributing towards protection of environment and conservation of nature;

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

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the said OMCs to expand the programme in various parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has adopted three thrust areas under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) namely 'Clean Drinking Water', 'Health and Medical Care' and 'Expansion

of Education'. IndianOil Sachal Swasthya Seva, IndianOil - TATA Care Centre, Kolkata, 50-bed Swarna Jayanti Samudaik Hospital, Mathura, 200-bed Hospital at Digboi, Assam and Assam Oil School of Nursing, Digboi are some flagship Health and Medical care initiatives of IOCL.

Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) has supported cataract camps in various locations across India which have mostly benefitted poor and destitute old age people. Apart from that, BPCL also supported the construction of old age home at Rajamundry with a capacity to accommodate 200 aged people.

Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) provides health care to poor, its activities in Health care area are named as Suraksha and Navjyot. Suraksha aims at creating awareness and prevention of HIV amongst truck drivers. Navjyot aims to improve the health status of children in Bhawana. HPCL also provides free rural health care services through mobile medical vans.

(c) to (e) The public sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) under CSR continuously strive to minimize adverse environmental impacts from company activities, products and services by using processes, practices, materials and products that avoid, reduce or control pollution.

#### **Loan under RIDF**

3210. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target of construction of school building under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) scheme has been achieved in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the amount released/utilized thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to complete the school building being constructed under the RIDF Scheme in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) NABARD does not fix any target for infrastructure projects including construction of schools under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF). The details of loans sanctioned to State Governments for construction of schools under RIDF and disbursements during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

## Statement-I

## RIDF - Loans Sanctioned to State Governments for Construction of Schools

Sl. No.	State	Year 2009-10				Year 2010-11				Year 2011-12				Year 2012-13			
		Primary School		Secondary School		Primary School		Secondary School		Primary School		Secondary School		Primary School		Secondary School	
		No. of Proj-ects	Amount	No. of Proj-ects	Amount	No. of Proj-ects	Amount	No. of Proj-ects	Amount	No. of Proj-ects	Amount	No. of Proj-ects	Amount	No. of Proj-ects	Amount	No. of Proj-ects	Amount
1	Andhra Pradesh	173	409.24	0	0.00	0	0.00	29	93.72	0	0.00	29	93.72	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	Karnataka	0	0.00	484	160.01	104	25.45	83	53.89	104	25.45	83	53.89	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	Kerala	0	0.00	12	33.14	0	0.00	7	13.87	0	0.00	7	13.87	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	Madhya Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
5	Manipur	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	123.98	0	0.00	6	123.98	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
6	Puducherry	24	10.53	0	0.00	0	0.00	30	17.36	0	0.00	30	17.36	0	0.00	0	0.00
7	Punjab	0	0.00	1504	65.08	0	0.00	351	12.24	0	0.00	351	12.24	0	0.00	0	0.00
8	Rajasthan	0	0.00	147	31.64	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
9	Sikkim	11	3.50	15	5.86	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10	Tamilnadu	0	0.00	303	210.01	0	0.00	259	195.01	0	0.00	259	195.01	0	0.00	0	0.00
11	West Bengal	1805	29.10	1	0.78	6	10.26	1	0.44	6	10.26	1	0.44	0	0.00	0	0.00
	All India Total	2013	452.37	2466	506.52	116	159.69	760	386.53	116	159.69	760	386.53	0	0.00	0	0.00

(Rs. Crore)

**Statement-II***RIDF - Loans Disbursed to State Govt. for Construction of Schools*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as on 31.01.13)
1	Andhra Pradesh	100.134	96.280	114.68	71.71
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.000	3.740	0.00	0.00
3	Bihar	12.105	3.760	0.00	0.00
4	Goa	0.570	1.830	0.51	0.00
5	Haryana	0.000	0.000	11.57	0.00
6	Himachal Pradesh	0.893	0.000	0.00	0.00
7	Jharkhand	8.329	21.080	7.94	0.00
8	Karnataka	130.474	156.670	131.64	50.65
9	Kerala	17.900	57.900	13.39	11.77
10	Pudcherry	0.000	0.240	0.00	3.03
11	Punjab	48.275	64.840	13.00	0.31
12	Rajasthan	3.890	14.220	12.01	1.21
13	Sikkim	7.500	3.000	0.00	1.75
14	Tamilnadu	214.140	193.514	0.00	93.87
15	West Bengal	9.559	12.195	0.00	5.25
	<b>Total</b>	<b>553.77</b>	<b>629.27</b>	<b>304.74</b>	<b>239.55</b>

Source: NABARD

Note: Figures also include disbursements against projects sanctioned in previous years.

**Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability  
Incentive Scheme**

3211. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the status of the Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS) being implemented by the Government;

(b) the criteria for eligibility for the benefit under the Scheme;

(c) whether the Government has evaluated the performance of the States for the benefits under the Scheme for the year 2012-13 and if so, the details of the indicators evaluated for the purpose and the ranks obtained by them;

(d) whether the Government proposes to make social audit as an integral part of the PEAIS, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to refine and improve various processes for selection of Panchayats for



incentivisation such as indicators, questionnaires, field visits etc.?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):

(a) Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS) is a Central Sector Plan Scheme aimed at (i) incentivization of States for devolving funds, functions and functionaries (3Fs) to Panchayats and (ii) incentivization of Panchayats to put in place accountability systems to make their functioning transparent and efficient. The scheme is 100% centrally funded.

Under PEAIS, State Governments/UTs are ranked on a Devolution Index which measures the extent of devolution of 3Fs by States to Panchayats. States are ranked on the DI through a study conducted by an independent organization. Since 2011-12, best performing Panchayats in the country have also been incentivized.

(b) The assessment of States along the DI follows a two stage process. The States that fulfill mandatory provisions of the Constitution qualify for further assessment on the extent of devolution.

(c) A study has been commissioned to evaluate the performance of States in 2012-13. The indicators used in the study are given in the enclosed Statement. The ranking is under process.

(d) Indicators related to social audit have been included in the State level study as well as the model Panchayat level indicators.

(e) Every year model indicators and questionnaire have been refined by the Ministry. These have been circulated to all the States/UTs for adoption with suitable modifications. The Ministry held a workshop to consider improvement on indicators under PEAIS on 11th May, 2012. Two workshops were held to improve the State level field verification process on 18-19 and 30-31 October, 2012. On 4th - 5th January, 2013, a workshop was conducted to orient National level field verification teams.

#### **Statement**

##### *Indicators for Panchayat Strengthening Index 2012-13*

- A. Basic Details of Panchayats
- B. Panchayat Elections
- C. Dissolution and Bye Elections

- D. Constitution & Functions of District Planning Committee
- E. Role of Panchayats in Parallel Bodies/Institutions
- F. Autonomy to Panchayats
- G. Functions Assigned to Panchayats and Actual Involvement of Panchayats
- H. Involvement of Panchayats in Important Schemes
- I. NFC Grants to the Panchayats
- J. State Finance Commission & Fiscal Transfer to Panchayats
- K. Empowerment of Panchayats to Impose and Collect Revenue
- L. Fund Availability with Panchayats
- M. Expenditure of Panchayats
- N. Recent Initiatives related to Finance & Accounts
- O. Accounting & Audit
- P. Social Audit
- Q. Gram Sabha
- R. Transparency and Anti- Corruption
- S. Physical Infrastructure of Panchayats & e-Connectivity
- T. Panchayat Officials
- U. Training Institutions
- V. Training Activity
- W. Panchayat Assessment & Incentivization

#### **Immunization Programme**

3212. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:  
SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:  
DR. KIRODILAL MEENA:  
SHRI AJAY KUMAR:  
SHRI CHARLES DIAS:

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

(a) whether shortage of vaccines under the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) has been reported in the country;



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

(c) the percentage of children who have been full immunized under UIP in the country;

(d) the funds allocated and spent on the procurement of vaccines under UIP during each of the last three years and the current year Vaccine and State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken to ensure adequate supply of vaccine and full immunization of all the children in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No. There is no report of shortage of vaccines under the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) in the country.

(c) As per Health Management information system, 73.5 percent of targeted children have been fully immunized till January 2013.

(d) The vaccines are procured centrally and distributed to states as commodity assistance. The details of funds spent on vaccines under the UIP during each of the last three years and the current year, vaccine and State/UT-wise as per cost adjustment are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) In order to ensure adequate supply of vaccines, the procurement is initiated well in advance and procured

from Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) as well as indigenous private sector units. Supplies are made directly by the manufacturer to the state under close monitoring and in case of additional demand from the state / delay supply by supplier; the same is met out of the buffer stock kept at Government Medical Store Depot (GMSD).

Following steps are taken for increasing full immunization of all the children in the country:

1. The year 2012-13 has been declared as the year of Intensification of Routine immunization. As a part of the strategy states are organizing immunization weeks.
2. Other steps taken under Immunization programme are commodity assistance in the form of vaccines, cold chain equipment etc to States, need based central funding to support Alternate Vaccine Delivery (AVD), capacity building of service providers at all levels, strengthening reporting and management of Adverse Event Following Immunization (AEFI) and strengthen supportive supervision at all level, involvement of ASHA for social mobilization of children.
3. Intensified IEC/BCC for increasing community participation.
4. Strengthening follow up of children through mother and child tracking system (MCTS).

#### **Statement**

*Amount spent on vaccine state wise for 2009-10\**

Value in Rs. (Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	t-OPV	DPT	DT	TT	Measles	BCG	JE	Hep-B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	323.79	160.05	34.65	38.84	271.35	85.70	482.20	310.38
2	Bihar	685.83	253.52	45.35	106.72	398.97	222.06	223.02	0.00
3	Chhattisgarh	148.13	69.79	14.87	49.17	20.26	0.00		0.00
4	Goa	5.72	2.55	0.22	1.86	3.05	0.77	61.10	1.96
5	Gujarat	260.18	85.93	34.20	29.52	161.83	51.54		7.37
6	Haryana	142.40	33.84	7.44	44.39	24.82	37.12	93.17	3.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7	Himachal Pradesh	34.77	13.01	0.89	5.52	16.21	9.31		23.88
8	Jammu and Kashmir	48.59	28.18	4.36	24.84	39.69	31.76		0.00
9	Jharkhand	323.20	65.75	9.67	28.42	140.53	120.74		0.00
10	Karnataka	252.28	122.35	23.80	71.22	93.00	32.76	175.97	219.65
11	Kerala	188.06	40.57	13.15	30.56	5.36	1.28		171.90
12	Madhya Pradesh	499.97	196.03	23.05	128.08	285.92	117.46		515.70
13	Maharashtra	984.78	159.96	0.00	124.01	286.45	39.31	291.32	439.30
14	Odisha	269.10	96.40	23.05	92.46	144.61	90.85		3.01
15	Punjab	7.48	51.90	12.64	39.46	64.32	33.35		65.42
16	Rajasthan	461.39	139.50	27.58	81.34	89.65	72.50		6.42
17	Tamil Nadu	168.19	68.75	11.90	51.52	65.72	15.39	227.90	224.43
18	Uttar Pradesh	822.25	392.01	75.09	240.43	824.19	350.54	1513.69	27.65
19	Uttarakhand	37.38	23.26	0.00	11.96	35.46	20.88		4.61
20	West Bengal	447.13	162.78	37.18	70.65	274.88	170.93	437.60	380.36
21	Arunachal Pradesh	4.03	2.79	0.30	1.48	6.57	0.00		
22	Assam	299.99	66.89	22.31	71.76	179.10	64.29		
23	Manipur	5.61	5.14	0.30	2.94	6.17	3.48		
24	Meghalaya	19.91	7.59	0.58	3.09	9.61	5.31		
25	Mizoram	6.24	3.09	0.45	1.42	2.57	2.32		
26	Nagaland	7.48	6.72	0.89	1.97	5.67	1.90		
27	Sikkim	3.85	0.99	0.03	0.37	1.92	0.29		
28	Tripura	11.01	5.95	0.73	3.72	5.92	2.43		
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.66	0.66	0.00	0.37	0.91	0.38		0.86
30	Chandigarh	4.86	1.05	0.15	0.00	1.52	1.16		0.00
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.56	0.37	0.07	0.28	0.61	0.24		0.00
32	Daman and Diu	0.44	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.06		0.00
33	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.10	0.01	0.11	0.14	0.01		0.31
34	Delhi	63.54	14.01	6.84	7.36	24.29	19.29		77.47
35	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.30	1.31		4.91
Grand Total		6539.74	2281.82	431.95	1365.83	3491.95	1606.72	3505.97	2488.89

\*As per Cost Adjustment

*Amount spent on vaccine state wise for 2010-11\**

Value in Rs. (Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	t-OPV	DPT	DT	TT	Measles	BCG	Hep-B	JE	b-OPV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	340.11	135.23	4.45	171.91	259.37	147.54	210.82	7.94	0.00
2	Bihar	635.38	191.84	0.00	168.39	332.39	269.62	0.00	20.65	1129.81
3	Chhattisgarh	323.31	56.98	0.00	66.70	341.77	83.22	0.00		0.00
4	Goa	2.27	1.84	0.00	0.92	1.94	1.16	1.50	1.53	0.00
5	Gujarat	598.45	101.03	2.23	170.10	339.42	118.88	43.03		64.73
6	Haryana	97.18	40.89	0.00	43.08	194.75	31.89	6.52	49.77	139.46
7	Himachal Pradesh	23.51	12.27	0.00	12.06	19.37	7.83	59.46		0.00
8	Jammu and Kashmir	96.28	19.57	0.00	11.57	38.70	8.70	105.08		0.00
9	Jharkhand	119.63	67.53	2.97	75.42	166.76	67.24	0.00		0.00
10	Karnataka	866.49	46.54	0.00	110.12	168.65	81.18	146.05	34.63	0.00
11	Kerala	95.31	38.96	0.00	46.22	163.65	37.70	51.40	5.10	0.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	1345.16	52.21	0.00	129.53	263.58	123.18	190.85		0.00
13	Maharashtra	280.44	191.39	0.00	157.40	150.99	107.25	191.00	17.81	160.31
14	Odisha	958.17	53.52	0.00	43.76	40.40	78.97	12.50		0.00
15	Punjab	221.46	6.84	0.00	19.43	39.74	30.45	160.58		0.00
16	Rajasthan	1366.08	120.57	0.00	155.37	387.13	162.38	5.40		0.00
17	Tamil Nadu	446.26	91.59	0.00	58.21	164.49	71.03	114.23	18.51	0.00
18	Uttar Pradesh	530.95	521.74	3.35	478.92	121.20	344.16	21.86	1166.77	2715.01
19	Uttarakhand	122.08	12.73	0.00	10.64	29.07	17.40	29.31	67.03	62.55
20	West Bengal	599.87	78.40	0.00	71.60	110.18	58.25	173.69	28.67	0.00
21	Arunachal Pradesh	3.74	0.74		0.68	7.76	2.61	0.00	6.94	
22	Assam	160.71	39.21		56.72	48.15	52.20	9.98	247.66	
23	Manipur	6.84	3.43		0.86	10.26	1.45	0.00	81.40	
24	Meghalaya	16.33	5.51		5.75	18.50	4.35	0.00		
25	Mizoram	4.70	2.69		1.41	3.47	0.99	0.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
26	Nagaland	6.88	1.22		2.96	8.53	2.76	0.00	23.14	
27	Sikkim	1.89	1.59		0.90	1.84	0.87	0.00		
28	Tripura	8.41	5.39		4.47	41.07	2.15	0.00		
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.49		0.17	1.78	0.44	1.21		
30	Chandigarh	4.35	8.33		0.46	1.85	1.16	0.00		
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.11	0.86		0.55	1.27	0.49	0.00	0.00	
32	Daman and Diu	0.56	0.24		0.45	0.46	0.17	0.00	0.00	
33	Lakshadweep	0.48	0.15		0.18	0.31	0.09	0.17		
34.	Delhi	41.11	14.22		9.99	14.95	14.50	41.84		154.61
35	Puducherry	3.18	1.47		0.96	1.53	0.75	1.17		0.00
Grand Total		9328.68	1927.19	13.00	2087.85	3495.27	1933.00	1577.63	1777.56	4426.47

\*As per Cost Adjustment

\*\*DT has been merged with DPT since 2010-11.

*Amount spent on vaccine state wise for 2011-12\**

Value in Rs. (Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	t-OPV	DPT	TT	Measles	BCG	Hep-B	JE	Pentavalent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	260.43	159.98	113.10	309.43	74.02	217.87	589.17	
2	Bihar	422.44	300.16	216.82	1493.97	146.73	124.47	430.67	
3	Chhattisgarh	183.61	88.26	52.07	181.34	46.10	55.47	0.00	
4	Goa	3.22	2.09	1.37	2.64	0.82	2.47	4.60	
5	Gujarat	259.06	146.99	117.53	353.00	72.56	71.26	0.00	
6	Haryana	81.90	71.68	37.26	472.92	34.82	12.13	19.01	
7	Himachal Pradesh	36.17	20.59	11.12	27.54	7.56	23.29	0.00	
8	Jammu and Kashmir	41.75	39.66	18.81	44.64	15.21	34.22	0.00	
9	Jharkhand	102.60	110.76	42.65	816.11	54.74	36.40	0.00	
10	Karnataka	244.10	126.99	81.85	237.44	62.29	173.42	39.42	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	Kerala	132.88	58.05	33.10	139.79	27.81	89.97	13.04	1229.12
12	Madhya Pradesh	320.52	210.29	128.45	833.90	112.80	269.25	0.00	
13	Maharashtra	469.31	279.82	146.34	408.93	79.62	287.00	31.60	
14	Odisha	179.81	81.83	75.49	221.18	35.69	61.25	0.00	
15	Punjab	99.76	77.91	46.46	128.82	27.83	61.77	0.00	
16	Rajasthan	284.32	183.22	109.76	450.63	79.46	97.08	0.00	
17	Tamil Nadu	228.36	106.65	86.04	252.21	58.97	94.27	57.12	2576.20
18	Uttar Pradesh	822.48	529.66	323.58	1132.64	253.62	194.15	528.57	
19	Uttarakhand	51.73	27.78	20.52	31.48	17.90	22.25	7.41	
20	West Bengal	246.87	257.91	148.24	316.64	82.96	184.76	60.16	
21	Arunachal Pradesh	7.41	5.36	1.20	37.23	3.72	2.08	1.25	
22	Assam	172.72	92.33	51.18	850.81	49.36	20.64	75.07	
23	Manipur	7.55	6.46	3.27	54.15	3.44	39.87	15.55	
24	Meghalaya	17.04	11.78	5.99	76.29	4.67	4.33	0.00	
25	Mizoram	5.31	3.04	2.39	4.36	1.75	2.43	0.00	
26	Nagaland	6.45	4.53	2.82	41.53	14.54	3.47	1.12	
27	Sikkim	3.20	1.84	1.45	2.41	0.85	0.55	0.00	
28	Tripura	5.60	7.91	3.42	35.31	3.68	5.55	0.00	
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.36	0.84	0.68	1.02	0.38	0.90	0.00	
30	Chandigarh	2.64	1.84	1.03	1.85	0.69	2.08	0.00	
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.99	0.81	1.11	1.49	0.55	0.35	0.00	
32	Daman and Diu	1.87	0.37	0.51	0.97	0.38	0.69	0.00	
33	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.07	0.17	0.46	0.06	0.18	0.00	
34	Delhi	54.00	35.31	21.80	45.05	9.72	7.94	0.00	
35	Puducherry	8.66	1.44	1.42	1.49	1.32	29.16	0.00	
Grand Total		4768.11	3054.18	1908.99	9009.67	1386.62	2232.98	0873.75	3805.33

\*As per Cost Adjustment

*Amount spent on vaccine state wise for 2012-13\**

Value in Rs. (Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	t-OPV	DPT	TIT	Measles	BCG	Hep-B	JE	Pentavalent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	367.70	171.08	90.58	265.93	135.08	149.63	86.48	
2	Bihar	615.89	314.96	90.37	951.86	198.00	240.87	461.77	
3	Chhattisgarh	119.62	54.98	39.21	92.05	47.98	50.61		
4	Goa	4.73	1.15	1.14	4.09	1.05	1.04	4.43	27.56
5	Gujarat	257.67	127.80	52.35	834.06	72.00	132.32		1875.68
6	Haryana	172.33	44.75	8.12	92.05	41.98	50.36	16.93	806.62
7	Himachal Pradesh	35.67	2.88	0.00	30.68	9.26	26.47		
8	Jammu and Kashmir	44.49	2.88	8.55	71.60	17.04	26.14		323.49
9	Jharkhand	214.47	115.75	28.76	184.10	88.78	95.43	377.72	
10	Karnataka	259.00	165.48	47.07	265.93	93.06	122.63	37.68	1662.72
11	Kerala	130.05	27.54	16.23	81.82	36.64	5.25	11.41	1799.56
12	Madhya Pradesh	426.99	222.53	70.83	1159.79	139.61	234.96		
13	Maharashtra	539.53	278.16	69.54	516.51	139.54	236.78	33.38	
14	Odisha	181.50	162.81	36.96	184.10	79.58	117.77		
15	Punjab	117.19	5.77	3.57	127.85	41.05	67.77		
16	Rajasthan	347.19	164.73	54.37	931.61	103.46	167.44		
17	Tamil Nadu	271.01	68.95	38.82	291.50	66.02	10.45	62.80	2894.48
18	Uttar Pradesh	989.28	373.88	42.32	2892.49	328.63	382.32	389.13	
19	Uttarakhand	45.98	0.00	0.00	61.37	9.27	14.26	10.62	
20	West Bengal	279.75	175.38	54.37	470.49	139.53	173.35	584.62	
21	Arunachal Pradesh	8.25	1.44	1.62	0.00	0.96	3.47	0.83	
22	Assam	175.29	101.24	37.29	0.00	78.01	80.16	286.47	
23	Manipur	9.47	6.74	1.22	3.07	5.31	3.49	7.77	
24	Meghalaya	17.83	5.57	2.43	7.67	5.09	6.95		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25	Mizoram	7.89	5.14	1.14	9.21	2.27	5.21		
26	Nagaland	9.18	4.60	3.08	4.09	3.15	4.18	8.18	
27	Sikkim	3.05	0.86	0.73	2.05	0.90	2.09		
28	Tripura	10.55	7.25	4.06	10.23	2.39	6.12		
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.43	0.61	0.32	2.05	0.30	0.70		
30	Chandigarh	5.00	1.15	1.14	6.55	1.50	2.09		
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.32	0.92	0.65	1.13	0.30	0.52		
32	Daman and Diu	1.09	0.80	0.16	1.02	0.15	0.00		
33	Lakshadweep	0.29	0.12	0.13	0.10	0.06	0.21		
34	Delhi	20.75	20.74	5.68	30.68	14.99	41.43		
35	Puducherry	2.47	2.39	1.18	2.56	0.75	2.45		31.26
Grand Total		5694.90	2641.02	813.98	9590.27	1903.69	2464.91	2380.21	9421.38

\*As per Cost Adjustment

[Translation]

#### **Bank Branches Abroad**

3213. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nationalised banks of the country have opened or propose to open their branches in other countries for expansion of their business;

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

(c) the benefits accrued or likely to accrue as a result thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to expand the business of Indian banks abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As

on 28.02.2013, 10 Nationalised Banks have 100 branches in overseas jurisdiction. The bank-wise and country-wise details of the overseas branches of the nationalised banks are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The banks open their offices / branches in overseas jurisdictions for various business and strategic considerations including to tap overseas market potential, to provide better customer services to their overseas trade clients, to integrate with international financial markets, to mitigate risk in forex, to improve their bottom-line, etc. However, decision to expand in overseas jurisdictions are taken by the Boards of the Banks. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Government facilitate overseas expansion of Indian banks by granting expeditious approval; removal of difficulties in opening of offices/branches and in their operations in overseas jurisdictions; etc., on the merit of each case.





	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
United Arab Emirates	-		6	- 1 (DIFC)		-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Total		25	49	1	4	1	4	6	4	5	1	100

[English]

### Launching of IPO

3214. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has advised Book Running Lead Manager (BRLM) to make certain disclosures in the Draft Red Herring Prospectus relating to the launch of Initial Public Offering (IPO) of the infrastructure wing of a telecom company;

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

(c) whether SEBI has accorded approval in spite of repeated complaints from various quarters; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes Sir. SEBI scrutinized the Draft Red Herring Prospectus (DRHP) of Bharti Infratel Ltd ("BIL Scheme"), an infrastructure subsidiary of Bharti Airtel Ltd. and communicated its observations vide letter dated November 26, 2012 wherein the Book Running Lead Manager (BRLM) was advised, *inter-alia*, to add/update/modify certain disclosures as stated therein.

(b) The observations of SEBI, *inter-alia*, included updations/additions/modifications of

a. risk factors relating to pending Indus Scheme, various petitions against Bharti Infratel Ltd. (BIL), Hon'ble Supreme Court's judgement of cancellation of 122 2G licenses, Electro Magnetic Field (EMF) radiations, transfer of leases and licenses from Bharti Airtel to Bharti Infratel Ltd. compliance with minimum public shareholding requirement and prominent notes to include aggregate related party transactions.

b. the disclosures in the Section titled '*Capital Structure*' with regard to face value of shares, shareholding of all 12 shareholders and variation of ESOP scheme with SEBI (Employee Stock Option Scheme and Employee Stock Purchase Scheme) guidelines, 1999

c. the disclosures in the Section titled '*Objects of the Issue*' with regard to Definitions, upgradation and replacement of existing covers, green initiatives at tower sites, etc.

d. the disclosures in the Section titled '*History and other corporate matters*' with regard to date of appeal by Commissioner of Income Tax to the BIL Scheme and date of objection petition filed by Department of Income Tax to the Indus Scheme and confirmation regarding termination of Compassvale Shareholding Agreement, etc.

e. the disclosures in the Section titled '*Financial Information*' with regard to reasor. decrease in the revenues and expenses in 2010, include amount due/outstanding from "directors/Promoter/related parties etc", that the financial statements for the subsidiary Bharti Infratel Venture Ltd. (BIVL) have been audited and disclosed accordingly etc.

f. the disclosures in the Section titled '*Legal and other information*' with regard to materiality threshold and the criteria on the basis of which the materiality of the litigations/past penalties is disclosed, disclosure of material disclosures which are material for the investors to make an informed decision, Details regarding the threshold used in due-diligence, Pending Regulatory Notices, status of all the outstanding litigations etc.

g. the disclosures in the Section titled '*Promoter and Promoter Group*' with regard to complete profile of

Mr. Sunil Bharti Mittal as the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the promoter (Bharti Airtel Ltd.) and details of other directors of the promoter.

Further, the BRLM was also asked to include certain details related to Initial Public Offer (IPO) Grading, Application supported by blocked amount (ASBA), etc. in the offer document.

BRLM had incorporated the updations/changes in the offer document including Corrigendum(s)/addendum(s) and informed the same to SEBI vide letters dated November 27, 2012, November 28, 2012, December 11, 2012 and December 13, 2012.

(c) SEBI has accorded approval.

(d) As per practice, SEBI forwarded complaints received to the BRLM. The complaints and the corresponding replies received from the BRLM, were analyzed by SEBI. Wherever, there were requirements of additional disclosures, SEBI had advised the BRLM, vide the aforesaid observation letter to make these disclosures in the DRHP.

Accordingly, SEBI scrutinized the DRHP to check whether the disclosures made therein are adequate or certain additional disclosures are required, in terms of the provisions of ICDR. Upon analysis, SEBI had vide aforesaid observation letter advised the BRLM, *inter-alia*, to add/update/modify certain disclosures as stated therein.

The present legal and regulatory framework is primarily based on disclosures. The draft offer document is required to contain all disclosures and undertakings specified in the Schedule II of the Companies Act read with SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009 and also additional disclosures as deemed fit by Merchant Banker to enable investors to make an informed investment decision.

SEBI examines the draft offer document with an objective to enhance disclosures. The observations are then prepared and issued to the Lead Merchant Banker to incorporate necessary changes in the offer document in terms of SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009 (ICDR).

[*Translation*]

**Procurement of Expiry Dates/  
Sub-Standard Drugs**

3215. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:  
DR. SANJAY SINGH:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) whether the medicines nearing expiry dates/sub-standard medicines are being supplied in a number of Central Government hospitals including the associated hospitals and Central Government Health Services (CGHS) dispensaries/hospitals at highly discounted rates for distribution to the patients;

(b) if so, the details of such hospitals/dispensaries where such cases have been reported during each of the last three years and the current year so far;

(c) the number of doctors, officials and pharmaceutical firms found involved in such activities;

(d) the action taken/being taken by the Government against them; and

(e) the corrective steps taken by the Government to check such irregularities in future?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) As far as three Central Government Hospital viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital are concerned, no such cases of supply of medicines nearing expiry dates/sub-standard medicines to these hospitals is reported. Medicines procured by the hospital are physically inspected by the Inspecting Committee and medicines with adequate shelf life are only accepted. Test report certifying the quality of medicines is provided along with the supply and random quality check is done in the hospital also.

As far as CGHS dispensaries are concerned, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Malnutrition**

3216. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted committees at Central and State Levels to address the problem of malnutrition in women and children living in rural, tribal, backward areas and slums in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) To address malnutrition, Prime Minister's Council on India's Nutrition Challenges has been constituted in 2008 for policy directions, review and effective coordination between Ministries for nutrition at the Central level.

The National Nutrition Policy 1993 and the National Plan of Action on Nutrition 1995 have provided for clear

cut institutional structure starting from national to grassroots level. Under this, State Government/UT Administrations are required to set up an apex State level Nutrition Council chaired by Chief Minister; an Inter-Departmental Coordinating Committee headed by the Chief Secretary, and consider constituting similar bodies at the District level.

The State Governments/UT Administration have been urged to set up State Nutrition Councils etc. Minister of State Women & Child Development and Secretary, Ministry of Women & Child Development have written to the Chief Minister and Chief Secretaries respectively of the States/UTs in this regard. Further, the need to set up the Nutrition Councils by the States/UTs has been emphasized at the meetings of the State Ministers/Secretaries of Women and Child Development held from time to time.

As per available information the position of setting up of State Nutrition Councils/ Committees is indicated in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*Status of Setting up of State Nutrition Council (SNC)/Mission as per template information from the States*

Sl. No.	State	Status of SNC/Mission
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	Not constituted
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Constituted
3	Assam	Not constituted. [Nutrition Board - with Director.]
4	Bihar	Not constituted
5	Chandigarh	Not constituted
6	Chhattisgarh	Not constituted
7	Delhi	Constituted
8	Goa	Not constituted
9	Gujarat	Nutrition Mission on the anvil. Being Constituted.
10	Haryana	SNC under the chairmanship of Hon'ble CM has been constituted.
11	Himachal Pradesh	Not constituted. Being constituted now.
12	Jammu and Kashmir	Not constituted

1	2	3
13	Jharkhand	State have a committee with members including Child Development, World Bank, UNICEF and District Nutrition Mission etc. headed by Chief Minister. It is operational and had a meeting also.
14	Karnataka	Constituted. to be made operational.
15	Kerala	Not constituted [Have a State Nutrition Bureau headed by a State nutrition officer under the administrative control of the Health Services]
16	Madhya Pradesh	On 14th May, 2010, the State Assembly adopted ATAL BAL AAROGYA EVAM POSHAN MISSION referred to as Atal Bal Mission
17	Maharashtra	Mata Jijau Mission existing.
18	Manipur	Not constituted
19	Meghalaya	Not constituted
20	Mizoram	Constituted
21	Nagaland	Not constituted
22	Odisha	Nutrition Council under the chairmanship of CM is available.
23	Punjab	Nutrition Council under the chairmanship of CM Punjab is available.
24	Rajasthan	State Nutrition Council and District Nutrition Council formed.
25	Sikkim	Not constituted
26	Tamil Nadu	SNC constituted
27	Tripura	Not constituted. Being constituted
28	Uttar Pradesh	Not constituted State Nutrition Policy is available.
29	Uttarakhand	Constituted
30	West Bengal	Not constituted. [WB formulated a 'State Nutrition Strategy 2008-2017' under HSDI in 2007 for selected districts. Taking into account the nutrition goals of 11th Five Year Plan and lessons learnt of implementing the 'State Nutrition Strategy 2008-2017'. The formulation of State Nutrition Policy and a Nutrition Council is under process.
31	Puducherry	Constituted

*[English]***Collection of Indirect Taxes**

3217. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:  
 SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
 SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
 SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL

KHATGAONKAR:  
 SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA:  
 SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:  
 (a) the target set by the Government to collect indirect taxes during the current financial year and the achievements made so far;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that several companies have paid lower central excise duty and service tax during the current year as compared to last year;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the names of such companies, year-wise and the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to achieve the budget target set for collection of taxes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The Budget Estimate (B.E) and Revised Estimate (R.E) in respect of Indirect taxes for 2012-13 is Rs. 5,05,044.34 crore and Rs. 4,69,546.09 crore respectively. The total Indirect tax collection in the current financial year from April 2012 to January 2013 is Rs. 3,75,778 crore (figure is provisional and exclusive of cesses not administered by Department of Revenue) which shows 80% achievement over R.E. 2012-13.

(b) and (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(d) The Government is taking appropriate measure to augment the revenue, such as, liquidation of pendency of adjudication, recovery of confirmed demand, audit of assesseees. Regular steps to improve anti-evasion performance are also being taken. These include, strengthening of Intelligence network, identification of evasion prone commodities/services, issuing Modus Operandi Circulars regarding evasion of Central Excise, Customs duty & Service tax to field formations, coordination and sharing of information about tax evasion with other enforcement agencies like, Central Economic Intelligence Bureau (CEIB), Income Tax, Sales Tax, Enforcement Directorate and Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU).

#### **Completion of Tourism Projects**

3218. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of tourism projects approved during the Tenth Five Year Plan have not been completed so far;

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

(c) whether the Government has decided to withhold/withdraw the funding for such projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the other corrective measures taken in this regard; and

(e) the monitoring mechanism put in place by the Government to ensure the timely completion of projects and utilization of allotted funds thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. 81 tourism projects of the 10th Five Year Plan are still going on due to various reasons including adverse weather conditions, natural calamities, non identification of land, etc. However funds are not being released to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations whose Utilization Certificates are pending for amounts released upto the financial year 2010-11 as per extant rule.

The development, promotion, implementation, monitoring and timely completion of tourism projects is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Ministry of Tourism monitors implementation of projects through Regional Conference, field inspections by the officers of the Ministry and periodical review meetings with officers of State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are also required to submit periodically reports of the State Level Monitoring Committees to the Ministry of Tourism.

#### **Untouchability in AWCs**

3219. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of cases of untouchability in Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in the country especially in Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed by the Government to curb this menace and recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme being implemented by all the State Governments/UT Administrations, through Anganwadi Centres, across the country. The scheme aims at holistic development of children below 6 years of age and pregnant women & lactating mothers by providing a package of services comprising (i) Supplementary nutrition (ii) Pre-school non-formal education (iii) Nutrition and health Education (iv) Immunization (v) Health check-up and (vi) Referral services through Anganwadi Centres at grassroots level. Three services viz. Immunization, Health check-up and Referral services are provided in convergence with Public Health Systems of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

No case of untouchability in Anganwadi Centres under ICDS Programme from any of the State/UT has come into the notice of Government.

(b) and (c) Does not arise. The ICDS is universal programme targetted to all the sections of the society for the children under six years and Pregnant & Lactating mothers.

#### **India's Global Ranking in Tourism**

3220. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's global ranking in tourism in respect of effectiveness of marketing and branding declined from 59 in 2006 to 63 in 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to adopt a pro-poor tourism approach to benefit the poor through tourism activities to eliminate poverty by redistributing resources; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report 2011 of the World Economic Forum has positioned India at the rank 63 with reference to Effectiveness of Marketing and Branding. The

effectiveness of the Incredible India campaign can however be gauged by the number of tourists arrivals to India which has increased from 2.38 million in 2002, the year in which Incredible India brand line was launched, to 6.65 million (provisional) in 2012. During the same period Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEE) have increased from Rs.15064 Crore to 3,94487 Crore (advance estimates). The domestic visits during the same period have also increased from 269.60 million to 850.90 million (provisional).

Besides, the Ministry through its overseas offices also organises Road Shows, Know India Seminars and Workshops; participates in various Fairs, Exhibitions and Events to promote various Indian tourist destinations and products with the objective to further increase tourist arrivals to India.

(c) and (d) Tourism in India has the potential to promote faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth and the approach Paper to the Twelfth Plan released by the Planning Commission lays down the overall strategy for enabling tourism to realize its potential. It emphasizes the need to adopt a 'pro-poor tourism' approach aimed at increasing the net benefits to the poor from tourism and ensure that tourism growth contributes to poverty reduction. It has identified a comprehensive set of strategies including product and infrastructure development, skill development, marketing, branding and promotion, planning, policy and investment to spread the benefits from tourism to the weaker sections of the society. The Ministry of Tourism has launched 'Hunar Se Rozgar' Scheme to provide employable skills to youth from the weaker strata of the society.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12 o'clock.

**11.35 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the clock.*

**12.00 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.*

*(SHRI P.C. CHACKO in the Chair)*

*...(Interruptions)*



12.0¼ hrs.

*At this stage, Shri Lalu Prasad and some other hon. Members came and stood on the Floor near the Table.*

12.0½ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri S. Gandhiselvan.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): On behalf of Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry, for the year 2011-2012.
- (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. 8631/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8632/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI

PANABAKA LAKSHMI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
  - (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited, Noida, for the year 2011-2012.
  - (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited, Noida, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (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.8633/15/13]

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—
  - (i) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8634/15/13]

- (ii) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8635/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority, Hyderabad, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—
  - (i) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Finance for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8637/15/13]

- (ii) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Parliament, Secretariats of the President and Vice-President for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8638/15/13]

- (iii) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Finance for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8639/15/13]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Small Industries Development Bank of India, Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Small Industries Development Bank of India, Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8640/15/13]

- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

- (i) G.S.R.99(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th February, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum providing for usage of the Post Export EPCG Duty Credit Scrips (0% EPCG variant) granted under Para 5.11 of the Foreign Trade Policy 2009-2014 for import of goods.

- (ii) G.S.R. 100(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th February, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum providing for usage of the Post Export EPCG Duty Credit Scrips (3% EPCG variant) granted under Para 5.11 of the Foreign Trade Policy 2009-2014 for import of goods.

- (iii) G.S.R. 106(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th February, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the two Notifications, mentioned therein.

- (iv) G.S.R. 114(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th February, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 39/1996-Cus., dated 23rd July, 1996.

- (v) G.S.R. 79(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th February, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum implementing the Export Promotion Capital Goods scheme of the Foreign Trade Policy 2009-2014 and the amendment specifying the conditions subject to which catalysts for one subsequent charge shall be allowed to be imported under the customs notifications relating to EPCG scheme.

- (vi) G.S.R. 86(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th February, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum including Visakhapatnam Airport in the list of ports from where imports and exports are permitted under the customs notifications issued for implementing the Export Promotion Schemes.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8641/15/13]

- (6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 31 of the Securities Exchange Board of India Act, 1992:—

- (i) The Securities Exchange Board of India (Employees' Service) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. LAD-NRO/GN/2012-13/22/5429 in Gazette of India dated 19th November, 2012.

- (ii) The Securities Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Fraudulent and Unfair Trade Practices relating to Securities Market) (Amendment) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. LAD-NRO/GN/2012-13/25/5455 in Gazette of India dated 11th December, 2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8642/15/13]

- (7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 30 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976:—

- (i) The Assam Gramin Vikash Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010



published in Notification No. 294 in Gazette of India dated 6th November, 2010.

(ii) The Ballia-Etawah Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. F. No. H.O./2011/10/PRS/1086 in Gazette of India dated 5th November, 2011.

(iii) The North Malabar Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. 5122/F-93/PAIRD/2010 in Gazette of India dated 13th September, 2010.

(8) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8643/15/13]

(9) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 113(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th February, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 64/95-C.E. dated 16th March, 1995.

(ii) G.S.R. 101(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th February, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum providing for usage of the Post Export EPCG Duty Credit Scrips (0% EPCG variant) granted under para 5.11 of the Foreign Trade Policy 2009-2014.

(iii) G.S.R. 102(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th February, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum providing for usage of the Post Export EPCG Duty Credit Scrips (3% EPCG variant) granted under para 5.11 of the Foreign Trade Policy 2009-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8644/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts,

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

(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. 8645/15/13]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8646/15/13]

(5) A copy of the Drugs and Cosmetics (5th Amendment) Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 844(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th November, 2012, together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R.105(E) dated 19th February, 2013 under Section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

(6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8647/15/13]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.
- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8648/15/13]

\_\_\_\_\_  
 ...(Interruptions)

### 12.03 hrs.

#### PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES (OTHER THAN FINANCIAL AND DRUGS) – SUMMARY OF WORK\*

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the Hindi and English versions of the 'Parliamentary Committees (Other than Financial and DRSCs) — Summary of Work (1st June, 2010 to 31st May, 2011)'.

\_\_\_\_\_  
 ...(Interruptions)

### 12.03½ hrs.

#### STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of the implementation of the recommendations contained in the 11th report of the Standing Committee on Water Resources on the review of Central Soil and Material Research Station, pertaining to the Ministry of Water Resources\*\*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): Sir, I beg to lay the statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report of Standing Committee on Water

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8649/15/13.

\*\*Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8650/15/13.

Resources in pursuance of Direction 73A of the hon. Speaker. Lok Sabha. ...(Interruptions)

I would like to inform for the benefit of the hon. Members of the House that the 11th Report of the Standing Committee of the 15th Lok Sabha on Water Resources on Review of Central Soil and Material Research Station was presented to Lok Sabha on 27th March, 2012. The Report contained 13 recommendations. Action Taken Notes on these recommendations as prevailing in June, 2012 were sent by the Ministry of Water Resources to the Standing Committee on Water Resources in the month of June, 2012. The Report of Standing Committee (11th Report) has been presented on the table of Lok Sabha on 27th Nov., 2012. ...(Interruptions)

The present status of the implementation of various recommendations made by the committee is indicated in the Annexure to my Statement which is laid on the Table of the House. I would not like to take the valuable time of the Houses to read out all the contents of this Annexure. I would request that this may be considered as read. ...(Interruptions)

### 12.04 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): Sir, with your permission, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing Monday, the 18th of March, 2013, will consist of:—

1. Consideration of any item of the Government Business carried over from today's order paper.
2. Discussion on the Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Securities and Exchange of Board of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013 (No. 1 of 2013) and consideration and passing of the Securities and Exchange of Board of India (Amendment) Bill, 2013, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

3. Discussion on the Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013 (No. 3 of 2013) and consideration and passing of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2013.
4. Consideration and passing of the following Bills:—
  - (a) The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2012;
  - (b) The National Accreditation Regulatory Authority for Higher Educational Institutions Bill, 2010; and
  - (c) The Forward Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2010.
5. Further consideration and passing of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2012, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Submissions to the Statement.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the following item, regarding my Parliamentary Constituency may please be included in the next week's agenda:

1. Industries should be set up for speedy development of my Parliamentary Constituency (Sabarkantha).
2. Adequate arrangements of water for irrigation of agriculture.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sk. Saidul Haque – not present.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal – not present.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal – Not present.

Shri A.T. Nana Patil

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL (Jalgaon): Mr. Chairman Sir, the following items regarding my Parliamentary Constituency may please be included in the next week's agenda:

1. There is dissatisfaction among the people of Jalgaon for not providing any airline service or cargo service till today even after fully completing the work of Jalgaon Airport for the last two years. In view of this the Government should immediately start airline service and cargo service there.
2. An agreement was signed on 6th June, 2012 after approving a tender for rupees 2500 crore for NH-6 Dhule-Amravati. But no orders for starting the work have been issued. People are being misguided by spending hundreds of crores of rupees in the name of maintenance there.

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Mr. Chairman Sir, the following item regarding my Parliamentary Constituency may please be included in the next week's agenda:

1. The decision to increase the height of Narmada Dam Sarovar Sardar Sarovar Project on Narmada river from 121 meter to 138 meter may please be taken at the earliest.

SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE (Raver): Mr. Chairman Sir, the following items regarding my Parliamentary Constituency may please be included in the next week's agenda:

1. Need to amend State Formation Article 371(2) for setting up Independent Legal Constitutional Development Division for North Maharashtra of Maharashtra State.

2. Need to amend State Formation Article 341 for including Dhangar community of Maharashtra State in the list of Scheduled Caste.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Chairman Sir, the following items regarding my Parliamentary Constituency may please be included in the next week's agenda:

1. The compulsory condition of English language for higher and lower competitive exams of the country may be discontinued.
2. An Arrangement for overall development, drinking water, health, education, housing may be done for the areas of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and Backward minority communities.

[*English*]

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): I would request that the following items be included in the next week's business:—

- (i) Need to review the decision to authorize oil market companies to sell diesel at market determined price to all consumers including State Transport Corporations taking bulk supplies.
- (ii) Need to constitute Cauvery Water Management Board and Cauvery Water Regulation Committee.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Mr. Chairman Sir, the following items regarding my Parliamentary Constituency may please be included in the next week's agenda:

1. Need to set up check post outside the entry gate at Airport for checking the luggage at airports.
2. Stampede happens due to excessive crowd at religious functions due to religious sentiments. Adequate steps should be taken to stop such incidents.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Mr. Chairman Sir, the following items regarding my

Parliamentary Constituency may please be included in the next week's agenda:

1. Discussion in the House regarding review and evaluation of schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes run by Central Government and to make progress in their implementation.
2. The first Report of Standing Committee on other Backward Classes has been presented in the House. A recommendation to provide constitutional status to National Commission for other Backward Classes has been made in that Report. A discussion should be held on that.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Sk. Saidul Haque.

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): I would request that the following items be included in the next week's business:—

- (i) Need to establish a Central Agricultural University at Burdwan, West Bengal in collaboration with the State Government.
- (ii) Need to construct a new dam in Damodar Valley Corporation Project at Bolpahari, Jharkhand.

**12.10 hrs.**

**MOTION RE: FORTY SIXTH REPORT OF  
BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

[*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): On behalf of Shri Kamal Nath, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 14th March 2013."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-sixth Report

of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 14<sup>th</sup> March 2013."

*The motion was adopted.*

\_\_\_\_\_  
...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please go back.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please go back to your seats. I will allow all the Members who have given notice to speak. Lalu Ji, you can speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Lalu ji, you can speak now. Hon. Members, please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.30 p.m.

**12.12 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Thirty Minutes past Twelve of the Clock.*

**12.30 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Thirty Minutes past Twelve of the Clock.*

*(SHRI P.C. CHACKO in the Chair)*

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

**(i) Re: Reported Notification making English compulsory in UPSC Civil Services Examinations**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we will take up 'Zero Hour'. Shri Lalu Prasad ji.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have called Shri Lalu Prasad ji.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Laluji, you speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Sir, conspiracy in Union Public Service Commission has been made by English knowing persons. The children from the villages of entire India used to appear for IAS and IPS examination on the basis of regional languages. We, our ancestors, the framers of Constitution of India have admitted Hindi as the National language. ... (Interruptions) Putting aside all the regional languages, putting aside Hindi, English Paper of 100 marks has been inserted. It has been done under a conspiracy against the regional languages and Hindi knowing children of the villages of entire country that one who does not qualify the English Paper of 100 marks will not be included in merit from the very beginning. Mondal Commission put pressure on us, discrimination was made by forming Creamy layer. Not only this, 'not found suitable', 'did not turn up' comments were made. The children from backward class who figured in the merit list are kept in reservation quota. This serious conspiracy has been made. We have moved adjournment motion, it has been moved by Shailendra ji and all the members of S.P Party too. I would like to say as to how Hindi has been ignored, insulted in the country? This is humiliation of the Nation. It should be rolled back. The message of Government should go to maintain the status quo. It is appropriate that constitutional body is there. But constitutional body is not out of government, not out of Parliament. People of the country have much anger. The people of all the parties putting aside party lines have put the question of language. All the officers who have conspired should be identified and punished.

Sir, perhaps they are thinking that this country belongs to them. This country belongs to Punjabi, Telugu, Tamil, Odia, Bengali, Bhojpuri and Hindi regional languages knowing people. We will not accept this. We don't want to make long speech. After listening to all the members you roll it back and maintain the status quo. You make such provision so that such kind of dare should not be made at all. We want solid reply from the government.

SHRI AJAY KUMAR (Jamshedpur): Sir, I associate myself with this issue.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Sir, I have given notice of adjournment motion. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will call you later. You will be called. Shri Gopi Nath Munde ji.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GOPI NATH MUNDE (Beed): Sir, today this issue has been raised in the House. The UPSC examination was conducted in Indian language and Hindi, the national language of the country, but now English language has been made compulsory. The marks of English will be added compulsorily in selection, hence the people having no knowledge of English are in trouble. In different states of the country different languages i.e. Tamil, Marathi, Kannada, Maithili, Gujarati, Punjabi etc. are used. The students take examinations in all these languages. What kind of decision has been taken by UPSC that English has been made compulsory and Indian languages have been neglected. It is injustice with all the Indian languages. UPSC has taken this decision without making consultation with the Government. In our country the people belonging to backward classes, OBC, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes etc. live in rural areas. By making English compulsory their children will not be able to become IAS and IPS, because English is not taught in the schools of rural areas. You do not want to make such children as IAS and IPS. This provision has been made deliberately so that the children having knowledge of Indian languages may not come in IAS, IPS and Central Services. Since examination is likely to be conducted, the government should not make delay in changing this decision, it should take immediate decision to maintain status quo of taking examination in Indian languages. The students of this country should have this right. By making English compulsory are you accepting the slavery of English people. Britishers have left the country but why are you imposing English on us. You have made English compulsory, its marks will be added in the final list and marks of English will be given weightage and due to this weightage the children of rural areas, adivasi, OBC, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes etc. will not be selected in this examination. This is injustice with Indian

language, and with the backward classes. The UPSC which has taken this decision regarding English is an independent body, we know it. But the government can take initiative in this regard, government can intervene in it and Parliament can also intervene in it. Nobody is bigger than the Parliament. All the institutions are answerable to the Parliament. Parliament is Supreme.

Therefore, it is my demand that the Government should at the earliest apprise the Parliament with the decision taken by the UPSC and assure that this decision will be reversed, we want such an assurance from you ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Sir, I have raised this issue during Zero Hour earlier also ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Shivarama Gowda, Shri Hansraj G. Ahir, Shri Rakesh Singh, Shri Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan and Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki are allowed to associate themselves with Shri Gopinath Munde on this issue ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

All will get opportunity.

SHRI ARUNA KUMAR VUNDAVALLI (Rajahmundry): Sir, I would like to speak in Telugu, I hope that facility of Translation will be available ...(*Interruptions*) I can speak in English, Hindi and Telugu.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. You listen to Member.

SHRI ARUNA KUMAR VUNDAVALLI: As you like Hindi, similarly we. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, address the Chair.

SHRI ARUNA KUMAR VUNDAVALLI: Sir, I would like to put forth one point before the House. As you like Hindi, similarly we like Telugu, Tamil, Kannada, Malayalam, Punjabi etc. languages. That is why the language is called mother tongue. We call language as mother tongue because it is like mother. God is inside mother, therefore mother is God. That is why we call language as mother tongue.



Just we have seen about UPSC examination, this change is not good for anybody. We have to never indulge in such a thinking that English knowing people are bigger than rest of the people, this is not appropriate. To know English is a good thing but mere knowing English should not be made a qualification. For example I want to tell that Kamraj Nadar ji was said to be a most intellectual politicians of India. The statesman like Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru used to contact Kamraj Nadar at the time of crisis. This is history. I think that Kamraj Nadar ji knew no other language except Tamil and he never used to talk in any other language except Tamil. There are so many intellectuals in our politics also who may not have command on language, they knew only their mother tongue. But their intellectual cannot be measured with that. Therefore, I appeal to this House and the government, that the UPSC examinations which were being held in Tamil language, should continue in this language. Keep it as it is. There is no need to keep English on the high place than any other language. It is necessary to keep English language. English is also an language. English should be kept, but there is no need to give priority to English. We should give equal regard to other languages also.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ramasubbu is allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Arun Kumar Vundavalli.

Shri Dharmendra Yadav.

*[Translation]*

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV (Badaun): Mr. Chairman, the decision of excluding all Indian languages including Hindi and which are placed in the 8th Schedule to the Constitution, from the UPSC examinations is very incorrect. In my view, no other decision can be so anti national than this. Mr. Chairman, this is not a simple decision. The people associated with our constituent assembly and freedom fighters had took the decision of protecting our constitution by chanting slogans. Their slogan was—Lohia ji ki Abhilasha, Chale Desh Main Desi Bhasha, Angreji Main Kam Na Hoga, Phir Se Desh Gulam Na Hoga. It is the desire of Lohiaji, use domestic language in the country. There will be no work in English, the country

will not become slave again. We framed the Constitution of our country with all these feelings. To frame constitution and for protection of Indian languages, we never talk only of Hindi. We talk of all languages including Hindi. To protect it, this very House enacted the official language Act. After enacting official language Act, Official Language Committee was constituted. The committee was constituted to inquire all the national offices. The government is spending crore of rupees. On the other hand, the type of law which has been framed, I do not know the officers who cleared UPSC and know only English, how will they protect the Indian languages? Not only one, but many atrocities are done, many exploitations are done. First there is exploitation through our double study and if the poor rural boys, some how or the other, come in the services of the country by dint of their own capability, then there is again exploitation. This is not an ordinary exploitation. Hindi and Indian languages have not only been removed, English has not only been made compulsory, but you all will be surprised to know that the essay paper and the English paper have been linked. A student who is weak in English, his essay paper will also be weak. There is only one paper. The essay paper is of two hundred marks and English paper is of one hundred marks. When they both became one then you have already made behind by three hundred marks. How many conspiracies you will hatch in the country?

Mr. Chairman Sir, who are indulging in this conspiracy? The entire House will have to ponder over it. This is an injustice not only to the competitive students. We take a big resolution in the country that 80 percent people in our country live in villages. ...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Chairman Sir, this a conspiracy to keep 80 percent people of the country away from the mainstream. Many people of regional languages are sitting over here. Arun ji was speaking. We support our all Indian languages. Chairman, Sir, I appeal that if you want to take a resolution, then this House should pass a resolution to remove English instead of Hindi so that our self-respect and constitution of our country may get enhanced.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Members, Please be brief on this, Shri Sharad Yadav.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Chairman, this question has put the whole country to restlessness. All the children of Indian languages have been meeting me on large scale. I am very grateful to them who have raised this issue in the House today. It is a question of Indian languages. Know one thing that India is lagging behind for centuries and the main reason for it is English. A man thinks in his mother tongue. Whether it is Bhojpuri or Maithili all are the languages of mother. Languages have been evolved in a different manner in the whole world. I do not want to say more. I do not want to repeat whatever the hon'ble members have already said.

Chidambaram Saheb, I want to say only that the new Chairman is trying to do it from the first day. You must know that the persons of Backward classes in group 'A' are total 4.3 percent. Who is there who is reducing their percentage? You give and people cut it. This is a serious matter. There is no need to rectify it only. As the people have said, this man should not be in UPSC. This is a constitutional institution. If you cannot do this, I want to tell you this, that man has done this work from the first day. He is such a supporter of English that he has ruined all the Indian languages. Therefore, I am to state that you ask him, dismiss him or impeach him, so that the next person may not act like this. If you do not set him right, do not set his mind right then we will bring impeachment. You send all bureaucrats in it, they do not do any work. You had given assurance here of caste census, Pranab Babu was leader here, what happened to that? Therefore, I want to say that the period of injustice with 80 percent people has much increased. This is such an injustice that the employment for children of language schools in the entire country has finished. This was the one place remained, these people have nullified that also, hatched conspiracy for it. These conspirators should be given punishment and if you cannot give them punishment then they should be impeached.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, it is a very important subject, but please be moderate in your expression; please do not compel the Chair to remove anything that you are saying.

Shri T.K.S. Elangovan.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Chennai North): Mr. Chairman, Sir, *Vanakkam*. Although I wanted to speak in Tamil yet due to non-availability of Tamil Interpreter I am compelled to speak in English.

Sir, the UPSC examinations were going on smoothly during the last year and the earlier years. What is the necessity to change the system now? Who has authorized the UPSC to change the system mid-way? We cannot accept authoritarian act of the UPSC. The UPSC may be a constitutional body, but these things are related to the people. English is not an official language; English is a link language.

We have regional languages in the States; in my State, Tamil is the official language. Every State has its own official language. English is neither an official language of the state nor of the nation. It is only a link language. When the link language can take such importance in the official duties of the country, what will happen to the regional languages? We have been demanding that the official languages of all the States should be made the official languages of this country.

Under these circumstances, if we allow English to take control of the UPSC and other examinations, then we have no other escape and we will be bound by English. As the other leaders were telling, we will become, once again, slaves to English.

It was the wish of our leader, Dr. Kalaingar M. Karunanidhi and he had been demanding that all the regional languages should be made official languages of this country.

So, UPSC should be immediately asked not to follow this new procedure. With these words, I say that it should go back, revert and the status quo should be maintained.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Chairman Sir, there are different languages in different States. When the regional languages were attacked, we had to make demands repeatedly in this House. Changes were made, Government had to change its policy that you can take UPSC exams in your language of choice. We had to fight in the House and outside as well for this right which the young people got. The Government was pressurised to take this decision, adopt such policy. I am surprised that



Government had a policy, but Narayana Sami will tell what is the policy of the Government. Not once, but Government have told several times that this is our policy that you can take examination in your language of choice. ...(*Interruptions*). But in opposition to this policy of the Government. ...(*Interruptions*) it is the constitutional right of the people of our country to take examination in that language which have been mentioned in the Constitution. This right has been given to our citizens. Today this right is being taken away, their right is being attacked. ...(*Interruptions*). We are concerned about it. We will demand from the Government to tell in the House that to withdraw this circular and assure us not to repeat that circular again.

[*English*]

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): The 5th March 2013 Circular of the UPSC is indeed something very sad. We know, those who know, under the able leadership of Jawahar Lal Nehru ji there was a strong move to put pressure and see that Hindi becomes the sole connecting language in this country. This nation was driven to the brink of virtual splitting up. We all know in the fifties and sixties how the DK Movement gained strength.

When we have this background, and this country has a plethora of languages all of which are rich or maybe even richer than some others, it is indeed sad that the UPSC decided to opt only two languages, English and Hindi as if, if you do not know Hindi you are unfit to call yourself an Indian. This mindset, I am glad, that everybody, starting from big Leaders to small people like me, is united in opposing this move to put one particular Indian language on top of everybody. What made the AIADMK Leader and the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to believe in saying that this is a discriminatory notification, we from the Biju Janata Dal heartily support it. Students and applicants must have the scope to write in their own mother tongue, in their own languages whether it is Malayalam, Oriya, Bengali, Gurumukhi, Tamil, Telugu, Marathi or Gujarati. I am talking about Indian languages. I am not talking about those Marine's language or something.

So, it is necessary that this House appreciates the fact that with all Indian languages we have to honour English. I will give one little example. Suppose there is a case in Kerala against one of your workers and the

judgement comes in Malayalam and that poor worker has to appeal in the Supreme Court. Imagine what troubles he will face in getting the translation of that judgement. So, English definitely is the connecting language but along with English we must have every other Indian language and not just Hindi. This is my request.

We condemn this UPSC notification dated 5 March, 2013. Apart from this, this House is not aware what other changes they have brought about. But those also should be very well scrutinised. I would request the Government to review this and to withdraw this notification which is specifically highlighting only one north Indian cow belt language. It should take everybody on an equal platform along with English.

[*Translation*]

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK (Thane): Mr. Chairman Sir, Hon. Luluji has moved a proposal that the language of every State should be honoured. The Britishers ruled over our country for one and half century. We are taking up this matter in the House after 65 years of independence. It is a matter of sorrow. I think that we should support these children and tell them not to worry as whole Parliament is with them. I would like to say to the Government that after this circular, children of Maharashtra met us within two-four days, met with the members of all the parties and said that this will be injustice to us. How many IAS and IPS are there, who said that if this provision was not there, we would not have become IAS or IPS. I would request through this House that the Government should tell the House about the steps to be taken to avoid it in future.

[*English*]

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, most of the Members have expressed their views about this UPSC notification.

On 13.03.2013, our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has written a DO letter to the hon. Prime Minister regarding this issue. I want to quote from that letter. She said:

"I invite your kind attention to the recent changes notified by the Union Public Service Commission in the scheme of the Civil Services Examination for the year 2013 onwards. These changes are highly

discriminatory and appear to be calculated to bias the system against the civil servants aspirants from non-Hindi speaking regions of the country."

She made it very clear and made four points. The first point is that most of the people in rural areas study in their own mother tongue. Afterwards, when they are going for higher education, they are switching over to some other language. In most of the cases, they are switching over to English medium. Just because they studied in English medium, you cannot make them write UPSC examination compulsorily in English language. Till now, our students do have the choice to write the examination in their own mother tongue. They can use Tamil language in the examination.

### 13.00 hrs.

That option is given. Now students are studying different subjects like mathematics and chemistry in English. But they should be given the right to write the Union Public Service Commission examination in their mother tongue. The second point that is there in the notification is that if a student has not Tamil literature, then he cannot opt for a subject on Tamil literature. That is the second discrimination that is being made. Thirdly, suppose if there are less than 25 students in an examination centre to write an examination in their mother tongue, then the students would not be allowed to write the examination. This is another stipulation that they have made in this regard. Fourthly, there was an option earlier to write the examination in any Indian language. But that provision has now been removed. Now, because of these changes that have been brought about by this notification, the people, particularly students of Tamil Nadu in rural areas have been adversely affected. The hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has reiterated her claim that this has to be withdrawn. Most people call Hindi as a regional language. But this is wrong. All the languages that are included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution are Indian languages. Our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in the year 1993 had passed a Resolution in our party requesting the Central Government to see that Tamil and other Indian languages must be declared as national official language for this country. We fought for our freedom not based on any one language. People speaking different languages like Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Marathi and other languages fought in the freedom struggle. Therefore, we have the

right. Last time also we also raised this issue and we demanded that the Parliament should take this matter seriously to see that all languages like Tamil are declared as national official language of this country. ...(*Interruptions*)

Sir, I wanted to speak in Tamil here, but I could not speak because the interpretation was not available and thus I am speaking in English. Therefore, this kind of discriminatory problem has to be solved. We want interpretation for all languages here in this House. Therefore, once again I would like to request the Government to withdraw the UPSC notification and see that all languages are included for writing the UPSC examination.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY (Mathura): Mr. Chairman Sir, in my views the strength of this country lies in its diversity. The question today is that whether we want to protect that diversity or want to destroy it? I think that language connects a person with the society. It will not be wrong to say that we express our sentiments in our languages. Language plays a very important role in making a human. If we see at the ground level, the rural talents are making their place in the mainstream after studying in the rural schools. I stand to support the sentiment of the House. I hope that Government will take action in this regard and do justice.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Sir, we do not know how this much attachment with the English language is there in the country, it is too much attachment. Not only attachment, but it is considered in India that one's office or position in Government depends on how much good English he or she speaks. ...(*Interruptions*) We do not want to say anything about the good English of Chidambaramji, but we want that language should be of people of India. It is not the question of only Hindi. ...(*Interruptions*). He is saying wrong thing that we do not know English. I speak good English than you. The question is not this, but we will tell you one thing that when we speak in English, the newspapers also publish something and when we speak in Hindi, nothing is published.

Mr. Chairman Sir, there is no question of Hindi or English. We want to know that whether there is English in Germany or not? ...(*Interruptions*) Is English there in Italy?

We want that the language of our education should be our mother tongue. We should impart education in the language inherited by our mother. It is not the question of Hindi or English. Do not make English as compulsory, make it optional.

At the end, I want to say one thing, we know what will be the reply of the Government? Chidambaramji will say that Government will do something keeping in view the Parliament. You know, after so much support of our *Lalu babu*, the Government dare not to change it. We want to ask whether the orders of UPSC has been issued in consultation with the Government. ...*(Interruptions)* Whether the Government was consulted? This much we want to know? We also want to tell that what should we study, which is called syllabus in English, we have raised a question about it. We want to know that how this UPSC will work? How much connected with Government, how much connected with the people of India? We do injustice with the people of India, is it not unconstitutional? No organisation can survive by doing injustice in India. We have to work according to the sentiments of the public. We are united on this subject.

\*DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA (Khadoor Sahib): Thank you, Chairman Sir. I would like to speak in Punjabi.

Sir, there are vicious forces in this country who leave no stone unturned to spoil the peace and tranquility prevailing here. They spoil everything. These foreign or Indian forces have played another joke upon the Indians, as is evident from the circular of the UPSC. As demanded by all the hon. Members, these forces must be exposed and stringent action must be taken against those responsible for this mischief.

As far as language is concerned, let me remind this august House that after we attained Independence, several states were carved out on the issue of language after agitations. We got the 'Punjabi Suba' only after a long struggle of 15 years. So, all languages in India must be given due regard and accepted by the UPSC. This is the need of the hour so that students belonging to all states and speaking different languages are able to compete on a level playing field in UPSC exams.

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ (Baramulla): Hon. Speaker, Madam it is the opinion of educationists and eminent

\* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

scholars that the education imparted in the mother tongue is easily learnt by the child and it easily comes to his mind, instead of the other language that is forcibly taught to him. I have seen during the freedom struggle that if a British policeman abused an Indian, he used to utter the abuses in Hindustani, as he was aware that the Indian will not understand his language. Somebody has said "Jawane yareman turki, wamin turki namidanam". The mother tongue of my friend is Turkish and I do not know Turkish language, what I know is of my country and my mother tongue. So the discussion that has taken place here that is the sense of slavery in us, where we only think that a person speaking good English is a wise man among all and the entire wisdom has fallen into his share. It is the battle of slavery, to speak English, write English and the English literature all are great achievements. There should not be any hatred against any language but what are the needs of Hindustanis and the need of Hindustan, they should understand those languages of the land and required to learn and write in it. Keeping this need in mind it is necessary that the UPSC examinations and other examinations should be conducted in mother tongue so that our children could express their wisdom openly and show their caliber.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Sir, the discussion in the House today is about giving separate weightage to English in the UPSC examination and making it compulsory, but we are totally against it. In the Eighth Schedule to our Constitution we have a Table of all of our Indian languages and it is right of every Indian Citizen that he can opt to answer in any of the language in UPSC examination, which is conducted for All India Services. We have got recognition to our languages in the Constitution, after a great struggle. Our country attained freedom after slavery of many years. To give preference to English language and give weightage to it is not correct. As many Members had said that English is a language and those who want to learn it, can do so, but that language will be made compulsory for getting employment in India is not in good taste. So the debate was initiated by *Lalu Yadavji* about withdrawing the decision and the officer of UPSC who has done it should be traced. I support it and the action should be taken against him. I know that Union Public Service Commission is an organisation under Article 319 of the Constitution. As Comptroller and Auditor General and Election Commission are statutory bodies, it is also a

statutory body, but the sense of this entire House is in favour of the dignity of our Indian languages. It should also have the dignity that our official language has and the violation of it should be condemned. I fully support it.

SHRI AJAY KUMAR (Jamshedpur): Sir, many Hon. Members have spoken elaborately on this subject, I will not speak much on it, but I want to place one thing before the House that those who were recommending new system before 1980, it was in practice then and at that time, if you could see such officers were in the service who considered themselves as king and did not treat themselves as public servant. After 1980, such officers came in to service who were willing to work with public. A small example of it is, I went to deliver a lecture two years ago in IAS academy. There I met two boys, one was of the workers category from Tata plant, Pune, who joined the Foreign Service and the other was boy from Ramgarh, whose father was having a paan shop. With this new system which the UPSC has recommended, we will again revert back to 1980 system. It will be impossible for the children from poor families, small cities and from other cities to qualify the UPSC examination. Repeating the sense of the House, I will request that the old system which is in vogue, the languages which are in Schedule Eight, all those languages should be enforced. One thing more, which all the members have said is about the constitutional part of UPSC. Whosoever, is the Chairman of UPSC, he is responsible for it and the matter may be got investigated. One thing more, UPSC or the other constitutional posts have become the retirement homes of bureaucrats. I will request that whenever we hear about the constitutional posts, we will have to make its network a bit large so that proper selection of suitable personnel are made in a proper manner. It should not be that the retired bureaucrats are again selected.

\*SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHY (Erode): Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I thank you for the opportunity. Now, an issue has been raised. It is a very sensitive issue. Even after India's independence, the nation which we now address as "India", was not united. Many languages, many races and many cultures were united to form the Indian nation. The problem of languages arose later.

Our former Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru gave an assurance that English will be the link language

\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil

that will be language of communication till all the regional languages of India became the official language of the country. Sir, now it seems that that assurance has gone with the wind. Now a situation has come that UPSC examinations can be written only in English or in Hindi. The members who spoke here expressed two different kinds of views. Some members expressed that the examination has to be written only in Hindi. And the other view is that all regional languages have to be used for writing examinations.

Sir, we should give the opportunity to the candidates to write the examination in any language of their choice before differences arise among us. The candidates should be allowed to write the examination in any regional language. As spoken by the members here, English is the language of communication. And all the languages that are mentioned in the Eighth schedule of the Constitution of India has to be made the official language of India.

Sir, at this juncture, I would like to point out another important issue. In our House, the interpreter who was interpreting from Tamil to English has retired. After his retirement, one year has passed. No new person was appointed as an interpreter so far. Therefore, I would like to request the Speaker and the Secretary General that an interpreter, exclusive to our House has to be appointed as expeditiously as possible.

SHRI SIS RAM OLA (Jhunjhunu): Sir, I am much grateful to you that you have given me a chance to speak. Mahatma Gandhi gave a slogan at the time of freedom and burnt hole of foreign cloths. He went to villages with 'Charkha' and asked to weave with Charkha and make cloths. What was the conditions of Harijans, Kisans, Adiwasi and other backward classes before that. It cannot be assessed today. Many few knew that whenever a letter from any soldier came to his village, there were none to read it out. I am talking of my region. For getting the letter read out it was taken to a literate of cities. Even today, there is no system of education for poors in the villages. Mahatma Gandhi gave the slogan before 1947 and thereafter our country was divided in two nations, three nations. ...(*Interruptions*). Let me speak. ...(*Interruptions*). If you don't allow me to speak I will sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ola ji, we have an issue of UPSC circular before us, you speak on it.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SIS RAM OLA: I will speak. I would like to say as to who is this gentleman in the UPSC. Action should be taken against him. ...*(Interruptions)* Hindi is our official language, let it continue alongwith all the regional languages. ...*(Interruptions)*. Prior to 1947, the Britishers used to have ICS officer here. Now, after our independence, we have IAS officers. Do you want slavery once again? I am strictly against it. A resolution should be passed immediately. This Bill may be withdrawn and provision should be made for quality education in the villages.

SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI (Chatra): Respected Chairman Sir, today, the feelings being expressed in the House are definitely the expression of the country's internal feelings. Therefore, I respect all those Members of this House who have glorified all the languages of this country. There is an old saying when an Indian is angry he speaks English and I feel that now the UPA is a bit angry and that is why they have decided to prove the supremacy of English. But the UPA should realise it that their anger will not work in this country. Besides this, I would like to say one thing more that in the long run we shall have to decide about a link language. It is correct that all the languages like Tamil, Malayalam, Bangla and Punjabi should develop in their own way but there should be a link language to bring the people closer. Therefore, I have a suggestion that if people in Tamil Nadu write in Hindi, they should be given extra weightage so that a desire develops in them to read Hindi and an official language develops in this country.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. We have some more important issues before us. So, Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar and Dr. Tarun Mandal may associate themselves with this matter.

Now, the hon. Minister.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

\*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Respected Chairman Sir, I rise to say that there are various languages, religions and cultures in this large nation called India. Every language has a unique place in our society

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\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

and all are close to our hearts. There are so many mother tongues and they all enjoy constitutional status. So each language should be given due weightage. Even the parliamentary work should also be carried out in regional languages. The circular that has been issued by UPSC recently is highly damaging. Earlier this examination could be taken in regional languages as well. Why only English and Hindi should be accorded more importance? Other regional languages are equally rich and should not be forgotten. We all know that there were two great Indian personalities who had immense impact on world history - one was Mahatma Gandhi and the other was Rabindranath Tagore. Both of them preferred Indian languages. Tagore even received the Nobel Prize for his Gitanjali. So such is the prowess of a mother language. Therefore priorities should be given to all Indian languages and English should not be the only language for UPSC examinations as that will be harmful to the students who wish to appear in these exams and should be allowed to write in their own language.

So I once again urge upon the Government to ensure that the UPSC circular is withdrawn with immediate effect.

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the decision taken by the UPSC is not correct. It is a very serious issue. They should withdraw it immediately. I have two points to make. This step of the UPSC may create a feeling that the UPA or the INC loves English very much and gives it great significance but we know that for the first time Mr. Nehru had said in India about removal of English. Even in 1986, Shri Rajiv Gandhi brought a new education policy in which importance of English was reduced. But alongwith all that, even today the English medium schools and colleges have been functioning. An elite class is coming into existence. It is a conspiracy of the UPSC to give facilities to the elite class. It is not correct.

If we go deep into the history of the evolution and origin of this country's language, some people of our country talk in English. Removal of English and the English people is not one thing. The poet, Guru Rabindra Nath Tagore had said that if Bangla and English go together like the Ganga and the Yamuna, it would develop Bangla language which is the richest language of India because it had the convenience of advancement because of the cooperation of English. Similarly, all regional languages



should enrich themselves going together with the richest international language English and no language should be placed at a lower level. That is my suggestion. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Virender Kashyap, Shri Nishikant Dubey, Shri Anurag Singh Thakur, Shri Rakesh Sachan, Shri Harin Pathak, Shri Rajendra Singh Rana and Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal are allowed to associate with the issue of UPSC raised by many Hon'ble Members.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): I am grateful to the Hon'ble Members for having a discussion on the new notification by the UPSC. ...(*Interruptions*) Regarding the points you have made, we will call a meeting of the UPSC officers and talk to them to find out a way to satisfy you. ...(*Interruptions*)

**13.29 hrs.** (*MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)\*

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please hear the reply of the Hon'ble Minister.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Madam, Laluji has asked for the suspension of the Order till. ...(*Interruptions*) Now I will read in English

[*English*]

so that they can understand.

I would like to say that the Government has taken into account all the views expressed by the hon. Members on the recent Notification issued by the Union Public Service Commission. The Government will call a meeting of the UPSC and solve the issue. In the meanwhile, taking

\*Not recorded

into consideration the views expressed by the hon. members, we will keep the Notification in abeyance and the status quo ante will be maintained. ...(*Interruptions*)

**13.30 hrs.**

**(ii) Re. Reported Resolution passed by the National Assembly of Pakistan condemning India for hanging Afzal Guru**

[*Translation*]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Madam, once again our country and this Parliament has been attacked. This time, this attack is from the National Assembly of Pakistan. ...(*Interruptions*) because yesterday when there were only two days left for the completion of their National Assembly's term, they unanimously passed a resolution condemning India too much. Through that resolution, they tried once again to occupy Jammu-Kashmir which is an integral part of India and they have urged upon the international community to help them in this regard.

I request you and through you, this entire House with folded hands to pass a resolution unanimously to give its reply to Pakistan.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Shivram Gowdaji associates himself with the matter raised by Shri Yashwant Sinha.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Madam Speaker, this is a matter concerning the nation's sovereignty and integrity and all of us are deeply concerned with the Resolution passed by the Pakistan Parliament. Hence, I request that the Speaker may consider moving a Resolution from the Chair on behalf of the whole House.

**13.31 hrs.**

**RESOLUTION RE: REJECTING THE RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF PAKISTAN ABOUT INTERFERING IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF INDIA**

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I will place the Resolution before the House.

"This House totally rejects the Resolution passed by the National Assembly of Pakistan on March 14, 2013.

The House notes that Pakistan has committed that it would not allow its territory to be used for terrorism against India and only fulfillment of this commitment can be the basis for peaceful relations with Pakistan.

The House rejects interference in the internal affairs of India and calls upon the National Assembly of Pakistan to desist from such acts of support for extremist and terrorist elements.

The House reiterates that the entire State of Jammu and Kashmir, including the territory under illegal occupation of Pakistan, is and shall always be an integral part of India. Any attempt from any quarter to interfere in the internal affairs of India will be met resolutely and with complete unity of our nation."

*The Resolution was adopted.*

[English]

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Sriperumbudur): Madam Speaker, the excruciatingly painful story of atrocities committed against Sri Lankan Tamils has been discussed in this House elaborately on 7th March, 2013 in which all the political parties have participated. They have all condemned the atrocities and human rights violations committed by the Sri Lankan Administration.

Madam, yesterday, with your kind permission, we have discussed about the atrocities committed by the Sri Lankan Navy on the fishermen of Tamil Nadu and the Government has come forward to commit itself and said that all the fishermen who have been arrested will be released shortly. Today, the fishermen of Rameswaram have decided to go on strike. More than 53 fishermen have not yet been released and on that account they are going on strike.

On the issue of human rights violations, the students of Tamil Nadu have come out of the colleges. Lakhs and lakhs of students are resorting to various kinds of agitations, including fast-unto-death.

Madam Speaker, I think, now-a-days the voices of Tamils are not heard or considered properly by the Government of India, neither the voices of Sri Lankan Tamils nor the voices of Indian Tamils nor the voices of

Diaspora world over. I feel sorry to say, Madam, that the Government is adopting a stoic silence on this human rights violation issue.

Madam, I am reminded of a couplet said by Great Saint Thiruvalluvar

*"Nagudhar Porutandru Nattal Migudhikan*

*Merchendu Idithar Poruttu."*

'Maintaining friendship is not merely for fun and frolic, but when there is an excess by a friend, he should be condemned, he should be corrected.' I want to tell the same thing to my friends in the Government of India before anything goes wrong, kindly come forward, please be awake and do justice to Tamils of Sri Lanka.

Madam, UNHRC is in session. All the Party Leaders have pressed for a tangible resolution to be taken up in UNHRC. They should go with an amendment to the US Resolution asking for credible international multilateral investigation into the human rights violation. But nothing is happening here, the Government is not reacting to this.

The students' agitation, day by day, has become very tense. I do not know what will happen. I can only remind my friends what happened in 1965 on the language issue. The agitation on language issue has cost the Congress to a very great extent. The Congress has lost its rule in Tamil Nadu in 1965 and till now they could not come to power in Tamil Nadu. So, I can only request my friends in the Government of India to prepare themselves for the UNHRC session, go before the UNHRC, campaign themselves and see that people who have committed crimes by violating human rights are punished.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Madam, I would like to quote Shakespeare, 'Today is ides of March, 15th of March'. In Shakespeare the Almighty said, 'Oh Caesar, beware of ides of March'. I can only quote that phrase and I can only warn my friends not to resort to silence, kindly go before the UNHRC to see that resolution is adopted and an international credible investigation agency is appointed so that the guilty should be punished before anything goes wrong by the students' agitation.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Madam, we have discussed the issue of Sri Lankan Army's violation in 2009

Ethnic War in this House many times. At that time genocide of Sri Lankan Tamils has taken place and they suffered a lot.

Madam, the hon. Prime Minister made a speech recently that he is going to insist the President of Sri Lanka, Mr. Rajapakse, to implement the 13th constitutional amendment to see rights of the Tamils are protected. But Sri Lanka is not bothering at all. Madam, you know very well that nearly two lakh Tamils were killed in Sri Lanka in the Ethnic War. There are so many violations. How the people were tortured there? How rapes took place there? There were so many violations that took place. For that, we would request the hon. Prime Minister and the Union Government to take necessary steps to initiate some kind of resolution which can be passed in the coming Geneva Conference, UNHRC. In that respect, already our hon. Tamil Nadu Chief Minister has written a letter to the Prime Minister to see that - whatever the resolution is passed in Tamil Nadu Assembly - till the Tamilians issue is solved in Sri Lanka, the economic sanction must be imposed on Sri Lanka.

Regarding students' agitation - it is a State subject - Tamil Nadu Government is taking all steps on that. But their anguish is to see that Government must take the initiative. ...*(Interruptions)*

What is students' demand? Their demand is that the Government must take the initiative to pass a resolution in the UNHRC against Sri Lanka. I would like to know whether the coalition partner is ready to impose it. Still they are in the Government; they are not raising the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Address the Chair. Please conclude now.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: The demand of the students is only to see that Sri Lanka must be punished against whatever violations they have done against the Tamilians there. That is what they are demanding that India must take the initiative. I am also reiterating on behalf of my Government, Tamil Nadu Government, and the hon. Chief Minister that the Government must come forward to take initiative to bring a resolution in UNHRC which is going to take place in Geneva soon. That is our demand.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri P. Lingam is allowed to associate with the issue raised by Dr. M. Thambidurai.

**13.42 hrs.**

JHARKHAND BUDGET (2013-14)-GENERAL DISCUSSION  
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT  
(JHARKHAND), 2013-14  
DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS  
(JHARKHAND), 2012-13

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Item No. 11 to 13, the Jharkhand Budget, Shri Nishikant Dubey.

*[Translation]*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Madam, if you kindly permit me, I would like to come forward to speak.

MADAM SPEAKER: All right. You come forward to speak.

*[English]*

SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI (Chatra): Madam Speaker, I am on a point of order.

MADAM SPEAKER: Under which rule?

SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Under rule 376, Madam.

MADAM SPEAKER: What is it?

SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Madam, I will elaborate it. Hon. Finance Minister has presented the annual financial statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of Jharkhand for the year 2013-14 which is going to be taken up. My point of order is that the Central Government, by bringing an Annual Budget for the State of Jharkhand for the year 2013-14, has committed Constitutional impropriety. The House has approved Statutory Resolution seeking approval of the Proclamation in respect of Jharkhand for a period of six months. That means the Proclamation will be in force till 17th July, 2013.

Article 356 (4) provides that a Proclamation, unless revoked, ceases to operate on the expiration of a period of six months from the date of issue of Proclamation.



Bringing an Annual Budget proposes two things. The Central Government intends to keep the Jharkhand Assembly in a state of suspended animation for the whole of the next financial year or the Government is in no mood to conduct elections in the State for the appointment of a duly elected democratic Government. This is my point of order.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Madam, there is no point of order as no rule of the House has been violated. My learned friend is quoting the rule under which a point of order can be raised. But, that is not a violation of that very rule. Yesterday, the House approved the Proclamation and President's Rule has been imposed in Jharkhand.

Now we have to present the Budget. It has been done before in other States. We have to present the Budget for the year. We are presenting a Budget for the year. When elected Government takes over. When elected Government takes over in Jharkhand, they can always modify that Budget. We cannot now say when elections will take. It is for the Election Commission to decide. We cannot now say what the President will decide. Therefore, we have to present a Budget for the whole year and when an elected Government takes over, the elected Government can always modify the Budget. It has happened before. What we are doing is nothing wrong. No provision of the Constitution is violated. No Rule is violated. And, I therefore, request that the Point of Order may be rejected.

SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Why does the Government not take Vote on Account? Why is there full year Budget for the State of Jharkhand?

*[Translation]*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Madam, I would like to say only one thing. It is Lok Sabha of this country and the most important House. This House had taken a decision that the President's rule would be imposed in Jharkhand for a period of six months. Now the other Constitutional body of this country is Election Commission which is to hold elections in Jharkhand within a period of six months and it cannot impose its will on this House that it will not hold elections or hold the same in twelve months or after that. So, if the elections are to be held within six

months, then there is an option with the Government that they could request the Election Commission to announce elections for that legislative assembly. If it is not done & a full year budget for Jharkhand is brought, it raises a question on the intention of the Government.

You know that there is a provision in the Constitution that the President's rule can be extended after six months for another six months under special circumstances. But there is no situation of that sort in Jharkhand. The Government should, therefore, come forward with an assurance in this House that they would hold the elections in Jharkhand within a period of six months and for that they would request the Election Commission. If the Government does not act on these lines, then there is some fault in the intention of the Government. That is my conclusion.

*[English]*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Yesterday, the Home Minister made it clear that we have no intention of keeping the President's Rule even for the period that has been stipulated here. He made it clear that every effort was made to form a Government. He, even, invited political parties who can still form a Government: "Please form a Government." We have no intention of extending the President's Rule. We know that the President's Rule may appear to be attractive for the first few days but the President's Rule is no answer to the people of any State. It is our intention to hold elections within the period of six months, for which the Proclamation is made.

**13.47 hrs.**

#### OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

*Competency of Parliament to enact Appropriation Bills authorizing appropriation for full year in relation to State*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: I have heard the hon. Members and also the opinion of the hon. Minister. In this regard I would like to refer to Clause (2) of Article 357 of the Constitution which provides that any law made by the Parliament in exercise of the powers of the State shall continue in force until altered or repealed or amended by

a competent Legislature. From the provisions of this Article, it is clear that when a State is under President's Rule, the Parliament can enact a law for that State which continues in force unless altered or repealed or amended by the Parliament during the President's Rule or by the Legislature of the State when the President's Rule has come to an end.

In the instant case, in my opinion and also going by the assurance given by the hon. Minister, the Parliament is competent to enact Appropriation Bills authorizing appropriation for full year. Therefore, I rule-out the Point of Order.

**13.50 hrs.**

**JHARKHAND BUDGET (2013-14)—GENERAL DISCUSSION**

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (JHARKHAND), 2013-14**

**DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (JHARKHAND), 2012-13 ...Contd.**

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Motions moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jharkhand, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 2014, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 4, 6 to 12, 15 to 27, 29 to 33 and 35 to 60."

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jharkhand, to defray the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2013, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 3, 10, 16, 18 to 20, 22, 23, 25 26, 33, 36, 40, 41, 43 to 45, 48 to 51, 53, 54, 56 and 58."

*Demands for Grants-Budget (Jharkhand) for 2013-14 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha*

No. & Name of the Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants-Budget submitted to the Vote of the House		
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	
1	2	3	4
1. Agriculture and Sugarcane Development Department	9394103000	15000000	
2. Animal Husbandry Department	1594496000	...	
3. Building Construction Department	860166000	1460000000	
4. Cabinet Secretarial and Co-ordination Department	316061000	...	
6. Section	252565000	...	
7. Vigilance	135170000	...	
8. Civil Aviation Department	230101000	...	
9. Co-operative Department	829445000	165000000	
10. Energy Department	17536491000	7668800000	
11. Excise and Prohibition Department	208871000	100000000	
12. Finance Department	419569000	254000000	
15. Pension	30612600000	...	
16. National Savings	26279000	...	
17. Finance (Commercial Taxes) Department	570894000	...	
18. Food Supply and Consumer Affairs Department	9943304000	...	
19. Forest and Environment Department	3077597000	6000000	
20. Health, Medical Education and Family Welfare Department	11331972000	2918028000	

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
21.	Higher Education Department	6629785000	...	42.	Rural Development Department	7566037000	5990000000
22.	Home Department	27867068000	995450000	43.	Science and Technology Department	721872000	1701500000
23.	Industry Department	2909382000	20000000	44.	Human Resource Development Department	376333000	...
24.	Information and Public Relation Department	486809000	...	45.	Information Technology Department	687617000	324600000
25.	Institutional Finance and Programme Implementation Department	20446000	...	46.	Tourism Department	93145000	182500000
26.	Labour, Employment and Training Department	9962028000	...	47.	Transport Department	1177831000	1940000000
27.	Law Department	2091410000	...	48.	Urban Development Department	12873501000	222172000
29.	Mines and Geology Department	269740000	...	49.	Water Resources Department	3308076000	1640000000
30.	Minorities Welfare Department	17399000	1754500000	50.	Minor Irrigation Department	822297000	2986000000
31.	Parliamentary Affairs Department	4109000	...	51.	Welfare Department	8106380000	1527200000
32.	Legislature	464485000	...	52.	Art, Culture, Sports and youth Affairs Departments	785907000	164500000
33.	Personnel and Administrative Reforms Department	173638000	...	53.	Fishery	538056000	70000000
35.	Planning and Development Department	6424641000	...	54.	Dairy	1174048000	...
36.	Drinking Water and Sanitation Department	2149591000	3600000000	55.	Rural Works Department	2013654000	4884000000
37.	Rajbhasha Department	147457000	...	56.	Panchayati Raj and NREP (Special Divisional) Department	16722833000	27500000
38.	Registration Department	197720000	...	57.	Housing Department	103918000	60000000
39.	Disaster Management Department	4587626000	...	58.	Secondary Education	7409774000	423500000
40.	Revenue and Land Reforms Department	3971656000	14363000	59.	Primary and Public Education	43692380000	80000000
41.	Road Construction Department	2771140000	1775940600	60.	Social Welfare, Women and Child Development Department	12339652000	1080000000
				Total Revenue/Capital			
						278998125000	73048019000

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Jharkhand) for  
2012-13 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. & Name of the Demand	Amount of Supplementary Demands for Grants submitted to the Vote of the House		
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	
1	2	3	4
1. Agriculture and Sugarcane Development Department	130250000	...	
2. Animal Husbandry Department	200000	...	
3. Building Construction Department	1319200	...	
10. Energy Department	1250000000	1410000000	
16. National Savings	504000	...	
18. Food Supply and Consumer Affairs Department	1430000	...	
19. Forest and Environment Department	18399700	...	
20. Health, Medical Education and Family Welfare Department	88300000	20570000	
22. Home Department	93428000	...	
23. Industry Department	1100000	...	
25. Institutional Finance and Programme Implementation Department	100000	...	
26. Labour, Employment and Training Department	158415200	...	
33. Personnel and Administrative Reforms Department	17540000	...	
36. Drinking Water and Sanitation Department	3000000	...	
40. Revenue and Land Reforms Department	3374000	...	
41. Road Construction Department	12146500	200000000	

1	2	3	4
43. Science and Technology Department	58769000	...	
44. Human Resource Development Department	1600000	...	
45. Information Technology Department	2000000	...	
48. Urban Development Department	9500000	...	
49. Water Resources Department	...	230000000	
50. Minor Irrigation Department	...	61000000	
51. Welfare Department	367800000	...	
53. Fishery	128500000	...	
54. Dairy	19580000	...	
56. Panchayati Raj and NREP (Special Divisional) Department	400000	...	
58. Secondary Education	400000	...	
Total Revenue/Capital		2366255600	1921570000

Alow. Shri Nishikant Dubey to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Madam Speaker, I would be brief and concise and what I want to say concerns three and a half crore people. You've heard what hon. Yashwant ji and Namdhari ji have said. If the Legislative Assembly is under suspended animation, you should listen to the voice of people. You've said that you won't take up vote on Account as the elected Government is at full liberty. Confusion prevails in the Congress, it is clear from what the Home Minister was saying yesterday. I would come to the Budget later on. He has said that 28 MLAs wanted dissolution of Legislative Assembly. 11 MLAs belong to Ajay Kumar's party. Further he said that these 11 are in favour of fresh elections. The small parties have one MLA each. They are also in favour of dissolution of Assembly.

Madam Speaker, in a House of 82 MLAs, the report of Governor itself says that the Home Minister has said on the floor of the House that 41 MLAs want fresh election. Then what is the compulsion, are they not encouraging horse trading. I want to say that if you have faith you form

the Government as last time in 2009 Congress and JMM fought election on a common platform your party has won only one Lok Sabha seat. Your party once made Madhu Koda as CM. Now form Government taking N.O. Sikka, Harinarayan Rai etc. together. If you are not in a position to form the Government then dissolve the assembly. If Vote on Account was passed, it would have facilitated the State. What a condition of Jharkhand has been made?

Madam, I hail from Deoghar, a Linga among Dwadas Jyotirlinga. It is a shaktipeetha. 23rd Teerthankar took Nirwana at Parsvanath. Mahatma Gandhiji wanted to open his Ashram at Deoghar and before moving to Pondicherry, Maharishi Arvind ji was in Deoghar. Vivekanand ji also stayed in Deoghar. Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar ji was born in Jharkhand. Rabindra Tagore wanted to set up Shantiniketan at Deoghar. We people Sidhu, Kanu, Birs Munda, Tilak Manjhi have been follower of this rich tradition, but now whenever name of Jharkhand come, people associate it with Madhu Koda, Harinarayan Rai, N.O. Sikka. That corrupt scenario comes to mind. Entire Jharkhand has been destroyed. There is a confusion over the Budget. Government's plea is that efforts were made for consolidation during the Presidents rule both the times. Efforts were made to bring Jharkhand on the track. But, the story beyond is quite interesting. Referring to fiscal deficit he said, "The indicators of revenue and fiscal deficits are within the limits prescribed by the FRBM Act." Nor the Government functioned during these 28 months nor Presidents rule, we were running the State during these 28 months. It means, we controlled fiscal deficit, revenue deficit within a limit. It is because of us. Because, central fiscal deficit is 5.2 per cent and the State's fiscal deficit is 2.3 per cent. It means we have kept it controlled. The reasons given are - no development works are taking place. They have reduced Rs. 90 thousand from last year's budget estimate and revenue estimate. Can they tell us how much fund has been allocated to the State?

How much fund the Central Government has not given to the State under SSA, where the ratio of contribution is 65: 35. States money has been cut. Our allocation under IAY, Old Age Pension has also been reduced. It is so under BRGF as well. It is the only reason that the State is unable to undertake development work. They are passing the buck to us. What is the condition of Jharkhand today?

The condition of Jharkhand is reflected in Suryakant Tripathi Nirala's this poem:

"Pet Peeth dono milkar ho rahe aik.

Chal raha lakutiya tek,

Mutthi bhar dane ko

Bhookh mitane ko."

We are begging for funds, but they are preparing Budget as seems suitable to them. No efforts are made to provide us funds. They are trying to cheat us. Let it be AIBP, BRGF, they have always misled us. The state administration is preparing hefty plans, but they are not able to do anything. I would explain it point by point.

First, let me come to health. Toll free No. 108 has been launched all over the country except my State. Our State is yet to decide whether this number is to be launched on nomination basis or tender basis. Today, ambulance service is no where available, not even in any of the hospitals. There is no ambulance in the hospital in my Constituency. It is shocking that construction work of Deoghar hospital has been stopped five years ago because of paucity of funds, whereas, every year Rs 4-5 crore revenue comes from Deoghar.

Madam, foundation stone for the said hospital was laid in the year 2010. Though, it has been announced in current year's budget that two medical college and hospitals will be opened. They are saying it with pride. Have you gone through Budget 2010, 2011, 2012 or 2013? These are worth seeing? I would like to tell the hon. Minister that in Dumka, the foundation stone was laid in 2010, but, so far not a brick has been laid but a budgetary provision has been made. ANM and GNM colleges are nowhere in sight. Allocation has been made under Ladli Lakshmi Yojana, an ambitious health scheme. When the time for giving second installment of funds under this scheme, girls were nowhere visible as infant babies have died as child mortality rate is so high in the State. What kind of health budget the Government wants to provide? Basic facilities are not available there. But large buildings have been built in the name of NHRM. Doctors are available in none of the hospitals, nor nurses nor compounders. Even oxygen is not available. Ambulance is not available in any of the district hospitals. But they say that they are providing budget. It is their mistake. They say that they have allocated

Rs. 10 thousand for spray. We have never seen them spraying DDT etc. Such is the condition in Jharkhand. Therefore, I want discussion to be held before passing the Budget.

**13.55 hrs.**

*(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair)*

Sir, now I come to education. What is the condition of education? Model colleges are to be developed at 203 places, which are to be developed by the Government of India. But not a single building of model college has been constructed so far. Not a single building has been constructed in the entire State of Jharkhand. You have given money for 203 model schools which are to be constructed in each headquarter. The Central Government gives 42 crore rupees for the model school, whereas whole money is to be given by the Central Government. You will not find a single school where there is a teacher. Last year also, Jharkhand Government said that it has kept 138 crore rupees in the Budget. We have been writing continuously because our district is a backward one and therefore it must have a model college. With regard to model college, the Central Government says that it will give 65 per cent and 35 per cent will be given by the State Government. You will be astonished that not a single model college has been conceived in the last year's and this year's Budget. There are no teacher, no school building. There is no question of fans and electricity. Semester is not running properly. It is the condition of Primary Education. It is the condition of Education for all, Mid day meal. You go to any school, you will not find teacher there, because they have not been appointed. You will not find I.T.I. functioning properly. They announced in this Budget that polytechnics will be opened. At seven in PPP mode and at 13 places, you know when the money was given. The thing which you have announced in the Budget, that money is lying since 2010. The Central Government is to give twelve crores and thirty lakhs out of which first installment of two crores is lying since 2010. Have you ever asked why the polytechnic has not been made when the money is lying since 2010. It is the condition of Jharkhand today. You will not find an engineering college functioning properly. You won't find a polytechnic ITI functioning properly. The Jharkhand Government has declared this year skill development year. You leave carpenter, blacksmith, goldsmith, mason because there is no question

of skill management for them. There is nothing for educated people also. In which State you have pushed Jharkhand?

Now, I come to the point of Rural Development. Nine Governors have been changed here till today. It is the fourth Governor since I have become an MP. You yourself want to create instability. When I became MP...\* Was there, thereafter...\* became and now ....\* is there.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Names will not go in records.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Four Governors have been changed in four years. You yourself are creating instability. Have we created...\* You gave model law.

**14.00 hrs.**

Did we ask for corruption. Did we ask you to plunder the Jharkhand. Now you take Rural Development. Now as the Chairman of monitoring Committee, I would apprise you about the corruption prevalent in MNREGA?

As the Chairman of Monitoring Committee, I put a ban of Rs. 7 crore in 2009 in MNREGA. There was corruption prevalent. DDC Report came. There was a decision in Jharkhand High Court that no money will be given till the decision of Monitoring Committee. The day before yesterday MNREGA Commissioner ordered to start the work and make a payment of 7 crores rupees. There is no corruption. MNREGA work is going on. It is the status of MNREGA: You said that you are giving money for bridges and culverts. You leave the region of Ranchi and Jamshed, Khasanwa and Silli, tell me how many bridges and culverts and roads have been sanctioned in the six districts of Santhal- Pargana? Please tell me how many bridges and culverts and roads in Palamau, Giridh, Dhanbad and Khunti have been sanctioned. You will be astonished to know that we have given the whole money of rural development for bridges and culverts for a specific region.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to tell Chidambaram Saheb, there are 17 districts which are in the Integrated Action Plan. Integrated Action Plan means that population of more than 250 will be connected with roads and the Central Government will give money for this and State should think about the remaining seven districts but the State is not thinking in this direction. Nishikant

\*Not recorded.



Dubey said something, you did that, Yashwant ji said something and you did that. Why do that? If you want to develop a State fully, you will have to think where roads are to be made, where roads can't go under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna, make arrangements for connecting those places under Mukhya Mantri Sadak Yojna. But that is not happening. There is corruption. You may not be aware as to how many people are involved in it?

Suppose, under Integrated Action Plan, you give 25 to 40 crores for 17 districts. What will the remaining 7 districts do? Have you ever thought about it? There are no vehicles in Police Station. You said, today we are affected by naxalism more than Chhattisgarh and if we are fighting naxalism, have you ever thought that there should be vehicles in the police station. What is the condition of vehicles in the Police Station? Being the SRA district, What is the condition of its finance. Only in the name of modernisation of police Rs. 1500 crores has been kept in some account. No work is taking place there. But it is being projected that Rs. 1500 crores has been spent in the name of police modernisation. You think about the tendency of misusing money like that because our border is adjacent to Bangladesh, it is adjacent to Nepal and when you were Home Minister then I had spoken again and again that I come from Santhal- Pargana, its border is adjacent to Bangladesh and Nepal. The ex-Prime Minister of Nepal has himself said that he lived in exile for ten years, lived in Santhal-Pargana for five years, Santhal-Pargana produces Naxalites and thereafter it disperses to Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and it reaches entire country like this. The biggest shelter of Bangladesh infiltrators is Santhal - Pargana itself but you don't bother. You think it is a State subject and State says that it relates to Center. It is good subject that we are discussing here.

Thereafter comes tourism. On mines and minerals, I will come later on as to how you are doing injustice to us. Now I come to tourism. Deoghar, wherefrom I come, has become a mega tourist destination. Since the year 2010, 25 crore rupees have been provided for mega tourist destination. The amount of 12.5 crore rupees is lying since 2010. Why a complex is to be built out of the cost of Rs. 40 crore? Work has not been started there till the year 2013. You take any tourist destination into account. I told you that no work has been started in Parasnath. You are

seeing big Center at Baskinath, Munru, Ranchi, everywhere. Work has not been started on any project and so far as the Budget of State plan this year is concerned, you will be surprised that no scheme is going to be sanctioned there till 31st March. The money given by Central Government is also not being spent. If the Central Government asks the Government of Jharkhand to refund the money due to net giving utilisation certificate or blocking of money and say that it will again be provided in next Plan because we do not want to go in mismanaged system like Jharkhand and the State is not ready to return money. It means that the money given was my money. This is the situation of tourism.

Sir, not a single project is operational. Suppose, if it is built then we don't know as to when it will leak. No one is held responsible, you yourself has said about drinking water that 3.7 per cent water is being supplied through pipe. I am a Member of Parliament from Deoghar. Water project was going on there under JNNURM which was to be completed in December, 2009. It is beyond expectation as to whether it will be completed by December 2013 or not. You had given first installment of 19 crore rupees and the second one is not being given. Money has been given also from Consolidated Fund, its DPR source is not clear when it is near completion then it is said that no source is there, water will not come. How will you make development?

Sir, handpumps are erected there. At the request of MP and MLA five handpumps have been given to each Panchayat. Now the question is as to how handpump is erected? Handpump lifted from one place is erected at another place because quota is completed. This is the position. No project is going on in any village. I don't talk of other place, Yashwant ji or Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you will tell. The rural water projects which are going on in my area, not a single project out of them is operational. This situation is prevailing for the last ten years. I have told in my Constituency that an FIR should be registered against all officers. This is the situation of rural water and you say that you will provide drinking water and the amount of Rs. 200 to 300 crore has been allocated for this. What allocation you have made?

Sir, it was being said that a very good job is being done in irrigation. It has been told that so and so projects will be completed and 1 lakh 45 thousand hectare area

will be added. Ajay barrage was inaugurated in 2011. What has been extended in 2013? Purasi scheme is going on in our area, a dry plateau is there, foundation stone of Udhai has been laid. Fund has been invested in all. No project is in working condition, whether it is Gumla, Ranchi, Santhal-Pargana, Gumani or Subarnrekha project. Subarnrekha is a big case. One year ago from today i.e. in 2011-12, 335 crore rupees were given for AIBP. Work was started with AIBP. Not a single rupee was allocated in 2012-13. The Government of Jharkhand prepared a budget that fund will be provided under AIBP. Due to Subarnrekha, no other project is being included in escalated irrigation programme, but you are not ready to give money for that. The officers are running like peon. Nobody is taking care.

You are Finance Minister, you tell as to why money is not being provided for that project? Similarly, Punasi dam is going on for 40 years. Foundation stone of Udhai was laid by Madhu Limaye ji in 1978. Foundation stone of "Sukha Pathar" (Dry plateau) was laid in 1977. Bateswar pump Nahar Yojna was to be completed in 2013, but it hardly will be completed. This is the situation of irrigation. Series of check dam will not be seen on drain. No one can take water from that. Dam and pool are to be built under Rehabilitation and Restoration programmes, under tripple R policy. Not a single dam is cleared in AIBP, if it happens then water will not be available. So far as the lift irrigation projects are concerned, not even a single project is operational in any area, whether it is minor or major irrigation. What will you do?

Sir, all the transformers in Rajiv Gandhi Bijli Pariyojna have been burnt in the constituencies of almost all the Members of Parliament of Jharkhand. Sometimes, it is stated that order has been placed, it will come in January, in February, or in March. We are looking forward with hope. It can happen when we go for election, even then these will not come. They pay money to a company. No new power plant is coming up. This is the situation of electricity. Who will listen to us? ...(*Interruptions*) This is the subject. You have allocated money for electricity then who will pay for this? Grid is being built in my area since 1990. You yourself have written that we are trying to set things right in under President's rule. Whether the money of the Center will be paid by us and whether you will pay the money of AIBP. In the advertisement, you are telling hon.

President, hon. Governor, and hon. Prime Minister that you have set the whole system right Education, health, NREGA, MNREGA, electricity, water, everything have been set right. We see advertisement daily, is this the way. Whether President rule is an elected Government? You are saying that you are doing very good job and you don't want to even listen to these things.

I am recalling a very good poem of Harivansh Rai Bachhan- "Tod-Marod Viral Latikayen, Nonch- Khasot Kusum Kalikayen, Jata Hi Agyat Disha, Uda Jaoge, Kya Turn Toophan Samjh Paoge". ...(*Interruptions*) I am saying this for you. This is cyclone, this cyclone is of the people of Jharkhand. What you have produced and money has been looted there, the money that had gone in hawala, the money that is not coming. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You should have made Shri Yashwant Sinha the Chief Minister.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Thank you very much.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: It means you don't want that Yashwant ji will replace you, it means you don't want that Yashwant ji will become Finance Minister of India. You want to confine Yashwant ji to the Office of Prime Minister only.

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, he is condemning his own Government for the last 12 years. I do not know why he is continuing in the vein? We are trying to help you. Try to take help of the Central Government, hold elections quickly, and elect a Government. If you want to condemn your own Government for the last 20 minutes, you might do so for the next 20 minutes and I have no objection.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: I am not condemning my Government. You said that the President's Rule is always better. Hence, I am saying this.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: No, I did not say so. It is not my fault.



SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: It is your fault.

[Translation]

Our state has mines and minerals.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I started by saying that the President's Rule is not the answer. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Sir, I request him to tell us in the capacity of a Finance Minister. He says that we have 30 per cent coal and 30 per cent iron ore. We also have uranium and bauxite. The money which they allocate to us is only three thousand crores of rupees. What is the percentage of steel, cement, bauxite or coal industries in the GDP. The power plants of his State will be shut down. What percentage we contribute to the GDP and they in return give us three thousand crores rupees. We contribute 40 per cent revenue to Railways. Railways does not have any project in our State. It is your fault. Are BRGF, AIBP, Sarv Siksha Abhiyan or the Indira Awas Yojna the fault of the State? The Centre has caused loss to us to the tune of Rs.90 thousand crores. The money has been deducted. If any betrayal towards any one is done that is only to Jharkhand. Our Government was not in power for ten years. You were in power for three years and for the five years, they are running the government. We were in power for three years. ...*(Interruptions)* You are talking about displacement. The people have taken money in cash. I do not want to cause discomfort to Dr. Ajay. The people have taken money in cash, whether college will be opened there or not. For whom the college will be opened? Whether it will be for the people of Jharkhand or for the people of other States? He was talking about Schedule V. It feels good to listen that mines should not be put in the Schedule V. Hon. Speaker is the Hon. Member of Parliament from that place, he sat on demonstration there. It was good. Who gave clearance to PANM in Schedule V. As a Chief Minister, Babul Lal Marandi gave the clearance. And as he is the Member of this House, so I want to tell his party members that he has great contribution in getting Jharkhand looted and here you are giving speech that displacement should not be done. Here he is giving speech that there should not be mines in Schedule V, as I would like to say that you should have a comprehensive thinking

how the country should function and how the development of Jharkhand should take place. If the head office of Steel Authority is not there, then it is the fault of the Center. If the head Office of Coal India is not there, then it is his fault. If Tatas loot our money and pay income tax at Mumbai, then it is a fault because it is the money of Jharkhand. We should raise demand for this.

As regards the pension fund, they have officers for pension. The Cadre to which the officer belonged to had no right to take decisions. It is very important issue. In the States which were created after 1956, the distribution of pension is made on the basis of population. It may be known that it is a State subject. After 1956, all the States were created on the basis of population. In our State, it has been on the basis of employees as two employees went to Bihar and one remained here. In Bihar Assembly someone moved an amendment. If anybody has not seen that amendment, will you rectify it or not? It is the loss of ten thousand crores of rupees. Our revenues is just seven-eight thousand crore rupees. We want to spend it in development. But you want to take away ten thousand crores rupees from us. It is not your subject. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is not the subject matter of Hon. Minister. Secondly, the Panchayat election could not be held in Jharkhand due to the order of Supreme Court. If the elections had not been held due to the orders of Supreme Court, then who is responsible for it? But you have kept my six thousand crores rupees. You are not ready to give money. You will not pay royalty in mineral mines. You will cheat us in pension fund. Panchayat elections were not held and because of this the problem is there.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to convey through you the situation which prevails in my State, as 70 per cent of the children suffer from malnutrition. 73-74 per cent women are suffering from malnutrition. The first phase roads under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna in our State has not been completed till date. There is great loot in MANREGA. The loot has increased after the imposition of President Rule. Hon. Jai Ram Naresh ji is trying to boost it up. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude your speech.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: The GDP in our State is not increasing. Nothing is happening in mines. 70 per cent

of the population is poor, adivasi, Dalit and backward. I have to say if any one State was to be given the special status, it is Jharkhand. If you give special status to any other State we will stop the supply of mines, mineral and coal to you. We will not give you coal. We will not give you iron ore, bauxite. I am saying it on the floor of the House that we will organise such a big movement that the entire country will come to a standstill, because Jharkhand has such a big power. If any State in this country has the power that is Jharkhand. We will not give you anything ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Are you holding a threat to the country?

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Yes, if you will not give anything to Jharkhand or the people of Jharkhand, then it is a threat to the country. It is because we are suffering for the last 65 years.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not get involved in cross-talks here.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Member, please conclude now.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: It is because of their own Government. It is your fault.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: No, it is not my fault.

*[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH ): Mr. Deputy Speaker, you too belong to Jharkhand. I totally refute this allegation. I have been in the Rural Development Ministry for the last two years and since then no discrimination had been meted out to Jharkhand. Jharkhand has been given the special status in regard to rural roads, MANREGA, Indira Awas Yojna. It is not good in the part of MP to hold such a threat.

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Member, please conclude now.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: If 70 per cent of our population is poor, if they are BPL, then is it my fault? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I will conclude my speech with a poem of Dushyant Kumar.

"Es tarah tute hue chehare nahin hain hamare,  
Jis tarah ye tute hue aayene dikhte hain,  
Aapne kaleen dekha hoga,  
Es desh ne kaleen dekha hoga,  
Lekin mere pawn keechad mein hain  
Us keechad se nikalne ke liye hame  
Pryas karne deejhiye."

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, maximum number of complaints against the elected Government are received from the Hon. Member.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak in support of the budget of Jharkhand state presented by the Hon. Finance Minister.

The manner in which the hon. Members were speaking continuously about the reasons for non-implementation of the schemes and were criticising the Government, that is but natural. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please speak on the subject.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Just two months ago their Government was there in power. The money which was given for the schemes was given when their Government was in power. It is the arrangement in federal structure, that it is the responsibility of the State Government to spend the money given by the Central Government. The State Government spends that money. In the year 2012-13, the Central Government gave them money. Their budget estimate was 11,22,790 lakhs rupees. The Central Government increased it by adding central grant and assistance. I am not talking about the budget of the State Government. I am talking about the grant which was given

by the Central Government in the year 2012-13. In that year the budget estimate was Rs.11,22,790 lakh and we gave 11,32,191 lakh rupees. I think that they should have thanked the hon. Finance Minister. As Jairam Ramesh ji said, whether it was Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana, rural roads, we have given for each in the Jharkhand state. I understand that today you are very angry and I think this anger is due to the fact that perhaps, the Chief Minister of the previous Government, would not heed to your suggestions and that anger is manifesting today. Otherwise, I think, Jharkhand state was constituted in the year 2000 and BJP Government was there till 2004. If you were really concerned about Jharkhand, then why the BJP, NDA Government, accorded status of special state to Jharkhand. Today, our Minister is saying that in a way we have given special status. We have given it in the matter of rural roads...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: What is in a way, special status is a special status.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: From 2000 to 2004, you have been talking about making the Finance Minister...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please sit down. You have made your point.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Why did you stand up Nishikant Ji, your future is bright. You have spoken, now atleast listen to him. You stressed very much on agriculture. In the year 2013-14 we increased the provision in the Central Scheme, ADB, as per your percent of population in Agriculture, which is 66 percent. You are criticising that President Rule. The Finance Minister has no where mentioned that the President Rule is good. You said that the Finance Minister was saying because President Rule is there, we are praising it. The Finance Minister never said that President Rule is good. President Rule is no solution, we want the popular Government should be there and even today we know that there is possibility of it. After all, who is responsible for the President Rule? The entire country knows that if there is President Rule in Jharkhand, it is only due to you. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please don't interrupt.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Everybody knows your Government was there? After the elections when Government was formed there, you were with them in the Government. You could not tolerate it Deputy Chief Minister was of BJP and the Chief Minister was from J.M.M. You did not let it function. You toppled that Government and created the situation for President Rule. When you became the Chief Minister in collision with them, you would have made them Deputy Chief Minister and when after 18 months they would have asked that as you have ruled for 18 months, not let us rule. When you did not give them chance.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You speak on the budget.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Sir, I am going to speak on the budget.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are speaking on the President Rule.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: When they were saying, I have to answer them.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That discussion has been done.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Therefore, I want to say that first of all they raised the issue of health. Today we allocated 776.23 crore for the health, I would like to ask what is the most basic need of health. The basic need is that mortality rate should decrease, maternal mortality rate should reduce. Today the national average of maternal mortality is 212 and it is 261 in Jharkhand. Whereas national average is 212, it is 261 in Jharkhand with regard to maternal mortality rate. As our Shri Ajay Kumar ji said, that your Government was there since 2000 till today. Congress Government was never there in Jharkhand. Even if today you cannot save the life of mother and child, the people of Jharkhand would never accept you. You said funds were not given for health. Do you know what is the national average? Today the national mortality rate of women is 212 and it is 261 in Jharkhand. Are we responsible for it. You take the name of only Madhu Koda, your Arjun Munda ji was also the Chief Minister. All the

Chief Ministers were there of BJP. More or less BJP Government was in power. Those who separated from BJP became Chief Minister, congress never indulged in 'Aaya Ram, Gaya Ram' type of politics and Congress never formed Government there. You are talking about loot. ...(*Interruptions*) I will not look at you, I will look at the Chair. As regards loot, you should ask this question to your leaders who have given the responsibility to you. Why the acquisition of minerals and its loot took place in that State. You talked about education. Do you know which State has the maximum numbers of dropouts? It is Jharkhand. Who is responsible for it? The State Government is responsible. I will just tell you the quantum of funds that has been released. I will tell you the fund for each item. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have spoken, let him speak his points.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Jharkhand has the maximum number of school dropouts. The teachers are having very low standards. You have failed to prepare quality teachers and you have also failed to open B.Ed colleges. The State was known for its minerals and we had left it as a surplus State but you failed to prepare quality teachers and open B.Ed colleges which could provide quality education. This is the reason that maximum number of dropouts are there. The children are deprived of the schools. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am talking about the budget. I am not diverting from my subject. You talk about development. I ask what the Government of India is not doing. They talked about Devgarh which is visited by the people from all over the world. They pay their obeisance there. It is the Congress and the UPA Government led by it which has sanctioned the construction of airport there. I understand that you agree with my point. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: This State Government of Jharkhand had promised to provide 50 crore rupees for this. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: But it has not been given so far. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: You are not doing any favour. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Oh, we have not seen it in this manner. This is not the culture of India. You say that you have given Rs. 50 crore for the construction of this civil airport which will connect the place with air-circuit of India. Do you have any estimate as to how much an airport cost?

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Yes, I have an estimate.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: What is your estimate?

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Rs. 350 crore.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: And you are talking about 50 crore out of that. And the State Government of Jharkhand has not released even this much of money. ...(*Interruptions*)

Just now, you were talking about the mega projects in tourism. Even if, the Ministry of Tourism, the Government of India provides Rs. 40 crore for a mega project, its execution is entirely in the hands of the State. ...(*Interruptions*) The Government just released Rs. 5 crore for Kapilvastu which is in my constituency. Thus, you took more money in comparison to me but the State Government has not been able to decide as to which agency should execute this project. The State Government is responsible for this. You should congratulate the Government of India. Tourism is a State subject, education is a Concurrent subject whereas agriculture is also a State subject. We have launched several schemes under National Agriculture Development Programme and we have been releasing sufficient funds under this programme. You can see as to what extent we have raised the annual outlay. You are claiming that we have reduced the annual outlay whereas we have increased it by 6 per cent. In the same manner, we have increased the State Plan. Thus, we have raised everything substantially. But I ask who is responsible for its execution. The Government of India releases the funds, but, it is not responsible for its spending. Unless the utilisation certificate is furnished, the Government cannot release the second installment. They should have asked the erstwhile Chief Minister that the money is being released by the Government of India and this money is meant for the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) but the State Government has not been able to

spend this money. You are talking about the check dams. This time we have enhanced funds for this purpose and the check dams will definitely be built. You will be satisfied. You have been convinced that the elections are round the corner. We were in the belief that there will be President's rule for 2-6 months and we will be able to clean the system. But if you want early elections then it is okay. You have not held any social audit in the State for the past ten years. You have not sent any utilisation certificate from any department. You demanded that the legislative assembly should be dissolved but the recommendation to this effect can only be made by the Chief Minister. The State Government became lameduck after the withdrawal of support by the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha. Why the second installment of the BRGF was not released. Nishikantji you can seek the reasons for the non-release of the second installment of the BRGF and the reasons are that the utilisation certificate was not received. It is the first time that we enhanced the funds for the purpose of irrigation, agriculture and the minorities who have been subjected to discrimination in Jharkhand. We also enhanced funds for irrigation and education. Your Government failed to perform its duty and you will be satisfied to know that whatever was not done by your Government will be done now under the President's rule. You should be satisfied that this money will be utilised now.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, they made an announcement to distribute tablets among the children. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please wind up. We have to pass the bill and then there is private members' bill at 3.30 pm.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Sir, I will conclude within a minute. The Chief Minister made an announcement on 15th November, 2012 that the tablets will be distributed among the children of Jharkhand. ...*(Interruptions)* they remained in power till January. ...*(Interruptions)* the President rule was imposed in January. ...*(Interruptions)* they could not distribute tablets within two and a half months. ...*(Interruptions)* they could not bring cabinet note within one and a half month. ...*(Interruptions)* they don't have ability to run the Government. ...*(Interruptions)* They have played game with the children of Jharkhand. Cabinet note could not be sent in one and a half months ...*(Interruptions)* Cabinet decision could not be taken in one and a half months. ...*(Interruptions)* Today they and

the people of their party should apologize ...*(Interruptions)* Whereas we are giving Tablet through AKASH. Recently, we sent a note to Cabinet-Secretary and he took a meeting in Ranchi. The Cabinet Secretary to the Government of India took all their Secretaries to find out as to why the money provided to various departments of Jharkhand is not being spent? Why the Schemes were not completed? They have come with their feedback. Therefore, I think that they should take note back and pass it unanimously.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on Supplementary Demands for Grants for Jharkhand.

Sir, I was listening to Hon. Member Nishikant Dubey ji and Pal Sahib in detail. Meanwhile I saw that Pal Saheb had mentioned in details the achievements of earlier Government and achievements under President's rule. This is correct that Jharkhand occupies the place of pride in our country. It has so much natural resources, coal, uranium, bauxite. We see it is an asset of the country. It is also a fact that earlier whatever Government ruled there, the Government of BJP has ruled maximum among them. If an elected government is sacked in a year then it is also very unfortunate. Just now Nishikant ji was saying that 90,000 crore rupees have been reduced. This is incorrect. Secondly, their demand is that Jharkhand should be given the status of special state. First thing is that our Samajvadi Party has not been in favour of the division of any state. If a state got partitioned under any circumstances, then for the upliftment of such state, for the upliftment of backward states, like Jharkhand giving it the status of special state is very important. I recommend it.

Just now it was being discussed in detail that living standard of our BPL, most backward, is very low, insufficient budget allocation has been made there. I think BPL is being reviewed. BPL list is being prepared afresh. BRGF was discussed. Earlier it was called "Rashtriya Sam-Vikas Yojana". The money in BRGF is given for the upliftment of the district concerned.

As far as the health is concerned, if an accident takes place anywhere in my Uttar Pradesh, you make a call at 108 Number, an Ambulance will reach there within hardly five minutes. This provision should be made. Today most of such people are dying who are unable to get first



aid treatment. When Ambulances do not reach, they succumb to their injuries. We should give priority to all these schemes. The constitution provides that all should get education, health and employment but after 65 years of independence we are not able to provide these facilities. This is unfortunate. They had talked about hospitals. Hospitals should be there. If we see ratio, then children are suffering from malnutrition, women are having anemia i.e. less hemoglobin. On such occasion it should be seen that backward states should have medical facilities, ambulances and doctors in sufficient number. In rural areas, doctors should be provided with good residence, nurses should be there and medicines should be available there, only then such state can be developed.

Regarding the education, model schools are being talked about. The Central Government has assured to open 203 Model School. In such backward states and particularly in blocks, education facility is equal to zero, such districts should be identified and Model School should be opened there. I say that opening of one model school in each block, Kshetra Panchayats of the country is very essential. This provision should be made by the Government. No school buildings, no teachers are there, this is not the issue of Jharkhand only but this relates to other states also. If we are increasing budget under "Sarv Sikhsha Abhiyan" every year then provisions should be made for those children who are studying under the tree, who have no shade over their heads, who come bringing Jute mat-strip (Tat Patti) with them and study by sitting on that. Teachers and buildings should also be provided there. So far as the matter of vocational education is concerned, in the areas where ITI or Polytechnic have not been opened, all the youths there are totally deprived of employment. They are not getting employment. Just yesterday only, when budget was being discussed then regarding Skill development you had said that we are talking to provide fifty lakh rupees or sixty lakh rupees for providing employment to women and youths. In the backward areas polytechnic and ITI should be opened. Our education should be job-oriented. You will have to link education with employment only then we will be able to make progress in skill development.

PMGSY was talked for rural development. If our roads are not in good condition in backward and remote areas then that area can never be developed. It is correct

that for the states which are on the border and those are adjacent to Nepal and Bangladesh you should provide separate budget in the name of law and order there.

Regarding tourism, you have talked about so many tourist places like Deoghar, Parasnath etc. Resources should be generated and tourism should be promoted there so that tourists could be attracted there and revenue could also be increased. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Electricity should be provided. ...(*Interruptions*) Power Plant should be there, states can be self reliant. Other point is about election of Panchayats which is the main issue. If the election of Panchayats are not conducted, then I think village will not be developed, development of state and country also cannot take place. Therefore, election of Panchayats should be conducted there. ...(*Interruptions*)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Have been conducted. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: That has been done with the order of Supreme Court. Nishikantji and many Hon. members have put forth their views. I would like that such backward states should be given the status of special state so that their development can take place.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY (Jamui): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, today we are discussing a very important issue concerning the future of backward states. Whenever we debate on any issue in the Parliament, not only people of out-country keep a watch on it, but some issues attract the attention of foreigners, too.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when the announcement with regard to carving out Jharkhand was made, I was a Member of Legislative Assembly in undivided Bihar, the hon. Member Shri Inder Sigh Namdhari was also an MLA in that very Assembly. When Jharkhand was carved out, all the MLAs belonging to newly created State also became a Member of Jharkhand Legislative Assembly. A farewell was organised. The scene during the farewell was quite touching. The Hon. MP Shri Namdhari Singh was present there as an MLA. The departure from the Bihar Assembly was so painful for some of the MLAs that they burst into

tears. Some of them were of the view that carving out Jharkhand is not going to be beneficial.

Sir, when the State of Jharkhand came into existence NDA Government was at the helm of affairs in the Center. The NDA Government extended adequate financial assistance to the newly created State. The providing of financial assistance became the talk of town all over the country. I remember, the roads were improved, administration was changed and people started feeling that the objective behind creating a new state is going to be beneficial and it will alleviate poverty, remove helplessness, bring an end to unemployment etc. They were thinking that it will bring happiness for them.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sad to say that the pace of development was quite fast till 2004. The quality of roads was so good that we used to get sleep while travelling on roads in Jharkhand. While entering Jharkhand from Bihar, a large board 'Jharkhand Welcomes You' used to welcome us. Travelling on roads in Jharkhand was so comfortable. But no sooner, my car entered other states, the sleep was disturbed as roads, elsewhere, were full of potholes. The President's rule was imposed in 2005 and budgetary allocation was reduced. But poverty, helplessness saw no reduction. Crores of youth, who are strong enough, have fled from there, leaving old age parents, young wives and small children behind.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please be brief.

SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: I would explain their misery. Sir, you are aware that UPA was in power in 2005 and again in 2008 and then President's rule was imposed. 8 Chief Ministers were changed during the period of 12 years upto 2013 and 8 times Governors were changed.

"Jo Bhara Nahi Hai Bhavo Se,  
Bahati Jis mein Rasdhar Nahin,  
Wah Hridya Nahi Hai, Pathhar hai,  
Jismein Swadesh Ka Pyar Nahi."

Jharkhand played an important role in our struggle for freedom. Who is not aware of Birsa Munda, country's historical figure and Tilka Manjhi, who bravely fought against British army. Who is not aware of Sidhu Kanhu who sacrificed their life fighting for this country. People laid their lives, the struggle continued and finally Jharkhand

came into being. But, today I am so sad to say that same level of poverty, helplessness prevails in the State.

Still, 70 per cent children in the State are facing malnutrition. They fall sick right from their birth, are born handicapped. Large number of pregnant women face miscarriage and majority of them are anemic and consequently they give birth to underweight babies. I can say that there is nothing in Jharkhand except 'Jangal and Jameen'. Jharkhand and Bihar have contributed a lot in development of post independence India. In our country, most of mineral resources are in these states, especially coal, iron, manganese. The other state got benefitted by these two states. I do not say that country has not seen development in post independence era, no, there has been development. But the States which contributed more in country, are facing great negligence. Therefore, people of the State want to elect representatives of their standard. It is unfortunate and I want to say with heavy heart that the discussions on the State Budget which was supposed to take place in State Assembly, is being held here. Therefore, through you I want to say that the President's rule should immediately be lifted and fresh elections should be held in true spirit of democracy. Assembly should be restored and aspirations and expectations of people should be fulfilled. Otherwise, I would say:

" Chhedne se mook bhi wachal ho jata hai,  
Tutne par shisha bhi kaal ho jata hai,  
Is tarah garib rajya ko mat satao,  
Warnajalne se koyala bhi lal ho jata hai."

I conclude with thanks for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE: (Jhargram): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I express my gratitude towards you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I come from West Bengal and my Parliamentary constituency is Jhargarm. Jharkhand is adjoining to my area, it is a neighboring area. Today Jharkhand Budget is being discussed because it is under President's rule. I could not take part in that discussion. We are against the President's rule. President's rule is against the democracy. Therefore, I also oppose the President's rule and demand that election process should be initiated there as soon as possible so that an elected

Government may take charge in Jharkhand State and rule that State and the budget be discussed there.

But, I want to say that it seems a paradoxical situation is prevailing in Jharkhand State. On one hand, the State is rich in minerals, Iron ore, Coal and on the other, no human resource development is there and infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate is maximum. Starvation and unemployment is also rampant there. That State is a adivasidominated state and more than 70 lakh adivasis live in that State. Their percentage is 25. There is no water to drink, no roads, no houses, then where will they go. This is the reason for naxalism and we have to face it. We have seen in two-three years that naxalism has spread out in Bengal also. In West Midnapore district, Purulia and Bankura are my area. About 500 people were killed by the naxalites and Maoists in that area and most of them were adivasis. There are about 19 districts in Jharkhand State and Maoism is spread there also. 65 thousand people were displaced from there. The Hon. Minister is sitting here, he must be knowing that 88,650 hectare forest land has been diverted for mining project called Saranda project. In all 799 hectare forest land has been diverted. 500 hectare for Jindal Steel and Power project and 210 hectare for SAIL. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE: These adivasis were displaced without any compensation and this is the situation there. There are so many rivers which flow from Chhota Nagpur, Chandel Dam and so many dams are there. At the time of rainy season, floods occur, the dry area is benefitted therefrom. We have to ensure that Forest Act is implemented on priority basis.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE: There are so many things to mention. But, scams are taking place there and corruptions is also rampant. Whether they are people from NDA on this side who are making comments. So many things have been said about MNREGA and rural development. The corruption should be curbed there. We want to say that Jharkhand is a new State and there have been eight Chief Ministers. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE: Curb the corruption

there. As far as the development of Jharkhand is concerned, try to develop it speedily. With this demand. I thank you and conclude my speech.

[*English*]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I stand here today to speak on the State Budget of Jharkhand. Shri Nishikant Dubey ji has elaborately dealt with the issues relating to Jharkhand. The day the Bill was moved to create Jharkhand State on 14th November, 2000, I was a witness to that in this House. At that time, from our Party, a senior Member had commented that Odisha was created out of Bihar-Odisha province on 1st of April, 1937. At that time, we were very happy. Subsequently, it led to the formation of the province of Odisha in 1948 with the amalgamation of all princely States. Yet, two princely States went back to Bihar. At that time, one of our senior Members on 14th November, 2000 had said that it was in 14th November, 1948 that the first princely State was annexed to Indian Union. That was called Nilgiri. Again on 14th November, providence has played a role that those two princely States which were taken forcibly to Bihar in 1948 has again been bifurcated from Bihar. So, while hearing Shri Bhudeo Choudhary today about what had occurred on that day, I still recollect that speech of Shri Kanungo who had narrated that incident.

I would dwelve into only two issues here. One is the formation of small States. Is it beneficial for our country or not? The Bhartiya Janata Party is of the opinion that more the smaller States are created, it is better for the nation. I am of the opinion that in some aspects, creation of smaller States has brought in development of our nation. But not in political sphere, it has not created that much of stability in those regions. The first State that was bifurcated was Punjab. Later on, Assam was divided into a number of States. That was also in the sixties when Shrimati Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister. Subsequently, during Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee's time, three new States were formed. That shows us that if Uttarkhand -can prosper, if Himachal Pradesh can prosper, why is Jharkhand in so much of political turmoil? The issue here is that it is in political turmoil because there is a fractured mandate always that is being reflected in different elections. Despite that, the two major national parties who are entrenched in Jharkhand, still it is getting fractured mandate. Why is it so? Why is it happening? This is an issue which I think,



all political parties should delve into and try to find out a solution.

We know that unless you have a stable political leadership in Jharkhand, if established leadership is proved in Jharkhand, then only we can get better results, better administrative set up. Whatever has been discussed till now, it will be wise to have that investment for development of Jharkhand. That is not happening. And our Party, the Biju Janata Dal has always been opposed to imposition of the President's Rule in any part of the country.

**15.00 hrs.**

Odisha has been a victim of that. Odisha had been a victim for three decades, 30 years, of fractured mandate. Subsequently, since 1980 Odisha progressed to get a stable mandate and for the last 30 years, we have a stable Government, be it of Congress or Biju Janata Dal or Janata Dal.

I think progress will be made but all the respective political parties have to live up to that situation and create a public opinion that for stability of Jharkhand, for progress of Jharkhand, we need a better mandate so that stable Government can be formed.

The Minister for Finance has assured us in this House that the intention of the UPA Government is not to continue it till the end of six months. Elections may take place in between but my only request to both the Bhartiya Janata Party and to the Indian National Congress is to create a political situation where you do not get a fractured mandate so that stable government can be formed.

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Kameshwar Baitha, Please speak in brief only because the time is very short.

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA (Palamau): Sir, I come from Jharkhand and this is the budget of Jharkhand, then why are you restricting me to be short. At least ten minutes may be given for that. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The time is short, start speaking.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This time is not allotted to Jharkhand.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the budget of Jharkhand. First of all, I would like to thank the Finance Minister that he has accepted in his budget speech that there are forests in Jharkhand State. It is full of minerals. Even then, Jharkhand is poor today. I would like to thank the Finance Minister for visiting our Jharkhand. I would also like to thank Jai Ram Ramesh ji, who visited Jharkhand many a times in his tenure as Minister and seen a large area of Jharkhand. The result is that he has allotted four and half thousand Indira Avas in Bhandariya in Palamau Parliamentary Constituency of our Jharkhand. I would like to say that what has been presented in budget speech is not enough. Just now, I heard Nishikant Dubey ji, Pal ji, and so many members will speak. We think that since formation of Jharkhand State, it still in the same condition. What is the reason? We think there are two reasons. Jharkhand was never given the right of independent right and right to independent decision. We are witnessing agreement for 18-18 months, but nobody is saying that Jharkhand Mukti Morcha and BJP have entered into an agreement for 18 months, no. The original, problem is that there were some conditions in the coalition Government of JMM and BJP. Nishikant Dubeyji should have talked about these conditions? These were eight points. I was expecting development of Jharkhand. I do not want to go on that matter. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Speak on the budget.

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: I want to say two things. Jharkhand has not been developed at all till date. I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Finance Minister towards my Parliamentary Constituency Palamau, and would like to say that be it irrigation, road or health, the conditions in my Parliamentary Constituency, Palamau, is pitiable. I think, same is the condition of a large part of Jharkhand. Even if you have given them some money from the budget, I do not have the least of hesitation to say, even though I am a Member of Parliament from JMM that whosoever was a Minister in those days, be it... etc., took away the entire money in their own constituencies and it

was not distributed in entire Jharkhand. If you see today that the roads have been constructed in the area of \* member. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not mention the name of a member who is not present here.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: Sir, I may be allowed to speak. I have great agony, great pain about Jharkhand. I am a Member of Parliament from Palamau. At least let me tell about the history of my Parliamentary Constituency Palamau. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please Conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: My Parliamentary constituency is surrounded by forests and mountains. It is a naxalite area. I would like to tell the Hon'ble Finance Minister, Shri Jai Ram Ramesh that an IITF Scheme had been launched in Jharkhand particularly in its very backward region which was the area of extremism. That Scheme had been dropped. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please windup.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: How can I wind up. Let me continue to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please write all that to the Minister and Conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: I will sit only when I have completed my speech. ...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am a Member of Parliament from Jharkhand and I have to speak on the budget of Jharkhand and you are asking me to conclude ...*(Interruptions)* I may be allowed to continue my speech ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please don't mention the name. Shri Namdhari ji, you may please speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: For the medium and Small irrigation project, you ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please give it to the Minister in written form and conclude.

\*Not recorded.

SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI (Chatra): Respected Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the Hon'ble Finance Minister has presented Jharkhand Budget for the year 2013-14. I was reading his budget speech. I do agree with some of the points he has made but with some of them, I do not agree.

[English]

"It is with deep regret that I am constrained to say that the promises made twelve years ago remained unfulfilled".

[Translation]

I agree. What you have said is right that even after twelve years, aspirations of the people of that state were not fulfilled.

[English]

"Hon'ble Members are aware of the recurrent political instability, governance deficit and collapse of institutions that plagued the State in the previous two stints of President's rule. We tried, in whatever little time we got, to bring some order in a chaotic situation".

"I differ. Very humbly, I want to say that I differ with this. ...*(Interruptions)* I will complete it. He has further stated"

"And put the State back on the path of development, we have achieved only limited success."

Why have you achieved only limited success? It is because there were some flaws in the President's rule also. I do not want to name the Governors who indulged in foul play".

[Translation]

"Ek Patange Ki Kya Itani Himmat Ki Khud-Ba-Khud Aag Mein Kood Jaye,

Haath Hai Shamma Ka Bhi Ismein, Khud Se Parvana Jalta Nahin".

President's rule was imposed in Jharkhand not only at one time but four times and I would like to make you aware as to what had been done under the President's rule. At least that should not be repeated. I have an apprehension that it would be repeated. But you have assured this House that you want to hold elections in that State at the earliest. I trust you because I have witnessed those scenes. At the time of elections in 2009 in that State,

there was President's rule and in that period, it was established that everything that was required to win elections must be done. Free food grains were supplied in that State. Yashwant ji must have witnessed it. In Hazaribag and in my area of Chatra, there were lathi charge. ...*(Interruptions)* The President's rule is the governance by the President. If somebody thinks that it is the rule of a party, then it amounts to the insult of the President who is the constitutional Head. By distributing free food grains, the people of that State were brought to the point of quarrelling among themselves because the BPL list was defective and those who were poor, did not get food grains and the rich people got away with that food grains. At several places, there was lathi charge. Thousands of people were put behind the bars. That too happened during the President's rule. I respect Shri Jai Ram Ramesh ji very much. He takes a special care of Jharkhand. But there was some misuse of power, I want to bring it to this notice.

You gave 4500 Indira Avas. That was a very good thing. I have been a six time MLA from Bhaudaria in Garwah district which is a part of Daltonganj. Just now Shri Kameshwar Baitha ji has also said about the 4500 residential units but at the time of their allotment what a drama was staged there. The M.P of that area was not given its information and those residential units had been distributed by the local MLA with these words that he had brought money under Indira Avas Yojana. Shri Jai Ram Ramesh ji, what a scene like this is being created. ...*(Interruptions)* I am telling all these things to brings it to your kind notice. Yours may be a bonafide intention. You must be doing something good for the people of Jharkhand, but it is damaging their interests. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please, be brief.

SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: I will be very brief. I have read the speech of the Finance Minister and I felt very nice but I am telling it because you said.

*[English]*

".....to put the State on the path of development. We achieved only limited success,"

Why was there a limited success? I am trying to describe it...

*[Translation]*

Please go for early election. It will be a good thing, two months time is enough. There no party is claiming to let it form the Government. In the situation when no party is coming forward to form the Government, then will you be waiting indefinitely for the party to come. It will give the message that you want to rule there indirectly through remote control because Congress did not get an opportunity to rule there for a period of 12 years. Therefore, you want to make President rule as the rule by Congress. In this way if each of the legislator of suspended Assembly starts up distributing thousand indira Awas units. ...*(Interruptions)* I was surprised to hear that. D.C. and other officer there went there. They started work, distributed Awas units. ...*(Interruptions)* then they left the scene leaving the work with the suspended Assembly legislator. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please put your point in brief.

SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: What I want to say is that whether sitting MPs have no right to be involved in that programme. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

Why are they not invited. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: We MPs were never invited by the Governor to go there and participate in the discussion regarding Jharkhand. Why doesn't he invite all the members of Parliament? Why the Ministers are not being invited? Invite them ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I kept meeting him daily. I meet the M.P. from Jharkhand daily. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: As if he meets them daily individually. You please call them all together. You called them once thereafter you did not call them. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: When Mr. Chidambaram was Minister of Home Affair I went to his chamber. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We have to pass it today itself, so please conclude quickly.

SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: I want to tell you this only that how Jharkhand is being neglected. I went to his chamber and told him that during the last two decades we have been seeing militancy from such close quarters as perhaps no body might have seen, not even any officer including D.G.P. They won't be able to tell about that as much as we can do. Let me tell you, there is road in Manatu which falls in District Palamau, then there is Pratabpur which comes under district Chatra. If you just connect these Districts by this road, it will go to eliminate militancy to the extent of 50 percent in four districts. He assured in writing.

[*English*]

I am including it in the RRP—Phase-II.

[*Translation*]

But even after his written assurance that road has not been passed. I had also urged Shri Chidambaram that the road may be constructed by B.R.O. He said...

[*English*]

How, I will give money to the State.

[*Translation*]

Upon which I said that even after giving the money to the State will not help in constructing the road. Incidentally Shri Chidambaram and Shri Ramesh, both are sitting here. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have spoken and he has noted it down.

SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: I am the only independent member and I speak rarely and don't take much time either because you give two minutes time at the last moments when all have already spoken.

Sir, I want to request Shri Chidambaram to let the President rule continue in the real sense. If they indulged in such naked activities, then I doubt as Shri Chidambaram himself has said.

[*English*]

We achieved only a limited success.

[*Translation*]

Even lesser and limited success will come to you in President rule, provided you remained complacent.

SHRI AJAY KUMAR (Jamshedpur): Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank Shri Chidambaram because he had assured about early election in Jharkhand, when Nishikant ji was speaking, I wanted to laugh at the travesty as it was BJP which ruled Jharkhand the longest. BJP is responsible for the failures for they were come or the other way involved in the Government. It relates to November 15 last year that an advertisement was issued which carried the photograph of the Chief Minister and Deputy Chief Minister of the present Jharkhand Government. If you look at that advertisement, it carries the words " Vikas Ke Path Par Agraser Jharkhand, Zameen Par Uthi Haqueeqat, there can not a big \* than that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This unparliamentary expression may be expunged.

SHRI AJAY KUMAR: There cannot be anything as wrong as that. Jharkhand is in such a bad state that 80 percent of its children and women are enemy. Some 65 percent people of Jharkhand were displaced. As far as our friends statements go. They claim that among the MoU signed, maximum number of them were signed in respect of \* Government. They did not hesitate to evict the poor tribal's from their lands, they did it with sincerity. I would not say much about it, however, I would definitely remind of one thing that out of 57 coal blocks 27 coal blocks were allotted by \* to the companies in private sector.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No name will form part of the record.

SHRI AJAY KUMAR: The most important thing that was mentioned here was about pension. My request to Hon. Minister of Finance is that the burden of pension which has fallen on Jharkhand it should be mitigated by calculating on the basis of population. It is because when the State was reorganised, that was done taking the population as the basis for that while taking into account the number of Government officers in Jharkhand. My request to you to amend that.

**15.19 hrs.** (*SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN in the Chair*)

The more I speak on the situation of Jharkhand lesser it will be. The Finance Minister is an intellectual person, Jairam Rameshji has gone, but one thing is certain, I would request through you that adivasi people should be

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\*Not recorded.

considered in the matter of Minimum Support Price. The Finance Minister has talked about Constitution of a special bank for woman only. There is dire need of Constitution of a bank for the progress of adivasi people. The funds for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana should be increased. There is no AIIMS and IIT in Jharkhand.

We say again and again that we want to take care of backward areas, but it is unfortunate that there are only 20 vocational Higher Secondary Institutes on Jharkhand, whereas there are 560 in Andhra Pradesh, 500 in Kerala. It makes clear how Jharkhand is being ignored. As far as Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is concerned, there is problem for some poor Eastern States. You give 50-50 for SSA. You can see there are no teachers in any school in Jharkhand. I would request the Finance Minister that Government of India should give 75 per cent contribution to this backward State and the State Government should give 25 percent.

The Jharkhand Government has not been able to fulfil commitment of giving 50 per cent. Many Hon. Members have said many things, but I would conclude my speech saying the last thing that Jharkhand is a State where Special Status is necessary. It is the only State in the whole country where 20 per cent people live in kucha houses in the villages and 70 per cent people in cities live in kucha houses. In no other State the condition is so poor. If any State needs special status, that is Jharkhand. Finally displacement of 75 lakh people is the most tragic story of free India. Therefore, I would request the Finance Minister and Rural Development Minister, that they should think about giving atleast 15000-20000 crore rupees for the rehabilitation of displaced persons, otherwise this injustice will continue to take place with the people of Jharkhand.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Madam, I am grateful to the 9 hon. Members, beginning with Shri Nishikant Dubey and ending with Shri Ajay Kumar, for participating in this debate.

As I said in my speech - which I did not read, but I laid on the Table of the House - Jharkhand was a State that held out great promise. It is a very rich State, but it has, perhaps, the largest proportion of poor people and, perhaps, the worst kinds of governance ever seen in India. There is no shame in admitting that. There were two spells of President's Rule. As I said, we tried our best. But I am

not Jharkhand several times during that period. But I found that all the insmriom had virtually collapsed. One had to build from the grassroots. That was not possible in President's Rule. It can only be built by a democratically elected Government that is devoted to the welfare of the people with the full cooperation of the MLAs and the MPs.

Today we have presented a Budget. In 2009-10 also, when the President's Rule was there, we presented a Budget for the full year. But I will be the happiest person if an elected Legislature, after the Government is formed, amends this Budget. That is the right thing to do. But I am doing the best under the circumstances. I have had discussions with the senior officers as well as the Advisor. I have had talks with the other Advisor who deals with police and security matters. Both of them are fine officers. They will do their best to tone up the administration until elections are held.

I was rather surprised by the extraordinary effort Shri Nishikant Dubey made to defend the Governments and to defend his party. I suppose it is his *dharma* to defend his party. But I think all the King's horses and all the King's men cannot put humpty-dumpty together again.

Madam, I found to my great dismay that Jharkhand did not even have the practice of doing the Revised Estimates. The Budget Estimates will be the Revised Estimates. That was the kind of accounting culture that had come in Jharkhand. Anyway, I have tried to correct them in the limited time available to me with the help of the Advisor.

I do not wish to make a long speech. There was a question about the AIBP. For example, under the Swarnarekha Multi Purpose Project, the funds released in 2011-12 were Rs. 335 crore. In 2012-13, we have not received any request from the Government of Jharkhand for release of funds. Whose fault is this?

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: No.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, I am telling them. They should not say no to everything that we say from this side. In 2012-13, we have received no request for release of funds.

Nevertheless, the Advisor has been told, money has been allocated. Today, we have released Rs. 309 crore as Central Assistance by the Budget Division. The Jharkhand



Budget and Plan have never been fulfilled because they cannot raise their own resources nor can they utilize the resources that are devolved upon them by the Central Government. I do not wish to go into the numbers. All I can say is that I sincerely hope this spell of Governor's Rule is a short Rule.

My colleague, Shri Jairam Ramesh, has just had a word with Shri Yashwant Sinha. All the MPs from Jharkhand are invited to a meeting in Ranchi on the afternoon of 23rd March 2013 to advise the Government of India of how to proceed over the next few weeks or months until the election is held. The Governor will be invited, the Advisor will be invited and the meeting can take place as long as it wishes to, maybe two hours, three hours or four hours. I would request them to give their advice and we will try to run the Government in accordance with the advice of the Members of Parliament elected from Jharkhand.

With these words, Madam, I commend the Budget and wish that it is passed.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Demands for Grants (Jharkhand) for 2013-2014 to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account, shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jharkhand, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 2014, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 4, 6 to 12, 15 to 27, 29 to 33 and 35 to 60."

*The motion was adopted.*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Jharkhand) for 2012-2013 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account, shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jharkhand, to defray the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2013, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column

thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 3, 10, 16, 18 to 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 33, 36, 40, 41, 43 to 45, 48 to 51, 53, 54, 56 and 58."

*The motion was adopted.*

**15.30 hrs.**

### JHARKHAND APPROPRIATION BILL, 2013\*

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jharkhand for the services of the financial year 2013-2014.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jharkhand for the services of the financial year 2013-2014."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The Minister may now move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, I beg to move that the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jharkhand for the services of the financial year 2013-2014, be taken into consideration.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jharkhand for the services of the financial year 2013-2014, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2 dated 15.3.2013

\*\*Introduced with the recommendation of the President

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.*

*The Schedule was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI P.CHIDAMBARAM: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

**15.32 hrs.**

**JHARKHAND APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL, 2013\***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jharkhand for the services of the financial year 2012-2013.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jharkhand for the services of the financial year 2012-2013."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I introduce\*\* the Bill.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The Minister may now move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2 dated 15.3.2013

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jharkhand for the services of the financial year 2012-2013 be taken into consideration."

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jharkhand for the services of the financial year 2012-2013 be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.*

*The Schedule was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

**15.34 hrs.**

**MOTION RE: THIRTY-SECOND REPORT OF  
COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND  
RESOLUTIONS**

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now, Item No. 15, Private Member's Business. Prof. Saugata Roy.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-second



Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on 13 March, 2013."

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on 13 March, 2013."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.35 hrs.

#### PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS

##### (i) **Formulation of an Action Plan to rehabilitate persons displaced from Pakistan - Contd.**

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Madam Chairman, three months ago a discussion was going on, on 14th December on this Resolution. I want to reiterate this resolution- that this House urges the Government to rehabilitate persons displaced from Pakistan, keeping in view the problems being faced by them and also take immediate steps to give them citizenship and prepare a time bound action plan to provide them all those facilities which are available to other citizens of the country.

Madam, while speaking on this Resolution I had made an effort to bring this fact to the notice of the House that what Pakistan Government says with regard to Hindus living in Pakistan is contrary to the actual position. There is lot of difference. I was trying to tell if we go by what Pakistan says, then we will be doing a great injustice to Hindus. There are many examples. Many Human Right organisations and various magazines which work in Pakistan have raised this matter in hushed voice. From those discussions it is clear that the condition of Hindus in Pakistan is pathetic. They do not have freedom of any type.

Madam, an organisation by the name Centre for Human Rights Studies and awareness works in Mumbai. It has made a detailed study. It is their conclusion that generally this feeling has been infused in the minds of people throughout Pakistan, through various mediums, through education, through speeches, through

constitutional amendments, through judiciary that the perception there is that India is our No. 1 enemy. If Hindus have left with any home, that is India, therefore they have enmity towards Hindus. I think that the proposal which we have passed with consensus, supports this fact that whatever Pakistan say, their leaders say, treat them well, but there is no change in their general perception. The incidents of recent past confirm this.

Madam, if I narrate in brief, keeping in view the atmosphere against Hindus there, the condition of women there is very deplorable. The incidents of Rinkle Kumari, Asha Kumari are world famous. Everybody knows it. I would like to read out an article published in India today. A person by the name Mehar Chand came here in April 2011. He brought with him 135 boxes, containing the ashes of those who had died there, so that ashes could be immersed in the Ganga. He told that his wife died of cancer in the year 2009 leaving behind two daughters. After the death of wife, one morning I found that my younger daughter who was sixteen at that time went missing. On enquiry, I was told that she has ran away with a vagabond who was many years older than her. She was converted to Islam in a night. With the intervention of some elders I was allowed to see her. She dinged to me crying. I could not believe that she ran away with someone. That goon was having an eye on my daughter. I had married off my elder daughter on time and the younger one was still a child. Alas, I had courage to fight for my daughter. Local police did not help me in this matter.

Madam Chairman, there are a number of references which are not even readable properly and listening to them sends shivers down the spine. Similarly, there are traditions in Hindu families, that if anyone dies in a Hindu family they do not go in for cremation. No procession is taken out on any festival nor they worship. From economic point of view there are several such examples. I do not want to quote them literally because they who have fled from there and came to India they say that they were doing petty jobs. Their Muslim clients preferred not to make payment to these people only on this ground that why to make payments to Hindus? They did not get money from their clients and this way their complete capital vanished and after getting deprived of their capital they fled from there. Means, the Hindus are tortured there economically, socially and religiously. There are a number of human rights watch dogs, even India echoes its concern over violation of human rights. If any crisis deepens in any part

of the world, our Prime Minister does not even get sleep. It is appreciable, one should be so sensitive. But, the irony is that why our Government is not so sensitive over atrocities against Hindus? Hindus living over there have no human rights, they have no right to life and liberty, no freedom of expression, no rights to property, not even right to get justice. As I have made a mention of an incident involving two girls. That is what appears from their case.

Madam Chairman, the United Nations have clearly defined 'refugee'. I would read out the said definition.

*[English]*

"Refugees are people who are forced to flee from their countries because of threats to their life linked to their race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion."

*[Translation]*

This is what the UN has defined the refugees. I fail to understand whether Hindus living in Pakistan are covered under their definition or not? But Pakistan is not ready to accept them as refugees. Their Government of Pakistan is not ready to feel their misery, agony. I would further say that these Hindus stayed back there after partition on the assurance of our leadership. It is not their fault. They believed in the term of Nehru-Liyakat Pact. But if they want to come back to their place of birth, taking the UN's definition in mind and commitment of our leadership, our Government should accept them respectfully. That is my submission.

In the beginning itself, I have said that why do we fail to notice the way Pakistan behaves? Why do we believe in what Pakistan says? I think the vote politics prevails over our thinking. I want to ask- why do we not treat every Hindu staying in India as an Indian only?

Afzal Guru's episode happened recently. Earlier, our Government was not ready to hang him, but, now he has been hanged to death. From vote bank perspective, we took him as a Muslim. In fact, we should only treated him as one who has done a serious crime against the country and he should have been punished in the time spirit of law. It is because we treat our citizens as Hindus or Muslims. We keep an eye on their vote bank. And accordingly we take decisions. But, since Hindus living in Pakistan can't benefit us so far as vote bank is concerned,

we do not care for them. Perhaps only because of this reason, they are neglected and our Government pays no attention to them. Unless, we change our mindset, do not care for particular section of society for gaining political benefits, we will not do justice. Why did we recognise that hanging of Afzal Guru would annoy whole Muslims society? It is not true? May be, some of them may get annoyed. As long as, our decisions are influenced politically, we will not be able to care for the section of society for which we are duty bound.

Madam, it is because of this reason that we have never raised this issue at any of the international forum. Never, the notice of atrocities against Hindus in Pakistan has been taken by the Amnesty International, any Women's Rights Organisation. Whereas, this is the fittest case to be raised in these organisations. Our Government should interfere in this matter, but no efforts were ever made. We never raised this matter, even in SAARC. Interestingly, Pakistan is also a member country of SAARC. As I have said in the beginning that it is the responsibility of the Government of India to accept them if they want to come here as they are facing gross violation of human rights. The Home Minister of Pakistan has said that Visa was wrongly issued. Under such condition, they will not give Visa, nor would they allow Hindus to live there peacefully. Then who would care for them? It is our responsibility to raise such issues. If we raise such issues, international bodies would definitely take cognizance of it and then only this problem can be solved.

Madam, finally, I want that the Government should take this issue seriously. We should honourably grant Indian citizenship to the refugees who have fled from there and have come to India. At the same time, I want to say that they are not safe also and therefore our Government should ensure their security.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I support the motion moved by Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal. I would like to congratulate him not because that I support BJP but because he has very patiently raised the problem of his area in the House. We need to learn from him that how the problem of our area can be raised in the House. Prior to me Hon'ble Member of BJP has spoken. I do not fully agree with him because he has raised many divisive issues. What is the connection with Afzal Guru in this regard? Then he talked about vote bank.

I understand that problem cannot be solved by talking like this. I think that this problem is a human problem.

Madam, you very well know that there was partition of the country, partition of Bengal and Punjab. There was exchange of population in Punjab whereas it was not in the case of Bengal and many Hindus remained in East Pakistan. Even now there are about 90 lakh Hindus in Bangladesh. There were some such parts which wholly remained within Pakistan. One such part is Sindh from where Advaniji belonged and that is Karachi and one area is Bahawalpur. Sindh was not divided, therefore the whole Sindh went to Pakistan and the people from there came to Delhi, Mumbai and now most of Sindhi people do the business in clothes. The matter to which Meghwal ji has drawn the attention that is about very poor people. Bheel and Meghwal are SC people. They came to Hindustan by getting legitimate visa. Definitely they were Pakistani citizens but they did not want to go back after coming here. This is true what Pakistani people are very fundamentalists. Many atrocities were done on the Hindus who remained in Pakistan. An article was published in India today under the caption 'Hindus in Pakistan' explaining that how atrocities are done. They did not want to go back and their number is also not big. About 17000 people particularly camping in Transit Camp in Jodhpur.

As per the main question of motion moved by Meghwal ji he wants that this should be normalised. The problem in our State was that lakhs of we people came to this side and we fixed the cut of date as 1971. Upto the birth of Bangladesh we say that the cut of date is 1971 but the movement of people is difficult to stop, ours is the porous border, therefore, we cannot stop the people to come to this side. But even now we can find a concrete solution through legislation in Bengal or Assam. But about remaining 17 thousand I have heard that some of them who are Bheel and Meghwal reside in Jammu-Kashmir. They all are Hindus, Scheduled Caste and request for civil rights. I think that when Shri Mullappally Ramachandran will reply and he has a humanitarian viewpoint will try to solve their problem after much consideration.

United Nation's Convention has been mentioned here. I do not want to say anything about that because the problem of refugees is a big problem. Rohingya 6t people have fled to Bangladesh from Myanmar and they are Muslims. Only they come there. This is an old practice to

migrate from one country to other for religious persecution and the United Nation's High Commissioner for refugees publishes a report every year that how many such refugee people migrated for religious persecution. I do not want to go into details of such things. Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal ji is a Member of Parliament from Bikaner and these people reside in Jodhpur in a big number because Jodhpur is a big city. If you go to Bikaner you have to go to Jodhpur. They are settled around Jodhpur. I think that this problem should be solved with a humanitarian angle and a few people who are there should be given civil rights in Hindustan.

I support the motion moved by Shri Meghwalji not from political point of view or due to vote bank but for humanitarian aspect.

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Madam, Shri Arjun Meghwalji has brought a motion that in view of problems being faced by the people who migrated from Pakistan to India and residing in the different parts of the country this House requests that immediate steps should be taken to provide them citizenship and Government should prepare a scheme for providing them the same facilities as are being available to other citizens of the country. I congratulate and support Shri Meghwalji for bringing such motion.

Our country was the United India at the time of Independence but unfortunately our country was divided into three parts i.e. West Pakistan, East Pakistan and India. At that time it was used to be said that everyone is free to live at the place of their choice. Many people in large number came from West Pakistan to India and large number of people from East Pakistan came but in the process thousands of people were got killed due to which the whole celebrations of our freedom became very tragic. There were 75 lakh Hindus in Pakistan at the time of Independence but today only 18 lakh have remained. Today the population of Pakistan is 17 crore and earlier there were 27 per cent Hindus there but now only two per cent have remained there. The increasing migration of Hindus from Pakistan is a matter of great concern. Why Hindus are migrating from there? They are leaving behind their property worth crores of rupees in Pakistan and coming to India. They are coming here willingly but are compelled to do so. Their properties are being looted. Girls are being kidnapped and are forcibly being married to Muslim youth.

Women are also not safe. The business of Hindus is being stopped. They are being so much terrorized that Hindus living there are coming to India. Pakistan Government does not give visa to them for coming here. Therefore, they are coming on the pretext of pilgrimage in India and leave behind their property worth crores of rupees. They narrate their sufferings to us and say that they are not safe there. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The time allotted for the discussion on this Resolution is over. If the House agrees, the time may be extended by one hour, including for the Minister's reply.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Madam.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The time for the discussion on the Resolution is extended by one hour.

*[Translation]*

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Hindus are not getting security there. They are being looted and are manhandled. Their women are also being raped. The Hindus who come to India due to all these problems should be provided protection. Those Hindus who come from Pakistan mostly settle nearby Jodhpur and Jaisalmer. First of all they are our countrymen, our brothers. We demand that they should be provided civil rights and they should be provided to such families so that they can live here properly.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Madam Chairman, I rise to support the resolution of Meghwalji. The atmosphere of goodwill and harmony has been persisting in our country. Our country has given shelter to the world. Our rishis have been praying for -

"Sarve Bhavantu Sukhinah Sarve Santu Niramaya.  
Sarve Bhadrani Pashyant Maa Kashchit Dukhbhag  
Bhavat."

Here, good wishes have been given to all. In Treta Yug, when Janakpuri met with severe famine, then people there took shelter in Ayodhya. The people of Ayodhya had given them shelter. India gave shelter to Tibetans. At the time when Lanka was disturbed, then the people of Lanka, Tamil brothers were given shelter in India by former Prime of India Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi. In Nepal too during its

hard period the people of Nepal had also been shelter by India. In Pakistan 160 Hindus were killed in 2008, 104 in 2009, 373 in 2010, 478 in 2011 and 370 in April, 2012. Recently, on 9 January, 2013 Pakistani Rangers had cut the heads of two India soldiers and taken away with them. Thus horrifying atmosphere is there. I think that our Hindi brothers of Pakistan should invariably be got shelter in India.

The word Hindu has been originated from Sindhu. The people living in Sindhu valley, because in Farasi S is pronounced as H, hence have Sindhu word was pronounced as Hindu. Our civilization of Mohanjodaro and Harappa should also be digged out, so that we could understand as to how old is our civilization. When the civilization of Harappa was growing, at that time the cloths preparing civilization of Harappa and Mohanjodaro used to send in foreign countries for their ceremonial occasions.

**16.00 hrs.**

Similarly, when our civilization was on peak then civilization of Mesopotamia was grooming. We are the people of so much ancient civilizations, then such people should invariably be got shelter in India, with these words I express my thanks to you.

*[English]*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The next Speaker is Shri Ashok Tanwar. You would be allowed to speak only for two minutes.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ASHOK TANWAR (Sirsa); Madam, I thank you for giving me opportunity to speak. I associate myself with the Bill of my colleague Arjun Ram Meghwalji and at the same time making not much discussion over it. I would like to say only one thing. Sirsa is my Parliamentary Constituency when Pakistan was separated from India and about 30 to 35 per cent population migrated from there, there are so many burning issues in this regard, I think that many Hon. Members have discussed these issues. Alongwith it, some of our friends are such, there is Alnabad tehsil in district Sirsa where about 66 families came in 1992. Still today their citizenship is a big issue. First they would have valid visa and then the case will come in Centre. I, through you, would like to urge upon the House. ...*(Interruptions)* That is why, Arjunji, I have

associated myself with you so that early action could be taken thereon, so that we could provide them right and more facilities through citizenship of India in near future.

[*English*]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

Now, the Hon. Minister to reply to the discussion.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): Madam, I am deeply grateful to the hon. Members of this august House who have actively participated on the Resolution moved by Shri Arjun Meghwal for the formulation of an action plan to rehabilitate persons displaced from Pakistan.

Altogether, 14 hon. Members have taken part in the discussion, and I thank each one of them. I place on record my deep appreciation for their valuable suggestions and observations. I have carefully listened to the speeches made by each Member, and I have taken note of all the important points raised by the Members. I once again thank them for their valuable suggestions and observations.

I fully share the sentiments expressed by the hon. Members of this august House. Now, I may try to reply to almost all the important points raised by the hon. Members. I wish to take up the key issues one by one.

A very important issue has been raised by Shri Meghwal relating to the rehabilitation of displaced Hindu families presently coming from Pakistan. It is worthwhile to mention that in order to solve the massive problem of mass influx of displaced persons from the erstwhile West Pakistan — as a result of partition in 1947 and to rehabilitate them — the Government of India, during 1950's, had taken a series of measures by enacting a series of Acts. As the major works of claims, compensation and also rehabilitation, more or less, had been completed by 1970, the Central Government repealed all these Acts in 2005. At present, we do not have any Act in this connection because this august House has repealed all these Acts.

I would like to state that the Central Government has been very sensitive to the issues faced by the Pakistan nationals who migrated to India at various point of time. For instance, it has been decided that the cases of the Pakistan nationals who entered India prior to 31.12.2004

would be processed on a case to case basis, and if an applicant files an Affidavit before the authority prescribed under Rule 38 of the Citizenship Rules, 2009, that is, the Collector, District Magistrate and Deputy-Commissioner, it may be accepted in lieu of the Renunciation Certificate. The State Governments and UTs concerned have been duly requested to deal with these matters as per instructions given by the Ministry of Home Affairs. In fact, the Ministry has also stipulated a Standard Operating Procedure for dealing with foreign nationals who claim to be refugees. The gist of the procedure is as follows:

- (i) The version of the foreign national making such claim will be carefully examined by the concerned FRRO/FRO. The FRRO/FRO will recommend the matter to the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) for grant of Long-Term Visa within thirty-days from the date of claim by the foreigner provided it is found that *prima facie* the claim is justified on the grounds of a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, sex, nationality, ethnic identity, membership of a particular social group or a political opinion.
- (ii) MHA will consider all the inputs including the report of FRRO/FRO as well as inputs of the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) and arrive at a decision on Long-Term Visa with validity up to one year from the date of issue. Details of cases in which Long-Term Visa is ordered will be shared by the MHA with MEA.
- (iii) The Long-Term Visa for such foreigners will be renewed every year for a maximum of five years at the level of the FRRO/FRO concerned based on assessment of the conduct of the foreigner and security implications. In case of any adverse report is arrived at, the MHA will be immediately taking appropriate action in this connection.
- (iv) During such period of stay in India, the foreigner national will be allowed to take up any employment in the private sector or undertake studies in any academic institution in our country.
- (v) No such foreigner will be deported without the permission or specific clearance of the MHA.



- (vi) No person who is an economic immigrant will be entitled to the benefits of these guidelines.

Another important issue has been raised by Shri Meghwal and other Members relating to rehabilitation of West Pakistan refugees of 1947 who have settled down in Jammu & Kashmir (J&K). The hon. MPs - during the course of the debate - have highlighted various grievances and demands of West Pakistan refugees of 1947 who have settled in the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

In the wake of Pakistan aggression in Jammu and Kashmir in 1947, about 4,745 families have migrated from the then West Pakistan and were settled in Jammu, Kathua and Rajouri Districts of Jammu Division. After their migration, some of these families occupied Government land and evacuee property land. The State Government, in fact, allowed them to retain up to 8 acres per family of irrigated land or 12 acres of un-irrigated land subject to certain conditions.

The West Pakistan refugees settled in Jammu & Kashmir are not permanent residents of the State in terms of Jammu & Kashmir Constitution. Consequently, they do not enjoy the benefits that other residents of the States are entitled to. These West Pakistan refugees of 1947 are very much the citizens of India as they have the right to cast their vote in Parliament elections.

The Government of India has requested the State Government from time to time to confer the benefits of State subject on West Pakistan refugees and to consider the issue of Permanent Resident Certificate to these refugees. The matter is under the domain of the J&K administration, and as all of you are aware that we cannot directly intervene in the matter of J&K because J&K enjoys special status in view of Article 370 of our Constitution.

In order to mitigate the problems of West Pakistan refugees, the hon. Prime Minister announced a package for J&K in 2008. The package provides for concession to children and grandchildren of West Pakistan refugees settled in J&K in matters of admission in technical and educational institutions approved by the All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE). The All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) has issued guidelines for

creating necessary provisions in this connection. The State Government of J&K has also been advised to cover the West Pakistan refugees under various Centrally-sponsored schemes that are being implemented in the State of J&K.

This Ministry has advised the Credit Guarantee Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises to impress upon the member lending institutions such as public sector banks located in the State of Jammu and Kashmir to extend credit facility to West Pakistan refugees under the Credit Guarantee Scheme.

Another important question has been raised by hon. Members relating to permission to Pakistani nationals residing in border areas to visit the West of National Highway-15 in Rajasthan. I think, Madam, you have also raised this issue the other day. The Government has examined the request for grant of permission to Pakistani nationals residing in the border areas to visit the West of National Highway-15 in Rajasthan. As you know, Madam, it falls in the protected area. On security considerations, it has not been possible to grant such blanket permission to the Pak nationals to visit that area. However, such requests of Pakistani nationals received through the State Government of Rajasthan are examined on a case to case basis in consultation with security agencies for grant of requisite permission.

Madam, another important issue has been raised, that is, delegation of power to the District Collectors in the States of Gujarat and Rajasthan for grant of Indian Citizenship to Pakistan nationals. This is a very important issue which has been raised by some Members. The powers to grant Indian Citizenship to nationals of Pakistan belonging to minority Hindu community were delegated to the Collectors of Kutch, Patan, Banaskantha, Ahmedabad of Gujarat and Banner and Jaisalmer of Rajasthan in 2004 for one year to grant citizenship to Pak nationals of minority community staying in the border districts of Rajasthan and Gujarat as a special case. This delegation was extended up to 2007 on year to year basis. Such powers were not delegated to any other State. Sufficient time was given to these two States to decide such pending cases.

Madam, I may mention that some of the cases were received by the Ministry of Home Affairs where Indian Citizenship was granted to Pak nationals without renunciation of Pak nationality which may result in dual

nationality. This is against our Constitution. Such lapses have security implications also. You are fully aware of that.

The provisions of applying for Indian Citizenship continue to be available as per provisions of Citizenship Act of 1955. Normally, the Central Government takes about four months in processing cases and issuing acceptance letter in consultation with security agencies. In order to make the procedure simpler, faster and transparent, the Home Ministry has decided to introduce what is called online submission of application for grant of citizenship with effect from 1.12.2001.

Another important issue has been raised about the fee structure. A reasonable fee of Rs. 5,500 was prescribed for citizenship under Section 5 (1) (a) of Citizenship Act, 1955 in 2005. This is a one-time payment for acquiring Indian Citizenship. We consider it to be quite reasonable.

Another very important issue, that is, permission to go to other cities in India for livelihood, work permit, marriage, death or any other important work was raised by the hon. Members. I am extremely happy to inform the House that Pakistan nationals staying in India on long-term visa are permitted to engage in employment of purely private in nature. Similarly, children of such Pak nationals are also permitted to take admissions in schools, colleges and universities subject to usual conditions prescribed for foreign nationals in this regard. On security considerations, it may not be possible to grant blanket permission to visit other cities. However, Pakistani nationals on long-term visa can get requisite permission for visiting other places through the State Government concerned.

Madam, a very important issue has been raised by almost all the hon. Members, that is, the condition of the Hindu minorities who are living in Pakistan. As such, I cannot give any assurance on that. The issue has been taken up by the Government of India from time to time with Pakistan Administration. Through diplomatic channel alone, we can take up that issue. Right now, I can tell you that much.

Madam, coming to the question of deportation of Pakistani nationals belonging to Minority communities in Pakistan, again I would like to say that this issue will be taken up at the level of Pakistan Government through diplomatic channel by the Government of India.

I am happy to reassure that till the proposal for grant of a long term visa is under consideration, Pakistani nationals will not be deported to Pakistan.

I would like to reiterate that the Government of India is very sensitive to the issue related to the welfare of all foreign nationals in India including Hindu Pak nationals who deserve support and attention subject to the laws of the land and policies of the Indian Government.

I once again thank hon. Arjun Meghwalji, Madanlal Sharmaji, your honour Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan, T.K.S. Elangovan Ji, Shri B. Mahtab, Dr. Baliram, Dr. Mirza Mehboob Beg, Shri Choudhary Lal Singh, Shri Kabindra Purkayastha, Shri S.D. Shariq, Rajendra Agrawal Ji, Prof. Saugata Roy, Shri Mahendrasinh Chauhan, Shri Satpal Maharaj and Shri Ashok Tanwar for their contribution. Everybody has contributed a great deal to this live discussion. I thank everyone for their contributions and for their suggestion/observations.

In view of these facts stated by me, I earnestly request the hon. Member Meghwalji to withdraw his resolution.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): The Hindus who are being harassed in Pakistan are also hungry, they also should be taken care and after that we should think to leave for home. These all are our colleagues, they are sitting here in this discussion, therefore, I also thank them a lot.

Madam Chairman, I just now, was listening to the reply of Hon. Minister very carefully. He has done lot of hardwork, his reply was not like a common reply of a Minister. He has given reply after doing lot of hardwork, therefore, I would give you thanks. But my four-five points were not addressed by you properly. I have only five points. My colleagues from Rajasthan are sitting here they know everything. It is not so that Chief Minister of Rajasthan is not aware of this problem. Therefore, I would like to say, Saugata Royji has left, transit station is in Jodhpur itself. The Government of Rajasthan has also made some recommendations. I was saying that first it should be found out as to how many Pakistani Citizens are living in Rajasthan, whether any survey will be conducted in this regard? You gave no reply to this point. In addition to Rajasthan, how many these people are living in Gujarat?



Madam Chairman, you come from where, how many are living in India? How many are living in different parts of the country and why they are living, why do they not want to go back? You should have prepared a list by conducting its survey, you gave no reply thereto.

My second issue was very important and heart touching. Its gist was that the figures of the report presented under the Chairmanship of National Commission for justice and peace were showing that in Pakistan neither the life nor honour of Hindus is safe. You would not be concerned of it. Merely saying this,

*[English]*

they are Pakistani nationals. It is not sufficient, Minister Sir,

*[Translation]*

these are the people, who have no fault when the country was divided then they had stayed there. I know them very well, I have met with many people. Those people are belonging to Meghwal, Bhil, Charan, Rajput and Sindhi society also. I have met with them, they say as to what was their fault. Meghwal and Bhil say that they had gone Bahawalpur to earn wage and when division had taken place, we were divided then they were said that you live here, there is no problem. Just now Rajendra Agrawalji was saying rightly, Nehru Liyakat Agreement was signed, they were told that you would be given no trouble, you can live your life here in Pakistan without any trouble. Today what their plight is, today the situation is that if they work with somebody then they are told that you will be given no wage, then they ask as to what will be given, they says that you eat only food and maintain your life. Whether a man will stay there for eating only food? What was his fault? I have seen the revenue record and also seen as an ADM. If you go three generation back in it, you will find that these were the residents of our Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Falaudi and Jodhpur. They went to Bahawalpur as a labourer and at that time they were told that they will not face any difficulties, you remain here and they remained there. What is their fault in it? Today they are in trouble.

These people are not fugitive. They have not come as absconder. These are the people coming on passport and on visa. Some are coming to see Ramdev ji and some to see Hinglaj Mata. These are such people. Recently

Kumbh Mela concluded, they came for holy dip in Kumbh. These are the people, their home district is Jodhpur from where our Chief Minister comes. They are on transit there and Mr. Chairman, I want to thank through you, the public of Jodhpur for making arrangements for their stay. Tents have been erected for them. They are making arrangements for their meals. Arrangements are being made for their boarding and lodging. Ashok Tanwar Sahib is just sitting in front of me. The District Collector and S.P. Sahib of Alnabad threatened him. He was staying at Alnabad for many years and one Hindu Singh Sodha of Lok Seemant Sangathan is there. They said you need not to be afraid, you come to Jodhpur. 100-125 people of Alnabad are in Jodhpur. They have taken shelter. When any private person is giving them shelter, the people of Jodhpur are privately making arrangements for their shelter, then why the Government of India cannot give them shelter. My question, Mr. Chairman, through you, is to the Minister

*[English]*

why can you not do it when the private people are doing it?

*[Translation]*

Mr. Minister, it is not an ordinary issue. It is a serious matter. I am to say that you should have at least given me assurance on five points, you have appealed me to withdraw it. The Government should sometime consider it that if a Member moves any serious matter through a private resolution, then the Government should give it a serious thought. You, in your answer have said, what are we demanding, we are asking for four to five things. Firstly, they should be given the status of refugee, why can't you give them the status of refugee.

*[English]*

I cannot understand it.

*[Translation]*

Those people are the people of undivided family and they went there after partition. If you see their ancestors, they have the land in their names here. Gopal Singh ji Shekhawat is my colleague, he is sitting here. Many of his relatives met me at Ossiana. They said that they are from Charan society and had gone there. Their grandfather lived here. If you check ffiu Revenue Record

you will find that his grandfather and their grandfather were alike. Why then you can't give them refugee status? I am to say why you can't give them the status of refugee. You have not given any answer to it.

My second point was, why they cannot be given citizenship. They do not want to go there. Mr. Minister do you know, I had made efforts, the Bhartiya Janta Party made efforts. The National President of BJP visited there. I want to tell from this forum that the Chief Minister of Rajasthan went there, the people from Congress Party also went there. They all made them to understand, but they said, we don't want to go back because our sisters and daughters are not safe there. We will not go back to Pakistan. We are ready to die but we won't go back. If they will not go, will the right of living not be given to them? Will we forcibly send them to Pakistan for dying?

Sir, it is not appropriate. When I met them, it was a pathetic agony. The children, women and infants are among them. Those who have come from Alanabad are being accompanied by their children. They had been made to run from Alanabad. If the people of Jodhpur do not provided them security and running Refugee camps, where will they go? This was my second point that's why can't you give them citizenship and why can't you delegate this power to D.M.? You have said that the powers were delegated to DM from 2004 to 2007, then why did you keep its procedure so complex? Some have got citizenship, some more should have had it. These people who have come, most of them came after Rinkle case. The Rinkle case that took place, they have come after it, we have not invited them. You might be thinking that we are inviting them. No. The atmosphere was created after the Rinkle case. The International Human Right Commission became active and the Minorities, that are living in Pakistan, not only the Hindus but the Persians and the Christians are also in trouble. Mr. Minister, the Christians are also in trouble. ...(*Interruptions*) All the minorities in Pakistan are in trouble. ...(*Interruptions*) Satpal Maharaj ji, you are right. I said earlier too that Christians are also in trouble there. ...(*Interruptions*) Joshi ji, Muslims are less in trouble. ...(*Interruptions*) Yadav Sahib, you are the incharge of Rajasthan. You once visit Jodhpur and see what is their condition? Jyoti ji, perhaps you might have gone to Jodhpur... (*Interruptions*) No, no other people are not so much in trouble, these people are really in trouble and we

should solve their problems on humanitarian grounds. I fail to understand why can't you give its power to District Magistrate? The people of your Ministry of Home Affairs says, no, no we cannot delegate it, why? The District Magistrate were granting citizenship earlier. This will be done through the same rules and regulations, that have been framed by the MHA. Rules are framed by the MHA but the gun license is granted by the DM. After getting it, he can kill someone by gun, even then you rely on District Magistrate. You cannot delegate the powers of granting citizenship to the District Magistrate. Why can't you give the power of granting citizenship to District Magistrate? I am to say, that you are saying that it was given from the year 2004 to 2007 and will not give now. You have not given any assurance on this point.

You have increased the fee. For whom you have raised the fee? These are the people absconding from Pakistan. They have come here forcibly or these are terrorists or are the cause of unrest or trying to create mismanagement it is not so. ...(*Interruptions*) They cannot pay the hiked fee. These people are mostly from the weaker section of the society. These are the people who were left in Pakistan. You have raised the fee too much. Who had given you this suggestion or advice? You should at least withdraw the fee hike and have talks over the old fee. If there are five people in the family they are required to pay fee of one lakh to 1.25 lakh rupees. They do not have money for fee. I had met them and asked them what is the problem in the present fee, they said that they are virtually homeless, we have no home. If we apply for citizenship from where we will bring rupees 1.50 lakhs. We can't even fill the form. Mr. Minister, please consider it on human basis. Mr. Minister you are a very good person. I met you once, you have a human basis sensible thinking then why don't you are considering it. Someone has told you not to think like this, than do not depend on him, take decision according to your discretion. Now, what they have done, when we raised this point here, the action took place in Islamabad. What happened, the Indian embassy is ours, people of Ministry of Foreign Affairs must be sitting there...(*Interruptions*) I have accepted my mistake, grant them the citizenship, we will do whatever you say. ...(*Interruptions*) Ilyaraj Singh ji is sitting here, we will do whatever you say. I am saying that Indian Embassy in Islamabad is not issuing visa. Now, those people coming here are not issued the visa. They have created very

complications. If someone dies in divided family, they are denied the visa. Some families have divided, someone remain here and someone had gone to Pakistan. Now, someone says that his father had died, the officials of the Indian Embassy says that get it attested from some gazetted officer that your father had died. What orders you issue from the Ministry of Home Affairs? From where he will bring it after verifying from gazetted officer. Do not create such complications. When we raised this issue, you have created another complication. People are not troubled in Jodhpur only, but are troubled in Elnabad and Indore also. You have said about long term visa in Gujarat, about their employment. Recently, a case came up in Jodhpur. Badri ji is sitting here, he knows it. Some doctors passed out from Sindh were working in sunlight hospital, they were removed from service. They were told that you are Pakistani. They would have come to you also. These all of our colleagues are sitting here for our support. They are not against us. Our colleagues will vote in our support. ...*(Interruptions)* Just Minister has said about one issue of J&K that the then Chief Minister had said that you reside in Jammu- Kashmir. We will not let you suffer any problem. Who came from Jammu-Kashmir to Punjab can be the Prime Minister of the country. Mr. Minister what is the mistake of those who remained in Jammu-Kashmir. You giving them two acre land. Their family expended in 65 years, What will they do with two acre land? They are not getting loans under credit guarantee scheme, are not they the citizen of India? I do not understand that under which scheme you are providing them loan? Are not they the citizen of India? We say that they have not committed any mistake. The then Chief Minister had said that you reside here, we will provide you all facilities. They remained there. Lal Singh Chaudhariji is not here, he says that they can caste vote in MP poll, but cannot caste vote in MLA poll. Then cannot contest in poll, cannot caste vote, what type of citizenship is this? If Article 370 comes in between, then it should be amended. ...*(Interruptions)* Satpal Maharaj ji is saying that they cannot caste vote in local body elections. Our all colleagues are with me. Madam Chairman, you are also with me, Mr. Minister is also with me, then why this resolution is not being passed. This is a big question.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Are you withdrawing it?

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Mr. Minister, are you giving any assurance, then I will withdraw it.

*[English]*

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Meghwalji, all these points that you have raised right now, you had, in fact, raised them on the day when you had moved the Resolution also. I have covered almost all the points in my reply.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: You have covered them but you have not given any assurance to me.

*[English]*

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: What assurance can I give you?

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: I want refugee status for them. Would you give them refugee status?

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: At the moment, we cannot consider that issue at all.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: What is your action plan regarding citizenship?

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: There is absolutely no problem about citizenship. I have made it absolutely clear.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Can you give this power to the District Magistrate of the concerned District?

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: As of now, there is absolutely no problem regarding citizenship at all for the people who have come from Pakistan.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: You have to give some assurance to me.

*[Translation]*

Satpal Maharajji is saying that if was the Minister, I would have given the assurance. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: If you have got any specific problem, you can let me know. I will look into that. I will correct it.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: It is not a specific problem but it is a general problem. My point is that you are not giving refugee status to the Pakistani minority which is coming here.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: We cannot give refugee status.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: You are not providing citizenship. You are providing the citizenship but the process is very complicated.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You only request him to withdraw.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Meghwalji, with all humility at my command, I would request you to withdraw the Resolution.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Are you withdrawing the Resolution?

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Mr. Minister, give me some assurance, then I will withdraw it ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: I can withdraw it, but my seal is not allowing me, therefore, I will act according to my soul in the House. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"Taking into account the problems being faced by the persons migrated from Pakistan to India and settled in various parts of the country, this House urges upon the Government to take immediate steps to grant them citizenship and formulate a time bound action plan to extend them facilities as are available to other citizens of the country."

*The motion was negatived.*

**16.35 hrs.**

**(ii) Steps to control rise in prices of essential commodities**

[*English*]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up item No. 17, namely, 'Steps to control the rise in prices of essential commodities'.

Shri Mahendra Kumar Roy.

SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY (Jalpaiguri): I beg to move:

"This House expresses its serious concern over consistent increase in the rate of inflation and consequent rise in the prices of essential commodities and urges upon the Government to take effective steps to control the rising prices of essential commodities and strengthen and universalize the Public Distribution System."

**16.36 hrs.** (*SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI in the Chair*)

\*SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY: Thank you respected Chairperson Madam for allowing me to express my views in this august House today. 65 years have passed since India has attained independence but the country is still plagued by hunger, poverty and malnutrition. We know that ¼ of the hunger-stricken people of the world stay in India. Have we been able to reach our desired goal? Why even after so many years of independence, 70% of the population cannot spend even Rs. 20 per day? Why from 1999 to 2011, as per the reports of National Crime Records Bureau, 2,90,740 farmers have committed suicide? 70% of the population is deprived of food, medical treatment and shelter. Today the rate of inflation is 6.84% (upto February 2013). Where are we heading for? What kind of a country is this? Naturally, these questions haunt us. Today, the burning problem is price rise, particularly of essential commodities. Prices are shooting through the roof. The Government is indifferent. What is the reason behind this price rise? In the 90s, when the Government adopted the neoliberal economy, it paved the way for rise in price. So the economic policy is responsible for this kind of unchecked price escalation. The main characteristic of UPA Government is the price rise of all essential commodities. The common people are facing great difficulties due to this. The Government is not playing its role properly and is doing nothing to ease the situation. Universal public distribution system can be an effective tool in controlling prices. Through this system, foodgrains and 14 other essential commodities can be distributed among the countrymen. But the Central Government is doing nothing in this direction. In fact, it is trying to do away with PDS altogether.

Secondly, the forward or future trading which has been allowed in the commodity market should be

\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

immediately banned. But the Government is not ready for that. Instead, it is offering ridiculous justifications - it says that price is increasing because the MSP given to the farmers have increased; or because purchasing power of people has increased. This is a cruel joke on the plight of common man. These justifications are shameless instances of cheating the people. In the year 2011, the MSP of paddy was Rs.1080/- per quintal but in the open market the price was more than Rs.24/-. MSP of wheat was Rs.1120/- per quintal whereas it was more than Rs.20/- in the open market. When price of pulses in the open market was Rs.60/- to Rs.100/-, the MSP was only Rs.30/-. Hon. Prime Minister reasoned that since the income of people has increased due to economic growth, price has also increased. I think this is unacceptable. Who is gaining from economic development? The corporate or the big industrialists. Workers, labourers are still in the same quagmire. Due to the policies of the Government, factories are being shut down, lakhs of workers are losing their jobs. On one hand, there is growth and on the other the number of contract labourers is rising. Their wages are low and they don't get any other benefits. 94% of the labourers are from the unorganized sector. But the Government is not taking any steps to help them. Things have come to such a pass that if immediate action is not taken then by the end of the year 2013, there will be steep price rise at the international level. Already world organizations have warned us in this regard. But Government of India is still unfazed. Hon. President of India has touched upon the issue of price rise in his address to the joint session of Parliament as a passing remark - 'Inflation is easing gradually but it is still a problem' - only this has been mentioned. The World Bank accepts the reality of high cost of foodgrains and they are issuing warnings. Food and Agriculture Organization says that though the rate of inflation in foodgrains has come down in the end of 2012, but that too was the highest in recent past. The stock of cereal is also not very reassuring. The nature of land has undergone transformation. State investment on agriculture has come down and speculative trade has increased. This is the case both in India as well as many other developed countries. The nature of land is changing in the entire world. In USA, Russia, Ukraine etc., wheat production has dwindled due to drought. Therefore cost of food grains is rising. On the other hand in USA and Europe, in order to promote bio-fuel, the nature of land is

undergoing change. The capitalists are purchasing lands in the African countries for bio-fuel. This will trigger severe food crisis in the world over. The land is being tampered with to produce bio-fuel from crops. This is a big problem indeed.

The Government is unable to check the speculative practices that are going on. Future trading only adds to the paucity of food grains in our country. This practice was a major reason behind the sky rocketing prices of foodgrains in the international market in the year 2008. Various reports show that a particular bank has made profit in speculative market in 2012 to the tune of 54 crore 80 lakh dollar in wheat, maize etc. Goldman Sachs had made profit of 40 crore dollar. Report says that more than 400 billion dollar has been earned through speculation which is actually 20 to 30 times more than actual production.

What is the picture in India? The Government always gives the excuse of high international prices in order to cover up its own failures. Actually, the reasons are purely internal. The Consumer Price Index of BRICS countries show that the rate of inflation in India has been 11.17% in an opaque manner. In China, this rate is lowest, 1.9%; in South Africa it is 5.75%; in Brazil it is 6.15%; in Russia it is 6.54%. According to the report of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Wholesale Price Index of foodgrains in the years 2011-12 and 2012-13, has risen at the rate of 11.88%. Price of foodgrains has shot up by 18%, that of vegetables by 28.4%, pulses by 19%, sugar by 13% - this is the wholesale rate; it is much higher in the retail market. Deregulation of sugar will lead to more rise in cost of sugar. Deregulation of petrol and diesel will result in high inflation. Since 2009, when UPA-II came to power, petrol price has increased 19 times. Petrol price has been raised by 120% and diesel price by 67%.

25 essential commodities have been permitted to be taken into the ambit of future trading. They include wheat, sugar, cereals, edible oil, mustard seeds, some spices, potatoes and onions. Food items should be immediately removed from this list. A serious food crisis is looming large. So food items must not be traded speculatively. There is also pressure on the Government to lift the ban on future trading of rice. The Government should not give in to this pressure.



The Presidential Address mentions that till 1st February 2013 there was a stock of 6.62 crore tonnes of foodgrains in the country. It is three times the target, which was only 2 crore tonnes. Wheat amounts to 3.07 crore tonnes, rice 3.53 crore tonnes. The MNCs are putting pressure on Indian Government in view of the impending world food crisis. They are asking us to liberally export the stored foodgrains. All the big corporate companies, industrialists are trying to arm twist the Government. In the year 2012, the exported foodgrains have fetched Rs. 11,80,000 crores. The rate of export was Rs.1800 to Rs.2000 per quintal and what was the subsidy rate paid to the farmers? Only Rs.1285/- per quintal. Today the farmers are not getting the remunerative price while the traders are making huge profits. This is at a time when  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the hungry people of the world are residing in India. They are starved and malnourished, don't even get two square meals a day. Thus we demand that the foodgrains should be distributed among the people through PDS so that each family gets at least 35 kgs of grains at the rate of Rs.2/- per kg. The APL-BPL distinction should be done away with and all families be given 35 kgs at cheap rate from the available stock of foodgrains. We know that wheat and paddy are rotting in the central warehouses of Food Corporation of India; rats are feeding on the stocks. Though the Supreme Court has directed the Government to distribute those among the poor, yet Government has not shown any inclination to do so. Black marketing and hoarding of foodgrains can be checked if that 6 crore tonnes of grains is distributed through PDS. Rampant export of foodgrains is not in our national interest. The Government is totally indifferent about the rise in prices.

The rise in fuel price is the main reason behind the steep hike in prices of all other commodities. Petrol has already been deregulated while the Kelkar Committee's recommendation to deregulate diesel price will also be implemented in near future. Thus regularly the fuel prices are escalating. Just before the start of this budget session, there was a hike. The Government must control the fuel price and the policy of deregulation must be shelved. The Government should determine the prices of diesel and petrol. More than 1 lakh crore rupees are earned by the Government illegally from the less on fuel. If it controls the fuel price then this tax will be slashed which will in turn bring down transport cost and cost's of all commodities.

The public distribution system should be universalized. Steps should also be taken to stop hoarding and corruption involved in it. Government investment in agricultural sector should be increased. Subsidies on seeds, fertilizers, pesticides should also be raised so that food production increases. Retrenchment of labourers must be stopped. On one hand we find that the number of billionaire in our country is on the rise, while on the other, the number of retrenched workers is also increasing every day. Thus the leftists, our party CPI (M) demands that the minimum wage of a worker should be Rs. 10,000/- per month. The workers are agitating; meeting, processions, yatras are being held. They are fighting for their rights.

We are also opposed to the idea of paying subsidy to the BPL families through AADHAR cards. This will not serve the purpose. As we know that 70% of the population can spend only Rs.20 or less a day. So the APL - BPL distinction should be removed and be brought under one umbrella of PDS. This is very necessary. The budget has been passed in this House. If we analyse the budget then we will find that in the year 2009-10, the quantum of future trade was to the tune of Rs.12,17,949 crores which, in the year 2010-11 has increased to 14,56,390 crore. This year's budget has not tried to check forward trading and the Government remained silent on this issue. The subsidy amount on essential commodities in 2012-13 revised estimate was Rs.96,880 crores. This budget has slashed this amount to Rs.65,000 crores. Hon. Minister has already announced that diesel price will also be allowed to be determined by market. Food subsidy was Rs.85,000 crores as per the revised estimate of 2012-13; it has marginally increased to Rs.90,000 crores this year. We demand that it should be raised further. If we intend to give 35 kg. of grains to each family at the rate of Rs. 2 per kg per month then we'd require 9 crore tonnes of foodgrains and a subsidy of Rs. 135,000 crores. Thus we need additional 45,000 crore rupees. So if we are able to spend Rs. 135,000 crores, then we will be in a position to offer 35 kgs of foodgrains to each family for Rs. 2/kg. Only Rs. 10,000 crores have been earmarked in this budget for food security which is absolutely inadequate.

Agricultural expenditure is coming down every year. In the year 2011-12, the quantity of foodgrain production was 25 crores 93 lakh tonnes. In 2012-13 it came down

to 25 crore 1 lakh tonne. Per capita food availability is also dwindling. In the year 1991, it was 510 gm which has come down to 463 gm in 2011. The budget does not propose to increase the per capita availability of food. In 2012, the allocation for MGNREGA was Rs.31,000 crores; in 2013 it has been raised by only Rs.2000 crores to Rs.33,000 crores. This should be further enhanced for the benefit of common people. Moreover, there is rampant corruption in MGNREGA projects in various parts of the country. People are not getting their due. In the year 2012-13 the allocation for Rural Development Department was Rs.76,376 crores which became Rs.55,000 crores in the Revised Estimate while it has been pegged at Rs. 80,194 crores in this year's budget. The allocation for Human Resource Development Ministry, in the year 2011-12 was Rs.61,427 crores; (Revised Estimate was Rs.56,223 crores). This budget earmarks only Rs.65,869 crores for this very important department. The total budgetary allocation in 2013-14 budget is Rs. 16,65,297 crores while the plan outlay is of Rs.5,55,322 crores. Thus this budget is direction less; it does not talk about arresting inflation.

Thus this is an ominous sign. Since we attained independence, various committees that were set up mentioned that the rate of inflation should be not more than 3% - 4%. But we find that it has touched 6% or even 7% at times. So the Government should ponder over this aspect. When on one hand, the number of billionaires is increasing, on the other the incomes of workers and ordinary people are decreasing steadily. People are fast becoming jobless, worthless. Outsourcing is the new fad. The rich industrialists, corporate houses are making a fortune while the poor are becoming poorer. They are living in a pitiable condition. The fruits of development are still far from these hapless lot. The Government must take adequate measures to get rid of this crisis.

Hon. Chairman Sir, with these words, I thank you once again for allowing me to initiate this debate and I conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved:

"This House expresses its serious concern over consistent increase in the rate of inflation and consequent rise in the prices of essential commodities and urges upon the Government to

take effective steps to control the rising prices of essential commodities and strengthen and universalize the Public Distribution System."

*[Translation]*

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha):  
Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the motion brought by Mahendra Kumar Roy that he has expressed his concern over consistent increase in the rate of inflation and consequent rise in the prices of essential commodities and urge upon the Government to take effective steps to control the rising prices of essential commodities and strengthen and universalise the public distribution system. I thanks Mahendra Kumar Roy ji for raising such a good idea.

Before independence, when our condition was bad, then we used to think that we are slaves and Britishers are responsible for our bad condition and that is why we are not developing. But after independence we became the rulers and we are hoping that our country will develop overall and all the public will be developed. But it is a matter of sorrow that the condition is totally hopeless after the 65 years of independence. Two Hindustan emerged from our Hindustan. One rich India and another poor India. One India is that where people can eat a dish worth two and half thousand rupees and can wear a tie worth one lakh rupee. There are so many people whose shoe string is made of silver and on other side there are five crore such people who do not get meal for dinner and they sleep empty stomach. So, there are unequal situations.

Our fantasy was that good days will come, welfare state will come and everyone would be happy. But today the condition is not so. Therefore, I will say that he has raised a very good issue and would like to say that when the inflation increases, the prices are increased. If we see the last three- four months, the WPI of inflation is decreasing and CPI is increasing. The prices of foodgrains are also rising. Today, the lives of common man has become difficult. They are not able to manage two time meals. It became a serious problem for them.

Now I would like to say about the farmers that more than 70 per cent of this country's population is that of farmers as it is an agricultural country. Today, farmers are so much distressed that several times they do not get even the cost price of their produce. I would like to tell you that in my area, there is a large cultivation of tomato. During



my visit to that area, the farmers told me that the people demanded tomato at the rate of Rs. 1 per Kg. So they fed their entire tomato crop to their cattle. Even a photo had been published in a newspaper that if they had to take their produce to the market, it would cost them substantially high. So on one side this is the situation while on the other, tomato sells at a rate of Rs. 30 per Kg. in Delhi. So one who grows them, does not get a fair price.

Now, I would like to speak about the BPL in respect of which our policies are so slipshod that those who are really poor, remain out of its ambit and those who are not poor and have substantial resources, stay in the BPL category. When we visit our area, the only complaint that comes to us from the people is that they are poor but because of our policy, a person who has an electricity connection in his house or any of the walls of his house is cemented or there is a second hand fan worth Rs. 200 to ward off mosquitoes which is not in a very good condition, he won't be covered under the category of BPL. How incorrect is this policy? If a person with these things would be called a man of resources? It is only for such slipshod policies that actually poor people and last men in the line do not come under the category of BPL and are not getting their due. Ration for the poor, be it BPL or APL, should be given every month. We find irregularities in the PDS System. On several occasions, the foodgrains are sold out in the open market and does not reach the poor. This system needs to be streamlined as the corruption is deeply rampant in it. In Chhattisgarh, the PDS System is computerised. It is something very good. We came to know from the Statement of the Chief Minister of that State that it was working satisfactorily in that State. It will be very good if the PDS system in the entire country is streamlined.

Sir, the problem of malnutrition is quite enormous. Today, most of the women are anaemic and children are the victims of malnutrition. It is a shame for us and a stigma for this country. Even after 65 years of our independence, our children are the victims of malnutrition. We shall have to see to it that the children get complete diet. We should bring about a change in our distribution system to give its benefit to the poor.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Sir, I rise to speak in support of the Resolution 'Steps to control the rise in prices of essential commodities' moved by the Hon. Member Shri Mahendra Kumar. The slogan of our party

also is 'Garibi Hatao'. If the prices rise, the budget of the poor's kitchen gets affected. The increasing prices should definitely be brought down. The Government should take very effective and concrete steps so that poor man's kitchen budget is not affected.

Sir, I come from Uttrakhand. Its topography is very peculiar with its mountains, valleys and very remote areas. Generally, we ask the Secretary whether essential commodities are available in the remote areas. Their pet reply comes - 'Everything is being given out'. Everything is available. Everything including kerosene, sugar, foodgrain is available. I would like to thank Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi ji who brought in mobile technology in the country. Prior to that we had to call on the landline, that you know. Earlier there was an ordinary call, then came in urgent call and the lightning call. It used to take hours to talk to a person. Now it is the latest technology that persons are moving with a mobile phone in their pockets and are chatting. When we ask a Gram Pradhan of some remote area like Niti and Mana as to whether there is kerosene, sugar and foodgrains available in his village, he says that there is nothing available. Then we come to know as to how many deficiencies are there in our PDS. To remove these deficiencies, the Government should prepare such a plan as we may ensure that foodgrains reach the remotest areas and upto the last point and it is monitored. The Government should have with them the mobile numbers of Gram Pradhans and the members of the area Panchayats as well as those of the ration shops to know about the availability of these things in those villages.

Sir, the second thing that I would like to tell is that when there, the things are weighed, it is found to be 800 gms instead of 1 Kg. and if somebody enquires about it, he is told that the supply has been brought on ponies from the road route, so they are making a reduction of 200 gms in the name of pony. In the hilly areas and remote areas, complete one Kg. is never given to the people. In fact, they weigh only 800 gms. I think we should take care of such discrepancies.

Besides this, our soldiers discharge their duties on the borders of India as the sentinels of this country and in case of any attack at first they get its information. Through this House, I would like to salute them with this submission that to ensure the supply of food for them is our responsibility.

Similarly, you must have seen that there was a lot of discussion on black money in this country and a large part of this country's black money is in foreign countries. I think that the Government should chalk out some plan to bring back that black money in the country and to make use of it. You may use it for the alleviation of poverty and to streamline the distribution system, that will benefit very much. In the second world war, Germany had been completely destroyed with all the dismantled Houses and the Germans were greatly worried as to how the Germany would be rebuilt. Then they framed a rule that whosoever would invest his black money in the infrastructure, they won't ask him any question and Germany was rebuilt overnight. Similarly, we should utilise our black money which is stacked up in foreign countries. If that money is used to build infrastructure in the country and to streamline the country's internal distribution system, it will definitely be of great advantage for the country.

Mr. Chairman, I come from a place where there is extreme poverty and I think due to lack of opportunities they are unable to set out. They have to look 6 after two homes, one in Delhi because they work there and they have to send money to their second home in mountains. Our whole of Utrakhand is dependent on money order economy. People are in army they send money to their parents for their needs. In such a situation I am recalling an incident where a woman committed suicide because her husband did not get her a saree. It is unfortunate that a woman has to commit suicide for a saree. There is extreme poverty in mountains. The development should definitely take place there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The people outside have a very good image of Utrakhand, why are you inverting all these things.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: No, I am narrating the actual position there, because it was my agony, I wanted to place it before you. There is extreme poverty there, people don't have opportunities. They don't have employment. They have to leave their homes for employment. The people there join army and serve the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Many pilgrims go there and spend money, because every person goes there to spend money. Utrakhand earns a lot of money from this source.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: A few people earn, not everybody, only a handful of people are benefitted through pilgrimage. I am talking about those regions which are very far off from these pilgrimages. I only want to say that BPL survey should be conducted again so that only eligible people are benefitted. This survey should be conducted for the whole country. It should be done in scientific manner on a large scale and we should have information as to who is very poor, who is BPL. If it is done properly in a scientific manner, it will be of great use.

In the last I would only say—

"Let the spring of my country blossom, my India is great, Let it grow; you are irrigating some, and some don't get water; Let the crops of all fields be equal; Remove ill feelings from your heart and wipe the dirt from your thoughts; Let there be new earth and new sky; The soul of Subhash, Gandhi and Jawahar also say that let the whole country be one family."

With these words, I conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much Maharaj ji. You recited poems also. But I would request the hon. Minister.

*[English]*

It will be my request that if BPL and APL are counted again, the process should be so transparent that this mistake should not be repeated because what we see is very sordid.

Now, Shri Shailendra Kumar.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Hon. Chairman Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing me to speak on the resolution moved by Shri Mahendra Kumar with regard to steps taken to control the increasing prices of essential commodities. If we see, the biggest challenge before the middle class and weaker section is the basic need of food, clothing and shelter.

We have discussed the issue of inflation many a time earlier also. Many stalwarts have expressed their very good views on price-rise. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia had said that if we have to control the price rise we will have to adopt the policy of fixing prices. The price of every

commodity from its production to end user be fixed. Only then we can arrest the price-rise. I think, till now his slogan has remained a slogan only. But Government has not paid any specific attention towards this. All the people have expressed their views, everyone has the same opinion that if we have to control the prices we will have to increase the production of each commodity. How can we increase the production. India is an agricultural country. Economic condition of the country depends on agriculture till today. What have given to agriculture, including encouragement? There has been discussion in this House earlier also that even today we have deprived 60 percent agriculture of irrigation. It has not been given resources of agriculture. Whenever the production in the country increases, it is the result of farmers own hard work and labour. The Government has not much contribution in it. Swaminathan Report says that every farmer should be given loan at the rate of four percent interest. But whenever any provision was made in the Budget by the Government, it was said, whosoever repays the loan on time, we shall provide him loan at the rate of four percent. I think it is not a very good norm.

It has been seen in the foreign countries that the Governments there provide many facilities to agriculture and encourage it. From time to time it has also been said that we can control the inflation by strengthening the Public Distribution System. Now the Central Government would say that it is a state subject ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shailendra ji, hold on for a minute. Meghwal ji, you left after delivering a beautiful speech. You should have sat in the House.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Sir, that is why I have come back. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: When Jagdambika Pal ji and Meghwal ji is there, then Zero Hour is not far away. Shailendra ji you continue.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Chairman Sir, I was saying that price rise can be controlled by strengthening the Public Distribution System. It can't be brushed under carpet by terming it a state subject. As our respected Satpalji was saying there is need to stop the black marketing and hoarding and there is also need to

bring back the black money of the country which is outside the country.

Mr. Chairman Sir, we can't recover the money to the tune of lakhs and crores from the big industrialists. And the poor farmer who makes the economic condition of the country strong, is sent to jail by applying all the rules and his RC is issued. These are the conditions. The price-rise is at its peak and after paying the price everybody expects that he should get such and such facilities, but he is unable to get, he can't utilise those facilities. There are all these difficulties. It is seen, there are a few people who get benefits in the budget and on other occasions. We talk a lot about social and economic reforms. I had said earlier also that when the economic condition of our country depends on agriculture then why nothing is done for the upliftment of farmers? There should be separate budget for agriculture, then only we can boost again production, increase its export and thereby earn foreign exchange. This way we can strengthen our economy, but we are not able to do it. Though 65 years have elapsed since India became independent, but still we have not been able to provide basic infrastructure such as power, transport, potable water, sewerage, roads, schools near the localities and cooking gas to our citizen.

Sir, you know that the price of petro-products are often increased which adversely affects everything, results in increase in transport tariff and consequently to price of essential commodities get increased. We should keep these aspects in mind. The Government has decided that the price of diesel would be increased by 40-50 paise per month. It should be fixed. We know that crude prices fluctuate in international market and the Government changes the prices accordingly. But the Government should make proper arrangements in this regard. No doubt, our population has increased and we find rush everywhere, but supply too, has fallen short. High rates of inflation is its main cause. The Government is concerned about the future of its people. Earlier, the economic condition of people was good and they used to prefer branded items. But, today we are not in a position to buy branded items and we prefer cheaper items.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Saugata Roy.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Sir, I am concluding now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You conclude now. You are a master hand and you can speak on any issue.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): He is Mulayam Singh Yadav ji's right hand.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: It is good that you have called right hand. No doubt, income of the people has increased but one or the other way we want to snatch money from people. We need to leave this tendency and also check price rise. As far as previous Governments are concerned, prices have increased by 48 per cent in NDA rule and by 120 per cent under UPA's Government. See the irony, large quantum of foodgrains get rotten in godowns and people are dying of hunger and the Hon. Supreme Court has to intervene and say, that surplus foodgrains, should be distributed amongst the poor people. We have no adequate storage facility and this problem needs to be addressed. In current Budget, the Government has made a provision of Rs.500 crore for constitution of storage capacity, which is not sufficient. We need to make proper storage arrangements then only we can check inflation. Price-rise, scams and unemployment are very serious problems in our country and we need to tackle these seriously. The Government has said that introduction of FDI in retail would curtail price-rise. I do not think it is right. We would destroy the business of very large number of vendors. They would be badly affected. Survey for identification of BPL families should be conducted again. The Government should benefit them directly.

With these words, I want to say that the Government has prepared a number of plans for containing revenue deficit and for checking price-rise. Such efforts are on. I am not criticising the Government, I am ready to support so that we can control inflation. My party and all other parties are ready to cooperate. I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this resolution.

*[English]*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY : Mr. Chairman Sir, thank you for allowing me to speak on this Resolution regarding Steps to Control the Rise in Prices of Essential Commodities.

The country is caught in a catch-22 situation. The situation is what the Prime Minister's Economic Adviser Shri Rangarajan said the day before yesterday - it is stagnation. On the one hand, there is stagnation, not enough growth. On the other hand, it is inflation. It is a situation from which so far the Government or anybody has not shown a way out.

Even the Finance Minister in his Budget speech said that it is food inflation that is worrying. He said the Wholesale Price Index inflation is about 7 per cent and the core inflation is 4.2 per cent. He said, it is food inflation that is worrying and we shall take all possible steps to augment the supply side to meet the growing demand for food items. The other thing that the Finance Minister has said is that the main problem is to reduce the fiscal deficit. This is creating the catch-22 situation. What is he doing to reduce the fiscal deficit? He is reducing subsidies. In the last Budget, subsidies were 12 per cent on the total expenditure. This year it has been brought down to 10 per cent of the expenditure. What are the main three items of subsidies? Food, fuel and fertilizer. This year, subsidy on fuel has been reduced. Price of diesel is going up, LPG price is going up and that is putting pressure on the common people. Subsidy on fertilizer has been reduced. So, price of fertilizer for farmers is going up. Ultimately it will lead to rise in food prices.

Thirdly, the food subsidy has also been reduced. Prof. K.V. Thomas is here. He has been dealing with the subject seriously. The Government is talking of the Food Subsidy Bill to be passed this year. I want to ask him whether this year out of the food subsidy which is Rs. 90,000 crore it is possible to give food subsidy to the targeted population. No, it will take at least Rs.1.2 lakh crore. So, on the one hand you are saying that we should control headline and food inflation. On the other hand, your decrease of subsidies is adding to the prices.

Please see the other side also. Because he has to reduce prices, what else is he doing to reduce fiscal deficit? He is reducing the budget allocation. He said that we will take some supply side steps. It means that you increase the supply of food, and then you are able to reduce food prices.

Now, in agriculture, the Budget is minimal. The farmers in the country have done very well, and as a result

of that during the Eleventh Plan rise in production was 3.6 per cent, but the Budget of the Ministry of Agriculture is only Rs. 27,000 crore. You cannot increase food production with this meagre Budget. If you really want to take an all-out effort, then this is not sufficient. So, the Government is caught in its own trap. It has to reduce fiscal deficit, so it is reducing budgetary allocation, and budgetary allocation reduction is leading to supply-side constraints.

Look at the other thing. The main thing is not only production of food grains, but it has to reach the consumers. What does it mean? It means that you have got to have warehousing; you got to have roads; and you got to have other arrangements in place. How much money has been given in this Budget for developing infrastructure for supply of food? It is only Rs. 5,000 crore in this huge country for developing warehousing and infrastructure for food grains. So, what is happening is that though the country has had record food grains production of 260 million tonnes last year and 250 million tonnes this year — in spite of severe drought in parts of Maharashtra — food rots in godowns and in the open and does not reach the consumer.

This brings us to the question of Public Distribution System (PDS). Mr. Thomas knows that at the moment there are about 5,04,000 Fair Price Shops (FPS) in the country. Now, do they have enough to supply? If you go to a rural area—even in your own Maoist-infested area—you will see that the FPS is empty. They have no rice or wheat and they have no other things. The FPS remains closed for four days a week. I will tell you of an experience. Yesterday, the All India Fair Price Shop Dealers Federation came in a big procession to Delhi. They have a membership of 4 ½ lakh, and almost 2-3 lakh people congregated in Delhi. Some of them who were from my Constituency caught hold of me. So, I took them to see the Prime Minister. Now, one of their demands was to universalise PDS. It means that this Government's Food Subsidy Bill covers 75 per cent of rural areas and only 50 per cent of urban areas. Therefore, the total comes to about 67 per cent of the total population. They were demanding universalization, that is, to give subsidised food grains to everybody. The PM said that: "I cannot do it because there is not enough procurement, and there is not enough stock." The PM himself said this yesterday in the Parliament House. See the catch 22 situation again. So, I said that: "PDS is run by the State Government." He said that: "The States

are not lifting their allotment of wheat and rice. So, what do I do?"

It seems to me that Government is caught in a helpless situation because of budgetary constraints; need to reduce deficit; their desire to reduce subsidies; and their inability to utilise the PDS that is there. If there are roughly 5 lakh villages in the country and if there are FPS everywhere, then why cannot you assure sufficient quantity of food grains reaching to all these 5 lakh shops? This is where you have failed. So, unless the common man is protected from this rising prices, the life is terrible. Life is terrible for salaried people and for daily wage earners. It does not matter to people who live in South Delhi as to what the prices are, but the common man is drowning under this price rise.

I will end by just citing the problem. My intention is not to blame Mr. Thomas. He is sitting here in Delhi. The State Governments have to deal with it. But I am telling you that if you could just give cheap rice to people and if it reaches them, then the situation changes. In our own State, we had a large Maoist-dominated area. The present Mamata Banerjee's Government planned to give BPL rice and wheat to the poor tribals in that area as a result of which, after the death the famous Maoist leader, Kishenji - you know the Maoists; they tried to blow up your car, but we were very assured when nothing happened - there was no revolt or there was no violence because the tribals are refusing to join the Maoists. They say that they are getting rice and wheat at subsidised price and they shall not go and take up arms. That is how important supplying of food grains at subsidised prices is, but we are failing to do it.

I will just give you one example: the Index for food articles rose by 0.2 per cent. What are the prices of pulses? In case of Masoor Dal, it was eight per cent; in case of Raagi, the coarse grain, it was seven per cent; in case of poultry chicken, it was six per cent; the prices of *gram* rose by seven per cent, and the prices of all other food articles rose.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Roy, will you suggest some solution to the problem, that is, how it has to be tackled?

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Now, I will come to the solution. All I am trying to say is that the Government should improve the supply side, that is, make arrangements



to ensure that the produce reaches the consumer, and the way is to develop better infrastructure for warehousing for maintenance of food articles, and better roads to supply to the Fair Price Shops in the villages.

I have told you already that there are 5,04,000 Fair Price Shops in the country. Why can the Government not reach food grains and other food articles at a reasonable price to the people? It is not impossible. You have to improve the supply side. Unfortunately, due to various other constraints, the Government is not being able to do that.

Lastly, I will end with a quotation from Joseph Stiglitz, the Nobel Prize winning Economist. He wrote a Book called "Globalization and its Discontent". We followed the path of globalization, liberalization and privatization. This is the path the Government has followed since 1991, which is Dr. Singh's contribution to India. Joseph Stiglitz wrote:

"The West has seriously mismanaged the process of privatization, liberalization and stabilization, and following its advice, Third World countries and former Communist States are worse off than they were before globalization. The globalization is not working for the world's poor, environment and stability."

So, while we are being affected by globalization, the poor are suffering. I would request the Government to seriously think of strengthening the delivery system of food articles through the PDS.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much for your excellent suggestions.

*[Translation]*

Jagdambika Pal ji, I had thought that you have come for Zero Hour. Now, I would listen to your views on this very issue also.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): I am grateful to you, but today I will not be present during Zero Hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But Zero Hour will lose its luster without you.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I would abide by your directions for future. Since you have given a direction to

me today, in future I would ensure my presence in Zero Hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shailendra ji, Arjun Ram Meghwalji among others are the heroes of Zero Hour.

*[English]*

"You are Heroes of Zero Hour".

*[Translation]*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: It is a great recognition from you. Such a recognition one should get in one's Parliament tenure. Hon. Shailendra ji, Meghwal ji and I for sure, are grateful to you.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: You have given me an opportunity to speak on an important subject and the whole country is concerned about it. I believe that the common people is affected due to this rising inflation. Our party and our Government is most worried about common man. It is good that today it is being discussed here. You have asked for suggestions because this subject becomes a matter of allegations and counter allegations. As Shailenderji has said sometimes States pass on the responsibility on Center and Center passes it to States. Today we will discuss this matter rising above the party line.

Definitely, this is a matter of concern before the country. The common man's life is very much affected by food inflation or inflation or price rise. We will have to see that what are the reasons of this price rise? Today, whether it is State Government or Central Government continuously tries to reduce the inflation and Government is taking steps in this direction. Why there is inflation today? What are reasons behind it? I think that first of all we will have to discuss those important reasons. If the production is not as compared to demand in the country and if there is gap between production and demand then definitely it will affect the inflation. When there is shortage in comparison to demand in the market the black marketers and hoarders take benefit of this situation. This affects the common people and their life.

The second thing is that even today our agriculture is 60 to 70 percent dependent on monsoon. The agricultural area and its production are dependent on weather and technology. If today there is drought and flood in any part

of the country then that also affects the production and prices are increased. In this way the MSP which we provide to farmers and then give through PDS system in distribution system. The minimum support price is also one of the reasons. The Government have policies. There are substitute products, demand and consumption, seasonal cycles and International prices. There are six important reasons of this. This causes reason of inflation in this country or any other country. The Members of every party know this fact that even today we import eighty percent of our requirement of crude oil. It is natural that when we import eighty per cent of petroleum products for this country whether it is petrol, diesel or any other thing, even today we are dependent on international markets. It is beyond our control to determine the prices in international markets. The OPEC countries determine the prices. When crude resources to 120, 125 or 127 dollar per barrel then it is natural that prices will rise we are equally concerned about that as they are. If the prices of diesel and petrol then it affects the transportation and its cost also rises. On the one hand the transportation cost rises and on the other hand it affects the general consumers.

Our learned colleague Saugata Roy ji has said that when we try to reduce the fiscal deficit and if we try financial control then what will be the way out? There is no other way than subsidy. If there is under recovery of one lakh forty thousand crore rupees in petroleum companies and if we reduce the subsidy, only then we can check that financial loss. In think these steps were taken for the economy of any country. Otherwise we would have thought that there are elections in the year 2014 and we should make a populist budget and increase the slab in personal income tax. We continue the subsidy and when our Government will come in the year 2014 then we will think about it or any Government which will come will think about that. But today we are responsible for it and we are more worried about it than about our Government and country and our economy is more important for us. Due to this concern only we have presented a Budget which has made an impression on the market.

Today, you all see that how there is scarcity of many commodities and what are the suggestions? Edible oil, sugar, kerosene oil are in scarcity and their prices have increased.

You see that the manner in which commodities are in shortage, what are the suggestions for that? Prices of edible oil, sugar, kerosene oil have increased. You will

definitely agree with that the public distribution system except some States is good. It is good in Odisha, the public distribution system of Chhattisgarh is best. It is good in some other States also. If we make a demand for those States from the Center whether it is about wheat, paddy, sugar or kerosene, we provide that. If you say that five litres of kerosene oil should be provided to each family. Shailendra ji is not present here. Today also five litre kerosene oil is not being made available to each family in any village of Uttar Pradesh. It is being provided two litre, two and half litre or any one and half litre only. This is the PDS system, they get it once in three months. Some families got sugar once in a month and some do not get it. Perhaps this is available once in three months. This may be same situation in Tribal areas also. We will have to correct the Public Distribution System. Who is responsible for essential commodities which are becoming more dearer. If those black marketers and hoarders are to be booked then the prosecution should be done under Essential Commodities Act and State Governments should take action in this regard. We cannot implement the Three by Seven Act. State Governments are responsible to implement this. You might have seen that there is large scale cases of black marketing, hoarding in the States. These commodities should be properly distributed among the public. This is not being done and stringent action should be taken against hoarders and black marketers. ...(*Interruptions*) I will conclude in two minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Jagdambika ji whether prices of some items have decreased after Budget?

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: The inflation before budget was in two digits. ...(*Interruptions*) I can read the whole chart, if you so desire whether it is price index or consumer price index. ...(*Interruptions*) Today you have asked us for important suggestions that what are the administrative measures? At the time when there was shortage of edible oil, sugar, we also discussed in this House that duty free sugar was imported. Raw sugar remained at Kandla Port. The then Government at that time did not allow millers to lift that sugar from Kandla Port and supply the finished sugar in the market. We made the raw sugar import duty free on 30.06.2012 and we continued to extend that upto now. Likewise, we banned export of edible oil. We have to control the prices which is a matter of concern. Our Government tries that if there is any shortage of production



in the country whether it is sugar, pulses, oilseeds, we have reduced the import duty. Whether it is wheat, onion, pulses or pamolene we have take the steps. The forward trading about which Nishikant ji started discussion and which has made a big effect or price- rise....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: House should know that Nishikant ji have come.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: This is important subject and we all are worried with this thing. In this regard Central and State Governments should together ...*(Interruptions)* State Government has been mentioned in place of production. ...*(Interruptions)* We provide money under National Agriculture Development Policy which is essential for the country. Production area should be increased for the vegetables like onion and potatoes. Today Centre has no land of its own hence Central Government is not responsible for that production. Today the States will have to increase production. We are providing money for National Agriculture Development Policy and other schemes, that money should be utilized properly, the State should discharge its own responsibility. It should take stringent action to check price rise as per instructions of the Centre so that common people could get relief.

*[English]*

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I stand here today to participate in the Resolution that has been moved by Shri Mahendra Kumar Roy relating to 'steps to control the rise in prices of essential commodities'. I think there are no two opinions in the House other than supporting the Resolution which has been spelt out by Shri Roy in his own elucidating and convincing point of view to be passed. But, I very much doubt it. After hearing the Minister's view on this Resolution, I think that ultimately Shri Roy has to withdraw his Resolution. That has been the practice in this House since the day I have been a part of this House. I think, it is necessary that we should contemplate and also discuss as to why it has become imperative to discuss about the Public Distribution System prevalent today in our country.

Already, the Government has rolled out a Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme divesting PDS from that scheme. But, what we have all learnt in-between the lines is, phase-wise this PDS is going to be divested through Direct Benefit Transfer. I want to narrate one of my experiences.

When a Delegation from Brazil had come to visit our Parliament, I had the opportunity to interact with them. They said that, "You have one of the best systems to deliver food-grains in kind to the poor people. We are providing money and that is leading to a lot of trouble". What we have done today is, by all our think tank and corporate house mobilization, our Government is going to adopt or has already started adopting Direct Benefit Transfer, the idea we have derived from Latin American countries, especially Brazil. Brazil is looking up to India that how successfully we are channelising food-grains to reach the house of the poor people. Here, I think there is a necessity on the part of the Government to understand the difficulties which Brazil is facing and the difficulties which we are facing in our country so that the poor and the disadvantaged are not put to loss.

When we are talking about PDS, in this Resolution there are two specific parts as far as I understand. One is the rise in prices of essential commodities - what steps the Government intends to take and what suggestions, the effective steps to control price rise, Shri Roy has given is one part. The second part is about the essential commodities; to strengthen and universalize the Public Distribution System. Targeted PDS evolved in early nineties. During Shri Narasimha Rao's tenure a specific targeted PDS was evolved. It was practised during 1996-97. As a Member of Public Accounts Committee when we were touring different States, we interacted with the people of Jammu and Kashmir, both in Leh and in certain areas of Kashmir Valley. We went to the rural areas of Jammu. The Secretary of Food and Public Distribution Department very forcefully tried to convince the Committee that there they have a token system. They did not have specific shops which are entitled to sell PDS products.

**18.00 hrs.**

They have token system and Government give these tokens to the BPL families. They can purchase and get whatever they want to and what they are entitled to and that token can be reimbursed at the Civil Supply Office. There were also pilferages.

*[Translation]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mehtab ji, since it is Six O'clock, the time for Private Members Bill is over. If you have completed your point then I call some other hon. Member,

but if you would like to continue your point till next Friday then I can allow you.

[*English*]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Sir, I have many more points to make.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then, you will continue your speech next time.

[*Translation*]

If the House permits, the business of the House is extended till the Zero Hour is over, because many hon. Members are waiting for Zero Hour.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Mr. Chairman Sir, thank you very much. There is an urgent need of FDI supported procurement centre in the foot hills of Kashipur, Rudrapur, Bajpur, Haldwani, Sitarganj, Kichha, Virumdera and Ramnagar of hilly State Utrakhnad which is rich in agricultural production. There is an urgent need of FDI supported procurement centre there. In its absence the farmers who bring their produce up to "Mandi" (Grain Market), become helpless to sell their crop at cheapest rates due to involvement of middlemen there. At times the farmers set fire on their crop because they do not get the price of their crop. Since they do not get proper price of their crop the farmers have to face huge difficulty to meet the needs of their families.

Sir, I through you, would like to urge upon the Central Government that FDI supported agriculture produce powerment centre should be set up in Kichha or Ramnagar so that the farmers could be saved from middlemen.

[*English*]

SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO (Bolangir): During the lean agricultural months, thousands of families migrate from the western districts of Odisha to the brick kilns of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and some other States.

**18.01 hrs.** (*SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ in the Chair*)

These workers migrate from Bolangir, Koraput, Kalahandi, Kandhamal and Bargarh districts of western Odisha in KBK area which is one of the poor areas of Odisha.

Migrants are lured with advance payments and are subjected to work in harsh living conditions. They undergo 18 hours work days and physical violence. Workers do not have access to the basic facilities of food, healthcare and education for the children. They are also forced to work for a pittance. As per the Minimum Wages Act, a pair of workers should be paid Rs.367 for making 1000 bricks. This is based on certain assumptions. But in reality, a family of 3-4 members is paid just Rs.150 to Rs.200. If the workers make an attempt to walk out, they are physically assaulted and beaten up. Child labour in these brick kilns is rampant. Children are used to flip bricks while they are drying because the heavier palms of adults may lead to cracks in the bricks. Despite laws that protect and safeguard migrant labourers' rights, working conditions for migrants continue to worsen.

In view of this, I urge upon the Government to provide social security entitlements to migrant workers and undertake efforts to strengthen enforcement of labour rights. I also urge the Government to expand the coverage and compensation provided by MNREGA and other employment programmes in the areas western Odisha which I have mentioned just now to check distressed migration.

SHRI RAMEN DEKA (Mangaldoi): Sir, I rise to raise a very important matter regarding my Constituency, Mangaldoi as well as Assam.

The East-West Corridor passes through my Constituency from Nalbari to Guwahati. The work is progressing at snails pace. There is haphazard traffic. It is very difficult to cover 30 kilometres up to Guwahati. Sometimes, it takes three hours to reach there. The people are facing many problems. The fate of the second bridge in Brahmaputra is the same. It is not coming up. The work is very slow at the circle in Jhalukbari which is also a part of East-West Corridor. The work is very slow. So, I demand the Government, through you, that the work should be taken up fast so that the people can get the benefits of the communication system.

Another point is, NH-52 is passing through my constituency from Baihata Chariani via Mazbat and it touches Arunachal Pradesh. It is a two-lane National Highway.

So, I urge upon the Government to take up this Highway and construct as a four-lane one so that the people can move freely because this is the lifeline of north

bank of Brahmaputra. This is the only Highway which connects Arunachal Pradesh to my constituency from Baihata Chariani to Tezpur. This is a two-lane road and it should be widened from the strategic point of view also because China border is nearby this area and it will be very difficult to move the Army personnel in the case of any eventuality.

In view of this, I urge upon the Government through you to take up these two issues so that the people can enjoy the fruits of the communication system.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Meghwal may be allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shri Raman Deka.

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE (Betul): Thank you Hon. Chairman Sir, today I would like to raise a very important subject. My Parliamentary Constituency is most backward and still today is mostly undeveloped. I think its main reason is the lack of educational facilities there. After the 65 years independence this area is definitely backward. Its main reason is that this is hilly area and surrounded by forest areas. Most of the residents here are tribals. That is why it has not been developed till date. Central School was opened here in the last year 2011. Some Navodaya Vidyalayas were also opened here. Our tickets have been raised to six just now but demand has been increased due to opening of Central School last year. As a result of opening Central School here people have become most aware towards it. The people want to get their children educated here. I want that a first class section should be increased in backward areas so that the facility of central school should be provided there. The children of those people who cannot afford costly education can get education through central schools. Kasturba Gandhi Vidyalaya is not there in my backward area, which has been kept certainly in the same parameter. I want that Kasturba Gandhi Vidyalayas should also be opened there in view of tribal dominated population in ten blocks in my area. This is my demand through you.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me opportunity to speak on this matter of urgent public importance. I, through you Sir, would like to make some demand from the Government. A number of persons had sacrificed their

lives for the freedom of the country. In my Parliamentary Constituency Kaushambi Maulana Liyaquat Ali Saheb was there who had ruled in Allahabad for 21 days. He had made Britishers as hostage. He had made his headquarters at Khusurubagh. After that he was sentenced for Kalapani. Since he was Maulana type person, he was respected by Britishers also. When he was died, his grave was made in Port Blair. Recently I went, there on committee tour then I saw that it was in very poor condition. I talked with Lt. Governor there also in this regard. I would like that his grave should be kept in good condition.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Should be protected.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: So that our son of freedom could get real tribute, Like it Durga Devi was there, Chandra Shekhar and Shahid Bhagat Singh called her Durga Bhabhi. She belonged to Shahajanpur of our Kaushambi. During freedom movement she used to send information to revolutionaries, provide them arms, money and give shelter to the people. Recently I had gone in a blanket distribution programme, hers is a dilapidated house built with lakhauri bricks. Her sister, who is about 105 years of age, is still alive. I would like that the houses of all such sons and heroines who have worked for the freedom of the country should be converted into memorials, their deeds and history should be written on them so that the coming generation learn the lesson there from.

Secondly Kadadham is there where Saint Maluk Das lived. His saying is:

"Ajar Kare Na Chakri, Panchhi Kare Na Kaj,

Saint Maluka Keh Gaye, Sabke Data Ram"

His memorial is also there, which is in very dilapidated condition. I, through you Sir, would like to ask the Government that Kaushambi has not been connected in Buddha circuit so far where places of Buddha and Jain people are existed. All such places, which are religious and historical places and belong to our great sons of the country who had sacrificed their lives in freedom struggle should be converted into memorials and protected and schemes should be introduced in their names. I have heard, hon. Railway Minister was saying in Railway Budget that train would be introduced on the name of martyrs then doing so would be much better. with these words I conclude.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) : Mr. Chairman Sir, I may be given opportunity to say one thing. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. You please sit down.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government through you towards the large scale scam in the scholarship being given as reimbursement of fee to the students of the technical and engineering education.

Sir, the scholarship to the backward class, scheduled castes category and the poor students of general category students is being given by the Government, which is deposited directly to the accounts of the concerned educational institutions as fee re-imburement. In this scholarship payment scams of crores of rupees are going on in connivance with the officials of Social Welfare Department and the organisers of educational institutions. Fake admissions of students have been made in several institutions. These students are shown present at the examinations conducted at local level but are shown absent at the examinations given by the universities. In this manner loots of crores of rupees is being made on the basis of fictitious names. This loot has two other dimensions also. Many of the actual students are sent back with the version that your scholarship amount has not so far been received and in this way the students are deprived of their scholarships. Besides this, in this scam ordinarily from ad the actual studentship in turn of depositing the fee reimbursement amount are charged Rs. 5000,10000 or more. Due to this loot the future of many of the poor students and their families are being deserted. I have received complaints against many institutions in this regard. News about such types of irregularities are often reported from different parts of the country.

I am to request the Government through you that a high level enquiry should be initiated for comprehensive enquiry into the matter of reimbursement of fee to the poor students and strict criminal proceedings be initiated against the officers and institutions involved in it, so that it may not be possible to play with the future of helpless and poor category students.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Sir, the University Grants Commission give recognition to the various universities of the country under Sec. 12 of UGC Act. Such is the case of my Parliamentary Constituency of Bikaner headquarters situated Maharaja Ganga Singh University. The Board of Management of the University

has applied for the recognition under Section 12 of the Act. Thereafter, the State Government has also forwarded it for recognition with its recommendations. But UGC has not taken any decision in this regard so far. Bikaner is the heart of Desert land Rajasthan and in the Gross Enrolment Ratio in the field of higher education Bikaner is considered to be backward. In such a situation the University of a desert area which fulfils the conditions of Sec. 12 of UGC Act and has been recommended at all the levels is still pending with UGC for recognition, it becomes the responsibility of UGC to grant recognition on priority basis.

I raised this issue also under Rule 377 of Lok Sabha. In reply to it the Human Resource Development Minister said that the concerned University has not so far developed necessary university infrastructure, whereas, I have personally seen such facilities as laboratory, library etc in Maharaja Ganga Singh University. I demand from the Government of India, through you to that action for giving recognition to Maharaja Ganga Singh University, Bikaner under Sec. 12 of the UGC may be granted so that the students studying in higher education may get relief.

*[English]*

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to raise an important issue here.

Sir, the members belonging to the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Classes Communities of Tamil Nadu as also the other Southern States have migrated to Delhi. For more than five decades, they have been permanently living here and they have become the domiciles of Delhi. They are exercising their basic rights such as voting in the Municipal, Panchayat and the Parliamentary Elections but, at the same time, they are denied the privilege of contesting the above elections. They cease the privilege of belonging to the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Classes communities once they cross the borders of the State of their origin. In spite of their being the law-abiding citizens and domiciles of the migrated State for more than five decades, the basic rights are denied and they are compelled to lose their distinct identity.

The benefits of reservation as guaranteed by Article 16(4) of our Constitution, which is a basic right enjoyed by the fellow Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe persons are

not available to them as the State of Delhi does not provide reservation in educational institutes, Government appointments. Further, it has not issued caste certificates to these communities. Moreover, the caste certificates issued by the appropriate authorities of Tamil Nadu Government and the other Southern States are also not being accepted in Delhi.

It is a very important problem faced by the people who are living here. Even in Singapore, the people of Indian origin are living there. If they are living there, they have the right to contest elections but not in Delhi!

Hence, I urge upon the Union Government to bring forward a suitable legislation to amend the Constitution of India to ensure that the reservation meant for the Scheduled Caste, the Scheduled Tribe and the Other Backward Classes communities people is available to them even when they migrate to other States other than their place of birth.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SANJAY SINGH (Sultanpur): Mr. Chairman, In Uttar Pradesh the joint ambitious scheme of Government of India and Uttar Pradesh, Panchayat Yuva Kreedha Aur Khel Abhiyan (PAYKA) is going on. Through it the rural sportsmen at Panchayat level are prepared and interest towards sports is being created in rural areas. But the convener of these sports even today in the days of high price rise are being paid much lower honorarium. The Panchayat Yuva Kreedha aur Khel Abhiyan is being operated in the country on the basis of 4600 population. This scheme is in vogue in 90 per cent of the identified villages. The responsibility of maintenance of the sports items and equipments and to import training to good players is on the contract appointed "Kreedha Shree". To arouse keenness towards sports and encourage players is also the duty of "Kreedha Shree". But today in the days of cost rise these "Kreedha Shrees" are paid honorarium of only Rs. 500/- per month. With this amount of Rs. 500 how the contract appointee "Kreedha Shree" can do work with devotion under Panchayat Kreedha and Khel Yojana. I am to request the Government through you that under the above scheme the honorarium of the "Kreedha Shree" appointed on contract be raised to Rs. 8000/- per month and make them regular, so that they could put whole hearted efforts to make this scheme a success.

*[English]*

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): Sir, I wish to raise an issue which involves two States. This is about the Polavaram project in southern Odisha and Andhra Pradesh. Polavaram irrigation project being implemented by the Andhra Pradesh Government has put the lives of people living in southern Odisha at great peril. No public hearing was conducted before issuing environmental clearance to the project and the project violates the Forest Conservation Act, 1980, so far as the diversion of forest land for submergence was concerned. In the absence of upstream projects - which is within the State of Odisha - which have not been undertaken by the Andhra Pradesh Government, there will be a large reservoir making huge backwater submergence within Odisha, which in turn would result in large scale human habitat displacement.

Water is a scarce resource and it is our duty to use it in a very sustainable manner. I urge the Central Government in the Ministry of Water Resources to act as a mediator and encourage both the State Governments to resolve the matter via mutual agreement. Such matters should not be taken to court as they only result in additional burden on the taxpayers of both the States, taking several years to reach a consensus and thereby continuing wastage of valuable national resources.

Both State Governments could divide responsibilities for building the dam so that people from both States could benefit equally. Cost could be incurred by both States, including compensation paid to displaced people, where I think the Government of India and most States are at a loss because when people are displaced, the compensation is never ever paid on time and properly. This way an essential matter could be solved and without stalling the project, people from both States could benefit as there is water scarcity for drinking water and irrigation.

*[Translation]*

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Mr. Chairman, we all know that the entire world was in dark age and in stone age, at that time agriculture took birth in our land and it developed. We had been having good foodgrains for many centuries. But from the time in the name of Green Revolutions, pesticides and chemical fertilisers began to use for increasing the production, the sufferings in the society has started



increasing since then. Earlier upto seventies neither there were pesticides in the villages nor the diseases like cancer.

Sir, the Green Revolution is the devious tactics of multinational companies. They work in filling their own treasures by crippling our rural society, which have the support and protection of the Government.

Sir, the greed of higher production has made more use of fertilizers and pesticides, due to which the fertility of land is sharply diminishing. The land is turning infertile and barren. The produced foodgrains are tasteless and poisonous. The green vegetables and fruits are not in their original form. For the growth of vegetables and riping the fruits, hormones and chemicals are being used, which are being proved harmful for our health.

Sir, three decade back the cases of cancer in the country were very few and that too at the fag end of life. But now the chemical used poisonous food have made cancer, liver, kidney, heart diseases very common. These diseases has taken children, aged persons and youth all in its circumference. Many times the doctor fails to diagnose the illness.

Sir, the Green Revolution may perhaps increased some production, but when fertility power of the land has diminished, the production is growing down. The health of persons is seriously affecting, which is a matter of concern. If the society is not healthy and hearty then what is the use of increasing production?

Sir, I would like to demand from the Government through you that check and restrictions should be imposed on the chemical fertilizers, pesticides and new chemicals being used in agriculture. The vegetables and fruits selling and foodgrains in the market should be regularly checked through a regulatory institution, harmful fruits and vegetables should be destroyed and the offenders should be punished and awareness among the people be brought through public awareness drive and organic farming should be encouraged.

SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE (Hingoli): Mr. Chairman, through you, I would like to draw the attention of Hon'ble Minister of Telecommunications towards the deteriorating situation of BSNL day by day. My Area is Hingoli, Kinwat, Mahagaon, Umarkait, Himayat Nagri, Nakhlait in Maharashtra and is entire tribal area. Its service

is lagging behind because of less numbers of BSNL towers and the consumers of BSNL are very much affected. I had made the Hon'ble Minister aware of this situation by writing a letter. The BSNL service is also lagging behind in my Parliamentary constituency, Hingoli due to less number of BSNL towers. I had also made the Hon'ble Minister about this position by writing him a letter and had demanded to install 50 towers in my Parliamentary Constituency Hingoli of Maharashtra.

Through you, I am to request to the Hon'ble Minister that BSNL system has come to a complete standstill in Maharashtra. The other institutes and services of Reliance etc. are also there but BSNL towers are not in good quantity. The drawback of BSNL is that there is no towers and if towers are there, there is no diesel and if diesel is there, there is no watchman. The power, the capacity of the tower is very less. But the number of its consumers i.e. connection is increasing much. I will not blame the employers and officers of BSNL. But their attention is not towards it and they keep the maximum towers closed. Therefore, through you, I appeal to the Government to make the BSNL towers more and more capable in Maharashtra and improve the telecommunications facility there. This is my request to you.

SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI (Ahmadnagar): Mr. Chairman, wrestling has been included in the Olympics from the first event organised in Athens till now in all Olympics. Particularly in India, the history of this sport is very old and even today our players perform well in the international competitions. During the last two Olympics and international competitions our wrestlers have earned honourable place for the country. India has emerged as a powerful country in the field of wrestling. We are hopeful for much better in future. The recommendation of International Olympic Committee to not to include the event of wresting which is very popular in many countries including India, in the Olympic of 2020, is surprising for all Indians. The wrestling world has strongly opposed the recommendation made by I.O.C. It appears to me that it may be an international conspiracy for getting the popular Indian sport of wrestling excluded from Olympics. Pressure group is needed for getting any sport included in Olympics. But it is astonishing that there was no representative of any wrestling lover country including India, present to plead for wrestling, in the meeting of executive board of

I.O.C. This is very shameful for the popular sport of India. I urge upon the Government to impress upon the International Olympic Committee to include the wrestling event in the Olympic 2020 and prevent them to take anti-Indian sport decision.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab and Shri Rajaram Pal also to be associated with the issue raised by Shri Dilip Kumar Mansukhlal Gandhi.

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Mr. Chairman, we have to provide 33 percent reservation for the OBC in Maharashtra as per the reservation system adopted in the country. Maharashtra has followed this policy. But in my Parliamentary Constituency in Maharashtra its percentage has been lowered in Chandrapur, Yawatmal and Garhchiroli. Six percent, eleven percent and fourteen percent reservation has been applied here. In total 17,22 and 11 percent reservation is there in three districts.

Through you, I demand from the Central Government that they should inform the State Government that the reservation percentage has been lowered in these three districts of Maharashtra and injustice is being done on Other Backward Classes. As result thereof, students and job aspirants are facing difficulty. I demand that they should be given the right. The Central Government may send officers of Commission for Other Backward Classes and get it inquired and directions should be given to implement 27 percent reservation.

SHRI RAJARAM PAL (Akbarpur): Mr. Chairman, through you, I want to state about a very important subject. Unemployment is a national problem. We have discussion everyday in this House about price rise and corruption. But the problem of educated unemployed should be discussed more. Today, Anganwadi Workers, Asha Bahu, Rojgar Sewaks, Shikshak Mitra and Krishak Mitra in the entire country are such educated youths who serve the society for getting job. The Government gives them an honorarium of 3000/- rupees and that too not on time. Asha Bhaus only get five hundred rupees for getting delivery done, taking to hospital and in that too, 250/- rupees are deducted as a fare. For immunization only 100/- rupees are given.

Chairman, Sir, I demand on behalf of all educated youths that keeping in view their problem, they should be

made permanent. These very youths turn to naxalism and do dacoity and other crimes. Through you, I demand that the job of Anganwadi workers, Asha Bahu should be made permanent to lead an honorable life and they should be given adequate honorarium.

SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY (Jamui): Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on a very important subject. Discussion is going on in the House for many days and it is mainly about farmers. Whenever the session starts, there is discussion most of the time about the issues related to farmers. I come from Jamui Parliamentary Constituency of Bihar. Bihar is divided into two parts - One is North Bihar which suffers from flood and the second is West Bihar which suffers from draught.

I want to make you aware about two important reservoir plan of my area. One is Barnal Reservoir Plan, the work of which started in 1977-78 and about two to five crore rupees were spent on it. Due to the lack of 70-80 feet dam, people have started to believe that this plan is dead. Canal has been dug from here to fields, farmers were happy that around 10,000 hectares of land will be irrigated now. The second plan is of Tarapur Vidhan Sabha in Munger. Here also the work was started 33 years back and 1 to 1½ crore rupees were spent. Through you, while making aware of the sufferings of farmers, I humbly request the Minister of Water Resources that the Barnal Reservoir and Singhwani Reservoir Plan should be executed, so that the cultivation may be done in the fields which have become barren and stony and youths may get work. This area is a naxalism affected area. My demand is that both of these plans should be executed on priority basis, so that youths may get employment and connect with the mainstream.

*[English]*

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to raise a very important issue. Though I had tried to raise it for the last four days in this House during the 'Zero Hour' as a matter of urgent public importance, but to my misfortune, none of the time it fructified in the lottery.

Islamic activists have attacked dozens of Hindu temples in Bangladesh and hundreds of homes across Bangladesh have been torched and some have been put



to death. This has been reported by AFP, a foreign news agency that Bangladesh Puja Udjapon Parishad, a group which looks after Hindu temples, has said, 47 temples and 700 Hindu houses were torched and vandalized.

Amnesty International has made an urgent appeal to the Bangladesh Government to provide its minority better protection. Abbas Faiz of Amnesty International has stated: "The Hindu community in Bangladesh is at extreme risk. They are being targeted simply for their religion. The attackers are from Jamaat-e-Islami and its student wing Islami Chhatra Shibir."

The latest attack has occurred at Daudkandi at Comilla where a Hindu temple was vandalised and burnt down. A minority village of Rajganj Bazar in Noakhali was set on fire by Jamaat supporters.

According to Amnesty International, Bangladesh's Hindu minority constitutes only 8 per cent of the population and historically has been at risk of violence. They have suffered heavily in 1971 both during the liberation war and again after the 2001 Parliamentary elections when BNP and Jamaat coalition came to power.

I would urge all political Parties to condemn such violence against the Hindu community in Bangladesh.

Residents of Jamia Nagar of Delhi have expressed strongly against this violence. They have come out on the streets with placards. One girl, the student of Jamia Millia Islamia, Nuzrat, along with others have held demonstration and have said that Muslims in India are quite concerned about what is happening in Pakistan and Bangladesh.

I urge upon the Government to impress upon Bangladesh Government to control violence and also create world opinion in favour of the minorities of Bangladesh.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajendra Agrawal, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal Gandhi, Shri Bishnu Pada Ray, Shri Hansraj G. Ahir, Shri Ramen Deka and Shri Nishikant Dubey are allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab.

*[Translation]*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is poverty, displacement and Naxalism spread all over Jharkhand. I would like to tell through you that the faulty policies are behind it. I come from the area where

the biggest mine of Asia of Eastern coal fields Limited is situated. But that is running in loss. But the Rajmahal, Chitra coal fields are earning profit. That is why we do not get the CSR facility. Similarly, we produce more coal and the headquarters of Coal India is in Bengal. We give maximum iron-ore to Steel Authority, Chidiya mines are with us and its headquarter is situated in our area. We have bauxite of Hindustan Copper. But its headquarter is in Bengal. Damodah Valley Corporation gets water from our area, but its headquarter is in Bengal and we give maximum revenue to Railway and we do not have zonal office in Dhanbad.

Sir, I urge upon through you that Coal India should create a new headquarter of Rajmahal coalfields by separating ECL. The headquarters of Steel Authority of India, Coal India, Damodar Valley corporation should be created and a railway zonal office be created in Dhanbad. This my request from the Government.

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE (Rajgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this very important issue. An area can really be benefitted by the overall development of that area keeping view the necessities and priorities as local point of that state and area.

I humbly request the Government in this regard through you that sanction the setting up of new factories and industries under the railway, defence and civil aviation departments of Government of India on the thousands hectare infertile non agricultural land available near Rajgarh, Khilchipur, Jeerapur and Susner in my Parliamentary Constituency for providing employment to youth, educated unemployed youths. Besides, my special request is this that necessary surveys be conducted at the earliest in Rajgarh Parliamentary Constituency for setting up of main powered industrial projects of Government of India. I am sure that this area will be the best suitable for setting up of such type of industrial projects.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the young people of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, who got the BDS degree are not getting employment today. Our administration is recruiting the persons from other parts of India. It is being opposed. I would like to say that recently two posts of GDMO (Dental) have been filled on contract basis through NRH Scheme.

Local doctors should be given preference. An advertisement was published for two GDMO (Dental), for which 6 persons had applied for these posts. There are 7 doctors from Andaman, who applied for these posts. They have experience certificate and served at the tsunami. Such Tamil doctors are among them, who were given commendation certificate by the Lt. Governor. They could not get the job. Doctors from Rajasthan and other parts of the country were recruited. According to NRHM guidelines, three years experience is necessary, but doctors from outside states were given jobs. Two doctors were to be appointed, both the posts should have filled by the BDS doctors from Andaman-Nicobar. The doctors from mainland were appointed. It is being opposed. I would demand through you Sir, that we have doctors from Andaman, who are experienced, such persons should be appointed who are from Andaman-Nicobar Islands. Finally, I demand that the State Service Selection Committee should be constituted to ensure the recruitment of candidates from Andaman and Nicobar Islands in Group D and Group C post passed by Atal Bihari Vajpayee in 10th IDA meeting held in January, 2003. Ten years have lapsed and UPA government is sleeping. UPA Government is appointing outsiders in Andaman by hatching conspiracy. I oppose this step. The two appointments of GDMO(Dental) should be canceled and doctors from Andaman Nicobar should be appointed. My request to the Hon. Lt. Governor is that constitute immediately the State service Selection 7 committee.

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH (Anandpur Sahib): Sir, I may please be permitted to speak from here. Sir, it is a very important issue on which you have given me a chance to

speaking. I would like to attract the attention of the Parliament on the Government atrocities being committed on Dalits and girls of Punjab and now on Congress legislators. You must have seen on the National Media that now the police behaved with the girl of a dalit family and her father and brother. When she went to police to register the complaint of eve teasing, she was beaten by the police. The Hon. Judges of Supreme Court also considered it as equal to the atrocities of Jallianwala Bagh. Now that family has succeeded in registering the complaint, the Punjab Government and police are daily pressurizing her father and brother to withdraw the FIR. These days Punjab Assembly is in session. That girl has requested our CLP leader Sunil Jakhar and our legislators for meeting with CM Sahib or Speaker. Then they took her to the Legislative Assembly. 150 policemen sitting in the CLP office and office of opposition leader came in the Legislative Assembly to pick-up her. When the legislators tried to save her, nine legislators were suspended and FIR was laded against Six legislators. I through you, Sir, requests that Home Minister should intervene in this matter, otherwise the situation in Punjab has deteriorated. This is my request.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again on Monday, the 18th March, 2013 at 11 a.m.

**18.45 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 18, 2013/Phalguna 27, 1934 (Saka).*

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